

កម្មវិធីឯកសារកម្ពុជា

**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## **Fourth Quarter Report: July-September 2013**

DC-Cam Team Leaders and the Management Team

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**Sayar Maung Di, Burmese artist, holding gifts from the Director of DC-Cam, Rangoon, September 2013**

Maung Di was born in 1941 in Thayettaw Village, Myitchay, Pakokku District. He worked as a cartoonist at Bahosi Newspaper, Mandalay from 1959 to 1962. In 1962, he came to Yangon and worked as an illustrator in various magazines. He studied fine arts at State School of Fine Arts, Yangon from 1967 to 1970. He started using the name of Maung Di for painting and writing in 1969 for various magazines.

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## ABBREVIATION

AGMI	Armenia Genocide Museum and Institute
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CISEP	Cham Identities as Social Enterprise Project
CLC	Co-Lead Lawyer
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CMOH	Cham Muslim Oral History
CNC	Cambodian News Channel
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
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
US	United States
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:

- The TC of the ECCC concluded its 212 hearing days on Case 002/01 on July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013. The hearing on closing arguments by parties will commence on October 16<sup>th</sup> and last until October 31<sup>st</sup>.
- To speed up the trial hearing of Case 002/02, the ECCC's SCC, on July 23<sup>rd</sup>, issued its decision instructing the ECCC's 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."
- On August 9<sup>th</sup>, the Royal Government of New Zealand pledged financing the ECCC in the amount of 200,000 NZD. On August 21<sup>st</sup>, the EU announced its further financial support for ECCC's international component in the amount of 3 million euros.
- On September 16<sup>th</sup>, International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley resigned from his prosecutorial post at the ECCC.
- On September 18<sup>th</sup>, the 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."
- The Legal Response Team received one request from the Cambodian OCP for supplying immediately two mug-shot photos of S-21 victims along with biographies to be used for cross examination of witness Ek Hen<sup>1</sup> testifying before the TC. The team also received several requests from OCIJ and a defense lawyer. In total, the team provided documents of 4,022 pages and 19 photos of interviewees to OCIJ and the defense counsels.
- The Victims Participation Project Team added two more student volunteers to work on the translation of victim participation forms and another five volunteers to work on the transcription of KR survivor story interviews. They achieved the translation of 41 victim information forms, 56 survivor stories, transcription of 11 interviews and the conclusion of MOU with VSS regarding victim reparations in Case 002.
- The Fair Trial Team produced two more volumes of the Fair Trial Observation booklet and conducted further three outreach activities at three universities in three Provinces. A total of 400 Fair Trial Observation booklets were distributed.
- The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal under the Witnessing Justice Project received several articles contributing to the publication and conducted 24 hours of legal education to 65 law students and junior lawyers for English Legal Writing and Introduction to Contracts.
- Cataloguing and Database Management made considerable progress by entering 6,930 records; filling 1,208 worksheets; editing 1,095 records; scanning 4,937 records; and listing 1,776 records. Furthermore, 191 letters of appeal for document donations were sent to 191 country representatives to the United Nations. In addition, 41 new photos were collected this quarter.
- The KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum provided DK historical classes for 36 days to 647 local and international visitors.
- The Promoting Accountability Team successfully made 3 field trips to Sampov Loun, Phnom Proek, Samlaut Districts of Battambang Province, and Veal Veng District of Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, and Udar Meanchey Provinces, conducted 8 interviews,

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<sup>1</sup> Ms. Ek Hen was interviewed in Kampong Cham Province by DC-Cam's Promoting Accountability Team in 2003. Her interview transcript made by the team was used during the trial hearing as well.

summarized 365 interviews, translated 164 interview summaries into English, and digitized 180 tapes of interview.

- The Genocide Education team received one refresh session on teaching DK history from Dr. Phala Chea, co-author of the Teacher's Guidebook, and carried out three commune teacher trainings in Takeo, Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom Provinces with 300 participants, equal to 2,100 person days.
- One ECCC visit by villagers under Witnessing Justice took place with 25 participants from Kampong Thom, Stung Treng and Koh Kong Provinces. Another three Public Village Forums were held in Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, and Battambang Provinces with the participation of 235 students, children, villagers and former KR members.
- Cham Muslim Oral History moved a big step forward by achieving funding from Air Asia Foundation for the Cham Identity Project as a Social Enterprise for the period from July 2013 to June 2014.
- The Public Information Room serves as a home for the public to access information held in DC-Cam's archives. This quarter PIR received 230 esteemed guests. Materials distributed free of charge include 143 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 96 copies of DK history textbook, 72 copies of Genocide: The Importance of Case 002 booklet, and 85 copies of KRT observation booklet.
- This quarter DC-Cam screened *A River Changes Course (Kbang Tik Tonle* in Khmer) to 519 people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO members, academics, ambassadors, Khmer Americans, Thais, Burmese, etc.
- The aim of producing a Book of Memory remains a long way to go. During this quarter DC-Cam is still under the process of collecting names from DC-Cam documents and crosschecking to avoid repetition and finding out whether there are links between those names. For this quarter, 258 worksheets were input into the computer system.
- Website development made further progress this quarter. DC-Cam's website received 11,228 visitors.
- The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor project made great achievements including 15 daily reports posted on the blog, 13 hearing days observed, 118 trial footages captured, and three outreach workshops conducted during this quarter.
- New publications were not possible for this quarter. However, one new book reached the final stage of technical editing and final editing was completed for one book translation.
- Research for a book on community education and industry in Anlong Veng continued.
- The translation of *The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space* from English to Khmer language was completed in this quarter. It is 320 pages long.
- DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 163, 164 and 165) and each issue was distributed to all 23 provincial halls and municipality hall, 176 district offices, 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, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam's premises.
- Voices of Genocide: Episodes 5, 6 and 7 of *Justice and the KR Famine* were broadcasted on four radio stations in Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear Provinces and Phnom Penh. Two field trip studies were conducted in Kampot and Takeo Provinces.
- DC-Cam helped three researchers in their research at DC-Cam's archives.
- DC-Cam participated in three international conferences in Burma and Thailand.



- DC-Cam received two Burmese human rights activists on a one-month internship at DC-Cam, one associate fellow from University of Malaya Centre for Democracy and Election and a group of 8 students and 2 faculty members from University Center for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities and University of Washington.
- Two DC-Cam staff embarked on further studies in the United States of America and another one graduated with an MA from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand.
- Two DC-Cam staff attended an international training on democracy development.
- There were 16 local and international instances of media coverage of DC-Cam's work. One TV network, CTN-CNC, hosted a show on the issue of the 28 July election during which one DC-Cam staff was invited to speak.

## **LABOR OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **The Tragedy of Mao Sok Chan's Death**

During recent protests in Phnom Penh, another Cambodian has died while demanding improvements to democracy and human rights in Cambodia. The victim, Mao Sok Chan, was just one of many people who took to the streets to voice their frustration with the results of the recent election. Mao Sok Chan was married and is survived by four children, who will now grow up without their father.

It is tempting to discount the tragedy of Mao Sok Chan's death in light of his country's bitter history of human rights abuses and mass killings over the past half-century; however, it is important that past abuses are not allowed to excuse current and future acts of violence and violations of the basic principle of individual human rights and dignity. Mao Sok Chan, his family and all Cambodians deserve to see justice done for this inexcusable act of violence. Just because millions of people who killed others during the KR period or Cambodia's civil wars escaped prosecution, does not mean that the parties responsible for Mao Sok Chan's death should enjoy impunity for their actions.

Although it is doubtful that Mao Sok Chan himself set out to be a martyr for the cause of democracy in his country, his life has nonetheless been taken from him while he was protesting to demand a better future that he will not live to see. Democracy and human rights are causes that, despite their noble aspirations, have sadly required many lives to be sacrificed in Cambodia and elsewhere before being realized. Now, for the first time in its turbulent history, Cambodia is finally installing its own democratic foundations through the efforts and sacrifices of Mao Sok Chan and other Cambodians like him, who have stood up and demanded that their nation do better. While the ultimate goal of establishing a truly democratic nation that fundamentally respects human rights may remain out of reach for the time being, we should not forget Mao Sok Chan who died for us, now or in the future when the ideals he died for are finally attained.

Youk Chhang  
 Director  
 Documentation Center of Cambodia  
 September 17, 2013

### **Summary Interview with Mao Sok Chan's Parents**

LIM CHEYTOATH

Mr. Mao Moang, 52, and Mrs. Tith Sang, 57, are Mao Sok Chan's parents. They have six children and are living in Ta Long village, Sangkat Chak Angre Kroam, Khan Meanchey, Phnom Penh.

Sitting in front of a small house and welcoming guests under a makeshift ceremonial hall, Mao Moang described that prior to the KR regime he lived in Russey Keo District in Phnom Penh. After the KR took over Phnom Penh, he was evacuated to Doung Commune, Baty District, Ta Keo Province. There, he was ordered to dig holes to make fertilizer in the Children's Unit before he was sent to plough the paddy fields and raise dams in the mobile unit. He worked at the place until the KR regime collapsed. After 7 January 1979, Mao Moang returned to Phnom Penh to seek the spoils of war and sold them to the Vietnamese troops at Chak Angre. Those spoils were sent to Vietnam by boat along the river.

Tith Sang, who was sitting nearby, also mentioned that prior to the KR regime her family lived in Kampong Cham Province. In early 1970s, however, she was evacuated by the KR soldiers to Kampong Thom Province and was forced to work at a worksite known as the First January Dam. She lived and worked there until the end of the regime. Soon after the collapse of the regime, she returned to her homeland in Kampong Cham.

In early 1980s, Mao Moang and Tith Sang married in Kampong Cham Province, before moving to Phnom Penh in the same year. The marriage gave the couple six children, the oldest child, now age 32 and their second child, Mao Sok Chan, 30. However, Sok Chan died during a police crackdown near the Kbal Tnal Sky Bridge on 15 Sept 2013.

## 1. The ECCC: Activities and Events

### A. Chronological Summary about Activities of the ECCC

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 three expert witnesses, 52 fact witnesses, five character witnesses and 32 Civil Parties providing testimony on the charge of crimes against humanity in Case 002/01 against current accused persons, 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."<sup>2</sup>

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"<sup>3</sup> with a minimum charge related to "S-21, a worksite, a cooperative, and genocide"<sup>4</sup>. The SCC further instructed the Office of

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<sup>2</sup> ECCC PR 24 July 2013.

<sup>3</sup> ECCC SCC PR 23 July 2013.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

Administration to “explore the establishment within the TC of a second panel of national and international judges to hear and adjudicate Case 002/02.”<sup>5</sup>

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 KR Tribunal.

**\*The UN and Cambodian Government Share the Obligation to Fund Justice\***

Press release by Youk Chhang, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, September 6, 2013

After many years of awaiting the trials of senior KR leaders, Cambodian survivors are now watching as their hopes of justice slip away. Repeated funding crises and political impasses between the United Nations and the Cambodian Government have led to trials that took too long to begin and have taken too long to complete.

The latest crisis involves another strike by unpaid Cambodian staffers. UN officials point to Cambodia's obligation to finance most of its side of the court. Cambodian officials reply that they require donor support to meet those obligations. In the meantime, the tribunal's work stalls again, frustrating the legitimate expectations that millions of victims invested in the process.

While both the United Nations and Cambodian government have been keen to emphasize one another's obligations, they would do well to recall that they committed jointly to pursue the interest of justice for victims of the KR era. Both sides must contribute to overcome the current impasse and see Case 002 to fruition.

If the tribunal fails due to funding shortfalls, most Cambodian observers will hold both the United Nations and Cambodian government responsible. If the tribunal comes to a strong conclusion, most Cambodians will give both sides credit. Signs of renewed commitment by both sides will help restore public confidence in an ailing process, which will generate momentum for further contributions by both the national authorities and foreign donors. Both UN and Cambodian leaders owe it to the Cambodian people not to miss that opportunity.

Youk Chhang  
dccam@online.com.kh

On September 16<sup>th</sup>, 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.

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<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*



On September 18<sup>th</sup>, 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.” *See comment in Appendix K.*

## **B. Legal Response**

The Response Team received one urgent request from the Cambodian OCP and supplied two mug-shot photos of S-21 victims along with biographies upon the Office’s request for them to be used for cross examination of witness testimony by Ek Hen<sup>6</sup> before the TC in the first week of July of this year.

During this quarter, DC-Cam’s Legal Response Team received a new Rogatory Letter from International Co-Investigating Judge Mark B. Harmon (US Judge) which extended the effect of the Letter up until December 2013. The mission derived from the letter is, among other things, to “identify, examine, copy and/or seize any document (including audio-visual material) from the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), conducive to establishing the truth with respect to the facts under investigation” for Cases 003 and 004.

Under this power, the investigators requested on August 14<sup>th</sup> to extend the scope of the course of reading DC-Cam’s PA interview transcripts to Svay Rieng and Prey Veng Provinces. In total 153 interviewed transcripts were to be reviewed. After their completion of the review, OCIJ made a request to scan 16 interview transcripts useful to their continued investigation over Case 003 and 004. The Response Team completed the scan and gave 484 pages and 17 photos to OCIJ.

On August 23<sup>rd</sup>, OCIJ made a request to review 280 KR documents they discovered on DC-Cam’s website. These documents were verified as not-yet-requested by the ECCC. After finishing the review of 280 KR documents, they made a further request to review another 442 KR documents at DC-Cam.

The Response Team also provided upon request for documents equal to 32 pages in English and 311 in Khmer to a defense lawyer for a named suspect at the ECCC.

In September the Response Team continued to provide documents to OCIJ and defense counsels upon their requests.

The OCIJ requested to send a team of investigators to review documents and to scan some documents that they had already reviewed. According to the record, there were 308 documents scanned equal to 3,060 pages.

Nuon Chea’s defense counsel requested to come to DC-Cam to do their own research and review some documents. After their review, two documents were requested for scanning which is equal to 135 pages and 2 photos.

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<sup>6</sup> Ms. Ek Hen was interviewed in Kampong Cham Province by DC-Cam’s Promoting Accountability Team in 2003. Her interview transcript made by the team was also used during the trial hearing was well.

On September 24<sup>th</sup>, defense lawyers (Mr. Ang Udom and Michael G. Karnavas with a case manager and an assistant) for a suspect in Case 003 came to DC-Cam to meet Dara Vanthan and discussed certain issues concerning documents relevant to their client (a suspect in Case 003). The meeting took place for thirty minutes discussing research for documents through DC-Cam's databases online.

This quarter, Mr. Christopher Dearing supervised ten legal associates (law students) and four associates from various US and foreign institutions. The law students accomplished a wide range of activities encompassing the following:

- Attended six ECCC public education and/or genocide education forums, including Army genocide education training;
- Two legal associates facilitated legal writing classes by conducting client-based interviewing scenarios with Cambodian law students and lawyers;
- Six legal associates edited articles for the Cambodia Law and Policy Journal;
- Two legal associates conducted 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;
- One legal associate advised senior Cambodian government officials on the drafting of model legislation to address private collections of cultural property in Cambodia. The associate 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. The legal associate produced a legal memorandum encompassing her foreign and international legal research, as well as a draft licensing form, and suggestions on proposed legislation.
- Three legal associates conducted research on the rule of law in Cambodia. One associate interviewed a dozen judges on their understanding of Cambodia's problems with rule of law; a second associate completed his research on the Internal Rules; and a third associate completed her memorandum on the ECCC's approach to judicial reparations in the context of international precedence (i.e., the ICC).

### **C. Victim Participation**

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)*.

According to VSS, there was a pledge of funding of 80,000 Euros for part of DC-Cam's permanent exhibition on forced transfer. In August, DC-Cam submitted the project description and budget details to VSS for this funding. DC-Cam was also preparing necessary documents on reparations and non-judicial measures for the LCL's final submission which will take place on 26 September 2013. These necessary documents include descriptions of the above projects, organization documents, and secured funding.

Advocate San Frontier (ASF) agreed to transfer its client archive, which contains complaint and civil party documents and other relevant documents, to DC-Cam. DC-Cam has already inspected the contents of the archive and agreed to protect the archive. ASF will transfer this archive to DC-Cam in November 2013, after the ECCC’s final submission.

The progress on VPA work continues at a speedy pace given the fact that two more staff were assigned to work on translating victim information forms and survivor stories. The two are Kimsroy Sokvisal, full time staff recently graduated LL.M. from Hong Kong University, and Vannavuth Sochanmalisphuong, part time volunteer.

For this quarter the 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 standards.

#### **Fair Trial Observation Booklet**

This quarter the Fair Trial Observation team worked on two other volumes of the booklet, Issues 22 and 23. Issue 22 covered the ECCC’s hearings from May 21<sup>st</sup> to June 10<sup>th</sup> concerning forced transfer of the population in the first and second phases and the killing of former soldiers of the Lon Nol regime (Khmer Republic Regime), under the charge of crimes against humanity. During the hearings, there was one fact witness, four character witnesses and one psychological expert coming to give their testimonies before the TC. The rest of witnesses were 16 civil parties.

