



DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

www.dccam.org

2010 Annual Report

2010 was a productive and challenging year at the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). The Center continued to play a crucial role in the quest for Khmer Rouge accountability alongside the judicial process at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Throughout the year, the Center focused on promoting reconciliation and contributing to the prevention of genocide in the future. To achieve those ends, DC-Cam expanded its activities in outreach to include more work with Khmer Rouge cadres and above all public education. Of particular note was the end of year teacher conference at which a plan for a Cambodian-style truth commission was unveiled. Below is a selection of our activities this year. A fuller description can be found in our quarterly and team reports at dccam.org.

1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

1) Major ECCC News

New International Co-Investigating Judge Appointed

On December 1, Dr. Siegfried Blunk (Germany), formerly reserve international Co-Investigating judge, was appointed to replace departing Co-Investigating judge Marcel Lemonde (France). Among his other experience, from 2003-2005 he served as a judge on the hybrid court established by the UN to prosecute serious crimes in East Timor.

***Duch* Team Appeals Judgment**

On November 18, the *Duch* defense team appealed the trial judgment, requesting that it be considered invalid and Duch be found to be a protected witness.

Defense Chief Resigns, Warns About Political Interference

On November 10, Richard Rogers, chief of the Defense Support Section, announced his resignation and warned of the threat of political interference by Cambodia's government in the judicial work of the ECCC.

Prosecutors Appeal *Duch* Judgment

On October 13, Prosecutor appealed the *Duch* judgment, seeking a life term for the crimes committed at S-21, to be reduced to 45 years to take into account the unlawful detention of *Duch* by Cambodia's military court from 1999-2007.

All Four Senior Leaders Indicted

On September 15, the Co-Investigative Judges indicted Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Khieu Samphan, and Nuon Chea for crimes against humanity, war crimes committed in the context of an international armed conflict against Vietnam, genocide against the Cham and Vietnamese, and offenses under the 1956 Cambodian Criminal Code. The indictment focuses on the displacement of the population, the establishment and operation of cooperatives and worksites, the reeducation of "bad elements" and elimination of "enemies" at security centers and execution sites, crimes against specific groups, and the regulation of marriage.

First ECCC Judgment Issued in *Duch* Case

On July 26, the Trial Chamber issued the Court's first judgment, finding Duch guilty of crimes against humanity and genocide and sentencing him to 35 years (minus five for the human rights violation of being illegally detained by the Cambodian military court). After subtracting the over 11 years Duch has already been imprisoned, he has less than 19 years left to serve.

2) Legal Response Team

Documents Provided to the ECCC.

DC-Cam's Legal Response team provided documents to the ECCC at the request of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors Office (OCP), the Office of the Co-Investigative Judges (OCIJ), and defense and civil party lawyers. All together the team provided the court nearly **5000** pages of documents, over **2000** DC-Cam publications, and **123** audio CDs of interviews with KR survivors.

Legal Training for Cambodian Law Students

Team leader Dara Vanthan planned and conducted a one-week legal-training workshop with 15 Cambodian law students October 15-20, focusing on the *Duch* case and international criminal law. Guest speakers included Mr. Vanthan, Anees Ahmed, Assistant Prosecutor, ECCC; Tan Senarong, Former Deputy Co-Prosecutor of ECCC and Prosecutor at Cambodian Appellate Court; Alexandre Prezanti of the ECCC Defense Support Section; and Anne Heindel, DC-Cam Legal Advisor. Topics included international criminal law principles, defense and prosecution strategies, and the ongoing appeals.

The *Duch* case is beyond the ability of many ordinary Cambodian people, including many victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, to understand. Hearing the judgment alone is inadequate, and they need a clearer and more thorough explanation from people with

sufficient legal education to grasp the nuances of the case. Law students can help fill this need. If victims better understand the process used to arrive at the Duch verdict, they will benefit more from the ECCC process and may gain increasing trust in the court as it approaches case 002. Moreover, the workshop promotes the development of the rule of law in Cambodia by helping to bridge a gap between the ECCC process and concerns voiced by many Cambodian people, civil society organizations, and donor countries. See the training report at:

[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Legal Training/Legal Training 2010 Report.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Legal%20Training/Legal%20Training%202010%20Report.pdf).

Legal Training for Foreign Law Students

This year the Response Team again worked with the Seattle University School of Law's International Human Rights Law Clinic (USA). In fall 2010, two students in analyzed the crime of forced disappearances during the temporal jurisdiction of the ECCC.

In 2010, DC-Cam hosted the following legal associates, who came from universities throughout the United States and researched and drafted memoranda on issues before the ECCC for publication to Court actors and the public. In addition these students assisted DC-Cam outreach projects.

Ryan Park	Harvard University	Proving Genocidal Intent: International Precedent and ECCC Case 002
Krista Nelson	University of Seattle	Transparency obligations at the pre-trial stage
Richard Kilpatrick	Tulane School of Law	Judicial notice
Elizabeth Shutkin	Columbia Law School	Specific intent and Extended Joint Criminal Enterprise liability
Stephanie Wang	Columbia Law School	Analysis of the ECCC detention rules
Natalae Anderson	Rutgers School of Law	The crime of "forced marriage"
Jennifer Walker	Michigan School of Law	<i>Ne bis in idem</i> and the 1979 conviction of Ieng Sary
James Roberts	University of San Francisco School of Law	Defining the "group" when charging genocide
Aimee Haynes	Temple School of Law	Limits of pre-trial detention under the Internal Rules
Laura Vilim	Georgetown University Law Center	Medical practices under the DK
Gina Cortese	Santa Clara School of Law	Investigative requests
Laura Goodwin	Fletcher School, Tufts University	How to structure an informal "truth commission" through the genocide education program
Della Sentilles	University of Texas School of Law, Austin	Representations of non-physical harm by civil parties

Media commentary

In 2010, DC-Cam Legal Advisors and staff were regularly called on by the local and international press to address both policy and legal questions arising at the ECCC. For example, in July Youk Chhang was quoted by LA Times regarding the Duch verdict:

"Frustration with the sentence was bound to run high ... With whatever amount of years announced by the court, there wasn't going to be satisfaction," he said. "You could sentence him to more than 14,000 years, for each life, and even that wouldn't make it fair. But, finally, there's official accountability."

And Legal Advisor Anne Heindel was quoted by Voice of America regarding the Cambodian government's statements opposing further prosecutions:

"It could very well be that when it comes to it, it will be the donors that aren't willing to pay for cases 3 and 4 rather than the government saying we aren't willing to let these cases move forward. And that's actually my greatest concern right now, because Japan is not putting forward as much support as it has in the past and thus far there's been no other state willing to take its place."

OUTCOME/IMPACT

DC-Cam materials and expertise remain essential to the ECCC process and its ability to bring some measure of justice to the Cambodian people. Through our provision of documentary evidence, the ECCC is able to build its cases against the former Khmer Rouge leaders. Throughout the investigation, the Co-Investigative Judges have relied almost exclusively on DC-Cam documentation. For example, on September 30, the ECCC Office of the Co-Investigating Judges made public the report of its demographic expert from the Office of the Prosecutor at the International Criminal Tribunal of the Former Yugoslavia, which relied heavily on information received from the DC-Cam mapping project in determining the likely number of Cambodians killed during the DK era. See http://www.eccc.gov.kh/english/cabinet/courtDoc/741/D140_1_1_Public_Redacted_EN.PDF.

This year the Center the ECCC Office of Administration formally recognized DC-Cam's contribution to the ECCC as an in-kind donor of documentary materials. Recognition was received shortly after. Since 2006, the Center has transferred over 500,000 pages of document copies to the ECCC— including the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP), the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, the Defense Support Section and Defense teams, Civil Party lawyers, and the Office of Public Affairs. These documents were obtained by the Center not only from Cambodian sources, but also at great expense of time and effort from countries such as Sweden, the United States (State Department files and the papers of President Gerald Ford), the Netherlands, and England. In addition, the Center has borne the expense of providing around 650 books, 1955 CDs and DVDs of films and photographs, and 524 microfilm reels. Most recently, we provided the OCP German Democratic Republic (GDR) files on Democratic Kampuchea, including those of the

GDR secret service (Stasi). Not including staff time and other services to the Court, the Center's donation now amounts to more than 300,000 USD.

Legal memoranda by our legal advisors and legal associates have helped improve the quality of ECCC legal debates. We have been told that parties have looked to these analyses as an important legal resource when drafting their briefs. Likewise, we have heard anecdotally that our unbiased and straightforward commentary in the local media on ECCC policy and legal developments is greatly appreciated by, among others, ECCC actors, and that there is no other organization in Cambodia with the mandate or expertise to provide this essential public service.

3) Victim Participation Project

The Victim Participation Project, created in late 2007, seeks to inform victims of the Khmer Rouge about their rights to participate in the ECCC process.

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

As complainants, survivors have the opportunity to report crimes witnessed and/or committed against them and/or their family and to receive notification from the ECCC Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) within 60 days of the measures and actions taken and to be taken as a result of their reports of crimes. After a two-year delay, the OCP issued official notification letters in December 2009. In January 2010, VPA agreed to assist OCP in delivering over 1700 acknowledgment letters to survivors who have filed complaint forms with the Project's assistance over the past three years.

Much of the preparation for delivering the notification letters involved formulating a questionnaire that would allow the VPA team to interview a percentage of recipients about their satisfaction, the effects of the complainants' decision to participate in court proceedings on their daily lives and health, their knowledge of the trials, their reactions to Duch's apology and sentence, and finally, their view of justice.

Together with the OCP notification letter, which explains what the office is doing with submitted complaints, the team distributed a second letter by DC-Cam director Youk Chhang expressing DC-Cam's gratitude to survivors for their participation in the tribunal process and emphasizing the importance of Case 002.

By 17 December 2010, the VPA Project had fulfilled the task and delivered 1293 complaint notification letters to survivors in 21 provinces. This effort has enabled the Project to collect a total of 420 interviews from survivors throughout Cambodia and these interviews have been used to write articles about survivor stories and survivor views on the process of judicial prosecution of the Khmer Rouge leaders by the ECCC. Such stories have been published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine and local newspapers. Below is a table of notification letters delivered by province:

N°	Province	Number	Done
1	Banteay Meanchey	16	16
2	Battambang	14	14
3	Kampot	165	165
4	Kandal	49	49
5	Kampong Cham	38	38
6	Kampong Chhnang	28	28
7	Kampong Thom	318	318
8	Koh Kong	9	9
9	Kratie	6	6
10	Mondul Kiri	2	2
11	Pailin	1	1
12	Prey Veng	52	52
13	Pursat	159	159
14	Siem Reap	132	132
15	Svay Rieng	42	42
16	Takeo	178	178
17	Kampong Som	15	15
18	Kep	11	11
19	Phnom Penh	45	45
20	Preah Vihear	10	10
21	Ratanak Kiri	3	3
Total		1293	1293

A list of those assisted is available at the Center.

Duch Verdict

VPA dedicated its efforts in July to preparing for the historic reading of the Duch (S-21) verdict. Preparation included: coordinating with the Victims Support Section and intermediary NGOs for the attendance of civil parties at the verdict pronouncement; arranging for meetings both prior to and after the verdict between civil parties assisted by DC-Cam and their lawyers; and organizing the attendance of complainants assisted by DC-Cam at the verdict pronouncement at the ECCC.

Assistance to Civil Parties

In March, the team held two meetings for DC-Cam-assisted civil party applicants in Case 002, at which it provided information about each of the legal teams offering representation so that the applicants could make informed choices before executing their power of attorney. As a result, 55 among 69 civil parties selected their legal representation. Paul Oertly, former deputy head of Victims Support Section, said that the meetings provided the civil parties with the best opportunity for informed decision-making.

In anticipation of the June 30 deadline for civil parties to provide supplementary information to complete their applications, much of VPA efforts since April were dedicated to assisting civil parties in gathering this information and also seeking legal representation for unrepresented civil party applicants. VPA made field trips to 16 provinces, including Phnom Penh, to meet with the civil party applicants who did not participate in the two March meetings at which the available legal teams and their roles were explained. With this effort, VPA was able to find 134 applicants. Despite VPA's efforts, 6 applicants could not be located. In early June, the team sorted out legal representation for the remaining few unrepresented civil parties.

In July, VPA arranged for two meetings with civil parties assisted and invited by the Project to attend the *Duch* verdict, one prior to the verdict announcement and the other after the verdict. At the first meeting on 25 July civil party lawyers Karim Khan, Alain Werner and Srinna Ty explained to the civil parties what to expect of the verdict and answered any questions. The second meeting was held on 26 July, after the verdict was delivered. Civil party lawyers thanked civil parties for their participation in the proceedings. The lawyers also explained the possible reasons behind the sentence, reparation award and status of civil parties in the verdict. Out of 37 civil parties assisted by VPA, 9 civil party applicants, two of whom were international civil parties, were not recognized.

On 27 July, the lawyers with the assistance of VPA presented letters of appreciation to all civil parties attending the verdict for their efforts and contribution, even if their status as civil parties had been rejected by the ECCC. This was intended reassure them that despite the rejection by the ECCC, their contribution is still very important. Many civil parties, including those civil party applicants who were rejected by the ECCC, expressed their thanks again for the assistance the Project has provided to them since the beginning. At least one civil party, whose father was detained and killed at S-21, handed a letter of appreciation to VPA just before the verdict was delivered. Among other things, the letter said:

"I always feel that my father is with my mother and me. In religious means, I prayed that my father's soul would find peace. In legal means, I have to fight for justice. This was the reason I've applied to become a civil party through the Documentation Center of Cambodia. I don't have too high of an expectation from the court.

I've submitted a civil party application without any expectation of receiving any financial reparation or benefits because no money can ever be exchanged with the life of my father. I want justice for him because he died very unjustly. He was given no trial [before his execution]".

In August, VPA made field trips to inform civil parties and rejected applicants who had been unable to attend the verdict reading about the judgment. It was necessary that all rejected civil parties learn about the decision and the reasons for their rejection as they are

entitled to appeal. VPA provided DVD copies of the reading of the judgment to those civil parties it had assisted. Civil Party team 1 lawyers and rejected applicants decided to appeal the rejections. VPA assisted the civil party lawyers in filing the necessary documents as all of them are currently based abroad.

