

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**DC-Cam Annual Report: January 1, 2015-December 31, 2015**

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**SRI Board Meeting at Stanford University**

Second from left Professor Ron Slye, Professor John Ciorciari, Professor Jaya Ramji-Nogales, Professor Beth van Schaack, Youk Chhang, and Dr. Markus Zimmer

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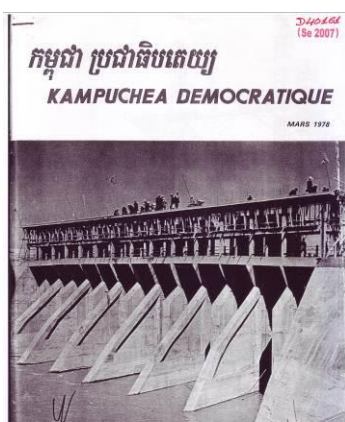
## ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
LRT	Legal Response Team
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIE	National Institute for Education
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## Summary

This is the annual report of 2015 covering the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is still implementing three main projects to achieve the main goals of *memory, justice, and healing* that are central to a democratic society governed by the rule of law. They are 1) Augment and maintain publicly-accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge (KR) period; 2) Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT); and 3) Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period. As always, we thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its generous support, and are very grateful for USAID's continuous support of DC-Cam's work since 2004 to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

### AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD



Sample of PDF file

During the year 2015, DC-Cam made significant progress in augmenting and maintaining public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period through its effort to perform key activities, which include gathering new documents, interviewing KR victims and perpetrators, cataloguing remaining KR documents, encouraging public access to DC-Cam's archives, digitizing documents, and conducting independent research on the KR period. USAID is the sole source of funding contributing to this progress.

The greatest progress is the receipt of four big boxes of disclosed-for-public documents from Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank Minister of State. These documents were his own personal archives collected over a period of 25 to 30 years doing research on Cambodia and in countries as different as Australia, France, Switzerland and England. DC-Cam also received a generous donation of 77 photos from an official working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng Province. The photos depict the activities of survivor victims from 1975 to 1979 who accessed the limited medical treatment available after the genocide took place.

We have also made progress conducting interviews of key KR cadres. This year the Promoting Accountability (PA) team made multiple field trips to Tbaung Khmom, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Banteay Meanchey, Oddor Meanchey and Pursat and interviewed 40 key former KR cadres and transcribed 1609 pages out of these interviews. Among these were two former drivers and personal aids to So Phim, one former chief of medical staff from the Eastern Zone.

We have also made important progress in relation to cataloging documents for online and in-person access. DC-Cam made 98,853 documents available online (out of 130,565 total documents). All of these records are accessible at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>. DC-Cam continues to scan all original documents and this year we scanned 419 documents equal to 22,971 pages in PDF format in 400-by-400 resolution, which equals 41 megabytes for each page of the computerized PDF format.

## SUPPORTING THE KRT

DC-Cam has been a strong supporter of the KRT from the very beginning of its successful creation in February 2006 until today as evidenced through the provision of evidentiary documents and materials provided free of charge, research, and outreach activities. The following projects were launched in support of the KRT: documentation, mapping, Promoting Accountability (PA), Legal Response Team (LRT), victims of torture, Cham Muslim oral history, living documents, microfilm, digitization, and witnessing justice. Without these projects DC-Cam would not have been able to provide the extensive material and labor support to the KRT. In recognition of the importance of such support, while at the same time of refusing to allocate part of their funding to DC-Cam, the KRT formally recognized DC-Cam as an in-kind donor in 2010. Even though no reimbursements have been forthcoming, which would help defray the costs of its support, DC-Cam continues to respond to the KRT's requests for support diligently and in a timely manner. This year DC-Cam provided 11,826 pages of documents to all sections of the ECCC.

## INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD



*Searching for the Truth, a leading magazine on KR and KRT*

Teaching about genocide has emerged as a significant trend in the local, regional and global context. Throughout the period of this report we saw increasing interest in learning more on genocide education, evidenced by the fact that group presentations were made for individuals from many different countries and organizations, including:

- Peace Corps Cambodia
- American masters students studying at the Institute of South East Asian Affairs, Chiang Mai University, Thailand
- Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) at the compound of Preah En Rainsey Pagoda located in Trea Commune, Stung District, Kampong Thom Province; with 160 participants as students, teachers and villagers
- Burmese artists from the Ju Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar



- Students from Chiang Mai’s Institute of South East Asian Affairs and the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies of Siem Reap

In addition, DC-Cam in coordination with the Tuol Sleng (TSL) museum conducted three lectures per week in building A of the TSL museum to a total of 930 participants from many countries including New Zealand, Spain, Thailand, France, Korea, China, Germany, Japan, U.S.A., England, Switzerland, Australia, Scotland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Singapore, Nepal, and Vietnam. We received feedback from attendees, such as:

“A very good talk - was very informative and questions from the floor were fielded well. I would recommend advertising the talk more as we only found out about it on the day. Also you could run more lecturers. Possibly advertise online. The topics covered were well chosen, although there could be more focus on the rise of the KR and the events pre-1975.”

Due to budget constraints, the publication of *Searching for the Truth* magazine (issues 178, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189 and 190) were posted on DC-Cam’s new website ([www.truthcambodia.org](http://www.truthcambodia.org)) instead of printing.

DC-Cam also distributed 2950 DK History textbooks to students, villagers, teachers, and other officials who took part in public events or forums organized by DC-Cam. In addition, DC-Cam, in collaboration with Development Innovation, made the DK history textbook available in an online app that enables this history to reach out widely online, phone, Ipad, and on other media devices. DC-Cam is also working with DW Akademie (German) to produce a web portal of the KR period aiming at educating Cambodian youth on genocide to 1) conceptualize and develop a multimedia online portal in Khmer on the country’s KR era which is aimed at youth, 2) select historical material for use on the portal, 3) develop an editorial team for the portal and corresponding training on using, updating and maintaining the portal, and 4) conduct forums to reach out to the public on the existence and use of the portal. This web portal will provide a forum for young people to share and learn about Cambodia’s KR period.

In addition, DC-Cam’s Genocide Education team launched a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds to support the installation of anti-genocide slogan memorials and DK textbook distribution. Our goal was to receive \$7,000 for ten additional memorials, which would add to the 18 memorials we have already installed in high schools in Cambodia. However, we were unable to raise enough money to access these funds.

DC-Cam conducted one genocide education forum on July 22, 2015 in Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province with approximately 100 participants – 3 monks, 50 students and other elderly people attended this public forum. The forum’s objective was to educate the younger generation in learning about the KR regime. By hearing stories from their grieving parents, neighbors and other elderly people, students learned about the historical background and the mass human rights violations that occurred during the KR period.

A recent successful story relates to an article published in *Searching for the Truth* in 2000, which was the first year of this magazine’s existence. DC-Cam found an author of a diary written during the KR regime. She is living in France and had a chance to visit DC-Cam this

October. Read the diary in Khmer at <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Previous%20Issues/Issue12.pdf> starting from page 53 and English at <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Previous%20Englis/Issue12.pdf> starting from page 43.

## THE SRI



The Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) is starting to function in order to turn our vision into reality. Our ambitious vision deals with preserving the memory of a nation through building a home, the SRI, and implementing related programs such as school, museum, research, mass media and library. DC-Cam has made tremendous progress in completing the conceptual design of the SRI designed by Zaha Hadid Architects. On October 9<sup>th</sup>, the architectural design of the Institute was officially launched at the office of Zaha Hadid Architects in London. Since the launch, we have continued to receive constant enquiries about the project from both at home and overseas. Zaha Hadid Architects have moved on to the second stage of the design, i.e. Schematic Design, which develops engineering aspects of the design in more

detail. By the end of December 2014, SRI had secured all necessary approval for the design and construction of the institute.

### Fundraising for the SRI

With suggestions and approval from USAID, the SRI, with assistance of her international advisors, began to identify fundraising services to develop a capital campaign to raise funds for the construction of the Institute and a conduct fundraising feasibility/planning study to determine the extent to which the proposed capital and annual fundraising campaigns are likely to succeed.

After review and negotiation on April 7, 2015 the SRI signed an agreement with Beaconfire Consulting, Inc., who has partnered with R.O. Walkers Company to conduct the study for capital campaign for the SRI. Fundraising services were divided into phases, and this agreement covers SRI Capital Campaign Phase I and Web Support which lasted for approximately seven months.

From July to September, SRI and the fundraising consulting firm identified approximately 50 potential interviewees to get their perspectives on issues important for the success of the proposed capital campaign, and the Case for Support which will be used for the fundraising campaign. SRI's website that is used for fundraising won an award from the Web Marketing Association for "creative excellence on the web". Read news at

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/genocide-institute-wins-website-award/2982522.html>

### **SRI's School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)**

The School team focused on four important activities: marketing campaign, launching the first Certificate Program, networking, and preparation for the 13<sup>th</sup> conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017. The School was able to officially launch the first cohort of the Certificate Program on September 21, 2015 with twelve students who were drawn from various universities in Phnom Penh and civil society organizations. For the start of the program, the School introduced only two courses: *Genocide and Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century* and *War and Peace*. The first courses will run from September to late December, 2015.

The IAGS Executive Board approved our proposal to host the 13<sup>th</sup> IAGS conference in July 2017. The IAGS Resolution Committee, which is responsible for determining the theme, date and other arrangements for the conference, will hold meetings with us to discuss details of the next conference in Phnom Penh.

Starting from January 2015, the School team moved to a new building, a colonial building inside the compound of the National Institute of Education (NIE). The new building consists of an office space for instructors and administration, a library, an art gallery room, two classrooms and one large seminar room that can accommodate up to 200 participants.

### **SRI's Museum of Memory**

The Museum of Memory will provide an environment where survivors and visitors can reflect, learn and heal. The Museum will display a variety of exhibits, including photographs, selected documents, and films. A permanent exhibit, entitled "April 17," will chronicle the day in 1975 when KR forces took power in Phnom Penh. Space is also available for traveling exhibitions relating to other cases of mass human suffering. Our exhibits are already renowned and have been shown around the world. In addition to our local partnership with the TSL Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, we have shown exhibits in Denmark, The Netherlands, and the United States. We also wish to have an area dedicated to "the Memory of Our Nation," where visitors can go to honor the victims.

This year the museum team made outdoor exhibitions in Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and Kratie Provinces with the collaboration of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, German's GIZ and the ECCC's Victims Support Section. The exhibition focused on one of ECCC's victim reparations in Case 002/01, which is an educational exhibition of the forced transfer of the population during the KR's genocidal regime, the story and facts charged at the ECCC against the regime leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Approximately 1,150 people from nearby towns attended the events, including civil parties, Cham Muslims, and other villagers, high school and university students, teachers, provincial pedagogy students, provincials and cultural department officials.

The Museum of Memory team launched one exhibition entitled "Unfinished" at the NIE with participation of H.E. Dr. Hang Chhuon Naron, Minister of Education. The team worked

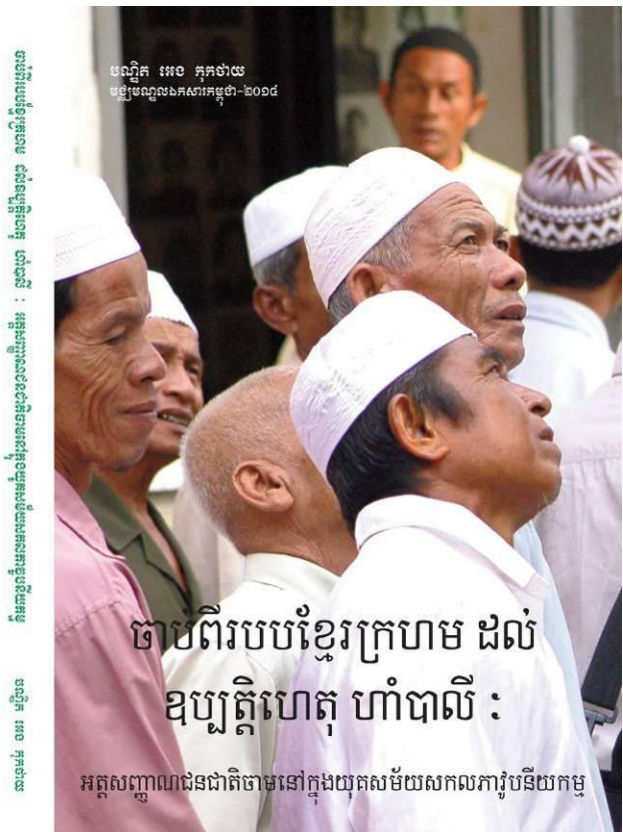


cooperatively with the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to produce 2 exhibits: (i) Cambodia 1975-1979 and (ii) I want Justice. These two exhibits were launched on May 27 2015. In a similar collaboration with other museums, the team assisted the Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center (Chicago) in locating and providing some materials such as KR documents and photos for the exhibit.

The team also completed six activities related to exhibition, research and film, and artwork within the period, including (i) two proposals for permanent exhibits in 16 provincial museums and 1000 photos with names exhibition, (ii) organization of the 464 urns uncovered at Wat Langka Pagoda, (iii) installation of the Forced Transfer exhibition and repair of the exhibition panels and stand at TSL Genocide Museum, (iv) research and film on heritage looting (v) collaborative work with legendary artist I Nyoman Nuarta and (vi) assisting speaker series.

**SRI’s Research Center**

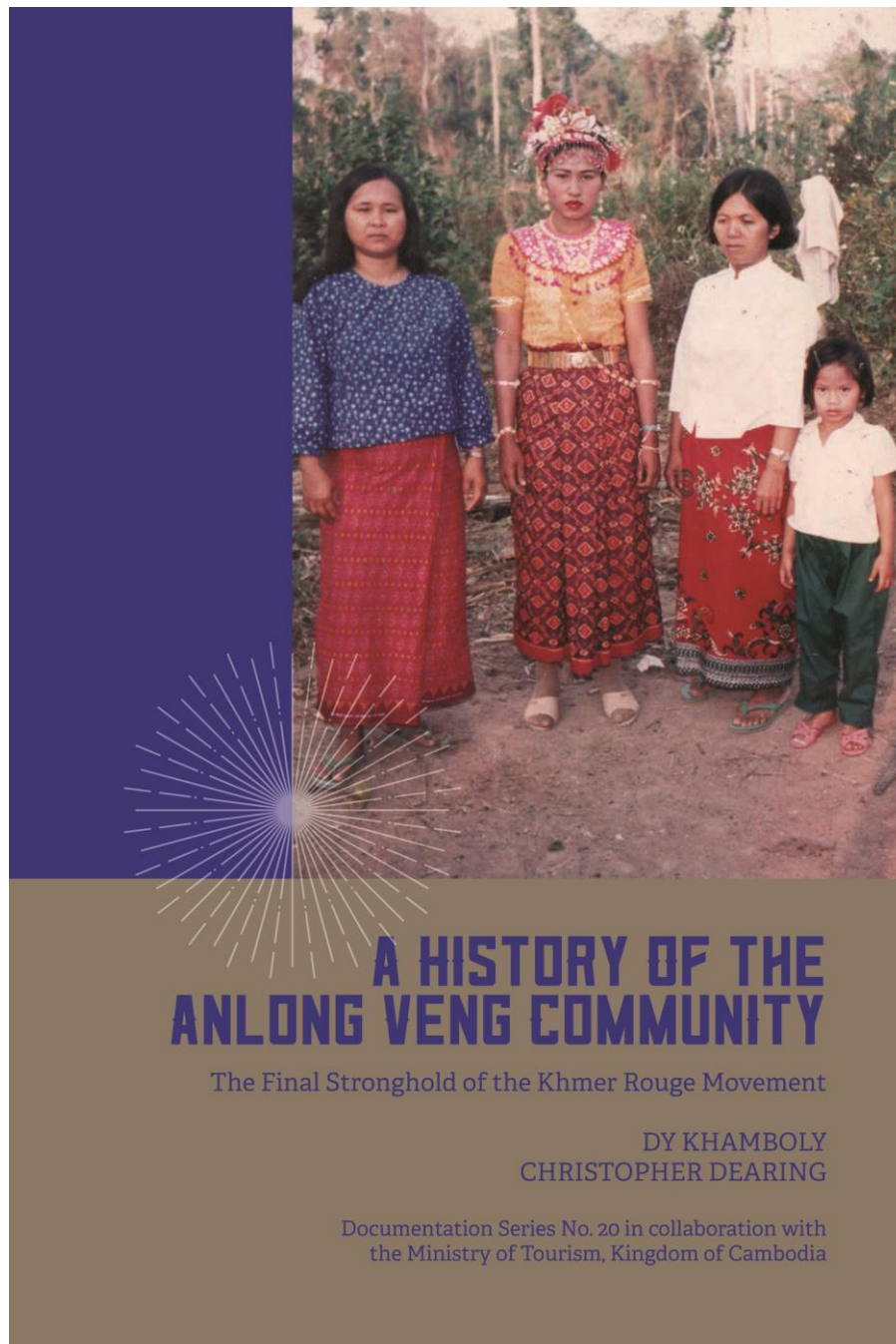
Finally, the Research Department achieved a significant milestone by concluding the translation and publication of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG’s manuscript entitled “From the Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age.” In addition, the team assists researchers and scholars in using DC-Cam’s documentary archives.



In the second half of the year, the Research Center worked in two areas: the Anlong Veng Peace Center and the Book of Memory. The Anlong Veng Peace Center was created as an institution dedicated to documentation, research, training, and exhibition about peace and war in the Anlong Veng area of Cambodia. DC-Cam, along with the collaborative input from the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) and other invested institutions, has been tasked with the

preservation, promotion, development and transformation of Anlong Veng into a cultural, historical, and educational site in Cambodia.

The Book of Memory team selected five volunteers to continue reading and summarizing confessions from S-21. The team completed summarizing 274 confessions from S-21. We also received by phone a report of the name of six victims belonging to the Norodom royal family line who died under the KR. The team completed researching and compiling 1100 names for the first edition of the *Book of Memory* in Khmer language with a total of 750 pages. The team needs to add photos of victims into the book in the next fiscal year.



Please read more detailed activity reports highlighted in the following sections.

## I. AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

### A. Gathering New Documents



This year, DC-Cam received a generous donation of 169 photos from officials working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng. The photos depict mass grave excavations, survivor victims returning home after genocide took place from 1975 to 1979, and rare photos of the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea meeting with survivor victims in the early 1980s. These photos will serve the purpose of memory, reconciliation and the healing process in Cambodia. The immediate impact

of gathering these new documents is shown by recent requests from the ECCC's OCP for documents collected from Svay Rieng Province, which they learned about our quarterly reports.

Four big boxes of documents were donated to DC-Cam recently by Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank of Minister of State. The documents focus on the relationship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with Mao Sedong of China in the 1960's. According to Ambassador Jeldres, these documents belonged to his personal archive and are an open source as of today. Below is an excerpt from communications explaining this generous donation:

I would like at the outset to clarify that the documents I have donated to DCCAM are not the "Sihanouk Archives" but my own personal archives collected over a period of 25 to 30 years doing research on Cambodia and in countries as different as Australia, France, Switzerland and England. They also include documentation I collected during the 12 years I served as Senior Private Secretary to His late Majesty the King Father in China, North Korea and Thailand. Some of this documentation is already in archives in France and at Monash University in Australia but my personal diary and notes are not.

I decided to donate my personal archives to DC-Cam because I feel that it is an institution in Cambodia which has the means and trained staff to make these materials available to future generations of Cambodians in the first place and then to foreign researchers.

Most of the documents in my archives have been declassified by the respective governments which produced them, so I do not expect they will affect any "diplomatic relationship" as you suggest.



I became the late King's pen friend in 1967, met him in North Korea for the first time in 1981 and soon after I became his Private Secretary and then Chief of Secretariat (Senior PS) while he was still living in exile. I became his Official Biographer in 1993.

**Other request for documents:**

<http://khmer.voanews.com/media/video/2986199.html>

<http://khmer.voanews.com/content/rare-documents-of-late-king--could-help-explain-the-khmer-rouge/2984494.html>

- Matias Andres Bravo Jara, freelance writer for a Swedish travel magazine entitled “Vagabond,” requested a photo of Bayon Band Khmer Rock and Roll.
- Rithy Panh, director of Bophana Center, requested 24 photos about Khmer life during 1972-1975 for the film “First they Killed my Father” by Angelina Jolie.
- Cornélia Strickler, video archivist and project manager of Chemin de la Côte-Ste-Catherine, requested three photos, including the KR army in the Olympic Stadium, women’s unit constructing a warehouse, and youth unit in the rice field.
- Sebastian requested photos related to Chinese advisors an engineers and also of airports. There are five photos of KR cadres with Chinese advisors, two photos of Son Sen with Chinese advisors, and one photo of Pochentong airport in 1975 as well as two photos of Kampong Chhnang airport in 2011.
- The Cambodia Daily, The Phnom Penh Post, and an international news writer requested four photos of Ieng Thirith and her husband during KR regime and in the 1990s.
- The Cambodia Daily, Phnom Penh Post, Rasmei Kamputer, Bayon TV and international news requested ten Cham Muslim photos during the KR and 1980s.
- Ester van der Laan, a researcher about religion in Cambodia, requested four photos of the Catholic Church in Phnom Penh, and two of the Cham Muslim community in the 1980s and KR time.
- A request for nine photos of a KR hut from US researchers.

**B. Interviewing KR Victims and Perpetrators**



Mao Rann, 61, used to help searching for US POW on Koh Tang Island.

Since the project’s establishment in 2000, the 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. In support of this objective, the PA team interviewed thousands of lower-level and middle-level KR cadres and their family members, resulting in hundreds of thousands of pages of interviews that were transcribed, summarized, translated into the English language, and entered into the database. Learning from holocaust history

that victims of holocausts are less and less inclined to document their experiences and stories over the passage of time, the PA team intend to increase the number of trips and interviews with former DK cadres and victims. The failure to interview both victims and key DK cadres, in particular cadres who lived through the period 1979 up to the final integration

into society in the late of 1990's, would be a tragic loss of history. DC-Cam understands that we are in a 'race against time' as we are at risk of losing the genocide stories.

The PA team completed summarizing interview transcripts from Kampong Cham and Takeo provinces, translating the summaries and entering into the PA database as shown in the table below:

Task	Achievement
Summary	578 interviews
Translation of summary	715 summaries
Transcription	40 equal to 1609 pages
Data entry	596 records in English
Translation of interviews	11 equal to 198 pages in English
New Interviews	40

At the same time the team members made an effort to write personal interest stories from these interviews for our magazine: Four articles were written for DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*. The team also recruited two volunteers, Seang Chenda and Dot Rithy, to help translate the summaries into English.

On March 2-7, 2015 the PA team traveled to Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek District of Battambang and Pailin Provinces. The team interviewed five former KR cadres and took notes. Through the field trip report the ECCC has contacted DC-Cam to obtain the full interview transcript to be used in court.

**Please check the link:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Kang\\_Som.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Kang_Som.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Men\\_Rith\\_alias\\_Chim.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Men_Rith_alias_Chim.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Nuon\\_Thin.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Nuon_Thin.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Ou\\_Kim\\_alias\\_Ret.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ou_Kim_alias_Ret.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Pok\\_Sophat\\_alias\\_Ta\\_Phlat.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Pok_Sophat_alias_Ta_Phlat.pdf)

On March 11-16 the PA team travelled to Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, and Battambang Provinces. On this trip they intended to interview a few key cadres who were involved with Ros Nhim, DK's former Northwest Zone secretary who was later arrested and sent to S-21 to be killed in 1978. The team identified one key cadre who was a close body guard to Ros Nhim but he refused to talk to us due to a fear of being charged by the ECCC.

The team also interviewed key KR cadres whose information may be beneficial to the ECCC and to build as true as possible a record of historical facts. For instance, the team went to Banteay Meanchey Province and worked for four days in Thma Puok, Malai and Serey



Sophoan Districts interviewing three key cadres, two of whom used to work in DK Northwest Zone, one of whom was So Phim's former messenger. So Phim was a former secretary of the Eastern Zone, which encompassed Kampong Cham Province and some parts of Svay Rieng and Kandal Provinces. In 1978 he was accused by Angkar of being a betrayer and committed suicide by shooting himself to death in Prek Po (Srey Santhor District of Kampong Cham Province), while surrounded by KR Southwest Zone soldiers who had intended to arrest him, according to an interview with another of his messengers in Svay Rieng Province.

Another interviewee is Ta Kho age 67, who was a former member of Preah Neth Preah District's committee in charge of statistical and agricultural affairs. Allegedly he was involved in the traitorous acts of So Phim, the Southwest Zone cadres led by Ta Mok who were deployed nationwide in order to execute the purge policy. In 1977 Southwest Zone cadres came to Region 5 where Ta Kho's team was located and arrested all existing top cadres. He was spared for his role in helping them to search for and arrest more cadres who were allegedly involved with So Phim. Right after this purge Im Chem, a suspect in Case 004, was appointed secretary (chief) of Preah Neth Preah District where thousands of people were held in slave conditions of hard labor, hunger, malnutrition and execution. The well-known crime sites Trapeang Thma dam and Phnom Trayaung prison were located in the district.



So Phim and his wife pictured in front of Angkor Wat during the KR period.

In other trips to Svay Rieng Province, PA team members interviewed four key KR cadres, including three who were So Phim's associates and one who was chief of KR's Division 340. From these interviews we learned a new story about So Phim's suicide which is rarely known among local and international scholars of KR history. The story is that So Phim was called by central leaders (*kanak mach-chhim*) to have a meeting in Phnom Penh. He told his subordinates that if he was not seen back in a week or so he would die and that "you must stand up to seize power from Pol Pot". He arrived and stayed somewhere in Arey Khsatr on the way to Phnom Penh. He wrote two letters to inform Pol Pot, but Pol Pot ignored them and sent the troops

from the Southwest Zone instead to arrest So Phim. Learning this and with support from local cadres in Arey Khastr, he managed to escape successfully to Prek Po, Srey Santhor District of Kampong Cham Province. Pol Pot's Southwest Zone cadres chased him and surrounded him in a house in Prek Po. Learning again that he and his fellow cadres could not overcome Pol Pot's Southwest Zone cadres, he shot himself to death in that house rather than surrender himself to Southwest Zone cadres. His fellow cadres met the same fate.

In July the PA team travelled to Tbaung Khmom, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces and interviewed three key former KR members, including two who were former drivers and personal aids to So Phim and one former medical chief of staff from the Eastern Zone.

In September the PA team travelled to Banteay Meanchey, Odor Meanchey and Purpat Provinces and interviewed ten KR cadres who served and worked in Regions 2 and 5 of the Northwest Zone. Some also witnessed Southwest Zone cadres who were under supervision of [Yeay] Chaem and [Ta] Ream. The rest were KR cadres at the district and Regional level involved in arresting and killing people during the DK period.

### **A Family Photo of So Phim, KR's Chief of East Zone**

*By Dany Long*

DC-Cam has searched and collected many family photos of former KR cadres. In 2004 the center also published a photographic book entitled "Stilled Lives." The book shows the importance of recognizing common humanity and that we must be respectful even though the KR destroyed almost all Cambodian families, from the royal family to farmer to worker families. Nearly two million people died because of over work, starvation, execution, and disease.

On September 4, 2015, I found a photo of a KR leader, So Phim and his wife, [Yeay] Karo. The photo is kept by one of their daughters in her house in a remote village near the Cambodia-Thailand border. She told me that the photo was taken at Angkor Watt temple when her parents attended a meeting with a delegation in Siem Reap Province soon after the KR took over the country on April 17, 1975.

So Phim was born in Korke Saom Commune, Prasotr District of Svay Rieng Province. So Phim joined the Khmer Issarak movement in the late 1940s and he was in the forest within Romeas Hek, Kamchay Mea and Ponhea Krek Districts of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham Provinces. So Phim was a chief of the East Zone during DK between 1975 and 1978. So Phim was also the brother number four in the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK). [Yeay] Karo was born and lived in Prey Veng Province and she was head of East Zone's office at Tuol Preap and Tuol Samrong during the regime. So Phim and [Yeay] Karo were married in the early 1950s. They have six daughters and sons. The first son is Nat, who was chief East Zone's hospital [P1] at Rokar Khnol. The second daughter is Sy, who is a daughter-in-law of Ros Nhim, who was chief of the Northwest Zone. Sy married Ros Nhim's son, Cheal, who was deputy chief Region 5, Northwest Zone. The third daughter is Kadev, who was in the children's unit of Monti Tuol Somrong. The fourth son is Khuoch. The fifth son is Khoch and the sixth is another girl.

In June, 1978 So Phim was accused of betraying the CPK and Pol Pot. So Phim was surrounded by central KR soldiers in an area of Srey Santhor District, Region 22, East Zone and he committed suicide at that time. After that, the KR arrested and killed his family members one by one. Only one of So Phim's daughters survived - Kadev. Kadev is the third daughter of So Phim's family and was able to survive the killing because she visited her elder sister in Svay Sisophon in mid-1978 and escaped from the Southwest cadres while they came to arrest her sister and Cheal who was deputy of Region 5. After 1979, Kadev came to live in a refugee camp at the Thailand border and married. Kadev moved to live in Cambodia territory and they have three children.

### C. Cataloguing Remaining KR Documents and Making Publically Available

Cataloguing the remaining KR documents and making them available publically are the central activities to achieve the long term objectives of DC-Cam, which are history and accountability. In contrast, the availability of access to documents would not happen if the cataloguing is delayed. In fact, DC-Cam has progressed consistently in this field, e.g. filing worksheets of documents in the “D” collection, listing those documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and scanning the original documents of victim confessions under the KR regime in the “J” collection. The scanning process serves the digitization work that enables us to provide access to our archives online worldwide.

This year we focused more on filing worksheets of documents in “D” collection, listing those documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and scanning the original documents of victim confessions under the KR regime in “J” collection.

This year DC-Cam made 98,853 documents available online (out of 130,565 total documents held at DC-Cam’s archives). The table below shows selected progress of the team’s work, in addition to other achievements.

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Filling worksheet	8570 records	D53101-D61669
Scanning	J00507- J00926	419 documents equal to 22,971 pages
Listing documents	8870 records	D52300- D61169
Upload list of documents	8870 records	D52300-D61169*

(\*) Visit this link: <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>

#### How to access documents:

First, visit <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>

Second, type a key word of interest into the search box, then review documents.

Third, upon finding a document of interest, the researcher submits a request with the document ID number in order to review the documents physically.

Finally, upon receipt of the request, DC-Cam’s staff will use the ID number to retrieve the document and allow the researcher to review it at DC-Cam.

