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DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

2013 Annual Report

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*"A beautifully lensed and compelling portrait...
the film grips with quiet sincerity."*

LA WEEKLY

- WINNER
WORLD CINEMA GRAND JURY PRIZE
DOCUMENTARY
SONGJANG FILM FESTIVAL
- WINNER
FILMMAKER AWARD
FULL FRAME DOCUMENTARY
FILM FESTIVAL
- WINNER
JURY AWARD
DOUVILLE INTERNATIONAL
DOCUMENTARY FESTIVAL
- WINNER
GRAND JURY PRIZE
DOCUMENTARY FEATURE
ATLANTA FILM FESTIVAL
- WINNER
SPECIAL JURY PRIZE
BEST DIRECTOR
THE LOS ANGELES ASIAN PACIFIC
FILM FESTIVAL

A RIVER CHANGES COURSE

ក្បួនៗនៃការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ

- WINNER
GOLDEN GATE AWARD
BEST DOCUMENTARY FEATURE
SAN FRANCISCO INT'L FILM FEST
- WINNER
HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD
KINERKEN INTERNATIONAL
FILM FESTIVAL
- WINNER
GRAND JURY PRIZE
BEST FEATURE
ENVIRONMENTAL FILM FESTIVAL
AT TAIE
- WINNER
BEST FEATURE FILM
GREEN FILM FESTIVAL
IN SEOUL
- WINNER
SPECIAL JURY PRIZE
BEST CINEMATOGRAPHY
THE LOS ANGELES ASIAN PACIFIC
FILM FESTIVAL

*In a land of stunning beauty and rapid change,
the people chart the course of their own lives.*

A film by Kalyanee Mam

MIGRANT FILMS presents in association with The DOCUMENTATION CENTER of CAMBODIA. A film by KALYANEE MAM "A RIVER CHANGES COURSE".
Cinematography by KALYANEE MAM. Edited by CHRIS BROWN. Music by DAVID MENDEZ. Sound Edit by ZACH MARTIN. Sound Design by ANGIE YESSON. Color Grading by DAVID LORTSHER.
Associate Producer CHRIS BROWN. Executive Producer YOUK CHHANG. Producer RATANAK LENG. Supported by a grant from The JOHN D. and CATHERINE T. MACARTHUR FOUNDATION.
With core support provided by The U.S. AGENCY for INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) and SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Sida). Directed and Produced by KALYANEE MAM.

MacArthur Foundation | USAID | Sida | The Jeffrey C. Walker Family Foundation | colorflow | THE DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA | www.riverchangescourse.com | facebook.com/ARiverChangesCourse

A River Changes Courses has won 10 awards since its launch on October 11, 2013 at Phnom Penh Cultural Center.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGMI	Armenia Genocide Museum and Institute
AMAN	Asian Muslim Action Network
API	Asian Public Intellectuals
CCHR	Cambodian Center for Human Rights
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CISEP	Cham Identities as Social Enterprise Project
CJCC	Cambodia-Japan Cooperation Center
CLC	Co-Lead Lawyer
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CMOH	Cham Muslim Oral History
CNC	Cambodian News Channel
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor's
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
GCHR	Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
KWAT	Kachin Women's Association Thailand
LCLs	Lead Co-Lawyers
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
ND	Network for Human Rights Documentation
NUM	National University of Management
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
PUC	Pannasastra University of Cambodia
PVF	Public Village Forum
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economics
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SCC	Supreme Court Chamber
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TERRA	Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
VPA	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section
UMCEDEL	University of Malaya Centre for Democracy and Election

UNAKRT United Nations Assistance to Khmer Rouge Trials
UNTAC United Nation Transitional Authority in Cambodia
USAID United States Agency for International Development

Summary of Achievements

This annual report covers a period between October 2012 and September 2013. What did DC-Cam achieve in terms of memory and justice for Cambodian society? During this period DC-Cam contributed significantly to justice, reconciliation, education and uncovering the truth behind the Khmer Rouge regime.

DC-Cam continued to be the ONLY institution providing primary documentary materials and archival assistance to the ECCC on a regular and large-scale basis:

DC-Cam's continued support for the Khmer Rouge tribunal contributed significantly to the conclusion of Case 002/01 which was heard for 212 days. A verdict against the accused is expected early next year. DC-Cam provided a total of 45,494 pages of document and 266 photos. As in the previous years, this year the ECCC (which is part of DC-Cam's overall search for justice) met with some challenges including death of the accused, unfitness to stand trial, lack of financial security and administrative crisis. Amidst these problems, DC-Cam remained the only light focused on the search of justice and the memory of the Khmer Rouge genocide. Former Khmer Rouge foreign minister and deputy prime minister Ieng Sary died in March 2013 at the age of 87. His wife Ieng Thirith had been declared unfit to stand trial on September 16, 2012. ECCC prosecutors determined that his death was from natural causes. Two months later Sou Met, a former Khmer Rouge commander and suspect of the court, died of diabetes and high blood pressure. The death of the two made it more urgent to speed up prosecution of those former Khmer Rouge leaders who are still alive because their deaths carried with them history and severance of justice. After the death of Ieng Sary, the ECCC immediately terminated all proceedings against him. To make sure justice is delivered, governments of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EU pledged to support the ECCC with a total funding of nearly 30 million USD. Except for the government of New Zealand, the other three donors supported only the international side of the ECCC.

DC-Cam assisted victims and survivors to complement the work of the ECCC:

Not only did DC-Cam directly assist the ECCC in the reporting year, but DC-Cam staff members helped civil parties, complainants and villagers who survived the Khmer Rouge genocide in their engagement and follow-up with the proceedings of the Khmer Rouge tribunal by helping them travel to Phnom Penh and meeting with them in their villages. This is our effort to make sure that many direct victims of the genocide are able to understand the meaning of justice being delivered to them by the ECCC. VPA team assisted 31 civil parties and complainants in Case 004 to file victim information forms. The team also met victims in seven different locations around the country meeting with thousands of villagers to bring updates to them about the ECCC, discuss justice and solicit ideas about reparations. They also brought 158 civil parties and villages to observe court hearings.

DC-Cam is the leading source of learning about Khmer Rouge history and genocide justice for students and researchers both locally and globally:

Direct victims of the Khmer Rouge are not the only groups of people DC-Cam reached in the reporting year. DC-Cam also tried to engage the academic and student communities both inside Cambodia and overseas. DC-Cam published 10,000 monthly booklets reporting on

and updating trial proceedings. DC-Cam online bloggers reported ECCC hearings almost immediately after they happened and uploaded trial footages in English, Khmer and French languages. DC-Cam also sent an educational team to 17 local universities talking to nearly 1000 students about resources which they can access to advance their understanding of Khmer Rouge history and related justice process.

DC-Cam continued to make breakthroughs in collecting and preserving Khmer Rouge history materials despite many attempts by others to do the same over the past sixteen years and the increasing rarity of the materials:

Despite progress at the Khmer Rouge tribunal and attempts to move forward with memory and justice, documentation remains one of the most important activities at DC-Cam. Documentation includes data collection, cataloging and database management. It is a long-term and tedious project which significantly contributes to many aspects of the justice, memory and healing processes, thus closing the darkest period of Khmer Rouge terror for victims and the Cambodian people, moving them forward with strength and hope. This year DC-Cam collected 3,841 pages of Khmer Rouge history-related documents, 7 documentary films and footages and 117 photos. These will form a solid basis in the future for efforts in uncovering the truth behind the Khmer Rouge genocide. It is DC-Cam's long-term effort to rebuild Cambodian society through the Sleuk Rith Institute.

DC-Cam refashioned a former zone of conflict and fear into a zone of conscience and education:

DC-Cam directly participated with the Cambodian government in transforming Anlong Veng from a site of fear and mystery to a site of conscience, education and memory. Anlong Veng was the last Khmer Rouge stronghold which stood until top Khmer Rouge commanders defected into the Royal Government of Cambodia in the mid-1990s. Today DC-Cam is working with the ministry of tourism to conduct research into the history of the town, its role under the Khmer Rouge, its last remnants of Khmer Rouge organization and the events leading up to the eventual fall of the Khmer Rouge rebels. Researchers at DC-Cam interviewed 320 former Khmer Rouge members and villagers in Anlong Veng and nearby districts. In the reporting year, about 90% of the final document was completed. It is expected to be published next year.

DC-Cam taught many high school students and young people around the country about Khmer Rouge history through genocide education:

One of the key elements in rebuilding a post-conflict and post-genocide society is education. Educating the next generation about the source, parties and consequences of conflict and genocide is important for both prevention in the future and remembrance of the past. In this direction, DC-Cam continued the effort to educate Cambodian high school students about the past through genocide education. In the reporting year, DC-Cam trained 388 pre-service teachers and commune teachers for six days about history of the Khmer Rouge and teaching methodologies for the history. These teachers will then transfer their knowledge to students in high school classrooms. DC-Cam also trained 250 army students at the Army Institute on Khmer Rouge history including aspects of Khmer Rouge military organization. Such training of the army students is important for them in beginning their careers as army

officers. They must fully understand that the Khmer Rouge military played a very important role in the conflict and resulting massacre. Such understanding will help them make a distinction between following orders and conscience in critical situations.

DC-Cam continued to be the public source of research and learning about the Khmer Rouge genocide:

DC-Cam's physical facility as a public information room continued to serve visitors from around the world. This year DC-Cam received 962 visitors who read documents, requested books and magazines, watched films, interviewed staff members, conducted research for school, toured the center, and sought information about missing family members. In the process, DC-Cam provided 611 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 307 copies of the DK History books, 312 copies of DC-Cam outreach booklet *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002*, and 290 copies of KRT Observation booklets. DC-Cam also made photocopies of several hundred pages of Khmer Rouge archives. Considering that DC-Cam is generally known as an archival facility, the number of visitors for the year is fairly high. This occurred because 1) There was a marked increase in interest in researching and trying to understand Khmer Rouge history and 2) DC-Cam's award-winning film *A River Changes Course* attracted great attention from the public.

DC-Cam has led the way in highlighting perils of rapid development in post-genocide and post-conflict Cambodia through the production of an award-winning film:

One of the greatest achievements DC-Cam made in the reporting year is the production of our award-winning documentary *A River Changes Course*. This film has brought global attention toward Cambodia's post-conflict development. It also brought recognition toward DC-Cam's work in a field other than the Khmer Rouge history. However, DC-Cam has always argued that Cambodian societal behavior today is intimately linked to the genocide of the past. Thus the film depicted three Cambodian families, one living in the central plain, one in the highlands and one on the Tonle Sap great lake. Each came from three distinct ethnic groups: the indigenous Jarai, the Khmer and the Cham fishermen. Since its launch in late 2012, the film won ten international awards:

1. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for World Cinema Documentary at the Sundance Film Festival
2. Winner of the Filmmaker Award at Full Frame Documentary Film Festival
3. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Feature at the Environmental Film Festival at Yale
4. Winner of the Human Rights Award at River Run Film Festival
5. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Documentary Feature
6. Winner of Documentary Feature Golden Gate Award
7. Winner of Outstanding Director Award and the Outstanding Cinematography Award
8. Winner of the Special Jury Prize for Best Director and Best Cinematography
9. Conscience Award at Docville Film Festival in Belgium
10. Winner Award for Best Feature Film at the Green Film Festival in Seoul

DC-Cam is to construct a place to ensure the lasting memory of the Khmer Rouge victims in cooperation with the world's leading architectural firm Zaha Hadid:

DC-Cam has been planning the Sleuk Rith Institute for many years. The construction and operation of the institute will bring together the many factors needed to achieve the results necessary to perpetuate the memory of the Khmer Rouge genocide. DC-Cam is a private, non-profit NGO without significant financial resources beyond those provided by the donors. Yet we envision that there is a need for a museum, an education center and a research facility to serve the memory and understanding of genocide not just within Cambodia but in Southeast Asia. Thus, it is important to work with the Cambodian government to secure land suitable for construction. Doing so takes political will, careful arrangements and time. It took DC-Cam several years to arrive at a formal MOU with the government to secure a piece of land in Phnom Penh. At the same time DC-Cam was working on the design of the Sleuk Rith Institute. DC-Cam has the responsibility to memorialize the Khmer Rouge victims, to acknowledge their deaths and suffering and to bring healing to Cambodian society. Thus the design of the Sleuk Rith Institute has to be iconic and meaningful. Fortunately this year, DC-Cam reached an agreement with the world's leading architecture company Zaha Hadid to design the Sleuk Rith Institute. A formal agreement is expected next year.

1. The ECCC: Activity and Event

A. Chronological summary of activities of the ECCC

On October 9, the tribunal announced that the apology statement made by Kaing Guek Eav is available in audio and video format on the ECCC website with Khmer and English subtitles. The Supreme Court Chamber's (SC)'s judgment on appeals in Case 001 against Kaing Guek Eav affirmed the Trial Chamber's (TC) decision to compile and post statements of apology and acknowledgement of responsibility on the ECCC's official website. The video is available at: <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/video/apology>.

On October 23 the TC announced in the tribunal's press release that effective November 5 it would reduce the number of hearings from four to three days a week and conduct the proceedings from Mondays through Wednesdays due to lack of staff. Because of financial constraints, the international staff was reduced to half its number and the chamber experienced difficulties as a consequence of not having enough staff to conduct work.

On November 8 the ECCC TC held a hearing regarding the most recent medical expert report written by Professor John Campbell to determine Ieng Sary's health status and fitness to stand trial.

On November 13 the ECCC SC held a hearing on the prosecution's appeal against Ieng Thirith's release conditions. The prosecution and defense lawyers for Ieng Thirith made submissions to the chamber, after which Ieng Thirith and her daughter Ieng Vichida (who is also her guardian) were questioned by the Supreme Court's judges.

On December 7 the TC ruled on four of Ieng Sary's requests, which were added to the other requests of the defense team, on allegations of irregularities during the judicial investigation.

On December 14 Mr. Ang Udom, the Cambodian co-lawyer and Mr. Michael Karnavas, the foreign co-lawyer, were appointed by the Defense Support Section to represent a suspect named in the Second Introductory Submission submitted by the international co-prosecutor to the Office of the Co-Investigation Judges on November 20, 2008 which was part of the file in Case 003.

On December 17 the tribunal announced that the SC of the ECCC ordered a regime of judicial supervision of Ieng Thirith, including six-monthly medical examinations and a monthly check by the judicial police, according to its decision issued on December 14.

On December 19 the international co-investigating judge publicly issued information about additional crime sites in case file 004, which are located in Battambang, Pursat, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Chhnang Provinces. For details of the crime sites, please visit the ECCC's website: <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/articles/statement-international-coinvestigating-judge-regarding-additional-crime-sites-case-file-0>

On January 18, the ECCC issued a press release in which the government of Japan pledged USD 2.5 million to the international component of the court. To date Japan has contributed over USD 78 million to ECCC, which is approximately 44 percent of total ECCC international budget.

On February 8 the SC issued its decision on the co-prosecutors' immediate appeal of the TC decision concerning the scope of Case 002/01. The appeal was submitted to the SC on November 7, 2012. The final decision invalidated the previous decision of the TC to separate Case 002 into a series of smaller trials.

On February 12, the TC issued a memorandum listing directions to the parties following the SC's Decision on Co-Prosecutors' Immediate Appeal of the Trial Chamber's Decision concerning the Scope of Case 002/01.

To deal with the uncertainty surrounding the scope of the proceedings in Case 002 and to minimize delays in the proceedings, the TC held oral hearings on February 18 and 19. These hearings enabled parties to make submissions regarding the scope of the trial.

On February 21 the Defense Team for a suspect in Case 004 issued a press release entitled "Fair Trial Threatened in Case 004". This press release stated that the court administration "is unable or unwilling to provide the support necessary for the defense team to ensure the fair trial rights of [their] client..."

On February 26, the ECCC Public Affairs Office issued a Press Release on the Revised ECCC Budget for 2012-2013. The new revised budget is USD 69.6 million.

On February 28, the OCIJ issued its statement on Case 003. According to the International Co-Investigating Judge's statement Case 003 "remains open and the investigation of alleged

crimes are proceeding.” According to International Co-Investigating Judge, victims of the alleged crime sites are able to apply as a witness, civil party, or complainant. The National Co-Investigating Judge’s statement provided that he will continue to take procedural measures as provided in the Internal Rules at the appropriate time and other submissions by the Co-Prosecutors may be received after February 7, 2013.

On March 1 Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, welcomed the decision of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to prosecute the crimes of sexual violence committed during the Khmer Rouge.

On March 14 Ieng Sary, former DK deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, died at the age 87 at the Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital. Ieng Sary had been hospitalized since March 4, 2013. Following Ieng Sary’s death the TC issued its decision to terminate all proceedings against the accused. According to Article 7(1) of the Cambodian Code of Criminal Procedure and the Internal Rules 23bis (6) of the ECCC, death extinguishes any criminal and civil action.

On March 29 the TC announced that Nuon Chea was fit to stand trial and that Case 002 would be severed. The TC also announced that the subject matter for Case 002/01 would be the charges in the Closing Order related to:

1. The forced evacuation of Phnom Penh in April 1975
2. The second phase of forced population movement initiated in September 1975
3. Execution of Lon Nol soldiers at Tuol Por Chrey execution site in Pursat province

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

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

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

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

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

The ECCC concluded its hearing on 23 July 2013, ending 212 hearing days in total for Case 002/01. Throughout these hearing days there were 3 expert witnesses, 52 fact witnesses, 5 character witnesses and 32 Civil Parties providing testimony on the charge of crimes against humanity in Case 002/01 against current accused person, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, which focused on “the forced movement of the population from Phnom Penh in April 1975 and later from other regions (phases one and two), and the alleged execution of Khmer Republic soldiers at Toul Po Chrey in Pursat Province.”¹

While there has been speculation on how many mini-trials will be conducted by the TC after its conclusion of Case 002/01, on 23 July 2013 the ECCC’s SCC held that the trial hearing of Case 002/02 “shall commence as soon as possible”² with a minimum charge related to “S-21, a worksite, a cooperative, and genocide”³. The SCC further instructed the Office of Administration to “explore the establishment within the TC of a second panel of national and international judges to hear and adjudicate Case 002/02.”⁴

The ECCC’s budget seemed likely to sustain due to the pledge made by the Royal Government of New Zealand on 9 August 2013. The pledge in the amount of NZD 200,000 was made for the support of the national side of the Court. On 21 August, The EU ambassador to Cambodia Jean-Francois Cautain announced that the European Union will provide another contribution of 3 million Euros (USD 4 million) to the international component of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

On September 16th, Andrew Cayley, an International Co-Prosecutor at the ECCC resigned due to personal family matters in the United Kingdom. His resignation happened in the midst of the financial and administrative crisis at this Court.

On September 18th, Spokesperson for UNAKRT announced that “The United Nations has successfully worked with a group of major donors to secure their authorization to make a further loan to the national component of the ECCC for the payment of arrears of national salaries.”

B. Legal Response

This year the Legal Response Team made significant achievements in responding to requests made by the OCP, OCIJ, defense team and others. The team provided a total of 45,494 pages of documents and 266 photos.

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

¹ ECCC PR 24 July 2013.

² ECCC SCC PR 23 July 2013.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

result, the Response Team was able to provide 41 files that numbered approximately 929 pages.

Mr. Christopher Dearing supervised 10 legal associates (law students)⁵ and 4 associates from various U.S. and foreign institutions. The law students conducted the following research on:

- Victim and civil party testimonies before the ECCC for the purpose of informing DC-Cam's creation of genocide education materials and permanent exhibit, which are being proposed as judicial reparations in Case 002;
- Drafting of model legislation to address private collections of cultural property in Cambodia. The associates researched over a dozen countries' legal and regulatory approaches to protecting and managing cultural property for the purpose of advising the National Museum of Cambodia on legal courses of action in protecting and managing private collections of cultural property. They produced a legal memorandum encompassing her foreign and international legal research, as well as a draft licensing form, and suggestions on proposed legislation.
 - Cambodian judges understanding of Cambodia's problems with rule of law.
 - The ECCC Internal Rules.
 - The ECCC's approach to judicial reparations in the context of international precedence (i.e., the ICC).

C. Victim Participation

The VSS of the ECCC, together with various NGOs including DC-Cam, has engaged in an ongoing discussion over possible reparation mechanisms. DC-Cam proposed that a number of activities be considered as collective and moral reparation, as defined by the ECCC's Internal Rules. On 5 October 2012, the latest discussion was focused upon detailed plans of responsibilities, prioritized projects, and fundraising strategies.

On December 19 the ECCC OCIJ published information about the additional crime sites in Case File 004. Among those sites investigated by the OCIJ, DC-Cam assisted thirty-one civil parties and complainants to file Victim Information Forms to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT): seven civil parties and six complainants report about crimes committed at Kraing Ta Chan Security Center in Takeo Province; fourteen complainants report about crimes committed at Tuol Seh Nhauv Pits and Prey Krabao Execution Site; three complainants report about crimes committed at Veal Prison in Pursat Province; and complainant reports about crime committed at Thnal Bek Execution site in Kampong Cham Province.

⁵ DC-Cam's 2013 summer legal associates included: Kristine Beckerle from Yale Law School, Katherine Culver from Yale Law School, Young-Hee Kim from Yale Law School, Kate Langford from University of Pittsburgh Law School, Jamie Nystrom from Seattle University School of Law, Lubhyathi Rangarajan from Berkeley School of Law, Barbara Serrano from Seattle University School of Law, Ashlee Stetser from Vermont Law School, Dana Swanson from Fordham University School of Law, Kathryn Carroll from St. John's University School of Law, Ajay Menon from American University Washington College of Law and Pavan Nagavelli from Suffolk University Law School.

In collaboration with the Witnessing Justice Project, the Victim Participation Project (VPA) invited eleven civil parties and complainants, as well as thirty-three villagers to Phnom Penh to observe the ECCC's court proceedings. The hearing focused on two major issues: Ieng Sary's health status and the testimonies of two civil parties, Ms. Toeng Sokha and Ms. Pech Srei Phal. A full report is available at: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Tribunal_Response_Team/Victim_Participation/PDF/Confronting_the_Past_through_the_lens_of_Justice.pdf

From December 26 to 30, the VPA travelled to Srayang and Kulen Commune, Kulen District, Preah Vihear Province to bring ECCC updates to the people in the area. Through this outreach effort, the project team collected eighteen survivor stories from those participating in the outreach meetings.

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

During the reporting period, two civil parties named Sar Sarin and Nou Hoan, whom VPA had helped filing civil party applications before the ECCC were called to testify before ECCC's Trial Chamber. In March 2013, the civil party Lead Co-Lawyers had submitted requests for government's approval on a number of projects deemed to be reparation projects and non-judicial measures for victims. The requests were approved by the government on 11 June 2013. Although the government's approval did not include financial contribution, it shows government's keen support for this initiative and that the initiative could be immediately implemented when it has funding support. The approval includes:

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

VPA continued to work with both the VSS and the LCL on implementing the reparation projects and non-judicial measures. These projects include:

- A permanent exhibition on forced transfer;
- An additional chapter on forced transfer in the *Teacher's Guidebook: Teaching the History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* (to include the Tuol Po Chrey killing site) and distribution of DC-Cam's textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*.

VPA team made a considerable achievement in translating into English 41 victim information forms and 56 survivor stories. To assist the transcription of 574 interviews, DC-

Cam employed five part-time volunteers under the supervision of Mr. Kimsroy. Since the transcription work started in September, there have been 11 done.

D. Fair Trial

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

Trial Observation Booklet

This year the project produced 10,000 copies of 10 monthly booklets (Issues 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23). The booklets were available in various school and university libraries and the national assembly and senate. It was also distributed to Library of French Cultural Center as well as students and villagers through Genocide Education program. The online version of the booklet is available at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm.

CTM Blog Assistance

The project also provided assistance to CTM blog writer Doreen Chen and Edward Gough with regards to the spelling of names and places in order that the report be as accurate as possible. The team continued to observe the trial hearing at the ECCC on a daily basis, presented ECCC related topics to local universities, and authored various legal updates and analytical documents.

Presentations at Universities

During the year, the team presented their court observation findings and views to students in 17 universities in Phnom Penh and provinces around the country. Among other things the presentation focused on:

- The charges in Case 002
- The Severance Order in Case 002
- The proceedings in Case 002/01
- The expectation to issue a verdict in Case 002/01
- The obstacles of prolongation in proceedings

Popular questions raised during the session included:

- Would there be Cases 003 and 004 in the future?
- Was the truth revealed before Ieng Thirith was released and Ieng Sary had died?
- Since everyone knows that KR leaders committed crimes why did the ECCC spend so much money and time on the trial?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of the ECCC?
- Did Pol Pot force his fellows to commit genocide?
- Why did the KR starve and torture people?

- How did the KR regime collapse?
- While Pol Pot wanted to eliminate all classes during the KR reign of terror there were two kinds of class—new people and base (old) people, why?
- How many more documents are needed for Case 002?
- How many zones were there during the KR?
- Which zone had the highest fatality rate?
- Will Ieng Thirith be tried since she was found mentally ill?
- Why does it take so long for ECCC to try the cases?
- Why did the government ask for assistance from the international community to try the KR leaders?
- Will there be a Cases 003 and 004?
- What were the benefits of the KR regime?
- Who were the KR leaders besides Pol Pot?
- What are the benefits of the KR Tribunal?

Dissemination of Information

In addition to their observation and producing *Observation* booklets, members of the project wrote a total of 26 articles in Khmer, translated some of them into English, and published them in a high circulation daily local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea. All the articles are available through DC-Cam website: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/EC_C_C_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm

The articles focused on the following issues:

- Legal and medical issues surrounding the release of Ieng Thirith
- Ieng Sary's ill health and its legal implications
- Severance of proceedings due to time constraints
- Forced transfers during the DK
- Applications of different laws at the ECCC
- The meaning of case 002/01
- Right to be presented at trial
- Supreme Court Chamber annuls Trial Chamber's decisions serving Case 002 into mini trial
- Finishing Case 002 through a new Trial Chamber establishment
- Ieng Sary's death
- Weight and probative value of civil party testimony in support of the prosecution
- Khieu Samphan's seeking his release due to the slow proceedings
- Victim reactions to Nuon Chea's and Khieu Samphan's responses on evacuation and right to remain silence
- Trial Chamber warnings to the Khieu Samphan Defense Team
- Khieu Samphan's remaining in detention even if found not guilty in Case 002/01
- Reaction of people to the issue of evacuation

Analytical Papers on CTM Website

The team translated the following analytical papers on CTM (www.cambodiatribunal.org) website and published them in Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper:

- Expert Commentary on Legal Filings: Constraining the Use of Impeachment Materials Supreme Court Chamber Determines That Ieng Thirith's Release Is Subjected to Judicial Supervision.*
- Supreme Court Chamber Invalidates Case 002 Severance*
- Trial Chamber Decides that Accused Ieng Sary Is Fit and May Be Ordered to Participate by Video-Link*
- Decision on Audio/Video Recording Ieng Sary's Trial Participation from the Holding Cell*
- Impact of Severance on Individual Civil Parties' Legal Status and Right to Reparations*
- The Temple Case: Thailand and Cambodia at the ICJ, Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Uphold Status Quo*
- Edit the translation on Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Uphold Status Quo*
- Accused Khieu Samphan Denied Bail and a Separate Trial, Decision on Case 004: Suspect's Right to Counsel*

Meeting with President of Kandal Provincial Court

On June 17, Fair Trial's project members along with 12 summer legal interns attended the meeting with Mr. In Van Vibol, president of Kandal provincial court. During the meeting, the president briefly introduced the court's background and its challenges to the team. Kandal provincial court is considered one of the four model courts in Cambodia by the Cambodian government. However, he continued that the court presently is trying its best to ensure that people would be satisfied by its work and have more trust in the court's independence. He then provided an opportunity for Q&A session for the participants who wished to ask him any question about the court. The participants asked him questions in regard to the court's work, legacy of ECCC and its benefit to the domestic court in the future. The President finally informed the group that this year both civil and criminal cases in Kandal provincial court are decreasing comparing to previous years.

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

The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region.

The team communicated via email advertisements (in English and Khmer) to all universities, law schools in Cambodia, law firms, NGOs in Cambodia, and law professors in the United States (Link to the announcement in English: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Witnessing_Justice/The_Cambodian_Law_and_Policy_Journal/Poster_The_Cambodia_Law_and_Policy_Journal.pdf). They met with a few institutions including the East-West Management Institute, Royal University of Law and Economics English-Language-Based Bachelor of Law, to gather information for journal stakeholders, advertisements, and a legal writing clinic. The team also began discussions with pro bono lawyers who may assist with editing duties.

In March the team met with the President of the Cambodian Bar Association and obtained a tentative agreement of collaboration on a Cambodian legal research tool (website) as well

as interest in receiving educational and consultative assistance for improving the rule of law in Cambodia. A follow-up meeting to define specific details of collaboration on research tool and education/consultation support is pending. In addition, the CLPJ team has provided six sessions of a legal writing program. Fifteen law students have participated in the program to date, four of whom are law graduates.

A trial version of the website was uploaded in June, although there remained some aspects of the website that needed further development. The associate worked on writing up articles for the Journal's website and on the layout/interface of the website. The recruited legal associate assisted in managing online journal, legal education program and social media for CLPJ website.

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

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

This year CLPJ team received 9 scholarly submissions acceptable to the print. They are:

- Acid Violence in Cambodia: Achieving Justice for Survivors
- Catch a Naga by the Tail: The Hidden Risks for Stability for Western Investors in Cambodia
- The Effect, Applicability, Interpretation, and Enforcement of International Law in Cambodia
- Avenues to Improving Workers Rights and Labor Standards Compliance in a Global Economy
- Enacting Denial Laws and the Freedom of Expression in International Law
- Making Reparations "Effective": Challenges Facing Civil Parties in Case 002
- Internal Rules in the ECCC: The Good, the Bad, and the Future Legacy
- Involuntary Disappearances in Southeast Asia, their Impact on Free Speech, and Families of the Disappeared, and the Enactment of the New Anti-Enforced Disappearance Law by the Philippines
- Preserving Cultural Heritage as a Form of Reconciliation

2. Documentation

Documentation is a long-term and tedious project which significantly contributes to many aspects of the justice, memory and healing process, to close the darkest period of Khmer Rouge terror for victims and the Cambodian people in order to move forward with strength

and hope. This year DC-Cam collected a total of 3,841 pages of documents, 7 documentary films and footage and 117 photos.

A. Collection, Cataloging and Database Management

Cataloging and database management is an important aspect of documentation. Staff members are committed to working step by step including filling information on worksheets, entering data from worksheets into computer, translating data on worksheets into English and vice versa, entering English translated data on worksheets into computer, compiling listings of documents, digitizing hard copies of documents and so on.

The table below shows the progress of team's work in addition to achievements made in the year.

Activities	Numbers of Records	From
Accessing List	2720	D and I Collections
Arranging Films	12 Albums	Magazine Searching for the Truth and Trial Observation Bulletin
Cataloguing	647	D43553-D44200
Editing	7979 for Khmer Spelling	L Collections
Editing	6698 for English Spelling	L Collections
Enter data	2628	D Collection
Enter the edited data in Khmer and English	7415	D and L Collections
Fill worksheet	1,660	D Collections
Numbering	550	D Collections
Printing	8715	L00001-L08715
Scanning	7077	I, D, L, J and PA Collections
Translation from Khmer to English and Vice Versa	450	D43434-D43884

Main List of Documents Collected by DC-Cam since 1997:

Collection	Number of Document	Number of Page
D collection	61,105	334,037
I collection	11,060	52,971
J collection	831	42,775
K collection	9,341	16,335
L collection	8,715	42,484
R collection	3,202	19,707

PA interview transcripts	6,034	68,626
Mappings	138	15,395
News Clips	11,450	30,918
Magazines	153	9,792
Outreach documents (S collection)	6,912	24,653
Survivor stories	19	303
Family tracing	87	431
VPA documents	1,750	28,285
VOT documents	493	15,289
Photographs	11,039	11,039
Genocide Education Documents	102	1,236
DC-Cam's Library	601	74,558
Wikileaks documents	2,556	6,436
ECCC documents	6,016	98,304
TOTAL	141,604	893,574

On March 27, DC-Cam received a new four-page document on Ieng Sary's residence in Phnom Penh. The document will be numbered, catalogued, and keyed into our database.