According to information acquired from VSS in November regarding the status of civil party applicants in Case 002 assisted by the VPA Project, 103 of 139 civil party applicants assisted by the VPA Project have been admitted, 34 rejected and 2 are deceased. The VPA Project has been informed by different groups of lawyers that civil party lawyers are appealing these rejections. Civil party lawyers informed the VPA Project that it could take up to a year in order to decide on all appeals on the status of all rejected civil parties. The VPA Project sees the number of recognized civil parties as a tremendous outcome since 74% of the civil party applicants assisted by the VPA Project in Case 002 have been recognized by the ECCC, while the remainder awaits appeal decisions.

Ty Srinna, civil party lawyer for DC-Cam-assisted civil parties in Case 001, was appointed Civil Party Lawyers with the Victim Support Section effective October 1, where she is will assist her clients under the auspices of the civil party lead co-lawyer.

Database and Transcription

The Project continued to transcribe and translate survivor applications into English and put the information into the VPA database. One edited story is below:

Four or five months after Phnom Penh evacuees arrived in the village, the Cham rebellion broke out, led by the Cham-Muslims, who lived in the village. Prior to the rebellion, unknown Khmer Rouge soldiers had been arresting wealthy Cham-Muslims, and religious leaders, and killing them day after day.

At the time, the villagers and I were convinced that the Khmer Rouge was killing these people, because no one was returning. At first, the Khmer Rouge arrested six people at a time. However, later on, the number of Cham-Muslims arrested kept rising continuously, until the day of the rebellion. I heard that some Cham-Muslims were transported to and detained at a prison in the Krauch Chmar district. Because more and more Cham-Muslim people were being arrested every day, the Cham-Muslims grabbed their swords and rebelled against the Khmer Rouge soldiers.

One day, aware in advance that the Khmer Rouge soldiers planned to arrest a hundred and twenty Cham-Muslims, we gathered our forces and rebelled [against the Khmer Rouge], in order to fight for freedom and our religion. At the time, my father, my two sons, and I held swords and went to guard our village. We stationed ourselves at different positions. Then the fighting broke out and lasted for one whole day; from six or seven a.m. to six or seven the next day. We had nothing, but knives and swords to fight against the Khmer Rouge soldiers, who were all armed

with guns, and had surrounded our village. At the time, lots of our people were killed, while only one Khmer Rouge soldier was executed.

During the whole day of the rebellion, my father and two sons disappeared. As soon as the rebellion was over, my family escaped from the village. We did so because we were afraid of being killed by the Khmer Rouge. I think the Khmer Rouge soldiers, sent to suppress the rebellion, killed my father and my sons. However, I do not know who is responsible for the death of my father, sons, and relatives.

Victim Reparations

In December, the Center wrote the Victims Support Section to make preliminary recommendations for reparations awards in Case 002, should the accused be found guilty. These projects are now possible thanks to the Internal Rules amendment allowing the judges to:

recognize that a specific project appropriately gives effect to the award sought by the Lead Co-Lawyers and may be implemented. Such project shall have been designed or identified in cooperation with the Victims Support Section and have secured sufficient external funding.

Our suggestions include:

- The rebuilding the original wooden stupa at Tuol Sleng in the name of all S-21 victims. Although Case 001 civil parties are unable to request reparations measures under the revised rules, reparations directed at S-21 victims are appropriate as some Case 001 civil parties will also be civil parties in Case 002, and evidence about S-21 will also be considered in the second case.
- Placing donation collection boxes in each pagoda in the country to which locals and visitors can contribute in the name of the victims from that area. Rather than a top-down approach subject to misappropriation, a bottom-up approach would help ensure that funds stay in the local community and would also empower the community to make its own decisions about how the money would best be spent.
- A national event at the end of trial proceedings at the old capital of Udong. Thousands of monks and other religious leaders could be brought to the top of the mountain to hold a ceremony dedicating their merit to victims of Democratic Kampuchea, helping the dead achieve peace and survivors find relief from their suffering. Both the nation and the world would take notice of such a large ceremony and it would help promote healing among survivors. His Majesty King Norodom Sihamouni may be asked to preside over the event and cremate a piece of a victim's bones to free the spirit. Between 2001 and 2004, his father, King Norodom Sihanouk, argued several times that it is inappropriate in Buddhist

culture to display the bones of victims in public. Many Cambodians believe that cremation and other rituals for the dead help ease the deceased's transition to rebirth, and the former king called for the cremation of victim bones to help the souls of those who died to live in peace. Prime Minister Hun Sen disagreed and argued that skulls and bones are important not only for the Khmer Rouge tribunal but also for preservation of the history of the DK regime. He said that the issue should be left for Cambodian people to decide after the completion of any trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders. As the proposed cremation would be only symbolic and held after the close of trial we anticipate that the government would be supportive of this healing initiative. For more information see [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Buddhist Cremation Traditions.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Buddhist_Cremation_Traditions.htm).

- Court backing in promoting attention to the mental health of KR victims and through the support of a forthcoming proposal (discussed under the Victim's of Torture Project) concerning improved access to services for trauma-related mental health problems throughout the country and increased resource allocation to improve the impact of the national mental health plan.

In response, Rong Chhorn, Head of Victims Support Section, wrote to thank the Center for proposing the initiatives and requested the Center "to stay involved and be even more active.... The Victims Support Section will consider integrating these suggestions with other proposals to form a single plan for the effective implementation of reparation and non-judicial measures to serve collective interests."

OUTCOME

Many of those civil parties recognized by the Project have expressed their satisfaction with their participation in the proceedings and gratitude for the assistance provided to them by the VPA Project. For instance, a civil party recognized by the Trial Chamber wrote to the Project, "... I wish to express my deepest gratitude to director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia and his staff for the assistance provided to me and all victims, amongst others, a team of civil party lawyers to represent victims."

The Project received primarily positive reactions from the many complainants it revisited. A majority of them have expressed a sense of relief after learning that the Tribunal is seeking justice for them and that their story has contributed to this process. The Project also views this as a significant indicator for national reconciliation and healing.

Hav Sophea, a civil party assisted by the Project in Case 001, has been empowered to provide lectures to groups of survivors, including former KR cadre, and people who have little access to information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Because of her direct involvement in Case 001, Hav Sophea was invited to discuss her life story as well as her views about the court. Her dream of becoming a teacher was lost when her father was taken away as she was forced to drop out of school to help her widowed mother support the family. She once told VPA that, if she still had the opportunity, she would like to go

back to school and realize her dream. By inviting her to talk to survivors, VPA has partly fulfilled her wish.

IMPACT

Survivors interviewed by the Project have significantly contributed to the debate on what happened during the Khmer Rouge regime as well as on the significance and impact of the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Stories and views of these survivors have been published in English and Khmer print media, namely *Searching for the Truth*, *The Cambodia Daily*, *Phnom Penh Post* and *Rasmei Kampuchea*. These articles and debates are helping to increase interest in and support for the Khmer Rouge tribunal. In addition, throughout the year, VPA captured hundreds of survivor interviews/reactions in visual and audio formats. In this way the experiences of direct survivors are captured and archived for the future generations to learn, study and remember and thereby promote national reconciliation.

4) Digitalization Project

DC-Cam has received initial funding for this project from Sida, Norway, and USAID for the purpose of digitalizing nearly 1,000 reels of microfilm containing hundreds of thousands of pages of DC-Cam documents. It is now working on this project with the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California at Berkeley and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, USA, which appears willing to serve as the locus for the digitalization.

The Center's priorities for the project include:

- Making all of the documents available to the public for free;
- Using donor resources efficiently; and
- Ensuring that the contributions of DC-Cam and other parties are accurately reflected in the presentation of digital archives.

The Center is still seeking an MOU between DC-Cam, the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, and the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California at Berkeley. In the meantime, David Cohen of the Berkeley War Crimes Center requested that DC-Cam become a cooperating partner institution to his "Virtual Tribunal" project. He also suggested that the Virtual Tribunal project could be an audio-visual resource to supplement the DC-Cam textbook at learning centers around the country.

In the spring, DC-Cam staff worked at the Rutgers' PIR converting microfilm of documents in the archives into microfiche in preparation for their digitalization and improved web accessibility. The Center sent several microfilm reels to Richard Sousa of Hoover Institution for testing to estimate cost and quality of digitalization.

5) Cambodia Tribunal Website

The team captured the footage of the all public hearings (pretrial hearings for Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan), as well as the reading of the *Duch* verdict, the subsequent official and NGO press conferences, and villager reactions to the sentence in 8 provinces. At the hearings the CTM and film teams interviewed attendees, both victims and perpetrators, about their reactions to the proceedings and put together short film clips. For example, the film team edited and posted a 12-minute video clip of villagers' reaction to the Khieu Samphan's denial of responsibility during his Pre-trial hearing to appeal against extension of provisional detention.

The team provided copies of the Duch verdict to S-21 survivor Norng Chan Phal, all 37 DC-Cam assisted civil parties, and in response to requests from survivors in Australia, USA, France, and Cambodia. The team also provided trial footage and copies DK and mass graves maps to a Phnom Penh Post reporter for a special on-line feature on the verdict.

The team supervised the film crew and prepared video disks and other media products for use in Cambodia where internet access is limited. On verdict screening field trips, the villagers and commune chiefs requested copies of the DVD in order to teach the younger generation about the KR and prevent the regime's return.

Translation of documents on the website continued, including the translation of people's reactions to the verdict.

The team received access from the Ministry of Education to universities in Phnom Penh for the purpose of training students on how to use the website. Several website trainings were held and were attended by approximately 2000 students and 120 teacher and staff.

OUTCOME/ IMPACT

Below are statistics relating to website traffic and other elements of CTM's online presence:

- Average daily visits 1/1/10-7/24/10: 111
- Average daily visits 8/12/10-1/2/11: 130
- Visits between 8/4/10 and 1/2/11: 21,987
- Total number of visits since launch of site: 123,947
- Current number of Twitter followers: 211

Statistics from July 25 through August 3, before and after the pronouncement of the *Duch* verdict:

- Number of visits from Sunday, July 26 through August 3: **12,009**
- Peak number of visits – Monday, July 26: **4,051**
- Number of CTM live blog readers: **285**

A breakdown by country is attached as an **appendix** below.

Posting the ECCC information and people's reactions provides up-to-date information on the Court's work. People's interest in court proceedings and discussions can be measured by the large number commune chief and villager requests to keep the DVD of the *Duch* verdict in order to screen it again for villagers who could not attend DC-Cam events.

CTM contributes to genocide education and prevention by providing up-to-date information on the ECCC and people's reactions through visual media. Reaching out people (survivors) in remote areas who have no means of coming to observe the trial in the courtroom so they can see and comment on trial proceedings is also a form of justice. One woman in Malai told the team that the screening and discussion opened her eyes to the Khmer Rouge regime and helped her to learn more about genocide.

These activities help villagers to engage with the trial process and contribute to awareness of the ECCC. They also create more tools for researchers and increase interest in upcoming Case 002.

2. DOCUMENTATION

1) Cataloguing and Database Management

The Data Entry Team of Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has six team members: Serey Kith, Aun Long, Nean Yin, Ky Lim, Pon Ouch and Visalmony Khuoy. Each member is responsible for different kinds of work. Oun and Nean make sure that all hard documents are stored in safety cabinets. The soft files are also preserved in the computer database. Microsoft Access and SQL server are used to maintain the databases. The main documenting work this year involved data cross-checking that hard and soft documents in the collection are properly matched. The team also arranges the magazine film and assists students, visitors and staff to research documents and collect, copy, and scan documents. The team leader maintains staff computers.

The team also continued cataloguing and keying into the MySQL biographical database the 15,018 documents, consisting of 52,609 pages, received from the University of Lund in February 2007. They all have been scanned as .tif documents and sent to the Office of the Co-Prosecutors. In 2010, nearly 17,500 were edited and 539 documents were listed from the Swedish D Collection.

Copies of all of DC-Cam's documents—scans, digital photographs, films, etc.—are sent to Rutgers University in the United States. In addition, after documents are printed, edited, and checked for spelling errors, they are cross-checked against the records in our databases in order to correct records with errors and locate lost records. Then they are re-uploaded into DC-Cam's Internet database.

OUTCOME/ IMPACT

Scanning and organizing original documents helps the Center effectively protect its original documents and makes it more convenient and efficient for survivors and their families, as well as scholars and the ECCC, to make use of our resources and gain and disseminate knowledge about the KR period.

The increasing availability of our documentation worldwide is not only helping promote reconciliation in Cambodia by bringing family members together and increasing knowledge about the KR period, but is also serving as a model for archival genocide education/prevention efforts around the world. As just one example, this year DC-Cam was included by the International Council on Archives (Human Rights Working Group) and Archivists without Borders in an online database of human rights archives world-wide.

2) Museum and Exhibition Project

“Breaking the Silence” is a play about the lives of survivors, both victim and perpetrator, told in seven stories revealing the heartache and strength of dealing with horrific experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime. The characters express feelings of guilt, fear, sadness, confusion, and even hope; each in an attempt to confront and reconcile with their troubling past. The themes of the play, forgiveness and reconciliation, are not forced upon audiences, but rather carefully presented to illustrate the difficult and often times conflicting nature of trying moving forward.

Following villagers’ positive reviews and continued interest from the 2009 national tour, in 2010, DC-Cam and Amrita Performing Arts brought more performances of “Breaking the Silence” to the countryside in an effort to reach out to as many Cambodians as possible. Given the significance of the trial of senior KR leaders in Case 002, DC-Cam also expanded its project to include daily radio broadcastings of “Breaking the Silence” and special classroom performances with high school students. Increasing the number of performances and providing information about Case 002 was intended to ensure that as many Cambodians as possible in the countryside are informed and involved in the tribunal process due to impossibility of bringing the millions of Khmer Rouge survivors to the courtroom to meet with tribunal officials and attend Case 002 trial proceedings.

Performances

- From February 3-4, the play was shown to around 400 people at Wat Noreay to villagers and students in Puos Porng village, Noreay commune, Chhouk district, Kampot province.
- February 5-6, the performance was made on the former site of Krang Ta Chan prison in Tram Kak district, Takeo. About 550 attended on the first day and 300 on the second. Voice of America staff came to cover the event. The play was then performed at Wat Trapeang Thom in the same district. There were about 600 attendees on the

first night, and 300 on the second night. Two villagers asked DC-Cam to help find their missing relatives. The Phnom Penh Post covered the event.