**For more information, please contact Mr. Dara Vanthan at [truthpdara@dccam.org](mailto:truthpdara@dccam.org)**

### D. Encouraging Public Access to DC-Cam Archives

With the purpose of broad and free access to DC-Cam’s archives, the Public Information Room (PIR) provides public access to documents of the genocidal KR period as well as space for meetings, group discussions, group visits and film screenings in order to learn about DC-Cam’s work and its mission toward history and justice in Cambodia’s transitional period. Its achievement is shown through the number of visitors, hosting group visits and others.

## My Friend Found At DC-Cam

On October 7<sup>th</sup>, Khmer-American Tan Sim came to DC-Cam’s PIR for his first time with no hope to get anything at all. He asked if he could search for his friends who were lost during the KR regime. Then he gave us names of four: Nhek Veng Hour, Mey Sokhan, Vong Sophano, and Seng Kim Tung who were former boss and friends. Finally, we found documents related to three except Seng Kim Tung.

Tan Sim was born in Phnom Penh. He was with the former Khmer Republic navy who now lives in the USA. He told his own history as follows: In 1970, he worked in the navy of Khmer Republic. At the end of 1974, he continued to study in the US with the support from the Khmer Republic Government. He said he studied English with his close friend, Nhek Veng Hour in Texas. In 1975 after the Khmer Rouge took control, 36 students decided to return to Cambodia including Nhek Veng Hour. Veng Hour decided to come back to Cambodia because he wanted to meet his family. Veng Hour took a plane to China as a transit terminal and then to Cambodia. Tan Sim recalled that he did not know what was going on with those 36 students and his friend, Veng Hour.

In the end of 1979 Tan Sim received information about Nhek Veng Hour who was killed in TSL prison. He did not know the reason why they killed Veng Hour. He told us that he could almost not believe he got this document from us which includes two confessions of Nhek Veng Hour interrogated by the KR from different places and a passport-sized photo. The rest of two documents related to Vong Sophano and Mey Sokhan are held at TSL Genocide Museum archive.

This year, DC-Cam received the following people:

<b>Number of Visitors</b>	903
<b>Visitor Category</b>	Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns, journalists, ECCC’s personnel. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.
<b>Institution</b>	Cambodia’s villages, University of Wisconsin, Cal State university, Ohio University, Khmer Study Center (CKS/RUPP), Norton University (NU), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), University of Cambodia (UC), University of Saskahan, The ECCC, Royal University of Law and Economic (RULE), Rutgers University, Romeet Gallery, National Institute of Education (NIE), Western University, Durham University, University of Munich, Thai Service Volunteer, Maburg University, University of Western Australia, and University of British Columbia.
<b>Topics of Interest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Refugees during the KR regime (related to Khao I-Dang camp)</li> <li>-Art during the KR regime</li> <li>- Archive research on perpetrator motivations (Note Books)</li> <li>-Request photos: From where the KR took power in 1975.</li> <li>-KR military</li> <li>-Bombing before KR</li> </ul>

<b>Material Distributed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 945 copies of Searching for Truth magazine, 50 copies of Forced Transfer to National Museum and Justice Pour Le Cambodia, 5 copies of DK textbooks, 30 copies of the Cambodia Law and Policy Journal issue# 2 for NGOs, 50 postcards of April 17, 1975 Genocide in Cambodia, and 100 postcards of Living Hell.</li> <li>• 101 copies of Democratic Kampouchea Textbook (Khmer Version) distributed to Youth Resource Development Program, Siem Reap, and Banteay Meanchey Province.</li> </ul>
<b>Group Visits</b>	40 from Lehigh University and University of Suny Postsdam

### Comment from Students:

- Keng Saren, student from Asian University for Woman: I first learned about DC-Cam through a friend studying at RUPP. Later, I did research about the KR regime and found DC-Cam to be one of the great sources. Coming here, I've learned a lot of new information regarding different parties involved in starting organizing the KR. I learned more about CIA and that the spies were from multiple nationalities- Vietnamese and Laotians. I learned the role of women and their rebelling activity, which is what I am interested in the most. Something, I feel, what needed to be improved is to have translation for some documents (originally in Vietnamese and Lao. Also, a bigger space for researchers reading the materials would be helpful.
- I am conducting research at DC-Cam for my PhD dissertation "Art of the KR: the Cambodian histories of the visual culture of revolution and genocide and its legacies (1968-1983)". The center's extensive archives have been particularly invaluable to reconstruct this history of art. In addition to DC-Cam's holding, staff have graciously and patiently located documents in a timely manner and translated documents that are difficult to read. Finally, DC-Cam's reading room is easily accessible and open during regular business hours and many government holidays. My dissertation will contribute to the fields of art history, genocide and trauma studies, and Southeast Asian studies, among other fields, and is supervised by Dr. Kristten Stiles, France family professor of art history at DUKE University. Funding for this project is provided by a U.S. Fulbright-Hays doctor dissertation research award and a Duke University summer research grant.

Sarah Jones Dickens  
PHD candidate- art history at Duke University  
US Fulbright-Hays Fellow

### Media Coverage:

- Old couples renew once-forced vows  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/old-couples-renew-once-forced-vows>
- Traditional rites for couples made to wed by KR  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/traditional-rites-for-couples-made-to%E2%80%88wed-by-kr-77023/>
- Witness describes forced marriage under KR  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/witness-describes-forced-marriage-under-khmer-rouge/2618410.html>



- Our medical system fails the poor  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/our-medical-system-fails-poor>
- Book examines Duch's trial and its effect on victims  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/book-examines-duch-trial-and-its-effect-on-victims/2604510.html>
- The Kola of Cambodia  
<http://www.irrawaddy.org/magazine/kola-cambodia.html>
- Unclaimed urns moved to shelves, search for families continues  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/unclaimed-urns-moved-to-shelves-search-for-families-continues/2647532.html>
- Former post correspondent to testify at KRT  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/former-post-correspondent-to-testify-at-khmer-rouge-tribunal/2630414.html>
- Hundreds of pre-KR urns uncovered at Wat Langka  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/lifestyle/hundreds-pre-khmer-rouge-urns-uncovered-wat-lanka>
- KR-era case tossed in France  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/kr-era-case-tossed-france>
- "The Substance of Actions" by Youk Chhang  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/the-substance-of-actions-essay/2627978.html>
- Cremation urns from KR period go unclaimed  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/cremation-urns-from-khmer-rouge-period-go-unclaimed/2624822.html>
- Short film explores importance of closure  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/short-film-explores-importance-of-closure/2588983.html>
- Alleged KR district chief denies role  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/alleged-khmer-rouge-district-chief-denies-role-79348>
- Guard describes stench of corpses in KR prison  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/guard-describes-stench-of-corpses-in-kr-prison-79211>
- Named suspect says she will not cooperate with tribunal  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/named-suspect-says-she-will-not-cooperate-with-tribunal/2667421.html>
- Two more KR suspects charged with crimes against humanity  
<http://www.thanhniennews.com/world/two-more-khmer-rouge-suspects-charged-with-crimes-against-humanity-39321.html>
- Cambodia can lead on R2P  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/cambodia-can-lead-r2p>
- Thought reform in KR Cambodia  
[http://www.niu.edu/CSEAS/news/BulletinArchives/ArchivesList2015/031615\\_bulletin.pdf](http://www.niu.edu/CSEAS/news/BulletinArchives/ArchivesList2015/031615_bulletin.pdf)
- Hopes of returning pre-KR urns to families  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/hopes-of-returning-pre-khmer-rouge-urns-to-families-80507/>

- “‘Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten,’ a Documentary, Revives Cambodia’s Silenced Sounds”  
[http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/12/movies/dont-think-ive-forgotten-a-documentary-revives-cambodias-silenced-sounds.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/12/movies/dont-think-ive-forgotten-a-documentary-revives-cambodias-silenced-sounds.html?_r=0)
- “Forty Years On: A Need for Critical Genocide Studies”  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/forty-years-need-critical-genocide-studies>
- “Genocide Studies Greatly Needed in Cambodia”  
<http://www.ucanews.com/news/genocide-studies-needed-40-years-after-khmer-rouge-took-power/73374>
- “The Year Before Zero: Dean's Controlled Solution - Assessment on Arrival”  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/the-year-before-zero-dean-controlled-solution-assessment-on-arrival/2718829.html>
- “Forty Years on, Wide Gulf Remains Between Ex-KR, Survivors”  
<http://www.ucanews.com/news/40-years-after-pol-pot-took-control-of-cambodia-gulf-remains-between-ex-khmer-rouge-survivors/73393>
- “Capital to Ghost Town: 40 Years since Phnom Penh's Fall”  
<http://www.bangkokpost.com/news/asia/531887/the-fall-of-phnom-penh-capital-to-ghost-town-40-years-since-phnom-penh-evacuation>
- “Ledgerwood, Thurmaier Named 2015 Presidential Engagement Professors”  
<http://www.niutoday.info/2015/04/17/ledgerwood-thurmaier-named-2015-presidential-engagement-professors/>
- “Using Abstractions, Pair of Artists Shed Light on Unhealed Wounds”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/using-abstractions-pair-of-artists-shed-light-on-unhealed-wounds-82104/>
- “On Anniversary of KR Victory, Sam Rainsy Touts Peace”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/on-anniversary-of-kr-victory-sam-rainsy-touts-peace-82092/>
- “Forty Years after KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?”  
<http://asiafoundation.org/in-asia/2015/04/22/forty-years-after-khmer-rouge-victory-has-cambodia-dealt-with-its-past/>
- “Cannibalism, KR and Horrors of War”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/cannibalism-khmer-rouge-and-horrors-of-war-82653/>
- “Khieu Samphan Denies Role in Tram Kak Crimes”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/khieu-samphan-denies-role-in-tram-kak-crimes-82886/>
- “New Doc Examines Cambodia's Rich, Tragic Music History”  
<http://www.rollingstone.com/movies/features/new-doc-examines-cambodias-rich-tragic-music-history-20150428>
- “Ex-Airport Site Messenger Tells Tribunal of S-21 Escape”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/ex-airport-site-messenger-tells-tribunal-of-s-21-escape-85295/>
- “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: Cambodia’s Lost Rock and Roll”  
<http://www.sfgate.com/movies/article/Don-t-Think-I-ve-Forgotten-Cambodia-s-6247656.php>
- “What Being The Daughter Of A Genocide Survivor Taught Me About Life”  
<http://elitedaily.com/life/what-being-the-daughter-of-a-genocide-survivor-taught-me-about-life/1016576/>

- “Holocaust Museum Adds KR Exhibit”  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/holocaust-museum-adds-khmer-rouge-exhibit/2752630.html>
- “Mormons Search for Roots in Cambodia”  
<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/05/07/world/cambodia-mormons/>
- “Holocaust Museum to Show KR Exhibits”  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/holocaust-museum-to-show-khmer-rouge-exhibits-83495/>
- “Communists Tried to Kill Cambodia's Rock Scene, but New Research Uncovers Buried History”  
[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/15/cambodian-rock-and-roll\\_n\\_7111934.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2015/05/15/cambodian-rock-and-roll_n_7111934.html)
- “Cambodia Takes its Place in US Genocide Museum”  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/cambodia-takes-its-place-us-genocide-museum>
- “Cambodia's Marks "Day of Anger" of Pol Pot Genocide”  
<http://www.worldbulletin.net/todays-news/159432/cambodias-marks-day-of-anger-of-pol-pot-genocide>
- “After the KR, Encouraging Dialogue between Generations”  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/after-the-khmer-rouge-encouraging-dialogue-between-generations/2782996.html>
- “UW Faculty Collaborate with Cambodians on Museum Remembering Genocide Victims”  
[http://trib.com/lifestyles/home-and-garden/uw-faculty-collaborate-with-cambodians-on-museum-remembering-genocide-victims/article\\_cf6004e9-a1c1-50bc-8c16-30ea81918597.html](http://trib.com/lifestyles/home-and-garden/uw-faculty-collaborate-with-cambodians-on-museum-remembering-genocide-victims/article_cf6004e9-a1c1-50bc-8c16-30ea81918597.html)
- “Director Finishes Tragic Story of Rock ‘n’ Roll in Cambodia”  
[http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/life\\_and\\_entertainment/2015/05/28/1-director-finishes-tragic-story-of-rock-n-roll-in-cambodia.html](http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/life_and_entertainment/2015/05/28/1-director-finishes-tragic-story-of-rock-n-roll-in-cambodia.html)
- “Khmer Muslims Wary of Extremists”  
<http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/12281/khmer-muslims-wary-of-extremists/>
- “Sim’s KR Role Scrutinized”  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/sims-kr-role-scrutinised>
- “Don't Think I've Forgotten Documentary Revisits the Roots of Cambodian Rock”  
[http://blogs.ocweekly.com/heardmentality/2015/06/dont\\_think\\_ive\\_forgotten\\_documentary\\_cambodian\\_rock\\_long\\_beach.php](http://blogs.ocweekly.com/heardmentality/2015/06/dont_think_ive_forgotten_documentary_cambodian_rock_long_beach.php)
- “My PHNOM PENH: Erin Moriarty Harrelson, Fulbright scholar “  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/my-phnom-penh-erin-moriarty-harrelson-fulbright-scholar>
- Sculpture honoring women survivors to be placed at genocide institute  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/sculpture-honoring-women-survivors-to-be-placed-at-genocide-institute/2985690.html>
- Genocide hearings underway in Cambodia's war crimes tribunal  
<http://www.dw.com/en/genocide-hearings-underway-in-cambodias-war-crimes-tribunal/a-18699601>
- Did the KR commit genocide?  
<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/report/101989/did-the-khmer-rouge-commit-genocide>
- Late King’s biographer donates archives to documentation center

- <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/late-king-biographer-donates-archives-to-documentation-center/2977210.html>
- Genocide institute wins website award  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/genocide-institute-wins-website-award/2982522.html>
  - First Lady of KR, Ieng Thirith died  
<http://freedistrict.com/asia/cambodia/first-lady-of-khmer-rouge-ieng-thirith-died-13691.html>
  - The legacy of Ieng Thirith: The 'First Lady' of the KR  
<http://asiancorrespondent.com/135085/the-legacy-of-ieng-thirith-the-first-lady-of-the-khmer-rouge/>
  - Ieng Thirith, former KR leader, dead at 83  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/ieng-thirith-former-khmer-rouge-leader-dead-at-83/2930229.html>
  - Ieng Thirith dies at 83; accused in brutal KR regime  
<http://www.latimes.com/local/obituaries/la-me-ieng-thirith-20150824-story.html>
  - Top woman leader of Cambodia's KR dies at 83  
<http://www.nwasianweekly.com/2015/08/top-woman-leader-of-cambodias-khmer-rouge-dies-at-83/>
  - Top female official in Cambodia's KR regime dies  
<http://www.wsj.com/articles/top-female-official-in-cambodias-khmer-rouge-regime-dies-1440339584>
  - 'First lady' of KR, Pol Pot's sister-in-law, dies  
<http://www.lidtime.com/first-lady-of-khmer-rouge-pol-pot-s-sister-in-law-dies-8527/>
  - Cambodia: Film celebrates KR survivor's life  
<http://www.aa.com.tr/en/politics/cambodia-film-celebrates-khmer-rouge-survivors-life/7476>
  - Ex-KR social affairs minister dies at age of 83  
<http://celebcafe.org/ex-khmer-rouge-social-affairs-minister-dies-at-age-of-83-2577/>
  - Ieng Thirith, 83; top woman in the KR  
<https://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/obituaries/2015/08/22/top-woman-leader-cambodia-khmer-rouge-dies/C9VrYGeThJWR1p5SvWcJ7I/story.html>
  - Former 'first lady' of the KR dies age 83: Pol Pot's sister-in-law passes away without ever facing justice for genocide of nearly 2 million people  
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3207513/Former-lady-Cambodia-s-murderous-Khmer-Rouge-sister-law-Pol-Pot-dies-facing-genocide-trial.html>
  - Top female member of Cambodia's KR regime dies age 83  
<http://www.dw.com/en/top-female-member-of-cambodias-khmer-rouge-regime-dies-aged-83/a-18666584>
  - Ieng Thirith, KR 'first lady', dies  
<http://www.lidtime.com/ieng-thirith-khmer-rouge-first-lady-dies-8447/>
  - Ieng Thirith, a leader of Cambodia's brutal KR regime, dies at 83  
[https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/ieng-thirith-a-leader-of-cambodias-brutal-khmer-rouge-regime-dies-at-83/2015/08/22/a2a2c7b4-48dc-11e5-846d-02792f854297\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/ieng-thirith-a-leader-of-cambodias-brutal-khmer-rouge-regime-dies-at-83/2015/08/22/a2a2c7b4-48dc-11e5-846d-02792f854297_story.html)
  - KR minister accused of genocide dies age 83

<http://www.aa.com.tr/en/politics/khmer-rouge-minister-accused-of-genocide-dies-age-83/7678>

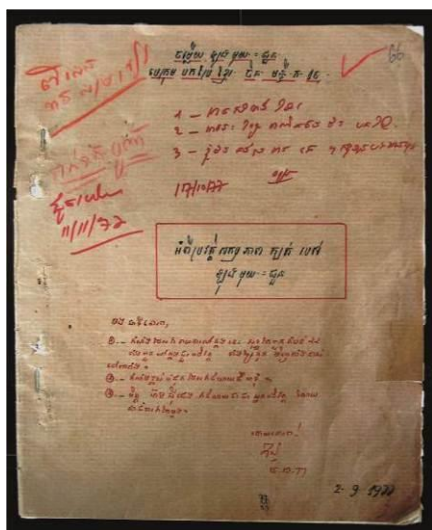
- Former KR 'First Lady' dies at 83 in Cambodia - See more at:  
<http://www.themalaymailonline.com/world/article/former-khmer-rouge-first-lady-dies-at-83-in-cambodia#sthash.QiIDS0QB.dpuf>  
<http://www.themalaymailonline.com/world/article/former-khmer-rouge-first-lady-dies-at-83-in-cambodia>
- Documentation center to host Genocide Conference in 2017  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/documentation-center-to-host-genocide-conference-in-2017/2875718.html>
- 'We should not be ashamed of our history'  
<http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/13591/---we-should-not-be-ashamed-of-our-history---/>
- KRT judge: Thailand, Vietnam blocking access to documents  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/krt-judge-thailand-vietnam-blocking-access-to-documents-88996/>
- Despite judge's efforts, politics rule at tribunal  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/despite-judges-efforts-politics-rule-at-tribunal-87798/>
- Another KRT judge exits  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/another-krt-judge-exits>
- DC-Cam to host biennial genocide conference  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-host-biennial-genocide-conference>
- Memorial project educates youth on KR  
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/memorial-project-educates-youth-on-khmer-rouge/2871837.html>
- Big task ahead for Sleuk Rith genocide centre  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/big-task-ahead-sleuk-rith-genocide-centre>
- Dark tourism in Anlong Veng  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/dark-tourism-anlong-veng>
- Female cadres of the KR  
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/female-cadres-khmer-rouge>
- Ieng Thirith, KR 'First Lady,' dies at 83  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/ieng-thirith-khmer-rouge-first-lady-dies-at-83-92340/>
- Film celebrates KR survivor's life  
<http://www.dailysabah.com/cinema/2015/08/24/film-celebrates-khmer-rouge-survivors-life>
- Ieng Thirith: 'First Lady' of Cambodia's KR dies while facing charges of genocide, crimes against humanity  
<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-08-22/ieng-thirith-dies-while-facing-charges-of-genocide-cambodia/6717644>

In addition to the selected articles mentioned above, we have identified 621 different media stories by media agencies around the world with at least three stories a day covering the KR



and related issues online. The team tracks these media hits via a Google alert set to capture the key word of ‘KR Trial’.

### E. Digitizing Remaining Documents



Digitizing KR documents helps to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. The digitization process is time-consuming and requires funding to support detailed work with high numbers of fragile documents, scanner equipment digitizing large scanned files. Through extensive effort, DC-Cam previously accomplished a major achievement of photocopying and storing all photocopies on microfilm. Now that technology has evolved to the extent that digital records can be maintained in the cloud for remote access, DC-Cam is restarting the digitization process, which will require additional political and financial support. With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by

scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization.

This year we scanned the following documents:

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Scanning	J00074-J00506 J00507-J00743 J00744-J00900 J00901-J00926	851 documents which is about 30000 pages
	News clips	421 records equal to 349 pages
	Documents for ECCC	62 documents equal to 1,455 pages
	Documents for researchers	532 documents equal to 14,985 pages
	Notebooks	196 notebooks equaling 5520 pages

### F. Conducting Research on the KR Genocide

This year DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

Vicente Sánchez-Biosca from Universidad de Valencia is a specialist in visual culture and especially in film footage. He continued his research on the images from the KR period and its aftermath. His aim was to consult visual documents (especially film footage, but also photography) at DC-Cam. In particular, he was deeply interested in meticulously analyzing the material shot by the Vietnamese upon their arrival in Phnom Penh. His interest also included the KR propaganda films and all that deals with the mug shots from TSL.

Aisha Down is a student at Harvard University. In the past three years, she has worked as a translator of Cambodian poetry with the former editor of the Nou Haich journal. Aisha

speaks Khmer fluently and was planning to return to Cambodia next year with a Fulbright grant for the purpose of translating (and studying) Khmer forgiveness narratives.

Stephanie Benzaquen is a PhD researcher at the Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Her thesis is a visual history of KR atrocities. She examined the role images play in the processes of memorialization, with a focus on intercultural dynamics of production and circulation of images (e.g. photos, videos, works of art) from the DK period to the present day.

Dania Rodrigues is pursuing her master of anthropology at the University of Torino, Italy. Since she was a child she has been fascinated by Cambodian ancient history, but learning about Cambodian recent history left her so intrigued that she decided to make her master's thesis about the genocide perpetrated by the KR in Cambodia during 1975-79. She focused particularly on the topic of ideology, studied from an anthropological point of view. Why did this society give birth to an ideology that, when put into practice, annihilated almost 1/4 of its population? What were the means this ideology used to gather its followers, and then to create the utopia it envisioned? And what effects did it cause to the generations who were indoctrinated according to these principles?

Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and pursuing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focuses on the ordinary people not the leaders of the genocide. Specifically, he was looking at: one, why they participated and what their motivations were, trying to synthesize the current literature on this topic (drawing on sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology as well as the case studies done so far, primarily in the Holocaust and Rwanda) to a more overarching theory of participation; two, he was trying to develop a model which shows people's individual pathways into genocide participation.

Cheryl Yin is a linguistic anthropology PhD student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. In September last year she was applying for her grant to study Khmer language development in Cambodia in pre and post KR periods. Dr. Kok-Thay ENG provided her a letter of affiliation so that she could use DC-Cam as a base for her research. This year Cheryl has won this scholarship and travelled to Cambodia to begin her research.

Lucia Hraskova is a journalist and film-maker from Slovakia. She was under a grant from Minority Rights Group International and the EU, to report on local indigenous people and the challenges they face. One of her stories focused on the KR regime and its implications on the present, in particular (but not exclusively) in relation to indigenous people.

Lina Chhun is a PhD student from University of Southern California. She was interested in looking at propaganda materials produced by the KR depicting the USA bombings of Cambodia before they took Phnom Penh.

Bethany Renata Loberg visited DC-Cam as part of the class from George Mason University to learn about DC-Cam's work and available archival materials. She was part of a human rights organization (Fespad and the Pro-Historical Memory Commission) in El Salvador involved in similar work for memory and justice related to the grave human rights violations during the war in El Salvador. Thus she was really interested in learning more about DC-Cam's work.

Professor James Tyner from Kent State University and his students conducted research in collaboration with DC-Cam on many different topics relating to Cambodian environment under the KR, geography of genocide and GIS spatial information network project. The DC-Cam team met the Kent State University researchers on multiple occasions during the visit in January 2014 to propose different research ideas and ways for future collaboration.

Professor Tyner's students were also planning to conduct research on historical memory in the form of public art acts as a pedagogical tool, both revealing the artist's interpretation of history and as a historical device for the viewer. In Cambodia, new generations are developing an understanding of the KR regime and its effect on their country's history. This understanding of history is constructed through institutional, living and public memory pedagogies. These channels of pedagogies are apparent in the lives of young Cambodians through school curriculum, survivor narratives, and public art. Utilization and reception to these pedagogies in turn, shapes the identities of young Cambodians at the individual, community and national scale. Three works of public art operate as such pedagogical tools in Cambodia. These three murals depict scenes of the KR regime painted by high school students living near the locations where they stand. The student artists utilized school curriculum and survivor narratives to create these public works, which now serve as public memory pedagogies in the local community. By conducting interviews with the artists and community members, the research aims to understand the individual significance of the institutional, living and public pedagogies, which helped to inform both the creation of these three public artworks, and the affect upon the viewer.

Nicole Weinrauch visited DC-Cam to learn about DC-Cam's work and interviewed Dr. Kok-Thay ENG for her research paper. She was also able to attend an ECCC hearing and found the proceedings really interesting as well. She will send DC-Cam copies of any articles she publishes as a result of her trip. She also sent DC-Cam an article she published in her school magazine in December 2014 relating to an interview she conducted of Loung Ung. She also thought our suggestion of meeting with Cambodian high school students to discuss genocide and what it is like to be a descendent of genocide survivors. She would be happy to return to Cambodia to do this if that is still of interest.

Christophe Peschoux wrote from Geneva where his family settled after their adventure from Cambodia in 2011. He wrote to ask for further research assistance. His book is based on the detailed interview he conducted with Duch a few days before his arrest in 1999, and will soon be published in French and English. The Khmer text will be available at the Bophana center and put on line for Cambodians to access it free of charge. He would like to insert some photographs.

Cornelia Strickler is a video archivist and project manager. She contacted Dr. ENG in spring regarding pictures for her online exhibit called United against Genocide (pictures are shown here: <http://genocide.mhmc.ca/en/cambodia>) She was looking for pictures of KR magazines (Tung Padevat, Tung Krahorn and/or Yuvanary Padevat).

Tang Xiangyu is the author of *The History of First Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam)* in Chinese, which was published in Taiwan and now is writing a book entitled *The History of*

*Democratic Kampuchea of KR* in Chinese. His book will focus on the relation between KR and Chinese communist party. He collected the materials from the National Library of Singapore.

Tang Xiangyu believes that DK learned many things from the Chinese Communist Party as well as the Vietnamese communist party. He needed some photos from DC-Cam which can be used in his book. He was interested in the photos of Chinese leaders who visited Kampuchea during the time of DK. He was also looking for documents relating to the activities of the Chinese Communist Party in DK which may be in Khmer or in Chinese. He also read DC-Cam's book called *Victims and Perpetrators?* and found that Chinese advisors had trained S-21 guards.

Maartje van den Heuvel MA is a researcher and curator of photography and editor in chief of Depth of Field. She is leading the tutorial 'Photo Collection Research' in the Film and Photographic Studies master program at Leiden University (with The Hague Campus) (<https://studiegids.leidenuniv.nl/en/courses/show/45615/photo-collection-research>). This is a unique university in the Netherlands and one of the few programs internationally to offer a specialist academic master program on history and theory of photography – in close connection with photo collection work (<http://www.mastersinleiden.nl/programmes/film-and-photographic-studies/en/introduction>).

Students in this tutorial get individual assignments to research photographic objects from our collection as well as one collective assignment on which they have to work together. In this edition of 2015 of 'Photo Collection Research', the collective assignment is about the identification photos of TSL. This case is a very important example of the role of research photography can play in the writing of the moving history of Cambodia, the social relevance of this (the identifying of the photographed people) and for historiography in general. Based on the information that is known from the way of working of the photographer and what *exactly* can be seen in the photographs (not only the numbering but also coherence based on time of the day, background that has being photographed etc), students have the assignment to see if they can solve the puzzle of reconstructing the original order of the photographs. It is an exercise for them to look, observe and work with photography with utmost precision, to understand the complexity of photo collections and to learn about the relevance and importance that photo collections can have for society and history. While doing this and with the results of the students' work, van den Heuvel hopes contribute to DC-Cam's ongoing work to accurately record Cambodian history.

There are twelve tutorial group students from different European countries, each very motivated and challenged to conduct the research. Van den Heuvel wanted to scan all the images of the TSL image database [http://cgp.research.yale.edu/cgp/cts/cts\\_slideshow.jsp](http://cgp.research.yale.edu/cgp/cts/cts_slideshow.jsp). While all images are published and visible on this site, one cannot get an overview of them all. Van den Heuvel wanted DC-Cam to provide background information for the photos and, in turn, she would provide DC-Cam with all results of the research.

Amy Stern, from Amy Stern Consulting, was moved by seeing TSL Prison and the Killing Fields. She was making a short documentary video about the genocide. The plan for her video is to distribute it to film festivals and to educational institutions. She wanted to use excerpts from the DC-CAM website, especially the personal stories, and will provide

attribution. She also asked for names of survivors or their families in the New York City area who might be willing to be interviewed for her documentary video.

Sotheara Chhim, MD, MPM, PhD, senior consultant psychiatrist and executive director of Transcultural Psychosocial Organization in Cambodia, invited Dr. ENG to be a research partner on a journal paper focusing on post-KR Cambodia and the challenges of using victim information forms. Dr. ENG then referred this assistance to Mr. Terith Chy of DC-Cam as he was the team leader of DC-Cam's victim's participation project.

The Cambodian genocide survivor Tim Ung who is now living in Australia wrote a book about his experience under the KR called *Surviving the KR in the Northwestern Zone*. Tim Ung's book is a valuable contribution to knowledge under the KR and it is particularly useful for his family members, fellow villagers, people in the Northwestern Zone and Cambodian nation. Without such contribution personal memory of the KR might be lost.

Khamboly Dy, team leader of DC-Cam's genocide education project, defended his PhD dissertation at the the Division of Global Affairs at Rutgers University on March 25, 2015. His research focused on "Teaching Genocide in Cambodia: Local Initiatives, Global Connections." He successfully defended his dissertation and completed his PhD studies. He is the third DC-Cam staff member to receive a PhD, and joins Dr. Kok-Thay ENG and Dr. Sokheang LY who received their doctoral degrees in 2012 and 2014 respectively.

Farrah Tek, political science PhD student from the University of Minnesota, has obtained copies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea's (CPK) youth magazine from the 1970s. She seeks information on the distribution of the magazine between 1975 and 1979. She also wanted to know if there is any information on who wrote them, how they were produced, and where they were produced.

Elizabeth Guthrie of the Department of Theology and Religion, University of Otago Dunedin New Zealand, was looking for information relating to Khmer Krom monks. She saw one document related to the Khmer Krom monk Thanh Pich and was wondering if there are similar documents related to monks. She also sought information about Son Ngoc Thanh in the DC-Cam archives.