On May 28, DC-Cam made a formal written request to Matheson Library of Monash University for a permission to access and reproduce selected archival collections. The request made to the Library was to specifically access and reproduce: 1) Prince Norodom Sihanouk Archival Collection; and 2) Professor David Chandler's non-S-21 Archival Collection.

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

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

Also in June, DC-Cam published public statement on its website, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and local Khmer newspaper to appeal for donation of archives relating to the KR and UNTAC periods. The public statement also reached out to all countries with representation at the United Nations. A detail of the appeal letter can be found at: http://d.dccam.org/Archives/DCCAM_Appeals_for_the_Release_of_Archives.htm (Please see Appendix for the appeal publication in local Khmer newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea).

An example of the substantial impact of documentation is reflected in OCIJ's request to DC-Cam on 23 August 2013: "I am forwarding you a list of documents (280 documents in total) which we discovered in the DC-Cam website (<http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>). We can confirm that the court has not received these documents and would therefore appreciate if you could facilitate the OCIJ analysts to review them." *See more in B. Legal Response Team*

DC-Cam took one more step forward in expanding the scope of appealing for documentation donation by sending 191 letters to appeal for donation of archives relating to the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC periods to 191 country representatives to the United Nations based in New York. The sample of the letter is shown below.

After the letters of appeal were sent out, DC-Cam received the response from Second Secretary of Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the United Nations, seeking to promote cooperation and exchange between DC-Cam and the Armenia Genocide Museum and Institute (AGMI).

DC-Cam collected 41 new photos of the children of KR victims and former KR cadres, including the rare photo of one suspect of Case 004. Among 41 photos, 38 were collected through PA field trips and 3 donated by the son of Poch Yuonly⁶.

⁶ Poch Yuonly was a professor in 1960s. He had written his personal diary since the day Khmer Rouge forced him to leave home till the day his life was taken away. His son gave that horrible diary to DC-Cam in the last quarter.

Cambodia, July 8th, 2013

H.E. Mr. Pajo Avirovikj
Representative of THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA to the United Nations
866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 517, New York, NY 10017
U.S.A.


Dear H.E. Mr. Pajo Avirovikj:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Yotik Chhang, Director
The Documentation Center of Cambodia

Documentation Center of Cambodia (មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា)
Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice (ស្វែងរកអំពាវនាវ និងឱ្យមានយុត្តិធម៌)
66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
t (855-23) 211-675 • f (855-23) 210-358 • dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

B. Book of Memory

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

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

This year the team continued to collect names from DC-Cam documents, crosscheck them to avoid repetition, and finding out whether there are links between names. The team input additional 758 worksheets into computer database. They recorded 79 names of people who died under the Khmer Rouge along with their biographies. They also received 20 requests for family tracing from Cambodians living around the world.

In October 2012, DC-Cam found missing relatives for H.E. Prom Sidhra who is currently working as a government official. H.E. Prom Sidhra wrote to inform DC-Cam that he found his relative, Bo Tep, a professor at Santa Clara University, USA. Bo Tep's name was published in the Cambodia's Daily's article dated October 10, 2012, portraying his successful search for family members through DCCam's database and among the recently donated photograph collection. H.E. Prom Sidhra requested DC-Cam to forward his contact information to Bo Tep so they were able to get in touch. Please find the news article here: <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/archive/cambodian-in-us-finds-siblings-among-photos-of-s-21-victims-3666/>

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

Family Tracing Efforts

James Gerrand wrote in an email “I ask because a woman here and her cousin in Boston are trying to establish whether her husband was held and presumably died in S21. Apparently a friend has identified the man's photo displayed in S21.” Upon request as such, DC-Cam allocated few documents including S-21 execution log and confession. Both execution log and confession were sent to James. In response, he wrote “[t]his will be most interesting so it will be greatly appreciated if you can send the confession”. We did so.

Dara EA, leaving in California, asked for his cousin photo and confirmation from DC-Cam as to if it is true that his cousin died at S-21. DC-Cam allocated one document called S-21 execution log on which his cousin was known to be arrested, sent to S-21 and killed. Dara EA wrote:

I just cannot say thanks enough for your effort, not just for me, but for all Cambodians who have been [affected] by this atrocity. I can go on and on. It took me almost thirty years to come to a point that I could manage my anger to the Cambodian people. Please do not offend by my comment. I have been beyond that point now. My life is no longer a part of Cambodia today. My life has long gone beyond Khmer Rouge haunted spirit that was following for many many years. My cousin and I had done something together. I ended up with my family, and he ended up with Khmer Rouge killing machine. Anyway, I can go on and on. You may not understand it if

you happen to be born after 1979. Thanks again for your effort. If I have anything that I can do for you, please do not hesitate to ask. I'm not going to ask for any of his confession etc....It is not true anyway. I was going to ask for the picture. I don't think I remember how he looked like. So it doesn't make sense. Your finding for me shed the whole light for me that I have been thinking about him for quite sometimes.

Thanks again

And May God bless you.

C. Promoting Accountability (PA)

Since the project's establishment in 2000, the Promoting Accountability (PA) Project has played a pivotal role in fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK regime. Thousands of lower and middle KR cadres and their family members were interviewed for this aim.

Four witnesses who were interviewed by PA project were summoned to provide testimonies before the ECCC's TC in Case 002 about their experiences during the DK period. The witnesses include: 1) Suon Kanlor, former KR telegram operator of Central Zone, 2) Sum Chea, former KR soldier of Northern Zone Division, 3) Kong Kim, former KR soldier of Northern Zone Division, and 4) Meas Voeun, former secretary of Preah Vihear Region during the DK regime.

PA Database

PA team continued to review, summarize, and analyze interviews transcripts. In total the team summarized 251 interview transcripts, each of which produced approximately a one page summary. In addition, the team translated 428 summaries from Khmer to English and entered them into the PA database.

Transcription

The PA team completed transcribing interviews from Anlong Veng District and reviewed the spelling of each transcript. In total the team has transcribed 84 interview records, equal to 1,988 pages in Khmer language, and reviewed the spelling of 583 interview transcripts.

The team digitized 1497 tapes of PA interviews from Takeo, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Battambang and Kampong Thom Provinces into MP3. The team also digitized 336 tapes of VOT interviews.

The PA team transcribed 34 interview records from Preah Vihear province and other places, making around 1000 pages of transcripts.

PA Research

The team searched for over 200 people who were involved with the KR naval division 164 and air force division 502 from Tuol Sleng confession documents and DC-Cam's database. The team then prepared the list of the people whom they plan to interview.

The team also conducted phone interviews with 19 former KR soldiers in Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Oddar Meanchey provinces. The team interviewed them for their opinions about the Preah Vihear temple dispute during the course of oral submission at the International Court of Justice in the Hague, Netherlands, which took place from April 15 to 20.

The PA team also searched for the KR soldiers who occupied the area near the French Embassy in Phnom Penh when the KR took over the city on April 17, 1975. As the result, the team found 7 soldiers from PA's interview transcripts. Those soldiers were from the KR divisions 310 and 450. They provided information about officers of the Khmer Republic including Long Boret, Prince Sirik Matak and other people who hid in the French Embassy when the KR arrived in Phnom Penh.

PA team also conducted research on former KR office K-17 at Boeng Trabek in Phnom Penh and wrote an article about the office. Later in the year, PA's team leader Dany Long wrote an article in English about Sou Met's recent death. Sou Met was a former Secretary of Air Force during the DK period. He was one of the suspects in Case 003 at the ECCC.

Field Trip

The team made a field trip to Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province between March 20 and 22 to observe the cremation ceremony of Ieng Sary, the KR Minister of Foreign Affairs and an accused in Case 002. There were around 500 people attending Ieng Sary's cremation.⁷ Most of them were former cadres who used to work under the supervision of Ieng Sary during the DK regime (1975 to 1979), and after 1979 in Malai area. Currently, those cadres live in Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, and Pailin province. Ieng Thirith also attended her husband cremation. There were several former KR commanders including Y Chhean, Salot Ban aka So Hong, Sok Pheap, Prum Sou, Chhit Mony, Phy Phuon. A Thai delegation also attended the ceremony.

⁷ Former Khmer Rouge Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary died on March 14 at the age of 87 at the Soviet-Kampuchea Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh. His body was sent to Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, where his resident was located, to hold funeral and cremation ceremony. Malai is a former Khmer Rouge stronghold area controlled by Ieng Sary before 1996. Ieng Sary was on trial for crimes against humanity and genocide crime. His death has terminated the proceedings against him at the ECCC.



Figure 1: This photo was taken by Sovann Mam just before Ieng Sary's body was moved into the coffin.

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

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

From August 12-14, the team traveled to Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek Districts of Battambang Province as part of the field trip investigation. The purpose of the trip was to follow and interview three former KR cadres at the level of district chief in former Region 5. The three cadres were not to be investigated on crimes charged in Case 003 and 004 by ECCC. As a result, the team could not achieve their mission.

From August 16-19, Dany Long and Vannak Sok traveled to Samlaut District, Battambang Province where the team interviewed two KR members. The team extended the field trip to follow up on one case in Veal Veng District of Pursat Province.

From August 27-31, Dany Long and Vannak Sok traveled to Takeo, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, and Odar Meanchey Provinces in order to follow up with five KR figures. Unfortunately, the team could only complete one case. Three others died many years ago and one could not speak due to severe illness.

Example of PA Interview Summaries

Ros Phat, A Khmer Rouge Cadre

By Dany Long



Ros Phat (right) and his first wife, Phal, along with their one-year-old daughter taking a picture at Serey Sophorn district of Region 5 during Democratic Kampuchea in 1977. Phal and the daughter died in 1979.

On August 12, 2013, Sok Vannak and I visited Phnom Proek district, Battambang province. There, we searched for Ros Phat, who was a former chief of Serey Sophoan district, Region 5, Northwest Zone. Unfortunately, Ros Phat died because of disease just three months ago (May 12, 2013). However, we found a photo of Ros Phat (attached) with his first wife and his daughter hang up in the wall of his house.

The photo reminded me that the Khmer Rouge cadres also are human being. They have their husbands/or wives. They have their own children. They have fathers and mothers. They have their sisters, brothers; and relatives. They love each other. Even though, they were brutal to others. They forced people to overwork in rice field. They forced to separate other family members. They did not offer enough food to people. They tortured people. They killed people by accusing people as enemies of their revolution.

Ros Phat's second wife (photo attached), Pronh Tum, 54 years old and lives in Phnom Proek district, Battambang province and Tum was also a messenger of Ros Phat's first wife's name Phal told us that, the photo was taken in 1977 by Chinese delegation who's came to visit Region 5, Northwest Zone. At that time, the delegation took several photos of Ros Phat and his family members. However, the photos were lost after then, and Ros Phat just kept only the photo. Tum added that a man in right hand side was Ros Phat, who died three months ago. A woman with a baby in left hand side was Ros Phat's first wife's name is Phal and his little daughter, Mom. Phal and her daughter died because of malaria in late 1979, when Phat and his family fled to Cambodia - Thailand border after the Vietnamese entered Cambodia in 1979. Phat married to his second wife, Pronh Tum in Thailand territory in 1980. Phat and his second wife have three daughters and four sons.

Phat was born in Angchaut village, Samlanh commune, Angkor Chey district, Kampot province. Phat volunteered to join the KR revolution soon after coup detat in 1970. Phat served as soldier in Takeo province. Phat was broken his eye when his unit fired against Lon Lol soldiers in Takeo battle field in 1974. After the Khmer Rouge came to power in April, 1975, Phat was in disable unit of Southwest Zone. Phat married to Phal in 1976. In 1977, Phat and his wife were sent to Northwest Zone by Ta Mok (Ta 15), who was chief of Southwest Zone. There, Phat was appointed to be a chief of Serey Sophoan district, Region 5, Northwest Zone. Phat's first wife, Phal was become a chief of Toek Thla commune, Serey Sophoan district.

People's Reactions on Ieng Sary's Death

On March 14, DC-Cam conducted interviews both directly and on phone with 31 people including teachers, students, KR survivors, former KR cadres to gauge their opinion and immediate reactions on Ieng Sary's death. Ieng Sary's death had highlighted public concerns of the speed of the KR tribunal's Case 002. His death took place before any verdict has been reached in the important Case 002. In this case, the proceedings against Ieng Sary are ended. He was exempted from any charges prosecuted against him. Many of those interviewed by DC-Cam voiced their fears that the other leaders would die before the final judgment and they requested to the ECCC to speed up the trial and address the problems the court is facing.

Report:

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

Photos:

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

DC-CAM's PUBLIC STATEMENT: THE DEATH OF IENG SARY

"It is hard for me to have any remorse for a leader within a regime that presided over the deaths of millions of Cambodian people. His death is no victory and it carries little value for the regime's victims who patiently wait to see justice done. The United Nations and the government of Cambodia made a promise of justice and genocide prevention, not only to the Cambodian genocide survivors but also humanity. Administrative matters and political differences must not obstruct the fulfillment of this solemn oath. The victims deserve closure, and the Court must be allowed to complete its work." Youk Chhang, Executive Director, Documentation Center of Cambodia

3. Public Education and Outreach

A. Genocide Education

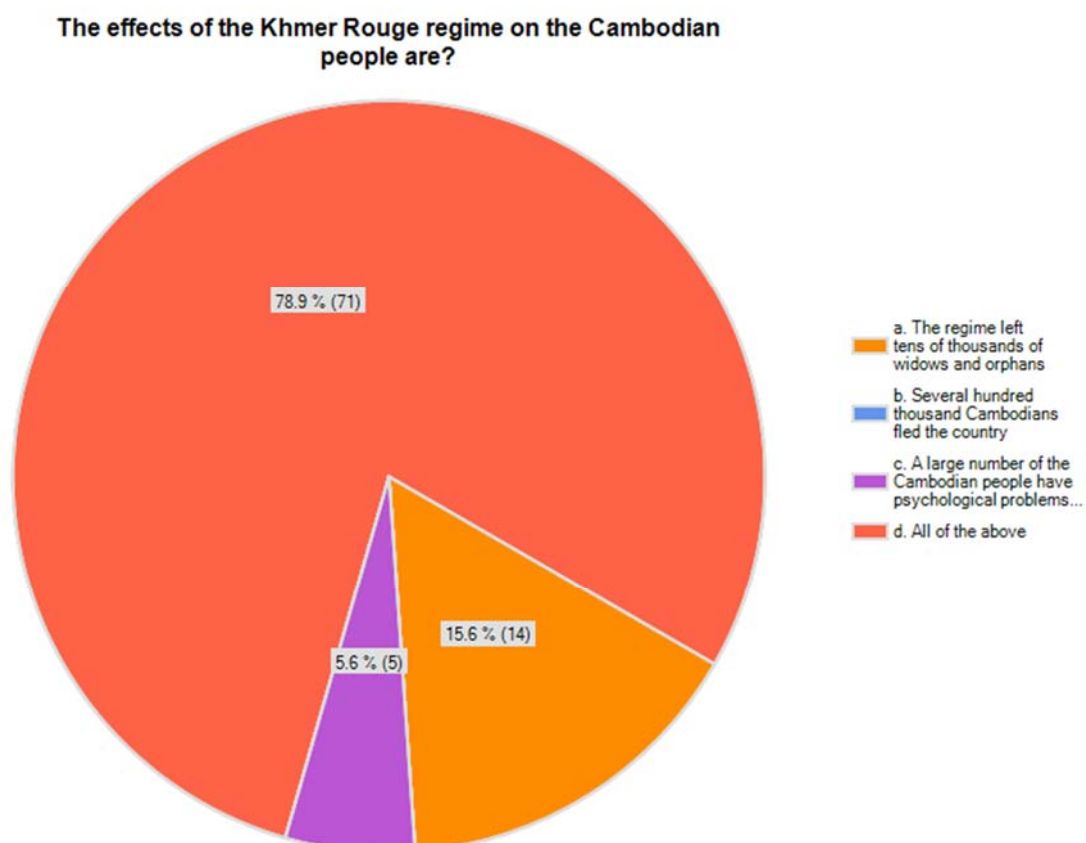
DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project seeks to disseminate the history of DK to Cambodian students. The Center has since trained over 3,000 history teachers nationwide how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner. In partnership with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and commune-level training program began in 2010. The team and the Ministry also launched the first training of university lecturers and for army officials and soldiers.

Teacher Training

DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education began training pre-service teachers in all six regional centers this December. From December 7-9 and 14-16, DC-Cam 113 participants, all of whom are second year pre-service teachers at Takeo Regional Training School. Participants came from Takeo, Preah Sihanouk, and Kampot Provinces. The training was divided into two major parts: presentation on KR history and presentation and model teaching on modern methodologies. Materials used in the training included: DK history textbook, teacher's guidebook, booklet on case 002, magazine *Searching for the Truth*, and student workbook. In addition, the training also employed documentary films, survivor's stories and guest speakers to give a more firsthand account of the KR history. Trainees received presentations on the history and teaching methodologies in the morning. In the afternoon, they had an opportunity to practice the methodologies.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Training_for_Pre-Service_Teachers_at_Takeo.htm

A commune teacher training was held on August 17-22 at Provincial Pedagogical Training Center of Takeo. Fifty teachers (16 female) from Takeo and another fifty (10 female) from Kampot provinces attended the training. This training involved 6 national trainers (4 from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and another 2 from DC-Cam) and 4 municipal and provincial trainers (2 from Phnom Penh and another 2 from Kandal province). A survey was also made at the end of the training of participants.



Detail report of the training is available at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_on_Ninth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Takeo.pdf

Photos:

- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_19_2013/index.html
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_20_2013/index.html
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_21_2013/index.html

On 7-12 September 2013, the Genocide Education team traveled to Kampong Cham province to conduct the 10th commune teacher training. There were 93 commune teachers who participated in the training which made a composition of 47 (19 females) from fifty schools respectively within Kampong Cham province and another 46 (18 females) from 29 schools within Kratie province. The training took place at the Kampong Cham Regional Center for Pedagogy. This training adopted all materials, methods and activities of the previous training. Training report is available at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_On_Tenth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Cham.pdf

Photos:

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_07_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_08_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_09-10_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_11_2013/index.html

On 23-28 September 2013, the Genocide Education team traveled to Kampong Thom province to conduct the 11th commune teacher training. There were 100 commune teachers participated in the training which made a composition of 50 (19 females) from 22 schools respectively within Kampong Thom province and another 50 (17 females) from 38 schools within Siem Reap province. The training took place at the Kampong Thom Provincial Pedagogical Training School.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_Reflect_on_the_Truth.pdf

Photos:

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

Genocide Education Training for Army Officers and Students

On June 6, Genocide Education project held a one-day session on DK history and a discussion of Law of War with 250 army officers and students at the Army Institute, Kampong Speu province. This session marked the third training session at the Army Institute. The teaching of DK history has been an important step in enabling army students to engage in discussion of the events. Despite USAID's mission in supporting only programs

relevant to civilians, DC-Cam brought forward this activity to expand its Genocide Education to reach out to the military sector in Cambodia. This program brings in national and international experts with varied expertise to speak about various aspects of the DK regime. Students learn about the roles of security forces in DK ideology, the historical context and impact of the KR regime and practice critical analysis of the history and impact of the KR regime.

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

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

Inauguration of Memorial and Textbook Distribution

On May 10, the Center inaugurated the anti-genocide memorial slogan and distributed *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbooks at Malai high school, Banteay Meanchey province. The event was presided over by Her Excellency Ton Sa-Im, Undersecretary of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. There were approximately **435** participants including officials from the Ministry, DC-Cam, the local teachers, and students. At the end of the inauguration, there was a question-answer session which allowed students to interact with the textbook author, Khamboly Dy, about the Khmer Rouge history. Some questions from the students are as follow: 1. why did not Cambodian appeal to the United Nations? 2. Why did KR purify people? 3. Why did KR allow women working equally like men? At the end of the program, DC-Cam staffs and teachers distributed of DC-Cam's publications, the KR history textbook, Trial Observation booklet, Case 002 booklet, and Genocide Education Slogan poster, to mark conclusion. A report of this activity is available at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_May_10_2013_Malai_High_School.pdf

B. Witnessing Justice

Obtaining the truth from the Khmer Rouge (KR) leaders was the general expectation from the Cambodian people when the ECCC was established to try surviving KR leaders. Under the umbrella of DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam invited villagers, survivors and community leaders to attend the ECCC and receive necessary trainings to enable them to understand ECCC process at a greater depth. Upon arrival, a pre-hearing meeting was held to introduce the participants to DC-Cam and the ECCC, at which a film entitled *Mass Graves near the Pagoda* was screened. A subsequent discussion also touched upon their personal feelings regarding the meaning of justice as well as the process of forgiveness.

B.1. ECCC Visits

On December 3-6, DC-Cam invited 44 people to attend an ECCC hearing in Case 002 against the three surviving KR leaders—Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea and Ieng Sary. DC-Cam extended hospitality and a warm welcome to the forty-four villagers and complainants who had traveled

from far and near. Afterward, they were briefed about the structure and nature of decision-making at the ECCC, the temporal jurisdiction (between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979), and the identity of the three KR leaders being tried in Case 002. The accused are being charged under both international and domestic laws. Thorough investigation and research has revealed the extent of the defendants' involvement in the KR revolution, the hierarchical organization of the regime, the policies for creating cooperatives, the evacuation of people from the cities, and the subsequent evacuations of people from one place to another. The charges against the defendants take into consideration the involvement of the accused in the implementation of the revolution.

The film *Mass Graves near the Pagoda* was screened, depicting a touching case of a victim's family getting to know a former KR cadre. Lieb and Vaing lost their father and uncle, respectively, at the hands of Kin, "a willing executioner who killed to preserve his own life." Two female participants commented on the film by saying that Kin seemed to take pleasure in the execution of people. When the participants were asked about their personal reaction to low-level KR cadres, such as Kin, some said they would take deadly vengeance on him. However, another participant pointed out that acts of vengeance would not bring their lost relatives back to life. This led the participants to discuss the possibility of forgiveness. Two participants from Preah Vihear Province commented that forgiveness is possible only if justice is achieved. A report is available at: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Confronting_the_Past_though_the_lens_of_Justice.pdf

Photos: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/Evidentiary_Hearing_in_Case_002_on_December_04_2012/index.html

On January 14-17 and March 4-7, DC-Cam invited 40 people, eighteen of whom were women, to Phnom Penh to observe the ECCC's court proceedings from January 14-17 and March 4-7. The villagers had expected to witness the KR leaders on trial once they participated in the program. However, after the villagers arrived in Phnom Penh, they were quite disappointed to learn that the court was adjourned due to the hospitalization of Nuon Chea and the financial difficulties of the court. Consequently the villagers were sent back home without getting the opportunity to step into the courtroom. It is expected that these disappointments will become even more frequent in the future given the deteriorating health of the former KR leaders and the financial issues the court is facing.

DC-Cam made short interviews with eighteen people on their opinions on the adjournment and the proceedings at the ECCC. Generally participants were concerned that the KR leaders were aging and in poor health. Some came up with fundraising strategies to ensure the continuity of the legal process. More importantly these concerns would obscure their hope for justice. As indicated in the court observation the deteriorating health of the accused is becoming a source of great concern for Cambodians. The KR leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan had been in and out of the hospital several times due to their "severe weakness and fatigue" and "acute bronchitis" during weeks before the concerned trip.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Courts_Adjournments_Become_Fatiguing.pdf

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

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

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

DC-Cam team managed to conduct short interviews with about 10 participants on their reactions to the proceedings at the ECCC and KR leaders' responses to the civil parties' testimonies. Generally participants were unsatisfied that the KR leaders denied their acknowledgement and responsibility for starvation and execution of civilians during the DK regime. The participants deferred to the court judgment and wished to see these leaders punished based on their roles and responsibilities during the DK regime.

Reports: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC_A_Model_to_Help_Ensure_that_the_Rule_of_Law_Preavails.pdf

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

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

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

On July 8-10, 2013, twenty-five villagers (10 female villagers) from Kampong Thom, Stung Treng and Koh Kong provinces visited ECCC's premises and observed the trial hearing before the TC in the ECCC's Courtroom concerning Case 002/01 against the accused, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Because the judicial process will become a thing of the past in the not-too-distant future, the villagers closely observed the trial proceedings the next day and afterward made reflections on whether the ECCC could meet their expectations and help them mentally. During the proceedings, the accused Nuon Chea made a statement regarding the voluntary evacuation of city dwellers. Fifteen interviews were conducted to collect thoughts on the proceedings and their recommendations to the ECCC.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_Reflect_on_the_Truth.pdf

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

B.2. Public Village Forums

This year DC-Cam conducted public village forums in eight provinces. The forums are intended for the participants to engage in a discussion on justice and related issues, pose questions, exchange views, give suggestions, and be asked to convey the insights they gain to their neighbors to maximize the impact of each forum. The forums also aim to encourage a dialogue between parents, teachers, local leaders and students about the history as a means to seek to understand the past history and to preserve a collective memory.

From December 17-19 the PVF Project conducted a forum with former KR members at O Sralao Commune, Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province. DC-Cam team met for interviews with ten people in O-Sralao Commune about background information and perspectives before conducting the forum at Kiri Thomsat Pagoda.

Photos: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/Public_forum_at_Malai_District_Banteay_Meanchey_Province/index.html

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Malai_District_Moves_beyond_the_Troubled_Past.pdf

From February 11-13 and March 18-20, the PVF Project conducted two forums with 200 Kraol and 20 Poar ethnic minority members at Sre Chis commune, Kratie province and Rorvieng district, Preah Vihear province. The forums were also attended by 100 students from the local secondary schools that had the opportunities to learn directly from their elders about their experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime. Due to the recent death of DK's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the team particularly intended to use this forum to discuss with the villagers and collect their reactions concerning the death of one of the most important KR leaders who was being on trial. The team met for interviews with 17 participants, 7 of which are women, about background information, background to the villages, and perspectives on Ieng Sary's death.

In Kroal community, the team observed that children understanding of the KR regime were divided into those who believed and those who do not believe in the atrocities of the regime. According to a villager, many children find it impossible to believe that a regime could have killed so many people and many do not even take notice of the ongoing tribunals. Following the dialogues, participants viewed the forum as important to expand knowledge about the KR history and suggested that such forums should be implemented across Cambodia. Mei Bien (deputy chief of Ampork village) and Len Pheak (chief of Phnom Pi village) expressed that the forum can play an important role in educating the younger generations about KR history.

Other participants such as Mr. Plit Peat admired this effort and viewed it as the means by which the younger generation can be equipped with a strong background of knowledge about their country, and thereby build a future for Cambodia. Two female students also remark that the forum should be used as a model for telling Cambodian history. It was extremely important to hear her neighbors' opinions on the KR for the first time. The female student, Srei Tauch disclosed that her father was part of the KR. She reflected the general concern of her classmates, many of whom had never heard about the violence of the KR regime. Da Katha said that after the forum she was shocked to learn about the extent of the atrocities committed during the KR regime. Neither her parents nor her teachers ever talked about this, and she emphasized that she was now planning to ask her parents about their experiences.

Photos:

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

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in%20Rumdoh_Commune-Rovieng_District-Preah_Vihear_Province/index.html

Reports:

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

<http://emergingmarketslab.thunderbird.edu/blog/cambodia-dc-cam/2013/02/19/dc-campublic-education-forum>

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

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

For details please go to the field report below:

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

On June 24-26, the PVF visited Trapeang Cho commune, Kampong Speu province. Students were divided into four groups with participation of elder villagers to discuss their personal accounts during the KR regime and the ongoing KR tribunal. Their discussion focused on DK period covered Pea Veang dam construction that involved thousands of people, execution in the District 29 (now Oral district, the insufficient food ration, and the total prohibition of religions such as Buddhism and Islam. The team conducted interviews of 7 forum attendees including students and villagers for their perspectives toward the forum and how they think the forum benefit them.

Report:

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

Photos:

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

On July 29-31, the team went to Pech Changva commune, Baribo district, Kampong Chhnang province. More than twenty villagers and forty students (34 female students) of Prapech Changva secondary school participated in this one-day discussion in front of Pech Changva commune hall. The main topics of discussion covered the construction of Kampong Chhnang airport and other related issues such as their personal experience during the Khmer Rouge regime and the losses of their family members. Because the construction of the airport was not completed, it was abandoned after the KR's fall in January 1979. Thus, the discussion between villagers and students attempted to find the answer to the question: if the airport had been completed, would Cambodia be able to defend itself or would it plunge the country into a worse state of war with Vietnam? During the forum, participants made their own reflections on the KR airport project.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Chhnang_on_30_July_2013/index.html

On August 26-28, 2013, the team went to Sochet commune, Sandan district, Kampong Thom province. The forum was participated by 120 participants (approximately 30 female participants). It is one of the most remote areas, where the population lives far from media access and cares very little about recalling their tragic history of the Democratic Kampuchea. Most argued that the Khmer Rouge's irrigation system found in various locations in contemporary Cambodia was an ambitious attempt to increase rice yields for the agrarian society. During DC-Cam's Public Village Forum, 120 participants argued that the success of this goal would have led the KR regime to rule with an independent and self-reliant economy. That was similarly stated in its four-year plan. This topic has thus drawn great interest from participants in Sochet commune, Kampong Thom province, and inspired a heated debate about where the projected rice production of the regime would be sent to and why people across the country were left starving between 1975 and 1979. The forum attempted to hear various views on the negative and positive sides of the KR's legacy of rice export and mass hunger.

Sem Savin, 23, said: "This forum is very important in order to educate youth; it would be beneficial to have more forums in my village. I could learn about the entire history of the KR period. As I learnt from this forum, under that regime people harvested a lot of rice but they got only a watery porridge that made them too weak to do farming. I really don't

understand why the KR adhered to the ‘working hard but eating less’ mantra to treat people.”

Report:

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

Photos:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Forum_in_Kampong_Kampong_Thom_Province_August_26-28_2013/index.html

On September 17, 2013, the team visited Samlaut district, Battambang province. Around fifteen former KR members and forty young villagers participated in the forum. The choice of this district stemmed from its history as a site for popular uprisings in the mid-1960s and then the safe haven from which to launch guerrilla warfare against Vietnamese troops and its puppet state, People's Republic Kampuchea (PRK). Mired with this history, the team of Public Village Forum was eager to learn if these former KR members would react, either negatively or positively, to the public discussion of DK history and its inclusion into classroom. Then, the team attempted to understand their shared perspectives on the current trial against former KR leaders and other subsequent trial cases. To begin with, it's important to understand the historical background to the Samlaut district before touching down on the discussion.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Samlaut_District_Mired_with_Khmer_Rouge_History_and_Trial_of_KR_Leaders.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Forum_in_Samlaut_District_Battambang_Province_September_16-18_2013/index.html

C. Cham Muslim Oral History (CMOH)

The team continued to distribute the *Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the Khmer Rouge*, published in 2011, in Malaysia, fund raising, and interviewing Cham Muslims in the country. The team gave a talk about the book at Monash University, Sunway campus, and the University of Malaya. At Monash the talk was attended by students and some faculty members. They acknowledged that this topic was new to the university, but that there is momentum to learn about the Cambodian situation. She also went to meet the head of AirAsia Foundation in Malaysia.

On December 21, the talk which was organized by Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the University of Malaya was attended by faculty member Dr. Siti Nor Awang, some staff and undergraduate and graduate students. The talk focused on Cham Muslim women's experiences under the KR, their way of coping with the past, and their current situation. Questions asked included: how the KR could do what they did to human beings; the reconstruction of ethnic, cultural and religious identities of Cham Muslim women and the community as a whole in Cambodia and elsewhere; and their current situation. Together

with her research under the Nippon Foundation, the team leader conducted ninety interviews with Cham Muslims, representing both the old and the young generations, in nine Malaysian states. During the recent interviews, she also distributed DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth* to the interviewees.

