

# មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

## DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org)

### First Quarter Report January – March 2010

#### SUMMARY

##### Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team provided **3314** document pages to the ECCC, including the Co-Prosecutor's Office, Civil Parties, and the Co-Investigative Judges Office. In late March the CIJ began scanning documents from 39 microfiche slides received in February from the archives of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic. In January the Center hosted a Harvard law student and also received nearly 100 applications for its summer Legal Associate program.

##### Victim Participation Project

The Victim Participation (VPA) Team agreed to assist the Co-Prosecutor's Office in delivering over 1700 acknowledgment letters to survivors who have filed complaint forms with the Court with VPA assistance. Three trips were undertaken to deliver the letters this quarter: to Kampong Thom from February 15-25, Takeo from March 3-12, and Siem Reap from March 25-31. 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 when executing their powers of attorney.

##### Digitalization Project

In February the team met with representatives from the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, USA, to discuss terms of an MOU to allow the task of digitalizing nearly 1,000 reels of microfilm of thousands of pages of documents to move forward by the beginning of April. This quarter three staff members are at the DC-Cam Rutgers office organizing the microfilm and cross checking documents lists.

##### Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited 8066 records and listed 539 documents. The team began work on a **family tracing book** of names of those who died under the Khmer

Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during the period who are still not known by their relatives. It will also include a section for family tracing purposes and the memories of surviving relatives.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team began working on a new exhibition both in Cambodia and abroad based on the photos in the booklet "Genocide: Who are the senior Khmer Rouge Leader to be judged? The Importance of Case 002" in order to promote interest in and awareness of the upcoming trial of KR senior leaders Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith. This February the play, "Breaking the Silence," went on tour in Phnom Penh and the provinces and a sound recording was made for radio broadcast.

### **Public Education and Outreach**

This quarter the Living Documents Project hosted 93 villagers at the pre-trial detention appeal hearings of Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. It also conducted field trips to Kampong Chhnang and Pursat provinces in order to educate the public about the ECCC, in particular the importance of upcoming Case 002.

The Oral History Project Team is working on an exhibition relating to Case 002 at Ohio University, where the team leader is working on her master's degree. The team also assisted two Ph.D. candidates conducting research. Team volunteers spent the quarter transcribing and summarizing interviews and other administrative matters.

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received **250** visitors this quarter, providing library, family tracing, and information services.

The Student Outreach Team is expanding its outreach activities to include occasional study tours to DC-Cam, field trips, and ECCC visits. In January the team led 135 students and teachers on a tour of historical sites in Phnom Penh and 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 cadre, 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. Additionally, the team, together with the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor, began introducing students to the CTM website to increase their understanding of the ECCC proceedings.

The Film Team captured the reactions of villagers brought by Living Documents to observe the Pre-Trial Chamber pre-trial detention appeals hearings. It also took trips to Banteay Meanchey, at which villagers were invited to attend the PTC hearing and groundbreaking on "the road to reconciliation" (discussed below) began, and Kampong Thom and Takeo for the VPA project's delivery of OCP notification letters to ECCC complainants. The team also joined a Living Documents trip to Pursat. Data collection for *Water/Land/Rain* continues. The film *Victim Participation* was completed this quarter, and the first screening of *Living Documents* was shown. In March, all 23 DC-Cam film clips were posted to YouTube.

## Research, Translation and Publication

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 and 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. It is being widely distributed in Khmer and will form the basis of a new DC-Cam photographic exhibition in Cambodia and abroad.

## Magazine, Radio and Television

**Three** Khmer issues and **one** English issue of *Searching for the Truth* were published and distributed to commune and other office around the country, and provided to forums organized by other NGOs. The Center continues to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Brother Enemy on FM 93.25 in Kampot province.

## National and International Cooperation

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. The Center also provided research assistance to **12** visiting scholars.

This quarter 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.

## Beyond the Tribunal

The Permanent Center team continued to work with the Ministry of Education on the land transfer for the new Sleuk Rith Institute. It also finalized and translated the English brochure and is now seeking supplementary sources of funding. The architect is examining how best to accommodate programming needs into the building's design and a team of local artists are developing a plan for incorporating Khmer art work. The team also began working on a budget for a new branch office in Siem Reap.

The Genocide Education Project team prepared for the April local teacher training of 1,627 history teachers. As part of those activities it held an opening ceremony and workshop in Siem Reap from March 27-29. All provincial teacher trainers participated and received additional capacity training. The workshop was opened by HE Chumteav Tun Sa-im, Under Secretary of State of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and included a presentation by the new ECCC international co-prosecutor, Andrew Cayley.

## 1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

### 1) General News

#### Pre-Trial Chamber to Meet Full Time; Judges Shuffled

On February 23<sup>rd</sup>, the ECCC announced that due to the increase in its workload, the Pre-Trial Chamber (PTC) will begin sitting full time. Judge Catherine Marchi-Uhel (France), international reserve judge in the Supreme Court Chamber, has been appointed to serve in the Pre-Trial Chamber, replacing Judge Kathinka Lahuis (Netherlands), who will now become the PTC reserve judge. Judge Florence Mumba (Zambia) has been appointed as the new reserve judge to the Supreme Court Chamber of the ECCC.

#### 7<sup>th</sup> Plenary Limits Victims' Right to Participate in Trial Proceedings

The ECCC judges concluded their seventh plenary meeting on February 9. During the session they amended the Court's Internal Rules to restrict the scope of civil party participation — as well as the opportunity for challenges regarding the participation of individual applicants — in advance of Case 002, for which 4000 applications to join have been received but not yet approved.

#### New International Co-Prosecutor Sworn In

On February 2<sup>nd</sup>, British lawyer Andrew Cayley was sworn in as the new international Co-Prosecutor, replacing Canadian Robert Petit who resigned in August.

#### Co-Investigative Judges (CIJs) Close Investigation in Case 002

On January 14, the CIJs notified all parties and their lawyers that the two-and-a-half-year judicial investigation in Case 002, involving charges against Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Khieu Samphan, and Kaing Guek Eav (Duch), has been concluded. The parties had 30 days from this date to request further investigative actions. Refusals by the CIJs to carry out such actions may be appealed to the Pre-Trial Chamber. Potential civil parties have 15 days from this date to file applications to join the case.

### 2) Legal Response Team

#### Assistance Provided to the ECCC

This quarter, with the investigation of Case 002 now closed, the team assisted the Co-Prosecutor's Office and Civil Parties with research related to their last requests for investigative actions. The Ieng Sary defense team visited the office to learn about the Center's policies for authenticating documents, identifying the source of each document, and the organization of its on-line database. The Co-Investigative Judges Office requested documents for its investigations. In late March, an OCIJ investigator working at the Center began scanning documents from 39 microfiche slides comprising the German Democratic Republic collection, discussed below.

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 4				
	January	February	March	Total
Number of requests	5	2	2	9
Pages of documents	1,984	65	1265	3314
Number of photographs	39	0	0	0

Film DVDs	1	0	0	1
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This quarter the Center wrote to the Office of Administration to request that it formally recognize DC-Cam's contribution to the ECCC as an in-kind donor of documentary materials. 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. No reply to the Center's request has yet been received.

### Other Activities

In January the Response Team hosted Ryan Park from Harvard Law School as a Legal Associate. Ryan researched and wrote the paper, "Proving Genocidal Intent: International Precedent and ECCC Case 002," available at [dccam.org](http://dccam.org).

In January the Center received nearly 100 applications from law students seeking to become summer 2010 Legal Associates. Applications came from schools including Case Western, Columbia, City University of New York, Georgetown, Harvard, Hong Kong, Maastricht, Michigan, Northwestern, Rutgers, Santa Clara, Seattle, Temple, Tulane, University of San Francisco, and Yale.

In February DC-Cam received a batch of documents from the former Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic Archive, including files of the Secret Police related to the political situation in Cambodia before and during the Democratic Kampuchea era.

In March the Director provided several hundred state security archive documents to an American MIA team in the US and Phnom Penh.