Chum Mab, currently a fourth-year student at the RUPP who has been working as a volunteer researcher at DC-Cam for the past nine months, completed a small research paper in Khmer language on Vietnamese prisoners at S-21. His paper will be circulated at DC-Cam and submitted to his university.

Viveka Bhandari, former intern at DC-Cam in 2013 and now a graduate student at the Centre for the International Politics of Conflict, Rights and Justice, SOAS, University of London, sought access to documents on Duch and information on the TSL genocide museum.

Laura Villadiego is a freelance journalist covering Southeast Asia based in Bangkok and previously based in Phnom Penh when she worked for the Spanish News Agency EFE. In 2010 Dr. ENG and Socheat Nhean helped her with a story on the victims of the KR who were still looking for their lost relatives, many of them through *Searching for the Truth* magazine. She wanted to revisit the issue and DC-Cam's current work helping people looking for their



relatives on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh. She was very interested in meeting with a few family members. In her previous article she interviewed Ea Khunly, who was looking for his daughter, and wanted to meet him again. Socheat Nhean assisted her in this effort.

Max de Kruiff is an MA Student in History at the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands. He is currently working on a thesis on how the events in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979 have been memorialized by the Cambodian people, and asked DC-Cam for information or resources about how Cambodians commemorate their own past or that of their parents.

Adriana Escobar, Colombian, was conducting research about memory construction in Cambodia. Two years ago she visited DC-Cam for a master project focused on the TSL Museum. She returned to Cambodia to continue her research and was particularly interested in the 1980's and 1990's and how Cambodians approach the question of the presence of Vietnamese troops from 1979 to 1989.

Mitsuhide Kimura is a Japanese researcher of law, human rights and society or traditional culture in Cambodia. He was studying a course on community justice, non-judicial activity and restorative justice of local NGOs and ECCC and learned about DC-Cam through its website during his research. He was interested in DC-Cam's activities, especially informal community genocide education and formal high school history education. He visited DC-Cam to collect information on project activities and archival materials and DC-Cam provided him several important historical images.

In her assistance for a Kent State University research team led by Dr. James Tyner, Savina Sirik, currently a PhD student at the university, compiled a list of documents for the names and photos that she had collected at DC-Cam in August 2012. Dr. Taylor planned a trip to Cambodia in late May, during which his students would write up short biographies and/or confessions for victims in the photos, and wanted to be sure that there was enough information in English before his team left for Cambodia. Savina found some names that matched with more than one document number. DC-Cam provided assistance to both Dr. Tyner and Ms. Savina Sirik accordingly.

Dr. James Tyner's team at Kent State University, in collaboration with DC-Cam, successfully applied for a grant worth \$330,000 from the National Science Foundation to delve deeply into one of the worst massacres of modern times which is the KR genocide. The university said in a news release that the project will use historical satellite imagery and archival research to study landscapes of mass violence in Cambodia during and after the regime of the KR from 1975 to 1979. The project is led by professors James Tyner and Mandy Munro-Stasiuk. Their work will focus on "the interconnections of environmental degradation, deforestation and mass violence during and after armed conflict," according to the release. "This research has important implications for all post-conflict societies in that resource scarcities, including that of water, are assumed to lead to more conflict in the future," Tyner said in a statement. "We need to understand how and why violence sometimes comes about through peace building."

Drs. Tyner and Munro-Stasiuk will conduct field research in Cambodia in late July with two Kent State geography graduate students. They want to better understand "how and why

programs and policies designed to augment both water and food security in the aftermath of civil war may actually facilitate further conflict and violence.” Dr. Munro-Stasiuk is using Landsat and KH-9 spy satellite imagery dating back to 1972, as well as more recent geospatial technologies, to identify the locations of KR construction projects and determine “how they were built, why they were built and what happened there.” The researchers also hope to gain insight on the locations of mass graves. “Through the satellite imagery, we are seeing the genocide and famine in progress,” Munro-Stasiuk said in a statement.

JoAnn DiGeorgio-Lutz, professor of political science and department head of General Academics, Texas A&M University at Galveston, visited DC-Cam two years ago and again in June to pursue her research on a number of fronts. She was pursuing a manuscript proposal with Routledge on women perpetrators and the KR, and was particularly interested in examining the roles of Yun Yat and Ieng Thirith and other women’s roles within the CPK. She also wanted to explore the CPK’s visual representation of their regime as an element of their ontological world view. She was exploring how the visual record of the KR through regime-sanctioned photos and film presents a specific world view.

Vibol Touch is a Cambodian-American interested in researching Cambodian development in the 1980s, a period which helped to define Cambodia's political landscape, was a break from the past and brought up a whole new generation of Cambodian leaders. He is also interested in how Vietnam influenced Cambodia during the 1980s. DC-Cam provided comments in shaping his research topic and will provide further assistance to him in the future. After discussion Mr. Touch decided to set his topic along this line: “Cambodia after Genocide: Role of Vietnam in Rebuilding the Country.” His research will focus on three main periods including pre-Vietnamese military action in Cambodia, the actual military action and subsequent military occupation of the country until 1989.

Julie Fleischman, a physical anthropology doctoral student focused on forensic anthropology at Michigan State University in the United States, received advice from Dr. Alex Hinton on working with DC-Cam for her research on KR mass graves. Julie worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from Soviet-era mass graves and was in the process of defining her dissertation topic with her primary research focus on skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. After finding that some forensic analysis was undertaken on 10 skulls and that mapping projects of mass graves have been completed, she was interested in further analysis of the skulls with DC-Cam. In June 2014 she participated in the Center for Khmer Studies program to learn Khmer language for her future research on skeletal remains under the KR. She recently received a Fulbright IIE Fellowship and will begin ten months of research in Cambodia, beginning in September 2015. Julie Fleischman was a physical anthropology doctoral student at Michigan State University in the United States. She spoke with Dr. Alex Hinton who provided her advice on working with DC-Cam for her research on KR mass graves. Her academic and applied interests were in forensic anthropology. She was in the process of defining her dissertation topic and her primary research focus is skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. After finding that some forensic analysis was undertaken on 10 skulls and that the project focused on mapping of mass graves has been completed, she was interested in discussing further analysis of the skulls with DC-Cam. Julie worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from Soviet-era mass graves. She arrived in Cambodia in June 2014 for a short course on Khmer language studies. She participated in the Center for Khmer Studies program to learn Khmer language for her

future research on skeletal remains under the KR. Her Fulbright IIE Fellowship proposal made it past the first round of reviews and was sent to the Phnom Penh Embassy for further approval. She is waiting for a favorable outcome

Prof. Dr. Thomas Grumke is professor of politics and sociology at the German University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration where he teaches future police officers. His research interests are extremism/terrorism and would like to visit DC-Cam in September to discuss DC-Cam's work as well as possible collaboration.

Morgana Burolo, an Italian student writing her dissertation on the Cambodian Civil War, travelled to Phnom Penh to conduct her research and visited DC-Cam to consult the KR archives as well as DC-Cam staff members.

Camille Caillet, a French student from Paris, was interested in DC-Cam's efforts to develop a collective memory in Cambodia and to create awareness amongst the people. She was writing a thesis on Rithy Panh, a famous Cambodian-French filmmaker, and was specifically interested in his documentary work within a national perspective.

Kosal Phath, an associate professor from Brooklyn College, New York, conducted archival research at DC-Cam from May 26 to June 15. He was searching for materials relating to KR notebooks, diaries and KR statements pertaining to political, cultural and educational indoctrination.

Rachel Winer, a postdoctoral third-year resident at the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University School of Medicine, was conducting research on Cambodia's mental health after the KR and sought information to update a chapter on DC-Cam's publication *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*.

Harriet Fitch Little, deputy managing editor of the Post Weekend, was interested in the book Dr. ENG wrote in 2014 on the Cham community in Cambodia. Dr. ENG met her to provide foundational information on Cambodian Muslims before her trip to Kampong Chhnang Province to meet with the Imam Sann group. Her main interest was to understand the ways in which Imam Sann members survive being different from Muslims in Cambodia and the rest of the world. Her article was published here.

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Suzannah Linton, a law professor at Hong Kong University, conducted a preliminary study on women and girls in the KR with a focus on female involvement in atrocity which can give

light on the broader global context of women who commit international crimes. Depending on funding, she plans to conduct this research in collaboration with DC-Cam next year.

Kjetil Grodum, an archivist and researcher at Stiftelsen Arkivet, Norway, completed his dissertation on “A Study of Transitional Justice in Cambodia.” This dissertation explores ways in which Paul Ricoeur’s theory of narrative can help us reconceptualise the dynamics of “transitional justice.” Parts of this reconceptualization are summed up in the concept of narrative justice. Using Cambodia as the template, this thesis expands on Ricoeur’s theories of narrative to reach a fuller understanding of how transitional efforts in post-conflict societies, and indeed efforts by international and local societies in general, influence and are influenced by the victims in these societies as they struggle to come to terms with their conflicting past and progress towards a future of peace and democracy.

Rachel Winer is a post-graduate third year resident at Stanford University School of Medicine, Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Clinic. She was conducting research on Cambodia’s mental health after the KR and seeks information to update a chapter on DC-Cam’s publication called Cambodia’s Hidden Scars. However in July 2015 her funding was not successful and she had to postpone her arrival in Cambodia until a later date.

Drs. Tyner and Munro-Stasiuk conducted field research in Cambodia with two Kent State geography graduate students. They wanted to better understand “how and why programs and policies designed to augment both water and food security in the aftermath of civil war may actually facilitate further conflict and violence.” Dr. Munro-Stasiuk is using Landsat and KH-9 spy satellite imagery dating back to 1972, as well as more recent geospatial technologies, to identify the locations of KR construction projects and determine “how they were built, why they were built and what happened there.” The researchers also hope to gain insight on the locations of mass graves. “Through the satellite imagery, we are seeing the genocide and famine in progress,” Munro-Stasiuk said in a statement.

Niklas Luksch is a student at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK and currently interning with the “Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung” (KAS), a think tank and consulting agency, in Phnom Penh. For his master thesis, he is conducting research on the topic of peace and peace education. More specifically, he was interested in researching the ways in which peace education was practiced and its philosophy conveyed in the Cambodian context, especially in light of the country’s political and social developments. In relation to this, he was particularly interested in the different visions of peace prevalent in Cambodian society. For this purpose he conducted interviews with several researchers and practitioners involved in this field as well as other relevant stakeholders in Cambodian society. He visited DC-Cam for its active role in peacebuilding, empowerment and justice.

Theresa de Langis is an independent researcher on violence against women under the KR. She discussed with us the possibility of depositing her interview transcripts at DC-Cam for future use.

David Estrin is the co-founder of the Coalition for Preserving Memory, an organization dedicated to memorializing victims of genocide through innovative, online campaigns. He corresponded with Dr. Kok-Thay ENG a few years back when he was looking for names of victims for a name-reading campaign at Duke University. He also met with Dr. Kok-Thay ENG

at DC-Cam when he visited Phnom Penh in November 2013. In August 2015 David asked for DC-Cam’s support as he completed an application for a unique, fully-funded fellowship program known as the Fulbright-National Geographic Fellowship. David was designing the fellowship so that he could immerse himself in the history and culture of three different countries where genocide has occurred - Armenia, Cambodia, and Rwanda - and use digital media (video, photography, blogging, social media) to tell the stories of inspiring leaders and activists that have made achieving “Never Forget” and “Never Again” their life’s work. He also hoped to connect the individuals he met through the Coalition for Preserving Memory’s annual **#TogetherWeRemember** social media campaign that will unite students across the globe. To fulfill the requirements of the application, for each country, he needed to identify a “Host Institution” and an individual at the institution best suited to serve as an adviser for his proposed project. The adviser was asked to submit an “Affiliation Letter” indicating willingness to support him in his project, the feasibility and validity of the project, as well as any additional resources or contacts that could be of help. DC-Cam agreed to be the host institution for his three months in Cambodia from November 2016 to January 2017 and Dr. Kok-Thay ENG wrote a letter of support for his fellowship application.

## II. SUPPORTING KRT

### A. Legal Response Team (LRT)



Judge Michael Bohlander (Germany)  
Photo: ECCC

Despite having already supplied the Tribunal with over 500,000 pages of documents since its inception in 2006, the work of the Legal Response Team continues to play an important role in the process of investigating Cases 003 and 004 before the KRT. The evidence to this fact is that all parties in these cases contact DC-Cam regularly in order to access evidentiary documents held within DC-Cam’s archives. These parties meet with DC-Cam staff and request documents to review and scan to support their respective work. DC-Cam supplies these services and documents free of charge, which causes a financial burden.

As the ECCC moved from Cases 001 and 002, the court relied heavily on evidentiary documents from DC-Cam to support their investigation before issuing two indictments against Im Chem, (suspect in Case 003) and Meas Mut (004) recently. The section below highlights the progress made with main parties at the ECCC.

This year DC-Cam provided 9,575 pages of documents to the ECCC as mentioned below:



## **The Defense Counsel:**

Two teams of defense lawyers for suspect in Case 004 sent DC-Cam two requests, one to review documents at DC-Cam's archives and another to scan documents. There were 54 documents equal to 2010 pages reviewed at the premises of DC-Cam's archives and 28 documents equal to 1048 pages scanned and given to another team of defense lawyers.

As a result of TC's decision to break through the impasse of the defense counsel boycotting the hearing, the reserved team of defense counsel started approaching DC-Cam to request documents in late March so that they would familiarize themselves with the Case before them. This marks the first time that the defense counsel reserve team has submitted requests to DC-Cam.

The Defense Counsel for Ao An, suspect in Case 004, made one request regarding the authentication of one document. DC-Cam suggested the counsel review the transcript of Youk Chhang's testimony before the ECCC in 2012 regarding the chain of custody and authenticity of documents held at DC-Cam's archives.

The Defense Counsel for Ao An, suspect in Case 004, made one request regarding legal research at DC-Cam's archives. The counsel spent several days seated at DC-Cam and reviewed 100 documents (close to a thousand pages) before they requested scans of the documents.

## **OCIJ:**

OCIJ sent an email request to review documents at the premises of DC-Cam's archives and another three requests to scan documents. Our response team managed eight sessions of documentary review with 9611 documents reviewed. We also scanned and provided the scanned files to OCIJ of 21 documents equal to 1564 pages plus one CD of an audio interview of a potential witness.

DC-Cam provided scanned documents to OCIJ before the OCIJ issued two indictments against two suspects in Cases 003 and 004. In total, 445 documents equal to 3,415 pages were scanned and provided to the OCIJ.

DC-Cam and the OCIJ investigating team coordinated a review of documents held within DC-Cam's archives. The investigating team spent five days at DC-Cam before they were able to make another request for scanning documents that they foresaw will be useful for building the cases. DC-Cam provided a total of 29 documents equal to 1,455 pages to the OCIJ.

DC-Cam and the OCIJ investigating team coordinated a review of documents held within DC-Cam's archives as part of the ECCC's investigation. The investigating team spent two days at DC-Cam reviewing 196 documents before making another request to scan documents that they foresaw will be useful for building up the cases. In response, DC-Cam provided a total of 33 documents equal to 2,848 pages to the OCIJ.

### **Trial Chamber (TC):**

Legal response team responded to the TC's case manager's request for allocation of documents needed in the use of the testimony hearing in Case 002/02 concerning the charge of genocide against Noun Chea and Khieu Sampan, both of whom were sentenced last year to life imprisonment in Case 002/01 for crimes against humanity. A 40-page document was sent to the TC.

The legal response team responded to the TC's case manager's request for documents by recommending them to use DC-Cam's databases to search for documents needed.

### **OCP:**

The ECCC's OCP requested a set of original documents found in Svay Rieng Province and donated to DC-Cam by an individual journalist at the Phnom Penh Post. The OCT learned of about the documents from the newspaper and by reading DC-Cam's 2014 quarter reports. DC-Cam scanned a total of 178 documents equal to 456 pages for OCP.

### **B. Supporting Additional Investigation by the ECCC**

Historical research and fact-finding were conducted for two weeks in several geographical areas of former KR strongholds including Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek Districts of Battambang, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong and Pailin Provinces. Through this research, DC-Cam identified and interviewed three KR naval officers in Division 164 (under the control of Meas Mut, suspect in Case 003) and two other district-level cadres in Northwest Zone (which includes Takeo Province), and one security guard of Ros Nhim. These informants would be very hard to reach by the ECCC's investigation due to some obstacles including the fear of being arrested by the ECCC and the lack of local authority support in these areas. The DC-Cam team posted the field reports and interview transcripts on our website. When ECCC saw the documents on the website, they then submitted a request for that interview. See sample of interviews in the following links:

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Kang\\_Som.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Kang_Som.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Men\\_Rith\\_alias\\_Chim.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Men_Rith_alias_Chim.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Nuon\\_Thin.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Nuon_Thin.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Ou\\_Kim\\_alias\\_Ret.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ou_Kim_alias_Ret.pdf)

[http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample\\_Interviews/Former\\_Kh\\_Rouge/pdf/Pok\\_Sophat\\_alias\\_Ta\\_Phath.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Pok_Sophat_alias_Ta_Phath.pdf)

Both the ECCC's Supreme Court and Trial Chamber (TC) have heard civil parties assisted by DC-Cam and witnesses interviewed by DC-Cam, as follows:

- Tramkak Cooperative and Kraing Ta Chan Security Center (before the Supreme Court Chamber, Case002/01)

Witness	Date
1. Mr. Sao Van	2 July, 2015

- Trapeang Thma Dam (TC, Case 002/02)

Witnesses	Date
1. Mr. LAT Suoy	11-13 August, 2015
2. Mr. CHHIT Yoeuk	13-17 August, 2015
3. Mr. CHHUM Seng	17-19 August, 2015
4. Mr. TAK Buy	19-20 August, 2015

- Genocide charge (TC, Case 002/02)

Civil parties	Date
1. Mr. Seng Khuy	9-10 September, 2015
2. Mr. Him Maan	17,28 September, 2015
3. Mrs. No Satas	28-29 September, 2015

Witnesses	Date
1. Mr. It Seng	7-8 September, 2015
2. Mr. Seng Srun	14 September, 2015
3. Mr. Somrith Muy	15 September, 2015
4. Mr. Tay Kimhan	16 September, 2015

### **C. Bringing Victims to the ECCC**

Even though the Victim Participation Project (VPA) has faced constraints in funding, VPA maintains its ultimate goal of providing KR victims with meaningful participation in the justice process through ECCC as much as possible. The VPA team continues to undertake the huge burden of translating survivor's stories into the English language and transcribing interviews in the Khmer language. The VPA team envisages that all available information, including victim information forms, survivor stories and interview transcripts, will be used for a VPA-specific website in the future. The team translated 48 interviews equaling 602 pages.

DC-Cam planned to bring victims to visit the ECCC from April through June with the sole support from USAID. DC-Cam tried to ensure that the visits happened as often as possible, but depended upon the availability of funding. Due to funding constraints DC-Cam could not directly support this goal. Instead of bringing victims to attend the ECCC's court hearing, DC-Cam increased the publication of court reports, which are written by American and Cambodian law students, and published online through media such as [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org) and [www.truthcambodia.com](http://www.truthcambodia.com)

## D. Fair Trial Observation

The Fair Trial Observation team seeks to provide legal outreach material in the 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.



### Observing Trial Proceedings

From January to March, the team observed trial proceedings on the substantive hearing in Case 002/02, referring to the second trial against Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, which focuses on crime sites and factual allegations, such as:

- Genocide against the Cham and the Vietnamese (excluding crimes committed by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea on Vietnamese territory);
- Forced marriages and rape (nationwide);
- Internal purges;
- S-21 Security Centre; Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre, Au Kanseng Security Centre (Ratanak Kiri Province) and Phnom Kraol Security Centre (Mondul Kiri Province);
- 1st January Dam Worksite; Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction site, Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite (Meanteay Meanchey Province);
- Tram Kok Cooperative (Takeo Province);
- Treatment of Buddhists (limited to Tram Kok Cooperatives); and
- Targeting of former Khmer Republic regime officials (implementation limited to Tram Kok Cooperatives, 1<sup>st</sup> January Dam Worksite, S-21 Security Centre and Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre)

From April to June, the team completed the report of the first segment of Case 002/02 trials concerning the hearing of evidence of crimes in Tram Kok Cooperative and Kraing Ta Chan Security Center. Thirty-two witnesses, experts and victims were summoned before the TC in the first segment and their testimony is being summarized and will be completed in the next few weeks. The report on the testimony will be published in the Trial Observation Bulletin #30 and posted online in PDF format on DC-Cam's public website.

In addition, the team continued to observe trial proceedings and write reports on the trial hearings in Case 002/02, which focused on criminal sites which arose in the second trial against Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan, such as 1 January Dam worksite located in Kampong Thom Province and Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site. Thus far seventeen witnesses and civil parties have been summoned to give testimony related to this segment of the trial. The indictment alleges that the number of workers at Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site varied over time from a few hundred in early 1976 to more than 10,000 workers by 1977. Summary of these testimonies is underway.

- From July 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>, 2015 Observation at ECCC of the Supreme Court.

- From July 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>, 2015 Summary of Witnesses: SAM Sethy and TOAT Thoeun's Testimony. Mr. SAM Sethy came from Kompong Chnang Province. His father was a former soldier of Lon Nol regime. He was evacuated by the KR. His family members were killed by KR soldiers. Mr. TOAT Thoeun came from Batambong Province. He was ROUS Nhim's adopted son who was a secretary of Northwest Division. He organized 20,000 soldiers against the KR regime.
- From July 13<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup>, 2015 Summary of Civil Parties: TARK San, IEM Yen, THAN Thim, BENG Beoun, YEM Konny, BUN Sareoun, OUM Vannak and LEB Neang.
  1. Mrs. TARK San came from Takeo Province. She was forced to work hard from day until night and lost her husband in the KR regime.
  2. Mrs. IEM Yen came from Takeo Province. She was forced to live without her parents. As a girl, she was forced to work hard and was tortured several times after she escaped from work to meet her parents.
  3. Mr. THAN Thim came from Takeo Province. He was forced to evacuate by KR soldiers from one place to another place several times.
  4. Mr. BENG Beoun came from Koh Kong Province. He used to work with newspaper and magazine offices during the Lon Nol regime, but he tried to hide his occupation when he was evacuated from Phnom Penh City to Takeo Province.
  5. Mrs. YEM Konny came from Takeo Province. She was born in Kampuchea Krom. During the KR regime, she and her family came to live in Takeo Province. Nowadays, she suffers due to the loss of her parents and siblings.
  6. Mr. BUN Sareoun came from Pursat Province. In the KR regime, he and his family had lived in Takeo Province. His father, older brother and other siblings were arrested and killed by KR soldiers.
  7. Mrs. OUM Vannak came from Takeo Province. As a girl in the KR regime, she was forced to work hard and lived without parents. She was tortured several times by the unit chief after she escaped from work to meet her parents.
  8. Mrs. LEB Neang came from Kampot Province. She and her family were of the Islamic religion. She was forced to eat pork by KR soldiers.
- From July 24<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>th</sup>, 2015 Summary of Witnesses: KHOEM Boeun, VONG Sarun, EK Hoeun.
  1. Mrs. KHOEM Boeun came from Batambong Province. In the KR regime, she was a commune chief in Cheang Tong Commune, Takeo Province. Then she worked in Tramkok District until the Vietnamese soldiers came to Takeo Province.
  2. Mrs. VONG Sarun came from Kampot Province. She was arrested and detained in Krang Ta Chan Security Center by the KR regime. Her husband was also arrested and killed in this security center.
  3. Mr. EK Hoeun came from Batambong Province. His father was a former civil servant in Sangkom Reas Niyom regime, and his mother was a Vietnamese. KR soldiers tried to find and kill Ek Hoeun and his family.

On November 17, 2015 the Supreme Court Chamber conducted the appeal hearing on the decision made by Trial Chamber for Case 002/01 in which Nuon Chea and Kheiu Samphan were sentenced to a life imprisonment for crimes against humanity on August 7, 2014. However, while the President of SCC started the proceeding Nuon Chea made his statement openly for about 20 minutes. He requested his defense counsel to not participate



in the hearing. The SCC could not address the issues at the time; therefore, the SCC postponed the hearing and warned of establishing a new national co-lawyer for Noun Chea.

According to ECCC's recent news release, the SCC will resume the appeal hearing on February 16-17, 2016.

### **Observing the trial hearings at the ECCC on Case 002/02:**

During November and December, 2015: Observation team sat in the courtroom of the ECCC taking notes on the hearing on civil parties who made statements on the harm and suffering related to Trapeang Thma Dam worksite and Genocide of Cham and Vietnamese people. They included (1) Mr. Sot Sophal, (2) Mr. Ban Seak, (3) Sieng Sung (4) 2-CTW 918, (5) Prak Deun (6) Sao Sak (7) Choeung Yaing Chaet (8) Prum Sarun (9) Um Sounn, (10) Ung Sam Ien, (11) Sin Chhem, (12) Y Vun and (13) 2-CTW 1000.

(1) Mr. Sot Sophal was a farmer, 51 years old. He recalled his experience working at Trapeang Thma Dam worksite located in Preah Neth Preah District, Banteay Meachey Province, in the Northwest of Cambodia. He was part of the Special Child's Unit assigned to dig and carry dirt. His work started from 3 am until 11 am, then 2 pm until 11 pm. Mr. Sot states that if you didn't meet the daily quota your food rations were significantly reduced. He saw workers fainting and dying because of overwork and inadequate food rations. Some people were also punished by being tied to wooden boards. He heard militia regularly stating "to keep you is no gain, to lose you is no loss". He confirms that he would see people getting arrested to be brought to Ta Val, the alleged Trapeang Thma Dam chief, and states that the purpose of the arrests was re-education. He never saw the return of the arrested people. Some workers were publically killed to deter disobeying behavior. Then he fled Trapeang Thma Dam to the forest. He heard screams of people being pushed into pits by tractors.

(2) Mr. BAN Seak, aged 61, testified how he was appointed as the Deputy Chief of Public Works after the purges of the North Zone cadres occurred. During his time as Deputy Secretary, So Soeun, wife of Ke Pauk, was appointed District Chief of the Chamkar Leu District. Being tasked with supervising the Lvea and Chamkar Andong villages, he was unaware of any Cham people living within the areas because they were forbidden to practice their religion. The witness was not aware about the fate of approximately 1,000 Cham families reported missing from the Chamkar Leu district. Mr. Ban, who lost two of his siblings during this time, reaffirmed that people were killed regardless of their race or religion. He was told by the district committee members that Nuon Chea acted as one of the key advisors on certain "policies". Mr. Ban said he had no authority to decide who would be executed because the orders came from the upper levels. No one was spared from the purges, he added. If you opposed the regime, you were the enemy. He recalled seeing corpses, some in unknown military uniforms, floating down the Mekong near Trea Villiage. Some did not have heads.

(3) Witness Mr. Sien Sung witnessed how a girl named Chantha was allegedly attacked when her gall bladder was removed from her body during a purge at Wat Khsach pagoda in Chi Kreng district in 1978. He also testified that he watched 60 to 80 people being killed by the Khmer Rouge, among their children. The soldiers who killed the victims were, according to this testimony, between 14 and 16 years old with one adult leading the group.

(4) Witness 2TCW-918, a Commander of the Battlefield and worker in a fishing district from 1975-1976. He was interviewed by DC-Cam's staff. He was called to testify about the nature of dam production and various other subjects. As a Commander of the Battlefield, 2TCW-918 was primarily responsible for overseeing the production of dams and supervising the workforce. He gave specific details pertaining to his time supervising the construction of dams and working in the district 5 fishing village.

(5) Mr. Prak Deun testified on the treatment of Vietnamese people by the Khmer Rouge. He had a wife, four daughters and a son during the Khmer Rouge reign, and was evacuated to Pech Chang Va Village where his family were divided into their separate units. After being forcibly relocated to Ta Muth Island for one and a half years, Khmer Rouge cadres granted Mr. Deun's request to have his family moved to the island with him. During this time, he saw ethnic Vietnamese removed from the island or attacked, and speaking Vietnamese resulted in physical punishment or death. Eventually the cadres separated the Vietnamese and Khmer into separate groups and brutally murdered the Vietnamese group.

(6) Ms. Sao Sak resides in Onnlong Treah Village, Prey Veng Province and works as a dry season rice farmer. Her mother was half Vietnamese, but none of her mother's family members lived in their village. She recalls that anybody with Vietnamese origin was taken away to be killed, and that her mother met the same fate.

(7) Mr. Choeung Yaing Chaet, stated that the Civil Party's family was mistreated in Sey Takoy Village – his birthplace – and threatened by the Khmer Rouge, after which point they were forced to move to Kampong Chnnang. His family was killed without warning while at Da Village; one morning, eight men armed with guns, axes, and grenades came for his family, tied them up in rope used for cows, and walked them away. At the time he was unaware that his family would be killed and only found out after walking by a ditch and seeing their bodies. Civil party also admits that he was hit in the neck three times by an axe. Civil party describes his attempted execution; he was forced to kneel by the pit, but he lost his balance and his head moved forward, afterward he was hit by an axe three times in the neck and dropped into the pit. He regained consciousness, around the lifeless bodies of these family members, at around 4 pm and walked day and night to the floating Vietnamese Kruh Village, where he was given traditional and modern medicine.

(8) Prum Sarun: After serving in the former Lon Nol military for over 3 years, including 1 year of study in Thailand, Mr. Prum Sarun testified on his experiences. The witness knew that all of the other former soldiers in his area were taken away and killed;

however, the KR spared his life due to his hard work. The witness was also present in a few meetings with the KR officials which entailed accused traitors within the commune who were then killed. The witness also saw young cadres arresting groups of people who were taken away and never returned.

(9) Mr. Um Sounn was about 30 meters away from the killing site at Khsach Pagoda and was with a friend, Sean Sung, a previous witness in Case 002/02. Witness remembers armed people accusing the victims as “Yuon” (Vietnamese) inside the library hall. Witness then heard screams and crying while he saw the victims being killed one by one. Out of immense fear, he ran toward his house shaking and trembling. He returned to the killing site the next day and saw pits overflowing with corpses and gall bladders hanging on coconut trees. Witness mentioned that babies and small children were held upside down and were smashed onto the coconut trees whereas older children were killed using bamboo clubs.

(10) Ms. Ung Sam Ien, 63 years old, was born in Krohom Ka Village, Chantrei Subdistrict, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province, where she also lives today. Ms. Ung was interviewed by DC-Cam staff in 2005. She gave her testimony and talked about the living conditions in her village and some information on Vietnamese-Khmer families who lived there. In her witness statement, she had said that four or five Vietnamese children were arrested then taken away. She does not know what fate of those Vietnamese families was.