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

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

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

In July Cham Muslim Oral History moved a big step forward when it received funding from the Air Asia Foundation for the Cham Identities as Social Enterprise Project (CISEP), for the period from July 2013 to June 2014. The objectives of the project are to preserve Cham culture and history, promote education and create an alternative development model to ensure the sustainability of the Cham way of life. A plan was outlined by DC-Cam with unanimous support from villagers who requested assistance in preserving their traditional skills and using the latter for educational and awareness creation purposes. The plan also included a preservation of an old minarete (locally called Seun) in Svay Khleang village.

Other than education, the project also aims at providing villagers with an alternative source of income to supplement their earnings from agricultural activities. This aspect of the project will include setting up small-scale enterprises such as a craft collective. Income earned from these enterprises will also be used partly to support the upkeep of the museums and improve infrastructure, particularly renovation of the former Khmer Rouge dining hall.

D. Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

PIR received 931 visitors who read documents, requested books and magazines, watched films, interviewed staff members, conducted research for school, toured the center, and

sought information about missing family members. We provided 611 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 307 copies of the DK History books, 312 copies of DC-Cam outreach booklet *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002*, and 290 copies of KRT Observation booklets.

Library Services

The PIR received 248 research visitors who came to do research, read Khmer Rouge documents and request books. Those research visitors came from local as well as international institutions including RUPP, RULE, PUC, NUM, ECCC, ICRC, APP, University of Redcands, Mengo Travel, Northern Illinois University, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, University of QLD (Australia), University of Washington School of Law, Hunclong Global University, Versailles University, Chulalongkorn University, Grinnell College, Northern Illinois University, University of Central Missouri, Swansea University, Macquarie University, and Keisen University.

The topics of research include education and outreach on KR history, Khmer Krom during DK period, antiquities trade in Cambodia and preliminary investigation into Australian investments in Cambodia, Khmer Krom during the Cold War/superpowers involvement in the rise of the Khmer Rouge, Cambodian-American refugee experience, memory of the Khmer Rouge, Buddhism and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. For Cambodian students, they came to look for documents in supporting school assignments with regard to their study about Khmer Rouge history.

In October a group of four students from RUPP come to DC-Cam to request to read documents in our archives for their research on military action during the DK regime.

In November a Vietnamese student from Royal University of Phnom Penh came with her classmates to DC-Cam to conduct research on a topic of relationship between KR and Vietnam during the DK period.

Also in November a student from the International School of Phnom Penh named Ing Chanmony came to request several photos relating to food, children' work, houses, and work sites during the KR regime. The photos come from DC-Cam's publications such as the *History of Democratic Kampuchea, Vanished, Still Lives*, and the *Teacher's Guide Book*. In response to her request, we provided her with a few photos for her research paper.

In December a visitor from Texas conducted research about KR foreign policy or international relations under the DK regime. She spent about one week at PIR reading DCCam's publications, *Searching for the Truth* Magazine, and researching documents and films in DC-Cam's archives.

In January, researcher Adlina Eswboy conducted her research under the topic "Tuol Sleng Museum". In response to her request, the staff provided DC-Cam's publication such as books and *Searching for the Truth* magazine. The team assisted her to access DC-Cam website for further information which could be beneficial to her research topic.

Also in the same month, there was a group of six Cambodian students who came to use PIR to work on research assignment, "Background of King Sihanouk". The PIR staff

recommended them to read an article in the issue 155 of *Searching for the Truth Magazine* (Khmer Version) and some other DC-Cam's publications.

Viveka Bhandari used PIR office to finalize her Master research on the topic "Impact of the US bombings on Cambodia". She read magazines, DC-Cam's textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, DC-Cam's published monograph *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*, and other monograph at PIR.

A visitor from PAC named Pich Minea came to PIR to request for some publications and do his own research on the topic "Living condition of children and youths under Khmer Rouge period". In response to his request, PIR staff provided him with the magazine, one copy of DC-Cam's textbook, and asked him to access to DC-Cam's website for further information about DC-Cam. In addition to referencing DC-Cam publications, there were also several foreign researchers from universities in the US, Japan, Switzerland, and Australia requesting for access to KR documents for their research ranging from publication during the DK regime to the KR tribunal.

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

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

PIR Selected Group Visit

On October 8 the United States Peace Corps training program manager met with Savina Sirik and Khamboly Dy to invite DC-Cam to provide a session on Cambodian history and the legacy of the KR and also discussed the possibility of inviting KR survivors to speak to the volunteers.

On October 8 Kok Thay Eng, deputy director of DC-Cam, gave a presentation about DCCam's overall project and activities, outcomes, and challenges that DC-Cam has faced in the past ten years. Sida was very pleased with the new narrative reports over the last four years and asked that DC-Cam present the report to Sida's Board of Directors during their visit to DC-Cam.

On November 13 DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang met with Mr. Matthew Robertson, Second Secretary Political Section of the Embassy of Canada, and his colleagues. Mr. Chhang shared with the guests his insights on the current situation of Cambodia, the evolution of the rule of law, and the importance of preserving the past records that serve as the essential part of reconciliation in Cambodia. Following the meeting Mr. Robertson wrote an email of appreciation to the director and DC-Cam for the commendable and invaluable work that the center has accomplished thus far in seeking truth and justice for Cambodians.

On November 14 a group of four American exchange students studying a course entitled Gender and Development at Pannasastra University visited DC-Cam to learn about DC-Cam's

documents regarding women and gender-based violence during the KR period. Savina Sirik introduced DC-Cam's documentary entitled *Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Tang Kim*, to the group. The group then met with Dara Vanthan who provided a brief introduction to documentation at DC-Cam. After that the group met with DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang to learn about Sleuk Rith Institute.

On November 26 a group of twenty-six people funded by Sida's training program entitled Human Rights, Peace, and Security visited DC-Cam and met with Terith Chy, coordinator for the Sleuk Rith Institute and team leader of the Cambodian Law Review Journal project. A DC-Cam documentary film *Mass Grave Near Pagoda* was screened for the visitors, following by a brief description of the film and overview of DC-Cam's work and activities. Terith Chy provided an overview of several key projects at DC-Cam including Promoting Accountability, Victim Participation, Victim of Torture, and Genocide Education projects. He highlighted objectives and activities of each project that reflect DC-Cam's overall objectives, memory and justice.

On November 30 a group of fourteen visitors (thirteen foreigners and one Cambodian guide) with *Where There Be Dragons* visited the center, watched our new documentary film entitled *a River Changes Course* and learned about her work and activities. Following the film screening, DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang gave a short presentation about the film to the visitors. Mr. Youk Chhang raised challenges faced by Cambodia regarding land and water management. The visitors asked a few questions, "How is Cambodia's reconciliation process different than that of other countries?" In response to this question, Mr. Chhang presented the visitors with a few of DC-Cam's projects such as the teaching of the DK history, museum, and the future work of the Sleuk Rith Institute. Another question was about Mr. Chhang's article on U.S. President's visit to Cambodia. Finally, the representative of the group commented on the film and thanked DC-Cam for arranging the film screening and the talk.

On January 8, a teacher from RUPP's DMC guided a group of seven foreign students from RUPP to DC-Cam to ask for information about DC-Cam's work and for assistance to a research topic "Impact of Khmer Rouge on Cambodian young generation. The staff gave them DC-Cam's booklets and brochure and guided them to use DC-Cam's website as a resource for their research work.

On March 1, DC-Cam received a group of fifteen students from *Where There Be Dragons* who learned about DC-Cam work and watched new DC-Cam's documentary film *A River Changes Course*. The team met with Savina Sirik, who presented briefly DC-Cam's goals and activities and held a discussion about the activities afterward. The main purpose of group was to understand and be aware of the past history and current issues in Cambodia. On March 16, Jesse Millet, coordinator of the program wrote to extend his gratitude for DCCam's presentation and the film which had inspired the students to look more deeply into Cambodia and the challenges facing the country.

On March 7, a group of twenty-seven students from the University of Agder, Norway, visited DC-Cam to learn about its work and activities, KR history, and watched the documentary film *A River Changes Course*. The team met with Kok-Thay Eng who provided an overview of DC-Cam work and discussed about the film.

On March 13, a group of twenty participants of Swedish international training program of human rights, peace and security (Indevelop Sweden) visited DC-Cam and attended DCCam's history classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to learn more about genocide in Cambodian and DC-Cam's work in promoting truth and reconciliation.

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

In May, PIR received two groups of visitors who came to learn about DC-Cam's work and also learn the KR history through the lecture from DC-Cam staff. The first group comprises of 14 members from Trinity College Hartford, U.S.A. Lectured by Khamboly Dy, there was a long discussion including questions and answer about how the DK history textbook was officially included into the teaching curriculum for Secondary school students by Cambodian government, the reflection of DC-Cam on the long lasting process of ECCC, and many other questions relevant to DC-Cam work. After the long and impressive lecture, we showed them DC-Cam's documentary film titled "A River Changes Course." The second group consisted of 15 members. After a short welcoming and introduction to the PIR room, the visitors were screened the film *A River Changes Course*. Following the screening, there was a discussion between DC-Cam's director and the group.

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

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

PIR Regulations

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

Regulations of the Public Information Room (PIR)

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

1. On first arrival, researchers must fill out a research application available at reception.
2. We try to respond to your requests as promptly as possible. However it can be up to a few days during busy period.
3. The PIR is open on weekdays from 8-12 pm and 2-5 pm. weekdays. We are close during the weekends and public holidays.
4. The PIR holds no responsibility for lost or damaged belongings.
5. Mobile phones must be turned off.
6. Recording devices are not allowed in the PIR.
7. We appreciate your cooperation in keeping the reading room quiet.
8. Smoking, drinking and eating are strictly prohibited.
9. Researchers should make a list of the catalogue numbers of requested documents and present it to our staff for access. The catalogue is accessible online at: <http://d.dccam.org/Database/Index1.htm>
10. DC-Cam reserves the right to limit the number of documents requested at a given time.
11. Making note on requested documents is not allowed.
12. Researchers are allowed to make photocopy up to 20 pages of documents.
13. Researchers are encouraged to seek most relevant documents and read within the PIR.
14. Upon reading please leave requested documents on the desk for collection by DC-Cam staff.

For further information, please contact Dr. Kok-Thay ENG at:

Email: truthkokthay@dccam.org

Tel: 012-955858

Request to Watch Films

A total of **550** visitors, researchers, and students requested to watch DC-Cam's documentary film at PIR office, most of them requested to watch DC-Cam's new documentary film *A River Changes Course*.

Visitors	Background	Occupation
550	<p>Schools: Panhasastra University of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, National University of Management, University of Agder, Naseda University, Nagoya University, Norton University, Sailing College of Sweden, Harvard Law School, Trinity College Hartford, University of Kent, University of Amsterdam, Marquette University.</p> <p>Media: Phnom Penh Post, The Cambodia Daily, Cambodian News Channel (CNC).</p> <p>NGOs: UNESCO, Peace Corps, Youth for Peace (YFP).</p>	Students, villagers, researchers, reporters, professors, business professionals.

	Government: ECCC, USAID, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.	
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E. Film “A River Changes Course” (Kbang Tik Tonle)

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

Twice a year in Cambodia, the Tonle Sap River changes course, while the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth, creation and destruction. Working in an intimate, vérité style, filmmaker Kalyanee Mam (Director of Photography for the Oscar-winning documentary *Inside Job*), spent two years following three young Cambodians as they struggled to overcome the crushing effects of deforestation, overfishing, and overwhelming debt. A breathtaking and unprecedented journey from the remote, mountainous jungles and floating cities of the Cambodian countryside to the bustling garment factories of modern Phnom Penh, *A River Changes Course* traces a remarkable and devastatingly beautiful story of a country torn between the rural present and an ominous industrial future. Please visit: <http://www.ariverchangescourse.com/>

Cast and Credits

Director/Cinematographer: Kalyanee Mam

Executive Producer: Youk Chhang

Producers: Kalyanee Mam, Ratanak Leng

Editor: Chris Brown

Composer: David Mendez

Sound: Zach Martin, Angie Yesson

Web: www.ariverchangescourse.com

Media Coverage

The film was well received by the media before, during and after its launch:

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/a-river-changes-course-exploresdevelopmentimpacts-on-cambodia/1519768.html>

A River Changes Course was selected for the World Cinema Documentary Competition among the twelve best documentaries and 119 feature-length films at the 2013 Sundance Film Festival in Utah, USA. Announcement and news of the film selection was available at: <http://www.sundance.org/festival/release/2013-sundance-film-festival-announcesfilms-in-u.s.-and-world-competitions/>

<http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/news/sundance-film-festival-unveils-2013-394874>

<http://carpetbagger.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/11/28/from-sundance-a-competitions-late-that-could-be-called-accessible/?hp>

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012113060020/Nationalnews/cambodian-documentary-makes-sundance-film-festival.html>

<http://www.cambodiadaily.com/features/cambodian-documentary-to-premiere-at-sundance-festival-6375/>

Michelle Vachon, *Cambodian Documentary Wins Sundance Award*, The Cambodia Daily, January 30, 2013.

Claire Knox, *Cambodian Film Takes Sundance Gong*, The Phnom Penh Post, January 30, 2013.

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/film-examining-cambodias-development-screeningat-sundance/1588904.html>

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/sundance/55674564-177/cinema-changes-coursepark.html.csp#comments>

<http://seasonofcambodia.org/event/a-river-changes-course/>

<http://www.dcenvironmentalfilmfest.org/films/show/1110>

<http://athenacinema.com/khmer-studies-forum-screening-a-river-changes-course/>

<http://www.seas.ohio.edu/ksf2013.html>

<http://prod3.agileticketing.net/websales/pages/info.aspx?evtinfo=50300~2a335ea2-4042-4734-a077-ee9550e51dc0&epguid=227a9a10-760a-4e62-b1e9-c8cbbbe7ae72&>

"Filmmaker returns home to modern, decimated Cambodia"

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

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

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

In January, *A River Changes Course* has been awarded the World Cinema Grand Jury Prize, Best Documentary Feature, and Tops Full Frame Winners: Documentary Studies Filmmaker Award at Sundance Film Festival, Atlanta Film Festival, and Full Frame Documentary Film Festival, in the U.S. Also, the film has been selected to international film festivals in the U.S., Germany, Korea, Australia, and Israel. Among those, *A River Changes Course* has been selected as a finalist for the Festival Grand Jury Award in Non-Fiction Feature Filmmaking, an annual component of The Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival.

The film was also sent to the following film festivals:

Environmental Film Festival, Washington D.C.

Environmental Film Festival at Yale University

Lincoln Film Society - Season of Cambodia, NY, USA

San Francisco International Film Festival

The Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival
Bermuda Film Festival
RiverRun International Film Festival
Nashville Film Festival
DokFest, Munich, Germany
Green Film Festival in Seoul, South Korea
The Museum of Modern Art ContemporAsian Film Program
Sydney Film Festival, Australia
Jerusalem Film Festival, Israel

Screening of the Film

In October special screenings of the film were held in Phnom Penh, Koh Kong, and Siem Reap. We also screened the film at the European Union Ambassador's residence, the United States Embassy, and LICADHO – Cambodia, a legal rights organization based in Phnom Penh. The film team, with assistance from volunteers, worked on preparing the screening. They prepared and distributed invitation letters to embassies, government agencies, ministries, NGOs, and the general public to the special screening in Phnom Penh.

The response to the film in Cambodia was overwhelming. Over 500 people, including 200 parents of garment factory workers, packed the largest theater in Phnom Penh, when we screened the film on October 11, while nearly 300 people attended the screenings in Koh Kong and Siem Riep.

All the families in the film came to the screening in Phnom Penh, including the family from the jungles in the Northeast - their very first trip to the capital city. Sari, Khieu, and Sav Samourn also participated in the Q&A session that followed the screenings and spoke of how happy and honored they felt to participate in the making of the film. Robert Denham, former chairman of the MacArthur Foundation and his wife Carlyn Denham, were also present at the screening in Phnom Penh.

After each of the screenings, many people in the audience spoke about how touched they were by the beauty of the film, how proud the film made them feel to be Khmer, but also how the film helped them to question issues related to development in a deep and meaningful way.

The film has also helped members of minority and indigenous groups in Cambodia to regard themselves as accepted members of the community. During the screening in Phnom Penh, one Cham Muslim woman told a story of growing up in Cambodia, but not feeling Cambodian. She was always shunned as being different and un-Khmer. The film helped her to understand that although she was Cham, she was also Khmer and that all citizens living in Cambodia were Khmer.

On 24-26 September, *A River Changes Course* was screened in Chicago, IL, USA. In a press release of the Cambodian Association of Illinois, the Sundance-award-winning filmmaker Kalyanee Mam said of the impact of the film by saying “Today Americans, Cambodians, and people everywhere are connected as citizens of a global village, whose needs and wants are inextricably linked through our daily exchanges of goods, services, and ideas. And while our

experiences may be different our shared stories unite and empower us to pursue greater justice for people everywhere". See link below: <https://www.dropbox.com/s/lv1pw8igzt1itcv/Press%20Release-A%20River%20Runs%20Through%20It.pdf>

In November and December, several groups of visitors watched *A River Changes Course* (Please see Appendix C for visitors' comments on the film). A group of five students from Lehigh University, U.S., requested to watch *A River Changes Course*, at DC-Cam. Following the film screening, the group met with director Youk Chhang and discussed the film.

Early in 2013, DC-Cam received numerous requests to hold special screenings at universities, organizations, and other venues in Cambodia and abroad. In Cambodia alone, in the first three months of 2013, DC-Cam screened the film to approximately 1,560 people. The audiences include villagers, students, NGO's members, embassies' staff and academics. From April to June, the film was screened to 640 people. From July to September about 500 more people saw the film through our public and special screenings. These numbers exclude international audiences in oversea screenings. Special screenings were arranged both inside and outside Cambodia:

Special International Screening

Paris Youth Club, France

Whitney Humanities Center, Yale University, USA

The Kennedy Center for International Studies, Brigham University, USA

Fifth Annual Khmer Studies Forum, Athens, Ohio University, USA

University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA

Global Affairs, Rutgers University, USA

Thammasat University, Thailand (Human Rights event)

Chulalongkorn University, Thailand (ICIRD: Building a Regional Commons in Southeast Asia)

Myanmar Institute of Theology, Yangon, Myanmar (World Environment Day, June 2013)

Brunei University

USAID, Washington DC

Highlight of *A River Changes Course* screening in Thailand

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

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

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

Link to announcement of the event and interview with Mr. Youk Chhang:

<http://www.api-fellowships.org/body/apinews/index.php>

<http://english.astroawani.com/news/show/vantage-point-khmer-rouge-16567>

1. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for World Cinema Documentary at the Sundance Film Festival
2. Winner of the Filmmaker Award at Full Frame Documentary Film Festival
3. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Feature at the Environmental Film Festival at Yale
4. Winner of the Human Rights Award at River Run Film Festival
5. Winner of the Grand Jury Prize for Best Documentary Feature
6. Winner of Documentary Feature Golden Gate Award
7. Winner of Outstanding Director Award and the Outstanding Cinematography Award
8. Winner of the Special Jury Prize for Best Director and Best Cinematography
9. Conscience Award at Docville Film Festival in Belgium
10. Winner Award for Best Feature Film at the Green Film Festival in Seoul

The film was also one of recommended Four Movies to See at the Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival and Five Must-See Documentaries at the Huge San Francisco International Film Festival

Launching "Changing the Course" Campaign

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

F. Anlong Veng Community History

In December DC-Cam submitted a brief report on progress of the book *Community History of Anlong Veng: The Last Day of the Khmer Rouge*, to the Ministry of Tourism. DCCam's co-authors, Khamboly Dy and Christopher Dearing, finished writing eight chapters of the ten-chapter book. The researchers collected 320 interviews in which 200 interviews were summarized and translated into English. The team has been working on finishing the draft and planned to submit it to the ministry for review and comments. The authors are working on the last two chapters that detail the last days of the KR and extensive history of the Anlong Veng area. The book will also include information on the everyday life of people who live in the area today.

G. Khmer Rouge History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

DC-Cam has reached out to Cambodians and foreign visitors through the KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The foreign visitors came from a variety of different countries including Australia, China, Japan, UK, USA, Germany Korea, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, Czech, France, Netherlands, Singapore, Colombia, and Austria. Activities of the classroom usually include the following: the class devotes its first section, which lasts about ten minutes, to introducing and screening the video footage; DC-Cam lecturers then lead presentations and discussions on various topics, such as S-21 Prison, DK security system, S-21 survivors' stories, Duch, his criminality and trial, and the reconciliation process in Cambodia. A Q&A session follows. The class is held on Mondays and Fridays at 2:00 P.M. and Wednesdays at 9:00 A.M.

The table below shows approximate numbers of visitors who attended KR History Classroom, composition of visitors and possible occupation of visitors.

FY2013	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
Total	2550	Asia: Cambodians from different provinces, S. Korea, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Hong Kong. Europe: Germany, Sweden, England (UK), France, Denmark, Spain, The Netherlands, Ireland, Austria, Hungary and Poland. Latin America: America, Africa: South Africa	Students, villagers, monks, tourists, reporters, professors.

The questions below were raised during the classroom:

1. Why did it take so long for S-21 to be known?
2. Does Cambodia really have a law on genocide denial?
3. Are there other video footages filmed by the Vietnamese?
4. Why did the Khmer Rouge cut the prisoners' stomachs in the footage?
5. How many Khmer Rouge senior leaders were arrested and put on trial today?
6. How many prisons were there during the Khmer Rouge regime?
7. Why did it take so long to establish the Khmer Rouge tribunal?
8. Why did so many Cambodian people support the Khmer Rouge revolution?
9. Why did the West support the Khmer Rouge after their fall in 1979?
10. How many victims were there at S-21?
11. When did we call the S-21 prison Tuol Sleng?
12. How many people survived from Tuol Sleng after the fall of Khmer Rouge regime?
13. Where is Cheung EK?
14. How can I receive the "Searching for the truth" magazine?
15. Why were majority of prisoners KR cadres themselves?
16. For how long did Duch serve his prison term?
17. Why didn't people shoot the Khmer Rouge when they were forced to leave home?
18. Why did the King ask people to run into the jungle?
19. Is Duch still alive?
20. How many Khmer Rouge soldiers entered Phnom Penh in 1975?
21. How did the Khmer Rouge take power?
22. Was Pol Pot successful in his studies?
23. Did the Khmer Rouge deliver the corpses to Cheung EK?
24. During the Khmer Rouge regime, did the King stay in Cambodia?
25. Why did Vietnam invade Cambodia?
26. Did Vietnam know that the Khmer Rouge was committing genocide against their people?
27. What were the foreign embassies in Phnom Penh?
28. Did the international community know about the Khmer Rouge atrocities at the time?
29. Why did it take so long to prosecute former Khmer Rouge leaders?
30. How did Sihanouk fall from power?
31. Why did Vietnam and the Khmer Rouge fight each other as they were both communist countries?
32. Why was the Khmer Rouge recognized by the international community during and after the killings?
33. How big were the Khmer Rouge forces at the beginning?
34. Does DC-Cam provide tours to young students from 6 to 15 years old to Tuol Sleng?
35. Does the government provide tours to young children to visit the Tuol Sleng?
36. Are there former Khmer Rouge working in the current government?
37. Did the international community know about the killing inside Cambodia?
38. Did Vietnam know about the killing?
39. How did Vietnam discover Tuol Sleng prison?

Selected comments from class participants:

Very good speaker, informative, knows a lot, maybe talk more about what happened before the KR (the Vietnam War? Bombing in Cambodia?) so we can understand how this could happen. Talk more about life of everyday people-wouldn't have left their home towns much? Thank you. – Laurie, England.

Thanks a lot for the informative and interesting "class". – Mike, Switzerland.

I wish with all my heart that all your efforts towards teaching what happened brings peace to your people and everybody on this planet. Thank you. And great exposition.-- France, Mexico.

Very informative talk, very balanced views. I hope that your country can overcome such a horrible loss. -- Jerri, England.

Very interesting Q&A session. It is a good initiative so that foreigners can learn more about what really happened in Cambodia at the time. We think it would be nice if you could start the presentation with more information about the KR and the event chronologically. – Robri & Katren, Belgium.

Very informative talk. Particularly impressed that the speaker had spoken with Duch + could comment on him + his demeanor + attitude now. Thank you. – Catherine, Wales.

Wonderful details and excellent spokesperson. – Jeff, Australia.

Very interesting to learn about the way the KR era is being taught in schools- Savina gave a very balanced account of the history of this period—it is interesting to observe how difficult it is to take the politics out of the topic—but she's very good at doing this! Thank you for a wonderful discussion. – Alex, UK.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to have learned about Jane's work and a local perspective on perpetrator integration. We look forward to learning more. --Fugene Knol, The Netherlands.

Great informative and educational lecture. Please keep it up and continue to spread this important knowledge. – Astra Renwick, Canada.

It was very helpful to have someone to ask questions. Our knowledge and understanding of Cambodia's history and the Khmer Rouge is greatly improved because of this. It's very important that people are educated about these events, so that we can understand how they happen and hopefully avoid similar things happening in the future. Good luck continuing your important work. Thank you. – Angie & Yolanda, Australia.

Visiting S-21 is a very moving experience. This is a vitally important place in reminding people of these terrible events. It is a shame more resources cannot be invested in this museum. Keep up the good work.– Sam Bruce, UK.

Thanks for the excellent presentation, you gave us lots of information and it was interesting to hear about how important it is to integrate this into the education system. – Sophia, England.

*Great footage that should be shared. Very informative and good for educational purposes. Every person visiting this site should spend the time to view this. Only feedback is for receptionists to inform tourists about the time the movie is shown so they can plan their visit and not miss out. The Q & A is brilliant. Keep on doing this and raise awareness. Thank you.
--Johanne, Sweden.*

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

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

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

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

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

It was such a dark time for Cambodian people. Walking around, reading and seeing photos, I feel so painful for the people. They were innocent, harmless people, including children, and that is the most terrible part. Human race should not suffer from anything like this again. --Minh Pham, Vietnam.

This genocide is one of the worst. But why did the trials take so long to start? We knew they were guilty. It's sad to see the faces of the victims. It makes everything so real. -- Audrey Hunger, Canada.

Thank you for inviting us I to learn about intimate detail of Cambodia's recent past. I am heart-broken for the families who lost everything and for Cambodia as a whole. Thank you for being so willing to share. I have a lot of respect for those who lost everything and still managed to raise up Cambodia through the loss. --Shayna, USA.

Thank you for the class and lecture. It was very helpful being able to ask any questions about the Khmer Rouge. --Marer, Germany.

It is very important that you keep telling about horrible past to avoid anything to happen again. Thank you for your time of valuable information. I like your present country very much. --Suen Eugen Hamsen, Denmark.

Thank you, a very informative and important talk. I had no idea how terrible the rule of Pol Pot was. --Andy Paulmer, England.

H. Group Tours at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

In October, DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang provided an official tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) board members who made their official visit to Cambodia.

In late October Savina Sirik provided a guided tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum for Ms. Margaret Hsiang, the Cambodia desk officer at the United States Department of State in the office of Mainland Southeast Asia. Phalla Chea and Savina Sirik also accompanied the EU team on a pre-visit check for the visit of the President of the European Council at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in early November. The DC-Cam team provided historical background of the KR prison site to the EU team for their information in advance of the visit.

In November, DC-Cam invited an S-21 child survivor, former prison guard, and a daughter of an S-21 victim to speak to two groups of visitors including Korean delegations and participants of the East Asian Conference for History and Peace, and a delegation from the U.S. Holocaust Museum in Washington, DC. The survivor and prison guard shared their experiences at S-21, followed by questions from participants. The S-21 victim's daughter spoke about how the loss of her father to the KR regime has affected her life until today and the way she has coped with this painful experience.

In March DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang provided an official tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to high officials from the US and other countries.

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

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

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

I. Other Activities at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. DC-Cam launched a photo exhibition and received a more than a thousand visitors in the year.

DC-Cam reprinted the photos of exhibition entitled "Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders" because the old photos were damaged and the color had faded. Captions were also reprinted. They were for DC-Cam's exhibition at Building D entitled "Justice and Responsibility" for the color and script were no longer viewable.

The museum team has been working with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to install a memorial about S-21 Child Survivors. It would contain photos showing Cambodian soldiers coming to rescue S-21 child survivors in 1979.

J. Website Development

DC-Cam's website was updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (photos, reports and transcripts). This year the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam's website reached 50081 of which 53% were new visitors. Visitors come from the United States of America, Cambodia, Germany, Australia, Japan, France, Thailand, the UK, Canada, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Vietnam, Indonesia, Sweden and Singapore.

The following highlights the contents posted on the website.