### 3) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

#### Assistance Provided to the ECCC

In January 2010, VPA agreed to assist the ECCC Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) in delivering over 1700 acknowledgment letters to survivors who have filed complaint forms with the Court with the Project's assistance. As a complainant, a survivor has the opportunity to report crimes witnessed and/or committed against them and/or their family and to receive notification from the 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.

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 at receiving the court's notification letter, 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 the proposed sentence for Duch, and finally, their view of justice. The responses will be put together in a short paper evaluating the ECCC's victim participation scheme and the impact of the tribunal on the daily lives of the survivors.

Together with the OCP notification letter, which explains what the office is doing with submitted complaints, the team is distributing 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.

### **Field Trips**

#### February 15-25: Kampong Thom

In March 2008, the Project conducted a field trip to Kampong Thom province, the former Northern Zone during the Khmer Rouge regime. Previously, the Project had met with and informed hundreds of survivors in Kampong Thom, many of whom were *Renakse* Petitioners from the 1980s, of their rights to participate in the proceedings. This



**VPA team leader explains to survivors the purpose of the visit.**

February the Project re-visited Kampong Thom province in order to deliver the OCP's notification letter and the Center's letter of thanks.

Over a ten-day period, eight VPA staff members succeeded in delivering notification letters to 202 complainants in four districts in Kampong Thom province. The team met with 150 individual complainants and 38 nominee family members appointed to receive notification letters on their behalf. The Project was unable to meet with 10 complainants or their nominees for commonplace reasons, such as the family being on a business trip or only the family's children being home. In these cases, the Project, after consultation with Mr. Tarik Abdulhak of the OCP, left the notification letters with village or commune chiefs for distribution to the complainants concerned. In addition, three complainants had unfortunately passed away due to natural causes before receiving their notification letters.

While delivering notification letters to complainants, VPA gathered reactions from them about their participation as complainants in the proceedings as well as their view of the ECCC process as a whole. Over the ten-day field trip to Kampong Thom, VPA collected reactions from 84 individual complainants and another four survivors (not complainants), including a civil party in Case 001.



In one village, VPA met with three complainants who performed KR dances and songs before and during the Khmer Rouge regime. The three ladies, now in their 40s and 50s, still remember the songs and steps they performed more than 30 years ago and were enthused to perform for their neighbors and DC-Cam staff in their home village. VPA was able to visually record some of the steps and songs they performed.

#### March 3-12: Takeo

In March the team traveled to Takeo province to deliver more official OCP notification letters to the individual complainants. During the trip, the project went to eight districts and met with 150 individual complainants and 37 nominees appointed by complainants to receive notification letters on their behalf. Three complainants had passed away due to illnesses and old age. The project also gathered reactions 56 complainants and family members to their participation in the ECCC process and the work of the Court as a whole.

#### March 25-31: Siem Reap

The project also delivered court notifications to individual complainants in Siem Reap. The team was able to meet with 78 individual complainants and 16 nominees appointed by complainants to receive notification letters on their behalf. Three complainants were not found and one had passed away. On March 28 the team invited the new international co-prosecutor Andrew Cayley to visit complainants who received the court notification at Ochum Banteay Chey Reasey Pagoda in Kok Chas village, Sra-nal sub-district, Kralanh district. During this meeting, the complainants shared their stories and views on the Court with the co-prosecutor.

#### **Assistance to Civil Parties**

January marked the deadline for filing civil party applications according to the revised ECCC Internal Rules. The Project therefore informed the Project's civil parties in Case 001 of the deadline in case any of them were interested in becoming civil party in Case 002. At least one international and a few national civil parties asked to become civil parties in Case 002.

March 17–19 and 22–24 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 have

chosen their legal representation. Paul Oertly, deputy head of Victims Support Section, said that the meetings provide the Civil Parties with the best opportunity for informed decision-making.

### Translation

The Project continues to translate survivor applications into English and put the information into the VPA database. Since the beginning of 2010, the Project has translated an additional 24 survivor applications.

During the month of January, the Project finished translating two victim interview transcripts from Khmer to English that be used for comparing statements of victims before and after the trials.

### 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.

On February 15, DC-Cam met with representative from Hoover to discuss an MOU for the project to allow the project to move ahead by the beginning of April. Earlier in the month, DC-Cam sent three staff members — Yin Nean, Kunthy Seng and Samphors Huy — to Rutgers University to organize the microfilm and cross-check document lists. DC-Cam's database team in Cambodia is also working on editing and cross-checking database inputs against original documents and worksheets to make sure that the input records are accurate. This would lay a foundation for the digitalization project.

The Center's priorities for the project include:

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

## 2. DOCUMENTATION

### 1) Cataloging and Database Management

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
January	Listing documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	205 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2596 records
	Arranging	Swedish documents (D	2 albums



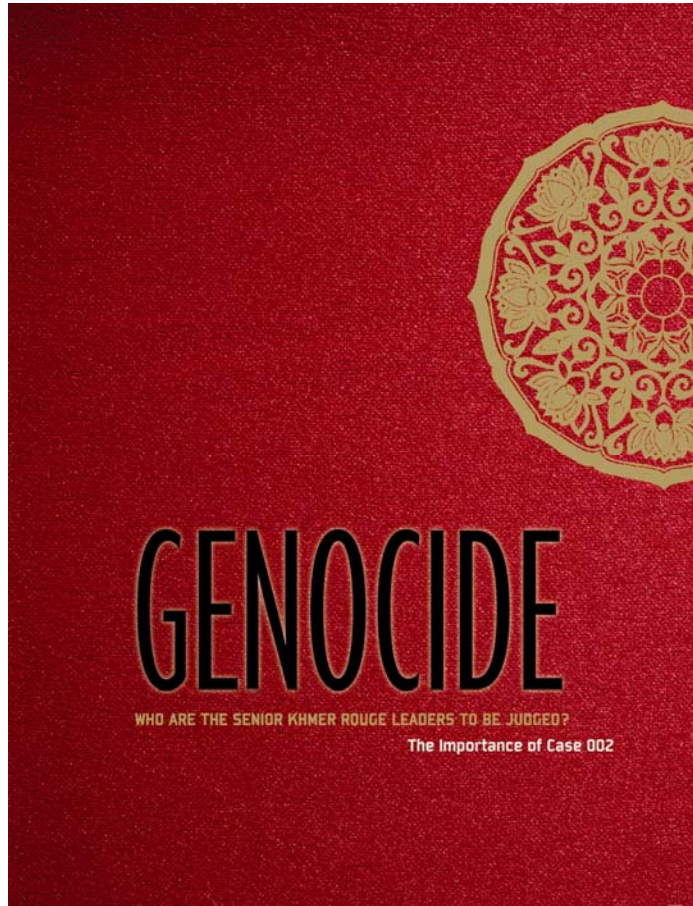
Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
		Collection)	
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	83 files
February	Listing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	334 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2880 records
	Arranging	Photos	1 album
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	138 records
	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	200 records
March	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	850 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1940 records
	Editing	Khmer titles	750 records
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	37 records
	Bookmaking	Genocide Education materials	1500 books
<b>Total</b> 1st quarter	8066 records edited, 539 documents listed		
<b>Total</b> 2010	539 documents listed		
<p><b>B Collection:</b> Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p><b>BCB Collection:</b> Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p><b>D Collection:</b> Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.</p> <p><b>J Collection:</b> Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p><b>L Collection:</b> Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p><b>R Collection:</b> Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.</p> <p><b>S Collection:</b> Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p><b>Y Collection:</b> Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

### 3) Museum and Exhibition Project

This quarter Museum and Exhibition team decided to plan one new exhibition every three months. The first two exhibits will be about the second case at the ECCC and genocide education during the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

### **The Importance of Case 002**

In January the Museum and Exhibition team meet to discuss producing an exhibition based on the booklet, Genocide: Who are the senior Khmer Rouge Leader to be judged? The Importance of Case 002, which is being distributed around the country to promote interest in and awareness of the upcoming trial of KR senior leaders Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Thirith. This quarter the Museum and Exhibition team sought funding to create an exhibition based on photos, artifacts, drawings, and reproductions of original KR documents shown in the booklet that be temporarily shown at the Reyum art gallery and long-term at Tuol Sleng museum starting May 20<sup>th</sup>. Preparations were also made to show the exhibition at locations in the US including the University of Ohio and Lowell High School, Massachusetts.