(11) 79 years old Ms. SIN Chhem was called to testify on the treatment of Vietnamese people in her commune during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. Witness was interviewed by DC-Cam staff in 2005. Ms. Chhem testified that the Vietnamese in her commune had Khmer husbands or wives. The Vietnamese spouses and the children of mixed marriages were taken away at night to be killed. In total 4 families were taken away. Her husband was a commune chief. After her husband’s arrest, another person replaced him and the witness testified that that person had organized the arrests of the Vietnamese families in the commune.

(12) Mr. Y Vuun, aged 79 years old worked in a rice field and lived about 300 meters from the Ksach pagoda. The temple had been removed and one of the monk residences was used to store rice. Mr. Vuun testified that executions took place in the pagoda. The people who were executed were told they were going to attend a study session. No one was allowed near the pagoda, it was forbidden and it was guarded. Mr. Vuun explains that he was able to get close to the pagoda to see the pit of corpses as he was tending cows in the area.

(13) Witness 2-TCW-1000 was a former Khmer Rouge soldier. Witness was interviewed by DC-Cam’s staff in 2007. He received naval training before joining the Khmer rouge army. 2-TCW-1000 testified that Ta Meas Muth was the commander of his division

(Division 164) and that his division had orders to arrest motorboats that were not part of the navy and report on the ethnicity of the occupants. 2-TCW-1000 remembers Vietnamese people getting arrested at sea, taken to the Ouchheuteal port and being beaten afterwards even when they were unarmed. (His testimony is not finished and it will resume in January, 2016)

### **Khmer-Language Legal Outreach**

The aim is to monitor proceedings at the ECCC and provide legal outreach materials in the Khmer language, which will serve as a critical bridge to help ordinary Cambodians to meaningfully follow the proceedings. The project team has planned to produce 1,000 copies of a monthly booklet that provides legal updates and analysis from the ECCC proceedings in a simple format and language to distribute to the public who have limited knowledge of law. Due to funding constraints, while DC-Cam has been unable to print the booklets, the team has focused on writing short and topical articles for immediate publication on DC-Cam's website and/or in the nationally-distributed Raksmei Kampuchea newspaper. The team continues to write down all proceedings and substantive hearings for the booklets so that when funding becomes available the team will publish the booklets in hard copy for free distribution. Below are the articles:

1) "*Positive Progress in Bringing Suspects to Trial*", published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 6 March 2015 and DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth Magazine*, Khmer Edition, Issue 183 (March 2015). It is a 2-page article focusing on the release of statements of the International Co-Investigating Judge Regarding Case 003 and 004 by Charging Meas Mut and Im Chaem in absentia.

2) "*Protective Measures for a Witness who Testifies on Kraing Ta Chan Security Center*", published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth Magazine*, Khmer Edition, Issue 182 (February 2015). This 3-page article describes the implementation of protective measures for a Witness, former KR cadre, during his testimony before the TC. The article also raises the issue of the impact of the protective measures in domestic court if this will be added into the Code of Criminal Procedure of Cambodia.

3) "*Was Khieu Samphan's Counsel Boycott Misconduct?*", published in Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper on 18-19 January 2015 and in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth Magazine*, Khmer Edition, Issue 182 (February 2015). This article describes the TC's order, referring to the misconduct of Khieu Samphan's defence counsel to the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia and to the Paris Bar Association, and the argument of Khieu Samphan's defence counsel to justify its decision not to participate in trial proceedings in Case 002/02.

### **Feedback of Workshop and Material Distribution**

#### **Thoeung Rithy:**

I think the workshop is good because it helps the next generation to understand about the genocide in Cambodia during the KR Regime. In addition, it will also help them to learn more about trial proceedings and the recent development at the KRT.

#### **Khut Chamne:**

To me, I think these documents will greatly contribute to students and will help them to understand their own history, not to forget their origins. Additionally, I wish to see the court [KRT] speed up its proceedings by

completing the case as soon as possible, as we can see it was delayed again and again. Moreover, I would like to request the team to keep doing this important work because it is very useful for students especially those who were born after the regime and did not know about this. I was not interested in the KR history until today, but the event has changed my perception and encouraged me to research more about what had happened during that time.

**Ly Sokhym:**

Yes, I think the workshop is very important. I will of course share my knowledge obtained during this workshop with my students so that they can understand about the past.

**Chhay Vantha:**

A grade-5 teacher at Phnom Dey Primary School said the presentations are informational, while materials provided are an important educational tool. I learned very little about the KR when I studied in high school. All I knew was from my parents. My younger sister does not even believe that the regime existed.

## **Publications**

Between April and June, the team published two analytical articles in *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper and DC-Cam's public website.

"Aging Defendants and Final Justice for Victims", published in *Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper* on 3 July 2015 and also published online and in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Khmer Edition, Issue 187 (July 2015) and available online at [http://www.truthcambodia.com/?page=api\\_location\\_detail&id=1481&lg=en](http://www.truthcambodia.com/?page=api_location_detail&id=1481&lg=en). This is a 3-page article focused on the concerns over the death of the accused before having a final judgment in Case 002.

"Legacy of the KRT in Cambodia Judicial System", published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine, Khmer edition, Issue 187 (July 2015). This 12- page article reviews the ECCC's work in detail to determine which aspects could be used as a legacy for Cambodia's judicial system after the conclusion of its mandate.

Generated from in-court observations, the team wrote an article "Witnesses' Testimony before the Supreme Court Chambers," which was published in the *Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper* on 3 July 2015 and in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth Magazine*, Khmer Edition, Issue 187 (July 2015).

### **E. Conducting Public Village Forums**

On March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015, a Public Village Forum (PVF) was held inside a Buddhist monastery of Sambo Commune, Prasat Sambo District, Kampong Thom Province. Approximately 80 students and villagers (50% are girls and women) gathered and actively engaged in a fruitful discussion on DK history and also the work of the ECCC. There were many different topics of discussion, ranging from executions, starvations and overwork to forced transfer. Three different groups brought up many touching topics that were well connected with the locality. It was evident that Char Village of the commune was remembered as one of the worst cases. It was the place of the KR's security center where hundreds of people were





brought to be executed. The entire village was almost emptied. The commune chief noted that after the fall of the KR in January 1979, many survivors decided not to return to the village again. The reasons, the commune chief said, could be that the villagers did not want to recall the traumatic events in the village or they looked for business opportunity in other places. The participants in the forum heard three civil parties at the ECCC sharing their experiences through the KR regime. Students were very impressed and posed many questions regarding their experiences.

**Photo:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2015/Public\\_Village\\_Forum\\_in\\_Kampong\\_Thom\\_Province\\_March\\_03\\_2015/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2015/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Thom_Province_March_03_2015/index.html)

DC-Cam worked in partnership with other NGOs to jointly conduct forums or join as speakers specializing in the history of the KR and related issues such as the KRT. For example Kdei Karuna Organization invited Pheng Pong-Rasy, team leader of the Genocide Education project, to help facilitate the forum conducted on June 16-17, 2015 at Wat Mony Sotharam, aka Wat Boeng Tbong, in Boeng Village and Commune, Baray District, Kampong Thom Province.

This forum focused on a mobile exhibition of the KR regime and was very similar to DC-Cam's Public Village Forums in content, activities and participation of students, teachers, villagers and civil parties of the ECCC. Considered well-known KR history experts, DC-Cam was invited to speak in the forum and facilitate the question and answer period regarding KR regime. Below are highlights of questions put forward by forum participants:

1. I heard that there were three evacuations during the KR regime. What were they? – Unknown name

2. I used to hear that teachers at my school (Baray High School) dare not to teach KR history. What are the factors that make teachers afraid of teaching the history of the KR? – Heng Bunna, twelfth-grade student from Balaing High School.
3. Who were the KR? How and why did they gain power? – So Sopheak, twelfth-grade student from Balaing High School.
4. I heard that more than 3 million people died during the KR regime. Why is the official number only nearly 2 million people who died during the KR? – A villager (unknown name)
5. The KR regime held power for more than 3 years. Why was this country ignored by outsiders, especially the United Nations? – A villager (unknown name)
6. Talking about KR's plan: (Asked by Commune Police Commander)
  - a. Why did KR collect all property, including private property, to be cooperative property?
  - b. Why did the KR separate families?
  - c. Why did the KR know every personal hidden story or secrete?
  - d. Why did the KR select illiterate people to be village or cooperative chiefs?
7. Why did the KR kill Khmer and intelligent people?

This forum conducted by Kdei Karuna enabled DC-Cam to continue its work of the Genocide Education Project, which is to prevent genocide, maintain peace, promote societal reconciliation and tolerance, and support healing.

#### **F. Updating Chronology of the KRT**

- January 19, 2015: The government of Japan pledged another USD 13.9 million to the international component of the KRT. As of today, Japan has contributed USD 82 million to the KRT, or about 36% of the overall contribution.
- February 19, 2015: Oral order prohibiting the publication of photographs and images of a witness. The ECCC's TC issued today an oral order to representatives of media, which prohibits the publication of photographs and images of witness 2-TCW-944, whom the TC has granted protective measures.
- March 3, 2015: Statement of the international co-investigating judge regarding Case 003: on March 3, 2015 the international co-investigating judge charged Meas Muth *in absentia* with the following alleged crimes: Homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code; Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political and ethnic grounds, and other inhumane acts allegedly committed at Wat Enta Nhien security centre, Kampong Som, Kratie, S-21 security centre, and against Vietnamese, Thai and other foreigners at sea and on the islands over which DK claimed sovereignty; and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 through the commission of the crimes of unlawful confinement of civilians, willful deprivation of a prisoner of war or civilian's rights to fair and regular trials, willful killing, unlawful deportation or transfer, willful causing of great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and torture, allegedly committed in Kampong Som, Kratie, S-21 security centre, and against Vietnamese, Thai and other foreigners at sea and on the islands over which DK claimed sovereignty.
- March 3, 2015: Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge regarding Case 004. The International Co-Investigating Judge on March 3, 2015 charged Im Chaem *in absentia* with the following alleged crimes: Homicide, as a violation of the 1956

Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Phnom Trayoung security centre and Spean Sreng worksite; the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political grounds, and other inhumane acts at the Phnom Trayoung security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, enslavement, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts at the Spean Sreng worksite.

- March 24, 2015: The ECCC's Victims Support Section and the Cambodia's Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts inaugurated a Memorial to Victims of the KR regime at TSL Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh on Thursday 26 March 2015. The memorial is dedicated to and erected in memory of all KR victims, especially to the at least 12,272 victims who were unlawfully detained at S-21 Prison during the KR Regime between 1975 and 1979.
- March 27, 2015: The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge on March 27, 2015 charged Ta An with the following alleged crimes: Premeditated Homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, persecution on political and religious grounds, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts (namely inhumane conditions of detention) at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre.
- April 21, 2015: For the year 2015 the ECCC needs 33.8 million USD, of which 27.1 million USD is for the international component and 6.7 million USD is for the national component, in order to pursue its judicial proceedings.
- April 28, 2015: Mr. Olivier Beauvallet, French, has been appointed as the new international judge to serve in the ECCC's Pre-Trial Chamber, replacing Judge Chang-ho Chung from the Republic of Korea.
- June 4, 2015: The ECCC's Supreme Court Chamber has scheduled the first hearings to hear the testimony of three witnesses, relating to appeals in Case 002/01 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, on July 2, 3, and 6, 2015, respectively.
- June 4, 2015: The ECCC's Co-Investigating Judges has on June 2, 2015 issued a decision dismissing the allegations against Sou Met, a suspect in the second introductory submission filed by the acting international co-prosecutor on September 7, 2009, following his death in June 2013.
- July 7, 2015: The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Brian Harmon announced his resignation due to personal reasons.
- July 20, 2015: The ECCC's OCIJ urges the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand to comply fully with the outstanding requests for assistance, by providing relevant documents relating to the investigations in Cases 003 and 004 and access to archives that may contain these documents. The ECCC's OCIJ on November 11 and 15, 2013 issued International Rogatory Letters to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand, respectively, seeking the above assistance. However, neither the Socialist Republic of Vietnam nor the Kingdom of Thailand has responded to the ECCC's OCIJ's letters.
- August 21, 2015: The European Union (EU) has today made another contribution of EUR 8.9 million to the ECCC for 2015 and 2016. In 2015, the contribution of EUR 2 million will go to the national component and EUR 3.5 million to the international component. Concerning the remaining EUR 3.4 million will be decided in 2016. To date, the EU has contributed EUR 16.2 million to the ECCC.

- August 22, 2015: Ieng Thirith, former KR Minister of Social Action, passed away at about 10:30 in the morning of August 22, 2015 in Pailin Province, Cambodia.
- August 24, 2015: Judge Michael Bohlander (Germany) has been appointed as the ECCC's new International Co-Investigating Judge, replacing Judge Mark Brian Harmon (USA), and Judge Maureen Harding Clark (Ireland) has been appointed as new Reserve International Co-Investigating Judge.
- September 4, 2015: The ECCC's TC will hear evidence related to charges of genocide regarding the treatment of the Cham people in Case 002/02 against Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, starting on September 7, 2015. Fourteen witnesses and Civil Parties and one expert are expected to testify during this part of the trial.

October 6, 2015

PRESS RELEASE

The Australian government has today announced another contribution of AUD 3,250,000 to the international component of the ECCC. As of today, the Australian government has contributed of more than AUD 29 million to the ECCC.

November 27, 2015

PRESS RELEASE

The Japanese government has today announced another contribution of USD 1,221,818 to the international component of the ECCC. As of today, the Japanese government has contributed of more than USD 83 million to the ECCC.

December 9, 2015

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE REGARDING CASE 004

The ECCC Co-Investigating Judge has today charged Yim Tith, former acting secretary of the Khmer Rouge's Northwest Zone, for the following crimes:

- Genocide of the Khmer Krom;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; deportation; imprisonment; torture; persecution against the so-called "17 April people", "East Zone Evacuees", Northwest Zone cadres, their families and subordinates, as well as the Khmer Krom and Vietnamese; and other inhumane acts including forced marriage;
- Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 committed as part of an international armed conflict between Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, namely wilful killing and the unlawful deportation or transfer of civilians;
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

December 14, 2015

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE REGARDING CASE 003

The ECCC Co-Investigating Judge has today charged Meas Muth, former Khmer Rouge naval commander, with the following crimes:

- Genocide;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution; other inhumane acts (inhumane treatment, enforced disappearances, forced labour, forced marriage, rape and attacks on human dignity due to conditions of detention);

- Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, namely wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, torture and unlawful confinement of civilians.
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

### III. INCREASEING CAMBODIA’S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

#### A. Conducting Teacher Training

Teaching about genocide has emerged as a significant trend in the local, regional and global context. DC-Cam has been active in genocide education since 2004 when we published the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) history textbook and corresponding teacher guidebook, and ongoing efforts to train Cambodian educators to teach DK history throughout Cambodia’s junior and high schools.

These successful efforts would not exist without the support from many donors including Belgium, Sweden, Germany, United States Institute for Peace (USIP) and USAID. Unfortunately the Genocide Education Project is facing funding constraints due to donors shifting their focus or no longer actively supporting genocide education, with the exception of USIP (grant recently ended with no promise to continue funding) and USAID. However, the Genocide Education team is maintaining their performance as well as is possible.

This year the plan to conduct training with pre-service teachers at the National Institute of Education failed not only due to funding constraints but also to schedule conflicts with the NIE itself. Thus, the pre-teacher training plan has moved to next year. DC-Cam has been seeking generous funding from the European Union (EU) to support this project. If DC-Cam successfully receives the grant from the EU, the conduct of teacher training in next year will fully return. It is worthy to note that “Dealing with the Past” cannot not be achieved in a positive manner if the past cannot be taught properly and widely in Cambodia. Teacher training plays a pivotal and primary role in this process, as it has for the last few years.

#### Presentation on Genocide Education Project

The Genocide Education team responded to four requests to give presentations on Genocide Education in Cambodia. The presentations were held twice at the PIR of DC-Cam, one at the Meeting Hall of Peace Corps Cambodia and another one in Kampong Thom Province, with approximately 47 audience members from Thailand, Myanmar and USA in attendance. A question and answer session was included in each presentation.

#### B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

This year the TSL classroom team received 930 visitors from Cambodia, New Zealand, Spain, Thailand, France, Korea, China, Germany, Japan, USA, England, Switzerland, Australia, Scotland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and Singapore; 741 of visitors were women. The lecturers for the TSL classroom include Dr. Kok-Thay Eng, Chea Phalla, Vanthan



Poeudara, Ly Sokchamroeun, EngKok-Thay, Long Dany, Chy Terith, Dy Khamboly, Ly Sok-Kheng. Mr. Yean Nean assisted the classroom by setting up all the necessary equipment to show the footage of Tuol Sleng Prison to the visitors and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities in each session.

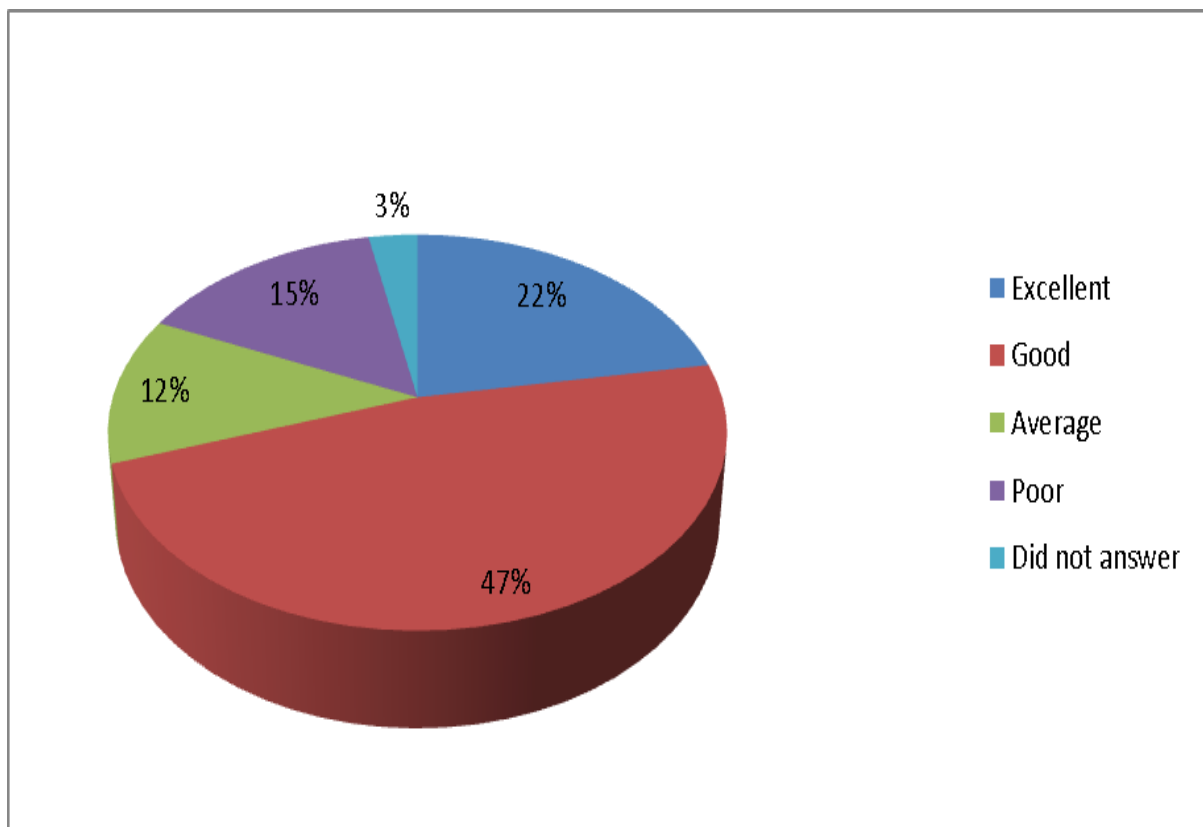
### Common Inquires at Tuol Sleng Classroom

1. Did only the Vietnamese troops invade Cambodia in 1979? Who joined them?
2. Why did former KR fight with KR?
3. How old are the top KR leaders now?
4. Did the international community know what happened in Cambodia?
5. How have survivors reconciled with the former KR cadres when they live in the same community?
6. Is teaching this topic part of reconciliation?
7. How many prisons were there during the KR?
8. Why did the Vietnamese army liberate Cambodia?
9. How did Cambodians deal with their trauma?
10. How many accused persons are there at ECCC?
11. Why did it take more than 30 years to establish the ECCC?
12. Do you think that there would be more cases besides the two cases at ECCC?
13. Was this classroom used as a place to teach the S-21 security guards on how to torture the prisoners?
14. What is the Bophana movie about?
15. How long did most prisoners stay at TSL prison?
16. Were there a lot of witnesses giving testimony about the TSL prison?
17. How many people supported the KR revolution?
18. What happened to the children who were found by Vietnamese soldiers at TSL prison?
19. Was the presence of the Vietnamese army in Cambodia regarded as liberation or invasion?
20. Were there any prisoners able to get out of TSL prison?
21. What happened to the teacher who used to teach at TSL high school?
22. What happened to the prison chief?
23. Where are the four survived children now?
24. Was it because people believed that the KR was supported by King Norodom Sihanouk that many people joined the revolution?
25. Did you think that evacuating the entire population was the radicalized act?
26. Why did no one attempt to assassinate or plot a coup against Pol Pot even when he was very cruel?
27. Was it true that western governments supported the KR?
28. Why is it that most Khmer people nowadays feel very resentful toward the Vietnamese army although they were the ones who liberated Cambodia from the KR?
29. Were there any lawful governments since 1979?
30. How did the KR come to power?
31. Why was S-21 regarded as one of the most secret prisons during the KR regime?
32. Were the KR leaders rich and healthy during DK regime?

**Comment from Alex Dom Kieran, UK, on 17 October 2014:**

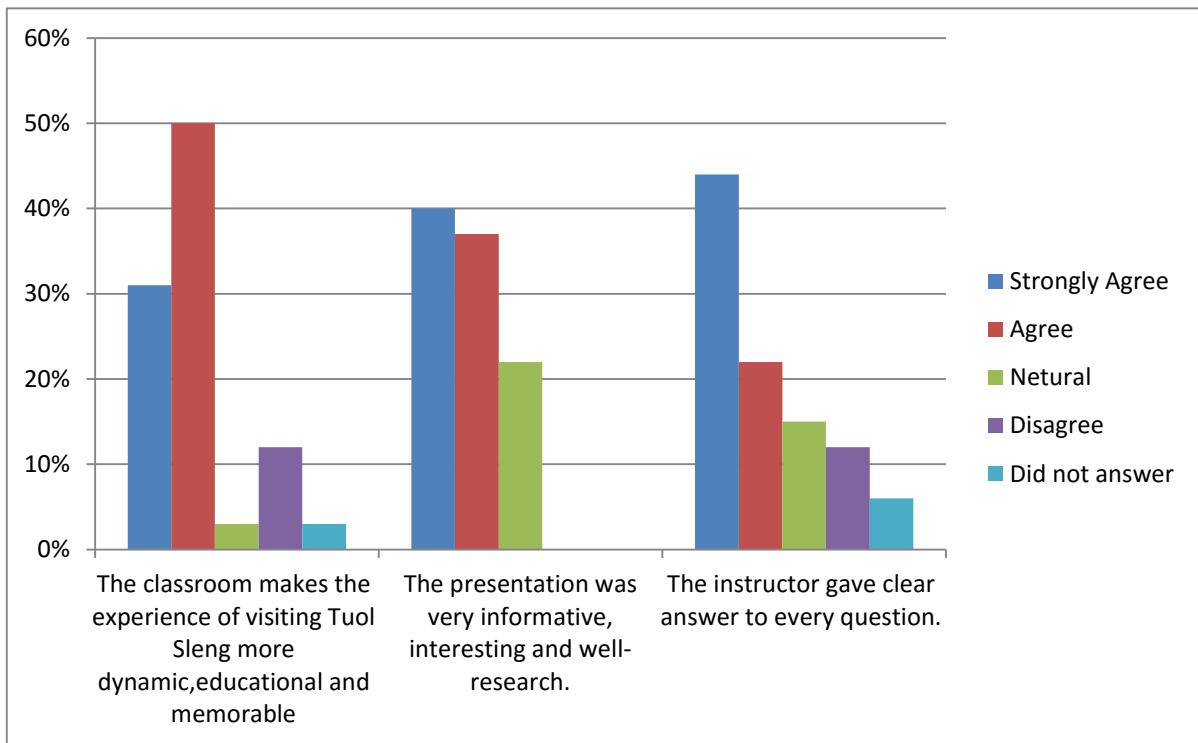
*A very good talk- was very informative and questions from the floor were fielded well. I would recommend advertising the talk more as we only found out about it on the day. Also you could run more lectures. Possibly advertise online. The topics covered were well chosen, although there could be more focus on the rise of the Khmer Rouge and the events pre 1975.*

On 19<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and 28<sup>th</sup> January 2015, a survey was conducted among 32 tourists who attended the TSL history classroom. The evaluation form, which was distributed and completed at the completion of each class, was to inform and guide teaching and learning by collecting participants' reactions to the class and recommendations for future lessons. The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the tourists to complete. The first and second questions dealt with the respondents' expectations of the class and their overall rating of the lesson and classroom experience. The third question was concerned with the respondents' opinions toward the presentation and instructor.



**Overall rating of the classroom by the participants**

The pie chart illustrates the overall expectation of respondents regarding the class. Eight out of thirty-two respondents commented that the classroom did not meet their expectations (27%). The main problem that accounted for this, as reported in the surveys, was the noise coming from the fan in the classroom, which made it very difficult for participants to hear the instructors.



### Participants' opinions on the classroom experience and instructor

Overall, from this data, we can conclude that, for the majority of tourists, the classroom experience lived up to their expectation and enhanced their experience of visiting TSL, with almost 74% of participants answering positively to the questions. The additional comments that we received from the surveys also conveyed that the TSL classroom provides tourists with more knowledge about the KR regime and victims' experiences. Some of the main things to consider in proceeding with these lessons is the level of noise coming from the fan in the classroom, which many participants reported made it difficult to hear the lesson, and working to make the lessons more dynamic and longer, to fill the one-hour time slot, as advertised.

### Select excerpts from the evaluation for 32 total respondents:

Question 1: Did the class meet your expectation?

8 people commented that the class did not meet their expectations.

Reasons:

1. I could not hear the speaker, he spoke too quietly.
2. The poster said 1 hour and it was about 5-10 minutes in reality. In addition, I could not hear anything even though I was sitting in the front row.
3. The teacher must speak louder.
4. It was very difficult to hear anything of what the teacher was saying and the class was much shorter than expected. The movie was good though.
5. Because there is noise from the fan it is difficult to listen, and people can't understand anything.
6. Was looking to get a better understanding of the causes, history of the movement, and how the accused reacted thereafter.
7. I could not hear the speaker because he was speaking too quietly.

Question 2: What overall rating would you give the class?

Excellent: 7 respondents (22%)

Good: 15 respondents (47%)

Average: 4 (12.5%)

Poor: 5 (15.6%)

Didn't answer: 1 (3.1%)

Statement 1: The classroom makes the experience of visiting TSL more dynamic, educational and memorable.

- Strongly agree: 10 respondents (31%)
- Agree: 16 respondents (50%)
- Neutral: 1 respondent (3.1%)
- Disagree: 4 respondents (12.5%)
- Didn't answer: 1 respondent (3.1%)

Statement 2: The presentation was very informative, interesting and well-research

- Strongly agree: 13 respondents (40.6%)
- Agree: 12 respondents (37.5%)
- Neutral: 7 respondents (22%)

Statement 3: The instructor gave clear answer to every question

- Strongly agree: 14 respondents (44%)
- Agree: 7 respondents (22%)
- Neutral: 5 respondents (15.6%)
- Disagree: 4 respondents (12.5%)
- Didn't answer: 2 respondents (6.2%)

Question 4: Additional comments from the visitors to improve content of the class and enhance their class experience:

1. There should be more classes throughout the day and weeks. Very well-researched.
2. The video footage was interesting.
3. Make the presentation more dynamic.
4. If the class could be a little longer and more videos, photos it will be better and also there should be more advertisements about class so people can make a plan!
5. Very good English, very interesting, informational, maybe talk a bit louder.
6. Great idea. The class improves the experience of visiting the museum.
7. The video could explain a little bit more about the beginning of the KR and the reasons given to justify such atrocities. Overall, very informative.
8. The documentary was ok.
9. Please do something to enhance the sound in the classroom; I think the volume, not the English skill was the major cause we could not hear what the teacher was saying. The idea of the class is great but it really needs to be improved.
10. Very good idea! The film was informative and touching. The "teacher" needs to speak up.

11. Too much noise from fan and air conditioner. Speak louder, use microphone and speaker, or turn off the fan/air conditioner.
12. It was very hard to hear because of the fans. It would be good to provide the presenter with some type of instrument that will project his voice. He was doing a good job of trying to talk as loud as he could.
13. Simply have the teacher speak nice and loud.
14. I thought the most interesting part of the most important part of the class was the focus on justice and reconciliation, which gave a better picture of how Cambodians understand the regime and its aftermath. It fit nicely with the presentation of the horrors of TSL.
15. It's amazing to learn that many Cambodians have never been taught about the KR regime in school, and think this class and the DC-Cam's initiative are admirable and necessary. Thank you!
16. Maybe a power point or some type of visual aid to help occasional language barrier issues.
17. More details about the prison itself would be beneficial. Time for questions is good.
18. It was interesting to learn how the KR is being taught in Cambodia today.
19. Great interesting and basic knowledge for people without previous knowledge.
20. Excellent English and explanation. I knew a lot of information because I have read *Cambodia's Curse* and *Survival in the Killing Fields*, but if I hadn't, this lecture would have helped me understand a lot. Maybe talk louder next time. Thank you for your hard work and dedication.
21. Speak louder! You had great information but it was hard to hear you. I like the video though.
22. It was nice to learn about contemporary history education efforts.
23. I think this was awesome! I forget how difficult it must be to reconcile the history and you do a great job.

### C. Inaugurate Anti-Genocide Slogans and Distribute DK Textbooks

A total of 850 copies of DK history textbook in Khmer were distributed to about 850 students, villagers, and monks from Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Svay Rieng, Kratie, Kampong Cham Provinces. Among the total number of distribution, over 200 copies were distributed to villagers who had been interviewed by a team of DC-Cam's museum project during the process of following up and evaluating the exhibition of "Forced Transfer" and another 550 copies were distributed at the ceremony of KR victim memorial stupa inauguration in Srey Santhor District of Kampong Cham Province on March 26, 2015, presided by Chumteav Men Sam-An, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Inspection. The remaining copies were for 60 students and 20 villagers who attended the Public Education Forum held on March 4 at Prasat Sambo District, Kampong Thom Province.