About DC-Cam

- <http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm>
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns_2004-Present.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Comparative_Efficiency_Framing_the_ECCC_Expenses_within_the_Context_of_Previous_Hybrid_Tribunals--Sam_Yemington.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2013_Second_Quarterly_Report.pdf

Archives/Documentation

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Statement_September_09_2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_KH_9_Aug_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_EN_9_Aug_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Supreme_Court_Chamber_Decision_22_August_2013_KH.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Supreme_Court_Chamber_Decision_22_August_2013_EN.pdf

- http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Documents/pdf/Pol_Pot_Talks_With_The_Delegation_Of_The_Sweden-Kampuchea_Friendship_Association--Phnom_Penh_August_1978.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Document_Projects/Documentation.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Rally_with_A_River_Changes_Course.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ORDER_REGARDING_THE_ESTABLISHMENT_OF_A_SECOND_TRIAL_PANEL_KH.PDF
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ORDER_REGARDING_THE_ESTABLISHMENT_OF_A_SECOND_TRIAL_PANEL_EN.PDF

Affinity Group

- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Affinity/Affinity.htm>

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_15.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_17.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_18.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_19.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_20.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Nuon_Chea_continues_to_reject_history.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Trial_Chamber_warn_Khieu_Samphan_is_defence_team.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--BBU_Phnom_Penh_July-11-2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/ECCC_Severance_Case_002.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Khieu_Samphan_to_Remain_in_Detention_Even_Found_Not_Guilty_in_Case_002_01_EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_21.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--Bright_Hope_Institute_Kampong_Chhnang.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_In_Kampong_Chhnang_Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_BBU_Phnom_Penh_on_July_12_2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_at_Build_Bright_University_in_Phnom_Penh_12_July_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--Kampot_Institute_of_Polytechnic.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Reasons_of_People_Evacuation_in_Phnom_Penh.pdf

Genocide Education

- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ninth_Commune_Teacher_Training_August_17-22_2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Teacher_September_07-12_2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_09-10_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_September_11_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_On_Tenth_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Cham.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Eleventh_Commune_Teacher_Training_September_23-28_2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Annoucement_for_11th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Thom--KH.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainees--11th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Thom.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Program_for_Teacher_Training_in_Kampong_Thom_23-28_September_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sport.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Commune_Teacher_in_Takeo_and_Kampot.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Provincial_Teacher_to_Participate_the_Commune_Teacher_Training.pdf

Searching for the Truth Magazine

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue153.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue154.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue155.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue156.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue157.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue158.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue159.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue160.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue161.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue162.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue163.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue164.pdf>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/4rd_Quarter_2012.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/1st_Quarter_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/2nd_Quarter_2013.pdf

Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_broadcast.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_5.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_5_Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_5_Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_6.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_6_Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_6_Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_7.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_7_Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_7_Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_lang_Nary_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Nop_Vanda_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Kim_Leng_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Ouch_Sokserey_Monika_Preah_Vihear_Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Pheaktra_Preah_Vihear_Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Sophea_Preah_Vihear_Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Hean_Soceata_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Mao_Chandaly_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Sea_Ty_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Responses_to_Ouch_Sokserey_Monika_Pheaktra_and_Sophea.pdf

Witnessing Justice

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_Gallery.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Between_Projected_Increasing_Rice_Yields_and_Mass_Hunger.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Samlaut_District_Mired_with_Khmer_Rouge_History_and_Trial_of_KR_Leaders.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Kampong_Chhnang_Province_in_the_Shadow_of_the_Abandoned_Airport.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Placing_the_Complex_History_of_Trapeang_Cho_Commune_into_Dialogue.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Villagers_Reflect_on_the_Truth.pdf

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam_Calendar_of_Events_July_August_September_2013.pdf

Photos

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Bright_Hope_Institute_in_Kampong_Chhnang_Province_Sep_05_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Bright_Hope_Institute_in_Kampong_Chhnang_Province_Sep_05_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Burmese_Interns_Visit_Tuol_Sleng_and_Choeng_Ek/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Mass_Protest_In_Phnom_Penh_By_Cambodian_National_Rescue_Party_Is_Supporters/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Forum_in_Samlaut_District_Battambang_Province_September_16-18_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Chhnang_on_30_July_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Network_for_Human_Rights_Documentation/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Sre_Ambil_Worksite_Kep_Province/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Meeting_Between_DC-Cam_Staff_and_National_Teacher_August_9_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Photo/Cham_Identity_Project%20team_conducted_assessment_August_17_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Photo/08_17_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Kampot_Institute_of_Polytechnic_on_August_15_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_19_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_20_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_21_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_PPIU_May_30_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Villagers_Reflect_the_Truth/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_BBU_Phnom_Penh_July_11_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Preliminary_Research_Trip_to_Museum_in_Battambang_and_Banteay_Meanchey/index.html

Interns

- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns_2004-Present.htm

- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Making_Reparations--Effective--in_Case_002_Challenges_Facing_Civil_Parties_at_the_ECCC.pdf

Updated Film List

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DCCam_November_2012.pdf

List of Prisoners' Photos Received in August 2012

- http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Documents/pdf/List_of_Prisoners_Received_in_August_2012.pdf

Signing of MoU between DC-Cam and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/Agreement_of_MoEY_and%20Sports_and_DCCAM/index.html

2012 East Asian Conference of NGOs on History and Peace

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/2012_East_Asian_Conference_of_NGOs_on_History_and_Peace/index.html

Ceremony to Dedicate to Journalist Who Lost Their Lives During the War in Cambodia

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

Royal Procession of King Father Norodom Sihanouk

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

Day of Remembrance May 20, 2013

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

Anti-Genocide Slogan Memorial Inauguration

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

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

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the

ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. The achievement highlights are as below:

Trial Blogs

Trial bloggers, Doreen Chen, Edward Gough and Simon Crowther, consultants from Destination Justice, and Mary Kozlovski, a freelance journalist, attended hearing sessions in Case 002/01 and wrote reports in English. Together they wrote 123 daily reports on trial proceedings which were posted on the website blog. Please follow this link: http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/_archived-site/blog/archive/201301

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team produced 515 footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (Khmer, English, and French), one video clip of public reaction to the trials entitled "People's Reactions on Ieng Sary's Current Health Condition," and supplied 489 photographs (both historical and current pictures relevant to the contents of the hearing reports) to CTM's blogs to be posted on the CTM website. Local television CNC requested a copy of the trial footage in Khmer on April 8-11, March 25 and March 30 for their TV news which the team supplied. All footages were posted and are available at: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>

The team provided a clip on August 6 of the session 1 via www.sprend.se link to Markus Strömqvist and Liv Weisberg, working for the Living History Forum, to produce a film about crimes committed under communistic regimes, which has one episode about Cambodia.

Backing up ECCC Documents

The team downloaded 2,905 files and printed 18,796 pages of documents in Khmer, French, and English from the ECCC's websites. The documents consist of transcripts of the ECCC's trial proceedings, documents from the Legal Documents Section, Practice Direction Section, Press Releases Section, Financial Information Section, documents from the Latest Documents Section (which is the sub-section of the Legal Documents Section), practice directions, Media Center Section news and the court reports.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated 29 articles and the Chronology of ECCC from English into Khmer:

1. Expert Witness David Chandler Begins His Testimony with Frequent Objections by the Defense
2. Constraining the Use of Impeachment Materials
3. Prosecution Conducts Productive Examination Despite Witness's Hampered Memory
4. Defense Challenges Admission of 1350 Witness Statements In Lieu of Oral Testimony
5. Supreme Court Chamber Determines that Ieng Thirith's Release Is Subject to Judicial Supervision
6. Decision on Defense Allegations of Irregularities during the Judicial Investigation
7. Expert Legal Commentary: Civil Parties Identify Reparations Projects for Case 002/01

8. Expert Legal Commentary: Pre-Trial Chamber Judges Again Split Down National/International Lines in Case 003
9. Expert Legal Commentary: Decision on Audio/Video Recording Ieng Sary's Trial Participation from the Holding Cell
10. Nuon Chea Hospitalized Due to Severe Bronchitis, Collapse, By Doreen Chen, 14 Jan 2013
11. Expert Commentary on Legal Filings: Impact of Severance on Individual Civil Parties' Legal Status and Right to Reparations, February 19, 2013, By Anne Heindel
12. Supreme Court Chamber Rejects Defense Request for Investigation of Government Interference in Case 002, April 3, 2013, By Anne Heindel
13. Trial Chamber Finds Accused Nuon Chea Fit for Trial, April 12, 2013, By Anne Heindel
14. Civil Party Lawyers Granted Access to Case Files 003 & 004, By Anne Heindel, April 23, 2013
15. Trial Chamber Case 002 Severance Decision Upholds Status Quo, Anne Heindel, Apr 30, 2013
16. Translated ECCC's Chronology
17. Reflection on Mental Health in ECCC Case 002: Testimony of Civil Party Sophany Bay and Mental Health Expert Dr. Chhim Sotheara, by Young-Hee Kim, July 11, 2013.
18. It Takes More than One to Punish and Prevent Genocide, by Chhang Youk, 16 September 2012.
19. When Genocide Justice is Unfair, by Chhang Youk, 16 September 2012
20. Truth Can Overcome Denial in Cambodia without Restricting the Freedom of Expression, by Kate Langford, June 25, 2013
21. Decision on Case 004 Suspect's Rights to Counsel, by Anne Heindel, June 4, 2013
22. TC Decides that Accused Ieng Sary Is Fit and May Be Ordered to Participate by Video-Link, by Anne Heindel, November 30, 2012
23. TC Considers Implications of Accused's Refusal to Testify, by Anne Heindel, July 22, 2013
24. Memorials and Memories: The Well of Shadows, by Simon Crowther and George Wright, July 30, 2013
25. The Election and the ECCC, by Simon Crowther, August 5, 2015
26. Testimony of Stephen Heder Continues with Copious Quoting of Books and Documents, by Simon Crowther, 11 July 2013
27. Legal Commentary: TC Endorses Proposed Case 002 Victim Reparation Projects "In Principle", by Anne Heindel, Aug 12, 2013
28. TC Admits 1399 Written Statements and Transcripts in Lieu of Oral Testimony, by Anne Heindel, August 23, 2013
29. Stephen Heder's Testimony Concludes as Evidentiary Proceedings in Case 002/1 Draw Near to a Close, by Simon Crowther, July 18, 2013

CTM Website Screenings

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the CTM website to schools and universities in Cambodian universities. At each presentation, the team showed a short film, answered questions about the history of DK,

and provided a short presentation on the establishment of the ECCC, including an overview of the cases and key legal concepts.

Some of the workshops were covered by local daily newspapers including Reaksmei Kampuchea and Kampuchea Thmey and local TV station CNC. Schools visited include:

On November 8 the team conducted a website screening at Western University with the participation of 100 students.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report_Presentation_at_Western_University.pdf

On November 15 the team conducted a website screening at InterED University with the participation of seventy students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_InterED_Institute.htm

On November 17 the team conducted a website screening at Puthisastra University with the participation of 200 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_Puthisastra_University.htm

On November 30 the team conducted a website screening at Royal University of Law and Economics with the participation of forty first-year-law students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_RULE.htm

On December 7 the team conducted a workshop at Svay Rieng University with the participation of 250 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Svay_Rieng_University.htm

On December 15 the team conducted a workshop at Build Bright University based in Ratanakiri with the participation of 120 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_BBU_Ratanakiri.htm

On December 21 the team conducted a workshop at Build Bright University in Stung Treng Province with the participation of twenty students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_BBU_Stung_Treng.htm

On January 26, the team conducted workshop at Angkor Khemara University, Takeo province with participation of 300 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_University_at_Takeo_Province.htm

On January 30, the team conducted workshop at RULE with participation of 25 students. This is the second times DC-Cam was requested to provide training there.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_RULE_January_30_2013/index.html

On February 7, the team conducted workshop at Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng province with participation of 600 students.

On March 22, 2013, the team conducted workshop at Angkor Khemara University, Pursat province with participation of 25 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_University_at_Pursat_Province.htm

On April 4, the team conducted workshop at Police Academy of Cambodia with participation of 130 students.

Report: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--Presentation_CTM_Website_at_Police_Academy_of_Cambodia.pdf

On May 30, the team conducted a workshop at Phnom Penh International University (PPIU) with participation of 400 foundation-year students.

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

On June 22, 2013, the team conducted a workshop at Cambodia University for Specialties in Kampong Thom province, with participation of 150 students.

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Cambodian_Tribunal_Monitor_is_Traveling_Education_Program_Sparks_Curiosity_and_Reflection_in_Kampong_Thom_Province.pdf

On July 12, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Build Bright University, a private entity, upon request, with 100 student participants.

On August 15th, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Kampot Institute of Polytechnic. The team was accompanied by two Burmese human rights activists. It was participated by 100 students.

On September 5,th the team conducted their workshop at Bright Hope Institute in Kampong Chhnang provincial town. There were 100 students from various majors including Accounting, Management and Development who attended the workshop.

Below are interesting questions from the students during the workshop:

1. Pol Pot wanted to eliminate all classes during the KR, but why did he create two classes—New People and Old People?
2. How did the Khmer Rouge regime collapse?
3. Was the truth revealed when Ieng Thirith was released, and Ieng Sary died?
4. Since everyone knows that Khmer Rouge leaders committed crimes, why did the ECCC spend so much money and time on the trial?
5. Will there be Cases 003 and 004 in the future?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the ECCC?
7. Did Pol Pot force his followers to commit genocide?
8. Why did the Khmer Rouge starve and torture people?
9. How many more documents are needed for Case 002?
10. How many zones were there during the Khmer Rouge?
11. Which zone had the highest fatality rate?
12. Will Ieng Thirith be tried since she is found mentally ill?
13. Why did the government ask for assistance from the international community to try the KR leaders?
14. What were the benefits of the Khmer Rouge regime?
15. Who were the Khmer Rouge leaders besides Pol Pot?
16. What are the benefits of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal?
17. What is S-21?
18. Why did the ECCC separate Case 002 into mini-trials?
19. Who are the accused in Cases 003 and 004?
20. When was the ECCC created and for what purpose?
21. Why did the ECCC face financial problems? What is the solution?
22. If all the accused died, would justice be achieved?

Below are some reactions from the students during the workshops:

A student from Build Bright University (BBU) in Ratanakiri: "The workshop improves my understanding of the Khmer Rouge tribunal."

Chantry Sopheary, a student from BBU in Stung Treng University: "After attending this workshop, I am more confident to believe that what my parents told me about KR regime was true."

Long Kim Hean, deputy director of BBU in Stung Treng: "I hope to cooperate with the team more in the future. This could enhance the social knowledge for the students."

Ngoeun Pisith, M, student of InterED institute: "I have followed up with the ECCC from time to time, but have not really understood the process and its history. The presentation by the team today helps immensely."

Monk student Tep Narong from Angkor Khemara University, Takeo: "Being one of the Cambodian people, I should know this dark chapter in our history very well. I hope to attend this kind of workshop in the future."

Sophy, from Takeo commented: "Prior to this workshop, I did not know much about the proceedings of the ECCC. But now, I know how the cases at the ECCC are being tried."

Borin, a student from Angkor Khemara University: "The presentation is detailed, and the information is very useful. I will share what I have learned with my family and friends."

Phon Peset, a student from Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng: "The presentation provided both historical and legal information. I propose to have more presentation in the future."

A student from Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng: "As I live in rural area and cannot access to information frequently, I am so thankful for the speakers for providing the presentation. It would be great if you can show some more documentary films about the KR."

A student from PPIU said: "I have heard the history of KR from my parents and other elderly. Now it is different, I have an opportunity to learn from the speakers about the DK and also trial of the senior Khmer Rouge with supporting documents."

4. Research, Translation, and Publication

A. New Publications

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

Anne Heindel and John Ciorciari published an article "Experiments in International Criminal Justice: Lessons from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," on Michigan Journal of International Law in fall 2013 (<http://ssrn.com/abstract=2269925>). The article is a snapshot of the upcoming publication *Hybrid Justice: The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia*, to be published by the University of Michigan Press in 2014.

A book on "Lessons from the Cambodian Experience with Truth and Reconciliation" authored by Jaya Ramji-Nogales, Temple University - James E. Beasley School of Law and John D. Ciorciari, University of Michigan - Gerald R. Ford School of Public Policy, was translated into Burmese language. The authors are both DC-Cam's legal advisors.

Rehan Abeyratne published an article Superior Responsibility and the Principle of Legality at the ECCC, in the George Washington International Law Review, Vol 44, 2012. Rehan Abeyratne wrote a letter of appreciation to Director Youk Chhang, and DC-Cam's legal advisors, John Ciorciari and Anne Heindel, for their support, guidance, and assistance to the research.

B. Historical Research and Writing

The Witnessing Justice Project produced a draft of an outreach booklet on the KR former Minister of Social Affairs and an accused in ECCC's Case 002, Ieng Thirith, entitled *A Face to*

Remember. The booklet features historical and current photos of Ieng Thirith and people's reactions to her release from the ECCC's detention center for her unfitness to stand trial. The booklet has been written in English and Khmer and is planned to be published next year for dissemination to generate discussion on the issue.

VPA project team finished the final draft of the photo book on Duch entitled *When Duch Laughs* which will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012. The book is projected to be published by the end of second quarter 2014.

Kok-Thay Eng's PhD research paper entitled *From The Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* was completed. It is being translated into Khmer language and will be published by DC-Cam tentatively in the third quarter of 2014. The monograph is planned to be translated and published in Khmer, French, and Arabic by DC-Cam.

Farina So completed her research on Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Then and Now. It is being reviewed for publication on an academic journal. Ms. So also plans to expand her work to become a PhD dissertation.

Neay Yin completed a second draft of his research on Toul Sleng Genocide Museum entitled *S-21: From Education to Torture and Back*. The draft is being reviewed which would then be followed by additional research before the book can be published. The book is written in Khmer.

Sok-Kheang Ly finished the final draft of his PhD dissertation on Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University. His research focuses on the social, political, traditional, and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation. Mr. Ly is planning to defend his dissertation in 2014. If successful the paper would be further reviewed and adapted for publication by DC-Cam.

Khamboly Dy is working 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 the subsequent formal and informal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to conduct training nationwide. He is working on his third draft.

Dany Long and Truong Huyen Chi are editing a research on Dak Nong-Mondul Kiri comparative education. This is a comparative research of critical ethnography of education in multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam. It focuses on the effects of globalization on education in the Pnong communities in both countries and how their education shapes the younger generations in the communities. Kunthy Seng, Pechet Men, and three Vietnamese researchers are contributing chapters to the edited volume.

Christopher Dearing and Khamboly Dy continued their research on Anlong Veng community education. This research will produce far more than merely a book for Anlong Veng's community education and industry; the vision is, indeed, to create a community education

model that can be exported to other communities. DC-Cam aims to use this project as a pilot for developing similar curricula in other Cambodian communities. As stated above, Mr. Dearing and Mr. Dy just finished the first draft of the book.

DC-Cam further wrote many letters of support as an exclusive sponsor of Christine Su for her project on “building a comprehensive genocide, conflict and human rights program in Cambodia”, Sarah Dickens for her research on the art and visual culture of the Khmer Rouge regime, Randle Defalco for his research on Khmer Rouge famine and international law, Andrew Johnston for his research on lower level perpetrators in Khmer Rouge-era Cambodia and Nazi-era Germany and Poland, Chris Dearing on Anlong Veng and Burma/Cambodia project, and Professor James Tyner on a mapping project.

DC-Cam is working on a new publication (*When Duch Laughs*) of a photo book depicting Duch's rare old photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcript of his recent interview with DC-Cam staff members, Savina Sirik and Kok-Thay Eng, in 2012. Terith Chy, VPA team leader began to alter parts of his MA dissertation in order to contribute to the introduction of the book.

C. Translation

The translation of *The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space* from English to Khmer language was completed. It is 320 pages long. Please visit the link for the book's abstract at: <http://d.dccam.org/Publication/Translations/Translations.htm>

VPA team made a considerable achievement in translating into English 41 victim information forms and 56 survivor stories.

5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

A. *The Searching for the Truth*

For more than a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine aimed at disseminating DC-Cam's work on document collection and sharing up-to-date information about the KR tribunal with the public, including those who have little education. This year DC-Cam produced and published 36,000 copies of 12 monthly Khmer issues and 2800 copies of one English issue. The Khmer and English copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and schools. Electronic copies of the magazine can be found at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

In February Issue (Issue 158), the magazine also covered stories on the cremation of former King Norodom Sihanouk. The cremation ceremony was taken place from February 1-7. In this publication, the team included people's views on the death of former king who was the most popular king in the heart of people. While the cremation ceremony was going on, a

group of journalists who covered Cambodian war between 1970 and 1975 met and organized a ceremony to honor journalists who died in Cambodia during the Cambodian war. A memorial, initiated and funded by DC-Cam, was placed at the site where nine journalists were killed at Wat Po in Borset district, Kampong Speu province in May 1970. Issue 158 also contains outreach booklet on Ieng Thirith in order to distribute to the public.

In May issue (Issue 161) the magazine published letter from editor about the metropolitan museum in New York returned two statues that were illegally removed from Koh Ker to Cambodia. The statues were stolen from Prasat Chen temple in Koh Ker area during the civil war in Cambodia (1975-1979). Youk Chhang highlights the return of this cultural property as a great example and he encourages all museums abroad which held Khmer statues to return to Cambodia.

Selected contents for the year are:

Section	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MoU between the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and DC-Cam -Western prisoner at S-21 identified -King-Father Sihanouk's Embrace across ethnic and political divide -The death of Ieng Sary -Ownership of history: the kneeling Pandavas -Appeal for donation of archive related to the KR and UNTAC periods
Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Confession of Christopher Edward Delance at S-21 -Confession of Heng Pich, alias Chorn, at S-21 -List of prisoners found in August 2012 -Author Treung Ngea at S-21
History and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -I am dedicated to my friend during this Pchum Ben -Cheng Chivoin: my father died because he was an accountant -Youth mobilization and ideology -Kraol ethnic minority -Shocking hill -A child works for revolution -Tired of war, a former Khmer Rouge cadre needs peace -Malai: from conflict to reconciliation zone -Former militant became preserver of Koh Ker temple
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -"Critical" irregularities in interview procedures highlighted during witness testimony -Decision to release accused Ieng Thirith from detention -Ieng Thirith: a face to remember -The death of Ieng Sary and the sayings "the boat sails by, the shore remains." -Community radio: how famine evolves and what the leaders knew -Khieu Samphan to remain in detention even found not guilty in Case 002/1
Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Why it is important to keep the public informed about the trial hearing? -Institutionalizing human rights in Southeast Asia -Mixed emotions amongst Cham Muslims on Sihanouk's death

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Survivors requests the Khmer Rouge to speed up its working process -Pre-trial chamber judges again split down national/international lines in case 003 -Wealth of former Khmer Rouge leaders to pay for treatment of mental suffering? -Nazi and Khmer Rouge are beyond comparison
Family Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -40 years of searching for father -Siv Thuon: a life in the Khmer Rouge regime -Healing and reconciliation: The family of a Khmer Rouge victim visits the site of violence -I lost a husband and two children -Pumpkin prisoner -Are my relatives still alive?

Examples of family tracing requests:

Searching for My Husband

My name is Vong Phan, now living in Tuol Kraing village, Kraing Yov Commune, Sa-Ang district, Kandal Province. Before April 17th [1975], we lived in Beung Tumpun village, Phnom Penh. I separated from my husband, whose name was Ith Phanna alias Yort, when the Khmer Rouge soldiers entered Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975 at 9 in the morning. At that time, I had my daughter named Ith Chanry alias Asrey, who was 4 years old with me. At the time, I was also seven-month pregnant with my second child.

In 1979, I heard that my husband came to search for me at my home village in Phnom Penh and at that time my relatives told him that I and other children, as well as my parents, had died during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Nowadays, I and my children and my brothers—Phan and Phal—are living at Tuol Kraing village. If anyone knows my husband, please contact me at 012 992 171.

Searching for My Two Brothers

My name is Lim Keng, aged 43. I was born in Phnom Penh and now living at Ampov Diep village, Chroy Neang Nguon commune, Srey Snam district, Siem Reap province. My father name was Lim Chea Thai (deceased) and my mother's name was Muy Chou (deceased). I have six siblings:

- Lim Sreng, brother, (disappeared)
- Lim Khim, brother, (disappeared)
- Lim Keng (me)
- Lim Pheng, brother, (he died of illness during the Khmer Rouge period)
- Lim Uy, brother, (he died of illness during the Khmer Rouge period)
- Lim Sakk, brother, (he died of illness during the Khmer Rouge period)

I am searching for my brothers: Lim Sreng and Lim Khim. In 1979, my brothers and I left Sraeng Bridge and intended to return to our homeland in Phnom Penh. When we arrived in Kralanh district, my two brothers asked an oxcart driver to help my board the oxcart as I

could not walk because I was disabled since birth. Because there were lots of people walking, I separated from my brothers. Then, I asked an oxcart driver to drop me on the way, so that I could wait for my brother. However, I did not see my brother—until today. Later, I was adopted by a villager who brought me to live at Ampov Dieb village—where I have been living until today.

I would like to appeal to anybody who has known my brothers—Lim Sreng and Lim Khim—to contact me at 097 413 4145.

Below are highlights of other activities relevant to the magazine and comments from magazine readers:

- Aya Kimura contacted Socheat Nhean and asked for information relevant to former KR security guards and survivors to interview for a book which will be published in order to raise awareness about the KR issues among the Japanese. Japan is one of the main donor countries that provide funding to the KR tribunal.
- Socheat Nhean was interviewed by Laura Reed from Columbia University about *Searching for the Truth* magazine and the future Preah Vihear Times.
- Keo Koeun from Prey Veng Province called in to ask how he could send an article to publish in the magazine. He wrote an article about his experience during the KR regime to publish in *Searching for the Truth*.
- Socheat Nhean was interviewed by Peter Marinus Jensen of Denmark about the training on media and democracy that took place in Denmark in late 2010. Socheat told him about what he learned from the training and how he uses the training in his daily work at DC-Cam.
- During a visit to the Lao-Cambodia border province, Stung Treng, immigration policemen told a magazine team member that they love the magazine and wanted to read all copies.
- A woman named Tin from Preah Sihanouk Province called in and said that she loves reading *Searching for the Truth* and that her uncle and father also like reading it. Tin said that "*Searching for the Truth* is a wonderful magazine and all writers are great."
- Officials at the National Assembly told a magazine staff member that they love reading the "Documentation Section" of the magazine such as confessions of S-21 prisoners, revolutionary red flag, and others.
- Officials at Takeo Pedagogy School said that they want to have all copies of *Searching for the Truth* in their library so that their students can read it.
- Chanda Chhay, a KR survivor and also a writer for the book *War and Genocide: A Never-Ending Cycle of Human Brutality*, emailed to Socheat Nhean requesting that his book be published in *Searching for the Truth*. Now living in the USA, Chanda personally loves the magazine.
- Hao Phan, a curator from Northern Illinois University Library, requested to meet Socheat Nhean to discuss the possibility of bringing some magazines and other DC-Cam publications to display at his library.
- Reitz Karl-Heinz of Germany visited Socheat Nhean at DC-Cam. He needed a recommendation from Socheat Nhean on how to arrange for relatives of S-21 prisoner—Uch Samin—to visit the Tuol Sleng museum. Socheat Nhean contacted the commune chief in Prey Veng Province and was able to finally bring the relatives to visit Tuol Sleng for the first time.

- Stung Treng's governor told DC-Cam that he received *Searching for the Truth* magazine every month and that he loves the magazine.
- Or Meoun, deputy village chief at Preah Vihear Province, said that he likes stories in *Searching for the Truth* magazine and he always wishes that he could meet the team from this magazine. On December 27 he met with Socheat Nhean, team leader of the magazine. At the time, Mr. Or Meoun said that he is happy because he could share his experience during the DK regime with magazine staff.
 - Michelle Caswell of the University of Wisconsin requests for some photos from DC-Cam for her upcoming books which will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press.
 - Former professor of anthropology at the Royal University of Fine Arts, Phong Tan, came to DC-Cam to ask for the confession of her uncle—Di Phonn and to read *Searching for the Truth* Magazine for her research.
 - French journalist Robert Carmichael looked for two people who were possibly sent to S-21. They were Pen Trivan and his wife, Dr Ly Nay Sim, but they could not be found in DC-Cam list.
 - Alexander Goeb requested some photos of mapping from DC-Cam for her publication.
 - Jens Meierhenrich requests for a photo of prisoners for upcoming publications at Oxford University Press.
 - Paul Hovard of Australia requested for photos of KR soldiers at the airport with wrecked planes for his research.
 - DC-Cam designed a memorial to dedicate to journalists at Wat Po, Kampong Speu Province.
 - Heng Hak of Cambodian *Popular Magazine* requested photos of lion head from Kor Ker.
 - Chea Sopheavy, Office Assistant at Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA) organization requests for some photographs of King Funeral.
 - English-written newspapers requested some photos of King's cremation ceremony in the 1960s for their newspaper.
 - Chhay Bora, the director of a Cambodian drama *Lost Love*, requests some photos of Chan Kim Srun, S-21 victim.
 - Chhay Chanda, the author of *War and Genocide: A never-ending cycles of human brutality*, requested to Socheat Nhean if DC-Cam could translate his monograph for *Searching for the Truth* Magazine. Author Chhay Chanda allowed Socheat Nhean to translate some life histories of people for the magazine.
 - Lauren Bell of NIU asked for transcription of interviews that DC-Cam conducted. Socheat Nhean sent her some transcriptions.
 - Jean Mathis, French journalists and film maker, interviewed Socheat Nhean for his documentary film about the preservation of skull and bones at Tuol Sleng and Cheung EK.
 - Greg Procknow from Canada, sent article for *Searching for the Truth* and he offered assistance in editing the magazine and other DC-Cam work.
 - Noy Sophary of ECCC's Defend Support Section requested for some magazine from DC-Cam.
 - Do Mara, who worked for a tourism agency company called in and said that he loved *Searching for the Truth* magazine because it published fact about the KR and was very informative.

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

A Son of S-21 Prisoner learned about his Father from Searching for the Truth: In late June 2013, Mr. Ponlork, a resident of Phnom Penh, found the confession of his father named Poul Toeun in Issue 60 of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine. Upon learning this, Ponlork came to the DC-Cam to ask for more details about the destiny of his father. At DC-Cam, Ponlork met with Socheat Nhean. He was later given a full version of copy of his father's confession. Ponlork also learned that the interrogator of his father was Korn, which was presumably Prak Khorn. Socheat Nhean gave contact of Prak Korn to Ponlork. Ponlork said that he does not want to take revenge, but want to learn more about why his father was killed while he was a teacher before the Khmer Rouge period. Ponlork wholeheartedly thanked the team for the search.

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

DC-Cam's new Radio Program on "Voices of Genocide Survivors: Famine in Democratic Kampuchea and Case 002 at the ECCC," explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime. The goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences. Through these specific goals, the program aspires to contribute to the larger objective of reconciliation and justice in Cambodia. Main text for the broadcast was written by DC-Cam legal advisor Randle De Falco who wrote an unpublished monograph on famine under the Khmer Rouge. There are ten episodes in total to be aired for a 10-month period.

All episodes for the broadcast are to be recorded at VOA studio. The first episode was recorded and aired on March 3, which marked the first public broadcast of the program. Each episode was aired for one hour a day every week on Radio National of Kampuchea and the other three provincial radio stations including Battambang, Preah Vihear and Kampot.

Translated texts from the episodes were also published in local newspaper of Raksmei Kampuchea published (Please see Appendix B for the article). By September 2013, seven episodes were broadcast. Three more episodes were to be broadcast in October, November and December 2013. Copies of the Episode recording are available at: <http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Radio.htm>.

The language used in the Episodes has been simplified to help local villagers understand. The records of the Episodes posted to DC-Cam's website to enable Cambodian people who live outside of the country to get access to the program. Voices of Genocide program generates dialogue among Cambodian Diasporas who left the country after the Khmer Rouge collapse. Since the first broadcast of the Voices of Genocide radio program particularly dedicated to the Khmer Rouge famine, the team received several emails from Cambodian Diasporas who have settled their new life in the third country after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. They have shared their views on the episodes' content. This means that they have followed our program closely through Internet. We believe that the broadcast of our episode has grabbed many people's attention and this generates dialogue among the Cambodian community no matter which country they live.

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

The followings are response from listeners:

March 4, 2013

As one of the victims of KR regime, my father, younger sister, uncles and other relatives, I wish to see the root cause of the killing and the regime rather than hearing more about what the KR had done, it is too much. Justice for me is knowing why the KR regime was created and who is the mastermind of the regime to be found, broadcasted and published. Let's start to look at why and who rather than looking at how many they killed and what they have done.

Sophorn

March 5, 2013

Thank you so much again for updating me with this great news. I read the whole paragraph and understand a lot more than I ever expected, one thing that I do not understand during the KR regime from 1975-1979, Cambodia prefers herself as a "Democratic Kampuchea" country. The title of the country did not match the conflict, the crimes, the killings, the whole drama that KR did to her people and the country at all. "Democracy is the same as Justice" but unfortunately there was no justice and no democracy. Neither one of these two categories were represented during this brutal regime.

I see, there are two Radio stations in Cambodia to broadcast this KR activity, one in Kampot and Batambang. Please let people come to the station to share their terrible, horrible experiences; let them speak on the Radio so that the nation can hear the pain they have

carried deep inside for so many years up to today and at the same time maybe help them release the anger and pain. Despite the fact that I was very young, did not understand what was going on in the country during the time of the war, I now understand more clearly, I feel the pain people are suffering today.

Sreymom & 3 boys

May 5, 2013

First of all I would like to introduce myself : my name is Denise Affonço and I am a Khmer rouge victim and survivor ; 7 members of my family were killed or died of starvation during that hellish period, and today I continue to search for truth. I continue reading all the useful and interesting studies written by lots of academics, journalists and students, but I am not convinced that those brilliant writers, who did not experience the real situation, can today find out the truth or understand the real situation of the country at that time. With reference to your study focused on “Famine and Excess Mortality in Democratic Kampuchea,” I have several remarks concerning what you try to explain to the young generation today.

It is true that in the sixties until the seventies Cambodia was exporting its rice, but when King Norodom Sihanouk was overthrown, the country fell into civil war. When the Khmers Rouge seized power in 1975, all the population was thrown into the forest and rice-fields. They were obliged to do 2 to 3 harvests a year which normally is enough to feed everybody, but that was not the case because the Democratic Kampuchea exported the surplus of rice to China. Proof was found on the arrival of Vietnamese troops in January 1979; the warehouses in Phnom-Penh were full of rice bags ready to be sent to China, but no one will confirm this truth today. According to me, the starvation was voluntarily programmed by the Khmers Rouge in order to kill the city dwellers or new people with less costs and by having clean hands . Of course, when you are hungry you become weak and you eat whatever you find in the countryside which leads to stomach problems (as you describe in your study). Can you also explain to the young today why the new people did not receive any medications when they were sick?