### **Genocide Education in the PRK**

In March the team conducted a preliminary survey into genocide education in Cambodia under the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The team reviewed history and social studies textbooks from the PRK regime and selected genocide drawings, poems, slogans and texts from the book to create an exhibition on the topic in May.

### **Breaking the Silence**



"Breaking the Silence" is a play about the lives of survivors, both victim and former cadre, 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, DC-Cam and Amrita Performing Arts are bringing 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, this quarter DC-Cam expanded its project to include daily radio broadcastings of "Breaking the Silence" and special classroom performances with high school students. Both of these will include an educational component emphasizing the factual background and significance of the Case. Increasing the number of performances and providing information about Case 002 is 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.

In February Annemarie Prins, the writer and director of the play, rehearsed with the seven performers to prepare to tape their performance for radio broadcast and also for a province tour from February 3-12 in Kampot and Takeo.

#### Province Tour

From February 3-4, the play was showed at Wat Noreay to villagers and students in Puos Pong village, Noreay commune, Chhouk district, Kampot province. There were about 400 people in the first night and about 250 people on the second night. Local Newspaper Resmei Kampuchea covered the performance the first day. Radio Free Asia covered the play on the second day.

From February 5-11, DC-Cam and Amrita Performing Arts showed the performance to audiences in Takeo province:

- February 5-6, the performance was made on the former site of Krang Ta Chan prison in Tram Kak district, Takeo. During the Khmer Rouge period this prison was part of the Southwest Zone's security apparatus to weed out those people deemed by the Khmer Rouge as opposing the revolution. According to survivors, up to 10,000 people were detained, tortured and executed at this prison. Today, on the ground of this prison, there is a memorial which housed a few hundred skulls. At the end of the performance, attendees asked questions and shared their personal experience. The performance evoked strong reactions from many villagers, some of whom were former Khmer Rouge cadre members. In the surrounding area there are many former Southwest Zone cadre members who are living around the prison courtyard. Some of the former Khmer Rouge cadre members are now government officials at the village and sub-district levels. At least two former Kraing Ta Chan prisoners and numerous former cadre members attended the show. 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. Trapeang Thom Tbaung commune of Tramkak district is the birthplace and home village of former high-level Khmer Rouge official, Chhit Choeun (alias Mok). Currently, many of Mok's relatives including cousins, nephews, nieces and grandchildren live in and around the village.



Many of Mok's relatives were invited to watch the play. Prior to 1975, the area around Trapeang Thom was one of the largest revolutionary bases in the Southwest Zone. In 1967, Khieu Samphan and Hu Nim were able to hide in these revolutionary areas under the guidance and care of Mok, who became the Southwest Zone Secretary a year later. During the Democratic Kampuchea regime, many of Mok's relatives and trusted neighbors were promoted to important positions of authority. Trapeang Thom was home of several Khmer Rouge cadre leaders who held positions in the Southwest Zone between 1975 and 1979. 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).

Radio Program and CD Recording. In February a sound recording of the play was made at Studio Cambodian Living Art (CLA). DC-Cam's Director, Youk Chhang, Sayana Ser, and Suon Bun Rith are working with Studio CLA on editing the sound and voice. The Voice of America (VOA) has put an announcement about the play on their website. DC-Cam will also put the play on three or four local radio stations including Women Media Center Radio, and Battambang, Preah Vihear, and Kampot radio stations. The team is also making an audio CD and designing the cover and booklet for it.

Theater Education. On Friday, January 29, Sayana, Savina and Vannak Sok accompanied Munda de la Marre to Kandal province. Ms. Marre is working for the Royal Netherlands Theatre Embassy on theatre education. Theatre Embassy is a donor to Amrita Performing Arts and Amrita asked DC-Cam to find students and villagers for Ms. de la Marre to teach. The team helped organizing the trip to meet with 15 villagers who had seen the play in 2009 in Sala village, Tien Sub-district, Kandal Stung district in Kandal province. Ms. de la Marre asked the villagers to gather and had them undertake exercises and several activities. The villagers seemed to enjoy the activities but did not seem to understand the concepts behind the exercises.

### **Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition**

DC-Cam has several ongoing photo exhibitions at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. This quarter, **333** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

#### Selected comments:

*Today is the first day I have come here and seen all the pictures and things. I am so sad and feel so bad for people who lived at that time.*  
- Yon Bunthoeun

*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

*My heart is crushed after seeing how the people suffered, tortured and devastated in every input their life. I wish this history will no longer occur in the days to come. Thank you for showing your line through your memento.*  
- Cejay, Vietnam

*May Cambodia forgive us the western world who did nothing and may this country prosper without collection and greed.*  
- Anthony, New Zealand

## **3. ACCOUNTABILITY RESEARCH**

### **1) Promoting Accountability**

With team leader Dany Long studying in the UK, the Promoting Accountability Team continued to merge with the Victim Participation project.

### **2) Lower-Level Accountability**

Research on Khmer Rouge's rank-and-file accountability began officially in January 2010 with VPA staff members reading interview transcripts conducted with former members of the Khmer Rouge as the first step in identifying information on which analysis of lower-level accountability can be based.

## 4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

### 1) Living Documents Project

#### ECCC Hearings

February 10-13 DC-Cam hosted 93 villagers from Preah Net Preah commune in Banteay Meanchey province, Sa-Ang Phnom commune in Kandal province and Svay Chek commune in Svay Rieng province at the pre-trial detention appeal hearings of Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

The selection of the visitors was based on the relevance of their home villages and community to the Khmer Rouge history and their connection with the particular Khmer Rouge leaders. Some people in Preah Net Preah commune used to work in the construction of the Trapeang Thmar irrigation system in nearby Phnom Srok district. Thousands of people, including some of the forum



DC-Cam invitees wearing "The Importance of Case 002" t-shirts to the Ieng Sary hearing

participants, were forced to work on this location from 1976 to 1978. According to Im Chem, district chief of

Preah Net Preah district during the Khmer Rouge regime whom DC-Cam interviewed in 2007, Khieu Samphan visited the site often. Svay Chek commune of Svay Rieng province is supposedly the birthplace of Khieu Samphan. Sa-Ang Phnom commune is in Sa-Ang district where Khieu Samphan was a representative during Prince Sihanouk's Sangkum Reastr Niyum regime.

In addition to attending the court proceedings, participants met with ECCC deputy



co-prosecutor William Smith, who discussed challenges faced by the prosecution. Villagers were also introduced to a new booklet titled "The Importance of Case 002" that introduces the four senior Khmer Rouge leaders including Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary and Ieng Thirith and the crimes charged against them. Also, during the trip, villagers were

brought to see the notorious Khmer Rouge sites in Phnom Penh: Tuol Sleng museum and the Choeung Ek killing fields. The group received booklets, t-shirts, copies of *Searching for the Truth* and the textbook "History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." Details of the trip can be found in the report located at [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Community\\_Outreach\\_Trip\\_to\\_Phnom\\_Penh&the\\_ECCC.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Community_Outreach_Trip_to_Phnom_Penh&the_ECCC.pdf).

### **Fieldtrips**

#### Kampong Chhang March 10-12

In March the Living Documents team visited Kraing Leav commune to screen Khmer Rouge documentaries and hold discussions with the villagers. The purpose of the screening and meeting was to inform villagers about recent developments at the Khmer Rouge tribunal and to highlight the importance of its Case 002. See details of the visit at [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Kampong\\_Chhang\\_field\\_report.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Kampong_Chhang_field_report.pdf).

#### Pursat March 17-20

The Living Documents project conducted a field trip from March 17-20 to Boeung Khnar commune, Bakan district, Pursat Province. The trip was intended to enhance the public's knowledge of the work of ECCC, as well as make villagers aware of the upcoming trial at the ECCC, Criminal Case 002. The team visited the area because some of its residents were invited to attend Duch's public hearings and it is essential for them to continue being updated on the next case. The location of the commune was suitable for the meeting because it is close to a former Khmer Rouge prison named Trach Kroal where many villagers were sent during the Khmer Rouge period.