DC-Cam's Genocide Education team launched a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds to support the installation of anti-genocide slogan memorials and DK textbook distribution. Our goal was to receive \$7,000 for ten additional memorials, which would add to the 18 memorials we have already installed in high schools in Cambodia. The period of collecting contributions is 30 days from the starting day, which was on 26 June 2015. Unfortunately, the KICKSTARTER Campaign was not successful. The link is available [here](#).



The memorials are engraved iron placards or marble stone with two back-to-back slogans in both English and Khmer, which read:

“Talking about experiences during the KR regime is to promote reconciliation and to educate children about forgiveness and tolerance. “

“Learning about the history of DK is to prevent genocide.”

The memorials will be hung prominently in every school in each of Cambodia’s twenty-four provinces and capital city, with the location to be determined by the respective school. Possible locations for the memorial include the front wall of the school building, near the school’s flagpole, or in front of the schoolyard or garden.

Installed prominently at secondary schools based in former KR stronghold areas, the memorials serve two main purposes. First, they provide a permanent reminder of Cambodia’s violent history and the importance of remembering the past. Second, they provide inspiration for students and the community to participate in a future based on genocide prevention, national reconciliation, tolerance, and forgiveness. Education can play an important and positive role in this endeavor.

The team submitted one proposal through the ECCC’s Victim Support Section (VSS) seeking funding to support Genocide Education’s Public Education Forum over the next two years. The VSS accepted this proposal and informed us that there is a very high chance that the proposal will be funded. Moreover, a grant proposal of the Genocide Education Project was submitted to the EU for funding to support four kinds of pilot projects: Commune teacher trainings, book distribution, Genocide Education Memorials, and University Lecturer Trainings.

Funding for this project was not forthcoming. However, this does not prevent us from achieving the goal set. Therefore, DC-Cam came up with a new strategy in launching “Khmer Rouge History Education Classroom Forum” which focuses on the importance of studying the history of DK (1975-1979) at high schools in Phnom Penh. The classroom forum will be to educate students on DK history as well as provide a forum for encouraging critical thought, dialogue, and debate on how the country’s past affects its present-day- problems and future. This classroom forum is politically supported and approved by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. See poster and schedule at <http://www.sri.dccam.org/school.php>

#### **D. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education**

Members of the Genocide Education Project worked closely with the management team on Mobile Application Project in order to develop a mobile application for genocide education. During January and March, several meetings with Development Innovation and DW Akademie (German) were conducted to discuss the process of creating and working on applications which can be used with all smartphones and the input of documentation of the KR. Below are summaries of these two meetings.

On January 26, 2015, the Development Innovation team held a meeting with DC-Cam’s management team. The meeting focused much on converting the DK history textbook

published by DC-Cam and input it into a digitalized mobile application. After the meeting, the DK history textbook was uploaded and everyone was able to use and read the DK history textbook through their mobile phones easily. For more information, please see these links: <http://www.elibraryofcambodia.org/category/ebooks/> and <http://www.elibraryofcambodia.org/bror-wat-ti-sas-kampuchea-bror-chea-theb-pak-tai/>

Another meeting took place at DC-Cam's office on March 13, 2015 between DC-Cam's management team and DW's country director. The meeting discussed a process to create and maintain a web portal for serving all Khmer youths with the objective of learning the KR history. According to the meeting, both sides agreed to produce a three-year strategic plan from 2015-2017, with the first year of the agreement focused on web design, the second year of the agreement focused on web development and uploading documents into the web portal, and the last year focused on reaching out to the Cambodian youth through public forums or workshops around the country.

The Genocide Education Project team concluded an agreement with Deutsche Welle Akademie (German) to cooperate in developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country's KR era for the period. The scope of work covers the period of 2015 to 2017 and includes: 1) conceptualize and develop a multimedia online portal in Khmer on the country's KR era which is aimed at youth, 2) select historical material for use on the portal, 3) develop an editorial team and training on using, updating and maintaining the portal, and 4) conduct forums to reach out to the public on the existence and use of the portal.

On July 2-3, 2015, DC-Cam and DW conducted a meeting to discuss a few conceptual ideas for developing procedures to collect documents and design a web portal in the first year of the cooperation. The conceptual ideas include 1) analysis of similar sites dealing with genocide (strengths and weaknesses), 2) overall structure of web portal, 3) strategy for presenting information, 4) overall tone/feel of web portal, 5) user participation/input, 6) investigating local design firm, and 7) material that could be used for the web portal. As a result the team will work on: 1) KR timeline, 2) KR encyclopedia, 3) Profile of people who experienced the KR regime, and 4) Web portal design. The meeting decided that DC-Cam is responsible for working on the KR timeline, encyclopedia and profile of people while DW is in charge of designing the web portal.

In August, DC-Cam reached its first task of collecting the KR timeline and then continued working on KR encyclopedia. At the same time, DW team members have been looking for a few design companies. In September, DW team members provided revisions and recommendations for the KR timeline. We plan to finalize the timeline in October, and continue to work on sections of the KR encyclopedia and profile of people.

As the result of an agreement with Deutsche Welle Akademie (German) in developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country's KR era, DC-Cam has achieved its performance satisfied by partner. They have reached to another 2-day workshop during this quarter to finalize certain issues as following:

## **WEB DESIGN FIRM**

After interviewing and getting quotes from three firms, DW Akademie (DWA) has decided to use the services of Endorphine Concept (<http://www.endorphine-concept.com>), a Phnom Penh-based web design agency, for the website design and initial management. The project manager from Endorphine is Adrienne Ravez ([adrienne.ravez@endorphine-concept.com](mailto:adrienne.ravez@endorphine-concept.com)).

## **COPYRIGHT/USAGE OF MATERIAL IN DC CAM ARCHIVE**

**Photos:** Nhean Socheat, who edits the Searching for Truth magazine and is the contact person for photographs, said that approximately 90% of the photos in the archive have been published and can be used on the website if needed. Some 10% cannot be used since DC Cam does not have permission to publish them.

**Video:** All of the video in the DC Cam archive could potentially be used. DC Cam does have a YouTube channel (mostly with interviews of survivors). DC Cam staff members have chosen nine videos they feel could be good for the site. DWA will look at the videos and give input on usage of all or portions of the chosen videos, as well as look at the list of other video material in the archive for possible use that DC Cam has forwarded to DWA.

**Audio:** DC Cam has quite a number of audio interviews with survivors in mp3 format which can potentially be used. DC Cam has a list of KR revolutionary songs and has forwarded the list to DWA.

## **TRANSLATION**

Rasy will be in charge of doing the initial translation of the English text into Khmer, taking special care to put it in simple language that is easily understandable and accessible for young people. He will then pass on his translation to a young intern (younger than 25) to double-check the style.

## **DESIGN AND LAYOUT**

DC Cam agreed that DWA will work with Endorphine Concept (EC) on an initial design (mock-up). DWA will share mock-up with DC Cam for DC Cam's approval. EC and DWA will work together to determine a color range appropriate for the subject matter. Youk Chang will make the final approval on the colors.

## **KR TEXTBOOK**

DC Cam has provided DWA with a .pdf of the Khmer-language version of the textbook. Raksmeay will place markers in the text so that each section can be linked to individually from other sections of the website.

## **WEBSITE CONTENT DEVELOPMENT**

### **Profiles**

DWA and DC Cam discussed the layout of the profiles and DC Cam largely agreed with the idea of splitting individual profiles into smaller "chunks" which are multimedia and mobile friendly. Each "chunk" or section should include visual and other multimedia elements instead of just text, if at all possible.

DC Cam has submitted one profile thus far to DWA. It was agreed that Rasy will provide DWA with four profiles from the publication “Stilled Lives” and “Vanished” (Two victims, two former KR cadres) so they can be put in appropriate format and used by EC in the initial design mock-up.

Rasy is working on additional profiles which are currently in the form of hour-long interviews. Three KR cadres (two men, one woman) and two survivors (one man, one woman). The KR cadre profiles include audio interviews and pictures as well as short written bios. The survivor profiles are in video format. Rasy will listen to the interviews and pull out the most compelling portions and write up the biographical information (life before, during and after KR era). Rasy will look for shorter portions of the video and audio that can be posted in the profiles themselves and note down the time (e.g. 3:10 – 5:20). Either Sophat or DWA will actually cut down the audio or video.

### **Timeline**

DWA and DC Cam went through all of the entries of the Timeline and cleared up most questions, although a little more research/writing remains to be done. A few entries were also added. DWA will finalize the timeline and send it to DC Cam for a final review. DWA will also look into additional multimedia elements and coordinate with Soheat on archival materials that were discussed.

### **Encyclopedia**

DWA and DC Cam also went through the individual KR Encyclopedia entries written by DWA and which had been revised/expanded by DC Cam. The changes were discussed and largely agreed upon. DWA will make a final revision incorporating some changes, adding links and in some cases, shortening the amount of text. DWA will also coordinate with Soheat and other staff at DC Cam for additional multimedia elements. DWA will send to DC Cam for final approval.

## **E. Conducting Quality Control**

For the reporting period we have not conducted quality control or teacher training due to funding shortfalls mentioned in the conducting teacher training section. However, we believe that conducting quality control over the effectiveness of teaching DK history in classrooms around the country is very important and should be done after the completion of each teacher training session.

Two of DC-Cam’s staff were invited to join a committee for curriculum reform in the field of history established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Cambodia. They are Dr. Dy Khamboly, the author of “History of Democratic of Kampuchea (1975-1979)” and So Farina, PhD candidate.

## **F. Conducting Genocide Education Forums**

On July 22, 2015, there were approximately 100 participants – three monks, 50 students and other elderly people, attending this public forum organized by Mr. Pheng Pong-Rasy as a presenter, Mr. Ouch Makara as a cameraman and other three volunteers – Morm Kulkitya, Heng Prohlux, and Yi Pheaktra – as facilitators. The public forum, conducted in Koh Nhek

District, Mondul Kiri Province, was necessary to educate the younger generation to learn about the relevance of the KR regime. Through the grieving story from their parents, neighbors and other elderly people, students learned about the historical background and tragic mass killings during the KR period. This forum was held to build generational communication and intergenerational dialogue between elderly people (born before KR regime) and the younger generation (born after KR regime), learning lessons and preventing genocide in the future.

The forum went through the whole morning following introductory remarks by Mr. Pheng that focused on the purpose of the forum and work of DC-Cam, remarks by the commune chief stressing the importance of learning KR history and encouraging young students to pay attention to it in order to avoid repeating the KR regime, a division of group discussion, and immediately followed by a question and answer session and then interviews.

On 4 November 2015, Mr. Pheng Pong-Rasy, genocide education team leader, was invited by Kdei Karuna Organization to speak to 150 participants composed of local minority people, students, and teachers during a public forum on “Mobile Exhibition on Force Transfer under Khmer Rouge Regime” about Khmer Rouge history. This program took place at O Chum district, Ratanak Kiri province from 4 to 5 November 2015.



In the forum, Mr. Rasy focused on the importance of studying Khmer Rouge history, forced transfer during KR regime, and a presentation of DK history using DK history textbook as a tool to help participants easy to understand. This session was followed by Q&A. It was important to note from Rasy’s observation was that “[m]ost students expressed their first time to hear about KR history while some students said they know very little about Khmer Rouge history”. See more in Appendix E.

### **G. Publishing *Searching for the Truth* Magazines**

*Searching for the Truth* magazine has presented the face of DC-Cam for over ten years throughout Cambodia and among the Cambodian population in a way that it carries



messages to the public in a regular, truthfull, and trustworthy manner. To maintain this effort requires large financial resources. Acknowledging the recent financial constraints faced by DC-Cam, DC-Cam has transformed Truth into a soft copy magazine, maintaining its original objectives and format, but hosted online instead of printed in hard copy for physical distribution.

In January 2015 the team published Issue 181. This issue mainly focused on an article by Dr. Kok-Thay Eng “Always Remember January 7”. In this article, Dr. Eng raised the awareness of the January 7<sup>th</sup> victory day over the genocidal Pol Pot regime which was backed by Vietnam. Politically, it is viewed differently among Cambodians and foreigners. Dr. Eng believes that January 7<sup>th</sup> is the day that Cambodian people were liberated from the KR genocide, while others choose to think it was the beginning of Vietnam’s invasion. He mentioned that genocide in Cambodia occurred after adoption of the Genocide Convention in 1948, so that it was a major responsibility of the global community, including Asian nations, to stop the massacre in Cambodia. Therefore, the international community should contribute to raising awareness about the genocide in Cambodia within their states and their education systems.

In February 2015 the team published issue 182. This edition mainly focused on an article by Mr. Youk Chhang “Health System That Discriminates against Poor People.” He wants Cambodians to pay attention to the failing medical system in Cambodia as compared to developing countries in which “its people’s health-care is their main attention.” When he went to take care of his older sister, who subsequently died from breast cancer, he noticed that doctors and nurses did not practice their skills well on his sister and always used rude words toward other patients. He also commented that some hospitals in Cambodia treat poor patients differently from rich patients. Poor patients are ignored if they can not pay the hospitals in advance for treatment. He noted that this unfair treatment can hurt the poor patients more than their illness.

Issue 183 in March focused on an article by Dr. Kok-Thay Eng: “To End the KR’s Genocide: The Action of Vietnamese Troops in December 1978 and January 1979.” In this article, he wanted to compare the KR killing field which was still supported by the United Nations after 1979 to ex-KR militants backed by the Vietnamese to fight against DK. However, the International Communities accused Vietnam of invading Cambodia. In 1989, Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia. Four years later, the United Nations and international communities set up free elections in Cambodia following the agreements made by other political parties (Funcinpec, CPP and KR) in the country. Dr. Eng thought that it was right for Vietnam to take action in Cambodia while from 1,300 to 1,500 Cambodians died every day because of the KR. Vietnam implemented “protective responsibility” to rescue the Cambodian people. He noted that it was Vietnam’s obligation to support the victims. The victims wanted to be free from the KR killing field; thus, they chose to negotiate on Cambodian territory with Vietnam.

**Issue 184, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue184.pdf>**

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) “17 April and to Make an Effort to Escape from This Day “ 2) “Justice and Toleration” 3) “Museum of Memory: to Remark on the 40 <sup>th</sup> Year of the Fall of

	Phnom Penh”
Documentary	4) “Kong Tuon, alias Tann, Deputy Chief of 1 <sup>st</sup> Unit “ 5) “Anonymously Brave Revolutionary Youth”
History and Research	6) “Death of Vietnamese and Thai Fishermen” 7) “A Former Secretary of Division 2, Northwest Zone” 8) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age”
Legal	9) “What Has Been “Extraordinary” about International Justice in Cambodia?”
Debate	10) “Cambodia: History of Violence”
Family Tracing	11) “What is Guilty?” 12) “Escaping from the KR Regime”

### ***A Story from Former KR Cadres***

Mr. Ou Kim, alias Ret, was born in Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province. In 1972 he joined the KR revolution following an introduction of Thnoat Chong Commune chief. He received training right away in Battalion 57 of Touk Meas’ district of Southwest Zone for two years; his superior was Ren.

When the KR soldiers took power in April 1975, he was moved from his previous position to Division 164, based in Kampong Som Province and supervised by Meas Mot. A few months later, he was assigned to protect Rong and Tang Islands.

In late 1975 his battalion, including 400 fighters, was relocated to new Poulo Wai Island. Poulo Wai Island is located near the international water line and he monitored ships and boats which crossed his area every day. In 1976 Vietnamese immigrants fled their country by small boat to seek asylum in a third country; unfortunately, they were captured by his battalion. KR soldiers also captured Thai fishing boats that crossed the international water line to fish in their territory.

In 1979 he fled to the Thai border when Vietnamese troops attacked KR in Kampong Som. Now he lives in Kamrieng District, Battambang Province.

**Issue 185:** <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue185.pdf>

<b>Sections</b>	<b>Article title</b>
Editorial/Letter	1) “The Cambodia Exhibits at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum”
Documentary	2) “The confession of Hem Mi, Secretary of Phnom Sampeou District” 3) “To Take Attention: Promote 12 Revolutionary Morality Clauses”
History and Research	4) “Preah Netr Preah District Secretary: ‘Spare My Life to Serve as Capturor’ “ 5) “To Find Documents, but Still Have Questions” 6) “The War Destroyed My Studies” 7) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age”
Legal	8) “Incredibility on Trial in Cambodia”
Debate	9) “Cambodia: History of Violence”
Family Tracing	10) “What is Guilty?”

- |  |
|--|
| 11) "Escaping from the KR Regime"          |
| 12) "My Father's Life from 17 April 1975 " |

### Truth Magazine Gave Space to Share Stories

- The Magazine team received three articles from volunteers and staff in May including Mr. Seang Hai Veng: "The War Destroyed My Studies," Mr. Vannak Sok, "Preah Netr Preah District Secretary: Spare My Life to Serve as Capturor," and Ms. Duongchantrea Keoleaksmey Neariroth Chen, "My Father's Life from 17 April 1975."
- Mr. Sitha In provided detailed information at DC-Cam's offices related to his brother, You Chhuon Mengkea, who disappeared during the KR regime.
- Mr. Chen Sokha, 64 years old, visited the office and recalled his experiences during the KR regime. He wants all of his relatives who disappeared and died in the KR regime to be recorded in the Memorial Book project. Before the KR regime, Sokha and his family lived in Phnom Penh. He was married at that time. He had eight siblings and his younger sister went to the US before KR Soldiers entered Phnom Penh in 1975. Sokha's family was evacuated to Chambak Village, Anlong Chrey Commune, Chamka Leu District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1977 most of Sokha's family members in the village were executed by the KR – the only exceptions were Sokha and his wife, who worked in a mobile unit. After the regime collapsed, Sokha and his wife had only one child who survived.

### Truth Magazine Success Story

Recently a daughter of Mrs. Kim Huor Lim found her uncle You Chhuon Meng Kea through DC-Cam's databases. She knew her uncle's name as her mother has often recalled that name during family meals or meetings. She informed her mother about the documents found related to the death of You Chhuon Meng Kea so that her mother can read the documents and see the photos. Her mother quickly recognized her younger brother who disappeared during KR regime. Mrs. Kim Hour who is living in Switzerland called her younger brother Mr. Sitha in Cambodia to come to DC-Cam's office to search for more information about You Chhuon Mengkea.

According to Mr. In Sitha, Mengkea was in the navy during the Lon Nol regime. In 1974 his brother received a scholarship to study in the US for one year and met another relative Mr. Sokhom, who was a former official working in the US Embassy in Phnom Penh. Mr. In Sitha recalled that after his studies were completed his brother made a request to KR officials to return home, even though Mr. Sokhom and his classmate tried to persuade him not to do so due to the instability in Cambodia as the KR just took power. Successful in his attempt, Mr. Sitha said, Mengkea flew back home via France to Beijing. Mengkea sent a letter to Mr. Sokhom while he stayed in Beijing. Since then no one learned about the fate of Mengkea until his photos and related documents were found at DC-Cam.

**Issue #186: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue186.pdf>**

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) "I Do not Think People Learned a Lesson from UNTAC"
Documentary	2) "The Confession of Sam Chorn, the Chief of Surgery Unit in P-17" 3) "Chap Hoeun and Smashing Plan on 17 April in Region 41, Central Zone"

	4) “Revolutionary Youth Draw Attention on Smashing Satisfaction and Try to Re-educate Themselves to Fight Against Enemies and Naturalness”
History and Research	5) “The Brief Biography and Activities of So Phim, Secretary of East Zone” 6) “Sou Thim, Being a Youth in the KR Regime” 7) “My Father’s Life During the Dark Age of Angkar” 8) “Is It My Luck?” 9) “Mao Rann, Intervention Unit to Capture Illegal Fishing Boats and Ships Crossing DK’s Water Line” 10) “From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age”
Legal	11) “Evidential Witness Hearing”
Debate	12) “40 Years after the KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?”
Family Tracing	13) “Escaping from the KR Regime” 14) “Laying on the Wind”

### Truth Magazine Gave Space to Share Stories

- The Magazine Tetam received five articles from readers, volunteers and staff in June. By Mr. Seang Chenda Mao Rann, “Intervention Unit to Capture Illegal Fishing Boats and Ships Crossing DK’s Water Line,” by Mr. Terith Chy and Mrs. Suyheang Kry, “ Years after KR Victory, Has Cambodia Dealt with Its Past?,” by Mr. Pok Ponsoma, “Laying on the Wind,” by Ms. Farina So, “I do not Think People Learned a Lesson from UNTAC,” and by Mr. Dany Long, “The Brief Biography and Activities of So Phim, Secretary of East Zone.”
- Mr. Chen Sokha, 64 years old, visited the office and provided the magazine staff with his detailed information during the KR regime.
- Sharon May, editor of *In the Shadow of Angkor: Contemporary Writing from Cambodia* who is now editing a Cambodian issue for a monthly online magazine ([www.wordswithoutborders.org](http://www.wordswithoutborders.org)), requested a soft copy of Poch Yuously’s diary during the KR Regime.
- The ECC extracted articles under the title “Revolutionary Female Medical Staff” from *Searching for the Truth* magazine to keep as evidence in the evidential hearing.

Issue 187, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue187.pdf>

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) The website of <i>Searching for the Truth</i> magazine
Documentary	2) The confession notes of Hok Thai-Heng, student of agricultural machinery from Romany 3) Khoem Chhum, deputy chief of Region 42, Central Zone
History and Research	4) A former personal bodyguard and grandson of So Phim, secretary of East Zone 5) From KR to Hambali—Cham identities in a global age
Legal	6) Evidential hearing on witness Elizabeth Becker 7) Evidential hearing on witness Sam Sethy 8) Evidential hearing on witness Toath Thoeun
Debate	9) The legacy of the ECC for Cambodian courts

	10) Seeking justice for victims should be widely supported
Family Tracing	11) Laying on the wind 12) Escaping from the KR regime

**Issue 188, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue188.pdf>**

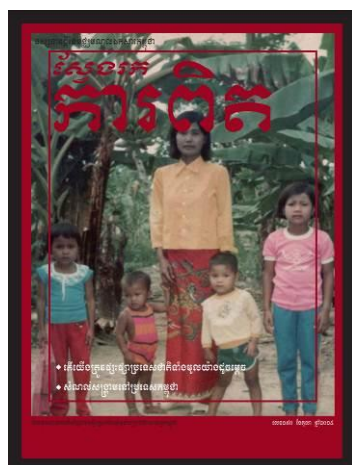
Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) Embracing genocide 2) Brother of history 3) Remembering Ieng Thirith's radical gender policy
Documentary	4) The confession of Nou In-Leng, alias Kul, commune chief, in Kratie District, Region 505 5) Revolutionary youth need to strengthen the stance of collectivity to protect and build the country with prosperity 6) The telegraph associated Vietnam-Cambodia's border issue
History and Research	7) Why join a revolution? 8) So Phim's driver and messenger: "I am still alive because I hid myself" 9) Escaping the prison to survive 10) Losing remains only memory 11) From KR to Hambali—Cham identities in a global age
Legal	12) Ieng Thirith's death
Debate	13) Why Chum Mey inspires me
Family Tracing	14) Laying on the wind

**Issue 189: <http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue189.pdf>**

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) KR genocide against Cham was brought to trial
Documentary	2) The confession of Oak Hoan, aka Vall, chief of Mobile Unit of Region 5, Northwest Zone 3) Revolutionary youths' information 4) The central committee meeting notes
History and Research	5) Sao Phim's family photo, the secretary of East Zone 6) A KR cadre was killed during Cham's rebellion in Svay Khliang District 7) Trayong Prison for putting people who fled to Thailand 8) The concealment of pain 9) From KR to Hambali—Cham identities in a global age
Legal	10) Key evidential hearing boycotted by defense lawyers 11) Testimony hearing on civil party Nuon Narom 12) Testimony hearing on civil party Sam Sak
Debate	13) First genocide charges to be heard at the ECCC 14) Were the Cham killed because of their Cham identities?
Family Tracing	15) It is lucky to survive because I say that "I forgot" 16) Laying on the wind



Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) How to reconcile the whole nation?
Documentary	2) The Confession of Yin Lon alias Savon, Deputy Region 23 Hospital, East Zone 3) Important Learning Experiences in Exercise Political Duties of the Party in 1978 in first Semester
History and Research	4) Cambodian Woman’s Heroine “Hopefulness” 5) Exchanging Sculpture between Thai and Khmer Rouge 6) Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings 7) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	8) Testimony Hearing and Sad Statement of Civil Party Chhum Samoeun 9) Testimony Hearing on Civil Party Chao Lang
Debate	10) The Legacy of War in Cambodia 11) Khmer Student in Oxford Through Khmer Rouge History’s Learning
Family Tracing	12) Laying on the Wind



### “Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings”

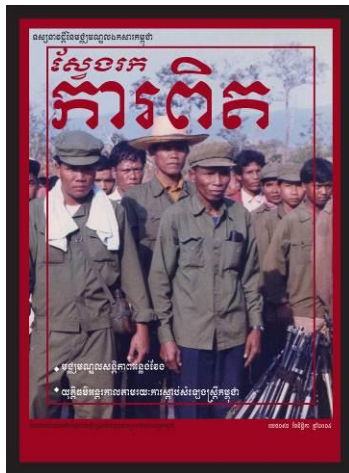
One urn among 464 urns was found on February, 2015 under the Buddha’s seat at Langka Pagoda found its family. The Pchum Ben Ceremony just ended, and it provided Cambodian to unite with their family members and pray for their ancestors’, parents’, and relatives’ soul. On occasion of 13<sup>th</sup> day of Pchum Ben Period, it is the gorgeous day for Botum Reaksmeay who has found her long-lost mother’s urn, Pech Bandit. She passed away 35 years ago.

Her mother passed away in 1985, and her corpse was cremated at Langka pagoda. Some of her mother’s ashes were spread along the river, while the remaining were placed in urn and placed in Langka pagoda. Having no stupa for placing her mother’s urn, her family placed the urn next to Buddha statue. Two year later, the urn disappeared. Later, Botum Reaksmeay and her family member tried to search for her mother’s urn every year, but they could not find it.

Fortunate enough, on Pchum Ben Day this year, her family received the announcement that the staff members of Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) prepared and listed the urns which were left out at Lang Ka Pagoda, so she came to visit and found her mother’s urn.

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) The Anlong Veng’s Peace Center

Documentary	2) The Note of Central Committee Meeting 3) The Central Committee’s Meeting on November 2,1975 4) The Confession of Sea Siphon alias Nit, a Medical Staff in “P-98”
History and Research	5) Loa Thean: Boeung Trabek Is a Path of Department 870 in Democratic Kampuchea Regime 6) A Remaining Life from the Mass grave 7) My Father Died because of Stealing Food to Eat 8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	9) Transitional Justice Through the Cambodian’s Women’s Hearings
Debate	10) Nuon Chea Boycotted the Trial Hearing 11) Is it the Way of Defense or Intention?
Family Tracing	12) Laying on the Wind



### “A Remaining Life from the Mass Grave”

Nong Net is 62 years old. He was born in Troas Commune, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province. He was in grade 10 old regime; and then, he became a monkhood in Ta Suos Pagoda.

After he released the monkhood, Angkar recruited him to work in Phnom Penh. But before he headed to Phnom Penh, Angkar assigned him to take a political course at school “S-200”, located in Pea Nea Village, Svay Romeat Commune, Prey Veng Province.

One month later, Angkar transferred him to Borei Keila and was supervised by Pang. At there, he was assigned to clear garbage, prepare food for trainees and help to facilitate the party political school. Besides, he was obligated to test rice, food and cigarette to make sure it was toxin or not before handing them to people to eat and smoke.

After arresting cadres in East zone, Pang assigned him to work in a rice field and raise cattle at Stung Meanchey Collective until Vietnam attacked Cambodia in early 1979. At that time, Angkar recruited him to fight against Vietnam troops and, then, sent him to Stung Hav, Kampong Som City. Because he and other people did not get sufficient food, he decided to arrest the unit’s chief and send to the higher commander. Instead, he was accused of being betrayal, for the commander did not believe in him. He was also sent to be killed. Fortunately, he managed to survive because the perpetrator did not re-patrol after he was hit at the neck.

Issue 192, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue192.pdf>

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1)100 YEARS LATER – the first international day to commemorate the victims of genocide
Documentary	2)The Confession of Mak Ran aka Ry, the Captain of the Technical Committee Surgery in “P-17” 3) Determination to Build Socialism to Great Leap Forward by Party

	Line which Depends on Agricultural Base
History and Research	4) Hopeless to Survive 5) 30 Years Later--just to Know the Person who Took Two Photos 6) Chou Yan, the Chief of District's Mobile Unit 7) Anlong Veng Peace Center 8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	9) Transitional Justice Through the Cambodian's Women's Hearings 10) Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge Regarding Case 003 11) Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge Regarding Case 004
Debate	12) Discussion on the Additional Evidences
Family Tracing	13) Laying on the Wind

### **"30 Years Later--just to Know the Person who Took Two Photos"**

When did these photos take place? Who took these photos? All these are frequently questions but no answer at all. 38 years later, we do know these two photos. Loa Thorn is 61 years old. He lives in Pailin province.



He opens the Democratic Kampuchea history textbook on pages 16 and 69. He says that it was Kim serving in Office 35 of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda in Democratic Kampuchea regime who took these two photos in 1977. Hou Nim was the minister of Ministry of Information and Propaganda and then Yun Yat came to take over his position after he was arrested.

Thorn describes the events regarding to Khmer Rouge leaders and Office 870. He continues: K-5 is an office under Phum supervising in Office 870 which located in Techno School. K-5 was responsible to train politic and line of communist party to Khmer Rouge cadres. Besides Phum, there were Pang, Yun Yat, and Khieu Samphan who became lecturers in July 1975. On the following, there was K-1 to K-8. K-1 was the resident of Pol Pot and Nuon Chea next to North Korea Embassy near Independent Monument.

In 1976, the situation was changed so that the K-6 came to take responsible to train the politic and line of communist party to Khmer Rouge cadres coming from all regions in Kampuchea, presided by Pol Pot and Nuon Chea in Borey Keila.