- February 9-10, the play was performed in Moeung Char village, Cheang Tong commune, Tramkak district. There were about 350 people on the first night, and 200 on the second.
- February 11th, the play was performed at Wat Moeung Char. There were about 450 people.
- February 12th, the play was brought the National Institute of Education in Phnom Penh. There were 350 people (100 villagers: 50 from Preah Neth Preah of Banteay Meanchey, 50 others from Kandal and Svay Rieng; 120 students from Panha Chiet University, 60 from Vanda University, 18 from Pannasastra University, students of the NIE, students from Anuwat School, and some international guests).
- On August 8, the play was performed at the Cambodian Youth Arts Festival in Phnom Penh (organized by Cambodian Living Arts with 20 other international and local organizations). More information is available at <http://cambodianartsfestival.org/home/>. 500 people attended.

Radio Program and CD Recording. In February, a sound recording of the play was made at Studio Cambodian Living Art (CLA). The Voice of America (VOA) put an announcement about the play on their website and DC-Cam broadcast the play on three or four local radio stations including the Women's Media Center Radio and Battambang, Preah Vihear, and Kampot radio stations. The team also made an audio CD and designed a cover and booklet for it. VOA Radio Khmer re-broadcast the play each weekend, for seven weekends in a row, beginning the second weekend in September. VOA also covered the play with an article titled *Khmer Rouge Play Raises Questions on Reconciliation*. <http://www1.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/Khmer-Rouge-Play-Raises-Questions-on-Reconciliation-100346809.html>

“Unspoken Words”

In July and August Sayana Ser worked with volunteer Jennifer Ka on editing the Khmer translation of Jennifer's play, “Unspoken Words,” down to 25 pages for a radio program.

“Resistance to the Khmer Rouge Regime Genocide: Arms and Emotion”

This summer the Center mounted a traveling exhibition of photographic and archival materials to inform the Cambodian and international public about Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Case 002. The exhibition features photographs of the charged leaders, artifacts, drawings, and reproductions of original documents from the Democratic Kampuchea period including unique letters. Bibliographic information and explanations of the criminal charges brought against the accused are detailed in captions. The exhibition seeks to answer the following questions:

1. Who are the leaders to be tried in Case 002?
2. What were their positions during Democratic Kampuchea?
3. What happened to them after the Vietnamese occupied the country?
4. With what crimes have they been charged by the ECCC?
5. Who are defending the accused parties?
6. What are the definitions of and differences between the international crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes?

After years of outreach by DC-Cam and other local NGOs, many if not most Cambodians are aware of the existence of the ECCC judicial proceedings. Nevertheless, there remains much confusion about the identities of the persons charged, the structure and policies of the DK regime, the relevance of the proceedings to harm suffered at the local level, and the legal nuances of how the tribunal works. Likewise, much of the international community is unfamiliar with and uncertain about the tribunal's work.

The exhibition traveled throughout Cambodia as well as to major United States universities, including Duke University, University of California Berkeley, University of Michigan, Rutgers University, Temple University, Ohio University, and the University of Southern California. Additionally it traveled to Sweden, Belgium, and Denmark.

At USC, the exhibition was held in mid-April and sponsored by the Shoah Foundation and the Levan Institute. The exhibition at Ohio University accompanied an April 30th lecture on the ongoing Khmer Rouge Tribunal by Dr. John Ciorciari, Assistant Professor at Michigan University and DC-Cam's Senior Legal Advisor. The lecture was organized by DC-Cam project leader Farina So and Ohio's Southeast Asian Center's Haley Duschinski. Following the temporary exhibit at Baker Theatre, the entire collection of the exhibit was entrusted to the University's Center for International Collections for a permanent exhibit, located in Alden Library.

Lowell Exhibit and Discussion

On April 18, the Lowell Public Schools, Massachusetts, USA, in collaboration with DC-Cam, hosted an exhibit on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and genocide education including photos, artifacts, and DC-Cam publications.

"Dinner with Pol Pot," the Swedish Living History Forum's Exhibition on Cambodia, to which DC-Cam contributed information and materials, has been shown for about a year now in Stockholm. Gunnar Bergstrom, who visited Cambodia in 1978 as part of a Swedish delegation and returned for the first time in 2008 to share his photos and experiences during the DK, reports that the Swedish exhibition documenting his trips has led to "high" Cambodia debate. The presenters write, "We are very thankful to you for letting us use your pictures in the exhibition. It gives the exhibition that extra effect needed to bring out the important message to the people." During the next year the exhibition will be shown in different cities around Sweden. The exhibit next travels to Linkoping.

“UNTAC Elections and the Khmer Rouge” Exhibition in Thailand

In October, DC-Cam mounted an exhibition at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, on the role of the Khmer Rouge during the UNTAC period. A common critique of the UNTAC period is the failure to resolve the Khmer Rouge problem, in particular the failure to disarm and demobilize them. Further, the Khmer Rouges were not held accountable for the brutal crimes committed under Democratic Kampuchea. Nonetheless, UNTAC was a pivotal moment in Cambodia’s modern history, prompting some to draw comparisons to the present situation in Burma in hopes of gaining insight on Burma’s prospects for democratization.

Minority Education in the Cham Community: Culture, History, and Religion

DC-Cam is conducting several activities in two Cham communities: (1) O-Trav village, Andaung Tmar commune, Prey Nup district, Sihanouk province, and (2) Svay Khleang village, Svay Khleang commune, Kroch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province. These activities aim to promote education on the culture, history, and religion of the Cham minority.

In **O-Trav village**, DC-Cam plans to open an exhibition and create a museum and public library on the compound of a 1963 mosque. The mosque is located near the main road to Sihanoukville and is less than an hour’s drive from the coastal resort city. Directly across from the mosque are scenic mountains and open fields. There is also a large pond on the grounds of the mosque. As such, the mosque complex could become a tourist attraction for both its educational and recreation value. The first activity conducted will be the opening of a “Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge Leaders to be Judged” exhibition. Later activities will center on the preservation or conversion of existing buildings. The mosque itself will be renovated and beautified with flower gardens. The exhibition hall will be attached to or enclosed by a small museum. A storage facility will be transformed into a public library.

Two construction projects and one exhibition will take place in **Svay Khleang village** near a 200-year old *seun* (*matara* in Cham language). This ancient Muslim tower was used to announce prayer times and observe the moon to determine the beginning and end of Ramadan. The local community requested assistance from DC-Cam to restore the *matara*, help construct a side entrance 95 meters long, and build a wall 85 meters long to safeguard against flooding due to rising water from the nearby Mekong River. Further, DC-Cam plans to renovate two 100-year old houses located several meters left of the *seun*. The son of the owner of the houses, Ibrihim Math, has consented to DC-Cam transforming one of them into a local museum and the other into a community learning center. The museum will display exhibitions focused on the Cham minority—its culture, religion, politics, and present day situation—and relevant issues such as the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The first exhibition displayed there will be “Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Judged?” The community learning center will provide activities for children, public computers, and classes on Islamic teachings.

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. This year DC-Cam provided personal tours of Tuol Sleng to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, US Assistant Secretary of State for DRL Michael Posner, and US Congresswoman Laura Richardson, among others.

"Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond" reopened in December when repairs were completed after serious damage from a collapsed roof and flooding from a rain storm in early August. The exhibition first opened in April 2008 in three buildings of the museum. As visitors walk from panel to panel, they are able to travel back in time to witness one of Cambodia's darkest eras. The exhibition includes both images revealing the horrific nature of the regime as well as those depicting the everyday life of different types of people living under the regime: April 17th or new people, base people, cadre, soldier, and leaders. While focused on the Khmer Rouge period, the exhibition also chronologically extends to modern day Cambodia. The exhibit was also shown at the London School of Economics this Fall, in an exhibit organized by former DC-Cam volunteer Libby Altaras. LSE says "The exhibition Reflections on the Khmer Rouge was a great success."

A new exhibition, "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?" also reopened in December after repairs due to rain damage. It is based on a DC-Cam booklet. Their purpose is to provide biographic and photographic information on the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today who will be tried in ECCC Case 002. Visitors are also provided basic information about the charges brought against the defendants. Many ordinary Cambodians and foreigners alike are unfamiliar with the life and crimes of Noun Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan. The exhibition therefore plays a significant role in educating people about the senior leaders and as such, engaging them in the justice-seeking process.

A third exhibition, The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case, has been approved by the Ministry and will open in January. It focuses on the trial of Kaing Guek Eav, *alias* Duch, including the political life of former S-21 prison head Duch, the happenings at S-21 and two other prisons of which Duch was in charge, and his recently concluded trial. The team has been assisting Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights in its preparations to create its own exhibition on Case 001 by supplying some of the images, videos, documents, and audio files that will be included in the exhibition.

Nearly **1700** people expressed their comments in the **Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum** photo exhibition book this year.

Selected comments:

Fearing what men are able to do to mankind; we shall put much more effort into retaining the memories and finding out more about these dark chapters in history.

Only knowledge about the past and education seem to offer any possible means to prevent such inhumanity.

- Niel, Germany

Sometime the victims and the perpetrators are one and the same. Love and peace. - D.C

I feel so regret on what happened to Cambodia which started in 1975-1979 in Cambodia. 3 years 8 months 20 days was really in my heart even though I have not been born yet. Hopefully, Cambodia will not the cruel story anymore.

- Mary, Cambodia

Let the hand of justice fired the brutal Khmer Rouge leaders... May they pay for the pain they have infected on the Cambodians., in other words, just burn in hell!

- Kyler, Singapore

I am Cambodian and I want to tell all foreigners that it is true please keep this actions and this history in your mind being in Cambodia. I am happy to see all foreigners who visited this prison. Thank you so much. Good Luck for you all.

OUTCOME/ IMPACT

A large number of local and international visitors have learned about the Khmer Rouge period and the ECCC thorough plays and exhibitions organized at home and abroad.

Visitors are being encouraged to reflect and share their thoughts and feelings about the country, history, and culture through art. The showcase of Khmer Rouge photographs and related documents has encouraged dialogue among the generations about KR history and their different experiences during that time. It has also promoted awareness of, interest in and appreciation of the Khmer Rouge genocide among Cambodian public, students, and international visitors.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

The Promoting Accountability project's efforts since July (when the Team Leader returned from his studies abroad) have been targeted at conducting interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres who live in areas of Cambodia that were Khmer Rouge strongholds until the mid-1990s. In each of these areas the PA team aims to interview between 50 and 100 former Khmer Rouge cadres. To date, the PA team has found that these communities remain insular groups made up of individuals with markedly different viewpoints than other former Khmer Rouge cadres who have spent the past 30-plus years living side by side with victims of the Khmer Rouge regime throughout the rest of Cambodia. It is also become clear that these communities have not been integrated with the rest of Cambodian society.

Kirivong District, Takeo

In July, the PA team traveled to Kirivong district, Takeo province. The Project's purpose was to locate former members of the Khmer Rouge organization to collect information about the KR command structure and the administrative structure of control.

Before the field trip, several preparatory sessions took place at DC-Cam. Preparation included discussion of methodology for collecting information and the use of existing questionnaires so as to stay in line with DC-Cam ethical practices. Ten staff members were divided into three smaller teams to roam the various communes in District 109 to locate the former members of the Khmer Rouge and obtain information using existing contacts and available biographical documents.

During the trip, the PA team was able to locate and conduct interviews with 19 individual members of the Khmer Rouges; several other informants refused to be interviewed. As a result of this work, the team was able to gather more information about KR cadres who were responsible as leaders in District 109 (Kirivong), located within Region 13, Southwestern Zone of Democratic Kampuchea. It also identified the structure of District 109, Region 13 and the Southwestern Zone of DK.

Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province

In October, the PA team spent two weeks in Malai District, a former KR stronghold still mostly populated by former KR. The PA team had two weeks to prepare for the field trip. Theany Hin and Vannak Sok prepared documents and materials and searched for information related the location, including maps and documents of previous PA interview transcriptions, DC-Cam Database and local people who we contacted before this field trip. Between October 12 and 22, 2010, six team members interviewed 69 Khmer Rouge cadres (27 female and 42 male).

Svay Chek and Thmar Puok, Banteay Meanchey Province

In December, the team spent one week in Svay Chek and Thmar Puok Districts. Objectives of the pre-trip meetings and training were to share techniques and experiences about approaching and interviewing former Khmer Rouge cadres and the methodology for collecting information regarding the geography and structures of the districts before, during and after the Democratic Kampuchea period. The team interviewed 55 former Khmer Rouge cadres (9 female and 46 male).

PA trip reports are available at <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Reports.htm>.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

PA research has been an important source of information for the ECCC, in particular its KR cadre interviews. PA interviews not only include legally relevant facts about KR history and hierarchy, they also contribute to improved understanding of the KR and post-KR period and the reasons why people joined and participated in the KR. This is a fundamental step

toward building reconciliation and encouraging genocide prevention for future generations.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Living Documents Project

This year the team brought **three** groups comprised of **133** people to legal training sessions at DC-Cam to learn about the ECCC’s jurisdiction and procedures and the biographies of persons charged by the ECCC. These groups then attended ECCC hearings and discussed what they had witnessed. This number is significantly reduced from last year due to the fact that no trials were ongoing. The next trial, for Case 002, is expected to start in April 2011.

Living Documents ECCC Tours to Date			
Session Number	2010 Dates	Participants	Hearing
25	Feb	93 villagers from Banteay Meanchey province, Kandal province and Svay Rieng province	Pre-trial detention appeal hearings of Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan
26	April-May	10 civil parties from Takeo, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kampong Cham and Kampot provinces	Pre-Trial Chamber hearings for Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith
27	July	30 complainants and civil parties	<i>Duch</i> verdict reading
Totals	2010	133	
	2009	1400	
	2008	362	
	2007	1,209	
	2006	5,169	
	2006-2009	6850	

The team also held **23 forums** this year with approximately **3545 attendees** to provide information about the ECCC process.

In recognition of the historic significance of the pronouncement of the *Duch* verdict for all Cambodians, Living Documents hosted live and also replayed screenings of the verdict and other films over two or more days at each of seven provincial locations. Although the ECCC courtroom is the largest of all international/hybrid courts, its capacity is limited to 500 persons, not nearly enough to accommodate all those with an interest in hearing the

Court's judgment. The Office of Public Affairs provided video links on the Court's grounds to accommodate the overflow. For less expense than bringing 500 people to Phnom Penh, DC-Cam brought the verdict to 200 or more people in each screening location. Due to limited resources the Center selected only seven provincial locations, chosen because they are the home districts of commune and village chiefs and victims and former perpetrators who have been actively engaging their communities in the ECCC proceedings. The program at all sites was led by former KR victims, with the exception of the screening in Kandal, which was managed by a former S-21 prison guard. The location at Svay Khleang is home to a primarily Cham Muslim population and the screening there was overseen by a Cham village chief. A full report of the event can be found at

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Screeningof_Duch's_Verdict_26-July-2010_7Province.htm

After the reading of the *Duch* verdict, additional forums were held centered on screening an excerpt of the pronouncement. "Behind the Walls of S-21" and "Tuol Sleng 1979," were also shown, followed by an exchange of views on the judgment and Duch's 30-year sentence. Many of the locations were selected because they are former Khmer Rouge strongholds. Religious communities such as the Cham and Christians were also visited so that their views could be assessed. At each location the team distributed DC-Cam's booklet entitled *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002, Searching for the Truth* magazine, the textbook "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)," and ECCC materials.