On the morning of March 18, 2010, approximately 230 villagers listened DC-Cam deputy director Vanthan P. Dara remarks on Duch's case and a presentation of the new DC-Cam publication, "Genocide, the Importance of Case 002," which features photos, artifacts, and documents related to the four accused former Khmer Rouge: Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea. Mr. Vanthan briefed the villagers on the accused's' backgrounds and provided information necessary to understand the case. Mr. Vanthan then introduced two short video clips showing Duch's apology and Khieu Samphan's speech about his roles and responsibilities during the DK period. Afterwards, participants were asked to comment on the films. A few villagers reacted strongly to what Duch said. Many of them found the apology unacceptable, even when taking Buddhist concepts into consideration. One woman said it is not possible for her to forgive Duch because of the seriousness of the crimes committed at S-21. Another participant from a neighboring village commented that Khieu Samphan's words appeared to be untruthful and she did not appreciate him trying to get away from the facts. These views were largely shared by the other participants. Report with photos: [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/Pursat\\_Field\\_Report.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Pursat_Field_Report.pdf).

<b>ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>
	2010	93
	2009	1300
	2008	308

ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
<b>Total to Date</b>		<b>7986</b>

In January and February the team members translated nearly 300 sets of survey questionnaires from seven events into English so that international evaluators will have access to them for their final evaluations and reports.

## 2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

The Cham Muslim Oral History team is working on an exhibition at the Ohio University campus. Team leader Farina So, who is working on her masters there, presented the idea of hosting the DC-Cam traveling exhibition at the campus to her advisor Dr. Haley Duschinski from the anthropology and sociology department. Ms. Duschinski is now seeking funding from university sources. The exhibition will be held on April 30. The guest speaker will be Dr. John Ciorciari, assistant professor of international law and politics at University of Michigan's Gerald Ford School of Public Policy and the senior DC-Cam legal advisor.

In January, Ms. So assisted Julie Thunderhill, a Ph.D candidate in history at the University of California, Berkeley, who sought information about the Cham Muslim community's reaction to the news that genocide charges may be brought by the Co-Investigating Judges in the second ECCC case for crimes against the Cham. Ms. So provided contact information for survivors she could interview.

Also in January, Ms. So assisted Sisi Tang, a student at Northwestern University who sought information related to her proposal to study Islam and the Cham Muslim community in Cambodia starting in summer 2010.



Ms. So also received an email from Dr. Richard G. Kraince, research professor of Southeast Asian Societies, the College of Mexico. He is

interested in Cham research and look forward to reading her research on Cham Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge regime.

On February 28, 20 DC-Cam staff participated in a Mawlid ceremony of the birthday of Prophet Muhammad with 150 local families at Chan Kiek village, O-Russey commune, Kampong Tralach district, Kampong Chhnang province. The ceremony has three main parts: the procession of food and offerings to the small, village mosque (locally called Surav), the group recitation of prayers, and the cutting of



baby's hair. This ceremony is carried on different days. The ceremony is usually done in the month called Gati-ol Chim Klav in the Cham language.

The team of volunteers spent this quarter transcribing and summarizing interviews from cassette tapes and working on other administrative matters.

### 3) Public Information Room (PIR)



#### Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received **250** 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.

In response to requests by students, interns, journalists, filmmakers, researchers, government officials and NGOs, over 550 copies of the "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002" booklets were distributed in March.

#### Library Services

The PIR received **82** visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the Khmer Rouge period. For example:

- a student from Pannasastra University of Cambodia (PUC) came to DC-Cam to look for information about the structure of Khmer Rouge
- six students from RUPP who came to work on an assignment about family tracing after the KR period. They want to know how we conduct our work and our outcome from this work.
- six students from PUC came for their research assignment on the history of Democratic Kampuchea. Deputy Director Kok-Thay Eng told them about the documents housed at DC-Cam and answered to their questions on DK history

#### Visitors

PIR received **138** visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. For example:

- Three tourists from France who visited Tuol Sleng saw DC-Cam's exhibitions hung on the wall of the museum buildings and wanted to learn more about DC-Cam came to the center and talked to the PIR team about our projects supporting the ECCC.
- A group of 46 interns from the ECCC visited the center. The group met with Terith Chy, DC-Cam's Public Affair Officer, who explained in detail the work of DC-Cam.

- A group of 14 visitors from the Australia Center of Education, including Japanese, Vietnamese, Indonesians, Australians and Cambodians toured the Center, learned about its activities, and watched the film "Behind the Walls of S-21."
- A group of students from the Royal University of Law and Economics writing papers on Khmer Rouge history.
- A group of 18 Thai, Vietnamese, American, and African students from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand visited to learn about DC-Cam's archival work.

#### Selected Visitors to the PIR in the First Quarter

**Schools:** National University of Singapore, Seoul National University, UC Berkeley, RULE, Hong Kong University, Australia Center for Education, RUPP, Pannasastra University, Vanda Institute of Accounting, National University of Management, Chenla University, VENLO (Netherlands), National University of Singapore (NUS), Hamburg University, Lund University, Humboldt University (Germany), Harvard University

**NGOs:** Amrita, Primary Source, Cambodian Living Art, Youth for Peace, Cambodian Center for Human Rights, NPIC, Corriere delle Sere, Crosscurrents, ASF-France.

**International Organizations:** ECCC

**Media:** UNTV, Danish Radio,

**Government:** Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Commerce

#### Family Tracing

A visitor from Ministry of Interior came to find the information related to a Tuol Sleng victim named Puy Tieny. The victim was his teacher's brother but his teacher lives in France. Fortunately, the victim's biography was found in our database.

A Sopheaktra, a student from Sisovath high school, brought his aunt's story during the KR period to DC-Cam and asked us to publish it in *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

#### **Activities in the United States**

This quarter two DC-Cam staff (Kunthy Seng and Nean Yin) and a volunteer (Samphors Huy) are working at the Rutgers' PIR converting microfilm of documents in the archives into microfiche in preparation for their digitalization and improved web accessibility.

At the Rutgers PIR in the US, Rutgers professor Navarro introduced the visiting DC-Cam staff to six students who will be visiting Cambodia and the Center from May 15 to June 8.

#### **4) Student Outreach**

The team continues to work on answering the 241 ECCC-related questions from university students who volunteered at the Center during the summers of 2005-2007. The team has finished combining the questions and written a four-page introduction about the project. There are 91 questions that need updated answers, and a few that require insight on Khmer Rouge regime social situation within the global context. Director Youk Chhang will help answer those questions.

During the year-long break before ECCC's next trial, DC-Cam is expanding its outreach activities to reach young target groups with whom we have built connections in the past. University students who have participated in DC-Cam's Student Outreach Program since 2005 have made numerous requests to DC-Cam

for our assistance in participating in the tribunal process. In the first stage of the Student Outreach program, university students were recruited to join the program during the summertime, when they received training on the ECCC law, the agreement between the Cambodian Government and the United Nations and other basic information on Court's work. After that they were sent to the provinces to distribute documents and explain to villagers the ECCC process. These students in turn got the chance to speak to survivors and learn from their experiences under the Khmer Rouge. In the next phase, university students and other youths are being provided the opportunity to receive information about DK history and to learn about the judicial process through occasional study tours to DC-Cam, field trips, and visits to the ECCC.

### **Phnom Penh Outreach**

On Sunday, January 17, student outreach team leader Sayana Ser gave a guided tour to a group of 120 students and 15 teachers from Chea Sim Rakchey high school in Ba Phnom district of Prey Veng province. Teacher Khann Mony, who participated in the Genocide Education Training organized by DC-Cam and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, contacted Sayana Ser in advance, asking her to accompany the group while visiting historically significant sites in Phnom Penh. They first visited Cheung Ek Killing Fields Genocidal Center, then Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

On February 26, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang met with 800 students at National Poly Technique Institute of Cambodia.