Thorn adds relating to Boeung Trabek. In Khmer Rouge time, Boeung Trabek Office was

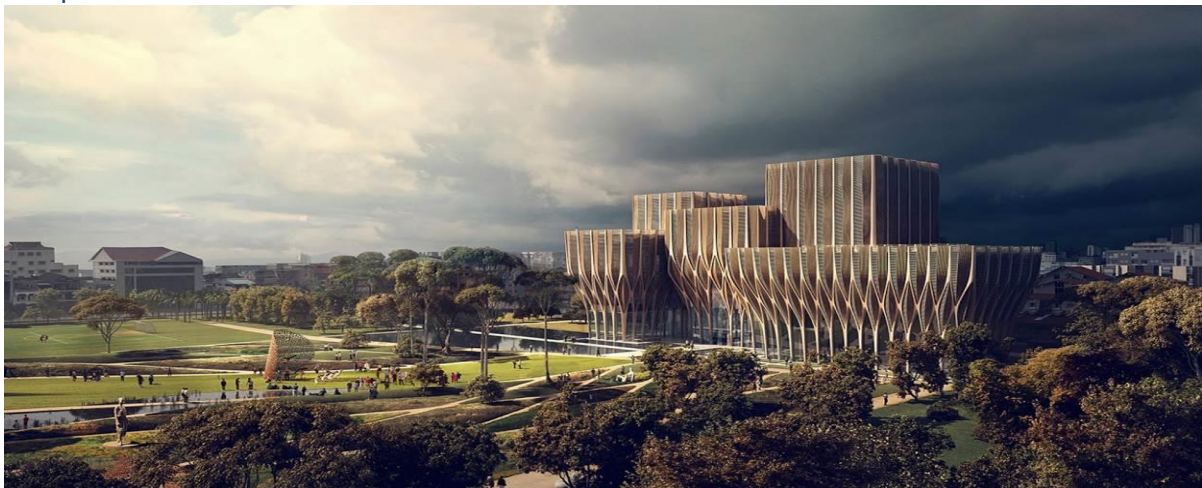
likely a village, located in Deum Thkov market in front of Sansam Kosal temple. He says that Beoung Trabek Office was not a prison. Boeung Trabek Office was supervised by Sann and then Savorn. Thorn says that the purpose of creation of Boeung Trabek was for educating Khmer, Chinese and English languages to children who were ready to be assigned to work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In September 1977, Thorn was assigned to work in K-35 under the Ministry of Information and Propaganda supervising. He was a photographer and film producer for broadcasting to worldwide. Thorn and his colleague Kim took many photos of foreign delegations that came to visit Democratic Kampuchea. By Dara Vanthan

## IV. THE SRI

### A. Physical Building

This year the conceptual design of the SRI by Zaha Hadid Architects was successfully completed.



By February 2015, the architects had completed half of the Schematic Design stage work. At that point, Zaha Hadid Architects had finished their mid-stage progress report on the work of the Schematic Design. In the interim, DC-Cam and our international advisors engaged in a rigorous review of the report. The postponement of the Project was meant to give time for the review of the progress report as well as for the fundraising effort to kick off. Because of the postponement of design, so too the topographic site survey on which the SRI will be built was also postponed. Such pause has allowed DC-Cam and the SRI to focus their full energy on raising the necessary funds to cover the design and construction of the Institute.

Our efforts to obtain official permits for the construction of the SRI continued during the reporting period. Although we had secured in-principle approval for the construction from both the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction and Phnom Penh City Hall, administration requirements remain to be fulfilled at the levels of Sangkat, Khan, Phnom Penh Land Management Office, *Department of Land Management*, Urban Planning & Construction of Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh City Hall and, finally, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction. By the end of March 2015, the SRI had fulfilled the requirements and secured significant approvals from all the lower level offices. The remaining approvals to be obtained are at the level of the Phnom Penh City Hall and the



Ministry, both of which already granted the in-principle approvals. In other words, the SRI by the end of March had virtually secured the approval for the construction of the Institute, although some paperwork remains to be filed with these two institutions. By the end of the year, DC-Cam obtained the construction permit and permission for the groundbreaking.

### **Website Development for the Sleuk Rith Institute**

The launch of the website [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org) together with the launch of the SRI's design on October 09, 2014 was a great success. The uniquely cultural website and beautiful design of the SRI have attracted attention of people from around the world. Since the launching, the website has received over 11,000 hits from ten countries spread across the continents of America, Europe and Asia. The SRI remains a high-profile project that has captured the attention of people from across the world. Between January and March 2015, the Institute's website had received nearly 5,000 hits from 90 countries.

The website has been and will be one of our main mechanisms for generating funding support and donations to the construction and operation of the SRI. The website has been designed in such a way that has allowed interested individuals and institutions to donate directly to the Institute (<http://www.cambodiasri.org/support>). Although we have not fully begun our fundraising effort, SRI, through the website, has already started to receive a couple of generous donations from private individuals. It is our hope that our website will be able to generate significant support for our SRI construction and programmatic work when we begin our fundraising campaign in January 2015. It is also through the website that we keep receiving expressions of interest in our work and congratulations from a wide range of people. The website will become our main tool in spreading news and developments about the SRI to the rest of the world.

### **Fundraising for the SRI**

The SRI began to identify fundraising services to develop a capital campaign to raise funds for the construction of the Institute and conduct fundraising feasibility/planning study to determine the extent to which the proposed capital and annual fundraising campaigns are likely to succeed. The Institute had identified Beaconfire as a consulting firm to undertake this fundraising service. The Institute and her international advisors engaged in discussions and negotiations with the company as to the terms of services. In the meantime, the Institute had also been forming a team of its own to help with this effort of fundraising. The Institute, with the assistance of her international advisors, had acquired pro bono assistance of Ms. Alice Thatch and Ms. Cindy Coleman, both of whom are based in the United States, and Evelyn Smith, a 2015 summer intern from Harvard University. The Institute is looking into a possible option of admitting a visiting fellow from the United States to help the Institute's fundraising effort for a period of one year.

### **SRI's Board of Directors**

On March 6, 2015, the newly constituted Board of Directors of the SRI convened its initial meeting on the Stanford University Law School campus. The issues covered in the meeting included composition of board members, fundraising, DC-Cam assistance to the KRT, the Institute's programmatic initiatives – school, museum, and research center, status of DC-



Cam's endowment, and, among other things, the sustainability plan for the institute. The Board of Directors agreed that the most important task for the institute at the moment is to develop the fundraising and sustainability plans.

After review and negotiation, the SRI on April 7, 2015 signed an agreement for fundraising support with Beaconfire Consulting, Inc. who partnered with R.O. Walkers Company to conduct the capital campaign for the SRI. Fundraising services are divided into phases, and this agreement covers SRI Capital Campaign Phase I and Web Support which will last for approximately seven months. Activities for Phase I include studies and assessment of the SRI to identify achievable goals, timelines, budget, resources, and strategies for the capital campaign. In addition, it will also cover web support and enhancement to provide information and an optimized experience for prospective donors.

Beaconfire has provided a project plan and timeline to follow up on progress of the work. Bi-weekly calls between the SRI and Beaconfire were made regularly. To date, the fundraising firm has interviewed five of SRI's advisory board members—namely, Markus Zimmer, Jaya Ramji-Nogales, Beth Van Schaack, Ronald C. Slye, and John D. Ciorciari—to get insight into the work of SRI/DC-Cam; and five of SRI's peer organizations—US Holocaust Museum, USIP, Living History Forum, and National Endowment for Democracy—to get to know their funding structures, programs, and types of funders to help inform recommendations for SRI's fundraising. It has also finalized a draft Case for Support which will be used for the fundraising campaign. The draft Case for Support will be sent to 40-50 potential donors during the interviews to get their insights before finalization. Invitations for interviews with potential donors will be sent out in July and the interviews will follow.

### **New Headquarter of the SRI**

Recently, the Ministry of Education has approved permitting DC-Cam to use an existing building in the compound of the NIE as headquarter office of the SRI until the completion of SRI's construction.

### **B. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)**

The school team started the school's program with a speaker series before launching the certificate program. The first topic of the series is "revisiting the nature of the KR atrocities." The inaugural speaker series seeks to provide serious and thoughtful answers to critical questions from the perspective of different disciplines, including history, sociology, anthropology, political science and law. The lecture series will bring together Cambodians and renowned experts from around the globe to share ideas, to provide insights and to engage in serious academic debate, as opposed to political speculation. The lecture series will be the start of SRI's long-term effort to help all of us understand Cambodia's murderous and tragic past and to help insure that history does not repeat itself in the future. Three additional guest speakers generously shared their research and interest with DC-Cam's staff. They are Professor Dr. Chour Keary from Royal Academy of Cambodia, Professor Seng Soth, deputy director general at the Ministry of Environment and Dr. Sok Udom Deth, Dean of Zaman University.

This year the School team focused on four important activities: marketing campaign, launching the first Certificate Program, networking, and preparation for the 13<sup>th</sup> conference of the IAGS to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017. To market the School and to recruit students, the School published a brochure in both Khmer and English. The brochure contains important messages, such as vision, mission, curriculum, academic calendar, and requirements for admission. With this brochure, the School team announced the first ever Certificate Program on genocide, conflict and human rights with five courses. In order to augment the recruitment efforts, the School team formally entered into partnerships with three universities: RUPP, AEU, and ISEAA.

The school team finalized the five course syllabi for the certificate program. The five courses include: (1) Understanding Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights; (2) History of Conflicts in Southeast Asia; (3) War, Peace and Reconciliation; (4) Leadership Development; and (5) Study Skills and Research Methods for Higher Education. The school team will seek advice from international scholars specializing in these courses to improve the syllabi. We are also seeking to form a curriculum committee to review all course materials and ensure that these materials respond to the school's vision, missions and strategies.

The School was able to officially launch the first cohort of the Certificate Program on September 21, 2015 with twelve students who were drawn from various universities in Phnom Penh and civil society organizations. For the start of the program, the School introduced only two courses: *Genocide and Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century* and *War and Peace*. The first cohort will run from September to late December.

### **History Curriculum Reform**

The school team also began working on history curriculum reform at the request of the Ministry of Education. The reform aims at revising the current history textbooks and teachers' guidebooks for seventh to twelfth grades to ensure that the information in the textbooks speaks to current social issues, such as corruption and social morality, and that the methods in the guidebooks enable a more interactive classroom. To begin the revision process, the team will conduct research of past and current practices of the Cambodian education system as well as the education system in other ASEAN countries so that Cambodian students are prepared for the coming ASEAN integration.

### **Program with Stanford University**

As part of the School project, the team finalized the Summer 2015 study program with Stanford University. Over twenty students will conduct a two-week study tour, focusing on *Food, Water and War: Life on the Mekong* in an effort to foster better understanding of Cambodian culture and history. The School will function as an academic facilitator for the activities in Phnom Penh. As stated in the agreement, there will be visits to TSL Genocide Museum, Cheung Ek killing site, ECCC and DC-Cam. In addition, the students will attend a lecture by Professor Ka Sumbaunat, who will explain about the current development and status of mental health in Cambodia.

### **School Infrastructure and Administration**

Starting from January 2015, the School team moved to a new building, a colonial building inside the compound of the National Institute of Education (NIE). The new building consists of an office space for instructors and administration, a library, an art gallery room, two

classrooms and one large seminar room that can accommodate up to 200 participants. In case of extra needs, the School can request additional classrooms on loan from the NIE. Ideally, two classrooms are enough for the certificate program which aims to train about twenty students at the outset.

In addition, the School team is finalizing the student handbook and will enter into the design layout soon. The handbook contains important information about the certificate program's overall objectives, registration, requirements for admission, course and other regulations for students.

### **13<sup>th</sup> Conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars**

The School team submitted a proposal to host the 13<sup>th</sup> conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) in Phnom Penh in 2017. IAGS Executive Board subsequently approved our proposal to host the 13<sup>th</sup> IAGS conference in July 2017. The IAGS Resolution Committee, which is responsible for determining the theme, date and other arrangements of the conference, will hold the meeting in order to discuss the details of the next conference in Phnom Penh. The committee officially announced its decision on its listserv. The announcement reads: "The IAGS Executive Board is very pleased to announce that the SRI in Phnom Penh, Cambodia has been selected to host the 13th International Association for Genocide Scholars Conference, which will take place in July of 2017. Khamboly Dy, School Director of the SRI, is the local conference director, and Elisa von Joeden-Forgey, IAGS First Vice President, is the conference organizer."

This is an opportunity to host about 200 genocide scholars, researchers and practitioners from around the world to discuss various topics related to the genocide and current mass violence that is haunting the world today. It will also be the first ever IAGS meeting in Asia tentatively at the conclusion of the ECCC. Cambodia can utilize this conference as a means to promote genocide education in ASEAN.

The progress of the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights deals with the first certificate program on genocide studies. There is one more course left before the program will be completed in January 2016. As a result of partnership with ISEAA, there were two more DC-Cam staff members who were accepted into the exchange program at Chiang Mai University. They are Veng Sienghai and Kim Sovannandy who are expected to go there in mid January 2016 and spend one semester. If successful, they will be accepted into the Master Program with full funding.

*Challenge:* Because of the resignation of School Director Dy Kamboly, DC-Cam has discussed among the management team and Executive Director. It was decided that Dr. Ly Sok Kheamg will act as Interim School Director for now.

### **C. Museum of Memory (<http://cambodiasri.org/museum.php>)**

This year the team made considerable progress. Six activities related to exhibition, research and film, and artwork have been done within the period, including (i) two proposals for permanent exhibits in 16 provincial museums and 1000 photos with names exhibition, (ii) organization of the 464 urns uncovered at Wat Langka Pagoda, (iii) installing Forced Transfer exhibit and repairing the exhibition panels and stand at TSL Genocide Museum, (iv) research

and film on heritage looting, (v) collaborative work with legendary artist I Nyoman Nuarta and (vi) assisting speaker series.

### **Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh**

This year all activities for the development of the TSL genocide museum project were completed as planned. The exhibit on Forced Transfer and a video and DVD to screen footage of TSL in 1979 has been installed in a room at the Top Floor of Building C, next to the Genocide Case 002 exhibit room and wooden hall. After installing exhibitions at TSL, the team has collected comments, suggestions and reactions from visitors in order to evaluate the exhibitions and improve the quality of the exhibitions.

However, due to the limited quality of the frame and stand of the exhibition, repairs were made. In this period, moreover, the challenge faced by the team was that panels of the *Dinner with Pol Pot* exhibit had been removed from three rooms to a single room since the rooms are needed to install other exhibits. In addition, the remaining panels of the exhibition were moved from NIE to DC-Cam office to reorganize the exhibit.

### **The Sleuk Roka Project at the Complex of Koh Ker Temple, Preah Vihear Province**

- The team submitted a revised version of the MoU for Sleuk Roka Project with the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA), the fourth such submittal.
- The team received a response from the APSARA Authority on the Sleuk Roka Project, communicating that the APSARA Authority needs to organize the Koh Ker historical site complex, and does not yet accept DC-Cam's /SRI's request of the new Sleuk Roka project.

### **100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Museum of Phnom Penh**

The project has officially been dismissed with the National Museum due to the work condition of both parties. However, the team has still worked on the two main activities for the center as the Project of 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Museum of Phnom Penh afterward will be transformed into two projects:

- (i) Research entitled "Dealing with the Looting and Plundering of Cambodian Artifacts in the Past." which collected information on Khmer artifacts. Chan Prathna (Pronh) has reviewed Khmer Arts collections from different museums around the world.
- (ii) Film "What if the Stone could Speak?" For research on heritage looting, the team conducted eight interviews consisting of Lem Butdy (2 h : 47m), Siev Sem (2 h : 14 m), Chhum Khay (1 h : 20m), Lach Ten (1h), Phlang Phleuing (28m), Yi Liv (12m), Chea Cheuit (1h:10m), Mao Sie (1h : 6m)

For the looting heritage project, the team will assist the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in collecting evidence to support the Khmer artifacts that have been smuggled illegally into Thailand.

## **Establishment of Archaeological Education and Research Center in Angkor Conservation, Siem Reap Province**

On October 17, 2015 the team met Mr. Prak Sonnara to revise the MoU. Currently the team is working out final budget details and revising several points suggested by Mr. Kim Sothin, director of Angkor Conservation. Once finalized, the MoU will be sent to Mr. Sonnara.

The team worked on revising the MoU for 25 years with Angkor Conservation in order to be consistent with other institutes that have worked with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. Furthermore, the MoU needs to be revised and the budget line double checked again since the amount of expense is exceedingly high. Currently, the team has followed up with Angkor Conservation regarding the MoU.

## **Phnom Penh 1979**

The team is currently working on designing the exhibition of 19 hi-resolution photos, which will measure 1.5 meters by 2 meters, and finished photo captions in both Khmer and English. This is currently at the printing process stage and is expected to be installed in the garden (sidewalk) in front of Wat Unalaom Buddhist Monastery.

## **Wat Langka - The Urns: Searching for Surviving Family Members**

Our director, Youk Chhang, found 464 urns under the huge Buddha stand at Wat Langka. He intends to publish a catalog of the urns and, thus, the team has assisted to catalog, register, take photographs, and publish a photo catalog of the urns. The project is supported by the U.S. Navy Seabees. For long-term assistance in searching for surviving relatives of the urns, the team is working with architecture students, and the U.S. Navy Seabees to design shelves to store the urns. In doing so, it can help to provide more access to the relatives, monks and visitors who are interested in searching for the urns. Moreover, the main Preah Vihear (building) of the Buddhist monastery can be converted to be more functional to the public. We also wrote two articles posting on Raksmeay Kampuchea about the urns and the unintentional destruction of evidence.

464 uncovered urns were re-organized in ten cabinets which were donated by US Army Seabees. They were put into numerical order, labelled with numbers. In doing this, it allows visitors or family members who search for their relatives' urn to more easily find them. Additionally, three lists of the urns and a catalog have been placed in front of the main Buddhist temple and a direction map is already in place to assist visitors.

To reach potential relatives of these urns, the team has cooperated with Wat Langka Pagoda to organize a Bangkol ceremony in Pchum Ben Days (Ancestor Holidays) by inviting Buddhists, students and the general public. The tentative schedule is set on October 12, 2015.





Photos of the 464 uncovered urns in a hidden brick alcove behind the main hall of the pagoda and in the newly arranged cabinet supported by US Army Seabees.

### **The National Institute of Education (NIE)**

Within the reporting period, the NIE has been under renovation. It is designed by a group of architecture students to be a gallery for exhibition and weekly/monthly events. The team also renovated the garden. The team has helped to coordinate and assist painting, organizing the space, covering the finished painting, working closely with interns to select flowers, and also selecting lights to install in the exhibition room. The objective is to have the garden and exhibition properly organized and finished for the exhibition organizing on April 17, 2015.

During the month of April, 2015 the team prepared for the Office of Education Research Council and “Unfinished” exhibition inauguration on April 23 which was presided over by the Minister of Education, H.E Dr. Hang Chuon Naron. The prepared activities consisted of assisting artist Sera and Julianne to install the “Unfinished” exhibition, cleaning the building and bathroom, renting Air Conditioning, printing four banners, updating the names of guests for 500 invitations in Khmer and English and delivering the invitations, coordinating with officials of the NIE to organize the inauguration, and so forth.

### **1000 Photos with Names: An Exhibition about Healing, Justice and Making the Difference**

The proposal of 1000 photos with names has been developed and revised. This project aims to contribute to the healing of past traumatic events through family tracing of 1,000 people’s surviving family members, justice seeking through making their voices/stories heard by the public, and making a difference for future generations through education about the past. In addition, the team reviewed documents relating to the 1000 photographs for Kent State students to work on biographies of identified photo owners and assisted the students in working on them.



Photo of Chuon Vuon from Energy Sector; Tea Chhun Keng, wife of Mao Sophany, from Chak Angre; Ung Savin from Train Unit.

### **Collaboration With US Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)**

The Museum team assisted the USHMM to produce two exhibits: (i) “Cambodia 1975-1979” and (ii) “I want Justice.” The team assisted the USHMM in general work for the official exhibition opening on May 27, 2015. There will be a long-term collaboration between DC-Cam and the USHMM as the directors of both organizations have agreed to an initiative for regional and global outreach.

### **Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center (Chicago)**

Besides providing comments on the “Cambodia Genocide Panel” exhibit in Chicago, the team also helps search for documents needed for the exhibition.

### **Research and Film: Heritage Looting**

The team conducted a preliminary research in Angkor area (Siem Reap Province) to identify 15 key interviewees who used to work at temples and knew the story of sculptures from the 1800s-1900s.

The proposal of “Theft and Plunder of Cambodia’s Ancient Statuary” was submitted to a global foundation. Regarding film activities, the team has contacted APSARA Authority for permission to make a video recording the landscape and temples in Angkor Complex. Administrative permission has been approved and the team has started filming around Angkor complex.

### **Other Activities**

- (i) The team took two delegations from Sweden (including Mr. Henrik Grudemo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and a guest of US ambassador on tours of the TSL Genocide Museum and Killing Field.
- (ii) Living history of Sweden would like to use photos from the Dinner with Pol Pot exhibit at TSL on their website (*Please see Appedix B*).
- (iii) U.S. Ambassador William Todd visited Forced Transfer exhibition at Wat Thmey, Siem Reap Province.
- (iv) The team welcomed API fellow and staff of Chulalongkorn University and presented to them the Museum of Memory of the SRI.
- (v) There will be future collaboration between the Museum of Memory team and Wyoming University in the U.S. on different projects, including exhibitions, training and exchange programs. Mr. Men Pechet will be on an internship at the Art Museum and American Heritage Center, Wyoming University from April 13 to June 13, 2015.
- (vi) In another interesting story, it was found that the “Forced Transfer” exhibition was helpful for a former KR cadre, the former messenger of Sor Phim, who said that the

exhibition is helpful for him to recover his memory and he really wanted to see the photos of people working during the KR regime. He said the exhibition also helps preserve the memory of the country and students can learn from that.

- (vii) The Svay Rieng Provincial Museum and Department of Culture and Fine Arts loaned the team photos from the 1980s to be scanned and preserved at DC-Cam's archives and gave a few artifacts (KR torture tools) to DC-Cam as well.
- (viii) The Museum team organized three tours for US Embassy, Burmese Center for Peace and Conflict Studies, Rotary Peace Fellow.

#### **D. Research Center**

##### **Anlong Veng Peace Center**



Under the umbrella of the Research Center, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is a newly created institution dedicated to documentation, research, training, and exhibition about peace and war in the Anlong Veng area of Cambodia. DC-Cam, along with the collaborative input from the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) and other invested institutions, has been tasked with the preservation, promotion, development and transformation of Anlong Veng into a cultural, historical, and educational site of

Cambodia. Given that Anlong Veng is the final stronghold of the KR movement, 'peace' could be only fully achieved from 1998 onwards.

The team made substantial progress on the Anlong Veng Peace Center and collaborative work with the Ministry of Tourism. The main proposal to establish the Anlong Veng Peace Center was finalized and sent to various donors for financial support. The proposal contains four key projects such as training tour guides, research, peace tour and exhibition. We also produced four separate proposals to attract funding from various donors. Two sub-project proposals—Peace Tour and Tour Guide Training—were completed and sent to a number of funding sources. We can start any of the sub-projects as soon as we receive financial support.

In early July, the team assisted a rotary peace fellow and an Uppsala University master student to conduct their research on: 1) what are the individual incentives for taking part in reconciliation processes? and 2) what are the impacts of genocide memorialization on post-conflict healing among survivors of the KR regime? Apart from providing necessary documents and guidance on their research, we also assisted them in networking with local intermediary organizations, identifying and conducting interviews with survivors (both victims and ex-combatants) in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Kampong Speu. After their field trip, they expressed their deep gratitude for our assistance which was beyond their expectation.

On July 7-8, 2015, the team attended a meeting of the Inter-Ministry Committee in Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. This allows the Anlong Veng Peace Center to

develop and preserve the Anlong Veng's 14 historical sites. As a result, a group of nine architecture students from Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA) has succeeded in producing a first draft of the designs of "The Anlong Veng Information and Training Center," former Ta Mok's house on Dangrek mountain, Information Booth at Sa-Ngam border check-point, and Son Sen's grave site. These sites are highly regarded as top priorities for renovation and preservation as the Anlong Veng Peace Center was given a mandate to preserve those historical places.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center team made an important step in completing a guidebook on the Anlong Veng history. The guidebook was authored by Mr. Christopher Dearing, co-author of "A History of Anlong Veng Community." It will be translated into Khmer for publication, which is funded by the Embassy of Switzerland. The team is also working on the programming of "Tour Guide Training" and "Peace Education Tour." The team has approached various donors for support.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center also hosted a film screening on the Malvinas Islands. The documentary film presented the problem and daily life on that island and the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic made a speech and responded to the participants' questions. As a host institution, the Anlong Veng Peace Center viewed this as a research opportunity for academics from various institutions and took no political position on this issue. It contemplates further discussion related on related topic to any conflicts arising in Cambodia, the Region and the globe.

On July 17, 2015, a group of 15 Myanmar nationals from the civil society sector and the Karen National Union, a leading political organization of Myanmar's Karen ethnic group, visited DC-Cam in order to learn more about Cambodia's journey from war to peace and peacebuilding-related work done by local organizations like DC-Cam. In addition to these topics, the group also asked questions about the Cambodian peace process, transitional justice and how to use education and memory to deal with the past.

On September 17, 2015, another group of 22 Myanmar journalists representing various news agencies visited DC-Cam in order to learn more about local contributions (either as individuals or NGOs like DC-Cam) in transforming the lives of Cambodians after the war as well as the current situation of reconciliation and trauma. They were also interested in learning more about DC-Cam's contribution to and work with the KRT, especially the genocide charge against the accused in Case 002 which is dealing with the ethnic minorities like the Cham and Vietnamese. During the visit, a documentary film entitled *A Mass Grave Near Pagoda* was screened. Questions and answers were asked and discussed surrounding these topics.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center has reached a critical moment by starting several remarkable tasks to preserve and develop the historical sites of the Anlong Veng community and to raise public awareness about its history. Having received financial support of GIZ, the Anlong Veng Peace Center gave priority to three sites for renovation, construction and exhibition of Ta Mok's Meeting House on Dangrek Mountain or Peuy Ta Roeun, an Information Booth at the border check-point, and exhibition at Ta Mok's Museum.

On December 10, 2015, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) signed a contract with a local builder. The renovation of Ta Mok's meeting house commenced a week later. This structure will be converted into an Information and Training Office of the Anlong Veng Peace Center. The renovation should be completed within 45 days.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center has also succeeded in having its guidebook on Anlong Veng history done in English. This book is now being translated into the Khmer language for publication. The Khmer version of the guidebook is significant for the Anlong Veng Peace Center because it will be used to start training local tour guides on the history of Anlong Veng community.

As part of the Anlong Veng Peace Center's work, the team traveled to Anlong Veng to talk to a group of university students from Phnom Penh on the Anlong Veng history. Students seemed to pay very much attention to the discussion of an internal conflict between Ta Mok and Pol Pot after Son Sen, former Democratic Kampuchea defense minister, and his family were brutally killed. During the Q&A session, students further asked about the ongoing legal proceedings on the Khmer Rouge leaders.

*Challenge.* By the end of this quarter, Dr. Kok-Thay ENG has resigned from his post as DC-Cam Deputy and Research Director. Its operational team members and the Executive Director discussed and appointed Mrs. Farina SO as Interim Research Director. Any research related work will go through her.

### **Advanced Degree Training**

Staff development at DC-Cam is a key toward 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."

Three staff will go to study abroad in January: 1) Miss Penhsamnang Kan, to study in the master degree program at the University of Massachusetts-Boston in USA; 2) Miss Davin Chhay will study in a six-month academic course at SOAS in the UK; and 3) Mr. Sovann Mam will study a one-semester course at Chiang Mai University in Thailand.

### **DC-Cam Staff in School**

- Farina So, PhD program in University of Massachusetts, Lowell
- Savina Sirik, MA program in geography at Kent State University
- Sokvisal Kimsroy, MA program at Kent State University
- Socheat Nhean, MA & PhD program at SOAS University of London, the UK (Completed Fall 2015)

### **Book of Memory**



The team selected three more volunteers (for a total of five) to continue reading and summarizing confessions from S-21 for the Book of Memory project. The volunteers completed summarizing 274 confessions from S-21. The funding from the International Coalition on the Sites of Conscience did not arrive. However, a team member participated in a project gathering in Istanbul for further guidance on the project and sharing experiences and knowledge from members of the coalition. We also received by phone a report of the name of six victims belonging to the Norodom royal family line who died under the KR. The team completed researching and compiling 1100 names for the first edition of the *Book of Memory* in Khmer language with a total of 750 pages. The team needs to add photos of victims into the book. See the short summaries of each of some of the S-21 prisoners in Appendix C.

### Names Reported by Surviving Family Members

- Apart from summarizing confessions from S-21, the team also received regular phone calls from surviving family members who wish to report names of their deceased loved ones to be included in the Book of Memory. Some of the names and their biographies are below:
- **Som Lonn** is a man and he is 45 years old. **Som Lonn** was born in Poreal Village, Kong Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. He was a customs officer in Kandal Province. **Lonn** force himself to move to Prek Thmei Commune, Koh Thom District, Kandal Province. Until 1977 we was arrested by the KR.
- **Som Poan** is a man and he is 43 years old. **Som Poan** was born in Poreal Village, Poreal Commune, Kong Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. He was a commander of the army in the Republic of Khmer. This man was killed by the KR at Koh Teav office, Koh Thom District in 1977.
- **Sea** is a man and he is 35 years old. He was born in Prey Kambass Village, Prey Kambass Commune, Prey Kambass District, Takeo Province. He was a military official of Division 12. When the KR evacuated everyone from Phnom Penh by walking, the KR spy was asking some people who work for Republic of Khmer to work in Phnom Penh. At that time **Sea** raised his hand up and told them he is an official in Phnom Penh and then the KR spy just brought him away since that time.
- **Norodom Lekvanna**, female and was 12 years old when last seen. **Lekvanna** was born in Phnom Penh city center on 04 December 1963. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phonm Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news of Lekvanna since this date.
- **Norodom Chitsarik**, female and was 58 years old when last seen. **Chitsarik** was born in Phnom Penh city center on June 17 1917. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phonm Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Chitsarik** since this date.
- **Norodom Chanmuni**, male, 13 years old when last seen. **Chanmuni** was born in December 11, 1962. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere

else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Chanmuni** since this date.P

- **Norodom Bophacropum**, female, 6 years old. **Bophacropum** was born in Phnom Penh in 1969. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Bophacropum** since this date.
- **Norodom Bophachaovi**, female, 3 years old. **Bophachaovi** was born in Phnom Penh in 1972. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Bophachaovi** since this date.
- **Song Teng**, female, 30 years old. **Teng** was born in Phnom Penh in 1945. She was married with **Norodom Chitsarik** and stayed in Phnom Penh city center. A few weeks after 17 April 1975 two to three KR soldiers came to ask who were from the royal family. They said they had to bring them somewhere else. It was between Phnom Penh and Sala Chkroeun Village. We have no news from **Teng** since this date.
- **Kong Mao**, male, was born at Poum Pech Songva Village, Phnom Kong Commune, Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. During the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) time, he was working as a professor at Wat Lornng Primary School. Later on, he and his family moved to live at Kampot Province and he worked as a teacher until 1975 when Lon Nol took over. In 1975 Angkar had transferred him and his family back to his hometown. His wife's name is Chav Eng and she is a housewife. Angkar had appointed him and his wife to work as farmers like other people in the community. In the middle of 1976 Mao left for work as usual but he never returned home. Because Mao is a good teacher, he likes to help people and that's what everyone likes about him. Mao's appearance is black, big and tall (1.70 meters).
- **Kong Borith**, male, he was born in 1953 and was 23 years old at Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province. During the Lon Nol regime he came to Phnom Penh to continue his studies and stayed with his grandfather. His grandfather was in the air force. In 1975 Angkar transferred Borith back to his hometown. And he attended the army, working nonstop and with not enough food. End of the year in 1976 Borith got sick because of not enough meals and medicine, which caused his death.
- **Kong Tivea**, male, age 20 years old and was born in 1956 in Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province. He was a student in grade 5 at Kampot Province during the Lon Nol time. After the KR took over the whole provinces in Cambodia, Tivea didn't move. Angkar commanded him to be an army soldier and because of not enough food, Tivea started to steal and he only took one egg. Angkar found out and tortured him in front of his mother because of his minor infraction and informed the people in the community not to follow him. After that, they sent him to prison and killed him at Ta Morn Center at Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province.

- **Kong Kosal**, male, born in 1973. During the Lon Nol regime he was only 5 years old. Kosal was born at Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province. He lived with his mother during the Lon Nol and KR regime because of living in a place where there is not enough food or medication. And sometimes the mother did not take enough, which caused Kosal's health to get worse and worse, the family sent him to Angkar Hospital but they refused to and leave him to death at the end of 1977.

### **Translation and Publication**

The team continued with translation of English and Khmer materials for respective Khmer and English readers. We concluded the translation of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG's manuscript entitled *From the Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* and it was designed and published in early January 2015.

The team has completed final editing of *The Killing of Cambodia*, which aims to uncover the discourse - those spatial representations - that promote, facilitate, justify and legitimate, the sanctioned killing of people in Cambodia. It analyses how certain representations underlie the production of knowledge and identities and how these representations make various courses of action possible. The book will be put into quark express design for printing in the next year. Due to unavailability of a Quark Express expert, the design work was delayed this year.

Nean Yin's book on the management of Toul Sleng Genocide Museum is also progressing well. Due to his limited time at the museum the research on the last parts of the book has been delayed. He expects to begin research next year to finalize the book.

The team completed compiling a research manual for future use by both local and international researchers. This research manual is being translated into Khmer language. Due to lack of staff the translation is slow. Hopefully the translation of nearly 100 pages of the research manual can be completed next month.

The book by Khamboly Dy and Christopher Dearing on Anlong Veng was published in early April 2015.

[End]

## Appendix A

### ◆ So Kim An's confession [alias Mei] J00878

So Kim An, alias Mei, male, was born in Prek Nak Leung Village, Prek Nak Leung Sub-District, Peam Ro District, Prey Veng Province. Before being arrested, So Kim An worked in the Ministry of Social Affairs in the North-East Zone (105). So Kim An was arrested by Angkar on March 24, 1977.

### ◆ Bo Phat's confession [alias Hong] J00877

Bo Phat, alias Hong, aged 40, was born in Ro Manh Village, Ro Manh Sub-District, Koh Andet District, Takeo Province. He was in Region 103. Bo Phat was arrested by Angkar on January 3, 1978.

### ◆ Keo Kan's confession [alias Doeun] J00862

Keo Kan, alias Doeun, male, aged 37, was born in Svay Doun Keo Village, Mong Sub-District, Mong Russey District, Battambang Province. During the KR regime, he was the chief of telephone and telecommunication in the North-West Zone. It was on August 2, 1977 that Keo Kan was arrested by Angkar.

### ◆ Nget Chn's confession [alias Khuon] J00853

Nget Chn, alias Khuon, male, Khmer, aged 25, was born in Khpob Village, Som Peou Loun Sub-District, 18 District. He was a soldier in the Regiment 51, Division 502, and Region 25. It was on October 10, 1976 that Chan was arrested by Angkar and he continued being interrogated in S-21 Office.

### ◆ Kun Dim's confession J008872

Kun Dim, male, aged 27. Before being arrested, he was a commander of the Battalion 141, Regiment 140, and Division 164. Dim was born in O Reang Ov Village, Ampel Tapuk Sub-District, Koh Sotin District, Kampong Cham Province. Dim was arrested by Angkar on April 20, 1977.

### ◆ In Vorn's confession [alias Sovann] J00873

In Vorn, alias Sovann, aged 29, was born in Leu Village, Leu Sub-District, Preah Rom Kil District, Preah Vihear Province. He was in Region 103. It was on March 1, 1977 that he was arrested by Angkar.

### ◆ Ta A Char Kang's confession [Ta A Char = Layman] J00879

Ta A Char Kang was a chief of the hospital in the south-west zone. He was arrested by Angkar in 1976 and accused of being a traitor of the revolution.

### ◆ Duk Rot's confession J00874

Duk Rot, male, aged 38, was born in Brae Village, Brae Sub-District, Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province. He was a member of Sisophon District in the North-West Region (5). It was on August 5, 1977 that Duk Rot was arrested by Angkar in Sisophon District.

### ◆ Yim Hoeun's confession J00880

Yim Hoeun, male, aged 28 and he was born in Ampel Village, Ponhea Leu Sub-District, Koh Chey District. He was in the East Zone, Region (24). He was a soldier in the Company 30, Battalion 233, Regiment 23, and Division 290.

◆ [Prum Sothea's confession \[who was the chief of weaving craft of District 154\] J00894](#)

Prum Sothea, aged 41, was born in Prek Pdao Village, Koh Reh Sub-District, Lvea Em District. He was in the East Zone, Region (22).

◆ [Ros Mao's confession \[alias Say\] J00895](#)

Ros Mao, alias Say, aged 44, was born in Vang Village, Chy Thuch Sub-District, Ba Phnom District, Prey Veng Province. He was a member of the North-West Zone.

◆ [Tep Liem's confession J00896](#)

Tep Liem, alias Aom, male, was born in Prey Khla Village, Soeng Sub-District, Somrang District, Takeo Province. He was in Region 33; in addition, it was on April 25, 1977 that he was arrested by Angkar and sent to S-21 Office.

◆ [Veng Ky's confession \[alias Net\] J00860](#)

Veng Ky, alias Net, male, aged 48, was born in Peam Chy Leng Village, Peam Chy Leng Sub-District, Peam Chy Leng District; in addition, he was the deputy chief of the Naval Transportation in Region 21.

◆ [Thmam Him's confession \[alias Socheat\] J00876](#)

Thmam Him, male, Khmer, aged 28, was born in Ang Kok Village, Prek Neak Loeung Sub-District, Peam Ro District. He was in East Zone (Region 24).

◆ [Uk Chhoeung's confession \[alias Chhorn\] J00884](#)

Uk Chhoeung, male, aged 30, was born in Kork Kandal Village, Phung Sub-District, Kong Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province; in addition, he was a member of the 1<sup>st</sup> Division.

◆ [Chum Yet's confession J00886](#)

Chum Yet was an under-secretary of the Workshop for producing Wooden Ships in the Regiment 152.

◆ [Seng Soeun's confession J00888](#)

Seng Soeun, male, Khmer, aged 29, was born in Sot Nikum Sub-District. He was in Region 35. Before being arrested by Angkar, Soeun was the chief of the Battalion 62, Regiment 73, and Division 2.

◆ [Peou Chhien's confession \[alias Ny\] J00889](#)

Peou Chhien, alias Ny, was a secretary of the Company in Division 164. He was born in Srey Santhor Kandal District.

◆ [Dy Chamroeun's confession J00890](#)

Dy Chamroeun, male, aged 34, was born in Sla Chao Village, Kampong Preah Sub-District, Sreh Keo District, Battambang Province. It was on August 1977 that he was arrested by Angkar and sent to S-21 Office.

◆ [O At's confession \[alias Vang\] J00891](#)

O At, alias Vang, male, aged 27, was born in Phum Thmey Village, Thnot Sub-District, Bati District, Takeo Province. During the KR regime, he was a chief of security guards of Prek Phnov Oil Warehouse. It was on January 13, 1978 that he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Pich Phorg's confession \[alias Mai Pho\] J00892](#)



Pich Phorg, alias Mao Pho, male, aged 45, was born in Kampai Village, Romchek Sub-District, Memot District, Kampong Cham Province. He was a chief of Telecommunication and Transportation in Phnom Penh. It was on September 24, 1977 that he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Keo Kan's confession [alias Doeun] J00893

Keo Kan, alias Doeun, Khmer, aged 37, was born in Svay Doun Keo Village, Mong Sub-District, Mong Russey District, Battambang Province. He was a chief of Telephones and Telecommunication of the North-West Zone.

◆ Eng Meng Hang's confession [alias Chhun] J00881

Eng Meng Hang, alias Chhun, male, aged 32. He was born in Stung Village, Por Pel Sub-District, Ponhea Krek District, Kampong Cham Province in the East Zone. He was a chief of Department of Energy (Th-28).

◆ Sroeng Chamroeun's confession [alias Loeun] J00871

Sroeng Chamroeun, alias Loeun, male, aged 30, was born in Svay Chuor Village, Koh Khel Sub-District, Saang District, Kandal Province. He was in Region 25. Before being arrested, he was a soldier in the Unit of Tomnub Thom Sub-District in Ponhea Leu District.

◆ Uch Mann's confession J00882

Uch Mann, male, aged 31, was born in Champa Village, Champa Sub-District, Prey Kabas District. He was in Region 33. He was a deputy chief of the Oil Naval Transportation in Ministry of Energy in Russey Keo. It was on January 1978 that Uch Mann was arrested and then sent to S-21 Office.

◆ Khoem Khan's confession [alias Sam Ang], J00883

Khoem Khan, alias Sam Ang, male, aged 38, was born in Kruos Village, Prey Thom Sub-District, Kampong Ro District, Svay Rieng Province. He was in Region 23. Khan was arrested by Angkar on March 18, 1978.

◆ Suos Phon's confession [alias Chheang Sy] J00885

Suos Phon, alias Chheang Sy, aged 62, was born in Prey Ta Ey Village, Prey Ta Ey Sub-District, Bro Sot District. He was an under-secretary of Mean Chey Thmey District in the East Zone (Region 23).

◆ Sim Sat's confession J00887

Sim Sat, male, was a former courier of Sam Khan who was a former secretary of Kampong Trach District. He was then in charge of the Energy Department.

◆ Tuy Pheng's [alias Luy or Phay] confession J00852

Tuy Phey, alias Luy or Phay, was an assistant in Koh Sotin District, Region 22 eastern Zone. He was born in Kanlaeng Chork Village, Mean Commune, Oreang Euv District.

◆ Maen Mut confession J00855

Maen Mut is 31 years old. Before the KR arrest him, he was a member in battalion and took responsibility of supplying in Battalion number 514, troop 502. Mut was born in Bantob Village, Mohasang Commune, 51 District, Region 33. Mut was arrested by the KR on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1977.

◆ [Chuor Chan Sari \[alias Chin Hour\] confession J00856](#)

Chuor Chansari is 23 years old. He was born in Ang Snoul Village, Perb Commune, Ang Snoul District, Kandal Province.

◆ [Pich Chhorn \[alias Sorm\] confession J00849](#)

Pich Chhorn, alias Sorm, is a male and he's 39 years old. This man was born in Svay Khdeab Village, Levea Commune, Kampong Trobek District, Prey Veng Province. Sorm was arrested by the KR on 14<sup>th</sup> March 1977 at staff bureau and then they brought him to the S-21 prison.

◆ [Ly Sae \[alias Sorm\] confession J00859](#)

Ly Sae alias Sorm is 23 years old and was born in Koa Ky Sorm Village, Koa Ky Sorm Commune, Brosoth District, Svay Rieng Province. He was a vice-assistance in Levea Aem District Region 22 eastern Zone.

◆ [Chhouk Sao confession J00926](#)

Chhouk So, aged 45 years old. He was born in Punley Village, East doun Tey Commune. Chhouk Sao enlisted in Khmer Serey in 1956. He communicated with Zone secretary number 21 and he provided food supplies to The Brochea Cholna squad. He joined the C.I.A in 1969. Chhouk Sao was arrested by KR's Cadres on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1977.

◆ [Tiv Ol's confession \[alias Penh\] D00049](#)

Tiv Ol, alias Penh, was born on 1<sup>st</sup> December 1933 in Ko Village, Prey Chhau District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1950, he was a grade 5 student in Korou Vichea High School. After Tiv ol finished Islam-khmer course, Vietnam invited him to join the KR's birthday party. The KR dispatched Tiv Ol to S-21 on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1977.

◆ [Choar Thean's confession \[alias Sreng\] J00930](#)

Chaar Thean, alias Sreng, aged 34, was born in Prey Totoeng Village, Prey Tpoteng Commune, Prey Chhau Sub-District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1977, Chhoar Thean, alias Sreng, was arrested by KR because she did traitorous activities with Thoch who was the north zone secretary.

◆ [Thong Sam onn's confession J00931](#)

Thong Sam onn, was a spy in a revolutionary organization in 1968. His duty was propagandizing against the KR. In 1971, Thong Sam onn was a Nuon Keo Courier. One year ago, he started to do traitorous activities in his workplace. After liberation in 1975, Sam onn communicated with traitors. He made so many problems in the KR revolution until the KR's cadre arrested him on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1977.

◆ [Trin Ngok Tay's confession J00931](#)

Trin Ngok Tay, aged 22 years old. He is a private - a soldier in platoon number 2 at Hoh Trorl District. Trin Ngok Tay was born in Thitrin Village, Yoeung Dung Commune, Koh Trorl Distract, kromuon Dor Province North Vietnam. He was commanded to observe at Koh vay on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1978 and he was arrested by the Khmer army at that time too.

◆ [Loem Som's confession J00923](#)

Loem Som communicated with Haem and Chong. After that the leader of the KR revolution commanded Leom Som to destroy a factory, national warehouse, and harbor in Kampong

Som. In 1976, he was commanded to observe the high cadres. Loem Som did these traitorous activities till the KR arrested him on 14<sup>th</sup> September in 1976.

◆ [Thach Tep's confession J00031](#)

Thach Tep was a Vietnam army soldier, aged 26 years old and single. He was born in Ream Commune Kampong Som Province. In 1973, he was a student at Kampong Som High School. After liberation in 1975, Tep moved to live in Smach Daeng Village and started contact with Thach Bun. He was arrested on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1978 around Paring Island.

◆ [Treav Lork's confession J00031](#)

Treav Lork, aged 21 years old. He was born on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1957 at Tadan District Moit Chruk Province, Ang Yang Region. Before Lork was arrested by KR soldiers, he was a private on ship number 0649. Lork was arrested on 1<sup>st</sup> February 1978.

◆ [Loeung Kongvay's confession J00031](#)

Loeung Kongvay, aged 24 years old. He was born in Min Pik Village, Thanh Va Commune, Kean Binh District, Kromuon Sor Province, Kean Yang Region. In June, 1974 He was studying politics and tactics at a military school for about 6 months. In February, 1978 Vay got a plan to observe the information at Cambodia sea. Kong Vay was arrested on 9<sup>th</sup> February 1978.

◆ [Sam Kim's confession J00031](#)

Sam Kim was a Vietnam agent aged 39 years old. Before he was arrested, he was a captain of security spy agents. Kim was living in Mean Loeung Village, Yetsoy Commune, Yetsoy District, Kromuon sor Province. Kim was arrested on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1978.

◆ [Ngo Vannlery's confession J00031](#)

Ngo Vannlery, aged 20 years old. Before he was arrested by the KR's soldiers he was observer of Koh Trorl District, Kromuon Sor Province. Van Lery was arrested at 11 o'clock 9<sup>th</sup> February 1978.

◆ [Tann Yeng's confession J00031](#)

Tann Yeng, aged 40 years old. He was born in Beoung Sala Village, Beoung Sala Commune, Kampong Trach District, Kampot Commune. Yeng participated in the CIA in 1959. Yeng was arrested on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1977.

◆ [Ngeam Thanh song's confession J00031](#)

Ngeam Thanh Song, aged 23 years old. Thanh Song lived in Thidin Village, Yeung Dong Commune, Koh Trorl District, Kromuon Sor Province, Keang Yang Region. Before he was arrested he was a sergeant. Thanh Song was arrested on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1978.

◆ [Ming Chov's confession J00031](#)

Minh Chov, aged 30 years old. Before he was arrested was a naval captain. He was born in Vang Long Village, Yin Thang Commune, Kromuon Sor Province. He participated in the Vietnam revolution in the south in 1964. Ming Chov was arrested on 13<sup>th</sup> March 1978.

◆ [Veau Vanbe's confession J00031](#)

Veau Vanbe, aged 24 years old and single. Before he was arrested he was a captain of military region number 9. On 20<sup>th</sup> August Van did a great work and he was allowed to become a member of the Revolution of Hochiminh Youth at Vietnam. He was arrested on 9<sup>th</sup> February 1978.

◆ [Troeung Don Hun's confession \[alias To\] J00031](#)

Troeung Don Hun, alias To, aged 24 years old. He was born in Mideuk Village, Peam Hateang Commune, Krormuon Sor Province. He participated The Revolution of Hociminh youth on March 1976. To was arrested at 5 o'clock on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1978.

◆ [Phu Kadam's confession \[alias La\] J00090](#)

Phu Kadam, alias La, aged 17 years old. He was born in Peam Chimart Village, Koh Nhek Commune, Region 105, Mondolkiri Province. La was arrested on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1978.

◆ [Vinh Tipeung confession J00031](#)

Vinh Tipeung, aged 32 years old. He was born in Savdinh Village, Dong Thay Commune, Anbean District, Krormuon Sor Province, South Vietnam. He was arrested on 28<sup>th</sup> March 1978.

◆ [Ouy Pae Leng confession J0004](#)

Ouy Pae Leng, aged 25 years old, gender "male", from Tmey Village, Porteban Commune, Kok Thom District, Khandal Province. His duty was the assistant of Regiment 33 and Division 703.

◆ [Kheng Korn confession J00076](#)

Kheng Korn aged 29 years old, female, single, from Tropeang Smach Village, Mka Commune, Snoul District, Region 15 and her duty was a chief of common patients in hospital 17.

◆ [Prom Ky confession J00084](#)

Prom Ky, aged 39 years old, male, not single, from Bro Lay Village, Bror Lay Commune, Tmor Bang District, Region 11, and his duty was a military chief of Regiment 11, Region 11, Western zone. Prom Ky lived with his parents since he was young, later on, he was taken to stay in a pagoda by his mother in order to be ordained as a monk in Torp Klear Pagoda, in Kok Kong Province. Prom Ky was an ordained monk, which lasted two years and then was defrocked in order to help his parents to farm instead.

◆ [Porn Pal confession J00089](#)

Porn Pal, aged 44 years old, male, was born in Torp Tal Village, Sangkak Commune, Surin Province. His duty was a chief of garment factory (D3) industry ministry. He was ordained as a monk, which lasted one year and he had contact with You Kham Deon and Yu Kham Deoun, who educated Porn Pal to transfer into Angka Se Ta To. Later on Porn Pal was moved to Siem Reap Province for one year and was defrocked since then.

◆ [Maek Snuon confession J00105](#)

Maek Snuon aged 31 years old, male, Khmer, single, born in Veal Mlou Village, Veal Mlou sub District, Toek Chraov District, Eastern Region. He was a member of Battalion 23, Division 290.

◆ [Sok Sam Ul confession J00122](#)

Sok Sam aged 32 years old, male, Khmer, and he was born in Soeng Village, Soeng Sub-District, Samraong District, Takeo Province. His duty was a chief of electricity network group at Thauch Market. In 1952-1962, Sok Sam Ul studied grade two to grade three in Ang Kdai primary school, Takeo Province.

◆ [Sorn Oeun confession J00137](#)

Sorn Oeun, aged 22 years old, male, single, Khmer, was born in Tropamng Laek Village, Bram Mom Sub-District, Tramng, Takeo Province. His duty was a youth of telegram K-66 Office, general staff.

◆ [Soh Man's confession J00142](#)

Soh Man was in custody in the Pol Pot Regime. He was 25 years old and was born in Cha Village, Cha Sub-District, Kom Pong Svay District, Region 43. His duty was a secretary of Battalion 702, Regiment 601, and Division 43 in Central Region. In 1964, Soh Man studied at Serey Tep school for four years and was up to grade 10, Soh Man quit school and then he came back to help his parents to do farming until in 1970.

◆ [Om Riem confession J00160](#)

Om Riem, aged 30 years old, single, Khmer, was born in Pras Brosob Village, Pras Brosob Sub-District, Khsach District, Kandal Province. His duty was a secretary of Division 190, Battalion 205, and Regiment 152 in the KR Regime.

◆ [Ngoem Sim confession D00050](#)

Ngoem Sin, aged 24 years old, male, was born in Kro VA Village, Kro VA Sub-District, Ba Ray District, Kompong Cham Province. His duty was a member of Battalion 701, Regiment 601, Division 106, Central Region. At the age of 12 years old, Sim, studied at Kro Va Pagoda and then lived with his parents until 1969 and he pursued his study at grade 9. Later on, he acquired an education from Roun Sim, so he became a spy to track the KR's actions, build up forces, spy and to destroy the revolution in 1971.

◆ [Dy Leng confession D00041](#)

Dy Leng aged, 20 years old, male, single before being arrested by Angkar, he had duty as sub-chief of the fifth company, platoon 704, Regiment 601, Division 174. He was born in Ou Tmor Village, Ou Neang nung Sub-District, Cham ka Laek District, Kampong Cham Province. He lived with his parents until he was seven years old and his parents brought him to study and stayed with his cousin named Han and was a monk at Por Preng Pagoda but when coup occurred, he went back to live with his parents to help them to do farming.

◆ [Pok Om confession J00052](#)

Pok Om, aged 28 years old, not single, Khmer, and he was in Ta Kuon Village, Kro La Sub-District, Kampong Siem District, and Kampong Cham Province. He was a member of art propaganda in Phnom Penh. His father named Pok Him, 71 years old (deceased) and his mother named Moeung San, 60 years old (still alive), including eight siblings, two brothers, and six girls. At age of nine years old, Pok Om went to stay Kro La Pagoda and he knew a teacher named Norn, member of the pagoda committee, so Pok Om lived with him until he was twelve years old and then came back to live with his mother when he was 15 years old. After that he worked as car repairman since then.

◆ [Ros Puon confession D00053](#)

Pok Om, aged 39 years old, male, and his father named Sao Ros was a chief of commune in the French era. Puon's duty was a member of Division Commission 170. And also he was a monk for six years and worked as a teacher at Pras Sre Pagoda, Ba Phnom and Prech Pagoda



in Ba Phnom District. Before the coup, Sros Phuon had a business to sell cows and exported to Vietnam along with Keo Meng.

◆ [Sin Chuon confession D00054](#)

Sin Chuon, aged 37 years old, male, Khmer, was born in Svay Ya Village, Svay Ya Sub-District, Mancheay District, Svay Rieng Province. In 1959-1960, Sin Chuon studied at grade 7 in Kampuchea Bot School (private school) and lived with his uncle named Keo Meas. Later on he studied at Ban secondary school for one year and then dropped out of that school because his parents were so poor.

◆ [Thaong Chin confession D00055](#)

Thaong Chin, aged 51 years, male, Khmer, not single. He was born in Snay Prem Village, Pongea Lieng Sub-District, Tro Bek District, Prey Veng Province and his duty was a chief of security in Kok Cheay, Eastern Region 24. In 1952, Thaong Chin joined the established Isarak struggling movement in order to combat the French revolution, after that he stopped and then he went to help his parents to do farming until 1954.

◆ [Lim Sunbak Lim confession D00055](#)

Lim Sunbak Lim, aged 38 years old, male, was born in Mok Man Village, Man Sub-District, Prey Chor District, Kampong Cham Province. When he was 14 years old, he had one exam to study grade 6, however, failed for two years. In 1955, Lim Sunbak Lim came to study at a private school called Kampuchea Bot Phnom Penh school and passed an exam study at grade 5 and then he studied at Ang Doun School in Prey Veng Province and later on he failed the diploma exam and went to do business in Phnom Penh until 1961.

◆ [Sam Nhork's \[alias Sam Hem\] confession J00150](#)

Sam Hem was the name used in the revolutionary period, but his real name was Sam Nhork. Khmer, age 22, single, born in Prek Pra-Sap Leu Village, Prek Pra-sap Commune, Prek Pra-Sap District, Kratie Province. In November 1973 Hem joined the revolution which he was introduced to by Ream, the village chief. He entered the Battalion Unit Number 36. He moved to Unit Number 131 after a year and stayed there for one year. Then he was assigned in charge of connecting phone service at the office of V-66 until 22 May 1977, when Hem was arrested by the KR.

◆ [Lim Sam's confession J00923](#)

Lim Sam was the chief of hospitality in Kampong Som.

◆ [Phan Phorn \[alias Phon\] confession J00932](#)

Phan Phorn, alias Phon, male, age 28 years old, was born in Kanleang Chat Village, Mean Commune, O-Raing Ov District, Kampong Cham Province. Phon became a monk in Preah Theat Temple, and disrobed when he was 16. On 8 May 1977, Phon was arrested and put in office in 22 Region. During the KR, Phon was the district secretary in Muk Kampuol 22 Region.

◆ [Prum Thy's \[alias Chheng\] confession J00937](#)

Prum Thy, alias Chheng, female, 19 years old, was born in Treng Village, Sankor Commune, Kampong Svay District, 41 Region, old North Zone. On 9 February 1978 Chheng was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Pen Vas Sai's confession J00136](#)

Pen Vas Sai's, 33 years old, male, married. Before he was arrested by Angkar, Vas Sai was in technical commerce.

◆ Choun Srun's confession, witnessed Chap Cheng, J00158

Chap Cheng, male, 26 years old, Khmer, single, was born in Chhoeu Teal Village, Svay Ror Meat Commune, Ksach Kandal District and before the coup-d'etat he was a famer. Cheng said that the destruction activities of Angkar still had until 31 May 1977. Then he was arrested.

◆ Nhing Hoeung's confession J00135

Nhing Hoeung, female, 22 years old, Khmer, was born in Maha Leap Village, Pak Name District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1972, Hoeung joined the revolution in a unit of art performance of the Region. Hoeun was educated by Mey. On 25 September 1977, Hoeung was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Sat Chhe's [alias Tum] confession J00900

In the revolutionary period, Tum was the name of Chhe, male, aged 44. Tum was born in Chheu Khaov, Chheu Khmov Commune, Koh Thom District, Kanda Province. His father's name was Su Sat, his mother's name was Aing Ly and his wife was Sothea. Sothea was called Thea during the revolutionary regime.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Chhuk, witnessed Men San] J00905

Sous Nov, alias Chhuk, identification number 8. He was secretary of Region 24, and a witness for Men San's case. In 1954 to 1959, Men San allededly contacted and received a political line from Vietnam party and then applied in Cambodia, which had few Vietnamese consultants. San was arrested on 1 September, 1976.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Men] J00906

Sous Nov, alias Men. At the end of 1954 Men fled from Cambodia to Vietnam but he was never involved with Vietnam. Men just run his small business as a poultry seller in a market only. In 1953, Men returned to Cambodia and in Rosey Keo office, which was located in Kilometer 6 Region, where he was newspaper courier. In 1965, he was assigned to work in Zone 24.

◆ Sous Nov's confession [alias Men, witnessed Keo Samnang, alias Mon] J00906

Keo Samnang, alias Mon, attended the KR revolution in Kampong Trobek, led By Keo Munny in 1954. Angkar assigned Mon to be underground to make revolutionary activities in Damber District, Region 21. Until 1967, Mon had never done any revolutionary activities.

◆ History of Sous Nov's activities [alias Men, witnessed Men San, alias Ya] J00906

Men San, alias Ya, lived in Kingn Province, Vietnam, in 1954. Ya was a carpenter with revolutionary cadres in Vietnam. At the end of 1954, Ya returned to Cambodia. Until 1959 to 1962, Ya communicated with Keo Meas and was assigned to a lower Khmer (Khmer krom), who was a Khmer liberal of traitors, to secretly contact the soviet's ambassador and a journalist of the Vietnamese revolution. On 31 September, 1976, Ya was arrested.

◆ Confession of Sous Nov [alias Men, witnessed Phai Sous, alias Chor] J00906

Phai Sous, alias Chor, was arrested to detain in 1973. After the coup-d'etat, Chor lived in Koh Khel which was located near the creek of the Bassac River. Chor had collaborated with army

forces of 173 Unit, which was led by Chakry, and started his activities to fight the enemy in the National Road Number 1. At the end of 1973, Chor enlarged his power of authority to five districts. In 1974, Chor lived in Region 25. Chor continued to build his force until May 1976. Then he moved to live in the ministry of agriculture. Once there he did not do any activities.

◆ Chhim Meas's confession [alias Hoh in] J00909

Chhim Meas was born in Angkor Ban, Angkor Ban Commune, Kang Meas District, Kampong Cham Province. Before Hoh was arrested, he was a chief of Regime 31 in Unit 117.

◆ Ly Phen's witnessed the case for Keo Samnang confession [alias Mon] J00911

Mon, 44 years old, was born in Preah Sdach District, Region 24. In 1974, during the armed political struggle between regimes, Keo Samnang changed his name to Mon.

◆ Ly Phen's confession, witnessed Chhouk's case J00911

Chhouk, 44 years old, was born in Daun Sor Village, Svay Rieng District, Svay Rieng Province. Chhouk was a Khmer liberal.

◆ Confession of Nov Mean [alias Chan Chak-kry, witnessed Phim's case] J00912

Before Phim was arrested he was a secretary of East Zone. In 1959 Phim arrived in Boeung Tum Pun, Phnom Penh.

◆ Nov Mean's confession [alias Chan Chak-kry] J00112

Before Nov Mean, alias Chan Chak-Kry, was arrested he was a secretary of Number 170.

◆ Tauch Phoeun's confession [alias Phin] J00914

Before Tauch Phoeun, alias Phin, was arrested he was a secretary of Sa-8. Phin joined the revolution in 1955. After the announcement that the election voice of revolution was a failure, Phin ran to hide at his uncle's house (his uncle was 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant) to secure himself.

◆ Ke Kim Hourt's confession [alias Sot] J00272

Ke Kim Hourt, alias Sot, 49 years old, male. Before Hourt was arrested, he was a secretary of Northwestern Zone. Sot was born in Kampong Speu Village, Kampong Chen Commune, Stong District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ Te Suo's confession J00147

Te Suo, male, 36 years old. Before Suo was arrested he was a deputy chief of a garment unit. Suo was born in Thong Kra-Peu Village, Tbopng Kra-peu Commune, Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ Chhoeung Chuon's confession [alias Loeun] J00183

Chhoeung Chuon, alias Loeun, 37 years old, male. Before Loeun was arrested, he was a team member of the Ministry of Commerce in Northwest Zone. Loeun was born in Chha-ke Kham Broes Village (the dog bites the deer), Kuoy-Chik Dey Commune, Mong Rorsey District, Battam Bang Province.

◆ Yin Sophann Ya's confession J00204

Yin Sophann Ya, 45 years old. Before Sophann Ya was arrested, he was a tanker worker in the Ministry of Public Affairs. Ya was born in Kan Song Khchat Village, Ku Mara Chea Commune Batie District, Takeo Province.

◆ [Taing An's confession \[alias En\] J00177](#)

An, 28 years old. An changed his name from An to En during KR regime. Before An was arrested, he was a sub-secretary of Battalion 709, Regiment 602 and Unit 174 in Kampong Cham Province, Central Zone.

◆ [Tauch Phoeum's confession J00206](#)

Tauch Phoeun, male, worked in 1950. First he was a chief of workers in Kampot Province. Phoeun had a car (Zip) to pick up a foreigner named Varnish who was the director of anger in the Ministry of Public Affairs.

◆ [Soy Srun's confession \[alias En\] J00261](#)

Soy Srun, alias Sey, was 31 years old. Before Sey was arrested, he was a chief of a farming village, located in Northern Zone. Sey was born in Kan Leng Ror Meas Village, Sambor Commune, Kampong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Prah Matt's confession J00262](#)

Prah Matt, male, 30 years old. Before he was arrested, Matt was a member of the cooperative in Thav Village, Wat Angkor Commune, Tuk Meas District, in Region 35.

◆ [Hoeng Aoeun's confession J00263](#)

Hoeung Aoeun, 27 years old, male. Before Aoeung was arrested, he was a chief of security in Muk Kampul District, Region 22. Aoeun was born in Kan Chak Village, Mean Commune, Oraing Ov District, Region 22.

◆ [Chhuon Sarin's confession J00264](#)

Chhuon Sarin's, 43 years old. Before Sarin was arrested, he lived as a cooperative in Tra Poang Village.

◆ [Khem's confession J00266](#)

Khem, male, 38 years old. He served for Battalion Number 401. In 1973 Khem made some activities to peruse the forces from Kampong Cham Region.

◆ [Soum Samean's confession \[alias Rum\] J00038](#)

Soum Samean, alias Rum, male, 26 years old, born in Boeng Rai Village, Russy Keo Commune, Prek Prasap District, Region 24. On 2 October 1977 Rum was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Bhat Sok San's confession J00127](#)

Bhat Sok San, male, 21 years old, born on a Friday in August 1955 in Peaus Village, Kroch Chhmar District, Kampong Cham Province, Region 21.

◆ [Ing Aang's confession J00180](#)

Ing Aang, male, 41 years old. He has a family and was born in O-mal Commune, Battambang District, Battambang Province.

◆ [Thoch Limhut's confession J00112](#)

Thoch Limhut, male, 25 years old, Khmer, single. He was born in Romduol Village, Svay Bao Commune, Sangke District, Zone 4.

◆ [Aok 's \[alias Val\] confession J00196](#)

Aok Han, alias Val, male, 37 years old, was born in Srah Pring Village, Batheay Commune, Kampong Cham Province. He was a chief of unit in Region 5.

◆ [Kam Chan's confession \[alias Chon\] J00202](#)

Kam Chan, alias Chon, male, 44 years old, has a family. He was born in Bak Snoar Village, Komva Commune, Kampong thom Province. He was secretary of Zone 43 in Northwest Region.

◆ [Yin Sophanya's confession J00273](#)

Yin Sophanya's, male, 45 years old, was born in KomarRachea Commune, Bati District, Takeo Province. He was a public tanker worker.

◆ [Sor Tun's confession J00289](#)

Sor Tun's, male, was born in Prey Chak Villages, Sre Cheng Commune, Sre District, Zone 35.

◆ [Chhon Chhai's confession J00294](#)

Chhon Chhai, male, 23 years old. He has a family and was born in Lvea kaong Village, Prek Tas Commune, Peareang District, Prey Veng Province. He was a chief of security in K-11, Zone 105.

◆ [Heng Hei's confession J00339](#)

Heng Hei, male, 45 years old, was born in Ampil Village, Samrong Commune, Puork District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [Choy Yam's confession J00340](#)

Choy Yam, male, 58 years old, has a family. He was born in Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province. He was a chief member of commerce in Zone 5.

◆ [Man Sun's confession J00380](#)

Man Sun, male, 20 years old. He has a family in Steng Village, Kampong Dey Commune, Chi Kreng District, Siem Reap Province. He was a chief of security in K-11, Zone 105.

◆ [Sok Soam's confession J00295](#)

Sok Soam, female, 22 years old. She was born in Tadung Village, Trach Tung Commune, Ponhea Leu District, Kampong Speu Province.

◆ [Lay Vanna's confession J00308](#)

Lay Vanna, male, 24 years old. He was a working soldier in the KR.

◆ [Hai Somal's confession J00324](#)

Hai Somal, male, 31 years old. Somal was born in Kdeng District, Takeo Province.

◆ [Sim Khean's confession J00330](#)

Sim Khean, male, 21 years old, was born in khcha Domry Village, Baray Commune, Srey Santhor District, Kampong Cham Province.



◆ [Hak SeangLainy's \[alias Lun\] confession J00094](#)

Hak Seanglainy, alias Lun, male, 37 years old, Khmer. Lun was born in a Kampong Cham Commune, Tbong Khmum District, Kampong Cham Zone.

◆ [Tuch Phoeun's \[alias Pen\] confession J00915](#)

Tuch Phoeun, alias Pen, male. He is known to have met with Phim in 1974, at the third annual Party School in Kroch Chhmar District.

◆ [Bun Than's \[alias Chan\] confession J00321](#)

Bun Than, alias Chan, male, 54 years old, was born in Angkor Chey District, Takeo Province, Zone 13.

◆ [So Saphon's confession J00321](#)

So Saphon, male, 42 years old. Saphon was born in Bos Mun Village, Romduol District, Svay Rieng Province. He was a chief of security in Kampong Ro District, Zone 23.

◆ [Soam Yung's confession J00306](#)

Soam Yung, male, 22 years old. Yung was born in Chong Koh Village, Koh Thom Commune, District 18, Zone 25.

◆ [Loeun Soeun's confession J00304](#)

Loeun Soeun, male, 20 years old. Soeun was from Roka Kraom Village, Koum Commune, District 20, Zone 25.

◆ [Prel Koy's \[alias Kun\] confession J00305](#)

Prel Koy, alias Kun, male, 26 years old. He was a work assistant at Mongkol Borei factory, Northwest Region in the KR. He was born in Isang Village, Isang Commune, Ampil District, Zone 3, Northwest Region.

◆ [Sangoun Nut's confession J00332](#)

Sangoun Nut, male, 29 years old. He has a family already. He was born in Ta Pro Village, Prey Nup Commune, Veal Rech District, Kampot Province. He was a chief of Group 3 and Battalion 14.

◆ [Kuy Som's confession J00190](#)

Kuy Som, male, 37 years old, was born in Chrung Krosang Village, Truk Meas Commune, Banteay Meas District, Kampot Province. He was the Chief of Commerce in Zone 1 in the Northwest.

◆ [Hurt Ham's confession \[alias Hurt Hem\] J00162](#)

Hurt Ham, alias Hurt Hem, male, 22 years old, was born in Tro Peang Svay Village, Srey Snam Commune, Puork District, Zone 304, Siem Reap Province. He was the chief of commerce.

◆ [Hei Sitheavy's \[alias Thea\]confession J00118](#)

Hei Sitheavy, alias Thea, female, 27 years old, was born in Ang Roka Village, Cheang Tong Commune, Takeo Province.

◆ [Soam Khun's confession J00270](#)

Soam Khun, male, 30 years old, single, khmer. He was born in Boeng Daol Village, Koh Cheay District, Prey veng Province. He was a chief of Koh Cheay District.

◆ [Suy khoeun's confession J00283](#)

Suy Khorun's, male, 17 years old, single. He was born in Ta Sung Village, Sang Ke District, Zone 1 in the Northwest.

◆ [Koy Thun's confession \[alias Khun\] J00918 amd J00920](#)

Koy Thun, alias Khun. On 14 February 1977 Khun was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Soeu Sanh's confession J00086](#)

Soeu Sang, male, 26 years old. He was born in Trum Village, Mong Commune, Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province. On 28 June 1977, Sanh was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Prak Then's \[alias Prak Hun\] confession J00093](#)

Prak Then, alias Prak Hun, male, 27 years old. He was a born in Peng Meas Tbong Village, Speu Commune, Chamka Leu District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Som Ang's confession J00161](#)

Som Ang, male, was born in Koh Sotin Village, Zone 22, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Khoem You's \[alias Khln and alias Song\] confession J00095](#)

Khoem You, alias Khln, name in the revolution, alias Song, male. He was born in Mohaleap Village, Moha Leap Commune, Koh Sotin District, Kampong Cham Province. In 1977 Khoem You was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Sem Sut's confession J00057](#)

Sem Sut, male, 22 years old. He was born in Tanun Village, Sa-ang Phonm Commune, District 22, Zone 25.

◆ [Ke Teng's \[alias Pon\] confession \[alias Pon\] J00922](#)

Ke Teng, alias Pon, male, 22 years old, was born in Kampong Chvea Village, Sandan Commune, Sandan District, Kampong Thom Province.

◆ [Chhuk Sao's confession J00926](#)

Chhuk Sao, male, 45 years old. He was born in Bunley Village, Dontey kheng Cheing Commune. On 2 November 1977 Sao Yuo was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Chen Aa's \[alias Su\] confession \[alias Su\] J00927](#)

Chen Aa, alias Su, male, 36 years old. He was born in Ampil Village, Prek Dom-Duok Commune, Srey Santhor District, Kampong Cham Province, Zone 22. Su was arrested by Angkar in March 1977 and killed on 2 June 1977.

◆ [Meul Mao's confession J00041](#)

Meul Mao, male, 21 years old. He was born in Chhlun Van Village, Kampong Tralach Lei District, Zone 31. In December 1977 Mao was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Luch Lom's \[alias Van\] confession J00040](#)

Luch Lom, alias Van, male, 27 years old. Van was born in Tropeang Preah Village, Kien Sangke Commune, Chi Kreng District, Siem Reap Province, Zone 106, Region North. On 6 May 1977 Lom was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Tun Chandara's confession \[alias Phan\] J00063](#)

Tun Chandara, alias Phan, female, 31 years old, was born in Chroay Thmer Village, Kamong Siem District, Kampong Cham Province. On 25 April 1977 Tun Chandara, alias Phan, was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Chut Nhea's confession J00083](#)

Chut Nhea, male, 24 years old, was born in Chrolong Village, Chrolong Commune, Tang Ko District, Kampong Cham Province. In September 1977 Nhea was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Keo Somneng's confession J00044](#)

Keo Somneng, male, was born in Prey Moan Village, Banteay Chakry Commune, Preah Sdach District, Zone 25.

◆ [Say Aat's confession J00046](#)

Say Aat, male, 23 years old, was born in Trang Village, Banteay Neang Commune, Mongkol Borei District, Zone 3. In 1971 he was a soldier and in November 1977 Say Aat was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Ouy Benglong's \[alias Ouy Leng\] confession J00048](#)

Ouy Benglong, alias Ouy Leng, male, 24 years old. He was born in Thmey Village, Pro Thiban Commune, Koh thom District, Kandal Province.

◆ [Som Chhoeut's \[alias Chhoeun\] confession J00050](#)

Som Chhoeut, alias Chhoeun, male, 18 years old, single, Khmer. He was born in But Village, Dunpeang Commune, Varin District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [Chan Thul's \[alias Pol\] confession J00062](#)

Chan Thul, alias Pol, male, was born in Prek Kak Village, Stung Trang District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Tet Son's \[alias Nheam\] confession \[alias Nheam\] J00916](#)

Tet Son, alias Nheam, male. In 1963 Nheam was a student at Sihanouk High School in Kampong Cham Province.

◆ [Al Ham's confession J00171](#)

Al Ham, male, 24 years old. He was born in Kra Lanh District, Siem Reap Province.

◆ [In Sophon's \[alias Sophoe\] confession \[alias SoPhoe\] J00260](#)

In Sophon, alias Sophoe, male, 30 years old. He was born in Boeng Khnar Village, Bakan District, Pusat Province.

◆ [Thon Chuy's confession J00322](#)

Thon Choy, male, 24 years old, was born in Kampong Speu Province.

◆ [Chheam Chhoeung's confession J00298](#)

Chheam Chhoeung, male, 33 years old, was born in Koh Sala Village, Kdol Commune, Mongkol Borei District, Battam Bong Province.

◆ Kong Kien's [alias Ing Veat] confession J00300

Kong Kien, alias Ing Veat, male, 28 years old. He was born in Wat Svay Village, Peamouknh Ang Commune, Svay Em District, Kandal Province.

◆ Ouck Chet's confession J00311

Ouck Chet, male, 20 years old. He was born in O Svay Village, Prek Koy Commune, Kong Meas District, Kampong Cham Province.

◆ Long Mamireth confession [ alias Mean] J00351

Long Mamireth, alias Mean, female, age 28, was born in Sangkat, Kilo 6, Phnom Penh City. She's a CIA member and was doing something that would destroy the plan of Angkar until her arrest by Angkar.

◆ Ma Mengkhean confession [alias Ren] J00409

Ma MengKhean, alias Ren, male, was born in Sambo Village, Sambo Commune, Sambo District, Kraches Province. He was emerging the citizens to go against the KR in 1966. Moreover, he caused the citizens to be CIA members. And then in 1970 Ren hid himself in the revolution to knock the revolution down.

◆ Bun Thun confession J00439

Bun Thun, male, age 37, he was born in Preak Village, Preak Commune, TbongKmom District, Kompong Cham Province. In 1961 he joined CIA member and Mr, Ho Tong Ho who was improve him. And then he got the plan against the KR. Bun Thun was arrested by KR on 01 May 1977 at Pursat Province.

◆ Dem Leok confession J00476

Dem Leok, male, age 24, He was born in Preak Youn Village, Samrang Thom Commune, Keansvay District, Region 25. He was emerging the citizens to go against the KR in 1966. Moreover, he caused the citizen to be the CIA member.

◆ Penh Vat confession J00477

Penh Vat, male, age 22, he was born in AnlangOrk Village, Sokang Commune, KangMeas District, Kampong Cham Province. Before Vat was arrested be was military Battalion 172, Regiment 1 and Division 174. Vat entered the revolution at Region 4 military union in 1972. One more thing he entered as a member of the CIA in 1973. And then, he enticed the citizen to join the CIA as members for engaging Angkar.

◆ Si Tang confession[alias Bully] J00483

Si Tang alias Bully, female, age 27, she's Laos who was born in PeamChhiMat Village, KoshAndet District, Mundolkiri Province (Region 105). Before Vat was arrested she was the medical staff at Ka-80. She stopped studying in 1966. And she entered the revolution in 1968 by Ya who was chief of Region105. Bully was lascivious with Ya two times. After that Ya enticed Bully to join the Vietnam Labor party in 1969. Moreover Bully relates with Vietnam for fighting the Kampuchea revolution. Bully was arrested by Angkar revolution in July 1977.

◆ So Sang confession[alias So Nin] J00487

So Sang confession, alias So Nin, male, age 20, he's born in Praypriat Village, Trapamng Russey Commune, and Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province. Before So Nin was arrested he was in the fire truck unit. So Nin joined the revolution on 10 September 1973. Dy let him. After that So Nin joined the CIA as a member on 08 October 1976. So Nin was arrested by Angkar revolution because he had more betraying actions, like burn hours, destroy cars and oil or gasoline.

◆ Reth Heun confession[alias Vuth] J00504

Reth Heun confession, alias Vuth, male, age 22 year old, he's born in Baray Village, Baray Commune, Baray District, and Kampong Thom Province. Before Vuth arrested he is the second member at Kampong Som Harbor. Vuth is a worker before the coup and detective. After the military coup by Lon Nol he joined the revolution and then he joined the Kampuchea Labor Party to go against the Communist Party of Kampuchea until on 20 January 1977 Vuth was arrested.

◆ Kong Saren confession J00523

Kong Saren (under department state commence) confession, male. Saren's partisan to against the party line and to designate the line to set over plan for support them betray systems. Moreover Saren had to build up force for to fight the Kampuchea communist party at the Prek Kdam Village who new the citizen more from the Phnom Penh city.

◆ Maov Khgne confession[alias Sarourn] J00529

Maov Khgne confession, alias Sarourn, male, age 33, he's born in Lngeun Village, KnhChreach District, and Prey Veng Province. Before Sarourn was arrested he was the second member in District 14. Sareurn had to become a priest in 1965 at Svay Rameat Pagoda and then he had to hide in the revolution where he was introduced by Tep Sovong. After he joined the revolution he built up forces against Angkar and destroyed all equipment that belonged to Angkar until the KR arrest on 26 March 1977.

◆ Uk Sabourn confession[alias Phin] J00532

Uk Sabourn confession, alias Phin, male, age 27, he's born in Mann Hoer Village, Hanchay Commune, Kampangseam District, and Kampong Cham Province. He was a chief controller of commercial production before the KR arrested him. Phin joined the Free Khmer while after he finished studying and he received a betrayal plan to devastate the Angkar forces from Khoun who he studied with at high school. However all of Phin plan's are defeated and in the end Phin was arrested by KR.

◆ Pol Piseth confession J00535

Pol Piseth confession, his duty is commissioner of Special Unit 170. He had to relate more links to buildup forces to overthrow the KR regime. The East in Region 24 and Region 25 this is the zone that Piseth made communication with to accomplish his task. Especially Vietnam is the big supporter in the back when the fighting appears. Piseth had more action like the throw tract and stir up the people to stand up to the giant Angkar Revolution. But all betrayed Piseth's plan, which was not a success and in the end he was arrested by Angkar forces.

◆ Sek Yoen confession[alias Bung] J00532

Sek Yoen confession, alias Bung, sex male. He was born in Rakakandal Village, Kraches Commune, Kraches District, and Kraches Province. He is a subcommittee of Fixing and Energy of Transportation at Russey Kao District Phnom Penh city before being arrested. In 1971 Yoen joined the Labor Party, At first he was an artist of North Region then he met Angkar in June 1975. After that Bung, the Angkar, appointed him to the ministry of working classes at North Region. Yoen get relate more links to make the plan for destroying the Angkar Revolution. In November 1975 Angkar appointed Yoen to subcommittee of Fixing and Energy of Transportation at Russey Kao District Phnom Penh city. Yoem was arrested by Angkar whe he made more mistakes.

◆ Va Veoun confession [alias Von] J00679

Va Veoun, alias Von, male, age 24 years old. He was born in Okhsong Songkhat sa kream Stung District, Kampong Thom Province. He first attended the revolution at Sangkat sa kream stung District, Kampong Thom Province. In 1972 Lon, the commune man who had



guided him to join the military base at Odor, Battalion 711, Division 1 under the control of Leon and Khon, Battalion 711. In 1975 he moved to live at Center 24 and work as a courier, Division 1. By end of 1974 he moved to Division 310 and worked as a telephonist. After he moved the residence from Division 310 to Center 66, Pheap and Art had taught and trained him to destruct Angkar. Then later he attended the CIA in November 1974. His compliment such as, destruct the crops, detach the telecom line, to instigate people in the community to indolent or educate themselves. As a result, he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Lei Phat confession J00677](#)

Lei Phat, male, he was born at Plov Kat Village, Prasat Commune, Presnet Prah District, Region 5 (Northwest). In 1972 he received traitorous activities from Doeun then later he secretly joined an army.

◆ [Seng Simoen confession J00402](#)

Seng Simoen, male, age 27 years old, married. Former student at Pursat grade 3. He was born in Tropeang Thnout Village, Meak Commune, Kandal stung District, Kandal Province. He was on the stand-by committee at Doun Penh District, Region 4, Northwest Zone. On the 5<sup>th</sup>- July-1977 he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Tan Tri confession\[alias Choeun\] J00404](#)

Tan Tri, alias Choeun, is a commerce committee member.

◆ [Pan Sim confession J00445](#)

Pan Sim, male, age 28 years old. He was born in Klon Leng Chok Village, Mean Commune, Khos District, Kampong Cham Province. He is an armed forces general staff at 152. In 1977 he was arrested by Angkar and sent to Center S-21.

◆ [Prum Nget confession J00274](#)

Prum Nget, male, age 37 years old. He was a former teacher, and before he was arrested he was a new member at Northwest Zone, Net pres srok District. One morning on the 14<sup>th</sup>- August-1977, Prum Nget was arrested by Angkar at Preh Net Preh District.

◆ [Tuy Han confession J00277](#)

Tuy Han, male, age 25 years old. Born at Khbob Village, Moha Khong Commune, Khos Sodin District, Kampong Cham at Region 32. He was a leading cadre at Region 22.

◆ [Hen Phou confession J00278](#)

Hen Phou, male, age 35 years old. Was born at Prey Tourdeng Village, Srey Santhor Commune, Kampong Cham Province. Phou was assistant at Region 1. On July-1977 Phou was removed and sent to a farm to do Chili plants. Then later on 27 October 1977 Phou was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Vorn Veoun confession J00279](#)

Vorn Veoun, alias Voun, male, age 35 years old. Was born at Snal Morn Village, Ta lor Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province, Region 2. He was originally a president at Toul Mateh, Region 1 (Northwest Zone). In October 1977 Voun was arrested.

◆ [Thav Vengsrey confession J00281 and J00287](#)

Thav Vengsrey, male, age 29 years old. He was born at Phom Chbar Mondol kiri Province. He worked as a mechanic before he was arrested. On 02 July 1977 Vengsrey was arrested by Angkar.

◆ [Kong Touch confession J00282](#)

Kong Touch, male, age 46 years old. He was born at Prey Cher Teal Village, Baphom Commune, Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. Spouse name, Prak Phally had 8 children - 5 females and 3 males. He was a Brigade 3 at an office of the party Center 4.

◆ [Touch Soun confession J00284](#)

Touch Soun male, age 33 years old. He was born at Domnak Katout Village, Kampong Trach Commune, Kampot Province. He was an assistant at M-560 Center (Northwest Zone) before he got arrested. On the 16 May 1977 Soun was arrested by Angkar revolutionaries.

◆ Kive Sarem confession J00290 and J00288

Kive Sarem, male, age 38 years old. He was born at Kampong Thmor Village, Kampong Thmor Commune, Baray District, Kampong Thom Region 5. He was a worker at a paper factory at Chhak Angre. At beginning of December 1977 Sarem got arrested at Serey Sophon.

◆ Va Veoun (alias Von) confession J00679

Va Veoun, alias Von, male, age 24 years old. He was born in Okhsong Songkhat sa kream Stung District, Kampong Thom Province. First attended revolution at Sangkat sa kream stung District, Kampong Thom Province. In 1972 Lon, the commune man, had guided him to join the military base at Odor, Battalion 711, Division 1 under the controller of Leon and Khon, Battalion 711. In 1975 he moved to live at Center 24 and work as courier, Division 1. By end of 1974 he moved to Division 310 and worked as a telephonist. After he moved the residence from Division 310 to Center 66, Pheap and Art taught and trained him to destroy Angkar. Then later he attended CIA in November 1974. His compliment such as, destruct the crops, detach the telecom line, instigated people in the community to indolent or educate themselves. As a result, he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Tan Tri (alias Choeun) confession J00404

Tan Tri, alias Choeun, is a commerce committee member.

◆ Vorn Veoun (alias Von) confession J00279

Vorn Veoun, alias Voun, male, age 35 years old. Was born at Snal Morn Village, Ta lor Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province, Region 2. He was originally a president at Toul Match, Region 1 (Northwest Zone). In October 1977 Voun was arrested.

◆ Men Moningam confession J00296

Men Moningam had answer and confessed about Toung An. Toung An, male, age 36 years old, is a medical care student at university at Russia, Soviet Union. On 1 October 1976 he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Bouch Theok (alias Khream) confession J00301

Bouch Theok (alias Khream), male, age 39 years old. He was born at Russy Preh Village, Khos Krolor Commune, Morng District, Zone 4. He was deputy secretary at Dounteav Commune (Region 4). On 15 September 1977 Bouch Theok (alias Khream) was arrested by Angkar and sent to S-21 Center.

◆ Hour Thai (alias Thoul) confession J00302

Hour Thai (alias Thoul), male, age 29 years old. He was born at Keo Mol Village, Kampong Siem Commune, Kampong Cham Province. Spouse name, Kouy Sou, has 3 children. He was one of the members of the Group 22, Brigade 7, and Division 3 at Prek Khbob Village, 41 District, Zone 4.

◆ Seang Hoer confession J00303

Seang Hoer, male, age 37 years old. He was born at Kampong Preh Village, Kampong Preh Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. He was a new member at Tamorn base, Sangke District, Region 3. On 9 August 1977 Hoer was arrested by Angkar and sent to S-21 Center.

◆ Moy Mao confession J00315

Moy Mao was deputy secretary at Somroung District Commune, Srey Sophorn District, Battambang Province, Region 5. In 1955 Mao attended and worked as a spy and reported to Tum (1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant) at Battambang Province. Due to his action to destruct and work against Angkar revolution, he was arrested in 1977.

◆ Lay Lkong (alias Dos) confession J00313

Lay Klong (alias Dos), female age 20 years old. Her minority is Phnoug at Sre Songkhom Village, Koh Nhek District, Region 205 (Southwest Zone). She was co-perpetrator at Center 16, Region 105.

◆ Yeom Chorn confession J00314

Yeom Chorn, male, age 32 years old. He was born in Jerng Phleng Village, Wat Iorn Commune, Bakan District Pursat Province, Region 2. He was a laborer at rice mechanical.

◆ Kris Yen (alias Sokhoun) confession J00323

Kris Yen (alias Sokhoun), male, age 25 years old. He was born at Kati Village, Kati Commune, O Reang District, Mondolkiri Province. Spouse name Krong Ry worked at hospital K-80. Sokhoun was president of the group children's hospital K-17 in Zone 105 before he was arrested. In August 1977 Sokhoun was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Mo Tuy confession J00332

Mo Tuy, male, age 24 years old. He was born at Choung Ta douk Village, Ta Mon Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province, Region 4. Tuy was one of the Battalion 425, Zone 5. On the 27 May- 977 Tuy was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Khem Tai (alias Poun) confession J00335

Khem Tai (alias Poun), male, age 32 years old. He was born at Beong Village, Boeng Commune, Baray District Kampong Thom. His father's name was Chap Kem and mother's name Mok Khem. He was an assistant at division Department 301, Division 310. On 05 October 1977 he was arrested with his members and sent to S-21 Center.

◆ Khear Prak confession J00341

Khear Prak, female, age 23 years old. She was born at Prek Khbob Village, Prek Khbob Commune, Sangke District, Battambang Province. She was battalion at Northwest Zone before she was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Aem Von confession J00379

Aem Von, male, age 20 years old. He was born in Tra ngel Village, 16 Commune, Region 31. Father's name Aem Oun, mother's name Seng Soun. Von was a member of economist youth at S-21 Center. On February 1978 Von and his group members were arrested by Angkar.

◆ Kol Thai (alias Vong) confession J00381

Kol Thai (alias: Vong), male, age 44 years old. He was born in Cheu Klom Village, Tral Commune, Romeas Hek District, Svay Reang Province. Spouse name's Chit Mut (alias: Phou). From 1971-1975 he was in transportation Center K-81. Until 10 November 1975, Thai was transferred to Boeung Trabek Center, Phnom Penh. Thai was arrested by Angkar on the 14 November 1975 because he had been in contact with the Vietnamese and he was working on arranging an army at the Northwest Zone and planned to destroy the Angkar revolution.

◆ Bal Sim confession J00489

Bal Sim, male, was born in Konleng Chork Village, Meas Commune, Koh Soden District, Regions 22, and Rregiment 152. From 1975 to 1976 Bal Sim cooperated with Tum to arrange plans to destroy Angkar, but however he was arrested.

◆ Lay Sarem confession J00494

Lay Sarem, male, age 37 years old, he is Cambodian. He was born in Peam Rang Leu Village, Peam Reang Commune, Lek dek District, Kandal Province. He was a president of Brigade 801 hospital center station at Ratanakiri Province until March 1977 when Lay Sarem was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Mon San (alias Thong) confession J00525

Mon San (alias: Thong), male, age 42 years old. He was born at Banh Chok Koun Village.

◆ Leom Lon (alias Long) confession J00530

Leom Lon (alias Long) he is one of commissioners of Battalion 11R regiment 11, Brigade 310. Leom Lon was commissioner of 310 where he acted against the Angkar revolution by teaching and training the youth. In 1972 to 1974 Leom Lon ordered a group of youth to destroy other youth's weaknesses and conspired with them to run away.

◆ Ong Kimyin (alias Aoun) confession J00537

Ong Kimyin (alias Aoun), male, age 32 years old. He was born at Prek Ta Cheong Village, Bos Lav Commune, Kratie District, Kratie Province. In 1962 Aoun left his family and moved to live in the city, Phnom Penh, for his school. Aoun studied until grade 6, thereafter he received training course from Choun Yorng, the member of the revolution at Sombo District, Zone 505. Aoun became a full CIA member in April 1967. In 1969 Aoun had transferred to be a teacher at Koh Chreang Bos Lav Village, Kratie Province. In 1971 Angkar had appointed him to the Southeast Zone. Later in 1975 Angkar had designated Aoun to work at the Khmer-Vietnamese border and in 1976 Aoun had transferred again to Region 102. Later on the 15<sup>th</sup> of April 1978 he attempted to destruct Angkar at the Southeast Zone. On the 24 March 1978 Aoun was arrested by Angkar revolutionaries.

◆ Sbov Him confession J00540

Sbov Him (alias Aeoun), male. He was one of the members of Divison 310. He first attended the revolution at the Southwest Zone. Later in 1971 Koun had trained Aeoun to be a member of the CIA and lived at the zone. In 1975 Koun appointed him to work for the CIA group and required to incharge few places, Chuk, Phem etc. Him was skillful on how to communicate from place to place. Due to his accomplished mission, Him was arrested by Angkar.