For example, the Living Documents Program hosted a forum about the *Duch* verdict on September 11th in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Malai commune, Malai district, Banteay Meanchey. Approximately 95% of the residents are former Khmer Rouge from other provinces who, like many others living along the border, arrived in 1979, running west with senior KR cadre away from Vietnamese forces. Seven women spoke during the forum. The team conducted video interviews with three participants (all female former KR) and tape recorded four interviews (three men and one woman).

The Malai forum was notable for the active role taken by Hav Sophea, a civil party in Case 001, and her ability to draw the audience into conversation. Her involvement encouraged discussion, made it impossible for the participants to deny that crimes had taken place at S-21, and gave a face to the victims who are pinning their hopes for justice on the ECCC proceedings. Nevertheless, most participants did not have strong views about the *Duch* verdict, likely owing to the fact that they did not know Duch personally. On the other hand, most seemed to agree that their former neighbors, the four senior leaders held by the ECCC, should receive only short sentences because they did good things as well as bad, and are now old. Although the documentary footage and participation of Sophea made the crimes real, the participants were able to deny personally knowing anything about S-21, and thus distance themselves from KR crimes generally. The full screening report can be found at

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DCCAM_MALAI_Duch_Verdict_Provincial_Screenings.pdf.

A complete list of forums is below:

Living Documents ECCC Forums to Date			
Session Number	2010 Dates	Number of Participants	Location
13	March	150	Kampong Chhang
14	March	230	Pursat
15	April	200	Cham community in Preah Sihanouk
16	May	50	Kampot
17	June	200	Khmer Kampuchea Krom community in Pursat
18	July	40	Kampong Speu
19	July	25	Kampong Thom
20	July	200+	Kampong Cham
21	July	200+	Kandal
22	July	200+	Kampong Thom
23	July	200+	Pursat
24	July	200+	Banteay Meanchey
25	July	200+	Svay Rieng
26	July	200+	Takeo
27	August	50	Christian pastors, Phnom Penh
28	August	100	Pailin
29	August	100	Samlot, Banteay Meanchey
30	September	120	Malai, Banteay Meanchey
31	September	200	Phnom Voar, Kep province
32	November	200	Preah Veng
33	November	30	Veal Veng, Pursat
34	November	300	Svay Check, Banteay Meanchey
35	November	150	Thmar Puok, Banteay Meanchey
Totals	2010	3545	
	2009	1136	
	2008	315	
	2008-2009	1452	

Project reports can be found at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm.

Conferences with Minority Groups in Phnom Penh: October 25 and November 24

The term "genocide" is often debated among scholars, leading to disagreements on whether genocide took place during Democratic Kampuchea. For many Cambodians, they have long used the term genocide (*ampeu pralai pouch sas*) to describe the killings by the Khmer Rouge regime. Given the confusion and disagreements surrounding the term, The

Living Documents Project in collaboration with the Cham Muslim Oral History Project held two conferences on the meaning of "genocide," the first on October 25 and attended by around 200 people, and the second on November 15 and attended by over 300 people, including Cham Muslims (in particular women and religious leaders), Buddhist monks, priests, members of the Khmer Kampuchea Krom minority, Vietnamese, and hill tribe community members.

These conferences served several purposes: to clarify the term genocide, to collect oral histories and help to build a more complete history of Democratic Kampuchea, and to promote further discussion on Democratic Kampuchea and participation in the truth-seeking process. They are a continuation of DC-Cam's long-term effort to increase awareness and research on the experiences of Cham Muslims, hill tribes, the Chinese, and the Vietnamese during Democratic Kampuchea. In 1996, DC-Cam began working with different minority groups to collect oral histories and in 2004, the Center officially launched the Cham Muslim Oral History project. In recent years, DC-Cam has worked with Buddhist nuns and monks on various programs and most recently, with the Christian community in Cambodia.

Speakers included International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley; National deputy Co-Prosecutor Chan Dara Raksmeay; Chuor Keary, head of department of Khmerization, Lexicography and Translation at the Royal Academy of Cambodia; Siv Thuon, a national teacher of DC-Cam's Genocide Education; Deputy Director of DC-Cam, Eng Kok-Thay.

In their answers to survey questions and interviews, most participants urged DC-Cam to organize more conferences on this topic.

October 25 conference report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public Info/pdf/Understanding_Genocide_Report_October_25_2010.pdf

November 24 conference report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public Info/pdf/Understanding_Genocide_Report_November_24_2010.pdf.

OUTCOME

Conducting live verdict screenings in communities allowed more ordinary people to receive up-to-date information on the Duch trial, engage in the process and to talk about their reactions.

Through Duch's verdict screening, program participants were increasingly interested in the process of the trial and especially upcoming Case 002.

Verdict/film screenings and forums provide a safe space for survivors to reflect on their experiences and encourage discussion on DK history. Through film screenings and forums,

participants are more willing to speak about their past experiences and reflect on the court's work.

The screening of the court and its verdict helps to confirm the stories that children have heard from their parents as many of them still have a hard time believing that such grave brutality really happened.

Village forums in Khmer Rouge strongholds play an important role in reducing fear and uncertainty of the ECCC's jurisdiction.

Forums increase awareness of KR atrocities among former KR cadres. Inviting Ms. Hav Sophea, a civil party for case 001 to participate and lead the discussion in Malai, was a great opportunity to educate former KR about the dark side of the Khmer Rouge. While many of former KR can only understand KR history based on their own experiences, through the forum they were able to hear stories told from the perspective of a victim.

IMPACT

Reaching out to victims and former KR cadres increases their attention to the court process and the trial proceedings and reduces the fear of cadres that they might be indicted by the ECCC.

Through verdict screenings and encouraging survivors to express their thoughts on the Duch case, the program should be able to measure their expectations about Case 002 and provide feedback to the court.

The forum and verdict screenings are an effective way to increase confidence that the ECCC can deliver justice to people.

By getting program participants to reflect on their experiences with the KR, oral history is preserved for future generations. Also, the younger generation is able to learn from their parents' experiences and expresses empathy for their parents' sufferings.

The program has promoted leadership abilities at the grassroots level by giving local representatives an opportunity to organize forums and lead discussions.

2) Student Outreach

In 2010, the Student Outreach team expanded its outreach activities to include occasional study tours to DC-Cam, field trips, and ECCC visits. For example,

- In January team the team led 135 students and teachers on a tour of historical sites in Phnom Penh.

- In February Director Youk Chhang met with 800 students at the national Poly Technique Institute. In February, 400 students were taken to see performances of the play, "Breaking the Silence," and the team recruited 11 student volunteers.
- In March, the team led a group of 29 visiting Norwegian students to meet KR cadres, provided transportation for 240 students on a provincial study tour of Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey and Preah Vihear, and took 40 high school students on a genocide education tour of historic sites in Kampot.
- In June, team leader Sayana Ser guided 21 visitors from the US Joint Foreign Area Officer Skill Sustainment Pilot Program (JFSSPP) to visit Choeung Ek and S-21: COL Mark Gillette, COL Jonathan Goff, CAPT John Wood, LTC Edward Camacho, CDR Kelly Federal, LTC Kurt Gaudette, LTC Ronald Sargent, LTC Michael Stelzig, LTC John Sutherland, CDR Bernie Want, LCDR Pasit Somboonpakron, Maj Mark Miller, Mr. Dana Dillon, Mr. Andrew Irwin, COL Mark Chawin, Dr. Tristan Mabry, CAPT Ravi Balaram, Lt Lucas Barlow, Prof. Thitinan Pongsudhirak, Prof. Kitti Prasirtsuk, Dr. Ian Storey.

The team worked on a monograph of 241 student questions about the ECCC that is going to be published in early 2011. The book will be distributed to both high school and university students and the general public as a source of information about the ECCC and Khmer Rouge history.

Colin Meyn, editor of the Lift magazine supplement of the Phnom Penh Post newspaper, offered the Center a weekly column beginning the first week of January 2011. It will include summaries from the youth monograph, survivors' interviews, reports, and other topics.

The team worked on programming for a Student Outreach and Radio proposal on starvation and force labor during the Khmer Rouge. Former Summer Associate and Fulbright Scholar Randle DeFalco wrote a radio script and a budget has been drafted.

The team, together with the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor, began introducing students to the CTM website to increase their understanding of the ECCC proceedings.

On December 3, Youk Chhang spoke to 2500 students about the Khmer Rouge at the Pour un Sourire d'Enfant Center about the importance of learning KR history and about the ECCC. He attended with Him Huy and Norng Chanpaul. On December 15, Sayana Ser gave a guided tour of DC-Cam to 10 students and a teacher who attended Youk Chhang's earlier lecture. The ten were selected because of their answers to the question, "Why do we study history?" After their visit to the Center, they were asked to describe their views of the visit. Sayana will review their answers and select the top five to meet with Youk Chhang and possibly work as volunteers at the Center.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

The educational study tours provide a chance for students from different places to get to know each other and become friends. In addition, the students gained a clearer understanding of Democrat Kampuchea, which they will be able to share with their own family and use to help lead their country toward peace and development.

The team expects the publication of the student questions to provide people from the younger generation the opportunity to participate in the justice process and to broaden their understanding of and perspectives on the historical and sociological significance of the Cambodian genocide and its repercussions.

There has been increased dialogue and discussions on the genocide and KRT, especially among the youth.

3) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

On April 5, international co-prosecutor Andrew Cayley and director Youk Chhang met with about 120 Cham Muslims in Kampong Kes mosque, Tik Chhou district, Kampot province. Hakem, Tuon, Imam, students, and female survivors of the Khmer Rouge gathered on the mosque's terrace. Cayley said that after reading about the Cham, he understands that there are two reasons for their persecution during the Khmer Rouge: culture and religion. The audience then asked questions about both Case 001 and Case 002. After hearing the answer and response from the international co-prosecutor, the group expressed their gratefulness and appreciation to him. The group said that they had been very doubtful but after listen to what Cayley said, they felt no doubt anymore. One old woman told Cayley that she is very happy that there are foreigners such as himself to help with this case and asked him to work fairly to find justice and do what it takes to prevent the crimes from happen again because a lot of people died, not only Cham but Khmer and many women are now widows.

Svay Khleang Development

The team, in collaboration with the Student Outreach project, began conducting a preliminary study on Svay Khleang village development culturally and historically.

O-Trav Village

O-Trav villagers requested that DC-Cam help preserve their old mosque built in 1963, a KR dining hall, and a storage facility. As discussed in the museum and exhibition section, above, the team plans to convert the KR dining hall into a museum hall and the storage facility into a library for public use.

Documentation

In July, team leader Farina So received a set of oral history materials from Math Mousa of Romas, including a survivor's story, 79 portraits, 4 photos, and three lists of Cham Muslims' deaths under the KR: Kampong Krabey, Kokor, and Koh Rokar villages.

Transcripts and Oral History Summaries and Website Development

The team transcribed cassettes of new and old interviews with Cham Muslims and wrote summaries of the transcripts. To prepare an updated Cham Muslim Oral History section on the DC-Cam website, the team selected photos and is sorting data collected since 2005 for new oral history, cultural preservation, and religion sections.

Volunteers

Sem Tina, Ly Romas, and Keu Sarath are volunteering for the project this year. Sem Tina and Ly Romas are studying at Norton University, and Keu Sarath is studying at the Royal University of Cambodia. They are all in year 2 and DC-Cam pays 50% of their school fees, amounting to about \$250 per year.

OUTCOME

The oral history project creates an inter-generational dialogue between survivors and the younger generation about the experiences and stories of parents, relatives, and Cham Muslim community members. The oral history project provides space for this discussion and collects community stories for the next generation. With a second focus on contemporary Islamic issues, the project increases the interest of researchers, reporters, and policy makers in the Cham Muslim community as well as Cham studies. This observation can be measured through field reports, newspaper articles, research papers, invited guest speakers, radio broadcasting, interviews, and oral communication with villagers.

Through the teams outreach activities, Cham Muslim people have received up-to-date information about the ECCC and have a chance to seek truth and justice through the tribunal proceedings.

IMPACT

The project encourages people to speak out about the past, educate the young generation about the KR regime and the experiences of the Cham Muslim, preserve the memory of the Cham Muslims, contribute to the formation of the Cham identity, uphold democracy and increase leadership among Cham Muslim women, and promote reconciliation and healing through stories and outreach activities.

Sharing stories and truth telling, which can be a painful process, becomes a means of identity formation and reconciliation.

Oral history and outreach activities raise an awareness of an ethnic minority group about genocide, bridge the gap between old and younger generations, and help the Cham group

forge ties with other ethnic groups, all of which strengthen the concept of unity in diversity.

4) Public Information Room (PIR)

General Activities in Cambodia. This year DC-Cam's Public Information Room in Phnom Penh received around **940** visitors, both individuals and 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.

Road Trips. This year the team conducted one independent road trip to Takeo province during which it screened documentaries and ECCC hearing footage in order to inform the public about the work of the ECCC and to encourage Khmer Rouge survivors to speak out about what they had experienced during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. PIR activities were also conducted at Living Document forum screenings.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in 2010

Students: Royal University of Fine Arts, Royal University of Law and Economics, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Phnom Penh, National University of Singapore, Seoul National University, UC Berkeley, Hong Kong University, Australia Center for Education, Pannasastra University, Vanda Institute of Accounting, National University of Management, Chenla University, Hamburg University, Lund University, Humboldt University (Germany), Harvard University, University of Maryland, UC Los Angeles, Fletcher School, Santa Clara University, University of Queensland, University of Tokyo, Trinity College (US), Cardiff University, University of Vienna, Seattle University, Northwestern University, University of Toronto, University of Oslo, Branford University, Cambodian-Japan Friendship Middle and High school

NGOs: Amrita, Primary Source, Cambodian Living Art, Youth for Peace, Cambodian Center for Human Rights, NPIC, Corriere delle Sere, Crosscurrents, ASF-France, Peace Corps, Developing Cambodia by Degrees, Indochina Research, Transcultural Psychosocial, Development and Partnership in Action, InWent, Mith Samlanh, Harpswell Foundation, Youth for Peace and Bophana Center.