### **"Breaking the Silence" Performances**

From February 3-12, 400 students from 11<sup>th</sup> grade to 4<sup>th</sup> year university and their teachers were taken to see performances of the play, "Breaking the Silence" in the provinces of Kampot, Takeo, and Phnom Penh. They were from Hun Sen Chhouk High School, Hun Sen Ang Chak High School, Chea Sim Takeo High School, Panha Chiet University, Vanda University, Pannasastra, National Institute of Education, and Anuwat school. After the play, the students and teachers received a copy of the DK history textbook, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and an ECCC booklet. Afterward they asked questions and offered comments related to the play, DK history, and the Khmer Rouge tribunal to DC-Cam director Youk Chhang and staff, Sayana Ser, and the country director of Amrita Performing Arts.

### **New Volunteers**

In February the Student Outreach team also recruited 11 students (8 female, 3 male) to work part time as volunteers for different projects at the Center. Ly Romas, Keu Sarath, Sem Tina, and Nun Oudom are transcribing cassette tape interviews for the Cham Muslim Oral History project. Chan Phalla and Tuon Lay Hul are working with the Magazine team writing articles for *Searching for the Truth*. Chea Thida is working with the Genocide Education project. Ros Ratana is



translating a villager survey for the Living Document project. Mam Sovan is working in the Public Information Room. Nith Thoronkearan is organizing and preparing files, and printing all information from the ECCC website for the Cambodian Tribunal Monitoring project (CTM). Norng Chan Kimty is working with the Student Outreach team, typing students' papers, poems, and slogans.

### **Work with Foreign Students**

In March, A DC-Cam team of eight members led a group of 29 Norwegian students of religion study to visit villages of Khmer Rouge perpetrators in Koh Thom district, Kandal province. There, the students met with three former cadres at S-21: Him Huy, Tuy Kin and Leng. Him Huy was a former security guard at S-21 and Tuy Kin and Leng were female cadre at Prey Sar between 1975 and 1979. Huy discussed his experiences from 1970 to 1979, as well as after the regime collapsed in 1979. Another group crossed the river to meet with Tuy Kin and Leng. Those students toured the villages to see people's livelihood and lifestyle along the Bassack River.

### **Website Training**

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website or CTM



([www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org)) to schools and universities in Cambodian cities. The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website — on which reports of ECCC hearings, video of the first trial's entire proceedings, news and discussion on the proceedings and the tribunal generally are posted — can play a prominent role in educating students about the tribunal. Student groups, who have access to the internet, will benefit greatly from the

information provided. In addition to promoting these students' discussion about the tribunal process, the information will provide them legal education.

On 26 February, together with CTM the team conducted the first website training for approximately 1000 students and 20 teacher and staff at the National Polytechnic Instituted of Cambodia. On March 10, 2010, in cooperation with the ECCC, DC-Cam organized a second meeting with 200 students from Panha Cheat University, including a visit by them to the ECCC courtroom receive a basic understanding of the ECCC's judicial work and the resources available to them on the CTM website.

### **Local Tours**

From March 3-8 the team traveled to Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey. As part of the trip, the Center provided transportation for 240 university students on a historical study tour of Preah Vihear Temple and Siem Reap. The student group was led by Prof. Sambo Mannara. On March 8, International Women's Day, the students

participated in the groundbreaking of the “road to reconciliation” in Preah Net Preah in Banteay Meanchey province, held with 200 local villagers, discussed in more detail below in the National Cooperation section below.

To reach out to students with a new approach, the team plans to visit schools in different provinces once every one or two months to meet with recruited students, arrange local tours and bring students from different schools together in Phnom Penh to participate in trial hearings and/or study trips of significant historical sites in the city. The first province the team chose to visit was Kampot in mid-March, where it worked with 40 students of Hun Sen Chhoak high school. The team met with students at their school and spoke to them about KR history and the ECCC's second case. Four survivor teachers took turns telling their personal stories to the class.

The following morning the team brought the students and three teachers to Phnom

La-ang Mountain to show them one of the Khmer Rouge's security offices located next to their village. La-ang mountain is a beautiful site located in La-ang village, La-ang commune, Dang Tung district (formerly Chhouk district), about 15 km from Hun Sen Chhouk high school. The caves in La-ang Mountain were used from 1975 to 1979 for detaining “new” or “April 17” people, and soldiers and police officers from



Lon Nol regime. The area around the mountain is littered with more than one hundred mass graves, which are now covered by water and rice fields. About 325 human skulls along with their remains have been excavated from the graves. They are now placed in Wat Stung memorial in Chhouk district.

The group then visited Rumlich dam located in Chum Kiri district, about 30-minute drive from La-ang Mountain. The original size of the dam was about 10 meters in width. It was expanded during the Khmer Rouge time by forced labor. According to two teachers who used to work there during the Khmer Rouge period, the site was filthy and full of dark flies. Hundreds of people died at the site due to forced dam construction, starvation and disease. At the dam, the students were divided into small groups. Some walked with their teachers. I talked to a student named Sokrith, a 10<sup>th</sup> grader, at the side of the dam. At one point, I asked him what he thinks about the Khmer Rouge. He replied, “I think the Khmer Rouge was bad and also good.” I was intrigued. So I asked him what was bad and good about the Khmer Rouge. He said, “They were bad because they forced people to work to death, and good because they had the idea to build this dam that now is an attraction, their legacy.”

The objectives of the program are to provide the opportunity for students to learn more about the development of the ECCC process and the Khmer Rouge history by

visiting and seeing genocide sites and not only hearing about it from their parents, relatives, neighbors, and teachers. The goal is for the future generation to continue preserving and honoring the memory and humanity of those who suffered under the Khmer Rouge regime. Read report with the photos at: [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Is\\_Bad&Good.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Khmer_Rouge_Is_Bad&Good.htm).

## 5) Film Project

### Court Proceedings

In February the team filmed the 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 to their visits to Tuol Sleng and the Choeung Ek killing fields and of 25 villagers to Khieu Samphan's denial of responsibility at his hearing.

### Field Trips

#### Preah Neth Preah district, Banteay Meanchey, 22 -25 January

The team joined the trip to invite 50 people to see the pre-trial appeal hearings of Ieng Thirith, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary.

#### VPA trip to Kampong Thom, 17 to 25 February

The team joined the VPA field trip to deliver OCP notification letters to complainants. They interviewed 17 complainants living in different villages about their reactions after receiving the letters, the work of the ECCC generally, and their experiences under the KR. They also filmed the meeting at which the complainants received the notification letter. As the result of the interviews, began work on a new film, discussed below.

#### Living Documents trip to Pursat, 17-20 March

Fatily Sa went to Pursat province with the Living Document project to film a discussion with villagers about Case 002. She also conducted 12 interviews with villagers who were prisoners about their experience during the Khmer Rouge regime and their reaction to ECCC.

#### VPA trips to Takeo, 3-12 March, and Siem Reap, 25-31 March

Team member Fatily Sa joined the VPA trip to Takeo to interview 12 complainants who received notification letters from the OCP about their views on the process. Likewise, Ratanak Leng joined the subsequent VPA trip to Siem Reap and interviewed six complainants.

#### Preah Neth Preah, Banteay Meanchey, 3-7, 21-23 March

The team made two trips in March to Banteay Meanchey to film the groundbreaking ceremony for "Reconciliation Road" and also the road sign installation for Preah Neth Preah pagoda and Tropeang Veng village. At the groundbreaking ceremony the team filmed interviews with some guests about their experiences living in this district during the Khmer Rouge period.

## Film Projects

Team leader Ratanak Leng wrote and edited a 30-minute film describing how two survivors in Kampong Thom deal with living 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. The alleged perpetrator, although claiming to have acted under orders, acknowledges taking part in the killing of two men from his village. One of the victims — a lady in her 40s whose father was allegedly executed by the perpetrator — appears to be able to put the past behind and unilaterally forgive the murderer;



her mother has a somewhat similar opinion. Nonetheless, another victim, aged 60, who claims to have witnessed the execution of her uncle by the same perpetrator, feels strongly otherwise. Her anger towards the alleged perpetrator has largely not subsided and she is still looking for another perpetrator whom she accuses of killing her husband. The

perpetrator, the mother, and the 60-year-old lady are Buddhist and sometimes meet one another at a village pagoda. While the mother, if necessary, will talk to the perpetrator, the 60-year-old lady will avoid him and has on several occasions even refused to drink tea made for her by the perpetrator. The passage of time helps the mother and the daughter, but not the other woman. In this case, reconciliation is exceptionally personal. In response to feedback about the first edit of the film, the team leader will be shooting more footage in Kampong Thom in April.