Denise Affonço

June 25, 2013

Dear Community Radio of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, Having listened to four of your episodes on the Khmer Rouge famine, I feel shock and sorrow for the Cambodian people who died during the Khmer Rouge regime. From your program, I have learned that about 800,000 or even more people died particularly of starvation, lack of food or bad living conditions during the Khmer Rouge period. The most unbelievable thing is that some survivors have said that starvation led to the eating of human flesh. Some people had killed their own relatives or other members in the cooperative for their flesh. Moreover, I learned how the lack of sanitation also caused the death of many people and how stealing food was a reason for potential execution. I believe now that the causes of death of people during the Khmer Rouge regime were mostly due to lack of food and overwork.

All the stories above are the true history which Cambodian people faced during the Khmer Rouge regime. Therefore, as the younger generation, I believe we should read and learn

more about this history in order to prevent this regime from happening again. At the same time, I would like to see the Khmer Rouge famine or starvation be discussed or charged in Case 002 by the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in order to give justice for the Cambodian people who had endured so much suffering during the Khmer Rouge Regime.

Kim Leng

Student

Norton University, Phnom Penh

Questions from listeners sent to DC-Cam:

1. Why did the Khmer Rouge starve their people when they had produced a lot of crops? Where had those crops been transported to?
2. Why did the Khmer Rouge put their people to hard work?
3. Why did the Khmer Rouge kill their people?
4. Why did the Khmer Rouge separate people from their family members?
5. Why didn't people rebel against the Khmer Rouge?
6. Has the Khmer Rouge Tribunal brought justice to the Khmer Rouge victims?

Find the answers to the questions above at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Responses_to_Ouch_Sokserey_Monika_Pheaktra_and_Sopheha.pdf

As part of “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine”, Men Pechet, a team leader, brought a group of seven university students to visit the site, where thousands of people were put into hardship and given insufficient food to eat. The study tour aimed at providing a better understanding among the younger generation and Khmer Rouge survivors in terms of DK history. The area of Sre Ambil was part of the Southwest Zone or Zone 405 under the absolute control of Chhit Choeun alias Ta Mok or “The Butcher”, who died in July 2006 after spending 7 years in the detention facility of the Cambodian Military Court, awaiting trial.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Sre_Ambil_Worksite.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Sre_Ambil_Worksite_Kep_Province/index.html

From September 27 to 29, Team Leader Men Pechet brought another group of 10 university students, from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Build Bright University, University of Cambodia, Panhasastra University, and Institute of Foreign Languages, to visit Trankak cooperatives and Kraing Ta Chan Prison in Takeo Province where many Cambodian people were put to hard labor and given insufficient food to eat. By visiting these places, the project seeks to promote better understanding, among both Cambodian youth and Khmer Rouge survivors, of an important part of their shared history. The trip is designed to facilitate dialogue concerning Khmer Rouge history.

6. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

DC-Cam provides assistance to academics, researchers, and students upon request. This year the center assisted researchers who conducted research on different topics relating to the KR regime and its impact on Cambodian society today. Research focused on many topics. Some of them were:

- The conception of former KR cadres' understanding of justice in the Cambodian post-genocide reconciliation process. The main themes included victim and perpetrator identities, expectations and needs of reconciliation, and the notion of justice and reconciliation.
- Cham Muslims and their relationship with, and/or influence they receive from, Muslims outside Cambodia including Arab Muslims and minority Muslims who use English. The researcher is also interested in the history of how Cham Muslims have understood or interpreted the Quran.
- The history of both Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Cheung Ek killing fields, their management, and visitation during the 1980s.
- Cultural memorials and the politics of cultural memorials in Cambodia, especially institutions such as Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Cheung Ek and other killing fields in the rest of Cambodia. Using ethnography field work, qualitative and historical research, the researcher attempted to answer key questions relating to how the Cambodian genocide is remembered and interpreted.
- Evidence of dehumanization under DK which caused, assisted, and perpetuated killings by the KR. The researcher also sought to find out whether there is evidence of dehumanization in school in the pre-KR time.
- Didactical thinking behind conveying sensitive topics in history using Cambodia as a case-study. By using DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project as an example, the author seeks to answer research questions. Didactics in history means that it is not only history in itself which is important; it is also how it is planned, organized, and finally implemented.
- The purges within the KR between 1975 and 1979. How it was planned, organized, conveyed, and implemented.
- Public memory after genocide in comparative perspective drawing attention from genocide memorials in many parts of Cambodia, studying individual and public narratives of the past through the resources at DC-Cam. The research also looks at how both narrative efforts affect public memory of the past.

The research team assisted the following international researchers in their respective international research:

Friderike Erust, a researcher from Youth for Peace, asked for assistance from DCCam to conduct research for her masters thesis on the topic, "Understanding of Justice of Former KR and Expectation of Reconciliation."

Andriana Escobar, a Colombian researcher and a masters degree student in history at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, in Paris, France, is conducting research focusing on memory construction and curatorial practices in Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The purpose of this research is to learn about memory initiatives in Cambodia and make it known to Colombia, where almost no memory work has been done after forty years of war. During her research in Cambodia, she sought DCCam's assistance in contacting the Genocide Museum, locating archival pictures about S-21 and the museum, historical and official documents about the role of the government in establishing the museum, information that shows the political and cultural contexts of memorial construction post-1979, and interviewing DC-Cam staff members about the collaborative work of DC-Cam and the museum.

Michael Falser, an associate research fellow for German Center for History of Art in Paris, requested a high resolution of the Khmer Rouge administrative map for his upcoming book entitled Archaeologizing Heritage. Michael Falser conducted his research in Cambodia four years ago and was assisted by DC-Cam in his understanding of the Khmer Rouge's treatment of Cambodia's cultural heritage. His book is being published by Springer.

Liv Weisberg who is a project leader of Living History Forums in Stockholm requested photos from DC-Cam about children working, child soldiers, children's homes, children being taken from their parents and children being taught under trees. Liv Weisberg also looked for photos of children in propaganda documents of DK. Liv Weisberg was conducting research to make a documentary film on crimes committed by communist regimes in the world. One particular case in the film was Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge's treatment of children.

Haruna Ohldin is a second year student pursuing a bachelor in jurisprudence at Lulea University of Technology, Sweden's northern most university. As a part of Haruna's Bachelor's degree, Haruna was to make a field study regarding the Swedish-Cambodian development programme, with special focus on rural women's human rights. Haruna wanted to investigate the results of the bilateral development program in the Cambodian society from a perspective of law and human rights with special focus on women. As a support for this project, Haruna was awarded the Minor Field Study (MFS) scholarship. The visit will take place in the middle of autumn of this year and last for a minimum of 8 weeks. DC-Cam gave some advice concerning Haruna's research and will assist her once arriving in Cambodia.

Dr Renee Jeffery is an Associate Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University working on aspects of post-conflict justice. She was interested, in particular, in moral reparations and have conducted research in Cambodia on this in the past. In December 2011 she interviewed Youk Chhang about moral reparations at the ECCC and in Cambodia more generally. She was planning to conduct a large-scale project on moral reparations in Cambodia and at the International Criminal Court and the Inter-American

Court of Human Rights. As part of the research she would spend time as a visiting scholar at other institutions. DC-Cam would assist her in this research in Cambodia.

Katie Combs worked on a short film as part of the Stockton Cambodian Oral History Project in Stockton, Calif., USA. The film follows a handful of subjects as they talk about their family history during the Khmer Rouge period and then discuss how they kept art forms (music, song, etc.) alive, culminating with footage from Stockton's large New Year celebration in April. She requested archive footage from the Khmer Rouge period in order to better illustrate the suffering that our subjects speak of. It would be used as b-roll in the film (which will be screened locally).

Melinda Macdonald is currently completing her dissertation research on the healing of trauma and peacebuilding for reconciliation with a cultural lens. DC-Cam provided her advice on appropriate victims to meet and offered her interviews on the subject.

DC-Cam hosted **Dr. Reiko Okawa**, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who is conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents. She is writing her paper on "Cham Hidden Documents in Cambodia: Islam in the Pol Pot Period."

Jerôme de Liège, a master's student in politics and society at Maastricht University, the Netherlands, conducted field work and interviews for his research on cultural memorial centers such as Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Choeung Ek killing fields. He also conducted interview with DC-Cam staff and sought assistance from DC-Cam in locating key informants. The case study was about the political implication of the memorials and experiences of visitors. The research intended to provide better understandings of the political contexts and motivations of Cambodians to visit the memorials.

Dania Rodrigues is currently doing her master in Anthropology at the University of Torino, Italy. Since she was a child, she has always been quite fascinated by Cambodian ancient history; but learning about Cambodian recent history left her so intrigued that she decided to make her Master's thesis about the genocide perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge in this country during 1975-79. Dania will be focusing particularly on the topic of ideology, studied from an anthropological point of view: why did this society give birth to an ideology that, when put into practice, annihilated almost 1/4 of its population? What were the means this ideology used to gather its followers, and then to create the utopia it envisioned? And what effects did it cause to the generations who were indoctrinated according to these principles? She was in Phnom Penh in June gathering some material for her research. She came to DC-Cam to request documents and advice on conducting her research.

Theresa de Langis is an independent researcher in Phnom Penh. She requested access to research archives held at DC-Cam specifically related to sexual violence and "immoral offenses" during the Khmer Rouge Period. She worked on an oral history project on the same subject in Cambodia, and would be very interested to share with DC-Cam the results of this work and to discuss the possibility of depositing the original archives from this project in the DC-Cam files.

Lindsay Gasik came to Cambodia in June to conduct her research on Durian fruits and how it was used during the Khmer Rouge period. She went to Kep and visited the Phnom Voar pepper and durian plantations. She was interested to learn that this mountain was a stronghold of the Khmer Rouge until 1997. With advice from DC-Cam, she spoke to a few of the durian farmers and asked about whether or not the Khmer Rouge cut down durian trees. They told her that in Kampot many durian trees were cut down, but they were preserved in Kep to serve to officers on holiday. During her research she realized that the situation under the Khmer Rouge varied from region to region. She requested from DC-Cam more information under the Khmer Rouge regime in provinces such as Kep, Kampot, Kampong Cham, and Pailin/Battambang.

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

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

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

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

- What is a good place to find information about Anlong Veng? For instance a website, book or a person to speak to.
- A guide in Anlong Veng? Someone who can show him all there is to see there and who speaks proper English so he or she can translate Khmer for him in order to communicate with the locals.

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

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

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

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

Jenny Mith conducted research on learning more about the Cambodian-American refugee experience. She used philosopher Michel Foucault's framework of biopolitics to find parallels between life for a Cambodian refugee living in the United States and life for a victim living through the Cambodian Genocide. Ultimately, she hoped to support the claim that certain social, cultural, and political practices and policies in the U.S. were responsible for perpetuating the traumatic experience of the refugee. She visited DC-Cam as well as the Tuol Sleng Genocide museum to obtain records about the way that victims of the genocide were treated by the Khmer Rouge.

Simona Pinton is a student of Professor Ron Sly at the Seattle University School of Law. She is an international lawyer and a researcher in international criminal law and human rights law. In the last seven years she taught these subjects at the Universities of Venice and Padua in Italy. Recently she taught a course on International Criminal Law at Wake Forest Law School as a visiting professor.

She holds a Ph.D. in International Law from the University of Padua and an LLM in International Law from UC Berkeley. She served on the prosecutorial team for the UN Tribunal for the Genocide in Rwanda, in Arusha, working on the Butare and Seromba cases. In the last year she has been a visiting scholar at the University of Washington School of Law and she is currently continuing to work on a book on the role of restorative justice in international law.

She requested to conduct research at DC-Cam and would like to apply for a summer internship or other programs. She was interested in knowing more about the Truth, History and Education Committee and the transitional justice model, in the form of an educational program, to be used in post-conflict societies.

Malin Sofie Alvestad Hjelle is a Norwegian student planning to come to Cambodia and DC-Cam in September to do research for her master's degree on the Cambodian educational system and how it has handled the genocide. Kjetil Grødum of Stiftelsen Arkivet recommended her to DC-Cam so that she could study materials relating to the Khmer Rouge tribunal. She was also interested in the Genocide Education project.

Patrick Pfeiffer was enrolled as a student in the Master's Program for Social Anthropology at Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany. The program required a field research on a particular disciplinary question. He planned to come in August/September 2013. The main goal of the research was to identify and analyze Cambodian commemorative culture related to the genocide. He was interested in a comparison between Cambodia and Germany of how the past was remembered in the present. He planned to visit several museums (especially the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum) and examine the depiction of violence and the treatment with human remains. He was also interested in genocide education project.

Professor JoAnn DiGeorgio-Lutz, Ph.D., Department Head and Graduate Advisor of Department of Political Science at Texas A&M University-Commerce, plans to come to DC-Cam in October to conduct her research on certain topics relating to the Khmer Rouge regime, particularly women under Democratic Kampuchea.

Nicole Jenne is a doctoral researcher from the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. She is also a visiting scholar of S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Graduate School of Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. She was conducting her research on the Thai-Cambodian border conflict. Her dissertation concerns the management of territorial conflict within the context of regional security, being the Thai-Cambodian case one of my case studies.

Tan Sock Keng, a student from National University of Singapore, is planning to conduct her research on the Renakse Petitions to be done in 2014. Mainly, she will seek to reconstruct the project to collect petitions and signatures from people all over Cambodia, covering its initiation, implementation and outcome. She requested for assistance in her research while helping DC-Cam in their museum project.

DC-Cam assisted PhD student, **Andrew Johnston** in conducting field research in Kampot province and Anlong Veng district as well as looking at original documents at the office. DC-Cam also helped him in translation of main documents and interpretation of interviews.

DC-Cam helped to allocate some documents to support research on culture and the arts during the Khmer Rouge regime, conducted by **Malte von der Brelie** from University of Göttingen, Germany.

DC-Cam assisted **Professor James Tyner** from Kent State University for his research on the KR health care system. The assistance DC-Cam provides to Professor Tyner includes document allocation, document translation, interview summary, and field trip research.

B. Participation in Conferences (By Invitation)

From October 16-17, Socheat Nhean participated in a meeting with journalists from Singapore, Vietnam, and Burma in Phnom Penh. The meeting was intended for invited journalists to learn leadership skills and share experiences with editors-in-chief in their newsroom.

Terith Chy and Savina Sirik participated in a meeting between the VSS, LCL Section, international organizations and NGOs, and government agencies on October 5 at the ECCC to update activities related to reparations and non-judicial measures, project design, and fundraising strategy.

Samphors Huy was on a panel to represent DC-Cam at a film screening and discussion event, "Cambodia: A Quest for Justice," which was held at Rutgers University, Newark, on October 11. The seminar was organized by the United Nations Department of Public Information in partnership with Rutgers University Center for the Study of Genocide, Conflict Resolution and Human Rights, and DC-Cam

On October 20, 2012, Sreinith Ten and Suyheang Kry were invited to speak at a conference hosted by the Cambodian Student Association of California State University, Fullerton, aimed at promoting and enhancing the understanding of Cambodian American students about the Khmer culture and heritage. The theme "Lotus Legacy: Revive and Flourish" of the conference strongly stresses the importance of understanding the Cambodian history and culture and most importantly the challenges and difficulties of the young Cambodian Americans in identifying themselves apart from their parents who were born and raised in Cambodia before they immigrated to the United States. Sreinith Ten presented DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and discussed the importance of memory and truth of the KR history with the participants. Suyheang Kry brought participants' attention to understanding the justice-seeking process in Cambodia through her VPA project.

On November 20, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang participated in a roundtable discussion on human rights organized by the U.S. Embassy for senior advisors to the U.S. President and Chair of the White House Council on Women and Girls, Ms. Valerie Jarrett, and Special Assistant to the President, Ms. Samantha Power. Mr. Ambassador William Todd wrote a letter of thanks to the director for his contribution to the discussion (see the Appendix D for the letter).

On December 4 DC-Cam's Deputy Director Dara Vanthan and legal advisor Christopher Dearing attended a conference, "Expert Conference: Contribution of Criminal Proceedings Before the ECCC to Cambodian Law" at Royal University of Rule and Economics.

Director Youk Chhang was invited to speak at Cambodian Living Arts' "Visions 2020" Roundtable discussions, which took place at Plantation Hotel, Phnom Penh. The discussion was intended to address challenges faced by artists.

From December 12-14 Phalla Chea attended the 10th ASEAN Inter-University Seminar on Social Development in Brunei, and presented her paper *Perspective of Thailand as a Host Country on the Free Movement of Workers*.

Terith Chy, Savina Sirik, Khamboly Dy, Kok-Thay Eng, P.Dara Vanthan, and Sok-Kheang Ly participated in the Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide, co-organized by the Governments of Argentina, Cambodia, Switzerland, and Tanzania. The forum took place at Intercontinental Hotel, from February 28-March 1, 2013.

On March 1, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang presented on the topic of "Role of Civil Society on the Prevention of Genocide," at the Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide.

Kok-Thay Eng gave a presentation at the Fifth Annual Khmer Studies Forum on the theme "Identity" which was held at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Ohio University from March 15-17, 2013. Please see the link to the forum report and his video presentation here: <http://www.seas.ohio.edu/ksf2013.html#>.

On March 21, Farina So participated in The Preah Vihear Conference, "Preah Vihear and Pra Viharn Conference: Pathways to a Shared Destiny," organized by Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University. The conference was intended to prepare people and other stakeholders for the second interpretation of the ICJ's verdict on Preah Vihear temple (See Appendix C for the summary report of the conference).

On March 22, Terith Chy and Christopher Dearing attended an update meeting with UN Special Envoy to the KRT on challenges currently the ECCC is facing, namely the budget crisis and the status of Case 003 and 004.

On March 28, Savina Sirik and Sok-Kheang Ly participated in one-day Strategic Planning Workshop organized by Civil Peace Service of Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH at Lotus Blanc restaurant. The workshop was intended for GIZ's partner NGOs and other relevant organizations working in the field of peacebuilding to address needs of peacebuilding, and provide recommendations for GIZ to plan their future peace programs.

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

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

DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang participated as a guest speaker in a Conference organized by Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy of Australian National University (ANU) and the University of New South Wales to mark the 20th Anniversary of the 1993 Cambodian election. The conference, taken place on May 23-24, was supported the Australian Civil Military Centre, and was designed not simply to look back at the UNTAC experience, but

rather to see how that experience shaped subsequent developments in Cambodia and beyond, and what implications for the future of complex peace operations might be. Mr. Youk Chhang spoke for about 30 minutes on the topic of 'Cambodia after UNTAC'. (Please see Appendix for Mr. Chhang's speech). Links to the event can be found at:
<http://apcd.anu.edu.au/events/20th-anniversary-elections-cambodia>
<http://cambodiaconference.eventbrite.com.au/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

On July 23, in collaboration with the Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma), DC-Cam met human rights activists, archivists, peacemakers from five institutions, such as Kachin Women's Association, Pa-Oh Youth Organization, Lahu Women's Organization Ta'ang Student and Youth Organization/ND-Burma Office and Palaung Women's Organization/ND-Burma, on documenting human rights abuse in Yangon, Burma, for the purpose of providing assistance possible in the establishment of a Documentation

Center/Truth Commission in Myanmar. The meeting was convened again on July 26 for the discussion of the final agreement.

In the meeting, key challenges faced by the ND-Burma were indicated, including the government's opposition to ND-Burma's strategic objectives, ethnic divisions undermining coherence between local and national-level objectives, public understanding and appreciation of the meaning and utility of key strategic terms (i.e., "documentation") remaining low, and the lack of technical expertise in setting up, sourcing, and managing a documentation center.

In response to these issues, DC-Cam proposed the following approaches:

1. Assume a more nuanced approach to political stakeholders in order to leverage greater flexibility and freedom in strategic activities;
2. Develop a more nuanced communications strategy that addresses multiple angles and audiences;
3. Consider the expansion of public education activities in order to address public misunderstanding and misapprehension of strategic concepts and activities; and
4. Focus on core competencies as key short-term goal in order to improve long-term sustainability, credibility, and program quality. See DC-Cam's statement in Appendix.

On August 21-24, Director Youk Chhang participated in the Common Lives Film Festival which is a side event of the 3rd International Conference on International Research and Development (ICIRD 2013) in Thailand. The festival is part of Thammasat Human Rights Film Festival featuring films and documentaries on human rights in Southeast Asia. As a producer of "A River Changes Course." Mr. Chhang provided the screening of the film upon invitation, and this was followed by Q&A session.

On August 25th, Director Youk Chhang attended a seminar at Jim Thomson Art Center in Bangkok, Thailand, as a speaker. The seminar was organized by the Initiative of Museum and Library for Peace. Mr. Chhang discussed a topic of "Memory and Justice: Killing Field, Managing Memory and Cambodia Today". The organizer wrote "[t]he experience of Cambodia is, therefore, significant to Thai society and its quest for education for peace which is a foundation for peace within and beyond."

C. National and International Cooperation

On October 10 the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and DC-Cam signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) at the Ministry of Education to transfer a parcel of land (4,785.61 square meters) to DC-Cam to build its permanent center, the Sleuk Rith Institute. The institute aims to be the leading center for genocide studies in Asia comprised of three major pillars: museum, research center, and school. Photographs of the event are available at: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Agreement_of_MoEY_and_Sports_and_DCCAM/index.html

In October DC-Cam met with H.E. Ros Ren, a secretary of state of the Ministry of Tourism, to discuss the possibilities of establishing a partnership with the ministry on building a peace center in Anlong Veng area.

On October 18-20 DC-Cam and the International NGO Forum based in South Korea cohosted "East Asia Conference of NGOs on History and Peace" at Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh. The conference was intended to explore agendas related to peace and history and to seek a common perception of history with civil organizations from home and abroad which have been carrying out activities in various fields for the construction of peace in East Asia through reconciliation of history. The NGO forum was directed toward the goal of sharing common agendas and global issues together with overseas member organizations. The conference, presided over by H.E. Tun Sa-Im, undersecretary of state of Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports, was attended by 140 participants from twenty countries in Asia, America and Africa. Photos of the event are available at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2012/2012_East_Asian_Conference_of_NGOs_on_History_and_Peace/index.html

From October 22-28, a delegation of United States Holocaust Memorials Museum travelled to Cambodia on a trip entitled "Journey to Cambodia: A Bearing Witness Trip to Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge War Crimes Tribunal," with an aim to create an exhibition on genocide in Cambodia in the context of globalization at the Holocaust Museum in Washington DC, U.S. The exhibition will feature photographs, video footage, and artifacts from the KR regime as well as discuss the ongoing process of the KR tribunal. With assistance from DC-Cam, the delegation visited Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Cheung Ek killing fields, KR mass graves, crime sites of the KR, met with former S-21 guard Him Huy and child survivor Norng Chan Phal, and a victim of sexual violence during the DK period. The visit was featured in a news article of Asia Times online on Nov 9, 2012. The link is available at: http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/NK09Ae01.html

On November 12, 2012, Director Youk Chhang met with Mr. Han Gyi from Burma. Han is working in an organization based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The meeting was to discuss the possibility of establishing a documentation center in Burma based on Cambodia's experience. Director Youk Chhang provided some suggestions to Mr. Han Gyi including proper methodologies to be used to collect documents from the ground, principles for the organization (such as the organization should not be a judicial institute), and sensitive words that should be selectively used in the reports or publications. The director also welcomed Han's colleagues if they would like to do internships at DC-Cam so as to learn about DC-Cam's work and build connections with other NGOs.

To celebrate 10th Anniversary of the Living History Forum of Sweden and cooperation and relationship with DC-Cam, Director Youk Chhang wrote a short greeting to the Living History Forum: "On this 10th anniversary of The Living History Forum, DC-Cam commends the organization for its work but it also wants to remind the world community of the solemn role of the individual in preventing violence. The individual can be the agent for stasis as much as change and it is imperative that every individual on the planet realizes his/her own responsibility in the global struggle to end mass violence."

On a collaborative exhibition project with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, DC-Cam worked with the museum's representatives to identify the best ideas, illustration, and sources to convey complex topics of genocide and mass atrocities in Cambodia to visitors. The representatives conducted their research trip to Cambodia from May 27 to June 7, to discuss with DC-Cam on suggested potential materials for display and cultural activities. The

purpose of the trip is to collect ideas and information for the upcoming on-line and museum displays—divided into two parts -- one on the genocide and mass atrocities from 1975-1979 and the other featuring Cambodia and the ECCC in the context of the international pursuit of justice for genocide and crimes against humanity in the post-Holocaust era.

DC-Cam assisted Han Gyi, Network for Human Rights Documentation (ND)-Burma program coordinator, with preparation to bring DC-Cam's team to Burma to share experiences on documentation of the KR regime with the organization. From July 23 to August 1, Director Youk Chhang, Farina So, and Pechet Men travelled to Rangoon. The Exchange Program between DC Cam and ND-Burma aims to share Cambodian memories and the justice seeking process, especially linkage between DC-Cam and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and to study the institutional transformation under the transitional period. Both organizations have agreed on a joint internship program which will bring two interns from ND-Burma program and outside of organization to do an internship with DC-Cam for one month.

As a result of DC-Cam's mission to Burma, DC-Cam accepted two Burmese activists from ND-Burma and the 88 Generation to work, learn and share experience at DC-Cam. The two are:

1. **Ms. Nang Htoi Rawng**, born in 1986 in Kutkai, Myanmar, has been working with Kachin Women's Association Thailand (KWAT) since 2008, where she works as a coordinator of the Income Generation Program, managing the project's finance and communication with stakeholders. Since May 2011, Ms. Nang has served as coordinator of the Documentation and Research Program. Ms. Nang's main responsibilities are proposal and report writing, project and financial management, and fieldwork data verification. In 2012, Ms. Nang was elected to represent KWAT in the ND-Burma Network and served as a member on the Management Board for a one-year term (2012 July – June 2013).

2. **Mr. Chit Min Lay** was born in 1974 in Yangon, Myanmar. In 1991, he enrolled in the University of Yangon. In 1996 and 1998, Mr. Chit participated in the student pro-democracy uprising as a university student. In 1998, the year of his graduation, Mr. Chit was arrested and sentenced to 31 years in prison for his role in the democracy and human rights movement. After spending 14 years behind bars, he was released on January 12, 2012. After his release, Mr. Chit has participated in capacity building programs held by the British Council in Yangon and other non-governmental organizations. Currently, Mr. Chit serves in The 88 Generation Peace and Open Society Organization as the deputy in charge of the Education Sector, encouraging citizen participation in Myanmar's transition to democracy by promoting human rights, civil rights, multi-cultural understanding and tolerance.

During the course of their internship, Mr. Dearing provided 18 hours of English Language Human Rights Education to the two (2) Myanmar/Burmese delegates from ND-Burma above. While the education program's main objective was to improve their English language proficiency, the education program also covered the following lessons:

- a) Corporate social responsibility in Myanmar/Burma (based on New York Times® article);
- b) Review of Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- c) Analysis and Comparison of Genocide Convention; Hague Convention; and Geneva Conventions;
- d) Review of ICCPR, CEDAW;

e) Introduction to the ECCC (and international criminal law in general).

Dr. Maung Zarni, Associate Fellow, UMCEDEL, Visiting Senior Research Fellow, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of University of Malaya was invited by DC-Cam to lecture, from 4-8 September, on the human rights situation in Burma, in order to enhance DC-Cam's short training program for the first batch of Burmese human rights researchers.

DC-Cam received a group of 8 students and 2 faculty members from the University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities and University of Washington. Dr. Kok-Thay Eng talked to these students about Cambodia's recent history, particularly the Khmer Rouge history, as well as the work of DC-Cam.

7. Staff Development

A. Advanced Degree Training

Staff development at DC-Cam is a key towards succeeding in its main objectives of memory and justice. Given its importance, advanced degree opportunity is provided with no discrimination of gender, race and religion. This reflects the policy of the Center which states that "male and female staff should be given equal encouragement and opportunity to study abroad".

This year five DC-Cam staff completed their studies overseas and returned to use their knowledge to develop and improve upon current works of DC-Cam:

Samphors Huy graduated with an MA in global studies from Rutgers University in late Spring 2013. She is now pursuing a PhD on the same course at Rutgers University.

Kunthy Seng completed her MA in Thai studies from Chulalongkorn University in May 2013.

Kok-Thay Eng received his PhD degree in global affairs at Rutgers University in May 2013.

Sokchamroeun Ly finished her MA in peace and conflict studies from the University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell) in December 2012. Ms. Ly conducted a small project for her master's thesis on "The Role of the Angkor Dance Troupe in Healing, Reconciliation, and Peace for Cambodian Americans after Genocide."

Sokvisal Kimsroy completed his LLM in human rights at Hong Kong University, Hong Kong, in Spring 2013.

Four staff members will complete their study at certain overseas universities by 2014:

Rasy Pheng Pong will graduate with an MA in educational management and leadership from University De La Salle, the Philippines in early 2014.

Suyheang Kry is writing his Master's thesis for her degree in peace and conflict studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell). She is expected to completed her study in Spring 2014.

Sreinith Ten is earning her MA in political science at University of Northern Illinois, United States. She is expected to complete her program in Fall 2014.

Ratanak Leng is earning his MA in New Politics and Future Governance at Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea. He is expected to complete his study in Spring 2014.

Three staff members will complete their studies after 2014:

Sophorn Huy is pursuing her MBA at University De La Salle, the Philippines. She is expected to complete her study in Fall 2015.

Farina So began her PhD degree in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell) in September 2013.

Savina Sirik started her MA degree program in Geography at Kent State University, USA, which will began in August 2013.

B. Training

Prathna Chan participated in a training course funded by Sida (Sweden) on "Human Rights, Peace, and Security" in Sweden from October 15 to November 2, 2012, and again on March 11 to 22, 2013.

Sothida Sin and **Sovannwany Kim** participated in a teaching internship at Lowell High School, U.S., where they learned about American methods of social studies education and genocide education. Their tasks were to observe teachings in classrooms, participate in staff meetings and professional development, and act as guest speakers in the schools and community. The internship was held in between April 25 and May 31 2013.

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

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

Ms. Savina Sirik and Phalla Chea obtained certificates for the completion of Democracy Development from Shally Prasad, Director of the Office of Democracy and Governance, USAID Cambodia. Savina and Phalla completed the Major Open Online Course presented by Stanford University and Coursera Inc.

8. Media Coverage

A. Selected Articles

Dy Khamboly, Teachers: The Architects of Knowledge and Social Morality, Reaksmeay Kampuchea newspaper, Oct 6, 2012.

Dene-Hern Chen, Cambodian in USA Finds Siblings Among Photos of S-21 Victims, The Cambodia Daily, Oct 10, 2012.

Nhean Socheat, The Late King Father Will Live On in Cambodians' Hearts, The Cambodia Daily, Oct 24, 2012.

Youk Chhang was quoted in news articles depicting story of the United States Holocaust Museum Delegation trip to Cambodia with the aim of creating a display about the genocide committed in Cambodia. Joe Freeman, United States Museum Takes KR Notes, Phnom Penh Post, Oct 26, 2012.

Kong Sothanrith, United States Holocaust Museum Planning Cambodia Exhibit, VOA Khmer, Oct 26, 2012, available at: <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/us-holocaust-museumplanning-cambodia-exhibit/1533547.html>

Doreen Chen, A River Running Wild, Phnom Penh Post 7Days, Oct 26-Nov 1, 2012.

Kok-Thay Eng was quoted in VOA Khmer on his perspective towards the loss of King Father, Say Mony, In Sihanouk's Passing, Loss of a Witness to History, VOA Khmer, Oct 23, 2012, available at: <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/in-sihanouks-passing-loss-of-a-witnessto-history/1531786.html>.

Savina Sirik was interviewed about her work on the KR at DC-Cam by Phnom Penh Post's 7 Days Magazine, Joe Freeman, Seven Questions with Savina Sirik, Phnom Penh Post, Nov 30, 2012, available at: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/2423-7-questions-with-savinasirik>

Kok-Thay Eng, Obama's Visit Could Bring Improved Ties With Cambodia, The Cambodia Daily, Nov 19, 2012.