International Organizations: ECCC

Media: UNTV, Danish Radio, Bayon TV, Reaksmei Kampuchea News, Cambodge Soir, Isthus Newspaper and Czech TV, Cambodia Daily, VOA, Phnom Penh Post, Voice of America, EZ Film, BNO production, Foreign Affairs magazine, Palm Film, Bayon TV, Cambodia Daily.

Government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Fine Arts, USAID, and officials from Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, Kratie and Kampong Cham provinces.

Activities Overseas.

In the spring, DC-Cam staff (Kunthy Seng and Nean Yin and Samphors Huy) worked at the Rutgers' PIR converting microfilm of documents in the archives into microfiche in preparation for their digitalization and improved web accessibility.

The "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?" exhibition opened at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey on October 7. Francis Deng, the UN Special Advisor on the Prevention on Genocide and Benny Widyono, Former Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Cambodia spoke at the launch. This event was held as part of the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights' new Program on Environment, Sustainable Development, and Peace-building and Fall 2010 Speaker Series on Humanitarianism, was co-sponsored by DC-Cam.

Feedback about PIR Rutgers

I would like to thank you ... for the many ways that the Center for Genocide and Human Rights' relationship with DC-Cam has affected me as a Master's student. Over the past two years of graduate school I have gotten much insight from the many in-class discussions of the ECCC and the Cambodian genocide as well as from the DC-Cam students themselves. I realize this is a unique learning experience, and for that I thank you and DC-Cam immensely. - Regan Mumolie

5) Film Project

Film Projects.

"Forgiveness and Reconciliation in a Cambodian Village"

Team leader Ratanak Leng wrote and edited a 30-minute film describing how two survivors in Kampong Thom live in the same village as the people who killed their relatives. The story is extracted from the interviews conducted during the VPA's field trip to distribute the ECCC's notification letter to complainants in February.

"Victim Participation Project" and "Living Documents Project," 30-minute films based on footage from forums and interviews with project participants, were completed this year.

"Water/Land/Rain"

In Cambodia, the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth, of creation and destruction, of drought and rain, of pain and prosperity. Moving south along the Mekong, north up the Tonle Sap and south again, the river stretch endlessly out into the unknown sea, yet always returns to the heart of the country, throbbing in its silence and cooling in its offerings of fish and plenty. But as Cambodia moves forward, partially constructed skyscrapers looming in the horizon, and the fever to develop and keep pace with its competitors demanding increasing power and energy, this natural cycle of Cambodian life threatens to be disturbed. Traversing downstream along the Mekong River and then upstream again to the Tonle Sap River, the film "Land/Water/Rain" will chart the

course of Cambodia's rapid drive towards development and prosperity in the region and the inescapable consequences of this growth.

"Land/Water/Rain" traces intimate stories of the indigenous and disappearing people living in the Northeastern jungles of Cambodia, fishermen struggling to survive along the Tonle Sap and Mekong Rivers, and young women fleeing their homes to work in garment factories. Director Kalyanee Mam arrived in May and traveled in and out of Cambodia for the rest of the year. The team selected three stories and has been filming in Phnom Penh, Ratanakiri and Kampong Chhnang provinces.

For more information follow the project blog at: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com/>. Kalyanee Mam and her work on the Oscar-shortlisted film "Inside Job" have been featured in Jess Bloom, *Voices of the Motherland*, Phnom Penh Post, Dec. 17-23, and Men Kimseng, *An Inside Take on New Film, 'Inside Job'*, VOA Khmer, Dec 29. For more information about "Inside Job," see also <http://scottlazer.com/wordpress.com/2010/08/16/kalyanee-mam-day-3s-hero-a-day/>; <http://www.trailerdownload.net/movie/inside-job/>; <http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/review/inside-job-film-review-29602>; <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/11/28/AR2010112804115.html>; and <http://www.oscars.org/press/pressreleases/2010/20101118.html>.

Reactions to Duch verdict

The film team produced two video clips of reactions of villagers who watched the *Duch* verdict. The first 15 minutes clip was produced out of the live and replayed *Duch* verdict screenings in Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, and Kandal in July, while the second 10-minute clip includes footage of trips to Samlot and Pailin in August and is called "Village Screening: Duch's Verdict." In the clip, participants are asked about their reactions to the verdict and background information about the place in Samlot where Duch used to live before he was arrested. The clips are available on the CTM website.

Other Activities.

In February, the team filmed a Living Documents project trip by 93 villagers from Preah Neth Preah district and Svay Chek district to see the pre-trial detention appeal hearings of Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith and Khieu Samphan. Among other things, they captured the reactions of 12 villagers during visits Tuol Sleng and the Choeung Ek killing fields and 25 villagers' reactions to Khieu Samphan's denial of responsibility at his hearing.

In March, 23 film clips comprising all DC-Cam documentary films were posted to YouTube.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

DC-Cam' film project uses film to record the testimony Khmer Rouge survivors throughout Cambodia. Survivors speak not only about the tragedy that happened to them and their loved ones, but also about their childhood experiences, day-to-day lives, and traditions,

both before and during the Khmer Rouge regime. These video testimonies thus will serve as a valuable educational medium not only to share Khmer Rouge history and ECCC information with all Cambodians, but also for educating youth about their culture and preserving this information for future generations.

6) Victims of Torture Project

Daryn Reicherter, MD (Assistant Clinical Professor Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, Stanford University School of Medicine), Jim Boehnlein MD, (Psychiatrist Oregon Health Science), and DC-Cam Legal Advisor Beth Van Schaack (Professor of Law Santa Clara University) are currently drafting a summary statement with recommendations for the Cambodian Government with a team of 16 experts. This paper will analyze the current public mental health system and suggest alternative approaches and greater emphasis on trauma related mental illness. It will recommend increasing public attention to the ongoing effects of trauma in mental health and advocate for improved resources for the country's mental health plan. The recommendations will incorporate the views and wishes of the major brokers of mental health in Cambodia: the National Mental Health Program and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO Cambodia) and many other important providers of mental health throughout Cambodia. After receiving feedback from the Government, it will be turned into a longer proposal for improving access.

DC-Cam Legal Advisor Beth Van Schaack (Professor of Law Santa Clara University) and Daryn Reicherter are also co-editing a new book to be titled "Trauma Psychology in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge" scheduled to be published in winter 2011. DC-Cam Legal Advisors John Ciorciari and Anne Heindel co-wrote a chapter for this publication. It will also include recommendations for the national mental health system, although it will be more academic in approach than the proposal discussed above.

7) Family Tracing

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

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

The book of records will include basic information relating to the Khmer Rouge history, its security apparatus, its rise and its demise. It will also discuss concepts relating to disappearance and its impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today. These names would help in family tracing efforts. The book will be distributed free of charge to commune offices in Cambodia so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and

search for those names that DC-Cam has on records. The book would then receive comments from villagers on accuracy of the information and family tracing requests.

The team, including documentation project staff members and Kok-Thay ENG, read magazine articles from *Searching for the Truth* magazine to extract information about survivors and their relatives who perished under the Khmer Rouge. Volunteers hired in November began reading S-21 confessions for names. Advertisements in Cambodia also lead to phone calls and visits by people seeking to have their families stories included in the book.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

By publishing names of those people who died under the Khmer Rouge and their stories, the book plays many roles. It is an acknowledgement of the suffering of those who died under the Khmer Rouge. For thirty years after the Khmer Rouge regime ended in 1979, people have talked about the regime in formal and informal settings, 80 memorials were constructed around the country and a few genocide museums were built including Tuol Sleng. However, these places tend to be nameless and faceless. Many of them exhibit skulls and bones. They signify the gross violence of genocide, but they have very few individualistic characters. This is the gap that this book attempts to fill. The book not only for the first time in thirty years record names of those people who died under the Khmer Rouge, it also includes a short story about of each individual, relating to the moment they were evacuated from cities or their early experience with the Khmer Rouge in the "liberated areas," the work teams they were assigned to and ultimately the story relating to their deaths. These stories would be told through the memories of their surviving relatives. The book would also include victim photographs, handwriting and pictures of artifacts. For those victims who were prisoners of a security center, a summary of their confessions would be included to reveal their suffering under the torture center. By helping to locate lost family members or to determine whether they are dead or alive, the book will play important part in the process of closure for survivors.

8) Website Development

DC-Cam is currently working with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to design a new look for the DC-Cam website. The new web design will incorporate a more visual and interactive platform. The website will be launched in early 2011.

Postings to the website include all Khmer-Rouge-related information, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and also each DC-Cam project's activities (reports, team activity photos). The website is divided into sections to provide readers access to all posted information. This year the team added a new section to the website called "Tribunal Related Materials." It includes legal debate articles by DC-Cam associates. Around 100 new items were posted on the website in 2010.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION AND PUBLICATION

1) Translations and Publications

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

In February, the Center created and published a new booklet, **“Genocide — Who are the Senior Khmer Rouge Members to be Judged?: The Importance of Case 002,”** in both English in Khmer. It provides bibliographic information about the four charged persons in that case as well as photos of documents and artifacts related to the case. At the request of numerous NGOs, a page listing NGOs working on ECCC outreach was created and added to the publication in March. It continues to be widely distributed in Khmer and formed the basis of a DC-Cam photographic exhibition launched in Cambodia and abroad.

In the summer, DC-Cam published **“Bou Meng: A Survivor from Khmer Rouge Prison S-21”** by Huy Vannak, a former DC-Cam staff member. The Khmer Rouge imprisoned and tortured 14,000 Cambodians at its notorious Toul Sleng Prison, also known as “S-21.” Imprisonment at S-21 was a certain death sentence — only a handful of men walked out alive. Among them was Bou Meng, an artist, whose escape from execution was possible only because of his skill as a portrait artist and who was forced to paint propaganda portraits of Pol Pot and other Communist leaders. A book launch was held on May 23 at Phnom Penh’s Monument Books. ***An interview with Bou Meng is included in the appendix.***

In August the Center published 500 copies of visiting researcher Jennifer Ka’s play, **“Unspoken Words”** as a 36-page monograph. Jennifer is a Cambodian-American undergraduate at the University of California, San Diego, majoring in Psychology. She wrote, directed, acted, and choreographed the play, which is about a mother and a daughter who are unable to connect because the mother hides the pain of her past of the Khmer Rouge genocide. This is a past that the mother herself has not faced. DC-Cam distributed copies to ministries and embassies.

In September, the Center published a new brochure entitled **“The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001.”** It has been printed in English and Khmer. The brochure includes information about Duch, his trial, judgment, sentence, and appeal and is available in hardcopy or at http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/Case_001_The_Duch_Verdict.pdf.

In December, the Center designed a new factsheet called “**Pol Pot and His Prisoners at S-21.**” It contains information about the lack of clarity about the number of prisoners who survived the prison and the most accurate list to date. It is available at [http://dccam.org/Archives/Documents/Confessions/pdf/FACT_SHEET--Pol Pot and His Prisoners at Secret Prison S-21.pdf](http://dccam.org/Archives/Documents/Confessions/pdf/FACT_SHEET--Pol_Pot_and_His_Prisoners_at_Secret_Prison_S-21.pdf).

DC-Cam publications are available in the DC-Cam PIR, at Monument Books, Angkor Thom, and two branches of the International Book Center (IBC). See <http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

We continually receive positive feedback from the ECCC and individuals who receive our publications, in particular this year regarding our brochures on Cases 001 and 002. As discussed in the appendix, S-21 survivor Bou Meng is using his book not only to educate Tuol Sleng visitors about the prison and his experiences under the KR, but also to earn the money to finally build himself a home.

Student feedback received this year about “**On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process,**” edited by DC-Cam Legal Advisors John D. Ciorciari and Anne Heindel, and published by DC-Cam in October 2009:

I have learned a great deal about the hardships and tribulations involved in establishing a system of justice to judge such terrible atrocities. The Chapter on the ECCC court administration helped me realize the political burdens and dilemmas that Cambodians face throughout their quest for Justice. –Brian Barbera

Beyond anything else, On Trial underscored for me the idea that justice is complex, and will always mean many things to many people. –Brian Knight

I cannot imagine a better book to introduce someone to the Cambodian Genocide trial process; it is easy to read, straightforward, and I enjoyed reading it. –Christopher Moll

It is truly a great resource which illustrates a vivid account of not only the atrocities, but also how the Cambodians are seeking to establish justice after years of oppression and unaccountability. –Abdullah Sherzad

Additional feedback received by mail:

I want to thank u for translating diary of Anne Franck. My favorite Diary book. I would not love to read it if it is not in khmer. I love the book and always 1 to thank Ms. Sayana. - Pisey Lun

2) Historical Research and Writing

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

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

Khamboly Dy is working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts in the PRK regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 at which time genocide study was absent from the school curriculum; and subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education to conduct teacher training nationwide.

Kok-Thay Eng contributed an article to a publication on forced disappearances, exhumation and the struggle for truth in Southeast Asia. The publication will combine contributions of different organizations and authors working on these issues in Cambodia. Mr. Eng's contribution focused on managing human remains from the Khmer Rouge regime in from the 1980s to today.

Farina So completed a monograph called "Cham Muslim Women Perspectives on the Khmer Rouge Regime" and Dacil Keo is editing it. This paper focuses on the plight of the Cham Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge regime and examines whether their experiences are different from other women in Cambodia during that time. It also looks at how Cham women express their experiences of that time. Even though the monograph has not yet been published, it already has been encouraging people to discuss women's experience under the KR.

Socheat Nhean completed on a paper called "Patron and Client Relationship and Trust Structure in the Southwest Zone of the Democratic Kampuchea," which examines power structures in the Southwest Zone of the Democratic Kampuchea. It looks at the relationship between leaders and their followers and how trust was built and retained between these two groups.

6. MAGAZINE, RADIO AND TELEVISION

1) Magazine

The Print Shop produces **7,050** copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, each month and **750** copies of the English edition each quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to embassies, libraries, ministries, the National

Assembly and Senate, NGOs, and high schools. The magazine is also sent by taxi to 1537 sub-districts through 19 provincial and 2 city halls. Additionally, every month copies of the magazine are distributed to more than 200 schools around the country that are working with USAID. Widespread distribution of the magazine allows large numbers of people who have few other sources of information and often low levels of education to learn about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC each month.