Research for the film *Water/Land/Rain* continues with the first phase-data collection on threats to the water in the Tonle Sap and threats to ethnic people in Monduliri and Ratanakkiri. The team collected data from online sources (scholarly articles, reports, publications of local and international non-profit organizations and relevant government agencies) and newspapers. Next, the team will summarize the most relevant articles for the Director.

At the end of February the team completed the English subtitles for the film: "Victim Participation" and in March received copyright permission from a music and sound effects website in the US, allowing the film to be completed.

After more editing, the first screening of "Living Documents" was shown to the staff in February.

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

### **Selected Film screenings and KR Q and A discussions**

- 19 January: Upon the request of a history lecturer at Build Bright University, the Vietnamese video clips "The Khmer Rouge movement in the forest 1973," "Cambodia August 1978", "Cambodia Children in 1979" and "Empty Phnom Penh in 1979" were screened to 40 students.
- 22 January: "VN Clip: Cambodia Children" & "Behind the Wall of S-21" were screened to 30 ECCC interns.
- 25 January: 23 law students from Royal University of Law and Economics watched "Behind the Wall of S-21."
- 9 February: 100 people from Svay Chek and Preah Neth Preah district watched the film "Behind the Wall of S-21" and "Toul Sleng clip in 1979" before they visited Toul Sleng and the killing fields.
- 12 February: After another request from a history lecturer at Build Bright University, the team again screened the Vietnamese video clips to an additional 40 students, followed by a presentation on Khmer Rouge history and a question and answer session.
- 15 February: Alamo Bryan Marina, studying at the University of Melbourne, requested to watch the 1979 Tuol Sleng clip in 1979 for her research on the fall of the Khmer Rouge and the S-21 Archive.
- 6 March: The Vietnamese video clip titled "the Visit of Vietnamese Delegation to DK in 1978" and the film titled "Bloodiest Domino" were screened for 200 students of Pannasastra university at Siem Reap province during their study tour to Preah Vihear temple.
- 12 March: 10 law students from Norton University requested to screen five video clips: "Liberated Khmer Rouge Zone in 1973," "Gunnar Bergstorm Cambodia August 1978," "Toul Sleng 1979," "Cambodian Children 1979" and "Empty Phnom Penh City 1979."
- 18 and 22 March: "Toul Sleng 1979," "Empty Phnom Penh City 1979" and the clip, "The Reactions of Cambodian Christians to Duch's Remarks" were screened for 100 civil parties.
- 24 March: On the request of the DFID staff, the team screened the film, "Bloodiest Domino."

### **DVD Distribution**

"Behind the Wall of S-21" was distributed to:

- Troueng Vay Chenang, a student of Pannasastra University
- Ben Neang, living in Phnom Penh
- Piseth Nearyseng, living in Phnom Penh
- Jansue Goldie, a teacher in the US

Ms. Goldie also requested copies of "Taing Kim" and "Preparing for Justice."



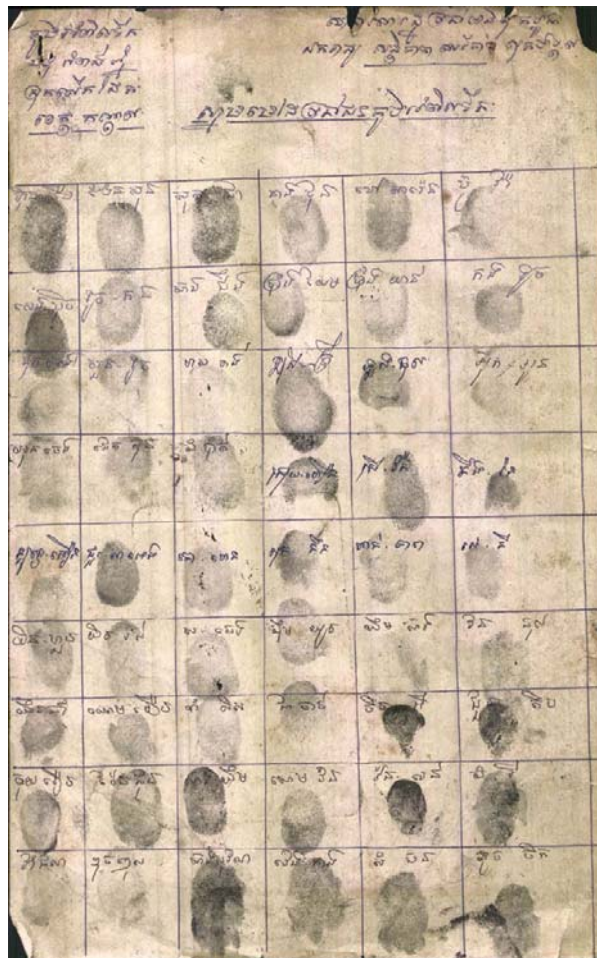
200 copies of "Breaking the Silence" were provided to national and provincial genocide education teachers.

## 6) 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 impacts on 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.



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 would play an important part in the process of closure for survivors.

In March the project team received several calls and emails from survivors and their relatives asking to include the names and information of their deceased relatives into the book. In mid-March, Kok-Thay ENG was interviewed on national radio about the project and encouraged survivor participation.

Below is one entry the team has received:

Surviving Relative: Brak Lina  
Sex: Male  
Age: 40 years old  
Address: Phnom Penh

Relative Died under the Khmer Rouge

Name: Brak Suon  
Relation: Father  
Death: Died in early 1978  
Birth: Born in 1941

Memory Relating to Brak Suon: Brak Lina's memory of the day his father was taken away was still clear. He was a young boy of around 9 years old at the time. He remembers running behind a bicycle of a unit chief who took his father away from the village and then he also ran after a horse-drawn cart that carried a few other villagers and his father, with their hands bound to the back. Brak Lina ran until it went out of sight. His father never returned.

Brak Lina has four siblings. Under the Khmer Rouge only his father died. Under Lon Nol regime, his family lived in Chbar Ampov commune, Stung Mean Chey district, Phnom Penh. When the Khmer Rouge came, the family walked to his father's home village of Khsom Khang Cheung village, Kampong Ampil commune, Peareang district, Prey Veng province. Brak Lina's father, Brak Suon was a former Lon Nol soldier. Brak Lina remembers seeing his dog tag with his name and identification number. But no one in the village seemed to know his father's past occupation. One day a unit chief (Kang Thom) named Chuon (he was later killed under DK) came to look for his father. His mother told him he was not home and she did not know where he was. The chief went on to ask the people at the dining hall who told him he was harvesting water lily in a nearby pond. Chuon took Brak Suon away on his bicycle. Two weeks later Brak Suon returned. A while later he was arrested again along with other villagers. This time they never came back.

### **Selected Requests**

Chhun leng *aka* Touch, from Takmao town, would like information about his older sister named Cheng Chhun and her husband named Nguon Eng, who was an engineer. Cheng Chhun and Nguon Eng have five children.

Keo Phany and her husband Keo Bunly from France are looking for his lost brothers and sisters.

Keo Bunly from France would like information about his brother Keo Bunthon. Mr. Bunthon was a Lon Nol soldier and studied in the United States from 1973 to 1976. After completing his studies in the United States, he continued his studies in France, where he disappeared. Bunly heard that Bunthon flew in a Chinese airplane when he traveled to France.

My name is Khun Kol Phievatei, and I reside in Svay Rieng Province. I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia's Searching for the truth, and his colleagues for finding my father's identification. He was captured and killed by Angkar at Tuol Sleng Prison (S-21).