Notably, Nuon Chea broke his right to silence at this point in time by making a statement concerning the issue of forced transfer of the population in Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975. Nuon Chea allegedly tried to shield his crimes by saying that the transfer was an idea of the CPK in response to two reasons, possible American bombardment and Vietnamese invasion. Nuon Chea said “Democratic Kampuchea did not decide to evacuate people out of Phnom Penh city in vain, but with absolute responsibility”.<sup>7</sup>

<b>Name</b>	<b>Category of Witness</b>	<b>Accused</b>
Philippe Max Jullian-Gaufres	Character witness	Khieu Samphan
Chao Sokun	Character witness	Khieu Samphan
Sydney Schanberg	Fact witness	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Sok Roeur	Character witness	Khieu Samphan

<sup>7</sup> Observation of KR Tribunal, Issue 22, p. 74-75

Tun Soeun	Character witness	Khieu Samphan
Chhim Sotheara	Psychiatric witness	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Chao Ny	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Sou Sotheavy	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Aun Phally	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Saing Rath	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Yuos Phal	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Thuch Phandara Sor	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Chan Socheat	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Ho Chantha	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Chheng Eng Ly	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Nour Hoan	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Sophan Sovanny	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Yin Rumduol	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Po Dina	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Be Sophany	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Soeun Sovandy	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea
Seng Sovutha	Civil party	Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea

Issue 23 focused on the continuation of the substantive hearing on forced transfer of the population in the first and second phases and the killing of former soldiers of Lon Nol regime (Khmer Republic Regime) for Case 002/01. However, it was different in the number and qualification of the witnesses. In addition, during the course of the hearing, the parties took turns to present their document submission before the TC Judges. The witnesses covered in this issue were 1) Lav Lam, a former KR soldier; 2) Nou Mao, a former KR member of a commune in Region 21<sup>8</sup>; 3) Pich Chim, a former district secretary (chief); 4) Leng Chheung, former driver of Khieu Samphan; and 5) Ek Hen, former KR cadre under the control of Office 870 or M (*'mo' in Khmer*) 870.

The booklets are now available in various school and university libraries, the National Assembly and Senate, and at the grassroots level, through the PIR, university forums, village forums, and commune teacher trainings. This quarter the Fair Trial Team distributed 400 copies of the observation booklets. The booklets are also available at:

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation\\_Booklet.htm](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm).

### Observing Trial Proceedings

The team of four Cambodian law-trained staff continued to observe trial hearings at the ECCC on a daily basis. The team observed hearings on:

- **Witness testimonies:** (1) Sum Alatt, a former Lon Nol's soldier in Pursat Province; (2) Pich chim, a former district secretary (chief) of 105 (Tramkak District of Takeo Province); (3) Lev Lam, former KR soldier; (4) Ek Hen, a former KR cadre; (5) Stephen Heder, a scholar on KR history.

<sup>8</sup> Region 21 during the KR covered 8 districts including Chhlong (now in Kratie Province), Peam Chyleang (now became a commune in Thbaung Khmum District of Kampong Cham Province), Memot, Kroch Chhmar, Thbaung Khmum, Tamber, and other two new districts Toek Chrov and Tromoung (named by the KR).

- **Hearing on Documents:** Placing documents by co-prosecutor and the response from the defence team on the role of accused person, evacuation phase 1 and 2, and killing of Lon Nol soldiers at Tuol Po Chrey crime site. The hearing is in recess until October 9, 2013.

### Presentation at Universities

- On July 12, for CTM’s outreach activity, Chan Pronh, one of the Fair Trial Project members, presented on the rights to legal representation and current development of the ECCC’s trial proceedings to over one hundred students from Build Bright University in Phnom Penh, following with a Q&A session. 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?
- On August 15<sup>th</sup>, Ms. Dy Socheata led CTM’s outreach activity at Kampot Institute of Polytechnic in Kampot Province. In front of about a hundred students there, Ms. Dy presented on the current development of the trial proceedings at the ECCC, following with a question-and-answer session. Among other questions, students asked:
  - 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?

*Photo is available at:*

[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/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Kampot_Institute_of_Polytechnic_on_August_15_2013/index.html)

- On September 5<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Lim Cheytoath led CTM’s outreach activity at Bright Hope Institute Kampong Chhnang Province. In front of about a hundred students there, Mr. Lim presented on the current development of the trial proceedings at the ECCC following with a Q & A session at the end of his presentation. Among other questions, students asked:
  1. What were the benefits of the KR regime?
  2. Who were the KR leaders besides Pol Pot?
  3. What are the benefits of the KR Tribunal?

4. What is S-21?
5. Why did the ECCC separate Case 002 into mini-trials?
6. Who are the accused in Cases 003 and 004?
7. When was the ECCC created and for what purpose?
8. Why did the ECCC face financial problems? What is the solution?
9. If all the accused died, would justice be achieved?

### **Dissemination of Information**

To ease understanding and provide updates on issues arising at the ECCC's daily hearing, the Fair Trial Project team members wrote short articles on popular topics including:

1. Victim Reactions to Nuon Chea's and Khieu Samphan's Responses on Evacuation and Right to Remain Silence
2. TC Warns the Khieu Samphan Defense Team
3. Request to Warn the Khieu Samphan Defense Team
4. Khieu Samphan to Remain in Detention Even If Found Not Guilty in Case 002/01
5. Reaction of People to the Issue of Evacuation

These articles above were published in the local Reasmei Kampuchea newspaper and the *Searching for the Truth* monthly magazine.

### **Assisting Legal Associates**

Chhunly Chhay and Cheytoath Lim, Fair Trial Project staff, helped Katherine Culver, a legal associate from Yale Law School, in interviewing judges at Kandal provincial and Phnom Penh municipal courts.

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

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ as well as activities to promote legal scholarship in Cambodia. 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.

By this quarter, CLPJ team received nine scholarly submissions acceptable to 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

All above articles are under a substantive edit.

Beside the CLPJ, Mr. Dearing provided 24 hours of legal education to 30 law students and junior lawyers for English Legal Writing and Introduction to Contracts. He further developed two legal education courses including a) Land Lease Agreement—Client consultation Exercise, and b) Client Consultation—Drafting an Email and Responding to Client Questions. Outside DC-Cam’s campus, Mr. Dearing and Terith Chy provided one legal education training to 35 law students at Cambodian University for Specialty (CUS). The training covered analysis of contract and law, and drafting legal memos.

## 2. Documentation

### A. Cataloging and Database Management

Cataloging and database management 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 KR terror for victims and Cambodian people in order to move forward with strength and hope. To achieve this invaluable objective, staff members in the project 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 last quarter.

Activities	Numbers of Records	From
Enter data	411 records	D44369-D44779
Fill worksheet	1,052 records	D44808-D45860
Edit English spelling on worksheet	906 records	L08316-L08715, L02568-L02768, L02970-L03276
Enter the edited data in Khmer and English	4,584 records	D24633-D24699, L00631-L00956, L01601-L02567, L05720-L06420, L07267-L07731, L04779-L05090, L06420-L07190, L01280 - L01470, L05091 – L05180, L07794 - L08100, L08286 – L0859 and L08196-L08286
Scanning	2,775 records  45 PA interview transcripts and D collection  665 news clips	I03913-I06687 equal to 10,398 pages  1,994+3,061= 5055 pages for ECCC  Doc11169-Doc11834

Cambodia, July 8<sup>th</sup>, 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 Shrang, Director  
 The Documentation Center of Cambodia

Documentation Center of Cambodia  
 Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice  
 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia  
 t (855-23) 211-875 • f (855-23) 210-358 • dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

	70 of S-21 prisoner confessions	4,957 pages
List documents	1,776 records	D44808-D46350 and I10827-I11060

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*

Continuing from last quarter, DC-Cam took one more step forward in expanding the scope of appealing for documentation donations by sending 191 letters to appeal for donation of archives relating to the KR 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). Georgia also responded. *See Appendix L*

This quarter, 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 three donated by the son of Poch Yuonly<sup>9</sup>.

### **B. KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum**

This is the continuation of a routine activity of DC-Cam regarding outreach to Cambodians and foreign visitors to Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, through its KR History Classroom, which was established by turning a former interrogation room into a history classroom. For each session, one DC-Cam's staff is assigned to lead the classroom by usually providing a video footage of S-21 as an introduction, followed by a presentation on various topics concerning KR regime. 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.

Below is one sample report on the History Classroom:

The Toul Sleng History Classroom today was attended by 20 tourists from America and Europe. Today at TSL there were many villagers coming to visit under the invitation from the ECCC. I showed the video footage about how S-21 was made, who had taken the footage and how videographers found the prison. I also discussed about the discovery of seven children at the prison when Vietnamese armies arrived and liberated S-21. These children were hiding under a pile of clothes behind the prison. I also compared S-21 with other prisons around the country and used S-21 as an example of more than 196 KR prisons and accompanying killing sites under Democratic Kampuchea. Most of the killing sites existed around Tonle Sap Lake and in the central plain of Cambodia where many agricultural activities took place under DK which intended to turn Cambodia into an agricultural utopia. Many people were evacuated to the countryside to work in the rice fields and unfortunately this is where they died in large numbers. Other areas in the country such as the northeast and southwest have fewer deaths as there are few mass grave sites discovered.

One participant asked why the KR killed so many people and for what purpose. My lecture provided him with half the answer which was to turn Cambodia into an agricultural utopia and ideologically pure nation following communism. The KR also lacked trust among their ranks and files and killed both ordinary people and their members.

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

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
July	306 (122 women)	Asia: Cambodians from different	Students, villagers,

<sup>9</sup> 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.

August	217 (81 women)	Provinces, S. Korea, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Myanmar, and Hong Kong.  <b>Europe:</b> Germany, Sweden, England (UK), France, Denmark, Spain, The Netherlands, Ireland, Austria, Hungary and Poland.  <b>Latin America:</b> America,  <b>Africa:</b> South Africa	monks, tourists, reporters, professors.
September	124 (58 women)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>647 (261 women)</b>		

### Selected comments from class participants:

*Genocide is a terrible and unforgivable activity. I feel terrible sorry for all those innocent people. We all need to remember the history, recognize the mistakes of the past. This tragedy happened in many countries I have to say the Nanjing genocide which was done by the Japanese was 10 times worse. I think they need to remember this rather than deny the truth, because, their attitude towards this will make it happen again. (YiYi, China)*

*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 to learn about intimate details 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 KR. (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)*

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

### **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. During this quarter the PA team continued their assignment to build a comprehensive database.

#### **PA Database**



In addition to 160 interview summaries entered into the database last quarter, the PA team made further progress of 365 interview summaries from Kampong Cham Province. The Team has succeeded in making 164 interview summaries and translating them into English.

## Transcription

For the last quarter the PA team has achieved the completion of digitizing PA interview audio tapes. This quarter, they continued to digitize VOT interview audio tapes into MP3 format file. There were 336 tapes done. The team also transcribed nine key interviews, making up a total of 416 pages.

## Field Trip

From August 12-14, Dany Long and Vannak Sok 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 (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.*

### Ros Phat, A KR Cadre

By Dany Long

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 KR 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 so, they were brutal to others. They forced people to overwork in rice fields. They forced the separation of 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. Tum was also a messenger of Ros Phat's first wife. She told us that the photo was taken in 1977 by a 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 one photo. Tum added that the man in right hand side of the photo 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 coups d'état in 1970. Phat served as a soldier in Takeo Province. Phat broke his eye when his unit fired against Lon Lol soldiers in Takeo battle field in 1974. After the KR came to power in April, 1975, Phat was in a disabled unit of the 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 became a chief of Toek Thla Commune, Serey Sophoan District.

### **3. Public Education and Outreach**

#### **A. Genocide Education**

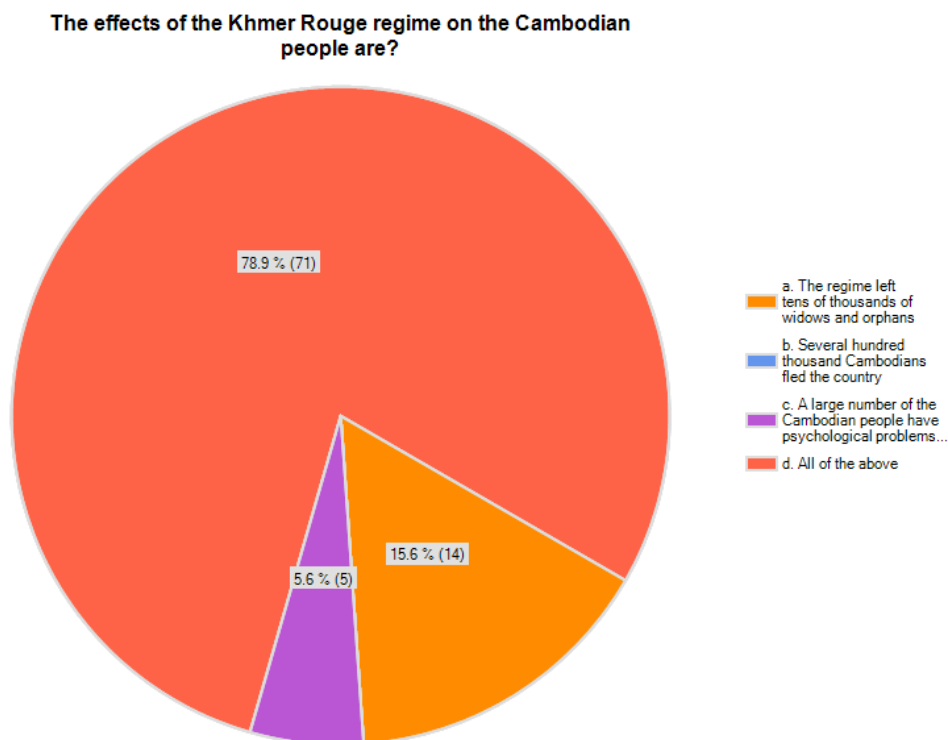
DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project seeks to promote education on the history of Democratic Kampuchea, genocide and its effects, to Cambodian students. Through the art of teaching and learning it is believed that reconciliation, justice and democracy will be achieved at the end. So far DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, has trained over 3,000 history teachers on how to teach KR history in an effective and objective manner.

During this quarter, DC-Cam invited Dr. Phala Chea, Khmer-American author of *Teacher's Guidebook: The Teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)"*, to DC-Cam as a consultant. Dr. Chea provided an additional refresh session to all national trainers including DC-Cam staff, who are qualified to train teachers, before the next training sessions commence.

The 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 six national trainers (four from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and another two from DC-Cam) and four municipal and provincial trainers (two from Phnom Penh and another two from Kandal

Province). The active participation of all 100 commune teachers from 55 different high and junior schools was encouraged by the honorary presence of Ministerial Under-Secretary of State in charge of genocide education nationwide and the governor of the provincial Office of Education, Youth and Sports during the opening ceremony of the training. The training also involved Psychiatrist, MD, and Neurologist Dr. Sunbaunat KA to deal with possible issues of mental problems that may arise during the training, after the training, or during the period of teaching in the future at their home schools. The training was conducted full-time for six days by using two primary materials, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* textbooks and *Teacher's Guidebook: The Teaching of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. With regard to the technical mechanism of the training, in the morning session, it dealt with a lecture on DK history (half of the morning session) which ran through 12 chapters of the textbook for the whole training and teaching methodologies in teacher's guidebook for the rest of time. In the afternoon session, the training focused on teaching practices sampled by participant teachers.

The training ended up with the evaluation filled by all participant teachers. Below is a sample of the evaluation after the completion of the training.



Report:

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report\\_on\\_Ninth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_in\\_Takeo.pdf](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_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_20_2013/index.html)

- [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher\\_Training\\_at\\_Takeo\\_Province\\_on\\_August\\_21\\_2013/index.html](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_at_Takeo_Province_on_August_21_2013/index.html)

In September, there were two more commune teacher trainings which took place in Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom Provinces.

On 7-12 September 2013, the Genocide Education team traveled to Kampong Cham Province to conduct the 10<sup>th</sup> 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.

Report:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report\\_On\\_Tenth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_in\\_Kampong\\_Cham.pdf](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_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_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_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/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 11<sup>th</sup> commune teacher training. There were 100 commune teachers who 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. This training adopted all materials, methods and activities of the previous training.

Report:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/11th\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_Field\\_Report--Kampong\\_Thom.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/11th_Commune_Teacher_Training_Field_Report--Kampong_Thom.pdf)

Photos:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher\\_Training\\_In\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Province\\_on\\_September\\_23\\_2013/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_In_Kampong_Thom_Province_on_September_23_2013/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher\\_Training\\_In\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Province\\_on\\_September\\_24\\_2013/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_In_Kampong_Thom_Province_on_September_24_2013/index.html)  
[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher\\_Training\\_In\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Province\\_on\\_September\\_25\\_2013/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2013/Teacher_Training_In_Kampong_Thom_Province_on_September_25_2013/index.html)

## **B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)**

### **B.1. ECCC Visits**

Obtaining the truth from the KR leaders was the general expectation from the Cambodian people when the ECCC was established to try surviving KR leaders. 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. This visit took three days, which adds up to 75 person days in total. As 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 they 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. Immediately, villagers reacted very strongly.

For instance, Ms. Tou Bunchan, 61, of Stung Treng Province responded,

What Nuon Chea said was not true. He said the evacuation was to avoid being bombarded. So, why was my community also evacuated if we were already in the countryside? I was separated from my entire family. I want to ask Nuon Chea that if people were evacuated from one place, why the KR sent new people in as replacements to live in our homes. My community and family rather were sent to build dams, dig canals and do hard work in other places. With regard to food, my community and family had food in the village and rice fields there. So why did we need to evacuate? Nuon Chea's word was not true at all. He's a liar.

In addition, fifteen interviews were conducted to collect more 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](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](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Villagers_Reflect_the_Truth/index.html)

### **B.2. Public Village Forum in Pech Changva Commune in Kampong Chhnang Province**

On July 29-31, DC-Cam's Public Village Forum team held a grassroots meeting in Pech Changva Commune, Baribo District, Kampong Chhnang Province, to discuss the history of Democratic Kampuchea and also trial proceedings at the ECCC. 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 major topics of discussion covered the construction of Kampong Chhnang airport and other related issues such as their personal experience during the KR regime and the losses of their family members. As 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](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](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Chhnang_on_30_July_2013/index.html)

**B.3. Public Village Forum in Sochet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province**

On August 26-28, 2013, DC-Cam held nine Public Village Forums that involved 120 participants (approximately 30 female participants) from Sochet Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province. 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 KR'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.

A remarkable quote from students and villagers about the forum was made to relate the increasing amount of rice in the cooperative's grange and the insufficient food for the people.

Sem Savin, 23, said: "This forum is very important in order to educate youth and 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](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](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Forum_in_Kampong_Kampong_Thom_Province_August_26-28_2013/index.html)

#### **B.4. Public Village Forum in Samlaut District, Battambang Province**

Although there was a downpour in the early morning of September 17, 2013, the Public Village Forum was conducted in Samlaut District with the aims of encouraging debate about KR history among parents, students and teachers, documenting personal experiences of participants, and hearing their various perspectives on the current trial against former KR leaders. Around fifteen former KR members and forty children participated in the forum. This is an informal and local-based approach adopted by the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)'s 'Witnessing Justice Project' to enable villagers to exercise their rights of expression.

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](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](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)**

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 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.

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 KR dining hall.



The project will focus on five main areas:

- 1) Documentation and research: The team will collect folklore, photos and stories about the community's struggle to preserve its identity throughout history. The collected materials will be stored and archived in a library in O-Trav<sup>10</sup>. The team and one or two members of the community will jointly conduct various types of research related to Cham language and silk. This will result in the publication of a booklet or a book.
- 2) Renovation: The former dining hall in O-Trav will be renovated and used as a research center and exhibition hall. The abandoned bathroom will be upgraded to a library for the community where community members and general public can come and learn about various aspects of Cham culture and their struggle to retain their identity during the KR regime. This work will be contracted to a local contractor and a student architect with contributed labour from the villagers.
- 3) Exhibition: An exhibition about Cham silk and language will be hosted in the renovated building. The collected materials and research findings will be essential for the exhibit. This will open to the public in February 2014.
- 4) Art and craft: The most important aspect of this project is to research and revive Cham silk which is at the brink of dying out. Through producing the silk, it is our hope that their cultural identity will be maintained and income from sales will help increase their living standard and sustain the project. Several talented women of Sre Prey village<sup>11</sup> will be chosen to work on this task. The project will be expanded to the rest of the two villages later.
- 5) Workshop: Workshops on Cham cultural identity and socio-economic issues will be hosted. The workshops will be beneficial for the younger generation and general public to learn about Cham identity and find ways to preserve it.

During the first month of the project, the team worked on several primary activities, including planning, making contacts, collating equipment lists, identifying looms and potential weavers, preparing a baseline survey, holding community meetings, and conducting ground research for color experiments.

#### *Committee*

Each site has its own committee consisting of elders, local authorities, and youth who will work closely with the team and help coordinate the project in their locale.

#### *Equipment and Looms*

We plan to buy a video camera and recorder which will be used to produce a documentary about Cham silk. We have bought two looms from the owner in Koh Dach<sup>12</sup>. Originally made of sralao, the history of the looms can be traced back to the KR period. Sralao was taken from a former KR dining hall in 1979 when the family returned to Koh Dach after having been evacuated to Pursat and living there for several years. After the KR collapsed, to earn a living, they restarted their weaving career with these looms. However, they are no longer in used because two of her daughters decided to work in Phnom Penh.

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<sup>10</sup> O Trav locates in O Trav village, O Trav Commune, Prey Nop District, Preah Sihanouk Province.

<sup>11</sup> Sre Prey village is one of O Russei Commune, Kampong Tralach District, Kampong Chhnang Province.

<sup>12</sup> Koh Dach locates in Kbal Koh village, Sangkat Koh Dach, Khan Russei Keo, Phnom Penh.

### *Baseline Survey*

The team developed a baseline survey questionnaire on Cham silk covering its background, favored color and design, knowledge and weaving skill, and their contribution. This was conducted among some Cham in Sre Prey on July 19.

### *Potential weavers*

A group of six women and three men in Sre Prey and Chan Kiek<sup>13</sup> were selected for the art and craft project, one of whom knows how to weave. She will be appointed as one of the trainers.

### *Color experiment and Design*

This experiment needs to be conducted in order to trace original Cham color and design which will be modernized using modern technology. The team has done some research on this topic and will start color experiments in August.

## **D. Public Information Room (PIR)**

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information held in DC-Cam's archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. This quarter PIR received 230 esteemed quests.

PIR's guests for this quarter includes Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.

The PIR's guests came from 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 background preliminary investigation into Australian investments in Cambodia, Khmer Krom during the Cold War/superpowers involvement in the rise of the KR, Cambodian-American refugee experience, memory of the KR, Buddhism and the KR Tribunal. For Cambodian students, they came to look for documents in supporting school assignments with regard to their study about KR history.

In addition, PIR hosted four groups of visitors from Where There Be Dragons, Hunclong Global University, Rotary Peace Center at Chulalongkorn University, and Harpswell Foundation. They were interested in learning about DC-Cam's work as a whole and watched films such as "A River Changes Course" and "Don't think I've Forgotten".

Materials distributed free of charge include 143 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 96 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 72 copies of the outreach booklet

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<sup>13</sup> Chan Kiek is another village of O Russei Commune.

“Genocide: The Importance of Case 002”, and 85 copies of KRT observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KR Tribunal’s TC.

### **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, verité 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.

The Sundance award-winning filmmaker Kalyanee Mam returned to Cambodia before the 28 July election after *Kbang Tik Tonle* won 12 awards at international film festivals. She followed up with Khieu Mok, a garment worker and one of the main subjects in the movie, on Election Day. In front of the camera Khieu said “only the people can change Cambodia. No government can beat the people.” For more information, watch these links:

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WEW4aouXSds>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zxMt01UmW8E>
- <http://us7.campaign-archive2.com/?u=37f348f64ffea0f9040729e06&id=ba5ebcdbaf>

This quarter, DC-Cam screened the film to approximately **500** people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO's members, academics, etc. The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held:

<b>Date</b>	<b># of visitor</b>	<b>Name of institution</b>	<b>Place of screening</b>
July 11 <sup>th</sup>	6 visitors	Hunclong Global University	DC-Cam
July 12 <sup>th</sup>	8 visitors	Versailles University	DC-Cam
July 20-25	20 visitors	Kyung Hee University	South Korea
July 29-31	150 visitors	Banun District and Phar Ponleu selpak	Battambang
August 1 <sup>st</sup>	77 visitors	Meta House	Meta House

August 2 <sup>nd</sup>	55 visitors	Bophana Center	Bophana Center
	70 garment workers	Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
August 10 <sup>th</sup>	30 women	Harpwell Foundation	Harpwell
August 13 <sup>th</sup>	23 students	Chulalongkorn University	DC-Cam
August 15 <sup>th</sup>	2 visitors	Panhasastra University	DC-Cam
August 23 <sup>rd</sup>	8 students	Interns and volunteers	DC-Cam
	57 people	Chalalongkorn University	Thailand
August 26 <sup>th</sup>	10 students	Harpwell Foundation	DC-Cam
August 27 <sup>th</sup>	3 people	Dutch Ambassador	DC-Cam

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>

A Discussion Guide for *A River Changes Course* is available at [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A\\_River\\_Changes\\_Course\\_Discussion\\_Guide.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_Discussion_Guide.pdf)

**EVENT DETAILS**

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

**September 24 | 6:30-8pm Dinner Reception**  
 Preview of *A River Changes Course* and meet Filmmaker Kalyanee Mam  
 Hosted by the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial  
 Co-sponsored by Khmer for Change & Sam Palletter  
 2821 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago  
 Admission: Complimentary and by invitation only

**September 25 | 6:30-9:30pm Special Screening**  
 Full screening followed by a panel discussion with Filmmaker Kalyanee Mam  
 Hosted by the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial  
 Co-sponsored by Northwestern Illinois University  
 Supported by Khmer for Change  
 Northwestern Illinois University Auditorium  
 5500 North St. Louis Avenue, Chicago  
 Admission: Complimentary and open to public

**September 26 | 6:30-9pm Community Conversation**  
 Screening of film clips and conversation on moving forward and healing with  
 Cambodian American community  
 Hosted by the Cambodian American Heritage Museum and Killing Fields Memorial  
 2821 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago  
 Admission: Complimentary and geared towards a community of workers

Read the press release [here](#)

## F. 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.

During this quarter DC-Cam was still in the process of collecting names from DC-Cam documents, crosschecking to avoid repetition, and finding out whether there are links between names. For this quarter, 258 worksheets were inputted into the computer and 29 names of people who died under the KR were recorded along with their biographies.

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, living in California, asked for his cousin’s 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 at the Cambodian people. Please do not be offended 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 KR 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 KR 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 confessions, 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.

## **G. Website Development**

DC-Cam's website is being 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 etc.), and updates on the Sleuk Rith Institute. For this quarter, the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam's website reached 11,228 of which 55.08 % were new visitors and among whom were 2,219 visitors in the United States of America, 5,054 in Cambodia, 640 in Germany, 419 in Australia, 267 in Japan, 263 in France, 258 in Thailand, 186 in UK, 153 in Canada, and 102 in 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/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://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](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/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/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_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/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_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Supreme\\_Court\\_Chamber\\_Decision\\_22\\_August\\_2013\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Supreme_Court_Chamber_Decision_22_August_2013_EN.pdf)
- [http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Documents/pdf/Pol\\_Pot\\_Talks\\_With\\_The\\_Delegation\\_Of\\_The\\_Sweden-Kampuchea\\_Friendship\\_Association--Phnom\\_Penh\\_August\\_1978.pdf](http://www.d.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/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/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_KH.PDF)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ORDER\\_REGARDING\\_THE\\_ESTABLISHMENT\\_OF\\_A\\_SECOND\\_TRIAL\\_PANEL\\_EN.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\\_20.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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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/Announcement--Kampot_Institute_of_Polytechnic.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/pdf/Reasons\\_of\\_People\\_Evacuation\\_in\\_Phnom\\_Penh.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/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm)
- [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ninth\\_Commune\\_Teacher\\_Training\\_August\\_17-22\\_2013.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/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_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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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_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](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/Kh_magazine.htm)
- <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/2nd\\_Quarter\\_2013.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/2nd_Quarter_2013.pdf)

### **Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine**

- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode\\_broadcast.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_broadcast.htm)
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode\\_5.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/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_Kh.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Radio\\_Episode\\_5\\_Eng.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/Episode_6.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam\\_Radio\\_Episode\\_6.mp3](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_Kh.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Radio\\_Episode\\_6\\_Eng.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/Episode_7.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam\\_Radio\\_Episode\\_7.mp3](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_Kh.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Radio\\_Episode\\_7\\_Eng.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_7_Eng.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter\\_from\\_Iang\\_Nary\\_Phnom\\_Penh.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Iang_Nary_Phnom_Penh.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter\\_from\\_Nop\\_Vanda\\_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_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_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_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_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_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_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/Letter_from_Sea_Ty_Phnom_Penh.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Responses\\_to\\_Ouch\\_Sokserey\\_Monika\\_Pheaktra\\_and\\_Sophea.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/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/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/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/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/Living_Documents.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/ECCC\\_Tour\\_and\\_Field\\_Trip\\_Reports.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/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/Villagers_Reflect_on_the_Truth.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Calendar\\_of\\_Events\\_July\\_August\\_September\\_2013.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam_Calendar_of_Events_July_August_September_2013.pdf)

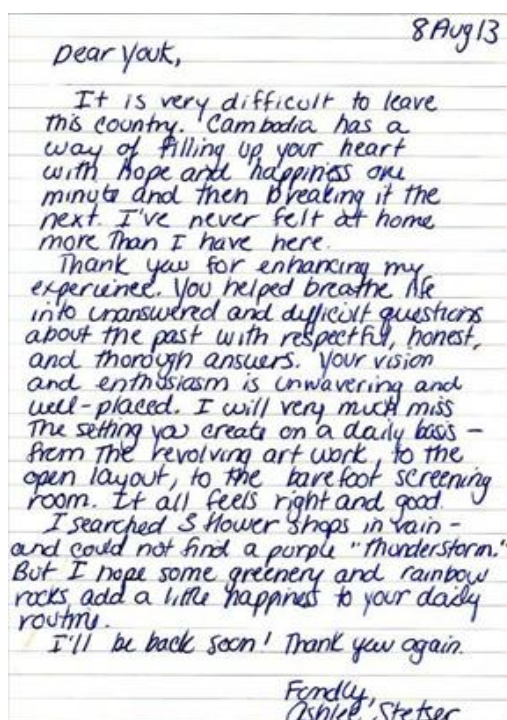
## Photos

- [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/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\\_Choeung\\_Ek/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Burmese_Interns_Visit_Tuol_Sleng_and_Choeung_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/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_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/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/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/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/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/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/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/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_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_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/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/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/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Villagers_Reflect_the_Truth/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/Photos/Presents\\_CTM\\_Website\\_t\\_o\\_Students\\_at\\_BBU\\_Phnom\\_Penh\\_July\\_11\\_2013/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_t_o_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](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/Interns_2004-Present.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Making\\_Reparations--Effective--in\\_Case\\_002\\_Challenges\\_Facing\\_Civil\\_](http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Making_Reparations--Effective--in_Case_002_Challenges_Facing_Civil_)



Parties\_at\_the\_ECCC.pdf

## H. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor ([www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://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](http://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:

### 2013 SUMMER ASSOCIATES

<b>Kristine Beckerle</b> Yale Law School	<b>Katherine Culver</b> Yale Law School; University of Pennsylvania, Ph.D. Cultural Anthropology
<b>Young-Hee Kim</b> Yale Law School	<b>Davin Kirkwood</b> University of Utah, Education (Interpreter for Khmer, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Pashto)
<b>Kate Langford</b> University of Pittsburgh Law School	<b>Jamie Nystrom</b> Seattle University School of Law
<b>Lubhyathi Rangarajan</b> UCLA, Berkeley School of Law LL.M. with Certificate in International Law	<b>Barbara Serrano</b> Seattle University School of Law; Harvard University
<b>Tan Sock Keng</b> National University of Singapore History	<b>Ashlee Stetser</b> Vermont Law School
<b>Dana Swanson</b> Fordham University School of Law	<b>Daryn Reicherter, MD</b> Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral, Sciences, Stanford University, School of Medicine (Visiting Scholar)
<b>Jelle (Joe) Maddens</b> Columbia Business School MBA, Social Enterprise/Strategy	<b>Marc Nadeau</b> Columbia Business School MBA, Executive Program
<b>Kim Hoo-Sung</b> Columbia Business School Financial Services Expert	<b>Viveka Bhandari</b> Wellesley College Political Science
<b>Kathryn Carroll</b> St. John's University School of Law	<b>Dana Contac</b> University of Bucharest Intern at ICC, LLB, LLM
<b>Cheyenne Ellis</b> Southern Methodist University Public Policy	<b>George Wright</b> Kingston University Journalism and Human Rights
<b>Ajay Menon</b> American University Washington College of Law	<b>Pavan Nagavelli</b> Suffolk University Law School
<b>Reiko Kuromiya Okawa, Ph.D.</b> Meiji Gakuin University (Visiting Scholar)	<b>Christine Su, Ph.D.</b> Ohio University (Visiting Scholar)

### ***Trial Blogs***

Trial blogger, Simon Crowther, LL.M (International Human Rights) 2013 from Northwestern University School of Law, attended hearing sessions in Case 002 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT's TC. He wrote 15 daily reports for the blog (July alone). All 15 reports can be found at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/archive/201307>

### ***Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings***

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a total of 13 hearing sessions. They produced 118 footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French—court official languages). All 118 footages have been posted and are available at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>

### ***Backing up ECCC Documents***

This quarter the team backed up 770 files and printed 6,315 pages of documents in Khmer and English from the ECCC's websites; and saved 250 files of the court transcripts equal to 18,400 pages in the external hard-drive.

### ***Translation and Posting of CTM Articles***

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

1. 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.
2. It Takes More than One to Punish and Prevent Genocide, by Chhang Youk, 16 September 2012.
3. When Genocide Justice is Unfair, by Chhang Youk, 16 September 2012
4. Truth Can Overcome Denial in Cambodia without Restricting the Freedom of Expression, by Kate Langford, June 25, 2013
5. Decision on Case 004 Suspect's Rights to Counsel, by Anne Heindel, June 4, 2013
6. TC Decides that Accused Ieng Sary Is Fit and May Be Ordered to Participate by Video-Link, by Anne Heindel, November 30, 2012
7. TC Considers Implications of Accused's Refusal to Testify, by Anne Heindel, July 22, 2013
8. Memorials and Memories: The Well of Shadows, by Simon Crowther and George Wright, July 30, 2013
9. The Election and the ECCC, by Simon Crowther, August 5, 2015
10. Testimony of Stephen Heder Continues with Copious Quoting of Books and Documents, by Simon Crowther, 11 July 2013
11. Legal Commentary: TC Endorses Proposed Case 002 Victim Reparation Projects "In Principle", by Anne Heindel, Aug 12, 2013
12. TC Admits 1399 Written Statements and Transcripts in Lieu of Oral Testimony, by Anne Heindel, August 23, 2013
13. 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***



On July 12, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Build Bright University, a private entity, upon request, with 100 student participants. The workshop aimed at increasing students' understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings through the CTM website which contains, among other things, daily court reports about proceedings at the TC, trial footages, and expert commentaries regarding any issue arising at the ECCC.

Chea Chanrith, a participant of this workshop, said "to me this workshop is very important for students especially those who have less knowledge about the KR and the ECCC. It helps in improving our understanding." Sieng Mengheang also shared positive feedback, saying "I have actually had so many questions about this topic since I was in high school. But now they are resolved. I hope you will conduct this workshop more often at other universities as well."

Below are interesting questions posted by 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 KR regime collapse?
3. Was the truth revealed when Ieng Thirith was released, and Ieng Sary died?
4. Since everyone knows that KR 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 KR starve and torture people?

On August 15<sup>th</sup>, the CTM team accompanied two Burmese human rights activists to Kampot Province to conduct an outreach workshop about the importance of the CTM website and the team's work on justice at the ECCC. The workshop was held at Kampot Institute of Polytechic with the participation of 100 students. Two students shared their feelings about the workshop. Em Nang said, "After this workshop, I learned more about KR history, the ECCC, and also how to search for documents from the CTM's website." As for Chhun Sokha, "Today I had a great opportunity to join the workshop. Previously, I only heard about this from the radio and elderly [people]. I now gain more knowledge on the [KR] regime."

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

1. How many more documents are needed for Case 002?
2. How many zones were there during the KR?
3. Which zone had the highest fatality rate?
4. Will Ieng Thirith be tried since she is found mentally ill?
5. Why does it take so long for the ECCC to try the cases?
6. Why did the government ask for assistance from the international community to try the KR leaders?
7. Will the ECCC have Cases 003 and 004?

Another workshop was conducted on September 5<sup>th</sup> 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. In addition to an introduction to DK history, followed by a discussion of the CTM website, the Fair Trial Observation team presented ongoing developments at the ECCC following with a Q & A session. Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop.

1. What were the benefits of the KR regime?
2. Who were the KR leaders besides Pol Pot?
3. What are the benefits of the KR Tribunal?
4. What is S-21?
5. Why did the ECCC separate Case 002 into mini-trials?
6. Who are the accused in Cases 003 and 004?
7. When was the ECCC created and for what purpose?
8. Why did the ECCC face financial problems? What is the solution?
9. If all the accused died, would justice be achieved?

See a field report at:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/pdf/CTM\\_Report\\_In\\_Kampong\\_Chhnang\\_Province.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_In_Kampong_Chhnang_Province.pdf)

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

##### **A. New Publications**

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.

Some parts of the upcoming book *When Duch Laughs* were revised and forwarded to Professor Alexander Hinton at the University of Rutgers, Newark, for review and final proof reading. The book will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch’s recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch’s recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012.

##### **B. Historical Research and Writing**

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. Mr. Dearing and Mr. Dy have finished the first draft of the book.

This quarter, one proposal for this project was developed and sent out to one potential donor. Funding is highly expected.

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 KR regime,

Randle Defalco for his research on KR famine and international law, Andrew Johnston for his research on lower level perpetrators in KR-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.

### C. Translation and Publication of Books

The translation of *The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space* from English to Khmer language was completed in this quarter. It is 320 pages long.

## 5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

### A. Searching for the Truth

For more than a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine as a reference source about KR history, KR Tribunal, debates on genocide, reconciliation, democracy, and the rule of law. It has been contributing to DC-Cam’s main objectives—*memory* and *justice*—and portraying a good image of DC-Cam nationwide. Cambodian people seemed not likely to know DC-Cam as an institution but rather as the ‘Searching for the Truth’ organization. Truly, they call DC-Cam the ‘searching for the truth’ team instead of ‘DC-Cam’.

This quarter DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of another three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 163, 164 and 165) by using its own small and outdated, two-colour printing machine. Each issue of the Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Municipality Halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students and individuals who visit DC-Cam’s premises.

The following is the content of Issue 163 with two samples letters searching for relatives.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Memory in Myanmar
Documentation	2. Diary of Poch Yuonly 3. Who is Poch Yuonly? 4. Nhik Veng Huo, a Lon Nol soldier trained in the United States. 5. Chief of animal farm in Steung Meanchey confessed his treacherous acts 6. List of prisoners found in August 2012
History and Research	7. I just learned that my father was killed at Tuol Sleng 8. A life under the KR regime 9. An experience that had never been forgotten 10. Chan Sreymom: prison looks like hell 11. Memorials and memory: well of shadow
Legal issue	12. Community radio: famine and crimes against humanity 13. Khieu Samphan to remain in detention even found not guilty

	in Case 002/1
Debate	14. Trial Chamber considers implication of accused's refusal to testify 15. Nazi and KR are beyond comparison
Family Tracing	16. Pumpkin prisoner 17. Are my relatives still alive? 18. My mother during the KR regime

The electronic copies of the magazine can be found at:

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

### 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 17<sup>th</sup> [1975], we lived in Beung Tumpun village, Phnom Penh. I separated from my husband, whose name was Ith Phanna alias Yort, when the KR soldiers entered Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975 at 9:00 in the morning. At that time, I had my daughter named Ith Chanry alias Asrey, who was four years old with me. At the time, I was also seven months 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 the other children, as well as my parents, had died during the KR 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's 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 KR period)
- Lim Uy, brother, (he died of illness during the KR period)
- Lim Sakk, brother, (he died of illness during the KR 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 me 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 brothers. However, I did not see my brothers—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.

The table below shows the content of *Searching for the Truth* magazine Issue 164.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Teaching of the history of Democratic Kampuchea
Documentation	2. S-21 prisoner confession of Chuo Chan Sari 3. Elimination of individualism and to strengthen collectivization
History and Research	4. China and the Pol Pot Regime 5. Ros Phat, a former secretary of Serey Sophoan District 6. To marry in order to stay alive 7. Five years old on April 17 8. Kavet ethnic minority group and ways of life 9. Why did the KR evacuate people from Phnom Penh?
Legal	10. Community radio: famine and war crimes
Debate	11. Election and ECCC 12. Rumor and hearsay can provoke a conflict 13. Accused Nuon Chea argues severance is inconsistent with his rights to confrontation 14. KR history on political spot
Family Tracing	15. Pumpkin prisoner 16. My grandfather told me about his experience 17. My parent's experience encourages me to study history 18. No food, my mother fell ill

The table below shows the content of *Searching for the Truth* magazine Issue 165.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. The United Nations and Cambodian government share the obligation to fund justice 2. Labor of democracy and human rights
Documentation	3. Confession of Kong Sophal, a former professor
History and Research	4. China and Pol Pot Regime 5. Hidden Islamic literature in Cambodia 6. So Bi: a monk who loves peace 7. A life of grandfather Pao Eng
Legal	8. Community radio: justice and modern famine: beyond Cambodia

	9. Statement by international Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley
Debate	10. Trial Chamber admits 1399 written statements and transcripts in lieu of oral testimony 11. Co-Prosecutor request clarification of the scope of Case 002/01 Charges
Family Tracing	12. Pumpkin prisoner 13. The life of my parents 14. The story of Ou Sam Oeur during the KR regime 15. "I was hungry during the KR" 16. My mother never forgets the KR regime

### **B. Radio Broadcast "*Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*"**

DC-Cam's community radio program "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine," 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.

This quarter, the team made possible the broadcast of Episode 5 on four different radio stations in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear. This episode focuses on the topic of crimes against humanity and their applicability to famine, both in Cambodia and generally. This episode explains the concept of crimes against humanity, mentions some specific crimes and discusses whether these crimes could be associated with periods of famine both generally and within the specific context of the Cambodian experience under the KR.

On July 5 and 6, 2013, Episode 4 of "Voices of Genocide" was published in Reaksmei Kampuchea local newspaper; and on July 19 and 20, 2013 Episode 5; and on August 9, Episode 6, in the same newspaper as a series. Publishing the episodes in the newspaper is a way of expanding the coverage of "Voices of Genocide" in Cambodia. According to a reliable source, Reaksmei Kampuchea Newspaper publishes about 20,000 copies daily that are distributed nationwide. Thus, for those who missed the chance to follow the radio broadcast, they still can read it in the newspaper. The language used in each episode has been simplified which means that local villagers can understand the episodes more easily.

#### **Questions from listeners sent to DC-Cam:**

1. Why did the KR starve their people when they had produced a lot of crops? Where had those crops been transported to?
2. Why did the KR put their people to hard work?
3. Why did the KR kill their people?
4. Why did the KR separate people from their family members?
5. Why didn't people rebel against the KR?
6. Has the KR Tribunal brought justice to the KR 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](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Responses_to_Ouch_Sokserey_Monika_Pheaktra_and_Sopheha.pdf)

Further achievement in this quarter is in the form of a study tour to the former KR Sre Ambil (salt paddy) worksite in Kampot Province. As part of “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR 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 KR 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 seven 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](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](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 ten 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 Tramkak 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 KR survivors, of an important part of their shared history. The trip is designed to facilitate dialogue concerning KR history.

Report: [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Trip\\_Report\\_Trakmak\\_Takeo.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Trip_Report_Trakmak_Takeo.pdf)

Photos:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A\\_Trip\\_to\\_Former\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Kraing-Ta-Chann-Prison\\_and\\_Trakmak-Cooperative\\_Takeo\\_Province/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Kraing-Ta-Chann-Prison_and_Trakmak-Cooperative_Takeo_Province/index.html)

## 6. National and International Cooperation

### A. Selected Research Assistance

DC-Cam provides assistance to academics, researchers, and students upon request. This quarter the center received a number of requests from researchers who conducted research on different topics relating to the KR regime and its impact on Cambodian society today such as:

**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 US 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 KR.

**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 KR tribunal. She was also interested in the Genocide Education project.

**Patrick Pfeiffer** was enrolled as a student in the Master 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 KR 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 her 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 assistance in her research while helping DC-Cam in their museum project.

DC-Cam assisted PhD student, **Andrew Johnston** to conduct 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 continued to host **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.”

DC-Cam helped to allocate some documents to support research on culture and the arts during the KR 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.

Dear Youk, Khamboly, Kheang and Kok-Thay. ( I hope you do not mind me sending this to all of you)

I do not know if you remember me, but I stayed for some time In Phnom Penh last year doing a field-study about your ‘Genocide Education Project’. Since then, I have written a master’s thesis in history didactics with the title *Didactical Thinking and Post-Conflict Dilemmas in Cambodian History Teaching*. (Attached to this Email)

The thesis investigates some parts of the ‘Genocide Education Project’, but naturally, it has some limitations in terms of selecting relevant source material for analysis. I guess many parts could seem irrelevant to you, especially the chapter concerning Cambodian circumstance since 1979, but I think this is necessary for Norwegian readers. At the same time, it could definitely have included more, but there are strict limitations on how many pages such a thesis can be.

My approach and intention of writing this thesis was an attempt to highlight the didactical considerations both you and Cambodian high-school teachers have to make in a difficult environment. I know you are the experts on this, and I apologize if I wrote something which is incorrect, but I do hope that an outsider’s view on this might have some value to you.

I wish to thank you all again for helping me during my stay, and also wish you good luck in

the future.

If you want me to send a physical copy of the thesis to you, then please let me know and I will mail it.

Sincerely,

John Erling Langeland

## **B. Participation in Conferences**

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.

Resulting from the two pre-meetings above, the first workshop was held at Rose Hall on July 27 with approximately 70 participants from Networks for Human Rights, Peace, Education and Legal aid NGOs. The main scheme of the workshop addressed the issues above. The following meetings were at the 88 Generation and Yangon School of Political Science. Read the introductory remarks by Youk Chhang, *Memory of Myanmar*, at <http://nd-burma.org/news/781-memory-of-myanmar.html>

On August 21-24, Director Youk Chhang participated in the Common Lives Film Festival which is a side event of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 a Q&A session.

On August 25<sup>th</sup>, 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. International Cooperation**

As a result of DC-Cam’s mission to Burma from July 23<sup>rd</sup> to August 1<sup>st</sup> 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).

#### **Two weeks report on DC-Cam Internship**

Reported by: San Htoi

##### **Summary of the report**

This is a report on my two weeks internship at DC-Cam, Cambodia. I arrived in DC-Cam on 11<sup>th</sup> August and now it has been two weeks that I am learning here. During two weeks, I had opportunity to learn about the concept of documentation, the system and structure of Documentation, linking between documentation and legal requirement, methods of documentation and collection data.

System of Documentation in DC-Cam has 5 different categories; those are 1) Paper Documents, 2) Interview Documents, 3) Physical documents, 4) Photos documents, and 5) film documents. Under those 5 categories, there are also many small sections again such as memorial, prison as a museum and Mass grave etc.

I also have a chance to learn about researching project. In this project they have two steps; one is collecting document and another one is analysis. Base on the research, they wrote books such as what was happened in Cambodia during the KR regime, Muslim experience before and during KR regime and etc.

DC-Cam has been doing documentation on both survivors and former KR regime. I learned that DC-Cam also helps and urges the victims to participate at the court process if they want to. I was also brought to visit to see Killing Field, TUOL SLENG museum and National museum.

Then, I got a chance to go to Kampot Province to join a workshop regarding the history of democratic Kampuchea, updating on ECCC process that was presented by DC-Cam's CIM team at the University. I met with over a hundred students who participated at the workshop. I conducted interviews with two students and one villager.

I also visited to the Mosque in Cham village, Sihanouk village and it is DC-Cam's Cham Identity project as well. The project is now process of assessment on architecture design of KR dining hall and also preserve silk textile of Cham culture.

I also went to the Takao Province to join the Teacher of Training (High school teachers) that was one of the DC-Cam projects too. The training was about how to teach A History of Democratic Kampuchea textbook, which is publish by DC-Cam. On that day, they conducted a workshop on the definition of Genocide for the teachers.

And every morning, I have an English class for one hour. In this class, we are focusing on International treaties and vocabularies.

### **Experiences and Learning**

If ND-Burma wanted to establish the tribunal in the future, I think that we need to discuss deeply among the ND-Burma member organizations to decide time period of the most serious situation had happened in the past. What who will work focus on it. Also became clearer that Human rights documentation work needs a lot of concentration and very good long-term planning.

As ND-Burma situation, we can start with physical document such as museum and memorial, public hearing and show film screening as it is a short-term objective that ND-Burma has already discussed at UTP workshop. But at first, we need to conduct assessment in the community. We also need the reviewing of our data quality and questionnaires. If needed, we should do the consultation with lawyers in order to develop the questionnaire in legal terms. We also should think that how we can approach the perpetrator in terms of interviewing and collecting the information from them.

As Poe Youk explains, we might face several challenges for our work from networks, political situation, and technology or methods. This is a good point that we need to think and prepare it in order to overcome or tackle those challenges.

Moreover, I was able to understand how documentation is important for the history of the country and not just for human rights abuses. It is important memory for the future generation. It can be used as a tool for the people's understanding and to forgive each other but not forget about it. I also gained more knowledge about the history of Cambodia.

**In conclusion:** I feel like, I learned a lot from DC-Cam. But still I need some areas that I would like to learn more like chain of custody, legal methodology, public informing and the system of data upload at the website.

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.

**Two Weeks Report on DC-Cam Internship  
Reported by: Chit Min Lay**

I arrived in Cambodia on August 11, 2013. Pechet welcomed me in the airport. Phnom Penh airport is small but not crowded. Then he took me to the Vietnamese restaurant. When we were having dinner, he explained to me about Cambodia and tomorrow's plan. The air was fresh, Cambodia night scenes was beautiful. I live in near nice independent monument, next to DC-cam office. My room is clean and can access internet in my room. When I opened my Facebook I saw the news that our great journalist and writer Maung Won Ta died this morning. I was so sorry for him.

Next morning Pechet knocked on my door and took me to DC-Cam's office. Farina welcomed us and she introduced every staff of DC-Cam office. I was delighted to meet with Mr. Youk, Farina and Pechet again. At 8 o'clock I met with Mr. Youk. He explained to me about documentation and Cambodian history. He taught me the remarkable point for documentation that not to commercialize the memory using victims for money, memory is using suffering from better life. Mr. Youk treated me to lunch this afternoon. Then we visited to notorious former S21 prison (now Tuol Sleng genocide museum). Before I entered the museum, I did not think it was a former prison but inside the compound was horrible. Savina explained to me about S21 prison. I saw cells inside the room. Shackles, handcuffs, and desk are inside the room. On the floor beside the desk were wire, a stick, and another twisted wire stick. Prisoners were brutally interrogated in these rooms. If the prisoner did not give complete confession, he was killed. More than 12,000 prisoners in S21 prison died under torture or were trucked to the killing fields. I entered these cells. I missed my past. I spent nearly 14 year in the cell. I had no chance to speak with my inmates for a long time. I lost my friends in Mawlamaine prison. They died by torture and mal-nutrition. In Tuol Sleng museum, I saw thousands of black and white portraits line the wall. I did not dare to see their eyes. I feel sad. The empty room, tiny brick cells, handcuffs, desk, knives, rag cloths are telling the horrible past. I took photo with S21 survivor Mr. Chum Mey. I respect him. I wanted to speak with him for a long time. I wanted to invite him to my country.

Mr. Youk explained to me about how they tried to be a museum in Cambodia. The Cambodia government cannot support this memorial site because it's difficult to show the public but they did. Memorial sites, prisons, mass graves are museums. These are and can be used as documentation. The main point in documentation are (1) Paper documentation, (2) physical documentation, (3) Interviewing, (4) Photos, (5) filming. And he taught me if I hope to [build this type of project to] get sponsors from outside because I cannot do [this work] freely.

I visited the killing field museum. Mr Socheat Nean helped me. He explained about the killing field museum.

I took photos. I saw the trees those were tools to kill the child. Many foreigners visited there.

I went to Kampot Province with Ms. Chea Phalla, Ms Kim Sovannday, Ms Dy socheata, Nicola and San htio. On the road to Kampot was very nice. I ate fresh fruits and fresh sea food. Next day they made presentation. After presenter I interviewed a monk and two Cham Muslim girls. The monk knows our country and daw aung san suu kyi. He respects her. He answered my question, Buddha teaching is loving kindness not relative to any terror. Cham Muslim girls also told me they never been to Tuol Sleng museum. They will try to know Cambodian history more. They go to the mosque every Friday.



They feel no discrimination in Cambodia.

After this documentation, I began to understand Cambodia's history. Cambodia's ancient name is Kambuja in 802 AD. Jayavarman II declared himself the King marking the beginning of the Khmer empire that lasted over 600 years. It was colonized by French in the mid-19th century. Cambodia gained independence in 1953. The King Sihanouk ruled the regime before Lon Nol's coup the power. The Vietnam war extended into Cambodia, giving rise to the KR, which took Phnom Penh in 1975. The KR period (1975\_ 1979) refers to the rule of Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, Kieu Samphan and KR communist party over Cambodia, which KR renamed as Democratic Kampuchea. The four year period cost approximately 2 million lives through the combined result of torturing, disease, starvation, and forced labour. Due to the large number of deaths during the rule of the KR, this is often considered as genocide. KR were toppled with the invasion of Vietnam. The UN-led-peacekeeping mission that took place from 1991 to 1995 sought to end violence in the country and establish a democratic system of government through new elections. In 1990s there was a marked decline in insurgent activity .In 1998 Pol Pot himself died and other key KR 1999 for crimes against humanity. Since 1990 Cambodia has gradually recovered demographically and economically from KR regime, but the psychological scars affect many Cambodian families. The current government teaches little about KR atrocities in school. Cambodia has a very young population. The younger generation only knows the KR through word- of-mouth from their parents and elders. In 1997 Cambodia established a KR Trial Task Force to create a legal structure to try the remaining leaders for war crimes. But progress was slow because the government was reluctant to bring the KR leaders to trial.

On August 17 we visited Sihanouk Village with director Mr. Youk Chhang, Ms. Farina So, Ms. Sa Fatity and San Htoi. The road to Sihanouk Village was very nice. We met with Cham Muslim leaders in O-Trav Village. At evening we went to the sea. The water was flowing quite strong. I swim there. At that time our famous writer Min Lu died.

I have learned from DC-Cam and Cambodia that teach me a lot. Christ teaches me English skills and human rights law. Bong Terith explained to me about the law. Cambodia uses civilian law. In that law perpetrators have right to defend hiself so he tried to get more evidence. For the KR perpetrator, the court uses local laws and international law. The Cambodian government stored the biographies of former KR members. DC-Cam has more than 2,000 of former KR member's biographies. Some KR members live in the US and other countries. The main point of documentation is memory and justice. Former KR members never told directly about their stories. Most of the DC-Cam members were born after KR regime, but they understand how to ask questions.

I want to write more about DC-Cam and Cambodia. Cambodia is a very interesting place to learn for our country. I have to learn here. This August is black August for our country. We lost three great writers in this month. Tens of thousands of people killed in August 1988. I participated the pro-democracy uprising in August 1998. I miss my country. But August is not black for me here. I see rays of light in future.

During the course of their internship, Mr. Dearing provided 18 hours of English Language Human Rights Education to the two 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;

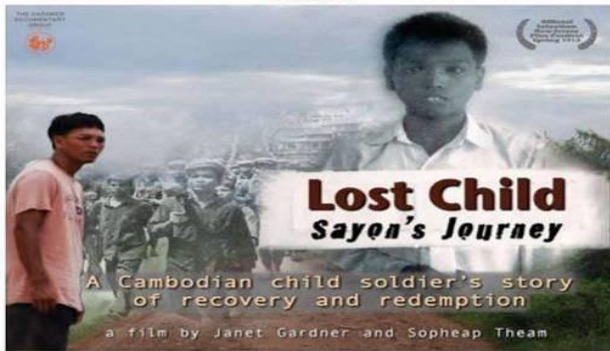
- c) Analysis and Comparison of Genocide Convention; Hague Convention; and Geneva Conventions;
- d) Review of ICCPR, CEDAW;
- e) Introduction to the ECCC (and international criminal law in general).

DC-Cam provided permission to Kent State University to use one photo depicting forced laborers working on an irrigation project for the publication titled *Introduction to Geography: People, Places and Environment*.

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 eight students and two 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 KR history, as well as the work of DC-Cam.

**The Center for the Study of Genocide, Conflict Resolution, and Human Rights;  
The Gardner Documentary Group; The Documentation Center of Cambodia; &  
The Division of Global Affairs  
Present**







**Screening and Discussion  
Thursday, September 19, 2013  
6 to 8 p.m.  
Dana Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Fl., John Cotton Dana Library, Rutgers-Newark,  
185 University Ave.  
FREE and OPEN TO THE PUBLIC**

**With Special Guests:** Sayon Soeun, filmmaker Janet Gardner, co-producer Sopheap Theam, and Dr. Alex Hinton, director of CGHR and consultant on the film.

**Lost Child – Sayon's Journey** tells the story of Sayon Soeun as he returns to his homeland to confront his experiences as a Khmer Rouge child soldier during Cambodia's darkest hour, what he witnessed, and struggled with as he came of age. Winner of a 2013 Cine Golden Eagle Award, *Lost Child* is a compelling, provocative look at one of the world's worst genocides through the eyes of one of its youngest witnesses. Meet Sayon Soeun, who now lives in Lowell, Mass., where he runs the nonprofit Light of Cambodian Children.

**More information:** [ncas.rutgers.edu/cghr\\_lostchildthefilm.org](http://ncas.rutgers.edu/cghr_lostchildthefilm.org)

See more at: <http://news.rutgers.edu/news-release/lost-child-%E2%80%93-sayon%E2%80%99s-journey-story-former-child-soldier-khmer-rouge-be-shown-rutgers-newark%E2%80%99s-dana/20130903#.Uk9din9X13U>

**Dear Youk Chhang and Friends at DC-Cam,**

On behalf of ND-Burma, we would like to say thank you so much for all your help, given an opportunity, support and host for the internship program successfully. We appreciated your guidance and help in helping to develop the documentation skills and knowledge's for San Htoi and Chit Min Lay.

It was a great opportunities for young activists to learn the impressive works of DC-Cam on memorials and seeking justice.

Thank you again for sending us all of the related information, news, reports, photos and their activities during the internship program. We hope both of them can share and practically apply what they gained from valuable internship program for seeking Truth and Justice through systematic documentation as fulfill of ND-Burma's short and long goals.

We also request them to do an experience exchange with ND-Burma members and our networks in Yagoon. As we plan to start our Unofficial Truth Project soon, they will be part of the working group in helping us to develop our strategies and we will keep you updated about this project.

**Sincerely**

Han Min Soe

Coordinator

On behalf of ND-Burma.

## 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".

For instance, this quarter, **Ms. Farina So**, Cham minority and author of *The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR* has been admitted to a PhD program in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA, which started in September 2013. However, she will work intermittently at DC-Cam on her social enterprise project, *Cham Identity*, which is funded by Air Asia Foundation.

**Ms. Savina Sirik**, Office Manager and Museum Director, was admitted into an MA program in Geography at Kent State University, USA, which began since August 2013. She will be on academic leave for two years. However, she is still in charge of all project activities that were under her care at DC-Cam.

**Ms. Kunthy Seng** graduated with an MA in Thai Studies from Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. She will be back to work on Sleuk Rith's Museum of Memory very soon.

### DC-Cam Staff in School

- Farina SO, Ph.D Program in University of Massachusetts, Lowell
- Savina SIRIK, MA Program in Geography at Kent State University
- Suyheang KRY, MA Program at University of Massachusetts, Lowell
- Pongrasy PHENG, MA Program at La Salle University
- Sophorn HUY, MA Program at the La Salle University
- Kunthy SENG, MA Program at Chulalongkorn University

## B. International Training

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

On July 15<sup>th</sup> *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 16<sup>th</sup> *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 16<sup>th</sup> *The Guardian* web-media posted an article entitled “Cambodian Reality TV Show Reunites Families Torn Apart by the KR” 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 22<sup>nd</sup> *The Telegraph* posted an article entitled “KR 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 25<sup>th</sup> Sunday Times posted an article online entitled "Young Cambodian Voters Look Beyond the Tragic Past" which discussed how the KR issue became a topic for the 28 July national election. Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted by saying "the KR 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 KR 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 the younger generation learns about their history. *See more in Appendix D.*

On July 26<sup>th</sup>, *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. candidate and Witnessing Justice Project Team leader, contributed an article to the *Phnom Penh Post* on August 13<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup>, 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 21<sup>st</sup>, 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 21<sup>st</sup>, Mam Sovann, “Connecting KR History to Education”, *Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper*, year 21<sup>st</sup>, issue 6197, p. b4.

August 21<sup>st</sup>, Lauren Crothers, “New KR 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 saying “[w]hen you can bring back support from people, it will bring confidence to the 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* and <http://www.mmtimes.com/index.php/national-news/8193-myanmar-to-follow-cambodia-s-lead-in-documenting-recent-history.html>

“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**

On August 30<sup>th</sup>, 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 award-winning 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**

On August 14<sup>th</sup>, Sok Kheang Ly, PhD 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 28<sup>th</sup>, Khamboly Dy, PhD 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

The construction of the Sleuk Rith Institute has a long way to go given that many factors should be cautiously taken into account including time, financial management, political arrangement, and building design. Professor Ron Slye, one of the Legal Advisors to DC-Cam is negotiating specific terms with Zaha Hadid on the architectural agreement. DC-Cam Director, Mr. Youk Chhang, will discuss these terms further when he visits the US at the end of October 2013. In the meantime, the three main components of the Institute—School, Museum of Memory, and Research Center—are functioning progressively.

### A. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights

Awaiting a license from the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the School Project team consisting of Khamboly Dy, Sok-Kheang Ly, Farina So, Christine Su and Phala Chea have 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.

Furthermore, the School Project team created syllabi for the five courses above. The target audience would already be familiar with the structure and requirements of academic courses, and would be more likely to seek out information and enroll in the program. 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/pursue more than one degree, so perhaps they would be interested in adding a new dimension to their current academic pursuits (there are no other GCHR programs in Cambodia).

This quarter, the Sleuk Rith Institute made one announcement seeking exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights.

**Fall 2013 Business Associate Internship Program  
Project on School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights  
The Sleuk Rith Institute: A Permanent Documentation Center of Cambodia**

The Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI), a permanent Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), is seeking two exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two full months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights.

The Sleuk Rith Institute is the leading center of genocide studies and research in Asia, fostering memory, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia, the region and the global community. The Institute will consist of three major components: Museum of Memory, School, and Research Center. Like the leaves for which it is named, the Sleuk Rith Institute is a place to build the future leaders of Cambodia by preserving knowledge of its past. With 70% of the country born after the KR era, Cambodians run a risk of losing the understanding, memories, and lessons from their difficult history. At the same time, a rapidly globalizing Cambodia faces new challenges of sustainable growth, democratic integrity, and human rights respect.

The School is designed based on the Cambodian concept of Chor-tean Sala. Clergymen describe Chor-Tea Sala as the holy hall where villagers come to learn and celebrate the traditional ceremonies with the six paths of holiness. The word “Chor” in Khmer means “six”. Thus, “Chor” here represents the six paths of holiness: holy body, holy sound, holy smell, holy taste, holy atmosphere and holy mind. The School's Genocide, Conflicts and Human Rights Program will be comprehensive, intertwining global-local concepts to achieve knowledge and skills.

### **The School Mission**

Through its intensive, focused courses and related activities and events, SRI's School will provide students with the opportunity to study the nature of conflict and its consequences. The School will train and motivate exceptional Cambodian and international students toward the creation of a new generation of informed, determined, and decisive leaders; to gain knowledge and understanding of factors that contribute to genocide, conflict and human rights abuses; and to engage in analysis and dialogue about critical issues. The school will start up with a certificate program in Genocide, Conflict, and Human Rights followed by bachelor and master programs. For the certificate program, the target audiences include high school graduates and university freshmen in Cambodia and abroad.

### **Business Associate Internship Description**

Project for the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights Studies (the School Project) is the 26-month project to establish a certificate, BA and MA Programs on genocide, conflict and human rights in Cambodia. The School Project will be accomplished by four separate teams (Program Development, School Construction, Business Planning and Capital Campaign). The four teams will be assisted and supervised by a Project Manager and a Legal Adviser. The timeframe of the project is January 2014-December 2015.

Business Associates assigned to this project would play a critical role in the development of a business plan for the SRI's School and are expected to provide business ideas and advice on social enterprise strategies. Business Associates will carry out the following duties:

#### **Summary of Business Plan**

- Business concept, current higher education institutions, key success factors and financial situation of the current higher education institutions
- Type of the school (social enterprise), rationale, objectives, vision, mission of the school.

#### **Market and Competitive Analyses**

- Explain the benefits and contributions the school has for targeted audiences and the country at large.
- Identify the target audiences and their potential needs.
- Identify in what ways the school's programs are of interest to the students.
- Define the strengths and weaknesses of the competitors. (Select about ten potential local universities for the study.)
- SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis
- Key competitive strengths and weaknesses.

#### **Marketing Strategies**

- Identify marketing avenues including advertising, public relations, distribution channels, website, direct mail, etc.
- Identify other means of publicity.

#### **Financial Projections**

- Provide recommendation on the cost involving materials, supplies, equipment and services needed for the school's functioning.
- Identify how much capital is needed to start the three programs of the schools.
- Allocate the capital necessary for each program.
- Provide recommendation for the fee to be charged to students in each program.

Interested applicants should email a resume, a one-page statement of interest, and the names of two references to the School Legal Adviser Christopher Dearing at [truthchristopher@dccam.org](mailto:truthchristopher@dccam.org) by September 20, 2013.

## **B. Museum of Memory**

During this reporting period (July-September 2013), the team completed the following tasks:

### **1. Conducted Preliminary Research Trip to Provincial Museums in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces from July 8 to 13**

The research team, comprising two Museum of Memory staff (Ms. Sirik Savina and Mr. Men Pechet), two National Museum of Cambodia staff (Mr. Tes Chhoeun and Mr. Hor Kosal) and Ms. Tan Sock Keng, DC-Cam intern, travelled to Battambang Province and thereafter to Banteay Meanchey Province to conduct a preliminary research trip at respective museums, following the MOU between DC-Cam and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to develop 24 provincial museums throughout Cambodia. The purpose of the trip is to install a KR history exhibition so as to generate better understanding about KR 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 KR 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.

Following the research trip, the team will start to collect documents, interviews and/or photos available at DC-Cam, and exhibition materials in order to develop the exhibition content and prepare for its design.

## **2. Conducted Assessment of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Reviewed Museum of Memory's Exhibitions at Tuol Sleng Museum from July 25 to 26, 2013**

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's exhibitions at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum was conducted through site assessments of the museum and the exhibitions, visitor interviews, and analysis of visitor guestbooks. 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 KR 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 soundbites 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-colour prints will increase visitor interest.

It is indeed advantageous to base exhibitions at TSL on DC-Cam publications as they are well-researched, professional and aesthetically pleasing. However, it should be noted that text used in publications may be inaccessible to visitors due to complex language and visitor fatigue. Therefore, future exhibitions based on publications will do well to adjust language levels and aesthetic presentation to suit a museum environment.

After the assessment, the Museum of Memory team developed a proposal to seek funding to further strengthen and expand the Tuol Sleng Museum's offerings to include lectures and interactive learning exhibitions. To meet these goals, the Museum of Memory intends to conduct the following activities:

- a) To refurbish and revitalize existing DC-Cam exhibits at Tuol Sleng, ensuring the optimal experience for visitors

- 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.

### **3. Developed Concept Paper/Proposal for New Project called "The Sleuk Roka 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 social enterprise. This project will help to preserve and promote the historical and cultural value of Koh Ker, as well as to support a group of Cambodian heritage experts who will take the lead in the development of Cambodia's cultural heritage. The proposed Sleuk Roka<sup>14</sup> project constitutes a preliminary cooperative venture between the Museum of Memory and APSARA Authority that embodies the broader goal of preserving and promoting Cambodia's cultural heritage. It is hoped that this project will form the bedrock for further collaboration between the two organizations for the upcoming Koh Ker project.

The Sleuk Roka Project has four main objectives. 1) The project seeks to document existing finials at the Koh Ker temple site. 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. 2) The project also seeks to preserve the finials in their existing condition. Upon initial removal from the site, under the care of conservation experts, the finials can be protected from further deterioration. 3) The project aims 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. Having developed awareness about Koh Ker's value, local communities can be encouraged to play their part in protecting and preserving Cambodia's cultural heritage. 4) The project, finally, hopes 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 KR regime. By emphasizing the shared cultural

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<sup>14</sup> 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.

heritage among all Cambodians, the project aims to foster unity. Appreciation of Cambodia's cultural beauty can also aid in healing among victims of the KR.

To meet these objectives, 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.

#### 4. Developed Museum of Memory Database and Data Entry Guide

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 systems 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.

#### 5. Developed Work Plan for the Development of 24 Provincial Museums

The Museum of Memory recently received generous funding from BMZ, Germany to conduct research, develop content, and install KR history exhibitions at 5 provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Svay Rieng Province from September 2013 to December 2014. The team is now developing the work plan for these activities.

#### **Minutes of the meeting with Mr. Hab Touch and Mr. Kong Virak on September 18, 2013**

First Kunthy introduced the Museum Team to Mr. Touch and Mr. Virak. The team comprised of Bang Terith, Phalla, Belle, Narim, Kunthy, and Pechet. After that Kunthy briefed Mr. Touch and Mr. Virak on DC-Cam's progress on the Museum of Memory Project to. The following summarizes the discussion and comments:

- 1) 24 Provincial Museums. DC-Cam will continue to conduct further field trips in order to install KR exhibitions at provincial museums.

Comments:

*Mr. Virak received a letter from DC-Cam on the consultant position for Mr. Chhoeun and Mr. Kosal. He will discuss the work in person with Mr. Chhoeun and Mr. Kosal and will reply to DC-Cam.*

*Mr. Touch commented on the report submitted by the National Museum of Cambodia that DC-Cam should use one corner of Battambang Provincial Museum to install KR exhibition.*



- 2) Policy on private museum by Barbara. DC-Cam will submit the policy paper to the National of Museum of Cambodia to review after receiving comments from DC-Cam's advisor.  
*Comment: Mr. Virak looks forward to receiving the policy paper from DC-Cam.*
- 3) Business plan for National Museum of Cambodia which DC-Cam has been completed. However DC-Cam would be happy to implement this plan once the National Museum of Cambodia needs DC-Cam.  
*Comment: Mr. Virak would inform DC-Cam about this.*
- 4) Khmer Rouge exhibition in Sweden would be given to DC-Cam. DC-Cam would like to exhibit this at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.  
*Comment: Mr. Touch would be happy to have it exhibited at Tuol Sleng. However, he requested that DC-Cam submit the content of the exhibits to the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to review and finalize approvals.*
- 5) Book on Tuol Sleng history. DC-Cam has completed and is in the process of editing.  
*Comment: Mr. Touch commented that DC-Cam submit the book to Ministry to review and finalize.*
- 6) Ancient wooden Buddha statues at Conservation D'Angkor. DC-Cam would like to conduct exhibition and publish book on the statues.  
*Comment: Mr. Touch welcomed the idea. However he suggested that DC-Cam should extend its activities on providing training to Cambodian staff on how to preserve wooden objects. DC-Cam can also construct a workshop in the compound to conduct the preservation.*
- 7) The construction of Museum of Memory in Siem Reap. DC-Cam looks forward to receiving a permission letter from the APSARA Authority to build the museum.

**[End]**

**Star** Monday 15 July 2013  
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Two's company!

# At peace with the past

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 at the facility which is now a museum.



Nea Sokorn, 13, stops by a small shrine full of human bones and skulls near her home in Kampong 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 horrifying 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.



**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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Issue 1 | June 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 senior is discovering. While UNICEF is endeavoring to do just that, it remains an uphill task in Malaysia's stifling academic environment.

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**A Malaysian solution to Mexican needs**

From working at a South Korean governmental agency to advising tech start-ups, plucky Lim Wei Yee is now revolutionising the way women dress in Mexico.

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**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



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**Sri Lanka's master of cuisine**

Chef Puhlis 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**

**H**ISTORY, 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 international community. Accolades 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 PINKOCHART



**C**AN Cambodia cope with its past? I pose this question to Youk Chhang, a genocide survivor and one of many 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 misguidance by the regime's leaders, the self-styled Angkor Paleolat. 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. At Khmer Rouge victims are displayed in a new Museum outside of Phnom Penh, Chhang (at left) of the regime, modern commercial and retail 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 exist 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 genocide. (Right, from top) The skulls of victims to the genocide at the Killing Fields and from right) listening to older survivors recall buildings stand in Phnom Penh, and him getting ready for another trip.



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 craved, 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 pluralistic 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 dismantled, 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 mixed 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, the 30% 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 against" 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, Khieu Sampan and Nuon Chek, all frail and in their 80s. A fourth member, Ieng Thirith, 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 *Arne Frank: 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."



Feature

THE PHNOM PENH POST • 7 DAYS • JUL 26 - AUG 1, 2013

# Award-winning director will show her work county-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

**F**EW views are as sweepingly emotive as the descending landscape of home, from the birds-eye-view of an air-plane. 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 'booted' 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 SUPPLIED

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 Jarai woman Sav 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 Svey Rieng for the workfloors of Phnom Penh's garment factories, when her mother runs into debt.

For Mam - who, even over the skimish 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 artists in their host countries.

Then, on her first film as cinematographer she shot the lauded *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 development, 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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## Appendix D

July 25-30, 2013

Interview with Youk Chhang for the Austrian weekly magazine "Die Furche"

By Dr. Helmut Berg

Koordination & Public Affairs

Oikocredit Austria

Möllwaldplatz 5/1

1040 Wien

### Interview with Youk Chhang for the Austrian weekly magazine "Die Furche"

**Question:** Elections on July 28. A demonstration was organized in Phnom Penh with a survivor of the Khmer Rouge Regime. It seems that the ruling Peoples Party shows interest to remind Cambodians of their past. Is this content (only) an election campaign theme? And what is your opinion to this issue?

**Youk Chhang:** The past is not just an election theme, it is an ongoing national theme that is often inappropriately politicized by all political parties. While it is important for Cambodians to remember the past, and we carry a solemn oath to educate the younger generation about what happened and why, we must not allow the past to frame our present. Survivors lived a genocide already, and it is not right to remind them of it year after year to validate a vision or legitimize a political order. It is also unfair for anyone to assume that one party, government, or group can save a country. Countries are saved by the sacrifice, hope, and resilience of many actors and one should recognize the danger of identifying a single party, government, or group as the sole basis for a society's post-conflict prosperity and peace. Cambodians are a gentle people that are accustomed to paying respect, homage, and gratitude to people who help them. For this reason alone, we should devote our energy to supporting policies not people, and institutional processes, not parties—because it is policies and processes that guarantee a society's future. Leaders cannot lead forever and all political parties carry the seeds of ideological solipsism. The search for the truth should never be politicized and victims deserve to have a sense of closure. This is why I support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC or known as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal) —because it may be one of the most important instruments for achieving this sense of closure for victims.

**Question:** Do politicians in common tend to refer to the past or don't they? Could this be a chance to work through the past and learn to cope with traumatic experiences?

**Youk Chhang:** It is common for politicians to refer to the past, if not directly then at least by suggestion. Indeed, politics and history are interconnected, because to have a conversation about one inevitably requires an interpretation of the other. But references to the past do not have to always emphasize partisanship or division. We can also use the past to unify a people and stimulate the processes that can make distant visions seem possible and clear. History must be the starting point for all post-conflict society rebuilding and it is necessary for politicians to refer to the past as part of their vision. Indeed, a society can hardly solve the problems of today if it cannot even have a candid discussion on the



problems of the past. But the past is only one piece of the transitional justice puzzle and countries must not see themselves as victims forever.

Trauma is certainly a shadow on post-conflict societies. Indeed, it causes many post-conflict societies to see the world in black and white. It is common to see countries sway between anger and hopelessness, and vengeance and disengagement. It is for this reason that we can say that one of the most difficult problems of all post-conflict societies is the simple issue of balance. It is hard for victims to see past the recent trauma of seeing loved ones killed and for perpetrators there is an undying sense of shame and or in some cases utter delusion for being so far removed from humanity. And this is where process-oriented outcomes is the key ingredient. Dialogue, education, and an ever-evolving outlook that is forward-leaning must balance our instinctual urge to see the world in black and white.

**Question:** In Cambodia of today: Are people still on power, politically or economically who played roles in the Khmer Rouge regime? If yes, how do you and Cambodians feel about it? (I am asking this, because it was a big issue in Austria and Germany after WWII. Some judges, medical doctors, scientists and politicians managed to camouflage their past and: the new government needed experts.)

**Youk Chhang:** Cambodia is no different than any other post-conflict country in the sense that there are former Khmer Rouge in all areas of society, from government and NGO, to religious institutions and common citizens. Cambodians are well aware of this and it is for this reason that it is imperative to have some closure to the justice process. By bringing a sense of justice to victims, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal will help provide some closure to this horrible history and allow society to move forward.

**Question:** Your independent search for the truth stands under the slogan “memory and justice”. Some people tend – for many reasons – to fade out traumatic experiences. Is there something that could be called the art of forgetting? And how do you feel about it?

**Youk Chhang:** The proper word would be a science of forgetting because there is no art to this process. While the wounds may be mental, they are no less connected to the world of scientific diagnoses and treatment. My search for the truth is based on the slogan memory and justice, which are concepts that are predicated on dynamic healing processes. Memory refers to education and justice refers to research. Memory must never be static; rather it must reflect a constant process of teaching what we know about the history to the next generation so that the history is never forgotten. Education becomes a process of ensuring that those who died did not die in vain and those who survived are honored and respected. Justice cannot be achieved without research and so this is why the concept is predicated on the unending effort to expand our understanding of what happened and why. Long after legal decisions are rendered, justice can be achieved through unending research into the history, which brings light to the inhumanity and provides greater meaning to those who suffered.

**Question:** In Austria –even so many years after WWII, the Nazi-cruelties are still a matter of concern. Many people are aware of our past. Have you heard of **Simon Wiesenthal**, founder and director of the Austrian documentation center of Nazi- crimes?

**Youk Chhang:** I never heard of Simon Wisenthal until 1998. I was introduced to his writings and experience by a Dutch official in Bangkok (Ambassador Laetitia vanden Assum) and shortly thereafter I read up on his biography and work. In terms of our lives however, while there may have been parallels between our backgrounds, we emerged from two different worlds. Simon Wisenthal suffered as an adult during the Nazi regime, and I was a mere boy (aged 13) during Democratic Kampuchea.

**Question:** Like you, Simon Wiesenthal has been a victim. He survived Nazi terror and concentration camps and after the war he helped to bring many offenders to jail. His motto was: justice, not hate. Does this motto sound familiar to you and would it work for Cambodia?

**Youk Chhang:** Yes, justice is absolutely the most important aspect and hatred is always the wrong answer.

**Question:** Can these systems (Nazi and Khmer Rouge) be compared?

**Youk Chhang:** They are beyond comparison. One should never compare historical periods, regimes, or mass atrocities because the mere process of comparison carries the same tones of categorization that such mass atrocities were based upon. It is impossible to compare one's suffering with another person's and at a national level one this holds the same.

**Question:** You are co-editor of "Cambodia's Hidden Scars". Should people be encouraged to show their scars, both their physical scars and those in their souls? And could this sometimes become a second torture? I would like to learn more about pros and cons of the "hidden scars" philosophy.

**Youk Chhang:** We never encourage individuals to speak out in our programs. The critical need in post-conflict societies is to create the opportunities for individuals to engage in different processes for healing, but ultimately it must be their choice on how to confront their scars and when. Many people are encouraged to get involved in our programs because they find closure in the act of speaking about their experiences. But there are others who also wish to just listen quietly and think. Some people wish to go to the ECCC to see the trial of the accused, while others are comforted by the fact that they know how or where their loved one died. The act of healing can take many forms and the critical task is not to encourage people to specific processes or activities, but merely provide the opportunity and let them decide. Encouraging people to one process or activity, or asking people to get involved is not only inappropriate but it is dehumanizing, because it carries the air of superiority. I often say that a film cannot truly film genocide; a book cannot really capture the experience of genocide; and no single process of healing, closure or education can address the trauma that was rendered on the soul of a human being. We mislead ourselves if we think we can really translate the genocidal experience into a single medium or the healing process into a single instrument or activity. It is in this sense that people who suffer from trauma do not need to be told what is the best way to heal and our mission has always been defined by this ethos.



**Question:** How do people in Cambodia deal with reconciliation and forgiving? Is it really possible? In post- Apartheid-South Africa this movement was mainly carried by Christian-religious believes.

**Youk Chhang:** People in Cambodia approach reconciliation and forgiving in far different ways than other societies. Subtle acts of kindness, generosity, and respect are the common ways that perpetrators today seek to communicate their desire for forgiveness to victims. I know of one example where a well-known former Khmer Rouge cadre (and perpetrator) would often bring water to a victim and offer subtle, but often deeply-sincere gestures of kindness. To a foreigner, these subtle acts of kindness would barely seem notable but between the victim and perpetrator they are symbolic acts of apology, and the victims's acceptance, in turn, signify a sense of forgiveness.

Religion is a commonly cited part of Cambodia's struggle to achieve reconciliation and forgiveness, but it is important that we also recognize the vast spectrum of other pieces to this struggle. Between 1979 and 1984, acts of vengeance were perpetrated on Khmer Rouge who still remained in Cambodia, and while these acts slowly dissipated, we would be mindful to note that the animosity against perpetrators has not disappeared. In many communities today, victims live side-by-side with perpetrators. There are some communities where a victim even knows who killed his or her loved ones, so what prevents them from committing the same act on the perpetrator? While some have often claimed it is the Buddhism, I believe this is only one piece. Improvements in one's economic circumstances and an overall interest in a peaceful community serve as powerful incentives to simply forgive the perpetrators. In addition, it is hard when one is raising one's family while harboring hatred and when one sees and communicates with the children and grandchildren of perpetrators, the urge for vengeance weakens. In sum, religion is an important aspect to Cambodia and all societies but economic prosperity, community stability, and the love of one's family and hope for the future serve as powerful pieces of the process of forgiveness.

**Question:** Is religion in Cambodia a theme concerning dealing with the historic past in order to help people? Religion is always suppressed under communistic regimes.

**Youk Chhang:** People try to use religion for example in trauma treatment because it is a way of life and it holds many important values for guiding the resolution of conflict. However, religion is not the main theme in Cambodia. Development is more important. Since 1979, more than 4,000 Buddhist pagodas, over 300 mosques, and a variety of Christian denominations were established, yet Cambodians still have problems.

**Question:** How about revenge? I can imagine that forgiving is not easy at all. If my neighbor tortured or killed one of my family members it is hard not to think of revenge. I guess you lived to see many cases like this.

**Youk Chhang:** Between 1979 and 1984, there were many acts of revenge by victims on former Khmer Rouge. Victims identified all Khmer Rouge as evil and so random acts of violence (as well as targeted acts) were perpetrated throughout the country. Many Khmer Rouge fled the country to Thailand or other countries, only to return as a political force with renewed energy, but the same mentality. But time proved to be the ultimate ingredient to

the cycle of violence. Over time, victims had second thoughts about their urge to avenge loved ones. As victims and perpetrators settled into a sense of a normal life, and family life took over, the urge to take action against former Khmer Rouge dissipated. But even if victims and perpetrators moved on with new lives, the lack of closure to their old life continues to harbor problems today, both in terms of post-traumatic stress as well as animosity, anger, and mistrust. This is why still today, despite the many problems at the ECCC, about 80 percent of Cambodians support the justice process at the ECCC.

**Question:** You survived situations, unthinkable for most of us. How did you personally manage feelings like revenge, if I may ask?

**Youk Chhang:** In 2007 I published a piece *A Thief of History*, in which I described my encounter with young thief who attempted to break into my apartment. He was a small boy, no more than 12 or 14. I chased him and as he attempted to climb down from the terrace I caught his hand. As I stood there, gripping his bony hand, part of my past flashed across my mind. It was a memory from the Pol Pot time, when as a city kid, I was forced to live in the countryside, like many other millions of city dwellers. I did not have many survival skills, but hunger drives you to learn quickly. For example, I taught myself how to swim, so that I could dive down and cut the sweet sugarcane growing in the flooded rice fields. And I learnt how to steal food, how to kill and eat snakes and rats, and how to find edible leaves in the jungle. When I caught his hand, the small thief triggered memories of how much I suffered under the Khmer Rouge, and it made me think too about why he was trying to break into my apartment. Perhaps he was hungry. I saw myself in his hungry face.

It is understandable for people to have feelings of anger over what happened during the DK regime, but coming face-to-face with former perpetrators (like this little boy) you cannot remove yourself from their humanity.

**Question:** Coming back to the example of Simon Wiesenthal, he was sometimes accused for his survival. (Mainly by people who disliked his search for the truth) People said, only collaborators could survive concentration camps. Did ever people raise such a topic against you? I can imagine how painful such an accusation must be.

**Youk Chhang:** People never did accuse me because perhaps I was a child during the DK regime (about 13 years old). People today do not always agree with what I do, but I stand by what I do because I want everyone to find their own personal truth and meaning in this history. The process of finding memory and justice is a national process that must be personalized by each and every person in Cambodia.

**Question:** Today's younger generation of Cambodia: How do they learn about their history and how active is your documentation center in educational work?

**Youk Chhang:** Today's younger generation primarily learns history at home and through their teacher. While Cambodia has made incredible strides in public education, the home still remains a critical source for information about the past. Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) actively engages these institutions through its genocide education program in which it partners with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to support a nation-wide curriculum on the history of Democratic Kampuchea. In addition to public

schools, DC-Cam is active in promoting genocide education through public education forums, newsletters, magazines, and radio. Through a variety of media, DC-Cam is ensuring genocide education is taught in every home, school, and community.

**Question:** Please, I would appreciate, if you could add some sentences that you would like to say about you and your work.

**Youk Chhang:** My story is not important. My mother and I were fortunate to have survived the Khmer Rouge period. We have better food to eat today and a better life and I find personal fulfillment and meaning in meeting so many survivors, many of whom still suffer in poverty, mental health problems, and debilitating injuries. My work is to represent them not my story.



## 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 Taheung, 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." (*Bow Sobheara*)

### Rainy 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 Sontsak said.

"We charged the pair with illegal detention," Mr. Sontsak 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

**G**ARMENT worker Khieu Mok put in a 24-hour shift so she could take 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.

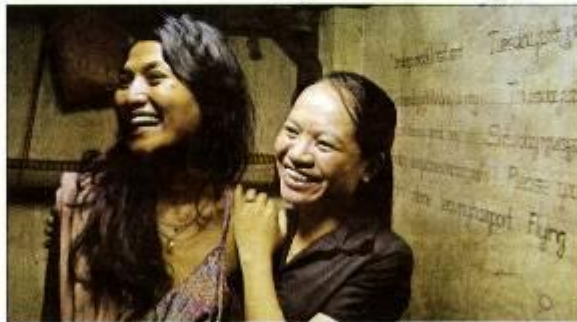
"The current wages [800 a month] aren't enough to live off. For now I only ask for \$150," she said.

**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.

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*. (CLARENCE KOOH)

the documentary follows the stories of Mok and two other Cambodians: a young, poor Cham fisherman from Kampong Chhnang and a mother living in remote Ratanak Kiri.

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 Meta House as well as Mok's shared dormitory on the outskirts of Phnom Penh.

Mam said she had no expectations about how the audience 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 home outside 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 counting her mother's aching shoulders.

Silence descended when Mok was shown climbing into a mini-van, heading for the first time to live 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 Math 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?"

Afterwards, 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 swipes 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 Hlaw, who is a member of the troupe alongside their cousin Lu Zaw. Officially banned and blacklisted, they started producing satirical comedy for King San Suu Kyi among their fans. [www.thirday.com](#)

**Ellen DeGeneres to host 2014 Oscars**

COMEDIESENSE 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 tweeted the news to her 21 million followers. "It's official. I'm hosting the #Oscars! I'd like to thank Bill Hader, my wife Portia and, of course, three good comedians," she wrote. [www.fox.com](#)

**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 *Neville City Paper*, White was served the order on 27 July, and is now only allowed to communicate with Elson via e-mail. The order said that Elson has "fears for her and the children's safety as a result of this harassment". [www.fox.com](#)



Khieu Mok (far right) and colleagues from the factory where she works gather in their dormitory to watch the film. (CLARENCE KOOH)

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Opinion

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Rumour, hearsay and conflict

COMMENT
Ly Sok-Khvang

DESPITE 'rumour or hearsay' of social instability in Cambodia society, the National Election Committee (NEC) decided to proceed with its first provisional announcement of the electoral result yesterday.

I have grave concerns that these two terms could ignite a civil conflict that the Cambodians have feared before, during and after the general election on July 28.

The terms have almost the same literal translation in Khmer language, but bear slightly different legal interpretations.

The word 'rumour' is literally defined by the Oxford Dictionaries as a way of '... circulating story or report of uncertain or doubtful truth'.

It's merely a statement from the word of mouth that has no credible ground, usually serving a specific purpose for an individual or a group.

This term is close to the meaning of 'hearsay'. According to Black's Law Dictionary, 'hearsay' means that: 'Traditionally, testimony that is given by a witness who relates not what he or she knows personally, but what others have said, and that is therefore dependent on the credibility of someone other than the witness.'

Both terms depict how information can spread without verification, but 'hearsay' could be legally verified through cross-examination in documents or testimony, especially in a court of law. I would prefer here to use it interchangeably.

It's almost typical for Cambodian society to live with the unverified truth that ended up with seeing their innocence often exploited and their nation, sometimes, in great danger. Recently, rumour about a possible conflict spread as a result of the general election.

During election day, a rumour spread across Phnom Penh that there was a military mobilisation which was an indication that war would break out.

It took a while before realising there was a riot in Stung Meanchey where two vehicles from the authorities were set ablaze. However, the effective and quick word of mouth led people to panic, hurrying to buy food in preparation for a possible conflict.

A few days after the election, Cambodia National Rescue Party (CNRP) leader Sam Rainsy threatened to hold a nationwide protest, while the Cambodian People's Party



Cambodian People's Party supporters attend a campaign rally in Phnom Penh last month. Since the election rumours and hearsay have swept the country, causing fear and confusion. COURTESY OF CEC/CPN

(CPP) increased the presence of police and armed forces in Phnom Penh in the name of maintaining public law and order.

Rumour even spread that some roads were sealed off near the Independence Monument - social heaven would be imminent.

Over the last few days, the mobilisation of armed personnel into Phnom Penh has made the already tense situation worse around the country.

The rumour or hearsay of a civil conflict looms large if the CNRP proceeds with its mass protest plan that might turn violent for an unspecified reason.

If this is the case, Cambodian blood will spill again. This is not what the Cambodian people want.

After the first provisional result declared yesterday, rumours could be heard in every corner of Cambodia. Supporters of the CPP and CNRP uttered mixed reactions, ranging from optimism and concern.

Fourth-year university student Ren Chanrith, a 26-year-old CNRP supporter, heard people saying that a sense of great disappointment with the election result is widespread, especially amongst the youth and not from CNRP leader Sam Rainsy alone.

There was hearsay that CNRP supporters do not want Rainsy to engage in any power bargaining. Mass pro-

test was the most preferable means to demand an independent body be created to tackle voting irregularities.

Linda, 19, said she heard people spreading rumours that military action would be launched in Phnom Penh. Food prices went up quickly.

Linda, a first-year university student and also a CPP supporter, is concerned that a mass protest would disrupt national progress. Unlike Chanrith, her optimism was that both the CPP and CNRP would strike a deal to tackle the problem.

So, a rhetorical question is what kinds of measures should the Cambodian people take to prevent rumours that might cause civil unrest? The answer would be simple.

The people have to master rumours and hearsay, rather than letting it master them. If so, politicians will be in no position to use us.

As the Cambodian people are the owners of a sovereign state, they have already exercised their rights to vote for a political party in accordance with their conscience.

Their obligations as good citizens are already being made, thus, it's highly inappropriate for any party to place the people in a confrontational situation. Their democratic practice has proven their steadfast refusal to adopt a North Africa model of revolution to topple the regime they dislike.

The CPP should shy away from using the armed forces to crack

down on its own citizens, while the CNRP should never ever use people, especially youths, to provoke any mass protests that would put our national stability at great risk.

Both sides need to tackle this problem in an acceptable manner that would not resort to any kind of conflict.

This would undoubtedly plunge our country into a new round of instability after the decades of consecutive civil wars and genocide.

Both the CPP and CNRP should study the policies of both sides in a manner that would serve the interest of our beloved motherland and people. People from all walks of life should bear in mind that as the owners and masters of Cambodia, they should never be placed in a position in which they are pitted against each other by political parties - the ruling party or the opposition.

At this point, fallen US President John F Kennedy's quote - "ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country" - may fit into the Cambodian context in which both should think of how to jointly develop and move our country forward in a competitive manner with ASEAN and the civilized world.

Competing parties have to learn how to solve problems, while the army and the people, especially the youth, should not let rumour or hearsay bring our nation into chaos. ■

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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 their 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 flies on Nuon Ches 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 MADE 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 Thnao 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. ARI 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 Malizan

- More information on the ECCC: [www.eccc.gov.kh/en](http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en)
- More information on the DC-Cam: [www.ddc.com.org/](http://www.ddc.com.org/)
- More information on the Sleuk Rith Institute: [www.cambodiasst.org/](http://www.cambodiasst.org/)
- More information on A River Changes Course: [www.ariverchangescourse.com/](http://www.ariverchangescourse.com/)
- More information on Cambodia Tribunal Monitor: [www.cambodiatribunal.org/](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/)

\* A law of denial is a legal 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.



All the News Without Fear or Favor  
**The CAMBODIA DAILY**

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## CNRP Focuses On Peace Ahead Of Mass Protest

BY COLIN MEYN  
 AND PHORN BOPHA  
 THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Facing increasing pressure from the government to avoid disrupting public order, opposition leaders Sam Rainsy and Kem Sokha announced yesterday that planned demonstrations for Saturday would become a day of prayer for justice, rather than a protest against the CFP's claim of victory in July's election.

"We are going to hold the demonstration with calm spirits, and turn it into praying for peace both physically and mentally," Mr. Rainsy said during a press conference at the CNRP's office in Meanchey district, adding that the CNRP would not call for a change in government.

"We will hold the demonstration peacefully and we will maintain our dignity. We will not do anything to cause trouble," he said.

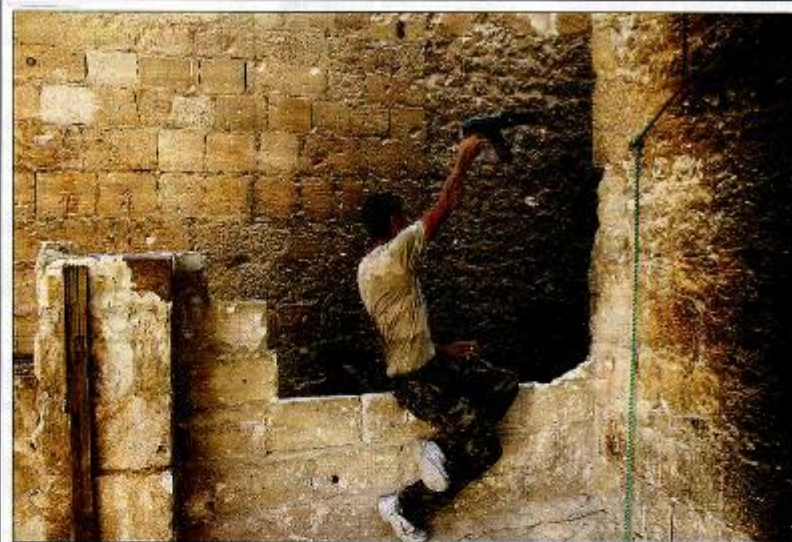
CNRP supporters who are not able to make it to Phnom Penh can join the cause by praying at their local pagodas, Mr. Rainsy added.

A few days ago, during a rally at Phnom Penh's Freedom Park, Mr. Rainsy said a failure to conduct an independent investigation into election irregularities would lead to "massive demonstrations happening everywhere."

"We will have a nonviolent demonstration using our minds and feelings rather than our bodies and words," Mr. Sokha said at yesterday's press conference.

The announcement from the CNRP comes on the back of a series of warnings from the

*Continued on page 21*



A rebel Free Syrian Army fighter fires his weapon in Aleppo's old city on Sunday. Syria yesterday asked the U.N. to prevent 'any aggression' against Syria following a call by U.S. President Barack Obama for punitive strikes against the Syrian military for last month's chemical weapons attack. Reuters

## Political Will Lacking as Much as KRT Funding

BY COLIN MEYN  
 THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The government yesterday defended its position not to fulfill financial obligations to the Khmer Rouge war crimes tribunal, where about 200 local staff are striking over months of unpaid wages, and denied it has broken any agreement with the U.N.

Legal experts, however, said that by shirking its responsibilities to the war crimes court, the government was in breach of previous

U.N. agreements and at risk of reinforcing the perception that it does not support the beleaguered court's mandate to prosecute former officials of the Pol Pot regime.

"The government has no more budget available for the national side of the ECCC [Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia]," said Ek Tha, a government spokesman with the Council of Ministers' Press and Quick Reaction Unit.

"We haven't broken any agree-

ment with the U.N. in the sense that we had contributed in the past to the national side of the court, and we have the right to seek support from donors outside of Cambodia," he continued, adding that the government has already contributed about \$16.9 million, in-kind and cash, toward the court and simply cannot afford to contribute more. According to the ECCC's website, the government's cash

*Continued on page 2*

## Israel, Saudi Arabia Press Obama to Strike Syria

REUTERS

JERUSALEM/RIYADH, Saudi Arabia - If U.S. President Barack Obama has disappointed Syrian rebels by deferring to Congress before bombing Damascus, he has also dismayed the U.S.' two main allies in the Middle East.

Israel and Saudi Arabia have little love for each other but both are pressing their mutual friend in the White House to hit President Bashar al-Assad hard. And both do so with one eye fixed firmly not on Syria but on their common adversary—Iran.

Israel's response to Obama's surprise move to delay or even possibly cancel airstrikes made clear that connection: Looking soft on Assad after accusing him of killing hundreds of people with chemical weapons may embolden his backers in Tehran to develop nuclear arms, Israeli officials said. And if they do, Israel may strike Iran alone, unsure if Washington can be trusted.

Neither U.S. ally is picking a fight with Obama in public. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said on Sunday that the

nation was "serene and self-confident;" Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal simply renewed a call to the "international community" to halt Assad's violence in Syria.

But the Saudi monarchy, though lacking Israel's readiness to attack Iran, can share the Jewish state's concern that neither may now look with confidence to Washington to curb what Riyadh sees as a drive by its Persian rival to dominate the Arab world.

Last year, Obama assured Israelis *Continued on page 3*

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The Daily Newspaper of Record Since 1993



## AND ALSO

# Alaskan Real Cabbage Patch Kid

REUTERS

PALMER, Alaska - A 10-year-old boy has won Alaska's annual giant cabbage contest, submitting a 41.9 kg specimen named "Bob" to officials at the state fair.

Keevan Dinkel of Wasilla, Alaska, produced this year's winning entry, which was carried in by several Boy Scouts, in the Alaska State Fair's Giant Cabbage Weigh-Off on Friday night.

His giant cabbage, which rose to about thigh height on a typical adult, and those of other contestants were weighed at the fairgrounds in Palmer, in a contest watched by hundreds of onlookers,

attended by green-clad women dressed as "cabbage fairies."

Produce can grow to enormous sizes under Alaska's summer mid-night sun. Growing big cabbages is a tradition in this part of the state, just north of Anchorage, which is considered Alaska's main farm belt.

This year, a potential state-champion pumpkin, a 584.6 kg specimen named "Time Bandit" and grown by J.D. Megchelsen of Nikiski, was disqualified because of a hole, violating rules calling for vegetables to be structurally intact. Absent the hole, it would have just beaten the Alaska pumpkin record of 583.8 kg.

## Funding... ✓

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

contribution has amounted to some \$4.8 million.

Though the government has, since the war crimes court began operating seven years ago, relied largely on foreign donor funding to cover its financial responsibility to the national side of the court, the tribunal has struggled this year to secure enough donor money to pay the salaries of its Cambodian staff. The situation came to a head on Sunday, when about 200 of the 250 national staff at the court began an indefinite strike over three months of unpaid wages—the second time this year such action had been taken.

"Cambodia is a poor country. We have a lot of things to focus on. We also have to focus on rebuilding our country, from education to health care to rural development and agriculture. I am quite positive that donors and friends of the ECCC will not let the court down," Mr. Tha continued.

Mr. Tha said that Deputy Prime Minister Sok An will meet with the Japanese and Australian ambassadors to Cambodia in separate meetings tomorrow in an effort to solicit donations to the national side of the court, part of a wider fundraising appeal in which the representatives of the government and U.N. toured five Asean countries last month seeking donations.

The Khmer Rouge tribunal has so far delivered just one verdict—a life sentence for former S-21 prison chief Duch in Case 001. Currently, due to the drawn-out legal process and the old age of the defendants, just two of four senior regime leaders originally

indicted remain on trial in Case 002—with a verdict expected next year.

With this case coming to an end, the government's refusal to provide the necessary funds to keep the court afloat may also be a reflection of its unwavering position that the court not investigate Cases 003 and 004, said Long Panhavuth, a program officer with court-monitoring group the Cambodian Justice Initiative.

"The Cambodian government is nervous about supporting or keep the national side as they don't want to see the KRT go after Cases 003 and 004" which deal with lower ranking members of the Khmer Rouge—the regime in which several current government officials first cut their political teeth—Mr. Panhavuth said.

Prime Minister Hun Sen has been accused by ECCC defense lawyers and legal observers of interfering with the court through public statements in which he has presumed the guilt of defendants and insisted that the court's mandate ends after the conclusion of Case 002.

Mr. Panhavuth added that the U.N.'s public calls for the Cambodian government to perform a funding role that it has never previously been expected to fill could also be an attempt to pin the blame on the government before the court falls apart entirely.

"The U.N. may believe that there is no way that the Cambodian government will get the funding. But this way, if the court collapses, the U.N. will not be blamed because the Cambodian government didn't put more money in," he said.

While the U.N. will continue to seek funding to fill in a \$2.9 million gap in the national side of the

## NEWSMAKERS

■ LOS ANGELES - HAYAO MIYAZAKI, one of the world's most admired animators, is retiring. His latest project, "The Wind Rises," which has been playing in Japanese theaters since late July, will be his last feature film. The announcement, which saddened many in the animation community, was made at a news conference at the Venice Film Festival on Sunday by Koji Hoshino, president of Miyazaki's production company, Studio Ghibli. Hoshino declined to take questions, saying only that more details would be given next week at another news conference in Tokyo. Miyazaki, 72, began turning heads with his work in anime for television in the 1970s, and he went on to make nearly a dozen renowned feature films. (LAT)

■ LONDON - WILLIAM ROACHE, the world's longest serving soap actor according to Guinness World Records, pleaded not guilty yesterday to seven sex offenses against five girls, a court spokeswoman said. Roache, 81, who plays Ken Barlow in "Coronation Street," pleaded not guilty to two counts of raping a 15-year-old girl in 1967 and five counts of indecent assault involving four girls aged 11 to 16 in Manchester in the 1960s. Roache is one of a list of aging celebrities to be accused of sex crimes in the U.K. after revelations that the late BBC television presenter Jimmy Savile was a prolific predatory sex offender. (Reuters)

budget this year, David Scheffer, the U.N.'s special expert to the tribunal, called on the government yesterday to fulfill its obligation to the cash-strapped court.

"We are working hard with the Royal Government of Cambodia, which has the legal obligation to cover national salaries, and with foreign donors to resolve this problem," he said via email.

Mr. Scheffer added that suggestions that donors were reticent to give to the national side of the court due to previous allegations of government interference and court corruption were "stale."

"Old allegations of political interference and corruption have nothing discernible to do with the current financial difficulties. Donor fatigue has set in with respect to covering the Cambodian legal obligation and is far more related to post-recession belt-tightening by foreign donors than to the stale allegations," he said.

The Cambodian government must ensure that the national side continues to function if it hopes to maintain credibility internationally, said Lao Mong Hay, a law professor and independent political analyst.

"It is not a question of political will. The government has certain duties according to law and under agreements with U.N., and we have to honor our obligations," he said.

"[Government leaders] have been dragging their feet all along. First trying not to create the tribunal, then, after the creation, our prime minister hasn't been keen to see through the whole process," he added.

Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, said that without the support and confidence of the Cam-

bodian public, the court could not expect to receive continued international sympathy.

"The expectation of the ECCC, even though it was high, has been damaged," he said, citing the death of former Khmer Rouge Foreign Minister Ieng Sary earlier this year and the decision in 2012 that his wife, the regime's former Social Affairs Minister Ieng Thirith, was unfit to stand trial, as events that have "driven people away" from the tribunal.

"When 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," he said.

Helen Jarvis, a long-time adviser to Mr. An who previously advised the government during the creation of the ECCC, said that both the U.N. and the government have always relied on donor funding to keep their side of the court operating, and that fatigue has set in due to the prolonged legal proceedings.

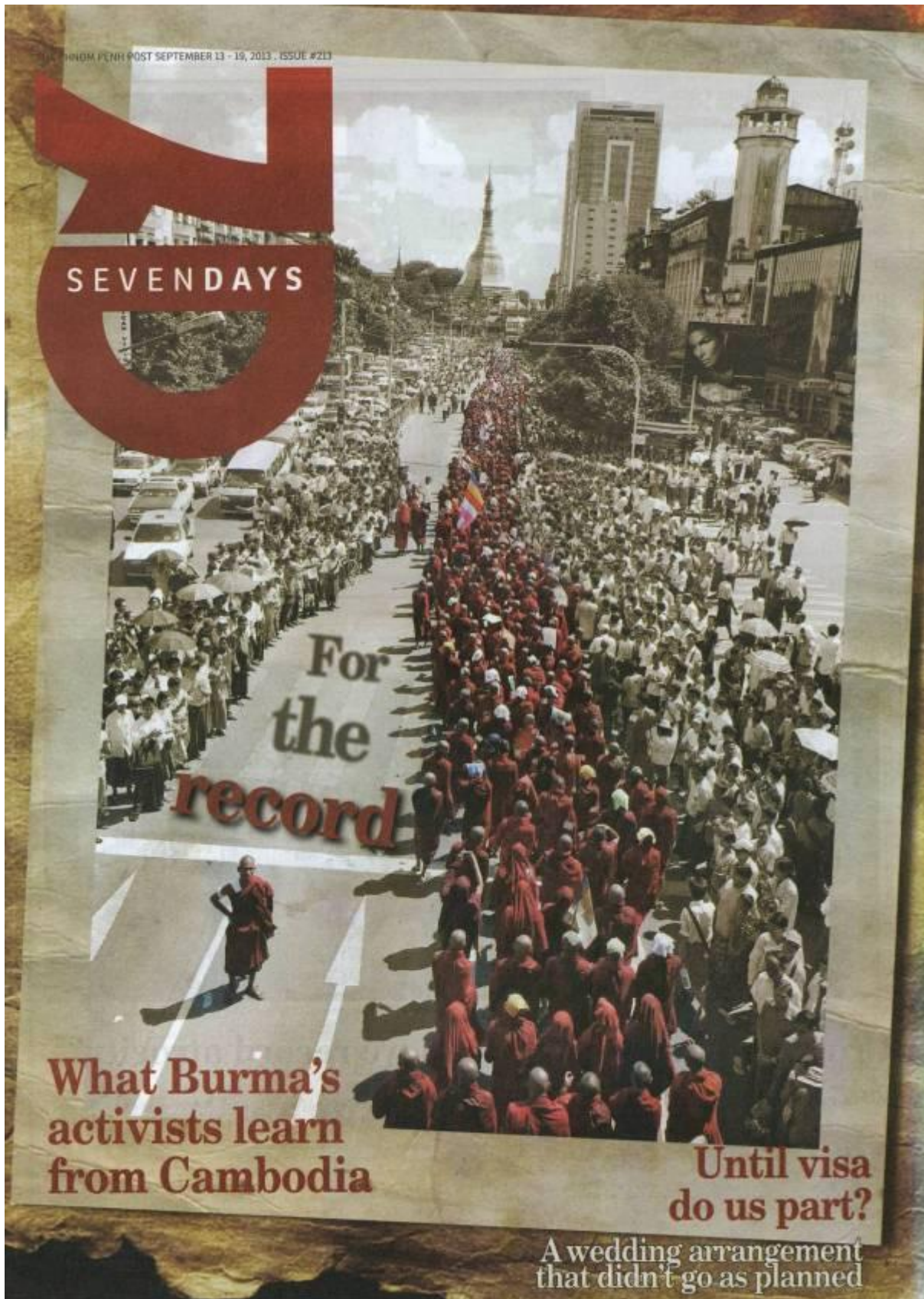
"The agreement [to form the court] stipulates that the U.N. should pay for international side, and the government should pay for the national side, but neither the U.N. or the government has paid for their side of the budget. Both sides have relied on voluntary donations," Ms. Jarvis said.

"I think everybody is concerned that the process is taking much longer than ever anticipated. This is the biggest problem. We are now seven years into the process, which was originally projected for three years. This is a huge problem, both financially and because of the age of accused and the victims," she said.



**Appendix J**

**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

**W**HEN 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 Htut 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 was

(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 UNPAP



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, DOORBANTAN CENTER OF CAMBODIA, DC-CAM

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

were also arrested, some of whom died in prison from malnutrition and torture, according to the activist.

"I want to show the next generation that we were arrested by the military junta. I want to inform."

He laughed at the suggestion that he might be afraid. "No, I am never afraid. I think, even if they arrest me, maybe they will release some men."

Seeing how Cambodia has recorded its past makes him hopeful for the future of his own country, he said.

For Youk Chhang, the director of DC-Cam, who has traveled to Myanmar five times, the partnership between Burma and Cambodia comes naturally.

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 colonized 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 cadre 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

### 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."



Yangon's Correctional Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs. AP





Chit Min Lay and Nang Htoi 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 Htoi 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 Htoi 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 Muslim 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 uprisings 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 violators," 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 Htoi 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

**SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE STAY AT SYPHON**

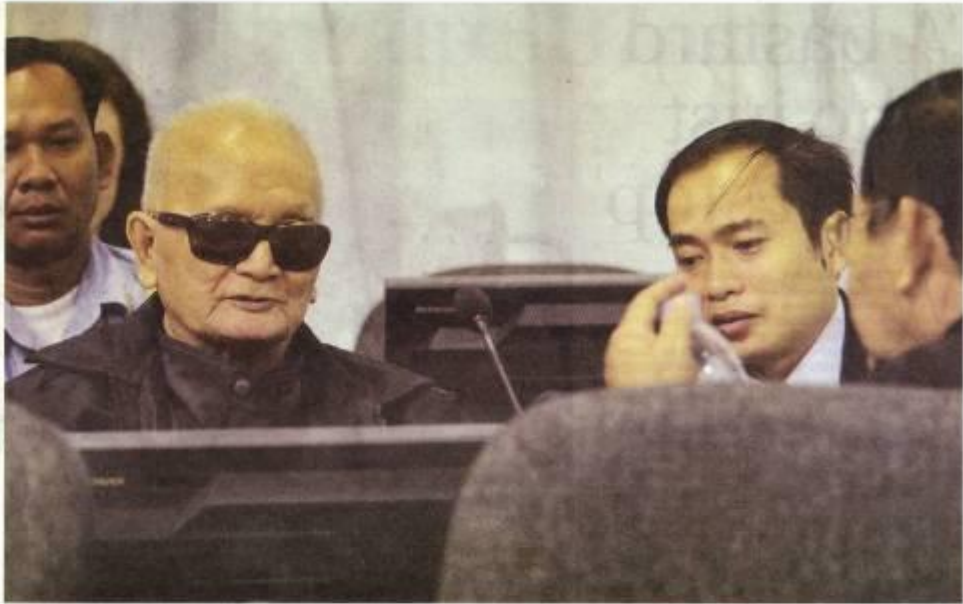
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Brother Number 2 Nuon Chea, a suspect in Case 002, sits on trial during a KRT hearing at the ECCC in Phnom Penh last year. ECCC

A chance for USAID to shine

Dear Editor,
In light of the July 29 election chicanery orchestrated by the ruling party, one has to wonder if donor agencies such as USAID will re-think their role within Cambodia.
According to most recent version of the USAID funded document Demographic Health Survey (2010), "Three additional free and fair elections took place in 1998, 2003, and 2008. Now Cambodia is stable and well on its way to democracy and a promising future."
One has to wonder if they are talking about the same Cambodia the rest of the world knows. If a complete lack of transparency and accountability, nepotism, human rights violations, land grabbing and now blatantly rigged elections are USAID's definition of "democracy and a promising future", they need to re-sake a basic high school class in civics.
Pondering to a morally bankrupt

regime in order to maintain a presence in that country only serves to further validate the ruling party's unapologetically corrupt practices and continues the flow of US taxpayer dollars into a black hole.
In the meantime, its business as usual for the ruling party as they are further enabled by the free-flow of money to projects that any government with a social conscience would need to themselves. For the course, the vast majority of Cambodian citizens, particularly those in rural areas, continue to suffer.
Rates of childhood stunting due to malnutrition hover unchanged at 40 per cent since first monitored in 2000, while the wastelands of Cambodia's politically connected continue to burgeon.
It's time for foreign governments and responsible agencies to call a spade a spade and hold the ruling party responsible for their rapacious behaviour and disregard of the will of their own people.
USAID has the opportunity to set an example and follow the lead of lawmakers in Washington DC, who are calling for the United States to cut off aid to Cambodia.
Donor agencies would do well to consider a quote from Dr Martin Luther King Jr: "The ultimate tragedy is not the oppression and cruelty by the bad people but the silence

Obligation is to find justice

over that by the good people."
Christopher Hilkey, Pharm.D., Managing Director, PharmaSEAN Advisory Group
Dear Editor,
After many years of awaiting the trials of senior Khmer Rouge leaders, Cambodian survivors are now watching as their hopes of justice slip away.
Reopened funding crises and political impasses between the United Nations (UN) and Cambodian government have led to trials that took too long to begin and have taken too long to complete.
The latest crisis involves another strike by unpaid Cambodian staffers. UN officials point to Cambodia's obligation to finance most of its side of the court.
Cambodian officials reply that they

require donor support to meet those obligations. In the meantime, the tribunal's work stalls again, frustrating the legitimate expectations that millions of victims invested in the process.
While both the United Nations and Cambodian government have been keen to emphasise one another's obligations, they would do well to recall that they committed jointly to pursue the interest of justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge era. Both sides must contribute to overcome the current impasse and see Case 002 to fruition.
If the tribunal fails due to funding shortfalls, most Cambodian observers will hold both the United Nations and Cambodian government responsible.
If the tribunal comes to a strong conclusion, most Cambodians will give both sides credit. Signs of renewed commitment by both sides will help restore public confidence in an abiding process, which will generate momentum for further contributions by both the national authorities and foreign donors. Both UN and Cambodian leaders owe it to the Cambodian people not to miss that opportunity.
Youk Chhang, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

Send letters to: newsroom@phnompenhpost.com or PO Box 144, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The Post reserves the right to edit letters to a shorter length. The views expressed above are solely the author's and do not reflect any positions taken by The Phnom Penh Post.

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PERMANENT MISSION OF GEORGIA  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**



37170-19-2-201309122318

№ 19/37170  
09/12/2013

Dear Mr. Youk Chhang,

I am writing to you in response to your letter, dated July 8, 2013, regarding the donation of archival material related to the Khmer Rouge (KR) and United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) periods.

We have forwarded your request to relevant authorities in Georgia and, upon their instruction, I would like to inform you that the National Archives of Georgia do not possess any material related to said period in your nation's history.

In conclusion, I would like to use this opportunity to wish you every success in your noble endeavors.

Sincerely,

Ambassador Kaha Imnadze  
Permanent Representative

**Mr. Youk Chhang, Director  
The Documentation Center of Cambodia  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

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# មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Cambodia, July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

Mr. Vakhtang Makharoblishvili  
Representative of GEORGIA to the United Nations  
One United Nations Plaza, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10017  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Vakhtang Makharoblishvili:

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

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