Some highlights from the Khmer and English editions of the magazine this year include:

Section	Title
Editorials/Letters From Youk Chhang	10 th anniversary of <i>Searching for the Truth</i> ; Asean's Obligation to Fund the KR Tribunal
Documentation	Mom Meth: A Democratic Kampuchea history teacher ; Pol Pot: A testimony from his sister
History	Reach Lim: A former Group Leader in the Eastern Zone; For Remembrance: Snguon Pich Memorial; Case 002 Exhibition
Legal	Is There Political Interference at the ECCC?
Public Debate	Disarray and Disappointment after Duch Verdict; Medical Practices in Cambodia During the Pol Pot Regime
Family Tracing	Chin Sum: A former Khmer Rouge Physician; Ken Chaem: Family Tracing Book Could Heal my Suffering

2) Radio

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

The Voice of America has posted both the text and audio versions of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) on its website. Please see <http://www.voanews.com/khmer/democratic-kampuchea.cfm%20>.

3) Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC to 4000 listserve members. One recipient wrote:

I would like to express my appreciation that you have been sending me all these news updates over the last few months. They have been a great help and inspiration for me while writing my thesis on the Extraordinary Chambers in the

Courts of Cambodia and how the court deals with issues regarding customary international law. I have always thought that history is a lamp that lights the way for future generations, so that we may know what to avoid and what course to follow in our pursuit of the good life. I have now graduated with a Master degree in International Criminal Law, and I hope to be able to put my knowledge to work for a better tomorrow. Once again I sincerely thank you for your support and wish you all the best in the future.

OUTCOME/IMPACT

The magazine, radio program, and listserv provide up-to-date information about the Khmer Rouge period and Khmer Rouge tribunal, encourage people to talk about their experiences under the KR, and build the empathy of children towards their parents as they learn more about the regime. SFT is the only monthly publication that addresses Khmer Rouge-related topics. It also acts as a tool for building trust with villagers, who know the magazine better than DC-Cam itself. Through these media, DC-Cam increases Cambodian and foreign understanding of the KR years, contributing to genocide education, reconciliation, and efforts to promote peace and prevent mass atrocities around the world.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Research Assistance

This year the Center assisted more than **60** researchers including:

Marina Alamo Bryan, a master's degree student from the University of Melbourne, researched the photographic archives of DC-Cam for her Master's thesis on photography of the Khmer Rouge.

Michael Mascuch, an associate professor of the Department of Rhetoric, War Crime Studies Center, University of California, Berkeley, made a pre-research trip for his project on the use of photography during and after the DK period.

Claudia Wirth, working on her doctoral thesis on the *ne bis in idem* principles in international criminal law on the examples of the ICC, ICTR and the ECCC, interviewed legal advisor Anne Heindel.

Falser Michael from the Karl Jaspers Center for Advanced Transcultural Studies in Heidelberg conducted post-doctorate research on the Khmer Rouge and Angkor Wat.

Abe Toshihiro, an associate professor of Otani University, Japan, wrote a paper on justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. He stated that he uses DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine extensively for his class on Cambodia's contemporary history.

Luc Benaiche, a doctorate student on contemporary history from the University of Provence, conducted research on the Khmer Rouge prison system.

Elizabeth Do, a visiting researcher in the summers of 2008 and 2009, published her senior honors thesis, "Treatment of the Vietnamese Minority in Democratic Kampuchea from a Comparative Perspective," in the Political Science Department, Stanford University, USA. This work was conducted with the assistance of the PA team and involved civil parties in ECCC Case 001. See:

[http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Analysis/pdf/Treatment of the Vietnamese Minority In Democratic Kampuchea From a Comparative Perspective.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Analysis/pdf/Treatment_of_the_Vietnamese_Minority_In_Democratic_Kampuchea_From_a_Comparative_Perspective.pdf).

DC-Cam hosted the University of Southern California's second undergraduate summer research trip to Cambodia, *Problem without Passports Cambodia 2010*, a problems-based course. Eight undergraduate students (Alexandra Battat, Marilyn Katzman, Jessica Kwok, Francis Lo, Julia Mangione, Soshana Polansky, Camille Waddell, Daniel Yu) from the School of International Relations visited the Center for a two-week study tour from May-June with their professor, Deputy Director Kosal Path.

Jessica Winch, a student from the United Kingdom, studying international journalism, conducted interviews with survivors of S-21 and other Cambodian survivors. DC-Cam provided interpreters and some logistical support for her research and interviews.

Viet Thanh Nguyen, Associate Professor of English and American Studies and Ethnicity, University of Southern California, was in Cambodia to conduct a research on the Khmer Rouge. He visited DC-Cam and Kok-Thay ENG recommended an outside translator.

Angel Ryono conducted research for her master's degree thesis on apology in Cambodia.

Gisela Wohlfahrt, a student at the University of Vienna, Austria, and Leipzig, Germany, conducted research for her master thesis about "Memory, Ethics and Dark Tourism in Cambodia — the contested historical heritage of Anlong Veng District."

Nguyen Mai, a Master's student from Vietnam, conducted her research on Khmer Rouge-Vietnamese relations.

Andreas Grigo, a lecturer for Video Journalism at Department of Media and Communication of the Royal University of Phnom Penh, conducted a research with third-year students for documentary films on how Cambodian people live with historic sites of genocide, memorialize them, etc.

Carina Osteberg, of the University of Wyoming School of Law, conducted research at the Center for two weeks on gender crimes under the KR.

Dacil Keo of the University of Wisconsin Madison is conducting research on local-level politics during Democratic Kampuchea under a dissertation research fellowship from the United States Institute of Peace. Her dissertation investigates three variables: (1) degree of autonomy between political/administrative units, (2) formation and implementation of key institutions, and (3) governance and control by local leaders. Her project consists of semi-structured interviews, within-case analysis of local administrative units (commune level), and a national survey.

Asiroh Cham, UCLA, and Julie Thi Underhill, Berkeley, interviewed several DC-Cam staff members for a documentary they are producing on Cambodia's Cham Muslim community, including a two-hour interview with team leader Farina So focusing on the Cham Oral History project, Cham identity reconstruction, Cham Muslims' views on the ECCC and future of the Cham Muslim community, and an hour-long interview with legal advisor Anne Heindel about the ECCC's genocide charges on behalf of the Cham. They also wrote a paper about genocide of the Cham during the Khmer Rouge regime, available at <http://diacritics.org/2010/12/15/democratic-kampuchear-genocide-of-the-cham/>.

Katrina Natale, a JD candidate UC Berkeley, spoke with Farina So about gender-based violence during the Khmer Rouge regime and worked at the Center for two weeks reading 310 interviews by the Victims of Torture project.

Ross Westoby, a doctorate student at the University of Queensland, Australia conducted dissertation research on "local approaches to dealing with the past," including how local Cambodian NGO approaches grounded in lessons from society and culture are being used in work on human rights, peacebuilding and development.

Tallyn Gray, from Lund University, Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies, completed his master's thesis on "Justice and the Khmer Rouge: Concepts of Just Response to the Crimes of the Democratic Kampuchean regime in Buddhism and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia at the time of the Khmer Rouge tribunal" with extensive use of DC-Cam materials.

Dr. Carla Rose Shapiro, BA (Hons), MMSt, PhD, a research fellow at the Asian Institute at the University of Toronto Munk School for Global Affairs, came to DC-Cam to conduct research on how Tuol Sleng prison was designed by My Lam and how genocide is portrayed there. She was also interested in writing about DC-Cam exhibitions.

2) Selected NGO Collaboration

The Center added an NGO resource page to the publication, "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002" at the request of multiple Cambodian NGOs.

Kok-Thay ENG completed a collaborative article on “Engaging Communities—Easing the Pain: Outreach and Psychosocial Interventions in the Context of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.” The article was jointly completed with members of local NGOs including Judith Strasser, Julian Poluda, Mychelle Balthazard, Om Chariya, Yim Sotheary, Im Sophea and Christoph Sperfeldt. The article will be submitted to a conference on enforced disappearance and be included in a book on the same subject.

Kok-Thay ENG met with Andrew Fandino, the Executive Director of the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights (CPHR) (www.committeetoprotect.org), a small international NGO that he is trying to establish in Malaysia. Andrew is interested in meeting with different human rights organizations in Southeast Asia to learn more about their work and about the human rights situations in their countries.

The Center assisted the Pari Project —“a unique, innovative approach to social entrepreneurship ... provide[ing] high quality fundraising, marketing and organizational development services to NGOs in Asia and Africa” — with advice about program design, including the collection of oral histories and archiving. DC-Cam also offered to assist the project by digitalizing all of their materials so that they can be electronically archived and disseminated. More information is available at <http://thepariproject.com/?cat=16>.

Youk Chhang joined an international Board of Trustees comprising genocide prevention and diplomacy experts, as well as worldwide-recognized scholars who will monitor and help sustain the activities of a new Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in Budapest. Through this initiative the Government of Hungary wishes to contribute to the international promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms with special emphasis on the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities with a view to spread the culture of prevention. The Centre shall provide analysis, recommendations, methodology and support on mediation efforts in situations of instability that could lead to mass atrocities, as well as shall try to centralise and improve the quality of information, map existing competence in the field of genocide prevention, connecting academics and experts. It is hoped that the Center can substantially narrow the existing gap between “early warning” and “swift action” on preventing genocide.

The Center is assisting the set up of the Khmer Genocide Study and Resource Center at Cal State Long Beach, USA, intended to be a virtual museum and archive with oral histories and an electronic library.

3) Selected Participation in Seminars and Events

Director Youk Chhang was one of three featured speakers at the public seminar, “Reconciliation in Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge Tribunal,” hosted by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore on November 29. The seminar examined three key

aspects of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal: (1) some of the legal and political aspects of prosecuting the Khmer Rouge for genocide and war crimes in Cambodia, (2) how the ECCC was able to deliver its first verdict in Case 001; (3) the path toward reconciliation in Cambodia. ECCC Trial Chamber judge Jean-Marc Lavergne also participated.

On June 7, Youk Chhang spoke on the Peace and Justice panel at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute in Kampala, Uganda. A summary of his remarks can be found at http://www.icc-cpi.int/iccdocs/asp_docs/RC2010/RC-ST-PJ-1-ENG.pdf.

Deputy Director Kok-Thay Eng spoke about the Genocide Education Project at a conference on Responsibility to Protect in Phnom Penh. He also attended a meeting on New Media sponsored in Singapore by the International Communication Association. An Interview with Kok-Thay is available at

http://www.ithaca.edu/fleff10/blogs/open_spaces/justice_for_cambodia_the_documentation_center_of/.

In April, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang traveled to several US schools as UC-Berkeley and UCLA's biannual *Distinguished Visitor from Southeast Asia*: USC, UCSD, UCLA, UC-Irvine, Stanford University, Cal State Long Beach, and Rutgers University. He gave presentations on the current state of Cambodian society with regard to the tragedy of the Khmer Rouge era. His visit was organized by Penny Edwards, Chair of the Center for Southeast Asian Center at UC-Berkeley, and Barbara Gaerlan, Assistant Director of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at UCLA, and funded by the U.S. Department of Education. During his two weeks of visiting American universities, Mr. Chhang met with many students and professors to discuss in greater depth the issues he raised in his presentation. At UC-Berkeley, he worked with professors and library staff on the preservation of the classical Khmer poem, *Tum Teav*. In 2005, DC-Cam published an English translation by George Chigas. At UC-Berkeley, the text has been used in courses on Southeast Asia.

On April 2, former legal associates Randle DeFalco, Jared Watkins, Andrew Diamond, and Ryan Park participated in the panel, "The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia: The Issues and Challenges of Prosecuting the Senior Leaders of the Khmer Rouge Regime," at Rutgers Law School, New Jersey USA, presenting papers they research and wrote while working at the Center.

4) Selected use of Documentary Materials

The Center provided photographs to the London Jewish Cultural Center for an exhibit entitled, "Cambodia: Reflections of the Khmer Rouge," which was launched for National Holocaust Memorial Day and ran through mid-February.

Sidney L. Liang, Director, SEARCH Program, Lowell Community Health Center, Lowell Massachusetts, requested a copy of the Living Documents DVD with reactions to the *Duch* verdict screenings to share with Cambodian-Americans in the US. DC-Cam donated a box of materials for the University of California, Irvine library's Southeast Asian Archive. The Center also donated materials to the International Center for Conciliation, the CPP Youth Association in Svay Rieng, and Svay Rieng University.

5) "Reconciliation Road"

In early 2010, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and DC-Cam staff, volunteers, and family members donated funds for the construction of a "Road to Reconciliation" in Preah Neth Preah Commune, Banteay Meanchey, where the Director lived in during Democratic Kampuchea. Even today it is a very isolated place with no power, no NGOs, and not much of anything else. Life continues much as it has since the DK ended. During the DK, power shifted four times: first to Northwestern Zone people, then Western Zone people, then to Southwestern Zone people. Although "base" people, in order to survive most residents switched between being victims and perpetrators once or more as new groups took power. As a consequence most are a bit of both. This year, some of the villagers visited Phnom Penh on an ECCC/Tuol Sleng/Choeung Ek tour (see the Living Document section). Attendees at the groundbreaking included US embassy staff and the provincial Governor. A street sign was posted in March.

6) MIA Assistance

We have assisted the US government in the search for missing soldiers from the Vietnam War since the 1990s by providing information leading to interviews regarding MIA in Cambodia.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Training

Three DC-Cam staff members finished their advanced degree programs abroad this year:

- Pivone Beang completed a master's degree in international museum studies at the University of Gothenburg (Sweden).
- Farina So completed a master's degree in international studies at Ohio University (US).
- Dany Long earned a master's degree in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

Pechet Men received one of seven SCG Foundation scholarships for the Master of Arts program in International Development Studies (MAIDS) at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

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

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

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

The University of Hull's Department of Social Sciences admitted Terith Chy to its one-year MA Criminology program beginning in September 2011. Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) has provided a full scholarship covering, among other things, living expense and university and tuition fees.

Samphoas Huy will beginning work toward a Master's Degree in International Relation in the field of Human Rights and Genocide Prevention in the Department of Global Affairs Studies at Rutgers University, USA, in January 2011.

2) Trainings/Fellowships

In January, DC-Cam sent two staff working on the Genocide Education Project — Pong-Rasy Pheng and Sokchamroeun Ly — to serve as interns for ten weeks at Lowell High School in Lowell, Massachusetts, USA. Rasy and Sokchamroeun worked in Ms. Morgenstern's classroom to observe her teaching American history and an elective entitled Cambodia: Culture and Conflict. They also were guest speakers on Cambodian history and the work of DC-Cam in schools in Lowell and Boston, as well as at the University of Massachusetts and at official meetings with school committee members and the Cambodian community. Additionally, they attended a meeting to discuss how to add information about Cambodia's history, culture and tradition into the curriculum of the Lowell Public Schools.

Marem Tes attended the CONTACT summer Peacebuilding Program and traveled to the US in May for a three-week training funded by World Learning and DC-Cam. The Program uses experiential and participatory education to help participants develop a full range of peacebuilding skills and techniques.

Pechet Men was one of 22 participants accepted into InWent's Cambodian Khmer Rouge Tribunal Fellowship Program, financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. He participated in a three-week training course in Phnom Penh and then traveled to Germany May 28-June 13 to visit courts, former concentration camps, memorials, documentation centers, foundations, and trauma treatment centers. After returning Pechet began researching the perspective of KR victims toward perpetrators leaving in the same community.

On June 18, 30 people including DC-Cam staff and volunteers and three Cham Muslims participated in a motivation and self esteem training session at DC-Cam led by Sovathana Sokhom, Ph.D. Candidate, Claremont Graduate University (CGU).

Suyheang Kry attended a week-long leadership training program entitled "Global Leaders for Justice" at Santa Clara University, California, USA from 31 July to 7 August. The focus of the program was building leadership capacity for sustainable social change. Suyheang sought to promote victim participation in the ECCC trials to promote memory, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. Following the residential training, there were an additional three months of live coaching via Skype.

In late August, Terith Chy attended a two-week training course on Human Rights, Peace and Security in Medellin, Colombia. This training was the last phase of a two-phase training program funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida). In addition to lectures on human rights and peace building activities, the training encompassed a number of field visits to government institutions and NGOs working in the area of peace, restoring victims of violence, and the creation of memorials.

On 12 October, a training session on mental health was held at DC-Cam office by two American experts in the area of mental health, Dr. Daryn Reicherter and Dr. Jim Boehlein. Both doctors have spent years working with Cambodian refugees in the United States who have suffered mental health problems. Participation in the training was very important for staff members regularly interviewing survivors about their bitter experiences under the Khmer Rouge.

In October, Kim Davy, from the Ministry of Women Affairs and an employee of UNDP, along with a colleague in the Ministry, gave a comprehensive lecture on gender. They discussed the Western concept of gender, its conceptualization among Cambodians, gender mainstreaming, the history of gender relations in Cambodian culture and gender related laws in Cambodia, and ways to advanced women's equality. All DC-Cam staff and volunteers attended the training and asked many questions. After the training, the presenters passed out a booklet containing Cambodian gender laws and definitions of relevant concepts. DC-Cam will invite the presenters again for a more advanced lecture on gender issues.

Between November 15 and December 10, Magazine Team Leader Socheat Nhean attended a short course on "The Role of Media in the Democratic Process" in Copenhagen, Denmark. People from Afghanistan, Tanzania, Yemen, Cambodia, Zambia, Uganda, Bhutan and Nicaragua attended this course. The course consisted of in-class lectures and fieldtrips. In class, participants were taught Photoshop, video-editing, audio-editing, digital technology, strategic communication plan, scriptwriting techniques, interview techniques, feature story writing, blogging and web publishing, media law, editing work, radio online, relations between media and politics. The fieldtrips included a visit to a newspaper agency, the national parliament, the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, European Environmental Agency, and the municipality of Villabyerne Gladsaxe.

3) Awards

2010 Summer legal associate Natalae Anderson was the recipient of the first Fannie Bear Besser Scholarship for Public Service at Rutgers University School of Law.

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

DC-Cam continued publishing a column in the Cambodian newspaper *Reaksmei Kampuchea* (circulation: 50,000) that appears two days per week. The columns focus on developments at the ECCC, new data (e.g., on prisons and mass graves) and witness accounts. The column is translated into English by the local NGO Forum and is also used by the ECCC and others. DC-Cam staff also published letters in publications such as *The Cambodia Daily* and *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*.

Some of the articles in which the work of the Center has been featured in 2010 include:

Men Kimseng, *An Inside Take on New Film, 'Inside Job'* (featuring Kalyanee Mam), VOA Khmer, Dec 29

Jess Bloom, *Voices of the Motherland* (about Kalyanee Mam's film Land/Water/Rain), Phnom Penh Post, Dec. 17-23, 2010

Youk Chhang, *Time Magazine Person of the Year Nominations*, Time Magazine

TIME asked past TIME 100 honorees whom they would choose for 2010. Youk Chhang selected Norodom Monineath Sihanouk, saying: Queen Mother Norodom Monineath Sihanouk of Cambodia is the embodiment of resilience, a beautiful woman who has endured countless hardships with dignity and courage. Through her, we can learn about colonialism, independence, civil war, genocide, democratization and the quest for justice. Her life too will teach us about the complex history of Cambodia, a country often overlooked.

http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,2030948_2030946_2034599,00.html

Thomas Miller, *Anti-genocide Memorial Inaugurated*, Phnom Penh Post, Dec, 9, 2010

Kong Sotharith, *Minorities Gather to Discuss Tribunal Genocide Charges*, VOA Khmer, Nov. 27 2010

Alice Foster, *Co-Prosecutor Explains Genocide to KR Victims*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 26, 2010

Dacil Keo, *Letter: Ban Visit a Chance to Revisit UN History on Khmer Rouge*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 25, 2010

Agence France Press, *Cambodian School Displays Anti-Genocide Slogans*, Oct. 1, http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5idoZ5QFOZ7auVdMX_2t7q_hKppTA?docId=CNG.50cde88a891bb4f2c3adb2ce3e936445.01

Terith Chy (DC-Cam staff), *Letter: Victims Office at KR Tribunal Needs More than One Donor*, Cambodia Daily, Sept. 17, 2010

Farina So (DC-Cam staff), *Letter: Genocide Indictments Recall Victims of O-Trakuon Killings*, Cambodia Daily, Sept. 17, 2010

Christy Choi, *The Whole Truth: An Organization that Helped Bring Khmer Rouge Leaders to Justice Is Now Helping Heal the Nation by Encouraging the Public to Talk about the Dark Days*, South China Morning Post, Aug. 16, 2010

Keo Dacil, Kim Sovannpany, Sirik Savina, Ser Sayana and Sa Faily (DC-Cam Staff), *Letter: We Must Remember That the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Is for Victims*, Cambodia Daily, July 17-18, 2010

The Associated Press, *Cambodian Schools to Hang Anti-Genocide Banners*, June 21, 2010

The Associated Press, *Former Khmer Rouge Stronghold Gets First Textbook About Atrocities Committed in the 1970s*, June 21, 2010

Monika Chapman, *Farina So: Breaking the Silence on the Cambodian Genocide*, June 11, 2010, Ohio University

Im Sotharith, *US Exhibition Broadens Tribunal Awareness*, VOA Khmer, May 6, 2010, <http://www1.voanews.com/khmer-english/news/kr-issues/US-Exhibition-Broadens-Tribunal-Awareness-92979769.html>

Kevin Matthews, *Cambodian Students Begin Learning about Khmer Rouge Atrocities*, May 3, 2010, <http://www.international.ucla.edu/cseas/news/article.asp?parentid=115153>

Aubrey Belford, *Cambodian Schools Reopen History's Wounds*, VOA, 19 April 2010, <http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/Cambodian-Schools-Reopen-Historys-Wounds-91541324.html>

Aubrey Belford, *Cambodia Learns Lessons of Its Bloody History*, The Australian, Mar. 13, 2010

David Perry, *Helping to Rewrite the History Books: Cambodian Educators in Lowell to Learn How to Teach about the Khmer Rouge*, Lowell Sun, Feb. 15, 2010

Pich Samnang, *A Play's Second Tour Furthers Reconciliation*, VOA Khmer, Feb. 12, 2010

Robbie Corey-Boulet, *Challenges of Teaching a Brutal Past*, Phnom Penh Post, Jan. 8, 2010

Raskmei Kampuchea Daily, *Genocide Education Is Genocide Prevention*, Jan. 8, 2010

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center's core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include a research and training institute, library, and museum. Deputy Director Kosal Path, PhD, visiting from USC, is finalizing the work plan.

The team finalized an MOU with the Ministry of Education to transfer a plot of land donated by the government on which to build the permanent center.

A staff organizational chart for the new Center was finalized. The initial programming documents are now being finalized. Arrangements are being made for international consultants, including summer 2010 legal intern Della Sentilles, to assist programming developments in 2011.

Two architectural teams have been asked to submit Research/Concept Design proposals for the new Center:

- David Salazar, Studio MDA, New York, USA
- Hok Kang, HK Architectural Studio, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The English and Khmer language brochures have been finalized and are now being printed for delivery to positional donors. It is available at http://dccam.org/Sleuk_Rith_Institute/index.htm.

2) Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." Now in the second phase of the project, the book has been adopted into the curriculum for secondary school students starting 2010-2011. In October 2009, DK history was also formally added to the academic year 2009-2010 curriculum for all higher education institutions by the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia. 300,000 copies of the book have now been distributed around the country, with 200,000 more to be distributed in 2011. A teacher's guidebook and student workbook have been developed. Two teacher trainings (national and provincial) were held in 2009.

Commune Teacher Trainings

Three commune teacher trainings were held in 2010:

- The first commune teacher training was held **April 5-11** with **188** teachers in four provincial training centers: Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng and Kratie. Participants came from Kampot, Kep, Preah Sihanouk, Koh Kong, Kratie, Monduliri, Ratanakiri, Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces.
- The second commune teacher training was conducted **May 8-14** with **324** teachers in three locations: Prey Veng, Kampong Thom and Takeo. Participants were from four provinces: Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Uddor Meanchey, and Takeo.
- The third commune teacher training was conducted on **June 24-30** with **300** participants from Pursat, Pailin, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, and Svay Rieng.

At these trainings commune-level teachers (CLTs) received pedagogy and history training from Cambodian teachers who had received training in prior CGEP Teacher Training Workshops.

Textbook Distributions

In addition to the trainings, this year there were two book distributions in Banteay Meanchey (May 28) and Uddor Meanchey province (June 21). 1000 textbooks were distributed to district teachers and participating students at each forum. Author Kamboly Dy, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, and Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley spoke at the forums and

answered questions related to Khmer Rouge history and the special tribunal. H.E. Ms. Ton Sa Im, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, presided. The distribution at Anlong Veng High School in Anlong Veng district, Uddor Meanchey province, was the first book distribution in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold. The majority of teachers are former Khmer Rouge cadres and many of the students are children of cadres. Im Chaem, District Chief of Preah Net Preah, Banteay Meanchey Province under the Khmer Rouge, read the book's preface to the students and said, "I was happy and my mind was clear. When I read the forward I tried to help the students understand the book and let them ask the questions about the book."

Anti-Genocide Slogans

In June, DC-Cam received approval from the Ministry of Education to hang anti-genocide slogans across all 1,700 high schools in Cambodia. These memorials can take the form of a banner, plaque, wall painting, or another creative form and contain two slogans that both memorialize the tragedy of Democratic Kampuchea and promote post-genocide reconciliation. They read: (1) "Talking about experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime promotes reconciliation and educates children about forgiveness and tolerance;" and (2) "Learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea is genocide prevention." The estimated cost of one banner is approximately \$40.

In early October 2010 anti-genocide slogan inaugurations were held at Indra Devi and Russey Keo High Schools—coinciding with the start of school nationwide. The inaugurations were presided over by Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's co-prosecutors Madame Chea Leang and Mr. Andrew Cayley (Oct 1); and deputy co-prosecutors Mr. William Smith and Mr. Yet Chakriya (Oct 2). Around 1000 students attended each event and received copies of the DK textbook and anti-genocide posters.

The slogans at Indra Devi High School and Russey Keo High School are funded by former students, friends and family members with core support from Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). DC-Cam encourages donors, including former students of other high schools to fund the slogan memorials of their respective school. The design and display location of these memorials can be decided together by the school and students.

Additional anti-genocide slogan inaugurations were held at Sisowath High School on December 9 and at Hun Sen Ang Snuol High School on December 13.

Photos:

<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration at Russey Keo High School October 2 2010/index.htm>

<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration at Indra Devi High School October 1 2010/index.htm>

<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration at Sisowath High School December 9 2010/index.htm>.

Quality Control

To ensure that the teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" meets the goals of bringing about national reconciliation, building peace and contributing to global genocide prevention, a comprehensive quality control evaluation program must be conducted.

In the context of the genocide education project, quality control is the process of evaluating, assessing, monitoring, guaranteeing and improving the quality of the teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" in Cambodian secondary schools on a national scale. By extension, quality control ensures that the project can achieve its goals. Quality control is conducted with both external review and self-assessment approaches, which the Ministry of Education has been using to conduct its evaluations. Quality control is part of the education quality management that DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education are overseeing throughout the project's implementation.

This year, a plan for quality control of genocide education as implemented in the secondary schools was developed (see <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Preah Vihear workshop DISCUSSION PAPER VII.pdf>), survey materials and questionnaires have been completed and it is anticipated that the project will be implemented in 2011.

Review training for national teachers

On August 1, Phala Chea, the teacher guidebook's co-author, provided additional training on the methodologies in the guidebook to fifteen selected national teachers including both DC-Cam's staff and officials from the Ministry of Education. The purpose of the training was to enhance the capacity of national teachers who are the master trainers in the commune teacher trainings. The training was conducted through presentations on 25 different topics and methods to help national teachers be better able to use each method accurately and effectively.

At the end of the review, all national teachers were asked to rate their understanding of the methodologies. Compared to the previous trainings, the national teachers learned a lot. According to the evaluation sheet, national teachers now know how to use the required methodologies.

Public Education Forums between Teachers, Students and Parents

This year the Genocide Education Project team launched a new project to provide informal education to various Cambodian communities in remote areas that have little access to the textbooks and publications related to the KR history. The forums provide an opportunity to villagers who are both victims and perpetrators to converse and collaborate with teachers

in educating children about what happened during the KR. The forums are conducted to bring awareness to the community and to create dialogue within the family and community. With support from parents, relatives and communities, teachers and students have more incentive to study KR history in the classroom.

On forum day, a commune representative welcomes participants and emphasizes the importance of the forum. Then a project team member teaches a chapter from the textbook. She/he follows the methodologies in the guidebook and selects additional materials for this teaching. During the forum, participants are encouraged to respond to the questions and interact among themselves. At the end, participants have chance to ask questions and provide feedback. That afternoon, all team members interview ten participants.

Forums to date:

- August 23, Hun Sen Anglong Chrey High School in Anlong Chrey village, Pram Bei Mum commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province with 50 participants.
- August 29, Chy Phoch pagoda in Chy Phoch commune, Mesang district, Prey Veng province, with over 200 participants.
- September 25, Ampeak Vorn pagoda in Kampong Boeng village, Kampong Hao commune, Kampong Leng district, Kampong Chhnang province, with around 200 participants.
- October 17, Wat Phnom village, Kampaeng commune, Kiri Vong district, Takeo province, with 80 students, 60 villagers, five teachers, and eight monks.
- November 14, Al Cheu Meak Mosque or Vihear Pong Ror, Pong Ror 2 village, Pong Ror commune, Chhlong district, Kratie province with over 250 participants. This was the first public education forum conducted in the Cham community. The community leaders were delighted that Cham youth had a chance to participate in this educational forum that provided them the knowledge to study and understand KR history as well as a chance be exposed to this important issue in a public setting.

Teacher Workshop-Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodian History Preah Vihear Temple, December 24/25/26, 2010

On December 25, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, held a third-annual teacher workshop with the aim of establishing a working group on reclaiming Cambodian history through a truth and reconciliation process. Participants in the workshop included 24 national teachers and 180 provincial teachers who received training on the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* in mid-and late 2009 respectively. The workshop's discussion focused on four main issues:

- The establishment of an official working group on reclaiming Cambodian history:
- Professional development
- Teaching effectiveness
- Documenting survivors' stories

A full report is available at: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm

OUTCOME/IMPACT

Commune Training Workshops

While the Program's end goal is to teach students history of Democratic Kampuchea, teachers are also learning. Many teachers came to commune training workshops with little if any knowledge of the DK period apart from their individual experiences. The curriculum provides survivors and children of survivors the historical knowledge to contextualize their own experiences or those of their relatives. Attentive and curious, many teachers were never hesitant to ask guest speakers and training team members questions to clarify or expand on issues that were unclear.

Anti-Genocide Slogans

Chhaya Hang, Executive Director of the Khmer Institute of Democracy and Chair of the Cambodia Human Rights Action Committee wrote with regard to our slogan campaign:

This is so external to the whole thing. An effective and marveled education program aimed at the young of today would involve looking back at our sad past (wicked realities we have constructed then and is doing now) thus on the outset we could work to achieve the social repair needed by way of addressing the present alienation we are creating for (second time) to former Khmer Rouge families and victims. What does everyone think?

In response, Victim Participation team leader Terith Chy offered:

I think this is a cost effective way of remembering the past. This is cheap, but long-lasting piece of memorial, standing to keep the young generation remember of the terrible past and avoid such mistake again. We should now begin to be creative when it comes to memorials; the existing bone-piling memorial will be diminished in short years to come.

The anti-genocide banners raise awareness among students and teachers about genocide and genocide prevention, and through the messages of the two slogans, foster tolerance, forgiveness, education, and reconciliation. This simple but meaningful project is significant in several ways. First, it reminds us of the critical relationship between education, memory, and history in genocide prevention. This is a relationship that is vital for the successful implementation of the current genocide education program which seeks to teach Democratic Kampuchea history in every high school so that the more than one million students who study history every week can learn about the tragedy that killed two million people. Second, these slogans provide a clear and visible reminder that the history of Democratic Kampuchea must be taught for the sake of memory and reconciliation and forgiveness if ever possible or be taught. As such, present ignorance about Democratic

Kampuchea will be transformed into knowledge about the era. Lastly, this project helps to reunite current high school students and teachers with former students.

Further, the ECCC indictments in September of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, and torture against the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today reveal the urgency and importance of teaching about Democratic Kampuchea to students. This monumental trial will have an impact on Cambodia's struggle to overcome its horrific past. These slogans will help to memorialize this past while promoting interest in the upcoming trial of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. Together, the survivor generation and the younger generation will learn about Democratic Kampuchea, engage in needed dialogue, and witness the justice-seeking process so that truth, memory, justice, education, and reconciliation can triumph.

Public Education Forums

Most participants expressed their interest in participating in the public education forums. They said that they had learned a lot and want to know more about the events happening during the KR. As a result of the forums, villagers gain a broader understanding of the KR while young people learned from both the history textbook and the stories of their community. More importantly, the different generations have the opportunity to share their experiences with each other. These inter-generational dialogues encourage children to learn KR history at school and lead to more conversations at home. Such conversations contribute to healing and reconciliation. In this way, the forums also have long-term impacts.

The provincial teachers not only helped organizing and preparing for the forum but also participated in the teaching. In this way, the team both makes use of available resources and develops knowledge and confidence for provincial teachers and other teachers who attend the forum.

National Examination Questions on Khmer Rouge History

In response to the addition of the new KR curriculum, for the second year in a row the national high school examination has included five questions on Khmer Rouge history, making the book distributions and teacher trainings all the more timely and necessary.

Teacher-Training Expanded to Include University Professors

In December, the Cambodian government tasked DC-Cam with training university-level professors on Khmer history, in addition to training high school teachers nation-wide. This new mandate will affect 70 universities in Cambodia and two hundred thousand students.

Teacher-Training Expanded to Include New Teachers

In December, the Cambodian Government officially included the DC-Cam genocide education training in the curriculum of its teaching school. All new teachers will be trained in KR history going forward.

Police Academy to Include KR History Studies

In December the Ministry of Interior included genocide education in its police academy studies. The Ministry of Defense, whose forces comprise a large number of former KR soldiers, is considering adding this curriculum for the Cambodian Army as well.

**Report by DC-Cam Project Team Leaders with Anne Heindel.
December 31, 2010.**

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEW WITH BOU MENG AT S-21 ON 22 DECEMBER 2010 (TERITH CHY)

Q: Let's talk about your book. When did you start selling your book?

A: I can't remember. Two or three months.

Q: Do you sell your book [at Tuol Sleng] everyday?

A: I sell my book [Bou Meng: A Survivor from Khmer Rouge Prison S-21] here every day, including weekends.

Q: Are you happy that DC-Cam has published a book about you?

A: I am very grateful to DC-Cam. I told my psychiatrist that I am grateful, first, to DC-Cam as it has helped me in every way in relation to documentation. I was told that in the future I would make a fortune and I am grateful for what has been done for me. This also is an element of justice. You understand? This is an element of justice. DC-Cam is an element of justice. Second, I am grateful to ADHOC, who helped me submit my [civil party] application to the court. Third, I am grateful to my psychiatrist's organization, which has provided me with medication and travel and food expense, even if I can now make money from selling my books. For me, these three NGOs are very important. Without the assistance of these three NGOs, I would have been helpless without sanctuary, just like what we say "*chak* (a small aquatic plant) floats in a lake without any clear direction; it goes wherever the wind blows." I am overwhelmingly thankful to these three NGOs.

Q: How are you using the money earned from selling the book?

A: I use the money to cover my daily expenses and also rebuild my aging house. Now I am building a concrete house. Youk [Chhang] told me to invite him for the house warming celebration. Therefore, again, I am thankful first to DC-Cam. I told TPO when interviewed also that I am grateful to these three NGOs who have helped me every way. TPO helps me with the treatment of my trauma, DC-Cam with finance and generation of income, ADHOC with the civil party application. So, these three players are those I am grateful to.

Q: Do you see the money generated from selling your book as a type of reparation?

A: No, this money is not reparation. It is only a tiny element, unless the NGOs, donors or accused compensate me. However, the defendant claimed to be indigent and does not have the money to pay for compensation. If poor, you shouldn't have killed people, you shouldn't have killed [my] wife. Everyone can just say it. That's why I am asking for reparation.

Q: What type of reparation will you ask for in Case 002?

A: Through my experience, I am requesting for collective reparation, which is correct in this second case. Because people died all across the country. And it is not about me being detained at Tuol Sleng and tortured. Case 002 is about a prison without walls. Whereas Tuol Sleng is a walled prison, with a fence and torture used and this deserve reparation,

while Case 002 is a different story. And if the court decides to provide reparation in Case 002, this is the court's discretions.

Q: You seem to know a lot of legal terminology.

A: Yeah, I studied a lot.

END.

APPENDIX II
Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Verdict Stats

CTM Website Statistics: 8/4/10 - 1/2/11

Visitor Nationality	Country	Visits
1	United States	8219
2	Cambodia	2308
3	Australia	1790
4	United Kingdom	1313
5	Canada	892
6	Netherlands	674
7	France	593
8	Germany	478
9	India	327
10	Singapore	322

Traffic Sources	Source	Visits
1	Google	10470
2	(direct)	5945
3	Blogs of Note	1343
4	DC-Cam	738
5	Wikipedia	499
6	Yahoo	201
7	Bing	175
8	Twitter	165
9	Phnom Penh Post	126
10	BBC	120

Content Popularity	Page	Pageviews
1	Homepage	14028
2	Khmer Rouge History	4828
3	Cambodian History	1046
4	News Articles	999
5	Khmer Rouge Chronology	958
6	NGO Reports	582
7	Chronology and Negotiating Histo	578
8	ECCC Reports	552
9	Kaing Guek Eav	486
10	Videos	410

Search Engine Keyword	Keyword	Visits
1	khmer rouge	1390
2	cambodia tribunal	570
3	cambodia tribunal monitor	355
4	khmer rouge history	301
5	cambodia trial monitor	108
6	cambodian tribunal	93
7	the khmer rouge	93
8	norng chan phal	85
9	"nuon chea"	84
10	khmer rouge tribunal	80

APPENDIX III

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF "A HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (1975-1979)"

CONTENTS

Foreword

Acknowledgements

Abbreviations and Terms

CHAPTER 1	Summary	1
CHAPTER 2	Who Were the Khmer Rouge? How Did They Gain Power?	5
	1. The Early Communist Movement	5
	2. The Creation of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP)	6
	3. The Workers' Party of Kampuchea (WPK)	8
	4. The Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK)	9
CHAPTER 3	The Khmer Rouge Come to Power	13
	1. The Khmer Rouge March into Phnom Penh	13
	2. The Evacuation of the Cities	14
CHAPTER 4	The Formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Government	18
	1. The Angkar	18
	2. Prince Sihanouk Returns to Cambodia	19
	3. The Constitution	20
	4. Prince Sihanouk Resigns as Head of State	21
	5. Organizational Structure of Democratic Kampuchea	21
	6. Changing the Party's Anniversary	22
CHAPTER 5	Administrative Divisions of Democratic Kampuchea	23
CHAPTER 6	The Four-Year Plan (1977-1980)	26
CHAPTER 7	Daily Life during Democratic Kampuchea	29
	1. The Creation of Cooperatives	29
	2. Two New Classes	30
	3. Marriage	32
	4. Abuses of Children's Rights and Labor	35
	5. Forced Labor	37
	6. Purges and Massacres	38

CHAPTER 8	The Security System	41
	1. Security Centers	41
	2. The Enemies of Angkar	42
	3. Arrests and Imprisonment	45
	4. Interrogation and Torture	45
	5. Execution	46
CHAPTER 9	Office S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison)	48
	1. The Buildings	48
	2. The Prisoners	49
	3. Regulations	50
	4. Prison Conditions	50
	5. Interrogation	52
	6. Organizational Structure	53
	7. Leaders	54
	8. Executions	55
CHAPTER 10	Foreign Relations	56
CHAPTER 11	The Fall of Democratic Kampuchea	58
	1. Three Reasons Why Democratic Kampuchea Fell	58
	2. The Aftermath	61
CONCLUSION		64
Appendix	Regulations for Guards at S-21	65
	Bibliography and Footnotes	67

APPENDIX IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS OF "TEACHER'S GUIDEBOOK"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Overview

Rationale of Teaching the History of Democratic Kampuchea	1
Philosophy of Teaching the History of Democratic Kampuchea	3
Teacher's Guidebook	4
Course Objectives	5
Instructional Strategies	6
Student Learning Portfolio for Curriculum Evaluation	8

Part II. Lessons on the History of Democratic Kampuchea

Pre-Lessons	9
Lesson 1: Course Introduction	9
Lesson 2: Discovering Student Prior Knowledge	14
Chapter 1: Summary	16
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 1	16
Chapter 2: Who Were the Khmer Rouge? How did they Gain Power?	21
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 2	21
Lesson 2: Who Was Pol Pot?	25
Chapter 3: The Khmer Rouge Come to Power	26
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 3	26
Lesson 2: Visual Image of April 17, 1975	32
Chapter 4: The Formation of Democratic Kampuchea	33
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 4	33
Lesson 2: Mapping of Khmer Rouge Leaders	36
Chapter 5: Divisions of Democratic Kampuchea	38
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 5	38
Lesson 2: Victim-Khmer Rouge Cadre Role Playing Activity	40
Chapter 6: The Four-Year Plan (1977-1980)	49
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 6	49
Lesson 2: Survival Box	51
Lesson 3: Timeline: Team Analysis & Evaluation	51
Lesson 4: Analysis of the Khmer Rouge Ideology	52

Chapter 7: Daily Life During Democratic Kampuchea	57
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 7	58
Lesson 2: The Diary of My Life Under Khmer Rouge	60
Lesson 3: Interview: A Survivor's Story	64
Chapter 8: The Security System	67
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 8	67
Lesson 2: Guest Speaker	69
Chapter 9: Office S-21 (Toul Sleng Prison)	71
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 9	71
Lesson 2: <i>Behind the Walls of S-21</i>	73
Chapter 10: Foreign Relations	75
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 10	75
Lesson 2: Foreign Relations Brochure	77
Chapter 11: The Fall of Democratic Kampuchea	79
Lesson 1: Actively Reading Chapter 11	79
Lesson 2: Visual Images of the Day of Liberation	81
Lesson 3: Improving Diet/Nutrition of Survivors	83
Lesson 4: A Comparative Mass Atrocity Study – Jigsaw Exercise	89
Lesson 5: The Children of Kampuchea Film	107
Conclusion: The Effects of the Khmer Rouge Period on Cambodia Today	109
Lesson 1: Actively Reading the Conclusion	109
Lesson 2: Poem to Honor the Spirit of Khmer	113
Lesson 3: K-W-L Chart	113
Lesson 4: Make a Difference at the Local, National and International level	115
Additional Learning Activities	119
Introductory Activity (A)	119
Theater – Monologues of Victims/Khmer Rouge Cadre	121
Genocide Comparative Education Project – Computer/Internet Required	122
Activity: Poem	124
Research Project: Create a W List	125
Create an L List Section: Post- Research Project	129
Field Trip (s) to Toul Sleng Genocide Museum and Choeng Ek Genocide Memorial Site-Killing Fields	129