Youk Chhang, Obama's Historic Trip Missed Out on Cambodia's Ageless Charm, The Cambodia Daily, Nov 21, 2012.

Director Youk Chhang was quoted in New York Times on United States President Barack Obama's visit to Cambodia, as saying, "The U.S. president's visit to Cambodia is an important part of that process. Cambodians look to the United States more than any other country as a beacon for leadership on human rights and democracy issues as well as what can be achieved by a free and fair market system." Peter Baker, Obama, in Cambodia, Sidesteps Ghosts of American Wartime Past, Nov 20, 2012, available at: http://www.nytimes.com/2012/11/21/world/asia/obama-in-cambodia-sidesteps-theghosts-of-history.html?_r=1&

Youk Chhang, Symbolism in Short Supply, Phnom Penh Post, Nov 22, 2012

Youk Chhang, History Weighs Heavily on Cambodia's Human Rights Struggle, The Cambodia Daily, Dec 12, 2012, available at: <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/opinion/history-weighs-heavily-on-cambodias-humanrights-struggle-6690/>

Kok-Thay Eng was featured in The Cambodia Daily on his research on Cham identities for PhD dissertation, Dene Hern Chen, Study Finds No Radical Tendencies Among Cham, The Cambodia Daily, Dec 27, 2012.

A summary of Kok-Thay Eng's PhD thesis was featured in Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper, La Yom, From the Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identity in Globalization", Reaksmei Kampuchea, Jan 12, 2013.

Anne Heidel was quoted in a news article relating to health condition of KR senior leaders, Robert Carmichael, Poor health disrupts Khmer Rouge Khmer Rouge Trial, DW, Jan 23, 2013, available at: <http://www.dw.de/poor-health-disrupts-khmer-rouge-trial/a-16545036>

Director Youk Chhang was quoted in The Cambodia Daily about the discovery of the head of Lion Statue from a smaller 10th century temple in Koh Ker's complex, Preah Vihear province. He was quoted as saying "We found this lion head lying on the ground. It appears to be in the middle of the looting, because it's dropped in the middle of jungle." Dene Hern Chen, Lion Statue from 10th-Century Temple Found in Preah Vihear, The Cambodia Daily, Jan 29, 2013.

Kok-Thay Eng, The King of Cambodia: Equity and Reconciliation, Reaksmei Kampuchea, Feb 7, 2013.

Youk Chhang, To Prevent Genocide, We Need Commitment and Not Platitudes, The Cambodia Daily, March 1, 2013.

Youk Chhang, Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Genocide, Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 3-4, 2013.

Director Youk Chhang was featured in an article, Kyle James, Knowledge bring relief to genocide survivors, DW, March 13, 2013, available at: <http://www.dw.de/knowledge-bringsrelief-to-genocide-survivor/a-16626912>

Chhunly Chhay, The Death of Ieng Sary and the Saying "The boat has left the shore behind", Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 15, 2013.

DC-Cam, Who is Ieng Sary?, Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 16, 2013.

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

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

Youk Chhang was interviewed and featured in an article by Taraktran, "Catching Up, No. 1: The Gardener," April 14, 2013. Accessed online at: <http://kbachuntitled.com/2013/04/14/catching-up-no-1-the-gardener/>

Youk Chhang was quoted in an article relating to the tragic event on April 17, 1975, by Justine Drennan, "On April 17, fear before the fall," The Phnom Penh Post, April 18, 2013. Youk Chhang commented about using the wealth from former deputy prime minister Ieng Sary to build mental health center for the victims in an article published on The Cambodia Daily, written by Daryn Reicherter and Gerald Gray, "KR Leaders' Wealth Should Be Used to Treat Mental Suffering," The Cambodia Daily, April 18, 2013.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On July 15th *The Star Online* posted an article entitled "Healing after the Killing" written by Chin Mui Yoon. Youk Chhang was quoted in many passages, such as "[t]he tribunal officially recognises a crime that was not even acknowledged years ago". This article is available at: <http://www.thestar.com.my/Lifestyle/Features/2013/07/15/Healing-after-the-killing.aspx>

On July 16th *The Bangkok Post* posted an article entitled "Recording Unheard Voices". The writer spoke to Ms. So Farina, DC-Cam's team leader of the Cham (Muslim) Oral History Project which uses oral history to contribute to reconciliation in Cham Muslim communities in the southern provinces of Thailand. This article is available at: <http://www.bangkokpost.com/lifestyle/family/360060/recording-unheard-voices>

On July 16th *The Guardian* web-media posted an article entitled "Cambodian Reality TV Show Reunites Families Torn Apart by the Khmer Rouge" and quoted Mr. Youk Chhang's view on healing the wounds of the Killing Fields. Mr. Chhang said "[i]t's a very Cambodian way of trying to bring some closure . . . you put the story on stage and there is a bit of drama and a happy ending." He went on by saying "I think reconciliation is very personal. For me I couldn't. I have no more tears to cry. So I couldn't go on stage to cry." The article is available at: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2013/jul/16/cambodia-reality-tv-reunites-families-khmer-rouge>

On July 22nd *The Telegraph* posted an article entitled "Khmer Rouge killers Live in Contented Retirement as Cambodia Struggles with the Legacy of Pol Pot" and quoted Dara Vanthan,

DC-Cam's Deputy Director as saying "I think the tribunal has had a great impact on Cambodian society" because "almost two-thirds of Cambodian people are under 30. The tribunal is a means for them to learn about our history." See more at <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/cambodia/10192536/Khmer-Rouge-killers-live-in-contented-retirement-as-Cambodia-struggles-with-the-legacy-of-Pol-Pot.html> and <http://www.dnaindia.com/world/1863646/report-pol-pot-s-henchmen-enjoying-a-quiet-retirement>

In the 22-28 July issue of *e-Paper, Focus Malaysia*, there are two articles featuring Mr. Youk Chhang as a Cambodian hero and a custodian of Cambodia's past. See the detailed stories in *Appendix A & B*.

On July 25th Sunday Times posted an article online entitled "Young Cambodian Voters Look Beyond the Tragic Past" which discussed how the Khmer Rouge issue became a topic for the 28 July national election. Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted by saying "the Khmer Rouge period has been heavily politicized by all parties. But it is an increasingly ineffective tactic as young people no longer pay attention to such campaign rhetoric." He said "[a]t the next election, in next five years, politicians will realize this is no longer a tool to gain support". See more at <http://www.sundaytimes.lk/analysis/35675-young-cambodian-voters-look-beyond-tragic-past-by-cat-barton.html>

Mr. Youk Chhang, Director of DC-Cam provided a lengthy interview to Austrian magazine *Die Furche*. The interview focused on a variety of issues including the use of the Khmer Rouge past in the national election campaign, the trauma undergone by KR victims and how to address it, the issue of reconciliation and forgiveness and how younger generation learn about their history. See more in *Appendix D*.

On July 26th, *The Phnom Penh Post* published a feature story "Award-winning Director Will Show Her Work Country-Wide" which mentioned that *A River Changes Course* will be shown at universities and villages nation-wide. "Rather than spur outrage or lay blame at politicians and corruption, the film aims to get people thinking about the bigger issue of Cambodia's all over industrial development", said Youk Chhang. See more in *Appendix C*

"DC-Cam to Help Burma Record Rights Abuses", *The Cambodia Daily*, Monday, August 5, 2013, p.19. See more in *Appendix E*

"Garment Workers See Lives Reflected On the Big Screen", *The Phnom Penh Post*, August 5, 2013, p.19. See more in *Appendix F*

Ly Sok Kheang, Ph.D. candidate and Witnessing Justice Project Team Leader, contributed an article to the *Phnom Penh Post* on August 13th on rumour and hearsay before, during and after the Cambodian national election on July 28. See more in *Appendix G*

By Joy Lee, "From the Killing Fields to Economic Transformation", *The Star Online*, August 14, 2013. In the article, Mr. Youk Chhang discusses the focus on transforming from a purely social entity to a social enterprise in competing against global business. Mr. Chhang said "Remembering, sharing and learning about the genocide is important for us but getting into

the social enterprise, using existing heritage sites, helps us move on and compete". See more at

<http://www.thestar.com.my/Business/SME/2013/08/14/From-killing-fields-to-economic-transformation.aspx>

August 20th, Dy Khamboly, "KR History Belongs to All People", *The Phnom Penh Post*. Available at: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/kr-history-belongs-all-people> and in print.

August 21st, Kevin Ponniah and Prak Seangly, "KR History Classes Take Deft Touch", *The Phnom Penh Post*. Available at: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/kr-history-classes-take-deft-touch> and in print.

August 21st, Mam Sovann, "Connecting KR History to Education", *Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper*, year 21st, issue 6197, p. b4.

August 21st, Lauren Crothers, "New Khmer Rouge Photo Depicts Life of Ease for Ruling Cadre", *The Cambodia Daily*, p. 19. Available also at <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/new-khmer-rouge-photos-depict-life-of-ease-for-ruling-cadre-40385/>

"Political Will Lacking as Much as KRT Funding", *The Cambodia Daily*, Tuesday, September 3, 2013, p.1-2. Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted as following "[w]hen you can bring back support from people, it will bring confidence to international community to look into this. We are here for the public, here for justice, not here for the project of the ECCC." See more in *Appendix I*.

"Myanmar to Follow Cambodia's Lead in Documenting Recent History", *The Phnom Penh Post*, September 13-19, 2013, Issue #213. See more in *Appendix J*.

"Struggles of Modern-Day Cambodia According to Filmmaker Kalyanee Mam", by *Dudrey Magazine*, September 20, 2013. See at <http://audreymagazine.com/struggles-of-modern-day-cambodia-according-to-filmmaker-kalyanee-mam/>

B. Radio

Mam Kalyanee was interviewed on the film *A River Changes Course* with RFA, Dec 21, 2012. The interview is available at: <http://www.rfa.org/khmer/interview/interview-about-film-maker-12212012044641.html/h122012np.mp3/inline.html?textonly=1>

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

On August 30th, Kalyanee Mam, award-winning film director, producer and cinematographer, was interviewed by David Peck on Face2Face Canadian audio media regarding *A River Changes Course*, a 12-winning award documentary film. It was a 42:08

minutes talk on many issues including a dramatic change in Cambodian recent elections, poverty and development. Listen to Face2Face at:
<http://rabble.ca/podcasts/shows/face2face/2013/08/kalyanee-mam-on-film-making-and-social-change>

C. TV

DC-Cam director Youk Chhang was interviewed on Basque-Spanish TV regarding DC-Cam's view on the ECCC and the work of DC-Cam relating to memory and justice.
<http://www.eitb.com/es/videos/detalle/783672/hora-gmt-juicio-al-terror-jemeres-rojoscamboya/>

On October 24, 2012, DC-Cam's deputy director, Dara Vanthan, was interviewed live by CNC TV on establishing the Sleuk Rith Institute.

On December 25, DC-Cam's deputy director, Kok-Thay Eng, was interviewed by CNC TV on his PhD dissertation which focuses on Cham Identities in Cambodia.

On January 23, Film team members Faily Sa and Penhsamnang Kan's interview regarding DC-Cam's new documentary film *A River Changes Course* and its special screening in Cambodia was aired on CNC TV.

On March 14, DC-Cam's Deputy Director P. Dara Vanthan was interviewed for his view on the death of Ieng Sary on CNC TV.

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

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

On August 14th, Sok Kheang Ly, Ph.D. candidate and Witnessing Justice Project Team Leader of DC-Cam was invited by CTN TV to speak about rumour and hearsay after the July 28 Cambodian Election. The show was rebroadcasted for another 3 days.

On August 28th, Khamboly Dy, Ph.D. candidate and School Director of Sleuk Rith Institute in charge of Genocide Education, was invited by CTN TV to speak about the prevention of violence in Cambodia. The show was rebroadcasted for another 3 days.

D. Listserv

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

9. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

A. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights

DC-Cam requested a license from the government so that the SRI school can offer Bachelor's Degree courses on genocide, human rights and conflict studies. On June 7, the Ministry of Education visited DC-Cam to discuss DC-Cam's proposal. DC-Cam director presented up-to-date information of the Sleuk Rith Institute to the people from the Ministry of Education. Terith Chy, then, took them to visit the Sleuk Rith Institute's site at Boeng Trabek High School, a place where the permanent Sleuk Rith Institute would be built.

Awaiting a license from the ministry, the school team consisting of Khamboly Dy, Sok-Kheang Ly, Farina So, Christine Su and Phala Chea developed a student handbook for the three-month Certificate Program. The crucial focus of the certificate program is courses designed for prospective young leaders – that is, new high school graduates and university freshmen. The Program includes five courses: Understanding Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights; History Conflict of Southeast Asia; War, Peace and Reconciliation; Leadership Development; and Study Skills and Research Methods for Higher Education. The handbook is complete and will be put into a design for publication.

The School team created syllabi for the five courses above. Although it has not yet been determined whether or not the certificate courses will have transferable academic credit, the prospect of a Bachelor of Arts program in Genocide, Conflict, and Human Rights (GCHR) studies and the certificate as a precursor to it did figure in the discussion. It is not uncommon for university students in Cambodia to enroll in more than one university and pursue more than one degree.

B. Museum of Memory

On January 4, DC-Cam in collaboration with the National Museum of Cambodia of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) organized a workshop at the National Museum of Cambodia on the topic "Museum Network Connection and Preparing for the 100th Anniversary of the National Museum." The event marked the groundbreaking of museum of memory's collaborations with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in cultural projects that include development of provincial museums and organizing celebration of 100th anniversary of the National Museum. Also, the workshop was intended to introduce concepts and knowledge relating to museum management, illicit trading and cultural heritage law, and preservation of paper documents.

The event was attended by about fifty participants from the Museum including directors and deputy directors of all the provincial museums across Cambodia and about forty DC-Cam's staff members. Main purpose of the meeting was to introduce collaborative projects to the museum directors who would become the main partners in these projects. At the end of the meeting, participants were requested to fill out survey to address the needs for their museums in regard to the exhibition on the KR topic and their evaluation of the workshop. Full report of the workshop is available at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Report_on_the_workshop_at_the_National_Museum.pdf

Savina Sirik wrote an article about the recent return of the two Koh Ker's statues to Cambodia by Metropolitan Museum of Arts in the US. The article highlighted the importance of the return which marked a meaningful action in bringing Cambodia to the closure of the tragic past. It is available on Phnom Penh Post newspaper and SRI's website: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/2013061866315/Analysis/closure-to-a-tragic-time-period.html>
http://www.cambodiasri.org/museum/koh_ker_temple_development.php

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

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

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

On July 8-13, the team conducted a preliminary research trip to provincial museums in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces. This trip was an implementation of an MOU between DC-Cam and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to develop 24 provincial museums throughout Cambodia.⁸ The purpose of the trip is to install a Khmer Rouge history exhibition so as to generate better understanding about Khmer Rouge history within the local community.

In Battambang, the team visited the Wat Po Veal museum with permission from the monk. Next, the team visited the provincial museum and held a meeting with the museum director, Mr. Kim Sophorn. A site assessment of the exhibition space was conducted. Interviews were conducted with members of the local community, including high-school students, a retired schoolteacher and villagers. The opinions of foreign visitors to the museum were also sought.

In Banteay Meanchey, the team met with the museum director, Mr. Yung Taing Kuoy, and conducted a site assessment at the provincial museum. Next, the team visited the Tepkosa-Snay archaeological site and the Trapeang Thma dam. The team also met with Mr. Siv Saruon, Head of Culture Department of Banteay Meanchey province. Next, the team visited Wat Sopheak Mongkol and the Khmer Rouge memorial in the pagoda grounds, where an interview was conducted with Mr. Bin Yeun, member of the pagoda committee. Interviews with local high-school students and villagers were also conducted.

⁸ This MOU is different from the one made between DC-Cam and the ministry of education.

On July 25-26, the team conducted an assessment of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to seek ways to launch an exhibition there. The DC-Cam established a formal collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine arts in 1996. Subsequently, DC-Cam was granted permission from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to establish a project to provide educational elements and visual-audio activities to Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum through a history classroom, photo exhibitions, and film screenings.

A review of DC-Cam exhibitions at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum was conducted through site assessments of the museum and the exhibitions, visitor interviews, and analysis of visitor guest books. Overall, the themes explored in the five mini-exhibitions are meaningful and display curatorial coherence. However, their cohesiveness can be improved by increasing the amount of historical information about the Khmer Rouge regime. This will also address the unfortunate lack of contextual information in the rest of the museum complex. Other additions, such as a display of sound bites from present-day Cambodians, will enhance the contemporary relevance of the exhibits as well as symbolize hope for the future. In addition, visitor engagement with DC-Cam exhibits was compromised by the poor quality of the exhibits caused by natural damage over the years. A simple replacement of these exhibits with new full-color prints will increase visitor interest.

After the assessment, the museum team developed a proposal which included the following activities:

- a) To refurbish and revitalize existing DC-Cam exhibits at Tuol Sleng, ensuring the optimal experience for visitor
- b) To install four video exhibits featuring archival footage of the Tuol Sleng prison taken in 1979. This powerful footage will allow visitors to see the reality of life in the prison as it was first exposed to the outside world before the removal of the bodies of victims
- c) To develop and install permanent exhibition on child survivors of Tuol Sleng Prison; and
- d) And to provide temporary photographic exhibitions, drawing on DC-Cam's vast photographic archives.

During the final quarter of the reporting year, the museum team also developed another proposal for a project called "The Sleuk Roka⁹ Project" at Koh Ker Temple.

As part of the Museum of Memory project in the soon-to-be-established Sleuk Rith Institute, the Museum of Memory will be working closely with APSARA Authority to develop the Koh Ker temple complex into a sustainable educational site. This project will help to preserve and promote the historical and cultural value of Koh Ker.

⁹ Sleuk Roka refers to finials that line walls and roofs at the temple site. They typically feature elements from Hindu iconography such as the Garuda and the Naga. These images possess spiritual efficacy for the inhabitants of the site, providing protection and summoning fertility and fortune. Other elements that represent key ideas in Hinduism, such as the lotus as a symbol of purity and non-attachment, reflect the rich beliefs that guided the way of life of the people. Therefore, these Sleuk Roka provide valuable insights into the cultural and spiritual traditions of the Khmer people, particularly during the Koh Ker period. Since they still remain in situ today, the Sleuk Roka face the risk of being damaged or looted. As a national heritage site, it must be protected from the illegal trade in artifacts and preserved for future generations of Cambodians. . Complexes like Koh Ker are valuable visual and architectural maps of Cambodia's ancient past, showing us how civilizations built and maintained cities. They also provide insights on the cultural, religious and political practices of the time.

The Sleuk Roka Project has four main objectives: 1) to document existing finials at the Koh Ker temple site;¹⁰ 2) to preserve the finials in their existing condition;¹¹ 3) to educate the public, especially the local community at Koh Ker and Preah Vihear province about the invaluable historical and cultural value of the Koh Ker temple site and its artifacts; and 4) to use Cambodia's rich cultural heritage to reconcile differences among Cambodians that arose as a result of the difficult years of civil war and the Khmer Rouge regime.

The project consists of four components:

- Creation of a database system to document information about the finials;
- Collection of finials from Koh Ker temple site;
- Documentation of information about the finials to serve future research; and
- Exhibition of finials and publication of exhibition catalogue to educate the public about the symbolic significance of the artifacts for ancient civilizations, towards rebuilding the spiritual and cultural identity of Cambodian people.

In July 2013, Ms. Tan Sock Keng, a DC-Cam intern, assisted the Museum of Memory team to develop a Museum of Memory Database and Data Entry Guide. After consulting with many resources on database system for museums around the world and the National Museum of Cambodia, Ms. Sock Keng has produced recommendations for the Museum of Memory database which she stated in a report. In the meantime, Ms. Sock Keng also developed a data entry guide so as to help those who would work on future data entry for the Museum of Memory database.

C. Land Provision MOU

On 10 October 2012 DC-Cam successfully signed an MOU with the Ministry of Education. The preparation of the MOU had taken nearly five years. According to the MOU, a plot of land of 4,785.61 square meters, upon which the Sleuk Rith Institute will be built, was provided to DC-Cam for a period of fifty years with subsequent ten- year extensions.

DC-Cam continued discussions with the Ministry of Culture and the National Museum of Cambodia over possible collaborations in the coming years. These include the celebration of the 100th anniversary for the National Museum of Cambodia and the KR exhibition at all twenty-four provincial museums across Cambodia. The Sleuk Rith Museum team and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the National Museum are planning to hold a workshop with officials from the twenty-four provincial museums across the country to launch the Museum of Memory project.

¹⁰ Comprehensive documentation of the finials can aid in the research of these invaluable artifacts from Cambodia's past, as there is currently little research on the cultural remnants of Koh Ker and of the finials. In addition, documentation can allow heritage experts to track the presence of the finials and to guard against theft and looting.

¹¹ Upon initial removal from the site, under the care of conservation experts, the finials can be protected from further deterioration.

D. Building Design

DC-Cam received support of Zaha Hadid Architect, a world class architectural company, for the future design of the Sleuk Rith Institute. DC-Cam has contacted the construction consulting firm of Red Furnesse to serve as its technical consultant in technical discussions with Zaha Hadid. DC-Cam legal advisors have been drafting an agreement with the company. The agreement is expected to be signed in early 2014.

E. Develop Strategic Planning

Rutherford Hubbard from the University of Michigan was recruited to flush out the Sleuk Rith Plan as well as financial sustainability for the institute. He produced strategic plans for the Sleuk Rith Institute to operate its major three pillars—museum, research, and school—and a fundraising package. The package included SRI's proposal, organizational management chart, financial management guideline, five year strategic plan, updated brochure, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan. In addition, he also updated and revised key project proposals as DC-Cam transitions to the Sleuk Rith Institute.

Four international students from Thunderbird School of Global Management arrived at DC-Cam and developed business plan for the Sleuk Rith Institute's Endowment, School, Museum and Research Institute. DC-Cam also put the team in touch with Professor Heng Vanda, member of DC-Cam Board of Directors, in order that he could provide financial inputs into the team's development of the business plan. Following their five weeks field research, the students produced a comprehensive report analyzing the current situations of the four elements and providing recommendations for DC-Cam to consider its future plan.

[End]

Appendix A: Thank-You Letter from James Black

James L. Black

PMB 257, 1709A Gornito Road, Valdosta, Georgia, 31601-3580
Telephones: home 912-247-5430; cellular 912-630-3672
E-mail: jblack@valdosta.edu

December 28, 2012

Mr. Youk Chhang, Director
Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)
66 Sihanouk Blvd
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Dear Director Chhang,

As 2013 approaches I think of those who have most influenced my life in 2012. You, Mr. Socheat Nhean, and your staff members are at that top of that list. I shall always be grateful for your kindness to me, for the time and effort given to my cause, for precious space in "Searching for Truth," and for all efforts associated with my having found the Ith family in December, 2011. I am profoundly influenced and changed by that encounter and by my subsequent visit in 2012. We remain in contact to this day, and I believe always will.

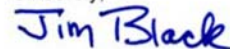
Through the Documentation Center of Cambodia my life has been changed in several specific ways. First, a tear in my heart has been healed. Because of the abrupt and brutal way my friend Sareth was forced by my family to leave the United States in 1965 there was, over and above the sadness of losing his company, a lingering sorrow in my heart. Meeting his brother Ith Sandap and his sister Ith Siveth and being able to look into their faces, explain what happened, and receive such understanding and warmth in return was one of the most healing moments of my life.

Second, the time I spent in Cambodia with you, Mr. Socheat Nhean, the Ith family, and the Cambodian people has redirected my inner self to a more positive and peaceful place. Since the 1960's I have carried guilt about the involvement of the US in Southeast Asia and the effects of the "American War" on the Cambodian people and the Cambodian landscape. The only image I carried of Cambodia was one of devastation and human injury; it was fixed in my mind. You and your staff at the Documentation Center of Cambodia, specifically Mr. Socheat Nhean, have afforded me the opportunity to understand how far Cambodia has come since that time. I now see a country stepping forward economically, socially, and educationally. Everywhere I went I found acceptance and kindness. I saw industrious citizens working to make their lives and the lives of others better. Although the past cannot be changed, you showed me that we can change our point of view and understanding of it. In so doing, we in a sense free ourselves to take the lessons from it and apply those lessons bought at very high price to ensure a better future.

Third, I have been reunited with "my family." I find it difficult to express the effect of having been received and accepted in such a gracious way by the extended family of my friend Sareth. I recognized them, and they recognized me in the most fundamental of ways. I felt as if we had always known each other. As I was preparing to leave Cambodia brother Sandap said to me, "Our brother Sareth was taken from us during the war; now he has sent us you."

It is obvious to me that this healing and reconciliation is not unique to me. It is being duplicated throughout your country and in other parts of the world by the continuing efforts of the Documentation Center of Cambodia. Please express my gratitude to everyone at the Center. Please tell them that their dedication and good work is making the world a better place in ways that they cannot always know. Please assure them that their influence extends beyond national boundaries and into the hearts and minds of people all over the world.

Sincerely,



James L. Black
Valdosta, Georgia USA

Appendix B: Letter from US Ambassador William Todd



Embassy of the United States of America

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

December 7, 2012

Mr. CHHANG Youk
Director, DC-CAM
#70E, Preah Sihanouk Blvd
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Dear Mr. Chhang:

I would like to thank you personally for participating in the roundtable discussion on human rights organized by the U.S. Embassy on November 20, 2012 for Ms. Valerie Jarrett, Senior Advisor to the President and Chair of the White House Council on Women and Girls, and Ms. Samantha Power, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of the Office of Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights.

Promoting human rights and free and fair elections is one of the U.S. government's highest priorities in Cambodia. The emphasis that President Obama places on these issues is evident by the fact that he asked two of his most senior advisors to meet with you while he was in Phnom Penh for the East Asia Summit. The contributions you made to the discussion were well received at the highest levels of the U.S. government.

I look forward to our continued partnership in strengthening respect for human rights in Cambodia. Please accept my deepest appreciation for the vital work that you are doing in this field.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "William Todd".

William E. Todd
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary

NATIONAL

Diary Illuminates Hardships Under Khmer Rouge Regime

BY CHHORN CHANSY
AND DENE-HERN CHEN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

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

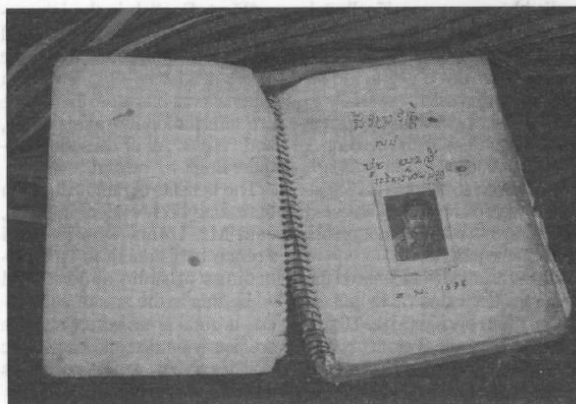
But don't judge a book by its cover. The diary holds the harrowing, and at times heartbreaking, account of its author, Poch Yuonly, a victim of the Khmer Rouge, and describes the ordeal his family faced during the regime that sent 1.7 million Cambodians to their graves.

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

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

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

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



DC-Cam

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

pong Tralach district on April 19, 1975.

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

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

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

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

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

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

There were tender moments too.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National

Camera keeps S-21 victims' legacy alive

Kevin Ponniah

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hit-and-run driver to be out in weeks

Continued from page 1

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

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

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

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

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

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



Medical student Keam Piseth Narita, 23, exits the municipal court yesterday. **HOND MEHEA**

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

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

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

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

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

POLICE BLOTTER

Driver's advances force him into a hasty retreat

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

Cleaver-wielding crooks caught cattle-catching

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Full of hope with UNTAC

Comment
 Youk Chhang

AT the invitation from Professor William Maley, Director, Asia-Pacific College of Diplomacy of Australian National University, College of Asia and the Pacific, I went to both Melbourne and Canberra last week for the UNTAC 20th anniversary of elections in Cambodia, and in preparation for this meeting, I fell upon some old photographs, one of which I include here.

Looking at this photo, you see that I was a brash young Cambodian-American with half-military, half-civilian personalities.

Based on my posture and the way I wore my flak vest, you would think that I was cool and comfortable in my surroundings. I even cracked a grin for the camera.

But appearances can be deceiving.

I was assigned to Phnom Srouch district in Kampong Speu province as UNTAC international staff in support of the election (1992-1993). During the UNTAC election, there were 101 polling stations and my area covered a population of approximately 250,000 voters.

Half of Kampong Speu province was still under the control of the Khmer Rouge at that time, and as a Cambodian with native fluency in Khmer, I was a threat to the Khmer Rouge, who were seeking to block the election.

I could communicate to the voters and listen to the Khmer Rouge radio communications on my walkie-talkie.

I was comfortable and adept with navigating the local culture, and the ordinary people knew me as

one of them. (my code was Echo15 throat fish).

But Phnom Srouch district was a tough place in 1993 – the district at that time was totally within Khmer Rouge territory, and the area was saturated with land mines. It was truly a scary place to be.

I had many threats against my life.

The Khmer Rouge planted a landmine, just before my arrival, outside the bathroom to the pre-fabricated building that was my work area. To my sadness, one of my team-mates triggered the mine and lost his leg.

My car broke down one day in the jungle and I didn't know how to fix it. In truth, it was my fault. I did not understand I had to change the oil in my vehicle back then. I just drove the car endlessly until one day the engine just blew up.



Youk Chhang in Kampong Speu province in 1993. BRIGITTE

With smoke pouring out of the engine, I radioed the UN for assistance. Assistance came, but not until the next morning.

My car broke down just shortly after a Khmer Rouge patrol had passed. If it had broken down just a bit earlier, I would have been captured and killed.

The UN security forces had pity on many of us and I received the flak vest shown in the photo. It was old issue from the Bulgarian Army.

It was so hot in those days that I couldn't bear to wear it properly. It's a wonder as to whether it really would have saved me anyway, but it looked cool and so I wore it for the appearance.

In my area, under UN control, the Bulgarian Army provided security while the Australian Army managed the military communication networks (call sign: FCU Kampong Speu, SPOE Emergency).

I look back on how crazy, adventurous and dangerous those days were, and how crucial our efforts were to the future of Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge were real menaces back then. They terrorized the population and murdered people in cold blood.

But look at where we are today. Over time, nearly all of them defected and now their leaders are being tried for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

It was a long, difficult struggle, and I was young, brash and crazy back then; but sometimes the world needs a little bit of youthful craziness. ■

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

Letter to editor

The Phnom Penh Post
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Appendix G: Appeal for Donation of Archives Related to the Khmer Rouge and UNTAC Periods

Cambodia, June 12, 2013

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,
Youk Chhang Director,
The Documentation Center of Cambodia

Appendix H: At Peace with the Past

Star Monday 15 July 2013
thostar.com.my/lifestyle

Two's company!

At peace with the past

Star 2

A survivor of Cambodia's killing fields points the way forward for his traumatised countrymen. >2

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A guide taking Cambodian students through a tour of the Tuol Sleng museum in Phnom Penh.



Photographs of Cambodians killed at Tuol Sleng prison during the Khmer Rouge regime are seen through barred windows of the facility which is now a museum.



Nee Sokorn, 13, stops by a small shrine full of human bones and skulls near her home in Kamkol province, Cambodia.



"We cannot be a victim of the Khmer Rouge forever," says Youk Chhang, director of Documentation Centre of Cambodia.

"Genocide is part of my identity, and a part of my life. It is important for us to embrace our past and move on, instead of ignoring it. After all, the meaning of justice is defined in different ways."

"How do you even begin to bring justice to the people? One woman told me that she'd like to have the former Khmer Rouge leaders brought out and carved in pieces, or at least, to have a slice of their flesh cut out in public. For the pain and suffering they had caused us, it is insulting to put them in a protected prison where they can enjoy daily meals and security," she said. The Khmer Rouge had cut their hearts, so she wanted to do the same to them.

"She was such a gentle, soft-spoken woman. How do I begin to explain the meaning of justice to her when nothing in the world could ever compensate her for what she had lost?"

Youk knows this too well, having been a survivor himself. He was only 13 when the Khmer Rouge came to power. He was forced into slave labour and savagely beaten when he was caught stealing rice for his siblings.

His sister was accused of stealing rice and to prove her guilt, the soldiers sliced her stomach open. It was empty. She died a slow, painful death. There was nothing Youk or anyone could do.

In 1987, Youk was resettled as a refugee in Texas, the United States. He went on to study political science at the University of Texas.

During his student days, Youk initiated campaigns to highlight what had happened in his homeland and bring the Khmer Rouge

leaders to justice.

These were the days long before the Internet made it possible for news to be flashed around the world as it unfolds. People did not believe that genocide had happened in Cambodia.

In 1991, Youk returned to Cambodia as an electoral officer for the United Nations-sponsored elections. Yale University later hired him as a field representative to document the Khmer Rouge's mass killings. It was the first official step which led to the forming of the tribunal. In January 1995, Youk started the DC-Cam in Phnom Penh.

Road to justice

It was a long road to justice for the thousands of survivors, as little documentation was left when the Khmer Rouge was ousted. Government officials were unhelpful, as some had played a part in the horrific abuse of human rights during the regime.

Whatever archived documents that were left, such as prison records, confessions or minutes of meetings, were damaged by the vagaries of time.

And then Youk found a faded booklet. "It contained descriptions of the crimes committed against the people and was identified by 1.1 million thumbprints," he recalls.

"Even back then in 1982, the people had demanded for justice. The petition was meant to be sent to the United Nations for a tribunal. But it never left the country for some reason. It was a truthful, sincere appeal for justice and a plea for Cambodia to reconcile with its

past, no matter how painful."

Youk, together with volunteers and staff workers, went about interviewing villagers in Cambodia's various provinces to document eyewitness accounts.

He faced resistance from the very people he sought justice for. Many did not want to recall the painful past. Even his own mother refused to talk about her losses.

Former Khmer Rouge members threatened to kill Youk. A grenade was placed under his office, and it was through sheer providence that he escaped death.

"People kept questioning why I was digging up the past and whether I am really a Cambodian as I speak French and English, too. But I am Cambodian by blood. In the 1950s, Cambodia was a modern and progressive nation. My father was an architect. People like us were targeted by the Khmer Rouge. I have been very fortunate to survive and get an education."

When Youk finally confronted his former village chief who had been responsible for the deaths of his family members in Ikatambang, northwest Cambodia, the frail, elderly man did not remember Youk at all.

"I never forgave the village chief and prison guard who had tortured me. They don't remember me, but I remember them. But I no longer feel any anger or hatred towards them. I understand their situation; they had to be a perpetrator or they'd become a victim themselves. I understand now because of my research and education."

"Each of us find our own truths and based on that understanding, we move on. I have

not forgiven the Khmer Rouge. To me, prosecution is forgiveness.

"The process of remembering the past provides us with the understanding to move on. Anger makes us strong, but it can also lead us to senseless violence."

"With the tribunal, I hope we can close this terrible chapter in our history and move into the future," he says.

"Many will not be satisfied. But the judgement should be a loud message that genocide had happened in Cambodia. It left us so broken that it is impossible to repair the damage. It is still with us 30 years later."

Youk has two grown children with his Asian-American wife; they have also adopted three Cambodian children.

With the tribunal coming to a close, the DC-Cam will serve as an educational centre for genocide, human rights and conflict studies. Its secured vault containing thousands of documentation will be shared through a dedicated museum which encourages free speech and discussions among the young generations of Cambodians.

Previously, the Pol Pot regime were mentioned in a few sentences in school textbooks or left out totally. The DC-Cam has helped produce an illustrated textbook for high schools and a quarterly magazine.

"Our past does not need to be like some shameful family secret. After the genocide, people became too passive, or aggressive. Change needs to come from Cambodians themselves. We cannot be a victim of the Khmer Rouge forever. Ignorance cannot be the legacy of the Khmer Rouge," says Youk.



People & Life

Friday, June 25-30, 2013



Taking politics out of political studies

Trying to be evenhanded and impartial in one's political analysis can be a tricky business in Malaysia, as one university centre is discovering. While UNCEDH is endeavoring to do just that, it remains an uphill task in Malaysia's stifling academic environment.

... pages 04-08



A Malaysian solution to Mexican needs

From working at a South Korean governmental agency to advising tech start-ups, plucky Kim Wee Yee is now revolutionizing the way women dress in Mexico.

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Custodian of Cambodia's past

→ Youk Chhang is but one of the many who lost his family and childhood to the Khmer Rouge. Today, he is an icon in the quest for memory and justice in a nation shattered by genocide.

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page 06 ▾

Malaysian women to the fore

Our high-heeled warriors are a force to be reckoned with in the workplace and consumer market, a recent study shows



pages 12-13 ▾

Sri Lanka's master of cuisine

Chef Pudi's De Silva has spent more than half a century promoting the flavours of Sri Lanka



pages 14-15 ▾

Asia's best stay-and-play resorts

P&L takes a look at 10 of the best stay-and-play golf resorts in Asia, and two of them are in Sabah

**Cambodia needs heroes**

HISTORY, as Cambodians know it, has been compromised by mass torture and destruction. Three-and-a-half decades on and the effects of genocide are still very much visible in the nation's social and physical landscape. There remains a long process of reconciliation before the nation can put the past to rest.

That is why social activists like Youk Chhang play such an important role in researching and presenting the facts of the Khmer Rouge genocide. In telling the story of the massacre, he allows the victims to deal with the trauma in their own private space. He knows that release will come differently to each individual.

But reconciliation does not end with just the memory of what transpired. Genocide warrants justice, and Chhang is committed to pursuing it. Through the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam), an NGO with the task of preserving the facts of the genocide, he has supported a UN-backed tribunal's efforts to put those responsible for the Killing Fields behind bars.

The legal process against those charged involves a protracted journey through the winding corridors of courtrooms and careful steering to avoid the impenetrable bureaucratic inferno. The biggest worry faced by those who seek justice for the victims is that it may not arrive in time.

Needless to say, the trials of the Khmer Rouge leaders, facing

a lengthy list of murder and torture charges, are ongoing. There have been five charged with crimes against humanity. So far, only one has been successfully convicted, while another has been released owing to her being deemed unfit to stand trial. At this rate of progress, the old and decrepit trio who remain on trial may be laid to rest long before the paperwork is done.

Chhang and DC-Cam are not alone in their quest for justice; they have received the support of the victims and the recognition of the international community. Academies have piled up for Chhang, and he has been named as one of Time Magazine's 100 Most Influential People and 60 Asian Heroes.

His cause could not be more worthy of the praise but in an ironic twist, he faces obstacles coming from his own family – or at least, the remaining few who survived the genocide. His niece, who was only five years old when her mother was brutally murdered, cannot understand the need to preserve the memory of the past.

Chhang is on a mission greater than his own salvation. He claims he has moved on from feelings of revenge – even towards the prison guard who savagely beat him when he was 14. But Chhang is Cambodian after all, and it seems to me that in one way or another, he continues to seek answers to a lost innocence.

Fong Min Yuan
minyuan@hickmedia.com

Fong believes justice must be achieved for closure to take place



In the next issue ▾

“We were not data freaks but we loved using data – just not in the way it was being used by academics. We wanted to find a way to present financial data to lay people who are not savvy with statistics.”

— GOH AI CHING, FOUNDER AND CEO OF HOME-GROWN TECH FIRM PAKTOCHART



CAN Cambodia cope with its past? I pose this question to Youk Chhang, a genocide survivor and one of nearly millions of Cambodians who suffered nationwide enslavement in fascist Democratic Kampuchea. The domination of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge lasted almost four years, during which time the regime authored such a horrific event in the nation's history that its resonance is still felt today.

In 1970, Cambodia, already feeling the effects of the second Indochina War, was thrown into strife when the US-backed Khmer Republic government faced a military threat in the form of the Khmer Rouge, which was supported by neighbouring communist Vietnam.

The Khmer Rouge or "Red Khmers" assumed control of Cambodia in 1975 and began a campaign of "purification". It exterminated its political enemies en masse, including any persons who were seen as affluent, educated or belonging to the class-based order. Its attempt at instilling forced agrarian socialism resulted in the closing of cities and the mass migration of two million city folk to the rural regions for manual slave labour. Cities such as Phnom Penh were emptied of people, and the mistreatment at agricultural farms that doubled as concentration camps resulted in the deaths of thousands. The torture and murders gave rise to the post-conflict moniker "the Killing Fields".

It's difficult to fully comprehend the motives for the Khmer Rouge killings beyond the sombre reality that thousands of cadres were educated into collective magnificence by the regime's leaders, the self-styled Angkor Palevats. A total of five leaders have faced or are facing trial by a war crimes tribunal for their role in the genocide, but only one has been sentenced so far.

In their communities, victims of the Khmer Rouge are asking for more dialogue on the genocide. More research, education and public dissemination of information is needed to fulfil this demand. The high illiteracy rates and lack of education among the communities make spreading information about the genocide an even more daunting task.

But Chhang, who is also the executive director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam), believes that the centre's efforts at documenting Khmer Rouge history will be intrinsic to Cambodia's quest for national reconciliation.

First established as the field office of the Yale University Cambodian Genocide Programme for war crimes documentation in 1995, DC-Cam's twin goals of memory and justice are "the foundation to reconcile broken Cambodia", says Chhang, who believes with a fervent passion that the path ahead for Cambodia is one of preserving the bitter memory of the genocide and facilitating dialogue on the complex details of the period. Justice hinges on documentation



A visitor looks at the photos of Khmer Rouge Genocide Museum (5-20) in Phnom Penh. Cat Khmer Rouge victims are displayed in a men Museum outside of Phnom Penh. Chhang tells of the regime, modern commercial and rest Chhang during a light moment with villagers

Custodian of Cambodia's past

→ Youk Chhang is but one of the many who lost his family and childhood to the Khmer Rouge. Today, he is an icon in the quest for memory and justice in a nation shattered by genocide



BY FONG MIN YUAN

efforts to aid in the prosecution of the Khmer Rouge's crimes, while memory involves initiatives to educate Cambodians and the world about the events that transpired during the miracle.

The Cambodian government has recognised DC Cam's role as an important institution of civil rehabilitation, and recently granted 4,800 sq m of land to the centre to build a permanent site of operations. Called the Sleuk Rith Institute, it is named after the dried leaves traditionally used by Cambodian scholars to document important historical and cultural texts.

The success of DC-Cam's initiatives are necessary to alleviate the anxieties and social disorders that are a legacy of the Khmer Rouge. No stranger to



trauma, Chhang bore witness to the days of April 17, 1975 to Jan 7, 1979 when the reign of the regime ended in the surrender of Phnom Penh to its former allies, the Vietnamese People's

Army. His tale of personal loss includes that of his sister, who was murdered when soldiers accused her of stealing food. She was disembowelled to see if there was indeed any food in her stomach, and then left to an agonising death.

More than a survivor, Chhang is hailed as a post-conflict hero in today's Cambodia, and recognised as one of Time magazine's 100 Most Influential People for his work with DC Cam. He has dedicated his life to Cambodia's mission of reconciliation with its past. Time magazine calls him "the keeper of Cambodia's darkest memories". As Chhang writes in one article, "Justice cannot be achieved without remembering the victims, and the memory of victims cannot wait without the light of truth."

DC Cam has produced over one million documents to show who were responsible and what crimes were committed during the genocide. Owing to a multi-pronged approach in DC-Cam's documentation methods in accordance with UN-defined standards, the centre not only produces paper manuscripts, but also evidence such as mass graves, photographs, audio-visuals and interviews – to be made available to the war crimes tribunal or general public.

In a marked departure from traditional Cambodian Buddhist philosophy, Chhang believes that any role in the genocide is too grave a crime

victims displayed at the Tuol Sleng
kitchen. (Right, from top) The skulls of
victims to the genocide at the Killing Fields
next to the genocide at the Killing Fields
next to the genocide at the Killing Fields
next to the genocide at the Killing Fields



for amnesty, and prosecution is the
only path to forgiveness.

"The idea [of the tribunal] is to
establish trust in the legal system,
the rule of law, a foundation so that
each of us can find our own definition
of justice. After genocide, no one can
come and say justice will never be
perfect."

With the plodding pace of the trials,
the efforts of prosecutors have been
met with both feelings of triumph and
bitter disappointment. The UN
sanctioned tribunal, the Extraordinary
Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
(ECCC), has been accused of being
too lenient, and dismissed by some as
apathetic and politically influenced.
It is an issue that has roused anger
and sorrow among the survivors of
Cambodia's darkest age as they clamour
for justice to be served.

Perhaps not entirely surprising,
Chhang's quest for justice has not
always been favoured by fellow
Cambodians. He shares that his own
niece, the daughter of his murdered
sister, does not agree with his efforts.
"She asked me if it would bring my
sister back. Of course it would not," he
says.

But Chhang is one of the many
Cambodians who believe that justice
and education will promote a sense of
resolution to move forward. He draws
a comparison with the situation in
Rwanda, which suffered its own act of
genocide in 1995. A tribunal and court



to prosecute the offenders was quickly
set up, but falling short of offering the
victims the "justice" it wanted, it offered
no sense of closure.

"People [in Rwanda] still wondered
what happened. People said it was not
enough. Without justice there is no
real peace. Even in South Africa, after
a reconciliation process, people are still
not happy with apartheid today," says
Chhang.

Chhang freely admits that when he
first began his efforts with DC-Cam,
human rights advocacy was not his
primary agenda. More so was his
quest for revenge. But choosing a
philosophic approach to justice, he
chose to go beyond his own personal
gain and reflect the suffering of the
millions of victims. Through interviews

and discussions with the various
communities, he sought to "bring
all the voices of the victims to the
documentation".

"I was angry that the voice of the
victim was never heard around the
world," he says.

There are post-conflict observers
who suggest that Cambodia may
be experiencing a broken collective
psyche. "Cambodia is like shattered
glass," said Chhang in a 2010 lecture in
Stanford University. A Khmer Rouge
spokesman has been documented
as saying, proudly, that the regime
had ended 7,000 years of Cambodian
history. The cultural unity of Cambodia
was completely disarticulated, as an
amputee with the vague sensation of a
missing limb.

Chhang quotes a psychiatric study
that some 25% of the five million
people who were direct victims of the
Khmer Rouge now have post-traumatic
stress disorder. This problem is
exacerbated by the fact that for a
country with a population of 14
million, there are only a bare handful
of psychiatrists and no mental illness
clinics.

However, Chhang also points
out that from the fractured psyche,
Cambodians have evolved. Noting that
many of the people living in Phnom
Penh are newcomers who had never set
foot in a major city, he offers that the
displacement has given rise to a new
cultural dynamic and way of thinking.
"They bring about a new way of refining
their society today which is perhaps
different from the 1950s and 1960s,"
says Chhang. "Nothing is wrong with
that, it's just the emergence of a new
country after genocide and you have to
accept the reality and seek with that
and move on to the future."

Evidence of the unaltered feelings
and treatment of Cambodia's past lie
outside of Phnom Penh. In the Killing
Fields, former prison sites turned
depositories for sun-bleached skulls
mark the country for its genocide. The
infamous skulls, stacked or shelved
in the thousands, are a macabre
reminder of an era of savagery, but
serve two very significant functions. As
monuments, they evoke deep thought
and prayer, but as spectacles, they are
grotesqueries to attract tourist dollars
for the rebuilding of the nation's
economy.

The use of these displays as a tourist
attraction is seen as a necessity by some



in light of the financial hardship faced
by a large segment of Cambodians.
A 2007 World Bank data cite 50%
of Cambodians as living below the
national poverty line.

With an economy heavily reliant
on the paddy, fabric and tourism
industries, the government faces an
uphill struggle in improving standards
of living. There is still an immediate
need for more roads, railways and
warehouses to better support industry,
and a support system for families to
reintegrate education in a country
where about a quarter of the adult
population remain unable to read.
The income disparity between the
upper and lower classes of Cambodian
society is a wide chasm that splits the
communities.

While acknowledging the financial
gain, Chhang is "totally agnostic" using
the skull displays for any commercial
or political leverage, which he believes
to be disrespectful to the surviving
families.

As of today, three Khmer Rouge
leaders remain on trial for their role
in the genocide. There is little time
remaining for the prosecution of Ieng
Sary, Khut Sampan and Nuon Chea, all
trial and in their 80s. A fourth member,
Ieng Tirth, was found unfit to stand
trial and released last September.

Despite the low number of
indictments, Chhang writes in his
recently released three-year vision
statement. Dealing with the past, moving
into the future, that the centre will
"continue pursuing its long-standing
mission of promoting memory, justice
and reconciliation". Among the items
on the centre's agenda, there will be
more research conducted on crimes
committed by lower ranking Khmer
Rouge cadres, which will provide yet
more victims the opportunity to be
heard.

The front cover to the Khmer-
translation edition of *Arre Preuk: The
Diary of a Young Girl*, translated by Ser
Sayana and edited by Chhang, is shown
on the first page of Chhang's vision
statement. There could not have been
a more suitable person to review and
edit the novel. Through the flames of
experience, the moral of the story is
one that he knows.

So can Cambodia cope with its past?
"We have coped with it for 34 years,"
he says. "We are a very resilient people."

Award-winning director will show her work country-wide

In *A River Changes Course*, Khmer-American filmmaker Kalyanee Mam showed with spectacular imagery and intimate real-life characters, how the Kingdom is changing with the tide of rapid development. This week she returns to Cambodia in the immediate lead-up to the election, still hoping the film's impact will make voters think about the country's bigger picture.

ROSA ELLEN

FEW views are as sweepingly emotive as the descending landscape of home, from the birds-eye-view of an airplane. When Kalyanee Mam returned to Cambodia in 1998 as a 21-year-old, it was her first time back in the country since fleeing to the United States with her family as a child. The beauty of the landscape 'floored' her.

When she next visited ten years had gone by and the view from the plane was rather different. Mam too had changed, she had a law degree and was working as a history undergrad with Yale University's Cambodian genocide program.

Travelling and interviewing villagers with the program's Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam), she

began to hear first-hand the new problems faced by survivors of the Khmer Rouge: of stolen land, environmental destruction and the economic toll of rapid agro-industrialisation on farmers.

This year the 36-year-old's documentary film *A River Changes Course*, a rich and stunningly-shot portrait of three Cambodians whose lives are irrevocably changing as a consequence of development, won the Sundance Film Festival's World Cinema Grand Jury Prize. This election eve, the first-time director is returning to the Kingdom to host screenings of her film to universities and villages, in the hope of fostering discussion around Cambodia's future into the minds of voters.

"I think that people are talking about specific things [in the election] like deforestation - a lot



A still from Mam's successful documentary *A River Changes Course*. PHOTO: G. P. P. (2)

of NGOs are fighting the land grabbing and a lot of human rights organisations are helping to open the discussion about...the issues presented in the film.

"But the conversation is larger than that. It's not just about land rights or deforestation or overfishing or factory workers' rights, it's about the future of the country and what we want for our children. What we should want is a country where people have dignity and connection to their land, people are able to live a dignified life. That's what the movie is about."

Like the airborne view that welcomed Mam on her first trip home, the film offers a striking perspective on Cambodia's environmental crossroads. From the emerald forests of Ratanakiri, where Jasi woman Siv Samoum witnesses the slashing and clearing of her homeland, to young Cham fisherman Sari Math gliding through the increasingly fruitless,

lapping waters of the Tonle Sap. And Khieu Mok, who is forced to leave the rice fields of Svay Rieng for the workfloors of Phnom Penh's garment factories, when her mother runs into debt. For Mam - who, even over the skimpy lines of Skype is an effusive

together. "[With filmmaking] I just picked up a camera. I was a lawyer before this and I never imagined myself as a filmmaker, even now I don't consider myself a filmmaker. I really consider myself a story teller. Even as a lawyer I was a story teller - I was

stories to better serve the people we want to help." Mam's screen storytelling prowess, was first on display in two documentaries made in the wake of two catastrophic events absorbing the US: the Iraq War and the recent Wall Street financial crisis.

She co-directed the 2009 short documentary *Between Earth and Sky*, following young Iraqi refugee activists in their host countries. Then, on her first film as cinematographer she shot the ladies *Inside Job*, exposing the culpability of the US banking industry in the 2008 financial crisis - it won an Academy Award.

Turning complex issues into compelling, award-winning stories are two pretty serious milestones but, says Mam, neither achievement met a particular 'life purpose'. "When I live life, it seems to be going in all these different directions, but when I put it down on paper it seems to make

'What we should want is a country where people have dignity and connection to their land.'

and engaging interview - the leap from lawyer to DC-Cam researcher of the Khmer Rouge, cinematographer and finally director, was not as giant as it sounds.

She regards herself as a storyteller first and foremost - and all of those professions, she notes, rely on the ability to draw the strands of an experience

taking down people's stories and helping them interpret those stories so that I could assist them."

Telling a client you considered yourself more a story teller than a lawyer - that couldn't have inspired much confidence?

She laughs. "We're all here to tell stories - even as a teacher, we're always processing

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sense. I never planned to work on *Inside Job*. [Director Charles Ferguson] asked me and I agreed because it was an amazing opportunity. The thing I'm always interested in is the topic that I feel is most important at the time. And the very first film I worked on was about Iraqi refugees and at that time Iraq was one focal point. It was the topic everyone was interested in and the one I felt was the most important at the time. The global financial crisis was looming large over all of us, all over the world. With *A River Changes Course*, it's the environment and people's rights."

In her feature directorial debut, Mam's lens is equally concerned with capturing the sumptuous natural beauty of the three provinces the film is shot in, as it is the emotional drama of her subjects' journeys. The attention to detail adds to the story small, sublime moments that she hopes resonate with local film viewers when it is screened in a special program run in conjunction with DC-Cam in the coming weeks.

"When we screened the film in Koh Kong and in Siem Reap last year, I asked people to raise their hands and tell me if they'd ever been to Kampong Chhnang, or Rattanakiri. No one raised their hand. Very few people living in different parts of the community have the opportunity to travel to different places in the country which also means they may not be aware that what is happening to them is also happening all over the country," she says.

Rather than spur outrage or lay blame at politicians and corruption, the film aims to get people thinking about the bigger issue of Cambodia's all-over industrial developments, says the film's executive producer Youk Chhang, of DC-Cam.

"The idea is to use the beauty [of the cinematography] to engage the public - Kalyanne is very talented at that. As we progressed, the story [which was originally focused on land issues] became *A River Changes Course*."

"[The film screenings] contributes to democratic

society, where people can pose these questions. It may have some impact over their voting decisions... They should also have their own initiative or solution. We hope people take ownership of the problem."

For Mam, who lives in northern California and has a born love of the outdoors, the threat to Cambodia's natural environment - all the traditional life that entails - is an issue that has not yet hit many of the Khmer-American Diaspora. She hopes a screening of the film in the Khmer community of Long Beach will bring the message home.

"I love nature. Even where I live, I live near nature and I think maybe it's because I'm Cambodian it's in my blood...If you were in Cambodia in 1998 and came back ten years later you wouldn't recognise many of the places. Where there were rice fields are now factories, where there were fish in the water, there's a dwindling fish population. Where there's running water there's dams being built, where there's forest there



"I don't consider myself a filmmaker": the 33-year-old director. PHOTO SUPPLIED

are rubber plantations and sugar...I feel two years ago people were struggling to survive. Right now people are struggling to not only survive but maintain their dignity."

Although Mam jokes that she has no purpose - but

rather lives to learn and be open-minded and to explore and discover - a passionate urgency inflects her conversation about the film she lovingly promotes.

"When you work on the Khmer Rouge for a while, you burn out. It's such a

difficult topic and there's only so much you can hear about death and execution. The psychological drain was one reason [to but the other was I felt that while we were talking about the past, so much is happening in the present]."

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NATIONAL

Briefing

Kratie Floods Displace People, Damage Crops

Hundreds of hectares of farmland have been inundated by the rain-swollen Mekong River in Kratie province's Bos Leav commune since late last week, officials said yesterday. Bos Leav commune chief Nai Khhy said seven of the commune's eight villages are flooded, affecting more than 800 families. "Some residents tried to salvage their crops, but the floodwaters rose very fast and they were forced to abandon their efforts," Mr. Khhy said. The flooding has also left swamped roughly a dozen homes in the area. Ly Lin, chief of the badly-hit village of Prek Tatheung, said that residents were more anxious about rising waters this rainy season. "In my village, almost two dozen hectares of crops were damaged in just the past two days. This year's flood is worse than last year's," he said. However, the flood has not yet triggered an emergency announcement. "Today the Mekong River is about 20 [meters] high in Kratie province," said Heng Rothmonida, provincial director of water resources and meteorology. "At 22 meters we start issuing evacuation orders." (*Ben Sokhna*)

Rainsy to Leave Country For Daughter's Wedding

Opposition CNRP president Sam Rainsy will leave the country on Tuesday night to attend his youngest daughter's wedding in Boston on Friday. "I am going to Boston for a few days for the wedding of my daughter," he said yesterday, adding that he would most likely return early next week. It will be Mr. Rainsy's first departure from the country since his return on July 19 after four years in self-imposed exile. His departure comes amid his party's claim to have won the July 28 national election and calls by his party for an independent committee to investigate voting irregularities. Mr. Rainsy said that the opposition would be in safe hands during his absence. "I will be in touch with [CNRP vice president] Kern Sokha and any decision, we will consult with each other," he said. "Now because the situation has improved and the party is in good health, I think I can afford to be away for a few days and then return," Mr. Rainsy said. "This is my last opportunity to show [my daughter] that even though I have a lot of commitments, I am still a human being and a father." (*Dene-Hern Chen*)

Thai Ex-Minister in Trouble Over Preah Vihear

BY SIMON LEWIS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A former Thai foreign minister is facing misconduct charges over a statement he signed with Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Sok An regarding the Preah Vihear temple, according to a Thai newspaper report.

Noppadon Pattana—once an adviser to disgraced former Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, and who was foreign minister for five months in 2008—signed off on a joint communique with Mr. An in June of that year supporting Cambodia's application to list Preah Vihear as a Unesco World Heritage Site.

Amid political turmoil in Thai-

land, the Thai National Anti-Corruption Commission accused Mr. Noppadon and other members of the People Power Party of breaching a rule in the country's Constitution that says Parliament must be consulted on any treaty affecting Thai territory.

Bangkok-based English language newspaper The Nation reported yesterday a Thai court on Saturday "began the process of indicting" Mr. Noppadon for misconduct.

The report says Mr. Noppadon is currently free on bail and has denied the allegations, claiming that the agreement with Cambodia did not affect Thailand's territory.

Unesco inscribed Preah Vihear

as a World Heritage Site in July 2008. Mr. Noppadon resigned later that month and tensions mounted during the year until clashes broke out around the temple in October.

Cambodia's Council of Ministers spokesman Phay Siphon said the joint communique did not affect Thai territory since Cambodia conceded, in order to expedite inscription, that the World Heritage site would only cover the temple itself, not the disputed surrounding area.

"It was not territorial, he just supported listing the temple," Mr. Siphon said. "His signature [on the joint communique] took place after the decision of Unesco, in principle, to agree to inscription."

DC-Cam to Help Burma Record Rights Abuses

BY DENE-HERN CHEN
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Prominent Khmer Rouge research organization the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is collaborating with a network of Burmese groups seeking to create an archive of human rights abuses in Burma as the country transitions from a military regime to a fledgling democracy.

The Network for Human Rights Documentation-Burma (ND-Burma), which includes local NGOs dedicated to advocating for Burmese political prisoners, ethnic minorities and women's rights, is planning to implement the Unofficial Truth Project (UTP), which will document ongoing rights violations in the country, Han Gyi, a coordinator for ND-Burma, said by email.

DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang visited Burma last month to discuss the challenges that come with doc-

umenting human rights violations, said Mr. Han Gyi, adding that the Cambodian center's expertise in compiling and understanding documents and evidence would be helpful in assisting ND-Burma.

"The project aims to provide a basis for the government to provide reparations, especially to those with urgent needs," Mr. Han Gyi said. "In the long term, the aim is to prevent serious human rights violations."

Because many members of the current government are from the previous regime, the word "truth-seeking" or "truth commission" in the vein of DC-Cam would be considered threatening, said Mr. Han Gyi, which is why it is, for now, an unofficial project.

After decades of military rule, Burma is opening up, introducing reforms such as free elections, increased press freedom and the release of some political prisoners.

However, human rights viola-

tions still persist in the country, most recently due to the growing polarization between Buddhists and minority Muslims. In the past year, more than 200 people have been killed in religious clashes and more than 150,000 have been displaced—the majority stateless Muslims known as the Rohingya.

Mr. Chhang said yesterday that ND-Burma would be sending some members to Cambodia on August 11 for about two months to learn documentation techniques.

"For me, it is fortunate to have the chance...to guide them through the political minefield of a project of this sort, caught between the sometimes polar opposites of ensuring that historical records are preserved in their entirety and maintaining a sufficiently positive relationship with both the...government and the background players which inevitably will include key remnants of the old regime," he said.

Gambler Fleeing Loan Sharks Jumps out Window

BY AUN PHEAP
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Svay Rieng Provincial Court charged two Vietnamese nationals with illegal detention on Saturday after a man they had detained at a Bavet City casino for five days jumped from a second-floor window in an apparent suicide attempt, officials said yesterday.

Nguyen Yan Keu, 33, and Vin Ngoc Hai, 36, both staff members at the New World Casino, were charged for allegedly holding fellow Vietnamese national, Nguyen Thi Tan, 39, captive after he was unable to pay off his gambling debts, provincial court Deputy Prosecutor Keang Sontek said.

"We charged the pair with illegal detention," Mr. Sontek Ro-

said. "The two Vietnamese could face a punishment from 15 to 30 years if they are found guilty."

According to Bavet commune police chief Mao Phin Phirum, the victim had borrowed \$2,500 from the two suspects, both of whom were managers at New World Casino. When Mr. Thi Tan lost all the money gambling, he was held captive at the casino.

"The two Vietnamese nationals held him in a room for five days and beat him up," Mr. Phin Phirum said. "On Thursday morning, he jumped from the second floor from the room where he was detained."

"He was sent to Vietnam immediately for medical treatment because his legs were broken after he attempted to commit sui-

cide because he was so hopeless after losing the money," Mr. Phin Phirum said.

The two men were sent to court on Saturday, said Bavet City police chief Kao Horn, adding that the police are still investigating the case to find out if other staff from New World Casino were involved in the detention and torture.

There have been numerous reports of Vietnamese gamblers in Bavet City being illegally detained and tortured in the area's border casinos by ruthless loan sharks.

In July, the Court of Appeal upheld a verdict sentencing a Vietnamese loan shark to five years in prison for illegally confining and cutting a finger off a 19-year-year-old man before he was rescued.

Lifestyle

Garment workers see lives reflected on the big screen

Claire Knox

GARMENT worker Khieu Mok put in a 24-hour shift so she could make time off to vote in last month's elections.

On July 28, at her hometown pagoda in Svay Rieng province, she held her ink-stained finger to the camera lens of film director Kalyanee Mam, who has followed her story for the past five years.

"The current wages [500 a month] aren't enough to live off. For now I only ask for \$150," she said.

The three-minute footage captured last week by Mam, will be released as a short follow-up to her acclaimed documentary *A River Changes Course*. The feature-length film, which won this year's World Cinema Grand Jury Prize at Sundance Film Festival, records Mok's struggle as she leaves the rice fields for the factories of Phnom Penh.

Director Mam returned to Cambodia from the US in the lead-up to the election to screen the film to universities and villages around the country, aiming to cultivate a dialogue among voters on the



Director Kalyanee Mam (left) with Khieu Mok, one of the three main subjects of her documentary *A River Changes Course*. (CLAIRE KNOX)

This is us. Our story. How can we ever be happy in our difficult life?

Then, minutes after voting, she was on the back of a motorcycle bound for Phnom Penh and the factory.

country's future. On Friday, she screened the film in Mok's own living quarters.

Shot over a four-year period,

the documentary follows the stories of Mok and two other Cambolians: a young poor Cham fisherman from Kampong Chhnang and a mother living in remote Bataksakai.

All are trapped in poverty as the country rapidly develops, the forests are logged, the rivers depleted of fish and the Mekong dammed.

Last week, screenings were held in Battambang, Phnom Penh's Mea House as well as Mok's shared dormitory on the outskirts of Phnom Penh.

Mam said she had no expectations about how the audiences would respond. "I always forget about the [impact of the] film," said Mam, explaining that her first thought was of the personal effect it had on Khieu and the others.

On Friday, as the film was

played at her cramped, communal dormitory in the outskirts of Phnom Penh, 30-year-old Mok stood confidently in front of hundreds of her fellow workers.

The women watched, leaning over balconies and lined up against damp walls and on mats on the floor. The reception was as boisterous as it was poignant.

They laughed and poked fun at village scenes of Mok working the rice fields, of her mother struggling to pay off loans and Mok coining his mother's aching shoulders.

Silence descended when Mok was shown climbing into a mini-van, heading for the first time to life in the factories, her mother wiping away tears. There was quiet when the leaky factory quarters appeared and

Mok said she felt her life was "divided in half".

In the final scene, where Cham teenager Maiti talks about hopes being dashed and of the future, a woman called out. "This is us. Our story. How can we ever be happy in this difficult life?"

Afterside, inside Mok's small room — a confined cooking, eating and sleeping space she shares with seven others — she expressed her hope that *A River Changes Course* would shape people's perspectives in Cambodia and abroad.

"In Cambodia, the rich have it easy and the poor like me really have it hard.

"Everyone has a different perspective on life. But I hope some can be changed so that all Cambodians can work together to improve the country."

In brief

Myanmar's 'Moustache Brother' dies at 67

ONE of the Moustache Brothers, a celebrated Myanmar comic trio whose satirical sketches at their nation's former regime saw them banned, blacklisted and arrested, died on Friday, his brother said. For Par Lay, 67, died at home shortly after he was released from hospital where he was taken with a kidney disease, according to his younger brother Lu Maw — who, a member of the troupe alongside their cousin Lu Zaw. Officially banned and blacklisted, they founded a media agency in Aung San Suu Kyi among their fans. [AP](#)

Ellen DeGeneres to host 2014 Oscars

CELEBRITY and daytime TV personality Ellen DeGeneres will host the 2014 Academy Awards, her second time emceeing the annual star-studded event, the Academy announced Friday. DeGeneres broke the news to her 21 million followers. "It's official. I'm hosting the #Oscars! I'd like to thank Bill (the Academy), my wife Portia and, oh dear, three goes the round table," she wrote. [AP](#)

Jack White's wife takes out restraining order

JACK White's estranged wife, Karen Elson, has reportedly sought and received a restraining order against the singer following a string of harassment allegations. According to the *Massville City Paper*, White was served the order on 22 July, and is now only allowed to communicate with Elson over email. The order said that Elson has "fears for her and the children's safety as a result of this harassment". [THE GAZETTE](#)



Khieu Mok (far right) and colleagues from the factory where she works gather in their dormitory to watch the film. (KALYANEE MAM)

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Documentation Helps Raise Human Rights Awareness in Asia

Named one of *Time* magazine's "60 Asian Heroes" in 2006, Youk Chhang—Executive Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)—has for many years played a key role in the field of historical archives in Cambodia, especially in documenting political changes during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Started in 1995 in a field office of Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program, DC-Cam has focused on documenting memory and justice. It greatly contributes to providing comprehensive information to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) to bring Khmer Rouge leaders to justice. The DC-Cam was also a major force in the integration since 2007 of Khmer Rouge history into textbooks and curricula at the high school level (for grades 7-12) including foundation years for all universities in Cambodia. In 2010, DC-Cam successfully established an agreement with the Cambodian government to run the Slek Rith Institute which is aimed to be a permanent hub of genocide studies in Asia.

Following the screening of the documentary "A River Changes Course," produced by DC-Cam and winner of the 2013 Sundance Film Festival's Grand Jury Prize, Youk Chhang was invited to an API public forum to discuss critical issues in Asia. He shared his valuable experiences on the role of documentary film, peace-building through memory, challenges relating to documentation in Asia, and regional collaborations.



ROLE OF DOCUMENTARY:

Who are the main target audiences of the film "A River Changes Course"? How has the success of the film at the Sundance Film Festival brought more recognition for the film's key message?

Global audiences are our main target because the film deals with issues that are both local to Cambodia, and global. The film focuses on individual lives. It's all about ordinary people. It's a kind of reality check.

We are facing new challenges like industrialization and globalization which affect people whose lives are based on natural resources. Land and forests are being expropriated and cleared for the sake of industrialization, while local people receive no benefits from what is then produced. Farmers are forced to borrow money from microfinance institutions in order to survive. Young kids are forced to work in factories where they earn very little. But Cambodia is not alone. Similar issues exist elsewhere. We hope that policy makers and investors will be more conscious of the issues when they make decisions to invest. The film also aims to encourage local people to protect their own resources, defend their own territories and define their own futures.

The award is not our trophy but an encouragement for us. It shows the value of the film as people everywhere can relate to the issues it presents. We thus have a campaign to show it at as many international film festivals and universities as possible. To really give the issues a voice, the film has to be globally recognized. So far the film has been shown in 24 film festivals around the world.

How do you handle pressures from stakeholders, like the business community?

To stand on your own feet for what you believe, in relation to human rights, you have to be ready to sacrifice everything. When you are honest to your subject, you shouldn't be fearful.

As for the pressure, nobody at all has threatened me. I think the process itself (of making the documentary) was of benefit to people. Recently, we showed the film to 95 representatives from 20 countries of microfinance institution group (Dikocredit International) in Siem Reap one day after the end of the group's conference. These 95 institutions provide fund to the poor to do the farming, exactly like on the film.

The film held their attention because what they saw in it was not what they think of as success. They felt like their investments were somewhat failures. One of them said he felt strong regret, and that his firm would no longer make awards to a local microfinance institution. So I call this an impact of the film. We want this kind of message to be heard globally, so more members can shift their investment policies in accordance with their interest to save the lives of the poor. If even one of the poor is negatively affected by the investment, their mission is not accomplished.

PEACE-BUILDING THROUGH MEMORIES:

DC-CAM holds large documentation archives. How do you handle the pressures involved in gathering information?

Documentation is a political act. That's what people have to understand. If I gather or create a document related to the Khmer Rouge, it's a political act that involves and affects many people. Reflecting on genocide is also a political act. It's all political, right?

There have been many challenges along the way, including network and technological challenges. I also faced desperation. Back in the early days, there was no Internet, no YouTube, nothing. We had to think hard about how to archive the materials, including the documentary film footage.

In terms of networking, often no one wanted to associate with me because the Khmer Rouge is a highly sensitive issue, both inside and outside the country. Inside the country, threats and intimidation were a challenge. But when Ieng Sary and his wife, or some unknown person, threatened me, I threatened them back, because I had nothing to fear from them. I am a victim and I am a survivor. Why should I be afraid? That's my belief. There are many survivors to back me up too.

I also had to deal with regional politics causing barriers to the research. For example, I was chasing files on Nuon Chea in Thailand for many years, but failed. Vietnam is very open but I couldn't access everything. I had to go to Laos, North Korea, China, East Germany, Western European countries and Africa. So it was about grabbing information from around the globe because you have to understand the Khmer Rouge from the outside, too. You have to understand them from different perspectives, including who they associated with and how that affected their policies. So I have worked on this both inside and outside the country.

How much freedom have you had from the government; we know that PM Hun Sen was once part of the Khmer Rouge?

One hundred percent freedom. As for Hun Sen, we have his file too. The reason why I said 100 percent is because the DC-CAM is not a court. We have our own objectives. The issue of justice is for the Tribunal, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). The government has seemed very open. One reason why the government supported the court is that they also perceive themselves as victims of the Khmer Rouge regime. Our research is actually seen by them as a benefit to them.

There were only two countries in the world supporting this process when it started. One was Cambodia because they saw this as a benefit to politics. Secondly, the United States government, because the US was under pressure to look into the crimes carried out by the Khmer Rouge. Before that, people never looked at these crimes as human right violations. Others around the world always felt like genocide was a very sensitive issue. When people looked at World War II, they felt the Holocaust was very complicated. But later we got support from European countries like the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, etc.

As now we have international support, it's up to Cambodia to make the difference and to change course. And we are changing course now in terms of Khmer Rouge history.

What if people wish to avoid facing reality and painful memories? How does the theory that 'knowledge brings relief' actually work?

If people don't want to talk about their experiences, you should respect that. It's part of the documentation process. We have no right to tell people to forgive, or to apologize. We should respect people's choices about how they want to live their lives. Healing is rather a personal thing for all genocide survivors.

Only about ten or fifteen per cent of victims wish to keep their experiences secret, according to regular surveys which have been conducted nationwide, not only by us, but also by other international institutions. We carry out surveys on this every two or three years. Usually 86-87 percent of victims support the process of documentation and justice. Most survivors want their children to learn and to know about their experiences of crisis. We also encourage students to get involved, as part of the process of healing, by interviewing their parents and neighbors. This work by students has been integrated into high school curricula nationwide. It's very personal and it helps healing. I think parents want to talk to their own children more than they want to talk to me. I think most parents feel very appreciated if their children want to know their life experiences as part of school assignments.

Before the first-ever Khmer Rouge History was integrated into the textbooks in 2007, how did the generation born after the "Killing Fields" era perceive that time?

Before that, the content in the textbooks was truly about politics, not even about history. After students read the new 78 page introduction to the history of the Khmer Rouge, they had many questions — including about the external causes, about Buddhist karma, beliefs in previous lives, and about coup d'état and the Vietnam War. The problem was that the teachers did not have the ability to answer all the questions. So we tried to identify the common questions from a total of 4-500 frequently asked questions nationwide, and we provided materials for history teachers to help them answer the questions and deal with the issues.

There is also a challenge with regard to Khmer Rouge parents. Most of those parents don't talk straight to their children. We learned that in Pailin, one student once told a teacher 'you don't need to teach me, because I know my parents are Khmer Rouge.' The children became a bit aggressive rather than challenging for the truth, and the teachers got scared. Many areas in Cambodia are still facing challenges like this. It is not an easy process. But Cambodia needs to face this. So, we have many different formal and informal programs with institutions, and we air issues on TV and in media like magazines and other publications. You could call it a huge education program.



Youk Chhang with Cambodian students from MAOS Program, Chulalongkorn University



Youk Chhang distributed the textbook of Democratic Kampuchea history during 1975-1979 at Indra Devi High School — his former school, before the Khmer Rouge came into power in April 1975.



The textbook cover shows lives of Cambodian people near Prek Toath River in Kampong Speu Province under the Khmer Rouge Regime



Draft concept of the Sleuk Rith Institute

PM Hun Sen has proposed making it illegal to deny the genocide by the Khmer Rouge. What do you think of this?

You do not need a Cambodian law to protect the truth of what happened during the Khmer Rouge. I think it's a violation of free speech and that it's truly about politics. It's the election season (Note: this interview was conducted before Cambodia's general election on July 28) so every politician will do anything they can to win the election. After doing many decades of research, it's my opinion that everyone believes in the realities of the Khmer Rouge period. No one denies it. Even the former Khmer Rouge members believe the crimes took place. Why should there be a law of denial? This could also impact youth as they could feel "forced" to believe. The young shouldn't be forced to believe but free to learn. Having questions doesn't mean they don't believe. They just want to know, and we have to explain things and teach them. They are simply young!

FUTURE WORK AND REGIONAL COLLABORATION:

What are the aims of the Sleuk Rith Institute^{**}, as a permanent hub for genocide studies in Asia, comprising a genocide museum, a school and a research center?

The program is already up and running, but the physical building has not been established because the Sleuk Rith Institute should be housed in an architectural setting that helps change the mindset of Cambodians. My ideas for that are around gender, culture, and environment. The building should be uniquely Cambodian, but also contemporary, inside. The genocide museum part should be built underground, like in a tomb. That's because the topic of genocide should be placed below us, like hell is below us. Above the genocide museum, there would be a contemporary art museum. I want to make a distinction between heaven, earth and hell. Of course, there is a transitional from hell to earth where museum education will play an important role—healing.

As for the program, the museum works with other Cambodian museums to incorporate issues around the genocide. Film is a part of the research and the work. Research is focusing on genocide and minorities in the region. We work in partnership with Chulalongkorn University in Thailand and institutions in Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Myanmar, the Philippines, Brunei, and so on, at different levels. Laos is the only nation with which we have no connection. We want to work with all the ASEAN countries.

Is there any similar center in Asia? What do existing learning centers/ museums in Asia lack the most?

I think there is a lack of understanding about human rights in Southeast Asia. There are also many conflicts around domestic politics and policies in Asian countries. How to teach people about peace? It's actually about human rights, not peace. But Cambodia is the only country which can operate this kind of center, because there was genocide in Cambodia

“I think there is a lack of understanding about human rights in Southeast Asia. There are also many conflicts around domestic politics and policies in Asian countries. How to teach people about peace? It's actually about human rights.”

and we are very open. In addition, I have a 50-year agreement with the government (starting from 2010) to operate this (the Sleuk Rith Institute). We were nominated by the International Association of Genocide Scholars as a hub in Asia on genocide study and we are part of that network.

How do you think awareness of human rights can be enhanced in Asia?

It's very hard. In the past, you could see many Asians chose to study subjects such as accounting, banking, engineering, or food. Anyway, now it's perhaps different. Studying human rights is beginning. More Asians now study human rights and do research on genocide. And since it is now more convenient to travel between ASEAN countries, recently we are seeing growing numbers of ASEAN students.

There are two different groups. People in post-conflict countries like Syria, Iraq, Myanmar, East Timor, and so forth, are interested in history. In stable countries like Thailand and others, people are more interested in courses and scholarships than in documentation. But in general, interest in the study of human rights and genocide is rising.

What are your expectations around collaboration between public intellectuals in Asia?

In the media sector, some journalists in ASEAN could be experts in the topic of genocide and human rights. In academia, genocide should be studied within formal programs. Scholarships provided to young scholars in Asia would be good as this would enable them to go back to their countries and teach and integrate the issues in the fields of sociology, history, geography, politics, etc. Genocide study should be in a formal program. There could be a study focusing on the implications of genocide and international law in the region. APR could support that.

In relation to the ASEAN Community in 2015, I think we have to understand the principles of human rights. It would be a failure to only integrate in terms of economics and the English language. For example, we should be proud of speaking more than English, as this is a principle concept of human rights. ASEAN youth populations have to understand human rights because they will become leaders of the region. If ASEAN wants to compete with the European Union or others around the world, each of our countries needs to share challenges and visions in order to survive. It will take time, but we can do it. We are not blind and we have learnt. We have technology. There are also opportunities. One day we will have a good ASEAN community. ♦

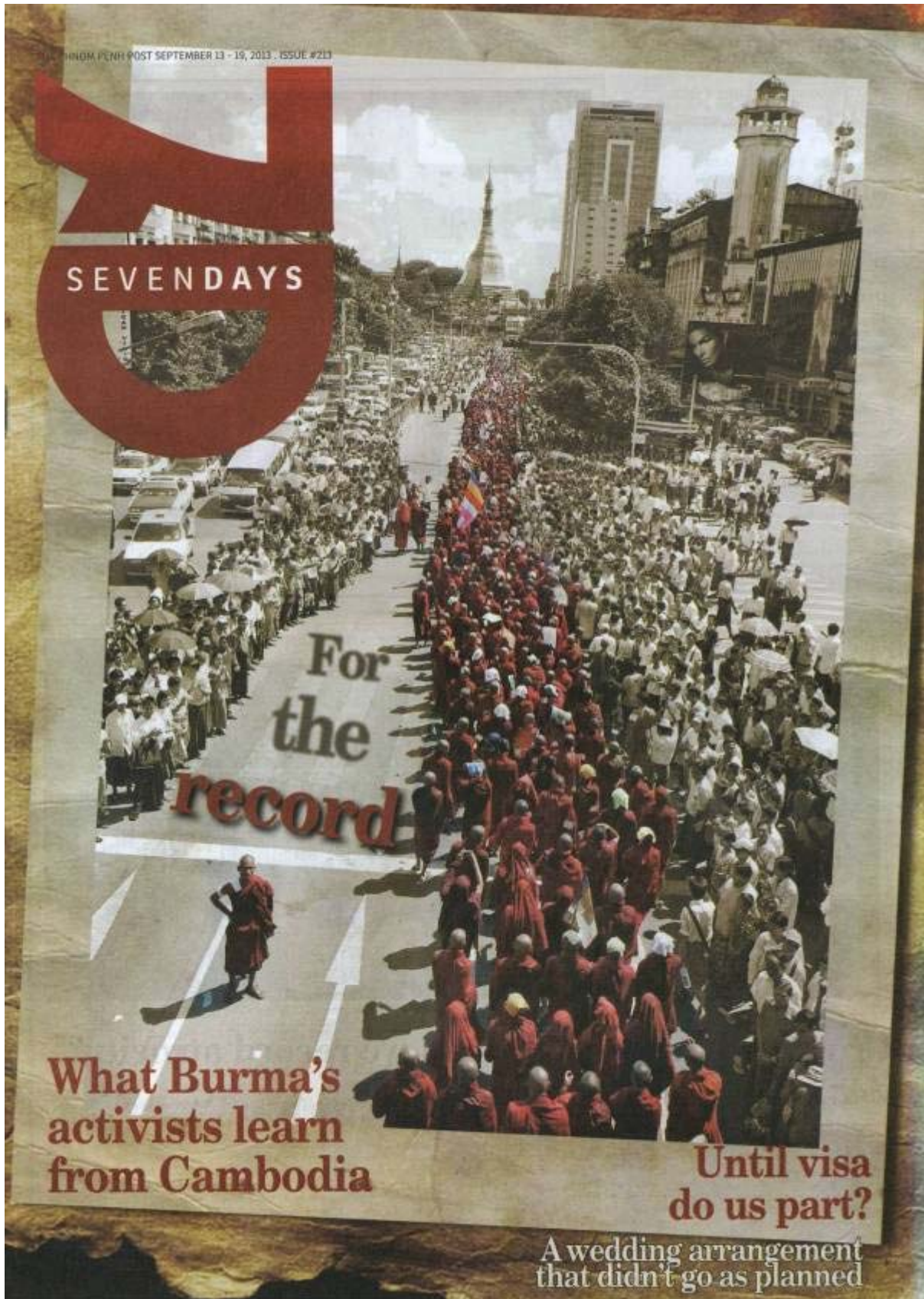
Chadapan Malizian

- More information on the ECCC: www.eccc.gov.kh/en
- More information on the DC-Cam: www.dccam.org/
- More information on the Sleuk Rith Institute: www.sleukrith.org/
- More information on A River Changes Course: www.ariiverchangescourse.com/
- More information on Cambodia Tribunal Monitor: www.cambodiatribunal.org/

* A law of denial is illegal framework providing that whoever publicly denies genocides or other crimes by perpetrators will be punished by prison.

** Built on DC-Cam's work, the Sleuk Rith Institute is the center of genocide studies in Asia, fostering memory, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia and throughout the region.

Appendix N: Myanmar to follow Cambodia's lead in documenting recent history



Myanmar to follow Cambodia's lead in documenting recent history

Myanmar is in the process of setting up a documentation centre to reflect on decades of human rights abuses. It's using the records of Toul Sleng prison as inspiration.

POPPY MCPHERSON

WHEN Chit Min Lay first visited Toul Sleng last month, the cramped cells and blood-splattered walls were eerily familiar. It looked just like "his jail", the concrete box in Myanmar where he spent 14 years as a political prisoner. He saw the photographs of victims, and turned away.

"I didn't dare to see their faces, because I lost my friends in prison. I didn't want to see these horrible things."

During his month-long stay in Cambodia, which ended on Wednesday, 38-year-old Chit Min Lay returned several times to Toul Sleng genocide museum in Phnom Penh. In the prison the Khmer Rouge called S-21, about 14,000 men, women and children were tortured and then executed.

He talked with Chum Mey, one of a handful of known S-21 survivors. The 82-year-old is one of two former inmates who came back to the place they were detained to sell memoirs, take pictures and talk to visitors.

Chit Min Lay was transfixed. He wanted to take Mey to Myanmar, he wrote later. The pair spoke for a long time, and took photos together: two former prisoners, separated by a few hundred miles.

Chit Min Lay and fellow Burmese activist Nang Htoi Rawng have spent the past month in the Kingdom working with the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), which collects documentation and evidence about the Khmer Rouge regime.

One of the goals of the organisation which sent them is to create a documentation centre to serve Myanmar. There, where many human rights abuses have taken place, record-keeping is still in its infancy.

The 'Unofficial Truth Project' is an initiative of the Network for Human Rights Documentation, which is a

(ND-Burma), a coalition of 12 other organisations. Their aim is to establish an accurate historical record of abuses which can be drawn upon to lobby for justice, and used as evidence in any future tribunals.

Like so much about Myanmar, there's politics in the name. According to Han Gyi, a co-ordinator for ND-Burma, the reason for the 'unofficial' title is to make clear this is not a government program.

"It's not the truth that's unofficial, it's the project," he wrote in an email.

Since ND-Burma was formed in 2005, the network, which is based in Chiang Mai, Thailand, has built up a human rights network within Myanmar. Their work has included developing a website which uses open-source software, into which members can input information.

A low-key liaison office in Yangon was established

a general and then prime minister under the junta, denied the very existence of such people, who are thought to have numbered some 10,000 since 1962.

Chit Min Lay used to be one of them. In 1998, he was sentenced to 31 years in Mawlamyine prison in Myanmar's Mon State, after participating in the August student protests when he was in his early twenties. A decade earlier, in August 1988, thousands of others were killed when troops fired on mass demonstrations in Yangon.

A literary man, Chit Min Lay was denied the ability to read or write while in Mawlamyine.

"If they saw a piece of paper, they would punish me."

Punishments included beatings, starvation and a feared isolation room.

"This room was very bad. You couldn't go outside, you couldn't see anything

'I didn't dare to see their faces, because I lost my friends in prison. I didn't want to see these horrible things.'

in November 2012 but they intend to set up a more permanent presence.

A few days after his visit to Toul Sleng, Chit Min Lay sat down in DC-Cam's office on Sihanouk Boulevard to talk more about the prison and his plans.

"I want to try to have a museum like Toul Sleng, because we face the same problems as Cambodians," he said.

Human rights activists are still arrested in Myanmar, despite the formation of a nominally civilian government in 2011 to replace the military junta which had ruled since 1962.

There are thought to be more than 100 political prisoners still in prison, although the government has vowed to release them all by the end of 2013.

Two years ago, President

— there was no light in that room."

When his family came to visit, they wore scarves over their faces so they couldn't see the faces of his friends. He said that was to avoid them knowing too much information about who the prisoners were, which could be used against them.

Prisoners were frequently taunted with the promise of release.

"I didn't believe it - they would always tease me as a psychological punishment, but they did release me."

Nearly 100 people came to meet Chit Min Lay in Yangon upon his release in January 2012, and it was his friends and family who helped him recover from the experience, he said.

Today, Chit Min Lay works for The 88 Generation Peace and Open Society Organisation, which promotes civil society, as



Yook Chhang at the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). MW VLEAR



Chit Min Lay visits Toul Sleng. PHOTO SUPPLIED

the deputy in charge of the Education Sector. The organisation, which takes its name from the 1988

uprisings, is part of ND-Burma and the 'Unofficial Truth Project'.

He wants to document...

what happened to him and many of his friends who

CONTINUES TO PAGE 1



The two Burmese guests visit Toul Sleng genocide museum. DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA (DC-CAM)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

Why? "Because I am them," he said, with a grin, speaking in his Phnom Penh office. The floor is covered with the remnants of his classes with the Burmese students: books and A3 paper sheets with phrases like "physical documents," "film documents," and "interview documents" written in blue felt tip.

"I am Cambodian, but I used to be Burmese thirty years ago," said Chhang, laughing. "I can see myself in them when they talk - it's just like how Cambodians talked in the 1980s and 90s."

"There are so many parallels: politics, culture, religion. When it comes to refugees, when it comes to wishes or ideas for change - they're so similar." The similarities don't end

with Toul Sleng. In the 1980s, Cambodia was under Vietnamese occupation. As part of the notorious K5 project, between 140,000 and 380,000 Cambodians were forced to clear, secure and mine the densely forested border region. Thousands died from malaria alone while others fell victim to landmine explosions.

Throughout the decade, pro-democracy advocates were subject to a swift crackdown. At the same time, in Myanmar, hundreds of students were arrested.

The similarities date even further back, added Chit Min Lay, referring to the shared colonial history of the two countries.

While Cambodia was colonised by the French, the

British claimed Myanmar. Both countries secured independence in the mid 20th Century - Myanmar in 1948 and Cambodia five years later.

Independence was followed in both countries by coups: the onset of the Lon Nol era in Cambodia, and in Myanmar, that of the military junta, which ruled with an iron fist.

Although the country has made significant steps towards democracy since 2011, there is still some way to go, a description that has been used to describe both Cambodia and Myanmar in different circumstances.

While the pre-publication censorship of the domestic press was removed, many publications self-censor, fearing reprisal.

The government has allowed the release of political prisoners but citizens continue to face arrest for unauthorised public protest, and government activity remains opaque.

Many of those military men responsible for the brutal crushing of the 1988 uprisings retain power in parliament.

So too, in Cambodia, do former Khmer Rouge cadres leaders remain in government.

Chit Min Lay believes the two countries share a painful legacy.

"We have the same stigma," he said. Meanwhile, Chhang refers to a psychological "scar".

More than two decades after the Khmer Rouge regime crumbled, Chhang, who was separated from his family aged 13 and forced into slave labour during Pol Pot's rule, admits

he still feels remnants of the old fear.

"When I was a little boy in the city when I was 11, I thought that all the ice-cream men were spies," he said, referring to the anxious period before the Khmer Rouge took control of Phnom Penh.

"Now, today, when I drive and see the beggars at the traffic lights, I think, 'Oh God, if I don't give him money, I will be in trouble with the Khmer Rouge'," he said.

For Chhang, the collaboration with Burmese activists is also an opportunity to put to rights mistakes made in the documentation process within Cambodia.

"I feel very honoured to have this opportunity to fulfill my regret. What I could have done for Cambodia I can do for Burma," he said, using the original name for the country, before the military junta changed it to Myanmar in 1989.

He outlined three challenges that the country would also face: political decisions, networking and technology.

He believes the time is right for founding a documentation center, and has written to the US Department of State to ask for support.

"Burma's civil society has reached a critical stage in terms of development, organisation, and strategic vision.

"Now is the critical time for US engagement and leadership," he wrote. "The process will be complex. After DC-Cam



Yangon's Correctional Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs. AP

Burma and the Khmer Rouge

The victims of Toul Sleng included four Cambodians of Burmese descent, belonging to the Kola ethnic group, according to Chhang.

The then Burmese leader was close with the Khmer Rouge's Brother Number One, Pol Pot.

In late November 1977, Burma's military dictator Ne Win became the first - and only head of state of a non-communist country - to visit Cambodia while the Khmer Rouge was still in power, according to documents obtained by DC-Cam.

He spent several days in the country, hosted by Khieu Samphan and other Khmer Rouge leaders.

Ne Win was taken to Angkor Wat, to a crocodile farm near Siem Reap and he toured Phnom Penh, which at the time must have been almost completely deserted.

In a speech in the capital on November 26, Ne Win stated that "April 17 was a historic day for the people of Kampuchea. We are very happy that the Kampuchean people on that day won a decisive victory in their struggle for independence."



Chit Min Lay and Nang Hroi Rawng at the DC-Cam offices. DC-CAM



Cambodia's Khmers and Cham Muslims have managed to coexist in peace. DC-CAM

was established in 1995. Chhang had to persuade the government to co-operate by establishing a reputation for objectivity. ND-Burma, as a group of organisations, continues to focus on human rights advocacy, and will need to avoid undermining the appearance of impartiality. "Documentation is very political. You need a strategy to do it properly," said Chhang.

DC-Cam has collected some one million documents from a multitude of sources both within Cambodia and beyond. These range from Khmer Rouge notebooks to telegrams and old photographs.

At this transitional time for Myanmar, security and logistical problems might be great, but access to documents

Program at the Kachin Women's Association. Thailand (KWAT), she was also elected to represent KWAT in ND-Burma last year.

One of her responsibilities is fieldwork data verification, which involves documenting human rights violations by the state. These include interviews with victims, and photos of the wounded and injured.

But her most recent assignment was to come to Cambodia with Chit Min Lay to learn the best ways to keep records.

Some of Myanmar's greatest human rights violations have occurred in her own, native Kachin state, where her family still live. The 28-year-old is now based in Chiang Mai, Thailand but goes back to her hometown once a year to find

documents systems, so I would like to learn how they have been using those documents and how they have been documenting events."

While ND-Burma has catalogued more than 5000 separate cases of human rights abuses or crimes in its data system, they have not been independently verified.

Seeing Cambodia brings Nang Hroi Rawng hope, she said, "because we have set up a documentation system."

"But we need bigger things. DC-Cam has methodology, but for us it's a bit weak."

Ultimately, she wants to see a tribunal like the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, but first there must be reconciliations.

"I just want them to be accountable for what they have done for more than 50 years long," she said.

In Myanmar, ethnic minorities comprise about 40 per cent of the country's 60 million or so population and have been subject to some of the worst abuse.

On the westernmost side of the country, the Rohingya Muslims who have inhabited Rakhine state for generations have suffered what Human Rights Watch calls genocide.

The government refuses to recognise them as citizens and has tried to have them forced out of the country. In the past two years, some 250 have been killed and 100,000 displaced by violence.

As part of their Cambodia tour, Chit Min Lay and Nang Hroi Rawng visited Muslim communities in Kampong and Sihanoukville.

The trip was especially affecting for Chit Min Lay, whose mother is Muslim, and who has experienced her own share of discrimination.

If a new law, first floated in June, to place restrictions on marriages between Buddhists and other religions goes ahead, women could be prevented from marrying Muslims men. "Rohingya people have

lived for a long time in our country, but they have never been accepted," said Chit Min Lay.

While Khmers represent the largest ethnicity and Cambodia's Cham Muslims number in the low hundreds of thousands, the two have coexisted in peace.

"Here [in Cambodia], Muslim people have no

problems," Chit Min Lay said. "At home, they are rejected."

After two weeks in Cambodia, mid-month, Chit Min Lay was asked by Chhang to file a report on his experience.

He was here in August, a month that has particular resonance for the activist, who calls it 'black August'.

It was August when he was arrested during the pre-democracy openings in 1998. It was August when the protests happened in 1988.

This, in part, is what he reported from Cambodia: "I miss my country. But August is not black for me here. I see rays of light in the future."

'I just want them to be held accountable for what they have done for more than 50 years long.'

with critical information can be easier, according to Chhang.

The repercussions of recording abuse in Myanmar, however, can still be severe.

"ND-Burma members' fieldworkers put themselves at great risk to document human rights violations," said Han Gyi.

Security risks mean monitoring can't take place openly especially in certain parts of the country.

The dangers have increased as the government has mounted pressure on local communities, especially in remote areas and conflict zones.

One of those is Kachin State, in the north of the country, and where Nang Hroi Rawng was born.

The coordinator of the Documentation and Research

houses burned to the ground and villagers left desperate.

According to a Human Rights Watch report in March this year, the Burmese government has blocked humanitarian aid to those displaced by fighting in the north of the state since June 2011.

Tens of thousands of civilians and refugees are in dire need of food, shelter and medicine. The atrocities committed by Burmese soldiers against ethnic villagers include pillaging, burning homes, torturing civilians and rape.

"Since 2001, there have been violations happening all over Kachin State. We have been documenting but we need to have a legal system."

"Cambodia has been through the transitional period, so they have many

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