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

### Selected New Postings

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

- o Booklet - "Who are the senior Khmer Rouge Leader to be judged?: The Importance of Case 002"  
[http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Outreach\\_Case\\_002.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/pdf/DC-Cam_Outreach_Case_002.pdf)
- o Booklet - "The Resistance to the Khmer Rouge Genocide: Arms and Emotion"  
[http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/DC-Cam\\_Exhibition\\_the\\_Resistance\\_to\\_the\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Genocide\\_Arms&Emotion.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/DC-Cam_Exhibition_the_Resistance_to_the_Khmer_Rouge_Genocide_Arms&Emotion.pdf)
- o Annual Report 2009  
[http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam\\_2009\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2009_Annual_Report.pdf)
- o Paper - Khmer Rouge: Recruitment and Selection & Training and Development  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/KR\\_RecruitmentSelectionTrainingDevelopmentRetention.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/KR_RecruitmentSelectionTrainingDevelopmentRetention.pdf)
- o Paper - Disturbing the Silence: A Study of Performance and Collective Memory in Cambodia  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Collective\\_Memory\\_in\\_Cambodia.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Collective_Memory_in_Cambodia.pdf)
- o Genocide Education Book Distribution List  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Book\\_Distribution\\_2009.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Book_Distribution_2009.pdf)
- o Local Genocide Education Training Schedule  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Local\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_Schedule.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Local_Teacher_Training_Schedule.htm)
- o Genocide Education Report to Belgium-2010  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DCCam\\_Genocide\\_Education\\_Report\\_to%20Belgium--2010.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DCCam_Genocide_Education_Report_to%20Belgium--2010.pdf)
- o Cham Muslim Victims Table  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public\\_Info/Cham\\_Muslim\\_Victims.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Cham_Muslim_Victims.htm)
- o Survivor's Stories Grounds for Genocide Charges Against the KR Leaders  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public\\_Info/pdf/Survivors'\\_Stories\\_Grounds\\_for\\_Genocide\\_Charges\\_against\\_the\\_KR\\_Leaders.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Survivors'_Stories_Grounds_for_Genocide_Charges_against_the_KR_Leaders.pdf)
- o Magazine Issues 121, 122 and 123 in Khmer
  - <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue121.pdf>
  - <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue122.pdf>
  - <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue123.pdf>
- o Living Documents Project Photos

- [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_Gallery.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_Gallery.htm)
- Public Comment on Proposed Civil Party Rule Changes  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal\\_Response\\_Team/Victim\\_Participation/Public\\_Comment\\_on\\_Proposed\\_Changes\\_to\\_Civil\\_Party\\_Participation\\_before\\_the\\_ECCC.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/Public_Comment_on_Proposed_Changes_to_Civil_Party_Participation_before_the_ECCC.htm)
- DC-Cam Calendar of Events March-April, 2010  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Calendar%20of%20Events\\_Mar-Apr\\_%202010.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam_Calendar%20of%20Events_Mar-Apr_%202010.pdf)
- Broken Glass: A Young Girl Named Ginger--Sex, drugs and gambling on love in today's Cambodia. A new book based on a true story told to Utara Norng  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Broken\\_Glass.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Broken_Glass.pdf)
- Photo of students from Norway meeting KR Cadre  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_2010/Student\\_from\\_Norway\\_Cheat/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Student_from_Norway_Cheat/index.htm)
- Village Forum and Film Screening in Kampong Chhnang  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_2010/KG\\_Chhnang\\_March\\_12-13\\_2010/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/KG_Chhnang_March_12-13_2010/index.htm)
- Photos of the construction of the "Road to Reconciliation" in Preah Neth Preah Commune, funded by individual contributions of DC-Cam staff, volunteers, and family members.  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_2010/Street\\_Direction\\_Sign/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Street_Direction_Sign/index.htm)
- Student Outreach in Kampot  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_2010/Student\\_Outreach\\_Chhouk\\_District/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Student_Outreach_Chhouk_District/index.htm)
- Village Forum and Film Screening in Pursat  
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos\\_2010/Pursat\\_March\\_17-20\\_2010/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_2010/Pursat_March_17-20_2010/index.htm)

## **8) Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website**

This quarter the CTM team copied all footage of the Duch trial and all charged persons pre-trial hearings in all three languages for uploading. It also worked on backing up all the document files on the ECCC website. Fifteen of the CTM Blog entries were translated into Khmer and posted.

The team captured the footage of the three February provisional detention appeal hearings (Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan). At the hearings the CTM and film teams interviewed around 30 people, both victims and perpetrators, about their reactions to the proceedings. 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 also wrote the Ministry of Education to request access to universities in Phnom Penh for the purpose of training students on how to use the website. On 26 February, Youk Chhang (director), Socheat Nhean (Magazine Team Leader), Sopheak Sim (Printing shop Team Leader) and Kim Sovannandy (CTM Team Leader) conducted the teams' first website training for approximately 1000 students and 20 teacher and staff at the National Polytechnic Instituted of Cambodia. The team also distributed 1000 booklets on *The Importance of Case 002*. On March 10 the team

conducted a second screening to 200 students at Phanha Cheat University. See more about this program in the Student Outreach section.

## 5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

### 1) New Publications



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 and 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 is being widely distributed in Khmer and will form the basis of a new DC-Cam photographic exhibition in Cambodia and abroad. In February, the booklet was published in the Journal, “Témoigner. Entre Histoire et Mémoire” (ed. Kimé, Paris).

### 2) Historical Research and Writing

Neau Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph. This included searching weekly reports of museum staff from 1979 to 2001, photographs of staff activities, and the museum's internal rules.

Kok-Thay Eng has been writing a literature review on the relationship between moving forward and knowing the fate of lost loved ones. This literature would support an expansion of the family tracing efforts that DC-Cam has been doing in the past several years through magazine *Searching for the Truth* and the Public Information Room. It will also be used as a base for creating a family tracing book containing names and biographical information of around 1,000,000 prisoners, petitioners and other persons appearing in forced confessions.

This quarter Mr. 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.

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.

Farina So is working on a paper called "Cham Muslim Women Perspectives on the Khmer Rouge Regime," which is expected to be completed in March 2010. 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.

### 3) Translation and Publication of Books

Terith Chy and Charya Chum are translating Getting Away with Genocide by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Socheat Nhea is translating Hill Tribes under the Khmer Rouge by Sara Com & Sorya Sim. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's Brother Number One from French to Khmer. Dara Vanthan has almost finished editing the Khmer translation of The Khmer Rouge Tribunal edited by John Ciorciari.

### 4) Print Shop

The Print Shop produces 7,050 copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, each month and 700 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 Khmer edition is also sent by taxi to 1537 sub-districts through 19 provisional and 2 city halls. English copies are distributed to embassies and NGOs.

## 6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

### 1) The Magazine Project

This quarter the team produced and distributed 3 Khmer-language editions (#121, 122, and 123) and one English quarterly edition. Online, the magazine can be found at:

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

Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	10 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of <i>Searching for the Truth</i>
Documentation	Mom Meth: A Democratic Kampuchea history teacher ; Pol Pot: A testimony from his sister
History and Research	Nhok Puy found his brother at S-21
Legal	Receiving justice and reconciliation in Cambodia after the genocide
Public Debate	The error of Defense lawyers
Family Tracing	My parents' lives in Pol Pot Regime; Chey Savin: Loss of siblings because of Angkar

### A mission to search for Khieu Samphan's birthplace

From January 17-21, the Magazine team went to Svay Rieng in order to search for Khieu Samphan's birthplace. It has long been known that Samphan was born in Svay Rieng; however, other sources also say that he was born somewhere else. During an ECCC pre-chamber hearing, Samphan told the court that he was born in Rumchek sub-district, Rumduol district, Svay Rieng province. They did not ask about the village name.

However, we could not find the name of this sub-district. Whether it was renamed or not, Rumchek was never appeared, according to old people and some Svay Rieng provincial officials. None of them confirmed about the name Rumchek either, but Svay Chek. None of old people at Svay Chek sub-district knew or heard about Khieu Samphan's birthday in their sub-district.

Through our search, we concluded that Khieu Samphan was not born at Rumchek as confirmed by Samphan himself. This implied that Samphan is trying to hide his identity.

This trip is very important because we are clear that Khieu Samphan were not born in the area he told the court.

## 2) Radio Broadcasts

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>.

## 7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 1) Selected Use Abroad 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.

### 2) Research Assistance

In January two VPA staff members assisted researcher Kyle Delbyck who was visiting for three months pursuant to a Watson's Fellowship. She and staff visited the former Khmer Rouge province of Pailin and conducted interviews with former members of the Khmer Rouge regime. Additional assistance was provided to the following researchers:

Tucker McCravy, a doctoral researcher from the Centre for Conflict Resolution, Department of Peace Studies, Bradford University, researched education as a tool for peace after genocide.

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.

Angeliki Kanavou, a research fellow from the Department of Political Science and Peace Studies of Chapman University, researched the extent to which the DK regime exercised its disciplinary power through archival research and interviews with former DK personnel, especially former S-21 personnel.

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.

Kosal Phath from the University of Southern California conducted research interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres to understand obedience processes in the Khmer Rouge leadership.

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.



### 3) "Reconciliation Road"

This quarter 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



quarter, 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.

## 8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

### 1) Advanced Degree Training

Four DC-Cam staff members continued advanced degree programs abroad this quarter:

- Dany Long is studying for a master's degree in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).
- Pivone Beang is studying for a master's degree in international museum studies at the University of Gothenburg (Sweden)
- Farina So is studying for a master's degree in international studies at Ohio University (US)
- Khamboly Dy is studying for a PhD in global affairs at Rutgers University (US).

## 2) Skills Training

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. During the Genocide Education Project's first national teacher training held in Phnom Penh, a history teacher from Lowell High School, Ms. Miriam Morgenstern, found that there were some pedagogical strategies that were difficult to explain and suggested that a more effective way of imparting them would be to invite DC-Cam staff to act as interns in a classroom where genocide was being studied. The Cambodian interns could work in a classroom, learn new pedagogical methods, and then determine how to best bring this knowledge back to classrooms and teachers in Cambodia.



At Lowell High School 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. They distributed 20 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" in English to teachers and members of the school library committee.

## 9. MEDIA COVERAGE

### 1) Selected Articles by DC-Cam Staff

Youk Chhang, *The Long Road to Justice*, Holocaust Memorial Day 2010 Newcastle upon Tyne commemoration materials (January 2010).

Pheng Pong-Rasy, *Peace, Justice and Reconciliation for Cambodian Immigrants in Sydney*, Peace Writes Newsletter, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies The University of Sydney No. 2009/02.

### 2) Selected Articles Featuring DC-Cam

Kong Sothanarith, *Tribunal 'Accelerating' Work for Trials: Prosecutor*, VOA Khmer, Mar. 30 2010

Soeung Sophat, *Books, But Difficulties Teaching Khmer Rouge Era*, VOA Khmer, Mar. 26, 2010

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

Emily Crane, *KR survivor Stories Adapted to Stage*, Phnom Penh Post, Feb. 11, 2010

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

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

## 10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

### 1) Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

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

This quarter the team finalized and translated the English brochure and is now seeking supplemental sources of funding. The architect is examining how best to accommodate the programming needs of the Center with the funds currently available for construction. The team also met with local artists who will liaise with the primary architect while conducting research and developing the plan for the Center's Khmer art work.

Discussions between the Center and the Ministry of Education regarding the form of transfer of the land donated by the government for the Center continued. The team also began preparing budget and staffing plans for a new DC-Cam branch office in Siem Reap.

### 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 700,000 more to be distributed in 2010. A teacher's guidebook and student workbook have been developed. Two teacher trainings (national and provincial) have been held and a local teacher training is planned for April 2010.

This quarter the team worked on preparations for the April training:

#### Provincial Teacher Certificate

At the end of January the team sent 180 provincial teachers' certificates to the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport out of 186 provincial teachers. The other 6 teachers were absent during the training process. The certificates were distributed to the 180 provincial teachers in an opening ceremony of the Local Teacher Training in Siem Reap on March 28, 2010.

#### Local Teacher Training Preparation

In preparing for the third training, the team:

- Worked with Chumteav Tun Sa-im to identify 1,627 local history teachers to participate in the training from 9 provinces including Kampot, Kep, Sihanouk Ville, Koh Kong, Stung Treng, Kratie, Mondulkiri, Ratanakkiri and Preah Vihear.
- Planned for the workshop and opening ceremony in Siem Reap to be held from March 27-29.
- Planning the first local teacher training to be conducted April 5-11 in four different provincial training centers: Kampot, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng and Kratie.

#### Siem Reap Workshop March 27 - 29

In preparation for the third teacher training, an enhancing capacity opening workshop was held for three days in Siem Reap province. All provincial teacher trainers participated in this workshop to receive more comprehensive information and knowledge before further transferring the skill of teaching DK history to 3,000 commune teachers (1,627 history teachers; to be followed at a later date by 1,373 citizen morality and Khmer literature teachers). The workshop was opened by HE Chumteav Tun Sa-im, Under Secretary of State of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, and included a presentation by the new ECCC international co-prosecutor, Andrew Cayley.



Observations by Chris Dearing:

**Participant enthusiasm:** The enthusiasm in the project has increased significantly amongst trainers. At least a dozen national and provincial trainers have voiced their high enthusiasm with respect to their role in the project and its direction. It would appear that the recent workshop's location in Siem Reap contributed significantly to the trainers' enthusiasm because it allowed the participants to increase their awareness of their nation's cultural heritage.

**Participant understanding of role:** While there was a possible misunderstanding of the national trainers' role in the project during the national teacher training, I believe this hurdle has been overcome and there does not appear to be, based on the conversations I have had with provincial trainers, any significant confusion or misapprehension as to what their role is or what their duties are.



**Participant understanding of history:** All participants appear to have significantly increased their understanding of DK history based on the training provided, and based on my experience with other curriculum projects, they possess above the sufficient amount of content knowledge required for adequate instruction to high school students in their subject.

**Participant understanding of methodology:** There are still some gaps in the trainers' understanding of methodology, which is possibly in light of different approaches taken by teams in the respective provinces during the November-December 2009 training. While it is difficult to assess the exact degree to which participants have begun to take command over the ideas and approaches in the guidebook, I can say at least with respect to the half-dozen conversations I've had with mostly Takeo trainers that there is a high enthusiasm in practicing the methods. There is a great range in the abilities and confidence levels of trainers with respect to the methodology, but it appears that all are quite interested in practicing the methods. All trainers during the recent training in Siem Reap appear to have understood the group exercise I modeled, and they appear to be interested in practicing it in the future.

**Participant understanding of adult-learning methodology:** Up to this point, this is probably the least observed aspect of the project and the one that I am most hesitant with respect to giving comment. I believe that all trainers are very experienced in training adults, but I am not sure they have sufficient practice with "student-centered" learning and "modeling" to significantly affect their already well-ingrained training habits and approaches with other adult teachers. I believe the trainings during this summer will be a significant indicator on the level to which this issue needs to be (or does not need to be) addressed in future workshops or

training. Ultimately, as the project progresses, it can be expected that the trainers will become increasingly more adept with training teachers in the curriculum and its underlying methodologies. The critical task will be to ensure quality control throughout this process.

Five points of Discussion with the Ministry of Education  
Regarding Future Cooperation

(1) Documentation Center of Cambodia will hold an annual conference for national and provincial history teachers in order to strengthen their capacity and allow them to exchange personal experiences. This will establish a new and important step in the truth telling process in Cambodia that has been ongoing since the 1980s.

(2) Following the training of 1,627 local history teachers in April, DC-Cam will launch further training for Khmer Literature and Moral Studies teachers in 2011 — totaling 3,200 teachers trained during the life of the Genocide Education Project.

(3) DC-Cam will display slogans from the Genocide Education teacher's guide book at all secondary and high schools (1,700) throughout the country.

(4) With regard to quality assurance of Genocide Education teaching in schools after the trainings, the Center will defer to the Ministry of Education regarding exams and decision making in June 2010. The Center will, however, assign a team of national and international experts to evaluate training quality in 200 selected high schools.

(5) The Center will continue to distribute the "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" text book throughout Cambodia in 2010.

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY ANNE HEINDEL,  
A LEGAL ADVISOR OF THE DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA