

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

First Quarter Report: October-December 2013

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ABBREVIATION

AMK Angkor Mikroheranhvatho Kampuchea

APSARA Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of

Siem Reap

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CAWST Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology

CBIO Cambodian Biographical Database
CLPJ Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CTM Cambodia Tribunal Monitor

DC-Cam Documentation Center of Cambodia

DK Democratic Kampuchea

DRL Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor

ECCC Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

ELBBL English Language-Based Bachelor of Law GCHR Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights

ICJ International Court of Justice
IRI International Republican Institute

KR Khmer Rouge

KRT Khmer Rouge Tribunal

LICADHO Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights

MCFA Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

MoEYS Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport

MoU Memorandum of Understanding OCIJ Office of Co-Investigating Judges

PA Promoting Accountability
PIR Public Information Room

PNC Passerelles Numeriques Cambodian
PUC Pannasastra University of Cambodia

PVF Public Village Forum

RULE Royal University of Law and Economics

RUPP Royal University of Phnom Penh

SCC Supreme Court Chamber
SRI Sleuk Rith Institute

TC Trial Chamber
TSL Tuol Sleng

USA United States of America

VOA Voice of America

VPA Victim Participation Project VSS Victim Support Section

UK United Kingdom

USAID United States Agency for International Development

Summary of Achievements:

- Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC sought for a sentence of life imprisonment against accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan at the closing statement hearing which took place from October 16th-31st, 2013.
- The Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia provided an additional contribution of USD1.8 million to bridge the shortfall of funding faced by the Cambodian side of the ECCC.
- Mr. Nicholas KOUMJIAN (USA) was appointed as new International Co-Prosecutor after Mr. Andrew Cayley resigned in September 2013.
- On December 11th-12th, the Trial Chamber (TC) heard the court management meeting publically in order to seek the establishment of the second trial panel to hear Case 002/02. According to its decision dated December 20th, the second trial panel was not recommended to form, and the current TC will seize the case.
- The Legal Response team received several requests from Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) and defense lawyers. In response, the team provided documents of 9,484 pages, 1 photo and 1 audio interview to OCIJ and the defense counsels.
- The Victims Participation Project (VPA) team added three more student volunteers to work on the translation of victim participation forms and another five volunteers to work on the transcription of KR survivor story interviews. They achieved the translation of 684 victim information forms and 45 survivor stories, and transcription of 58 interviews.
- The Fair Trial Observation team produced two more volumes of the Fair Trial Observation booklet with 2,000 copies and conducted further three outreach activities at three universities in Phnom Penh and Provinces. A total of 1,650 copies of the Fair Trial Observation booklets were distributed.
- The Witnessing Justice Project will publish the first Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ) in early 2014 with the most five interesting articles.
- Cataloguing and Database Management achieved satisfactory progress by entering 704 records; filling 1,100 worksheets; editing 1,399 records; scanning 19,865 pages; listing 510 records; and uploading 1,927 records onto DC-Cam's website. In addition, three new photos and ten pages of the news-clip were collected and 71 new and rare interviews were conducted in Oddar Meanchey Province.
- The KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng (TSL) Genocide Museum provided DK historical classes for 39 days to 536 local and international visitors. There are 51 questions collected through all classes.
- The Promoting Accountability (PA) team successfully made two field trips to Oddar Meanchey Province, conducted 71 interviews, summarized 199 interviews, translated 66 interview summaries into English, digitized 425 tapes, and transcribed 13 interviews equal to 547 pages.
- The Genocide Education team transcribed 165 interviews, entered data of 170 questionnaires from teacher training into computer, and concluded one MoU with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport regarding a partnership to implement the Genocide Education Project from 2014 to 2017.
- One ECCC visit by 150 villagers from Takeo, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces under Witnessing Justice Project. Additionally, other four Public Village Forums (PVF) were held in Pursat, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, and Takeo Provinces

- with the participation of 735 (405 female) students, children, villagers, former KR members, and Co-Prosecutors and their assistants of the ECCC.
- The Public Information Room (PIR) received 246 esteemed guests. Materials distributed free of charge include 244 monthly Searching for the Truth magazines, 152 copies of DK history textbook, 124 copies of Genocide: The Importance of Case 002 booklet, and 160 copies of the Fair Trial Observation booklet.
- This quarter DC-Cam screened *A River Changes Course* (*Kbang Tik Tonle* in Khmer) for 2,540 people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO's members, academics, private bank staffers, international audiences, etc.
- A Book of Memory is continuing in collecting names from DC-Cam documents and crosschecking to avoid repetition and finding out whether there are links between those names.
- Website development made further progress this quarter. There are 11,196 visitors who have used DC-Cam's website.
- The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) Project achieved 10 daily reports posted on the blog, 12 hearing days observed, 85 trial footages captured and uploaded, and three outreach workshops conducted during this quarter.
- New publications were not possible for this quarter. However, one new book reached the design stage and another translation book is underway to the printing shop.
- Research for a book on community education and industry in Anlong Veng continued.
- Translating Dr. Kok-Thay ENG's dissertation entitled "From the Khmer Rouge (KR) to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age" is on the way forward.
- DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of Searching for the Truth (issues 166, 167 and 168) and each issue was distributed to all 24 provincial halls and municipality halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam's premises.
- Voices of Genocide: Episodes 8, 9 and 10 of Justice and the KR Famine were broadcasted on four radio stations in Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear Provinces and Phnom Penh. Three field trip studies were conducted in Kampong Thom, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Additionally, two live-show broadcastings were aired on National Radio Phnom Penh.
- DC-Cam helped 17 researchers in their research at DC-Cam's archives.
- DC-Cam participated in four conferences in the USA.
- DC-Cam received one group visit from the International Republican Institute (IRI) and cooperated with some institutions and individual filmmakers.
- One DC-Camer graduated with an MA from Rutgers University and is continuing her PhD studies over there.
- Two DC-Cam staff attended an international training on film and human rights.
- There were 11 local and international media coverage of DC-Cam's work.

1. THE ECCC: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

A. Chronological Summary about Activities of the ECCC

The ECCC conducted the closing statement trial, the last hearing trial for Case 002/01 before delivering a verdict, on October 16th. This trial lasted until October 31st. In trial, the Co-Prosecutors sought a life-imprisonment term for the accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in the charge of crimes against humanity and war crimes concerning the killing of ex-soldiers of Lon Nol regime at Tuol Po Chrey in Veal Veng District of Pursat Province.

On October 28th the ECCC's Public Affairs Section released a statement informing that the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia provided an additional contribution of USD 1.8 million to bridge the shortfall of funding faced by the Cambodian side of the ECCC after Prime Minister Hun Sen met UN Secretary General Ban-Ki moon privately in Brunei in occasion of the 23rd Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit 2013.

According to Public Affairs Section on December 11th, Mr. Nicholas Koumjian (USA) was appointed as new international co-prosecutor. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Koumjian was Senior Appeals Counsel for the prosecution of the former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor at the Special Court for Sierra Leone. He represented Abdallah Banda and Saleh Jerbo before the International Criminal Court in a case involving the situation in Darfur, and assisted victims from the Ivory Coast on a pro-bono basis. He was previously Principal Trial Attorney for the trial of Charles Taylor, headed the UN-funded Serious Crimes Unit in East Timor, and was a trial attorney at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Before entering the international arena, Mr. Koumjian worked as a prosecutor in Los Angeles for twenty years.

On December 11th-12th, ECCC's TC conducted the court management meeting in public by inviting all parties in Case 002, including Acting Chief and Deputy Chief of the Court Administration, to seek the establishment of the second trial panel to adjudicate Case 002/02 and the agreement of all concerning the scope of charges in Case 002/02.

On December 20th, ECCC's TC issued a decision in which the TC is not recommending to form a second Trial Panel given the fact that the President "avail himself of the existing possibilities" to form it and it would be less expeditious than proceeding with the existing bench that is already familiar with the case. The decision is available at http://www.eccc.gov.kh/sites/default/files/documents/courtdoc/2013-12-20%2016:11/E301_4_EN.pdf

B. Legal Response

In October, OCIJ continued to review documents within DC-Cam's archives. OCIJ sent a group of four to five field investigators to review 2,349 documents, of which 730 were requested to be scanned. In the end of the month, they sent the same team to review 1,186 documents, of which 154 documents were requested to be scanned. In total, there were 3,535 documents reviewed by OCIJ and 884 scanned that are equal to 5,449 pages that DC-Cam provided to OCIJ. According to OCIJ these documents above are yet to be requested for photocopy or scanning.

# of Doc. Reviewed.	3,535
# of Doc. Requested to Be Scanned.	884
# of Scanned Doc. Provided.	884
# of Pages Provided.	5,449

In November, the team received the requests from the OCIJ, defense lawyers for suspects in Case 003 and 004, to review documents at the archives of DC-Cam and to scan documents if deemed in need. To facilitate all requests involves a lot of work by DC-Cam's team leader and staff, including the review of legality, preparation of documents, scanning and returning documents to the archives; and at the same time the team makes sure that nothing is lost during the course of work.

The OCIJ sent a group of three to five investigators to review 1,747 DC-Cam documents, and at the completion of this review, they requested that DC-Cam scan 933 documents. Finally, 933 documents equal to 2,596 pages were scanned and handed to OCIJ.

# of Doc. Reviewed.	1,747
# of Doc. Requested to Be Scanned.	933
# of Scanned Doc. Provided.	933
# of Page Provided.	2,596

The defense lawyers for suspects in Cases 003 and 004 requested that documents be scanned through a more complicated process, given that they asked for a dossier containing all possible documents relevant to their client or documents referring a record number at other institutions which are not in DC-Cam's possession. DC-Cam in her position was able to provide 44 documents equal to 1,435 pages to be scanned and handed over to them.

In December, the team received one urgent request from the OCIJ regarding an interview file in audio. In response, the team put it on a CD and gave it to OCIJ immediately. Another request for reviewing 799 documents was put on hold as OCIJ informed us that they were occupied by technical work at their office and the request was to be completed in January of next year.

At the same time, the team received another two requests from the defense counsel for Case 003 and 004 of which one is proceeding forward, while theother one was out of DC-Cam's capability to accommodate. Finally, the team gave the defense counsel 3 documents equal to 3 pages.

C. Victim Participation

The meaningful and successful achievement the VPA team has made for this quarter deals with the conclusion of "Special Agreement" with ECCC regarding the ECCC Reparation Program, "five permanent exhibitions on forced transfer and the KR regime". It is a 16-month project for which DC-Cam serves as subcontractor and ECCC as contractor with GIZ. The report of this activity is covered under the Museum of Memory section.

In this quarter, the VPA team made a considerable achievement in translating into English 684 victim information forms and 45 survivor stories. To assist the transcription of 574

interviews, DC-Cam employed three additional part-time volunteers under the supervision of Mr. Kimsroy. Furthermore, they completed 56 interviews.

Translation of Victim Information Forms	684
Translation of Survivor Stories	45
Interview Transcripts	56

In addition to our accomplishment mentioned above, our team has done several activities. Firstly, most of our team members – Sep, Nary, Naihor, Sea Ty, Hach, Ly Heng, and Racheat – have written articles for *Searching for the Truth* magazine and the local newspaper. Most of the articles are being cross-checked and edited by staff writers of *Searching for the Truth* magazine. Lyda, Malis, Bonavy, Pisey, and Menghong are working on their articles. Secondly, our team members read the confessions and wrote a summary of each confession and helped the magazine team with logistics work. Thirdly, our team also helps to translate journals and edit the English-Khmer translation for both DC-Cam Journal and the observation team. Lastly, our team – Ly Heng and Lyda – has helped and read some KR documents to foreign researchers, following the instruction from Dr. Eng Kok-thay.

D. Fair Trial Observation

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

Fair Trial Observation Booklet

This quarter the Fair Trial Observation team worked on the booklet Issue 24 which focuses on Professor Steve Heder's testimony before the TC from 9 to 18 July, 2013. Notably, his testimony was sought by parties within only the scope of Case 002/01 regarding forced transfer of the population (phase one and two) and the killing of former soldiers of Lon Nol regime at Tuol Po Chrey in Pursat Province.

The table below presents the testimony of Professor Heder as witness focused by the parties.

Focus by Co-Prosecutors	Focus by Co-Lead Lawyers	Focus by Accused Lawyers	
Interview with Khieu	Transfer of the Population in	Knowledge of Witness	
Samphan and Nuon Chea	Phase One and Two		
Transfer of the Population	Living Condition of People in	Security Office in Eastern	
	Liberated Sector	Zone	
Chain of Order and Power	The Meeting at Former	Genocide against Vietnamese	
	Khmer-Soviet Technology	Ethnic Population	
	School		
Arresting and Killing Enemy	Way of KR Communication	Statement by Nuon Chea	
Division of People		US Bombardment	
Measure against Monks	CPK Chart		

Questioning on a Book entitled Pol Pot and Khieu	Role and Power of Samphan
Samphan	
Attacks Launched into	Power of the Zone
Phnom Penh	
Election	
Role of Khieu Samphan	
Strategy to Take People	
from Enemy	
Seizure of Mekong River	
Genocide	

In the meant time, the Fair Trial team has been focused on producing the booklet number 25 which is primarily focused on the whole hearing of the closing statement in Case 002/01. It will be divided into four sections of the arguments made by parties, as follows:

Co-Lead Lawyers' Final Statement laid down significant points as below:

- Five Policies of Joint Criminal Enterprise: Movement of the population, cooperatives and worksites, security centers and excution sites, treatment of target groups and the regulation of marriage.
- Forced Movement of the Population: Forced movement of population in phase one and two.
- Excution of Lon Nol Soldiers at Tuol Po Chey in Pursat Province
- Request for Reparations
- Responses to the Defense's Arguments

Co-Prosecutors' Submissions focused primarily on:

- Evidence related to crimes allegedly committed during the forced transfer of the poppulation in phase one and two
- Criminal plan of the KR
- Role and position of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan before, during, and after the period of 1975
- Responsibility and participation of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in criminal plans
- Sentencing request

Nuon Chea Defense Counsel raised issues and responded to the allegations made by the Co-Prosecutors:

- Injsutice of the prosecution agaist Nuon Chea
- Role and responsibility of Nuon Chea which was nothing connecting crimes
- Excution of ex-civil servants and soldiers of Lon Nol regime
 - o Excution taken place before 1975
 - Excution during DK
 - Excution in Phnom Penh
 - Excution on other sties
 - Excution at Tuol Po Chrey
- Forced movement of the population
 - o Forced movement in phase one

- o Forced movement in phase two
- Nuon Chea's final statement

Khieu Samphan Defense Counsel defended three points:

- Responses to Co-Prosecutors's allegatons
- Rebuttal to Co-Prosecutors' responses
- Khieu Samphan's final statement

In this quarter, there are **1,650** booklets of the Fair Trial Observation distributed to many individual through PIR, workshops and PVFs, and institutions including Devey International University in Battambang Province, Phnom Penh International University, Cambodia University of Specialty, Hun Sen Library at Boeng Trabek High School, French Cultural Center, American International School, Children's Future and others. The booklets are also available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trail_Observation_Bookle

Observing Trial Proceedings

The team of four Cambodian law-trained staff observed trial hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01 for ten days, with time divided as follows:

- Statement by Co Lead Lawyers for Civil Parties consumed 1 day.
- Statement by Co Prosecutors, 3 days.
- Statement by Defense Lawyers for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 2 days each.
- Rebuttal statement by Co Lead Lawyers and Co Prosecutors, 1 day.
- Final statement by accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, 1 day.

Notably, at the final conclusion, Co-Prosecutors sought a life imprisonment for the charges of crimes against humanity including the forced transfer of the population in first and second phases and the killing of Lon Nol soldiers at Tuol Po Chrey in Pursat Province. As for Nuon Chea, he asked, by reading his final statement, the court to acquit all charges against him. The detail of the trial will be put in the Fair Trial Observation booklet number 25.

Presentation at Universities

- On October 11th, Mr. Chan Pronh joined CTM's outreach activity at IIC University of Technology in Phnom Penh. In front of about a hundred students there, Mr. Chan presented the jurisdiction and current developments of the trial proceedings at the ECCC, focusing on the closing statement of hearings in Case 002/01 and following with a question-and-answer session. Among other questions, students asked:
 - Why did it take long time to set up the KRT?
 - What are the advantages and disadvantages of the KRT?
 - How many decisions have been reached given the fact that there are both international and local judges worked together?
- On November 15th, Ms. Dy Socheata did the presentation for 89 students at Angkor Khemara University in Kampong Speu Province. Ms. Dy updated students about the ongoing of Case 002 at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

including:

- Overview of Case 002/01
- Severance order of Case 002
- The 10-day hearings on the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01

The presentation was followed by a Q&A session with questions below:

- How can justice be served for victims of the KR regime if the accused dies before the judgment is given?
- Can the accused be given capital punishment?
- Why do the courts need to have longer proceedings if everyone knows he committed the crime?

On December 12th, Mr. Cheytoath Lim presented a topic on the ongoing ECCC's developments to 112 students at Dewey International University in Battambang Province. During the presentation, 250 booklets were also disseminated. The presentation focused on the type of person accused to be tried before the Chambers, the charges, and the types of reparations for KR victims. In addition, Mr. Lim also highlighted the closing of the proceedings in Case 002/01. The Q&A session followed the presentation and many questions were posed as following:

- 1. Why was Duch detained by Military Court from 1999 until 2006 without trial?
- 2. Will the relatives of the Accused be charged by the Court for what the Accused committed?
- 3. What are Case 001 and Case 002? And why were the proceedings at the Court so slow in trying the Accused?
- 4. Before this the court has sufficient funding to pay for staff, but now, why does the ECCC not have funding to pay? What is the reason?

Dissemination of Information

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

- 1. What are Crimes against Humanity (Khmer and English) by Lim Cheytoath. This article was published in Searching for the Truth magazine and on DC-Cam's website.
- 2. Translating legal expert commentary on CTM website into Khmer, "Case 004 Suspect Denied Case Files Access" by Anne Heindel.
- 3. The Right Access to Case File, by Chan Prathna, contained 11 pages in Khmer language and published on local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea, Observation Booklet and Truth Magazine. This article is available also at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Right_Access_to_Case_File.pdf
- 4. Translating legal expert commentary on CTM into Khmer, "SCC Rejects Defense Application for Immediate Release but Lays Groundwork for Future Challenges" by Anne Heindel.
- 5. Translating article on "The Unknown Cambodian Heroes" by Youk Chhang.
- 6. "Rule of Evidence in the Context of the ECCC" written by Cheytoath Lim. The 11-page article will be published in Trial Observation Booklet 26th edition and posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format.

7. "Protective Measure" was written by Prathna Chan.

E. Witnessing Justice: The CLPJ

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ as well as activities to promote legal scholarship in Cambodia. The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region. Replacing Christoper Dearing in October, Anne Heindel has continued working on daily basis to move the CLPJ forward.

Engagement with:

- Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) English Language-Based Bachelor of Law (ELBBL) Deputy Director Zach Lampell about establishing a senior seminar at RULE to assist the journal. Drafted and submitted to DC-Cam a draft proposal for RULE involvement in this year's Legal Education component of program. Awaiting response about available funding in the Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor grant.
- Charles Jackson (listed on grant as pro-bono editorial advisor) about potential involvement. He did a peer review of Michael Karnavas's article, will advertise to students/professors at Northwestern University about the journal, and contacted web designer (Ryan Daly) who used to work at Razerfish about designing a new website for \$1200.
- Ryan Daly about the new website. Currently working on a concept document for him.
- Randle about distributing information at Toronto and Rutgers, and he agreed. He said he would contribute articles based on his thesis, and suggested a potential author at Toronto.
- Della Sentilles about distributing information to her contacts.
- Shannon Maree (former ECCC intern, legal staff at other tribunals) who is getting a PhD at Sydney University about reviewing/editing articles, advertising for submissions, and other contributions. Her PhD advisor is interested in submitting an article for the second issue.
- Ashlee Stetser about her work with Chris and availability to edit Sharon Beijer's article for the first journal issue. She will distribute journal materials at Vermont Law School and may also submit an article next year. Dana Swanson about her work with Chris. She is interested in staying involved with the journal and will distribute journal materials at Fordham Law School.
- Socheat about submitting an abridged version of his thesis to the journal. He has agreed.
- Kalyanee about including materials related to the film in the first journal issue. No response as of yet.
- Sebastian Strangio about including an article/advertising his upcoming book on modern Cambodian history. He will likely provide something for the second issue.
- Michael Karnavas about including an article in the journal, and he submitted one he
 drafted based on his talk at an ECCC legacy conference. It is being peer reviewed by
 Charlie Jackson and will be included in the first journal issue.
- William (BJ) Shulte about distributing information at the University of Vermont School of Law. He will seek out contributors and may contribute an article.

- Thierry Cruvellier to ask for a submission. His book on the Duch trial, "The Master of Confessions," will be published in English by Ecco, a subsidiary of Harper Collins in March 2014. He sent me the contact information for his editor so we can obtain permission to publish an excerpt in English or Khmer for the second issue.
- Judge Lemonde to ask for a submission. He has agreed as long as we provide him the English translation for review in advance.
- All five journal authors to introduce myself and determine where edits stand.
- Bill Smith about sharing the flier with his colleagues at the ECCC.
- An advisor to the Somaly Mam Foundation to ask her to distribute the flier to her colleagues.

In addition, Anne has drafted a new flier for outreach to obtain article submissions and student editors. Yvonne designed it and it is now complete.

Anne provided information on reparations regimes to Joseph Freedman, Phnom Penh Post, for an article in Asia Times.

Anne acquired three articles discussing the impact of the ECCC on families of survivors for the first issue. Anne will draft an introduction.

This quarter's rapid progress toward timely quality publication benefited immensely from the assistance of two new pro-bono advisors: Charles Jackson, former DC-Cam legal associate and ECCC intern, and currently an associate at Jones Day in Chicago; and Shannon Torrens, former ECCC intern and currently a PhD candidate in international criminal law at Sydney University.

The journal's anticipated September launch was delayed due to the unexpected August departure of the former international consultant. The new consultant therefore made it a top priority to ensure that the journal had sufficient high quality articles received, peer reviewed, and edited in time for a January 2014 launch. Three new articles were found to supplement the two already in hand, all of which were edited and submitted for translation into Khmer by the end of the quarter. The journal is therefore on schedule to launch in early 2014. The five articles to be published in the first journal are:

- Michael Karnavas, ECCC Defense lawyer in Cases 002 and 003: "Bringing Domestic [Cambodian] Cases Into Compliance With International Standards"
- Sharon Beijer, former staff member of the Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity: "Achieving Justice for the Survivors of Acid Violence in Cambodia"
- "Memory and the KRT": Three essays by young Cambodian women—Fatily Sa, Sreyneath Poole, and Hung Senghul—providing a range of perspectives on their family members' experiences under the KR regime and reactions to the KRT's efforts thus far.
- Professor Mark Findlay, Professor of Law, Singapore Management University; Professor of Criminal Justice, University of Sydney, "Sign Up Or Sign Off Asia's Reluctant Engagement with the International Criminal Court"
- Matthew Silverman, LLM Candidate, February 2014, Georgetown University Law Center: "Avenues to Improving Workers' Rights and Labor Standards Compliance in a Globalized Economy"

Journal submissions for issue 2 are now being collected. The biggest challenge for the project this quarter has been finding Cambodians who are willing to contribute academic submissions. For this reason the journal is focusing both on outreach and long-term education and capacity building, as discussed below.

As there will be limited hard copies of the journal available outside of Cambodia, CLPJ is building a new website that will provide easy reading access online, as well as provide information about submitting articles and student volunteer editor opportunities. Thanks to Charles Jackson, a former designer from the NYC-based Razorfish Agency has been retained and begun work on the new site for a nominal fee. The new design will emulate the professional look and features of traditional law school journal sites.

This quarter the consultant drafted an updated flier with information about journal submissions and volunteer student opportunities, which was distributed widely to Cambodian NGOs, RULE, American and Australian universities, and former and current ECCC staff and civil party lawyers. This effort is ongoing.

The consultant reached an agreement with ELBBL to host a senior seminar with 12 Cambodian students, through which they would receive intensive training about how to cite and footnote and how to verify the consistency and accuracy of citations. At the same time, they would write short analytical papers with the understanding that those of high quality will be considered for publication in CLPR. Discussions with the Asia Foundation to find an appropriate Cambodian lecturer are ongoing. It is hoped that the first seminar can begin at the start of the next RULE semester in late January 2014.

Translation of Articles: Since receiving the final edits, CLJP had immediately begun the translation process. At the end of December 2013, the three essays by Fatily Sa, Sreyneath Poole, and Hung Senghul and the article by Sharon Beijer had been translated. The editing process of the two articles will start in early January 2014. CLPJ translation team already started the translation of the remaining three articles.

2. DOCUMENTATION

A. Cataloging and Database Management

Cataloging and database management is a long-term and tedious project which significantly contributes to many aspects of the justice, memory and healing process, to close the darkest period of KR terror for victims and Cambodian people in order to move forward with strength and hope. To achieve this invaluable objective, staff members in the project are committed to working step by step including filling information on worksheets, entering data from worksheets into computer, translating data on worksheets into English and vice versa, entering English translated data on worksheets into computer, compiling listings of documents, digitizing hard copies of documents, and so on.

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

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Page (From)
Entering data (CBIO)	60 records	D44780-D44840

Filling worksheet	1,100 records	D45860-D46860
Edit English spelling on worksheet	1,399 records	L03372-L03773, L04176-L04778 and L02568-L02969
on worksneet		L02308-L02909
Entering the edited	644 records	L02970-L03572, L02568-L2604, and
data in Khmer and		L04049-L04055
English		
Scanning	3,480 original records	I06688-I09953 equal to 5,951 pages and
	(3,247 records of "I",	TSL4801-TSL4977 and TSL5246-TSL5264
	196 records of "TSL",	equal to 3,335 pages and J confessions
	and 37 records of "J"	equal to 1,400 pages.
		Total pages: 10,686
	1,882 records	D collection equal to 8,919 pages (for
		ECCC)
	69 photos from TSL	69 photos
	4 notebooks	91 pages
	4 KR magazines	169 pages
Listing documents	510	D46350-D46860
Upload index of	1927 records	D44723-D46650
documents onto DC-		
Cam's website		

In part of collecting new documents, DC-Cam collected three new photos of Cambodian Refugee Camp, taken in the period between 1978 and 1980, from Lin Joyce and ten other images of news-clips and media correspondences. In addition, PA added 71 more interviews to the documentation.

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

This is the continuation of a routine activity of DC-Cam regarding outreach to Cambodians and foreign visitors to TSL Genocide Museum, through its KR History Classroom, which was established by turning a former interrogation room into a history classroom. For each session, one DC-Cam's staff is assigned to lead the classroom by usually providing a video footage of S-21 as an introduction, followed by a presentation on various topics concerning the KR regime. A Q&A session follows. The class is held on Mondays and Fridays at 2:00 P.M. and Wednesdays at 9:00 A.M.

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

Month	Number of	Origin	Occupation
October	155 (73 women)	Asia: Cambodians from different	Students, villagers,
November	206 (102 women)	provinces, China, Japan, Thailand,	monks, tourists,
December	175 (82 women)	Australia, New Zealand, Hong	reporters,

Total	536 (257 women)	Kong, S. Korea, Vietnam, Maldives, Mayotte, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Malaysia.	professors.
		Europe: Germany, Sweden, England (United Kingdom), France, Poland and Denmark.	
		Latin America: America	
		Africa: None.	

The questions below were raised during the classroom visits:

- 1. Why did the world recognize the KR after they fell from power?
- 2. Did the KR plan to evacuate and kill people in advance? Is this case the same as the Jewish Holocaust when the Nazi planned it?
- 3. Was S-21 used to imprison only KR cadres?
- 4. Why the KR kill people?
- 5. Why did the KR kill so many of their own people?
- 6. What happened to Pol Pot?
- 7. Why did they hate the Vietnamese so much?
- 8. Why did they tell prisoners not to mention about Kampuchea Krom?
- 9. What are the repercussions of the KR genocide on Cambodia today?
- 10. Are there other mass graves nearby besides those at Cheung Ek killing fields?
- 11. When the Taliban first controlled Afghanistan, the way they led the country was similar to the KR's rule. What do you think?
- 12. Where is Pol Pot now? Did he die?
- 13. Are the KR now living among the people? Do they hold any power in the government?
- 14. Did the KR kill the children?
- 15. Why did the KR kill the kids in TSL?
- 16. One participant, an American lady, who came to Cambodia in 2004 and heard about the KRT, raised a question, what is going in the KRT now?
- 17. Do I think that education will help develop the country?
- 18. Does our program provide information to the younger generation about KR history?
- 19. Do I expect that the students who read and learn from the DK history book will help to develop the country?
- 20. How much do they learn from the DK book and can they use the knowledge from the book to develop the country? And how many years do I think that it will take for Cambodia to be changed?
- 21. Did the government sponsor the program?
- 22. Why the government did not sponsor the program?
- 23. How many survivors survived from TSL prison?

- 24. Why did women in the regime have short hair?
- 25. How big was the KR goverment?
- 26. Are the mass graves in the provinces still there and not built on?
- 27. Was Pol Pot in control of everything?
- 28. What happened to him afterwards?
- 29. Were children rescued from S21?
- 30. How big was the KR army?
- 31. Did the people know about KR brutality before they came to Phnom Penh?
- 32. How long did the KR represent Cambodia's seat at the UN?
- 33. Were foreigners sent out of Cambodia by the KR?
- 34. Are people still talking about the genocide today?
- 35. How did you learn about the genocide as a child?
- 36. Why are there few mass graves in the northeast?
- 37. Are former KR now still living in their villages?
- 38. Which countries supported the KR before, during and after 1975-1979?
- 39. Was the Vietnamese military action an invasion or liberation?
- 40. Why did Vietnam and the KR fight as they were communists?
- 41. How did the KRT come to be?
- 42. Why did the KR not destroy all documents from S21?
- 43. Why did the two communist brothers fight (the KR and the Vietnamese)?
- 44. Did the Vietnamese know about the killing when they invaded Cambodia?
- 45. How did the KR evacuate Phnom Penh?
- 46. Are former KR afraid to meet with other people?
- 47. Where are former KR living?
- 48. Are members of the current government former KR?
- 49. Are people now taking revenge against former KR members?
- 50. Do you invite survivors to speak in the class?
- 51. Is Cambodia now corrupt?

Selection of Visitor's Comments after Classroom Visits

- Thank you for the class and lecture. It was very helpful being able to ask any questions about the KR. Germany
- Thank you so much for all the informative information. Very well presented. Good luck with your teachings in schools and colleges. Keep up your amazing work. Steven Clark, England.
- Thank you for the talk and film. It was very informative. It is very important that this story be told to other people form all over the world so we knew the truth of what occured and also where the trial is at now.
- Very informative movie and discussion. The atrocities that have taken place here, a
 former high school, are untenable. To be able to teach people, invite them into this
 place, give them information to help ensure an effort of will that is story in

- Cambodia. Thank you. Ryan Gurr, Canada.
- Very informative and a very good question and answer session. So much more still to find out! Thank you. Chris Clark, England.

C. PA

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. Thousands of lower and middle KR cadres and their family members were interviewed for this aim. Below highlights are the selected achievements that are most relevant to the PA project.

PA Database

In this quarter, the PA team made 199 interview summaries of Kampong Cham Province (in Khmer language) and entered them into the database. The Team has further succeeded in translating 66 database records into English.

Transcription

In this quarter, they continued to digitize Victims of Torture interview audio tapes into MP3 format file. There were 425 tapes done. In addition, the team transcribed 13 PA interviews of former KR cadres equal to 547 pages.

Field Trip

From November 20-27, Dany Long, Vannak Sok, Khamboly Dy and Bunthorn Som traveled to Anlong Veng and Trapeang Prasat Districts of Oddar Meanchey Province, in the northwest of Cambodia, as part of the field trip investigation. The purpose of the trip was to identify and interview former KR cadres about the site history and KR history. During the trip, the team interviewed **20** former KR commanders of Division 801, 417, 802, 920, 607; and 612, a few of whom were detained by Ta Mok in the event of arresting Pol Pot in 1997 and killing several senior commanders of Pol Pot, including So Saroeun (alias 05), Meach San (alias 06), Khorn, and Khemara.

Site background

Trapeang Prasat District was part of Anlong Veng area before the KR integrated into the Royal Government of Cambodia in 1999. After the integration, the Cambodian Government created two new districts of Oddar Meanchey Province. One is Anlong Veng and another is Trapeang Prasat. Most of the current residents in Trapeang Prasat District are the former soldiers and their families who had moved in from former KR military base called "1001". It located at Tonle (river in English) Lpov (pumpkin) area near the Cambodia-Thai-Lao border. The base was under the command of Son Sen (former Defense Minister in DK regime and assassinated in 1997). Since the Vietnamese soldiers occupied the area along the Cambodia-Thai border in 1985, the KR forces of "1001" had moved into Thai territory, opposite to Anlong Veng District. The forces merged themselves with Ta Mok's after Son Sen went to control the area of Pailin (now Pailin Province) and Sampov Loun (now one of the districts in

Battambang Province) in the late 1980s. However, the KR forces of Division 801, 920, 417, including their families who were loyal to Pol Pot moved and settled in Trapeang Prasat District after the last internal conflict between Ta Mok's and Pol Pot's forces broke up in 1998.

Dany Long, Khamboly Dy, Bunthorn Som, Sovann Mam, and Vannak Sok made another field trip to Trapeang Prasat District of Oddar Meanchey Province for nine days (December 16-24, 2013). The team interviewed **51** former KR cadres in Tumnop Dach, Preah Pralay, and O-Svay Communes of Trapeang Prasat District. On the trip, the team collected additional objects made in China, including a back bag, rice pot, and soldier container, for the proposed Museum of Memory Project. The materials were used by KR soldiers during the civil war in Cambodia between 1979 and 1998.

Example of PA Interview Summaries

1) Chin Kim Thong, male, 64 years old lives in Trapeang Prasat Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Thong's wife is Diep Pheap, 63 years old. He has one daughter and four sons. Currently, Thong is chief of administration of Trapeang Prasat District.

Thong was born in year of the rabbit in Tuol Rokar Village, Peam Koh Snar Commune, Stung Trang District, Kampong Cham Province. Thong's father was Chin Kheng and his mother Mom Kean. His parents died of disease sometime after 1979. Thong has one brother and four sisters. He is the third child in his family. He studied in Phnom Penh up to grade three (old system) and quit school at the time of the coup d'état in 1970 in which he returned to his home village to help his parents in the rice field.

In October 1971, Thong volunteered and joined the KR movement. He served as a soldier in Battalion 36. At the time, his unit was located near to the border between Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom Province. In 1973, Battalion 36 merged with Division 14 of the KR Special Zone. It was located west of Phnom Penh. So Sarouen and Meach San were chief and deputy chief of Division 14, respectively. There were three regiments within the division: Regiment 15/210, Regiment 16 and Regiment 17. Thong was in Regiment 16 that operated near to Phnom Baseth. He was injured right before the KR entered Phnom Penh in April 1975. Thong was sent to a hospital in Amlaing of Thporng District. After Thong left the hospital, he reunited with his unit again in Phnom Penh, near the Olympic Stadium.

In late 1975, the KR leader declared to change the division name from Division 14 to Division 801. Afterward the KR sent the division to protect the Cambodia-Lao and Cambodia-Vietnam borders in Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri Provinces. At the time, Thong was chief of Radio Communications (TO) of Division 801. His office was in Veunsai and it was moved to Ban Lung later.

In 1977, Thong became chief of Division 801's security prison at Boeng Kanseng. He said that some soldiers were arrested and imprisoned in the prison, but other soldiers were arrested and sent directly to Phnom Penh when KR's Angkar sent requests for them.

When the Vietnamese forcefully entered Cambodia in January 1979, Thong and some

soldiers of the Division 801 fled to the forest in Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng Province. In late 1979, he crossed from the east to the west bank of Mekong River [From Stung Treng to Thala Boriwat] and walked to the Cambodia-Thailand border. He climbed Dangrek Mountain at Mom Bei, Tonle Ropeou [a KR military base 1001] in order to reach his destination.

2) Ing Phan, male, is 64 years old and lives in Trapeang Prasat Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Phan was born in Khnai-Char Village, Kous Commune, Tramkak District, Takeo Province. His father is Bou Ing and his mother, Vong Aom. Phan has five sisters and one brother. His is the fifth child in his family. Phan studied up until grade nine (old system) and quit school in 1967 and became a Buddhist monk for five years between 1967 and 1972. After he resigned from being a monk, Phan volunteered and joined the KR movement as a soldier. His unit operated in Teang District.

In late 1973, Phan was sent to Meas Mut's southwest zone's 3rd division. Phan operated in the southwest part of Phnom Penh.

After the KR achieved victory over Lon Nol in April 1975, the KR sent the 3rd division to operate in Kampong Som. The division changed its name to Division 164. Phan was in Kampong Som for a while and then he was sent to protect Koh Polowai Island. He was infected with malaria when he was stationed on the island. Phan was sent to a hospital in Kampong Som and he was hospitalized for almost eight months. At the time, Phan witnessed the US bombing of Kampong Som town after the KR captured the SS Mayaguez in 1975.

After leaving the hospital, Phan returned to the island. There was one battalion stationed on Polowaii Island. Phan was in Regiment 62. The regiment's office was in Koh Tang Island. Meanh was chief of that regiment.

In 1978, Phan and other soldiers were sent to Kampong Cham Province. There, Phan was sent to Division 603. One of Ta Mok's sons in law, Vin, was chief of the division. The division operated along the Cambodia-Vietnam border of Kampong Cham Province.

When the Vietnamese forces arrived in Cambodia in January 1979, Phan's division withdrew from the border and crossed from the east to west bank of the Mekong River in Stung Trang District. Phan went to Kampong Thom Province and continued on to the Cambodia-Thailand border.

In early 1980s, Ta Mok ordered the KR soldiers to kill his son in law, Vin, because he took and sold some Khmer women to Thailand for money. In the aftermath, Division 603 was changed to Division 612 that had Ta Nhan as chief of the division.

Phan became part of Division 612. Ta Hoeun was a chief of the division. The division was stationed in Preah Pralay area. Finally, Phan joined Division 802 when the KR relocated to Anlong Veng area. Ta Chhan was chief of Division 802.

In 1998, Phan joined with the Cambodian government and became a soldier. In 2006, Phan

retired from his position. In 2009, Phan was voted to become a member of Trapeang Prasat District Council. His wife is Suos Rin and they have two sons and one daughter.

3) Sim Chamraen, female, is 56 years old and lives in Prey Sa-ak Village, Trapeang Prasat Commune, Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Chamraen's husband is Ros Phan, 55 years old. She has four daughters and two sons. Currently, she is a member of Trapeang Prasat District Council.

Chamraen was born in Khnar Tranung Village, Svay Rumpea Commune, Bosedth District, Kampong Speu Province. Her father is Bin Pha and her mother is Ung Maer. She has four sisters and one brother. However, her brother was killed during civil war sometime between 1970 and 1975.

Chamraen is a fifth child in her family. She studied up until grade eleven (old system) and then quit school in 1973 to help her parents in the rice field. In 1975, the KR sent Chamraen to Mondul Kiri Province. Chamraen was in Kratie for three months before her division reached the province. In Mondul Kiri Province, she was in Division 920. Chhin and Say were the chief and deputy chief of the division, respectively.

After the KR arrested Chhin and Say in 1977, they sent Chamraen to a military unit of Region 105. She became a security guard at the region's office. Laimg aka Ham and Khampuon were leaders of the region. In 1978 Ta Sarun was promoted as chief of the region after Laing and Khampuon were killed in Phnom Penh in 1978.

When the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia in January 1979, Chamraen and some KR cadres fled to the forest in Mondul Kiri and Kratie Province. In early 1980s, Chamraen crossed from the east to the west bank of the Mekong River and continued to walk to the Cambodia-Thailand border. She climbed Dangrek Mountain at Mom Bei [A KR military base 1001] to reach her destination. There, she joined a new creation of Division 802. Ta Chhan was chief of the division.

3. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

A. Genocide Education

Transcription

Among 174 interviews, the team typed 165 interviews in transcription equal to 2,041 pages. To date, the team has nine interviews left to be completed. The interview is a part of quality control work to assess the effectiveness of the teaching KR history in the classroom. The interview questions were designed to inquire reaction and challenge from students, teachers and students' parents.

Enter Survey Data

The team collected 170 questionnaires, 510 pages, from the teacher training in Kampong Thom Province on September 23-28, 2013. As a result, these questionnaires were completely entered into survey data (http://www.surveymonkey.com). The training used

pre- and post-surveys to test participants' knowledge of the KR history and their knowledge on pedagogy methods. Out of 100 participants, the team selected five participants (four male and one female) at random as the control group. The control group was not allowed to participate in the entire training session. The purpose of this method is to evaluate the training effectiveness by comparing the trainees who received the knowledge from the training to the control group who did not attend.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Conclusion with the Ministry of Education

After working on the concept paper on Genocide Education Project from 2014-2017, the team submitted the concept paper to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS), in order to continue the project's activities. The purpose of this concept paper is to describe the activities in which MoEYS and DC-Cam will collaborate over a three-year period, ensuring their practicality and the parties' confidence beforehand. This concept paper does not create legal obligations, but is a joint agreement identifying the project responsibilities of MoEYS and DC-Cam. The original of this document is written in Khmer. Now the team finished processing the concept paper with MoEYS by receiving official approval from the Minister of MoEYS. The MoU covers the previous activities of the project and two additional activities consisting of training for pre-service teachers at the National Institute of Education and training for pedagogical students at six regional training schools.

Preparation for the Training in Battambang

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education will conduct the twelfth commune teacher training located in Battambang Regional Teacher Training School in Battambang Province with 100 participants from Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Province. The format and structure of the training will be the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training will include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. The team will screen several films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng, Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children*.

In addition to the achievement above, the team members helped conduct two field trips with PA team to interview former KR cadres in Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Besides the interview, the team also collected new documents, including diaries, photos, textbooks, and others materials at that time for DC-Cam archives.

B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)

ECCC Visits

On October 16th, the trial proceedings against senior KR leaders reached the first day of final closing statements and was viewed as an important stage. Each party, namely the civil party, prosecution, defense, and the accused persons, have been allowed to submit orally their closing statement on Case 002/01 concerning accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. The general public, including 150 villagers (60 females) facilitated by the DC-Cam, travelled from three provinces: Takeo, Kampong Speu and Kampong Chhnang Provinces, in order to

observe the process in a patient manner. This observation followed with an examination of the overall reflection on the hearing and the significance of justice for those who died during the KR period (1975-1979), the expectation from the final judgment of the ECCC, and any further views to seek compensation.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Building_Democracy_in_Cambodia_t hrough_Legal_Education/index.html

Immediate impact can be found at the following online media:

- http://news.asiaone.com/news/world/citizen-reporters-spread-word-khmer-rougetrial?page=0%2C0
- http://www.thesundaily.my/news/859591
- http://au.news.yahoo.com/thewest/a/-/world/19452238/citizen-reporters-spread-the-word-on-khmer-rouge-trial/

PVF in Leach Commune, Kravanh District, Pursat Province



On October 28th-30th, KR history and the trial proceedings against two surviving KR leaders have become two focal points for PVF in Leach Commune, Pursat Province. The forum involved 60 students (40 females) and 20 villagers (10 females) in the two-hour meeting. Three groups were divided, using their respective

approaches to make their discussion effective.

The choice of Leach Commune¹ stemmed from its special linkage to the mass exodus of April 17 people and other inhumane acts there. KR's triumph on April 17, 1975 and nearly four-year rule (1975-1979) lifted up worker-and-farmer class, empowering many of its cadres believed to be low educated. In many cases, they acted violently and arbitrarily against the people, especially the April 17 people, under their control. Arbitrary torture and subsequent deaths could be sometimes attributed to minor mistakes such as stealing food and breaking cooperative's property or committing anti-revolutionary acts. These issues would be the core themes in the forum before hearing their opinions of who should be blamed and their overall reactions to the forum.

Report:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/When_Low-Level_KR_Cadres_Act_On_Their_Whim.pdf

¹ When it came to "Leach," most senior villagers explained that it used to be one of districts in Pursat Province. Leach District's former administrative boundary covered the current territory of Kravanh, which was established after 1979, and Veal Veng District around mid-1990s.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Leach_Commune Kravanh District, Pursat Province on October 28-30 2013/index.html

PVF in Koas Kralah Commune and District, Battambang Province



DRL Delegation in the field, 20 November 2013

On November 20th, a PVF was held in Koas Kralah Commune, Koas Kralah District, Battambang Province. It has involved 60 students (30 female) from Koas Kralah High School and 45 villagers (25 female) and teachers. The forum turned its attention to the historical facts related to the forced transfer of the population called 'Easterners' or 'Blue Scarf People' which was a consequence of the deep distrust among the KR echelons. It also touched upon whether the brutal treatments and executions could

be tantamount to the commission of genocide, according to Gregory H. Stanton's "The 8 Steps of Genocide." There were selective feedback from participants.

One of the participants, Mr. Sam-Ol commented positively on the PVF.

Mr. Sam-OI believes that the forum set a good example. Some could spread the word about the ECCC to a number of people near their homes. Other people could also get access to this public forum. Then they would pass it on. He said there was some discrimination among villagers. Mr. Sam-OI said there were some children learning about the Koas Kralah areas being reintegrated into the national community in 1996. He believes that some parents have asked about the KR history. Mr. Sam-OI felt that the younger generation took little notice of the regime. What they gained was the acknowledgement of the existence of the very history, but what they reflected on it was still absent. As the forum facilitates the discussion, they had a chance to exchange their views. Mr. Sam-OI reiterated the importance of learning about the history because they could take measures against the any future reoccurrence. As a commune chief, Mr. Sam-OI expressed his dismay over the inability of the children to gain full access to education given their poor family status.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living Doc/pdf/Khmer Rouge Crimes on the Easterners.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Koas_Krala_Commune_Koas_Krala_District_Battambang_on_November_19-21_2013/index.html

PVF in Kbal Toek Commune, Toek Phos District, Kampong Chhnang Province



Assistant Co-Prosecutors Mr. Veng Huot (third from left) and Vicent de Wilde (second from right)

On December 5th, a public debate about the KR accountability process was conducted between local people and legal experts of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors of the ECCC in Kbal Toek Commune, Toek Phas District, Kampong Chhnang Province. Out of more than fifty participants (25 females) in the PVF, dozens posed questions to Mr. Veng Huot and Mr. Vicent de Wilde, both senior assistants to Co-Prosecutors. This event was intended to inform the public about the justice mechanism. The interactive discussion of its kind was made for the first time and would

follow in the subsequent forum. At the beginning, Mr. Huot gave a short presentation on their roles and responsibilities in the trial proceeding against the two surviving KR leaders—Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, and then Mr. Vicent centered his talk on the nature of each case being brought to trial. After that, the villagers have posed dozens of questions to the prosecution team. Below highlights selected questions posed during the forum:

- 1. Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan committed the crimes. If they wanted to kill all people who would replace our people? What would be the level of sentencing? What happened if Nuon Chea accepted or refused to recognize the crimes?
- 2. As an elderly person who received no education, I wanted to ask that: "trees grow on soil. Without soil, could they grow? So did the KR?
- 3. There would be Case 003 and 004. I wondered how many more cases?
- 4. When were Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, leng Sary and leng Thirith arrested and detained at the ECCC?
- 5. Khieu Samphan was a Cambodian, why was he so angry with the people? Why did he need to starve and disrobe the Buddhist monks? Why did the regime kill people?
- 6. Regarding reparation, would it be in the form of cash or materials?
- 7. When would the trial finish?
- 8. Who was going to win the cases?
- 9. If the people lost the case, where would be a justice?
- 10. The KR leaders said Vietnamese killed the people, but I saw only Chinese being present in Cambodia at that time?
- 11. Who were behind Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan?

Mr. Keo Oeun said the work of ECCC was not too bad. He regretted for the death of nearly 2 million people, but it's not the fault of the two leaders—Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Regarding the explanation of the court's officials, they did a great job, but he agreed with them for 90 percent. The forum was very simple and effective as the villagers could exchange their thoughts. It's good that the people have the direct communication with the two court officials.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC%27s_Prosecution_Team_KR_Leaders_Ar e Guilty.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kbal_Toek_Commune_Toek_Phos_District_Kampong_Chhnang_Province_on_December_04-06 2013/index.html

Comment on photos:

These are wonderful photos of a DC-CAM project in Kampong Chhnang Province that I had to share with all of you. It brings back memories for me and I'm sure for most of you. As you probably know, these projects are aimed at preserving memories of what happened during the KR regime. I love the motto cited below: "a society cannot know itself if it does not have an accurate memory of its own history." Harriette Rinaldi

It is hard to imagine that these smiling, colorful people could have had an event so awful perpetrated upon them by such a ferocious and obscene regime. Alas I fear mankind is not done with this kind of thing. The statement below is tellingly true of all men and the Arab world that I know better has yet to know its own truths. Thanks for the photos Harriette. This must be part of the web site you start with Fireship as well as on your own. It is yet another layer of interest that should be available for exploration for those students who want to find out what occurred. Michael James

PVF at Kampong Luong Pagoda, Angkor Borey Commune, Angkor Borey District, Takeo Province

On December 17th, nearly five hundred villagers and students (55 per cent are female) showed up and actively engaged in the discussion with ECCC co-prosecutors Ms. Chea Leang and Mr. Nicholas Koumjian. Both national and international co-prosecutors kindly took their time to travel to Angkor Borei District to meet with the people in the PVF organized by DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project. KR's accountability process remained one of the debatable topics among the general public across Cambodia. Setting up a public space for the interactive discussion was seen helpful in the sense that the KR survivors could recount their



From left to right: Co-Prosecutors Nicholas Koumjian and Chea Leang

experiences or seek clarification from legal experts from the ECCC or KRT. As the time was limited the forum could accommodate a number of questions, as follows:

- 1. It's been over thirty years, why is it important to try the KR leaders? Why wasn't the bombardment during the course of 1970-75 discussed or prosecuted at ECCC?
- 2. Is there any specific date to mark the end of the trial process or is it just going on forever?
- 3. There were evacuations. The regime left more than two million people dead. Given the horrendous scope, should there be a trial of those former KR cadres

in Cambodia?

- 4. How long will the court delay its work? Does the court worry about the possible death of the victims? Can the court speed up?
- 5. What did the Cambodian people suffer during the KR period?
- 6. The living condition of the Cambodian people varied from one place to another. Was it the real intent of those KR leaders or merely the low-level KR cadres who acted on their whim?
- 7. Would pro-KR countries be tried in a court of law?

8. After 1979, the KR occupied UN's seat. Did it know what happened in Cambodia? Are there any countries experiencing similar tragedies?

Ms. Uy Phal, 57, of Preak Phtol Commune, Angkor Borei District said she was so happy to see the presence of the two co-prosecutors. She was also appreciative of having this forum in her remote district. With her eyes brimming with tears, Ms. Phal said she got a sense of relief and warmth to see the KRT work toward justice for the Cambodian people. The co-prosecutors' presentation brought her a sense of hope for an imminent verdict. She suggested that more forums be held.



Participants in PVF on 17 December 2013

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/ECCC_Co-Prosecutors_KR_Trial_A_Chance_to_Create_Truth.pdf

Photos:

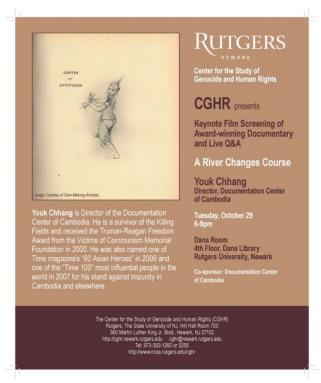
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Takeo_Province on December 17 2013/index.html

C. PIR

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam's archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. In this quarter, PIR received 246 esteemed guests.

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

The PIR's guests came from Keisen University, Macquarie University, Swansea University, Wall Street Journal, Foreign Policy Initiative, Phnom Penh Post, Voice of America (VOA), Pannasastra University,



University of Tasmania, and Rajbhat University, ECCC, URPP, Duke University, University of Glassow, Denmark, University of Cambodia, Institute of Foreign Language, Norton University, Santhormouk High School, Cambodia Organization for Living and Training, Australia, National Museum, Apple INC, Sweden, Bophana Center, Nagoya University, East

China Normal University, City University of Hong Kong, Switzerland, the Netherlands, UC Berkeley and Svay Rieng Province.

The topics of interest to researchers, and that they paid attention to, include communist moments in Southeast Asia, Victim Participation in ECCC, evacuation in Southwest Zone during KR, post genocide Cambodian literature, memory of Pol Pot, the impact of KR to today Cambodia's life, and Cambodia Visual Culture.

Materials distributed free of charge include 244 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 152 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 124 copies of the outreach booklet "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002", and 160 copies of KRT observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KRT's TC.

D. Film "A River Changes Course" (Kbang Tik Tonle)

In October, a discussion guide for the twelve award-winning film "A River Changes Course" was designed so that audiences can use for a variety of purposes. The discussion guide is available at http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Film s/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_ Discussion_Guide.pdf

ABOUT THE DISCUSSION GUIDE

This guide is designed to assist both novice and seasoned screening organizers in facilitating a pre- and post-screening discussion for *A River Changes Course*. The guide is intended for general audiences as well as teachers working with high school or college level students, and may be used in a variety of courses, including environmental studies, political science, economics, and international studies. Community leaders can also use this guide to facilitate dialogue about the issues raised in the film.

It is our hope that the honest, poignant stories shared will inspire viewers to analyze the challenges that come with development and globalization, and within their respective communities, determine how best to respond to these challenges.

This guide contains:

- . Historical background on Cambodia
- · Pre-screening and preparatory notes for facilitators
- · Post-screening discussion questions
- · Resources for the themes introduced in the film

On October 10th, A River Changes Course (*Kbang Teuk Tonle*) movie was reviewed by Los Angeles Times in entertainment section. Read more at,

http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/moviesnow/la-et-mn-river-changes-course-review-20131011,0,2347280.story#axzz2l9eNuyjH

This quarter, DC-Cam screened the film, A River Changes Course, to approximately **2,540** people. The audiences include villagers, students, garment workers, NGO members, academics, private bank staffers, international audiences, etc. The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held:

Date	# of visitor	Name of institution	Place of screening
10/7/13	19	Huston, Texas	DC-Cam
10/7/13	5	Pannasastra University	DC-Cam
10/8/13	1	University of Tasmania	DC-Cam
10/11/13	6	Art team and DC-Cam's new volunteers	DC-Cam

10/30/13	5	Pannasastra University	DC-Cam
10/31/13	3	Robert Carry, USA	DC-Cam
11/4/13	15	Asian Outreach of Cambodia	AOC
11/5/13	210	Mr. David Peck and his group from Speroway, Canada and Villagers in Tameng Village, Prek Antash Commune, Pong Rieng District.	Prey Veng provice
11/10/13	1,500	AMK Microfinance Institution	Koh Pich
11/11/13	7	LICADHO, Oxfam, CAWST and Pact	DC-Cam
11/12/13	15	Australian students	DC-Cam
11/28-29/13	108	Preah Sihanouk people	Preah Sihanouk Province
12/01/13	500	PUC (see reaction at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBKsYZb0OEs	PUC, Phnom Penh
12/08&09/13	85	International visitors	Amantaka Hotel, Luang Prabang, Laos
12/12/13	60	Children's Future International: Mlop Daem Po and Lighthouse Organization	Phnom Penh
12/20/13	1	Y Dang Troeung, researcher from Hong Kong	DC-Cam

Beside "A River Changes Course", DC-Cam's film crew produced two video clips on public reaction to KRT's TC closing statement hearings running from October 16th-31st. The public reactions in each video clip highlight in below.

Memory Remains Beyond KR Trial

Dy Lay, 65 years old from Takeo Province says that: I think that this court is important, because I gravely suffered during the KR regime, and I was separated from my family members. Therefore, if the KRT did not exist, it seems like what happened [would] became meaningless. As we have this court, it reminds us of the bitterness and atrocities which took [place] in our country. I am pleased and hope that the genocidal regime will not disappear from our history because of the KRT. Speaking of my children and grandchildren, most of the next generations do not believe in what happened. Therefore, this court is an evidence

and history for the next generations to learn.

Cheng Chanlakhena from Passerelles Numeriques Cambodian (PNC) university, Phnom Penh says that: I have better understanding of what happened, because I did not go through the regime. Therefore, when I come here, I understand more regarding what happened during the regime. And for my parents, this is seeking justice for them, because they endured hardship during the regime. As now we have this court, I am pleased that this court seeks justice for them.

Yin Huong, 69 years old from Takeo Province says that: Those who committed atrocities and implemented such cruel policy, like the KR, such policies were not generally implemented. It was their leaders and standing committees. These few people played crucial rule in initiating such policy. Therefore, prosecuting these people would enable the next generations to know who the KR leaders are.

Chhin Sarang from Kampong Speu Province says that: I think it is very important for our country and nation that the leaders of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime have been put to stand trial, because they led the country in a wrong way. However, we cannot prosecute all people, because all of us suffered during the regime. The leaders led the country. The politicians were senior leaders, so it is justified to prosecute only the senior leaders.

Ven Vanny from PNC university, Phnom Penh says that: If we forget it, the next generations would do it again. Therefore, we need to talk about it and advise the next generations we must not commit such acts again, because it would not help our country to move forward.

Dy Lay, 65 years old from Takeo Province says that: To me, it is impossible that we do not recall what happened. Everything must be written down in the history book. If not, what happened would occur again, unexpectedly. The atrocities were too bitter and unforgettable. If we forget it, it could happen again. Therefore, it is important that we established this court, and the KR History must be discussed and in particular written down in our history.

Chan Danuy from PNC University, Phnom Penh says that: We must not forget it, because this historical chapter has never taken place in our history.

This is the history which we need to study. What the court has revealed is the findings of their investigation in the justice-seeking process and factual information with regard to the establishment of the KR regime.

I think it is important of the next generations, as it prevents the recurrence of such regime in our Cambodian territory.

To me, it happened in the past, and if we do not recall it, it is just the past. However, ask ourselves: if we do not recall it, what would happen to the millions of lives who [died]. In addition, it is the past, because it happened a long time ago, and there has been no court which seeks justice for what happened during the regime. Given it is just the past, we need

to recall it in order to remind our youth, of my generation and the next generations, to learn about this regime, and they would have faith in our Cambodian judicial system, because, we could bring those responsible in the past to stand trial for those who died innocently.

Cambodia Youth Contemplates Positive Outcome of KR Trial

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says that: I learned of some information in regard to what happened from my parents and news on TVs and radios.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: With regard to information relating to the KR, I knew very little. Of what I knew, I learned from readings from articles and books.

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says that: I learned about the KR history from readings and from stories told by elderly people.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: I learned some information related to the KR history from readings and from my parents.

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says that: Today, I am pleased to attend the hearing before the KRT. I think I have a better understanding of my history and the atrocities committed by Khmer against Khmer.

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says that: I think the prosecution enables me to gain a better understanding of the KR regime and the communist leadership of Pol Pot. Now I have a better understanding.

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says that: To me, the prosecution is important because it reveals who killed the people. It is important, because [we] can seek justice for those killed and the survivors of the genocidal regime.

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says that: I think this [the Tribunal] is not useless, because we want them [the KR leaders] to sincerely confess the crimes they are accused of and committed.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: To me, this prosecution is important because we learn about the court's procedures and factual information regarding to what happened during the KR regime. Countless unreasonable acts were committed during the regime.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: From today's hearing, I learned about the court case and factual information.

Taing Sokcheng from Takhmao High School says that: We must not forget what happened because what it [the regime] did was brutal. If we let them go and if we did not prosecute the executioners our society will remain lawless.

In fact, it is important to find out what those four leaders and their conspirators did. It is crucial to put the perpetrators on trial.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: We must not ignore this topic because we must not follow their experience and path. The next generations of Cambodians must not follow their model.

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says that: It is impossible for me to have learned and to forget what happened, given that peopled were killed in cold blood. They [the KR] did not kill just ten or twenty people, but thousands of people.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: I learned of the sufferings of Cambodians during the regime.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: To me, it is important that we study the KR history, because after attending today's hearing, I learned the reasons behind the forced evacuation. I think I would remain committed in doing research and learning more on the KR history.

Om Panhchapor from Takhmao High School says that: To me, it is important that we study the KR history, because we can learn about the brutal executions and the people who killed their own citizens. And I also learned more about the forced labor, horrible living conditions, detention centers, executions, and other inhuman acts.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: Of course, this is very important, because it shapes our youth's perspective. That is, we must work together to prevent the recurrence of such [regime.]

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: As Cambodian citizens, it is vital that we know our own history. Do not let other nations say that foreigners know more about our history and why the next generations of Cambodian citizens do not know of what happened. Therefore, it is crucial that next generations of Cambodian citizens learn about our history.

Sao Sreypeou from Takhmao High School says that: This [trial] prevents us from following the footprint of the KR leadership. From the best of my knowledge, the KR brought nothing but suffering to their own citizens.

Sok Tam from Takhmao High School says that: We fear that regimes such as the KR regime would take place again. Therefore, it is important that we study the pros and cons of such regimes. In doing so, our future leaders would not let such a regime to ever emerge again.

Tuos Sothea from Takhmao High School says that: It is important that youth, particularly high school and university students, study the KR regime, because it enables us to know ourselves and history.

The video clips are available at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpwM9Bk9AoY; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xafqCuGPJEs; and http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iInjh3pchyY

On December 7-12, 2013 on behalf of DC-Cam's Director, Ms. Sa Fatily took a River Changes Course to join Luang Prabang Film Festival in Laos where the US Ambassador, Laos Ministers, filmmakers and visitors, a total of 1,500 people took part in the Festival. The Festival focuses on film industry in ASEAN countries and encourages foreign filmmakers to shoot their films of this area of the world.

E. Book of Memory

Although the Book of Memory Project is facing a significant shortfall of financial support, significantly the related progressive work is underway. One full time staff is tasked to move forward with the help from current and anticipated volunteers. They are compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. They continued to crosscheck names collected from DC-Cam documents to avoid repetition and to find out whether there are links between those names.

In October, they input into computer 195 worksheets, including the names and biographies of 31 people who died under KR regime.

In November, the team edited information of 600 deceased victims who had been reported by their relatives. The team is also preparing an alphabetical list of S-21 prisoners. These names would then be used, with additional information from the confessions, for the book of memory. The team counted 7,193 names from S-21 which are being prepared.

In December, the team received information about three people who died under the KR. The team also read 30 confessions and wrote a short summary of each prisoner for inclusion in the book of memory.

The team also collected volunteer application forms from university students. These applicants will be shortlisted and selected for five volunteer positions for the book of memory project. They will be selected for three months working from January to March.

F. Website Development

DC-Cam's website is being updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI).

For this quarter, the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam's website reached 11,196 people, of which 63.24 % were new visitors and among those were 3,510 visitors in the USA; 3,828 in Cambodia; 374 in Germany; 306 in Australia; 240 in Japan; 304 in France; 186 in Thailand; 346 in UK; 301 in Canada; and 141 in the Netherlands; and the rest represented a small number in other countries in the globe.

The following highlights the contents posted on the website.

The CLPJ (www.cambodialpj.org)

The SRI website (www.cambodiasri.org)

- http://cambodiasri.org/bio/terith.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/school/undergraduate program.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/zaha hadid architects.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/memoryandjustice.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/sleukrith/strong internation support.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/the preah vihear times.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/magazine.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/radio.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/film.php
- http://cambodiasri.org/research/photography.php

The DC-Cam website (www.dccam.org)

About DC-Cam

- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC Cam 2013 Fourth Quarterly Report July-September 2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2013_First_Quarterly_Report.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam 2013 Second Quarterly Report.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/Dealing_With_The_Past_Moving_Into_The_ Future.pdf

Archives/Documentation

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/A_River_Changes_Course_Discussion_Guide.
 pdfhttp://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR Film List Updated by DC-Cam.pdf
- 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/ Ma Sivorn.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/ Meun Vet.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/ Phan_Phal.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/ Prak_Yut.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/ Prohn_Tom.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/ To_Sem.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/
 UL Hoeun 1 and 2.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press Release 11 December 2013.htm

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press Release 16 December 2013.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/ Sok_Rom.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/
 Sok Rom ENG.pdf

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/What_are_Crimes_Agains t_Humanity.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/IIC_Announcement.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Websit e_at_IIC_on_October_11_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trail_Observation_Book let.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC Trial Observation/pdf/Observation 22.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_23.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_at_IIC_Report.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/What_Are_Crimes_Agains
 t Humanity EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Right_Access_to_Case_File.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_Un iversity_of_Kampong_Speu_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Angko
 r Khemera University of Kampong Speu Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_at_Angkor_ Khemara University-Kampong_Speu_Province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC Trial Observation/Khmer Version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Protective_Measure.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Dewy
 International University-Battambang province.pdf

Genocide Education

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune Teacher Training.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ninth_Commune_Teacher_Training_August_
 17-22 2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Tenth_Commune_Teacher_Training_Septem ber 07-12 2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Eleventh_Commune_Teacher_Training_Sept ember 23-28 2013.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/11th_Commune_Teacher_Training_Field Report--Kampong Thom.pdf
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sp ort.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/MoU_Between_DC-Cam and Ministry of Education Youth and Sport 2014-2017.pdf

Magazine Searching for the Truth

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh magazine.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue165.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue166.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue167.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image Eng/pdf/3rd Quarter 2013.pdf

Community Radio: Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Trip_Report_Tramkak_Takeo.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_8.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 8 Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 8 Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_1st_January_Dam_in_Kampong_Thom_Province/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Trip_to_Kampong_Thom_province.pdfhttp://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 9 Eng.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 9 Kh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam_Radio_Episode_9.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Vong_Soseiha_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Youm Linna Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Yun_Monyroth_Phnom_Penh.p
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Im_Chanboracheat_Phnom_Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Say Solyda Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Sung_Lyheng_Phnom_Penh.pd
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- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Din Veasna Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Koy_Sengkea_Phnom_Penh.pd
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- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Phon_Sophos_Phnom_Penh.pd f
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Poeu Rado Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Sun Dane Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter from Suor Sith Phnom Penh.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/A_Trip_to_Kamping_Pouy_Basin_Battamban g_Province.pdf
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode 10.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/DC-Cam Radio Episode 10 Final.mp3
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 10 Kh.pdf
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/DC-Cam Radio Episode 10 Eng.pdf

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Audience.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Hour_Hach_Phnom_Penh.pdf

Living Document: Witnessing Justice

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living Doc/Living Documents.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/DC-Cam_Calendar_of_Events_October-November-December 2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living Doc/pdf/Justice Not a Panacea.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/When_Low-Level_KR_Cadres_Act_On_Their_Whim.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Khmer_Rouge_Crimes_on_the_Eastern ers.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Building_Democracy_in_Cam bodia through Legal Education/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Flash_Protest_of_Garment_W orkers_In_Front_of_Prime_Minister_Hun_Sen_is_Residence/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Lea ch_Commune_Kravanh_District,_Pursat_Province_on_October_28-30 2013/index.html
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- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Lea ch_Commune_Kravanh_District,_Pursat_Province_on_October_28-30 2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Kamping_Puoy_Basin_in_Battambang_Province/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Koa s_Krala_Commune_Koas_Krala_District_Battambang_on_November_19-21_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Websit e_to_Students_at_Angkor_Khemara_University_Kampong_Speu_Province_Novemb er 15 2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kbal _Toek_Commune_Toek_Phos_District_Kampong_Chhnang_Province_on_December 04-06 2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in_Tak eo_Province_on_December_17_2013/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_W ebsite_to_Students_at_Dewey_International_University_In_Battambang_on_12_12 __2013/index.html

Interns: DC-Cam Summer Legal Associates

- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns 2004-Present.htm
- G. CTM (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. The selected achievement highlights are as below:

Trial Blogs

Trial blogger Katharine B. Dernocoeur, freelance journalist on special assignment to CTM, attended hearing sessions on the Closing Statement of Case 002/01 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT's TC. She wrote ten daily reports for the blog (October alone). All ten reports can be found at http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/category/trial-observer/

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

In October, the CTM team attended a total of ten hearing sessions at KRT's CT concerning the closing statement by all parties in Case 002/01. During that period, they produced 80 footages of the CT's trial proceedings (in Khmer, English, and French—the court's official languages). All 80 footages have been posted and are available at http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage

In December, the team attended two hearings on Trial Management Meeting of Case 002/2., and obtained five footages of the meeting (in Khmer, English, and French—the court's official languages). All five footages have been posted and are available at http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage

Backing up ECCC Documents

In October, the team backed up 120 files of documents in Khmer and English from the ECCC's websites by storing those files in the external hard-drive.

In November, the team backed up 583 files of documents in Khmer, English, and French from the ECCC's website, and 1,205 photos into hard-drive in addition to 404 pages of documents printed out as hard copies.

In December, the team backed up 852 files of the document in Khmer, English, and French, and 171 photos, and 18 mp3 files of their weekly radio into hard drive. The team also printed 20 pages of the document requested by Cheytoath Lim for his research and writing.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

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

- 1. Stephen Heder's Testimony Continues, by Simon Crowther, July 15, 2013.
- 2. Legal Commentary: Lawyer's Fees Dispute Decision Highlights Administrative Irregularities in Case 004, by Anne Heindel, August 15, 2013.
- 3. Nuon Chea Announces Decision on Responding to Questions as Stephen Heder Testimony Continues, July 17, 2013, By Simon Crowther.

- 4. Legal Commentary: Case 004 Suspect Denied Case File Access, by Anne Heindel, 30 September, 2013
- 5. Co-Prosecutors' Request Clarification of the Scope of Case 002/01 Charges, by Anne Heindel, 10 Sep, 2013
- 6. SCC Rejects Defense Application for Immediate Release but Lays Groundwork for Future Challenges, by Anne Heindel, 5 Sep, 2013

During the 10-day-closing statement hearing, CTM film crews produced three video clips concerning the public reaction to the closing statement by the parties in Case 002/01. The three clips are: Memory Remains beyond KR Trial I and II, and Cambodian Youth Contemplate Outcome of KRT.

CTM Website Screenings

On October 11th, the CTM team conducted a workshop upon request at IIC University of Technology, a private entity in Phnom Penh, with 70 student participants. One-sixth of workshop participants were female students. The workshop aimed at increasing students' understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings through the CTM website which contains, among other things, daily court reports about proceedings at the TC, trial footages, and expert commentaries regarding any issue arising at the ECCC.

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

- 1. Why did the KR arrange marriages for people living in the regime?
- 2. Why were financial donations to the KRT reduced?
- 3. Why did Cambodians ask for help from Vietnam rather than other countries to fight against the KR?
- 4. Why does it take so long to try the KR?
- 5. Did all Vietnamese troops leave Cambodia after the fall of the KR?
- 6. Was the King Sihanouk captured during the KR?
- 7. Why did the KR kill the people?
- 8. Why does it take a long time to set up the KRT?
- 9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the KRT?
- 10. Why was only head of S-21 tried, given that there were many prisons during the KR?
- 11. How can the decision be reached, given the existence of both local and international judges?
- 12. Why did Vietnam help Cambodians fight against the KR?

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_at_II C on October 11 2013/index.html

Report: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC Trial Observation/pdf/CTM at IIC Report.pdf

On November 15th, the CTM team conducted an outreach workshop at Angkor Khemara University in Kampong Speu Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the

ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The workshop conducted in Khmer from 8:00 to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of approximately 90 students.

Below are interesting questions posed by the students during the workshop.

- 1. How can justice be served to victims of the KR regime if the accused dies before judgment is given?
- 2. Were there any foreign involvement in the setting up and establishment of the DK regime?
- 3. What sort of prisoners were sent to S-21 and for what crimes?
- 4. Can the accused be given capital punishment?
- 5. Why was there no foreign intervention, given the mass killing that was happening in the DK?

Comment from students:

Dara: Though the ECCC is located not far from here, I never have a chance to attend the hearings or follow up with the issues. This program is very important for me to learn about the trial of the senior KR leaders, and KR history.

Sinath: Previously, I learned about the KR history and trial through many sources, but I am still unclear on what happened. This workshop fills in this gap, and shed more light on my understanding of the regime and the trial.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_S tudents_at_Angkor_Khemara_University_Kampong_Speu_Province_November_15_2013/in dex.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_at_Angkor_Khemara_University-Kampong_Speu_Province.pdf

On December 12th, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Dewy International University in Battambang Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The workshop was conducted from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of 112 (60 females) university and high school students.

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

- 1. Will the KR leaders' family be arrested or tried with the same crimes?
- 2. Is money a reason for the delay of the trial proceeding?
- 3. What are Case 001 and Case 002?
- 4. Why does the trial delay until today?
- 5. Why did the starvation happen given that the KR prioritized the agriculture?

6. KR leaders were well educated, why did they kill the people who are fully educated?

Comment from students:

Khen Thorn, 20 years old

Studying the KR history shed light on my knowledge on the regime, and it made me feel sympathy towards victims of the KR. The tribunal could allow a chance for victims to listen to the account of the KR leaders. I would like to pray for peace for my country.

Meas Srey Khouch, 18 years old

The KR deprived food and freedom from the people. Compared to the present life, it is hurtful for the old people.

My grandfather who worked for Lon Nol government died during the KR. My grandmother believed that he was taken to be killed. She was told that the KR wanted my grandfather to plant the vegetables for three or four days. He has never come back since then. I really hate the Pol Pot regime.

Seng Socheata, 19 years old

This workshop is very important for me. It taught me the importance of learning my own history. I am Cambodian and my family is also victim in the KR regime. Previously I learned only about Hitler regime that killed many people. But when I saw the film screened by the team, I realized that my country also experienced the mass killings.

The KRT is very important for the country. This can inform future leaders of the country that they have to be responsible for they do.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_t o_Students_at_Dewey_International_University_In_Battambang_on_12_12_2013/index.ht ml

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report--Dewey_International_University.pdf

4. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

A. New Publications

Some parts of the upcoming book *When Duch Laughs* were revised and forwarded to Professor Alexander Hinton at the University of Rutgers, Newark, for review and final proof reading. The book will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch's recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012. For this quarter, the book reached the design stage and hoped to be published in the next quarter or so. In addition, the translation of *The*

Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space from English to Khmer language (320 pages) is underway at the printing shop and the copy of the book will be available in January 2014.

B. Historical Research and Writing

Mr. Yin Nean who is an archivist at DC-Cam continued writing his book on a history of S-21's transformation as a genocide museum. He completed a first draft and the book is being reviewed by DC-Cam research director Dr. Kok-Thay Eng.

DC-Cam continued to provide research assistance to the following individuals:

- Professor JoAnn Lutz from Texas A&M University's Department of Political Science who
 is conducting her research on KR's foreign policy. Professor Lutz has been affiliated with
 DC-Cam in the past few years in her research on various topics about the KR history.
- Ken Finis is a post graduate research student at Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. He wrote to DC-Cam to enquire whether there might be any opportunities for research or internship with DC-Cam in early 2014. He was particularly interested in the issue of the effects of trauma on the next generations and culturally appropriate efforts towards healing.
- Adam Kochanski is a PhD candidate of School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa. His research focuses on the use of community-based transitional justice processes in post-conflict societies.
- Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and he was doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research is on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide.
- James Nakis is currently undertaking a Masters (by research) at La Trobe University, Australia. His research focused on the ECCC, and, specifically, non-governmental organisations and their role in assisting survivor-victims participating at the ECCC.
- Rochelle Braaf was an international advisor of the Australian Volunteer for International Development. Her research focused on gender-based violence against ethnic minorities under the KR.
- DC-Cam continued to host Reiko Okawa, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who is conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents.
- The Rise and Fall of Maoism: A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer is available in Chinese language. See in Appendix G.
- David Rao is an undergraduate student at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA. He is currently pursuing a research project looking at the contrasting attitudes towards the memory of the KR between Cambodians and Cambodian-Americans, and would appreciate the opportunity to conduct research with DC-Cam materials, specifically any written communications between family members or friends during or after the KR regime. He will be visiting Cambodia in December 2013 and January 2014 for this research.
- Pierre Beauregard is an associate professor in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at National Taiwan University. He is doing a research on Canadian writer Madeleine Thien's most recent work Dogs at the Perimeter. This novel focuses

- powerfully on the connections between Cambodia and Canada during and after the KR regime. In his research so far, he found some DC-Cam publications in Taiwan but it was not enough. He hoped to consult the full range of DC-Cam publications and archives to get a better sense of Cambodia in the 1970s.
- Julie Fleischman is a physical anthropology doctoral student at Michigan State University in the United States. She spoke with with Dr. Alex Hinton who provided her with information about DC-Cam assistance for researchers. He suggested that she contact DC-Cam regarding an analysis of the remains from Toul Sleng. Her academic and applied interest is in forensic anthropology. She is currently in the process of defining her dissertation topic, and her primary research focus is skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. She would like to document patterns of skeletal trauma in remains that have been exhumed from mass graves and to use theoretical models to interpret both the trauma and the mass graves. While this particular research may not be possible, she would ideally like to focus on skeletal trauma combining both the forensic literature and anthropological theory. After reviewing the DC-CAM website, it seems that some forensic analysis was undertaken on ten skulls and that mapping projects of mass graves have been completed. She wanted to extend more forensic analysis. She worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from a Soviet-era mass grave, giving her a clear understanding that human remains from these circumstances are extremely politically, socially, and religiously sensitive. She would greatly like to contribute to an understanding of the trauma caused by the KR, and her specialty is skeletal analysis.
- Sophie Städing is a master student of social anthropology and gender studies at Göttingen University in Germany. She is interested in the work of the Gender Based Violence Project. She would like to gain more insight in DC-Cam projects relating to gender under the KR. She was keen on attending DC-Cam's work, reading documents, looking at data collected or doing an internship at DC-Cam. Her bachelor thesis was about bio-politics and marriage practice of the KR. During the course of her bachelor she did one semester abroad at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP). Now she plans to visit Cambodia for continuing research on this topic for her master thesis. She is particularly interested in the topic of gender-based violence during the regime of the KR and the postponement of gender-based violence at the ECCC. Gaining knowledge about the sexual and gender-based violence during DK is important. Sophie plans to visit Cambodia in February 2014 and hope she can stay in the country for about one or two months.
- Sock Keng, a student from National University of Singapore, is planning to conduct her research on the Renakse Petitions to be done in 2014. Mainly, she will seek to reconstruct the project to collect petitions and signatures from people all over Cambodia, covering its initiation, implementation and outcome. She requested for assistance in her research while helping DC-Cam in their museum project. With DC-Cam's assistance in translation/interpretation and archival research in general, she plans to come to DC-Cam in later December 2013.
- Tom Reeves is currently a student at Newcastle University in England in his final year. He plans to write his dissertation on Cambodia, specifically the KR regime. He has been using DC-Cam's website for his research and found it a brilliant resource. He later enquired about more resources that are not posted on the website and could be sent to him as soft copies. He welcomed information in English. Unfortunately DC-Cam was able to provide him with limited amount of English archival information. This is an area

where DC-Cam has been trying to address through digitalization and translation projects. These projects have not been completed. Tom was keen to see if there have been cadre interviews translated as he was interested in tackling the issue of guilt.

- John Fredrik was a medical student in Norway. He was doing a paper on defining genocide and had used Dr. Kok-Thay Eng's article on "Redefining genocide." He was requesting proper citation of the article and some permission to use it in his paper. His paper was written in Norwegian.
- Michael Mascuch is a professor at UC Berkeley. He has been a DC-Cam long-term researcher working on various topics. Specifically he has been working the past few years on S-21 photos and KR photography. Professor Mascuch plans to return to DC-Cam in December to consult further documentations with his expanded views for his research. He spent one week at DC-Cam recently with generous help from DC-Cam's volunteer to locate sources about photography and film units during the DK years or earlier, in particular S-21 confessions by film and photography technicians or any confessions that make extensive reference to them.
- Caroline Bennett is a PhD student from University of Kent. She came to DC-Cam a year
 ago and returned again in December 2014. She is writing her dissertation on the
 relationships to mass graves across the country. She would like to interview some
 people who lost relatives during KR and were willing to talk about it. DC-Cam provided
 her assistance on locating those people.

C. Translation and Publication of Books

DC-Cam continued with translation of English materials for Khmer readers. The team identified several translators in preparation for translating Dr. Kok-Thay Eng's dissertation entitled "From the KR to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age" which is funded by the Swiss Confederation represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, acting through Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC Representation Office Phnom Penh. This dissertation has 416 pages long in double space. The expected final outcome of this project is 3,000 copies published.

In this quarter, DC-Cam identified that even though the translation of Ann Frank book was out of stock, people are still interested in having them displayed at schools in Cambodia.

5. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

A. Searching for the Truth

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

In October, the magazine covered the story of DC-Cam's announcement to assign Zaha Hadid to design new SRI and some articles related to closing statements at the ECCC

between October 16 and 31, 2013. In the letter section, DC-Cam's announcement was published along with the brief biography of Youk Chhang and Zaha Hadid. Also in the letter section, an article by Anne Heindle about the future of possible trials at the ECCC was published. In the Documentation Section, we continued publishing the speech of Pol Pot and the confession of a former prisoner at S-21, who was a former secretary of Chamkar Leu District and deputy secretary of Region 42. In the History and Research Section, three articles were published. Two of them were about the lives of two Cambodian men who lived through the KR regime and who visited the KRT during the closing statement trials. In legal section, we published Episode 8 of radio program on Frank case and the updated information from ECCC about rice distribution. Also, we published an article about the definition of crimes against humanity. In the Debate Section, we published articles about case files in Case 004. In Family Tracing sections, we received two articles. One of them was written by a KR survivor and another one was written by a former volunteer staff who worked with Cambodian refugees in Thailand in 1979. See the table of contents below.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Zaha Hadid to Design SRI.
	2. What is Next for the KRT?
Documentation	 Speech of Comrade Representative of the Communist Party of Kampuchea during the 9th anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Soldiers.
	 Confession of Nuon Reoun, Secretary of Chamka Leu District and also Deputy Secretary of Region 42.
History and	5. Political Relations between DK and People's Republic of China.
Research	A Former KR Solider wants the KRT to Continue Prosecuting other Defendants.
	7. Tim Yong: Life cannot be the Same as Before.
Legal	8. Community Radio: The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC about Rice Distribution.
	9. What is Crime against Humanity?
Debate	10. What does Closing Statement Mean?
	11. Case 004 Suspects Denied Case File Access
Family Tracing	12. Pumpkin Prisoner.
	13. Asian Horror: Seen by a 27-Year-Old American Embassy Wife

A Cross-Generation Reflection on the KRT Sreyneath Poole

The questions that always come up when one discusses the KRT are "what is the significance of the Tribunal to the regime survivors, the people of Cambodia, and the nation as a whole?" and "can justice be served?" Different people have different opinions and no matter what the opinions are, from a historical point of view, what happened and will

happen at the Tribunal plays a significant role in Cambodia's contemporary history.

The KRT is important because it allows the nation to find the truth, allows the victims and perpetrators to come to terms with the past, reconcile and heal. This is the symbol that the Tribunal represents. Case 001 ended with a life imprisonment sentence given to Kaing Guek Eav, alias Duch, who oversaw the infamous Toul Sleng or S-21 detention center. This sentence opened up a path from which the nation tries to seek justice from the regime that destroyed every facet of life. Case 002 is even more significant because the accused are the people who had direct involvement in implementing the DK policies that led to the disastrous regime that killed approximately 1.7 million people. The amount of money that has been spent since the inception of the Tribunal also shows the importance of it as well. To date, the entire operation has cost a total of \$208.7 million since 2006 showing all parties' involved willingness to fund the trials so that justice can be achieved.

However, not everyone shares the same opinion. My mother's view of the KRT is not one that the people working at the ECCC would like to hear. My mother was also a victim of the KR regime. She was only a child, around the age of six or seven during the regime and she was lucky in that she was not separated from my grandmother, like many children were from their parents.

In my conversation with her about the Tribunal, she tells me that she does not pay too much attention or care about it. She told me that she does not know about the KRT and therefore does not pay attention to it. Part of me is not convinced by her reasoning because my mother follows domestic news all the time, so I am not wholeheartedly convinced that she doesn't know about the Tribunal. Although she admits that she does not religiously follow the trials, she did say that she does not believe the trials produce any meaningful results. She also told me that the trials have taken too long and too much money has been spent with no significant outcome. Understanding her reason, I asked her if she thinks justice can be served from the trials and she gave me a straightforward 'no' without further elaboration.

My great-aunty, my grandmother's youngest sister, shares a different opinion to my mother. Now in her early 50s, her experience during the KR regime left a deeper impression on her. Not much different from the many stories that have already been told, my great-aunty was relocated to Kratie Province and was forced to work in the fields, dig dykes, and build dams. Life was horrible for her and it undoubtedly shaped her life today.

She is a woman of incredible admirations. She is politically active and a strong advocate for social justice. Since day one of the trial that began with Case 001, she has followed closely the development of the Tribunal. She believes that the Tribunal is important to her, as well as the nation. To her, the Tribunal serves a role in finding ways to help the nation come to terms with the past and seek justice. However, like my mother, she thinks the Tribunal operates too slowly and the accused are getting too old and are dying off. She expressed her disappointment in the death of leng Sary and the dismissal of leng Thirith due to her mental condition, but she said that the process could not be rushed because it is part of the legal process. She was also adamant that the Tribunal could not give her and the people of Cambodia "one hundred percent justice". However, she believes that the victims can find some peace and be satisfied if the final ruling decision reflects the crimes that the accused

have committed. To her, life-imprisonment sentence is what she hopes to see for those who committed the crimes. The trial of the remaining two ex-KR leaders is important to her, but it is not enough. She would like the Tribunal to investigate those who had direct involvement in the killing of the people at the regional and commune level. She also hinted at bringing those to trial who are currently in positions of power. For her, this will prevent key perpetrators from getting away with murder as well as serve as a warning sign for future leaders from committing atrocities because there will be various mechanisms to punish them for their crimes.

My grandfather also shares the same opinion as my great-aunty. When I asked what his opinions were, he told me that he is in full support of the KRT. Like many of the regime victims, he wants to see the people who had caused him suffering be held accountable for their crimes.

In my personal opinion, my grandfather's story is one that should be shared with the public. He was born in Svay Rieng Province and moved to Phnom Penh in the early 1950s to follow his parents who moved to Phnom Penh to seek employment. My grandfather was a well-educated man. Despite coming from a modest income family, he completed all levels of schooling that were offered at the time. After, he worked at the US embassy as an office secretary until Prince Norodom Sihanouk ended Cambodia's relation with the US. He returned to work at the embassy again when relations were re-established. This time he worked as a military radio operator. He once told me that he had to work and inspect a US arms warehouse in Anlong Veng, which was part of the US Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) operation.

My grandfather was smart and lucky at the same time to out-live the KR regime. Given his intellectual capacity and his connection with the US, he should have been one of the first people to be executed. At one point during the regime, he was imprisoned where he was forced to do hard labor. He was released about a month later and from what he told me, Angkar released him because they could not prove that he was guilty of whatever crime they suspected him of. The second time he was taken away by the KR cadres was when the Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia. They needed extra hands to cook and carry off the injured and dead from the battlefields.

Every day, my grandfather watches foreign television news to keep updated with what is happening around the world. He reads anything that relates to the KR to try and learn what happened and find out new information. In a brief conversation with him, he told me that the KRT is a just way of holding the ex-KR leaders accountable and punish them for their crimes in a legal manner. Like my great-aunty, he expressed that the ECCC's operation is slow and wished for the process to move along quicker because the ex-KR leaders are getting too old. However, even with the concern of old age, my grandfather still wants to see the ex-KR leaders be given life imprisonment even if they cannot live out a long life imprisonment term. To him, it is a symbolic gesture, which gives him a feeling that justice has been made. He also believes that the trials serve as a way to teach the younger generation about what happened, as well as future leaders to understand the horror that was done in Cambodia and the legacy that came along with it so that it would teach and prevent the generations to come from following the same path in the future.

As for me, I am of the generation that was born around the signing of the Paris Peace Agreement. When I was living in Cambodia, I knew next to nothing about the KR. All I knew was that Pol Pot was bad, not sure whether Pol Pot was a person or something else. It was not until I moved to the US that I learned about what happened to Cambodia. At first, it was overwhelming to learn about the atrocity. It did not make sense to me. I am still learning and trying to figure out what happened and some things still do not make sense. After learning so much about the suffering and destruction that the KR regime inflicted in Cambodia, and more specifically to my family, I believe that the KRT is important. It helps the nation learn and understand about our past and foster dialogues as a way to reconcile with the past, heal, and grow. However, I share a similar sentiment like that of my mother. I do think that the ECCC is operating too slowly. I feel frustrated at the ECCC's speed of operation because I am worried that the ex-KR leaders will be dead before they could be properly punished for their crimes. I am also frustrated with the political sensitivity that the ECCC faces operating as a UN-backed Cambodian tribunal, which further slows down the process. However, these are not really key issues for my weariness. I wish for the court to expand its investigation and not limit to what happened between 1975-1979. My wish is for the Tribunal to look at the issue from a global perspective and hold external actors accountable. I do not believe that the ex-KR leaders should be the only ones to stand trial. There are external actors who are as guilty in allowing the rise of the KR regime to happen. Right now the nation is waiting for the final verdict on Case 002 and have various expectations. As for me, I know that my wish cannot be fulfilled in the near foreseeable future and this will continue my weariness with the ECCC and cannot feel that justice can be served. See also at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/reflection-khmerand rouge-and-tribunal in German http://www.welt.de/politik/ausland/article121423723/Pol-Pots-Brueder-treffen-auf-ihre-Richter.html

In November, the magazine covered the story of the ECCC's hearing on the closing statement which was held from October 14-31, 2013. On the last days of the closing statement, the accused Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan broke up their right to silence by finally reading aloud their respective statement. Both statements were published in this magazine in order for the readers to learn about the accused arguments in response to the criminal allegations upon them. On November 11th, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued the verdict for the Case concerning the interpretation of 1962 ICJ Judgment, requested by Cambodia, on the Case concerning the temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand). The verdict was broadcast live on CNC and the interpreters were brought from the ECCC to help interpret and then broadcast the verdict on television. Mr. Youk Chhang wrote the letter expressing his view that the interpreters should be called heroes as they played a very important role to bring the meaning of ICJ's decisions to Cambodian people nationwide.

The detailed content of November issue (#167) is in the table below.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Voice of Unknown Hero

Documentation	 Speech of Comrade Representative of the Communist Party of Kampuchea during the 9th Anniversary of Cambodian Revolutionary Soldiers.
History and Research	3. Justice, not a Panacea
	4. Khieu Samphan Gives a Speech.
	5. Nuon Chea: [the KR] Did Not Evacuate People by Force.
	6. A Salt Field Woman Seeks Justice for Her Father.
Legal	7. Community Radio: The Human Right to Adequate Food.
	8. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges
	Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	9. TC Admits 1,399 Written Statements and Transcripts in
	Lieu of Oral Testimony.
Family Tracing	10. Pumpkin Prisoner.
	11. My Father's Family Between 1975 and 1979.
	12. A Cross-Generation Reflection on the KRT
	13. My Mother Never Forgets the Period of 3 Years, 8
	Months and 20 days.

In December, International Co-Prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian was interviewed by CTN and Rasmei Kampuchea with the help of DC-Cam's magazine team. The detailed interview was published in this issue. Mr. Koumjian began his work at the KRT in early October, to replace Andrew Cayley, who resigned due to personal matters. As this month is the last month of the year, we briefly covered the activities that happened in each month from January until December. The activities covered in the interview were part of the work conducted or involved with DC-Cam and the KRT.

The month of December, the "2 December Souvenir Memorial" was inaugurated to commemorate and honor those who lost their lives fighting against the KR. The Memorial is located in Snuol District, Kratie Province. An article was written by Socheat Nhean and was published in the Letter Section of this issue. In the Documentation Section, a confession of a former prisoner of S-21 was published. In the History and Research Section, we published a summary of whole-year activities from January to December 2013 with photographs. Two more articles were published. One of which was about Preah Vihear Temple during the KR regime. And another one was a life history of a former KR cadre who is now living in a former KR stronghold of Oddor Meanchey Province. In the Legal Section, we published Episode 10 of radio program, which is the last episode. In the Debate Section, we published the interview with the international co-prosecutor of the KRT. In the Family Tracing section, we published an article written by a survivor. Below are the contents of the Issue 168.

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. To Many, the Front Brings Them the Right to Live
Documentation	Confession of Kuy Chea, a Former Diplomatic Officer in Soviet Union
History and Research	 Brief Activity of 2013. Preah Vihear during the KR Control Chan Sann's Life in the KR Revolution

Legal	6. Community Radio Episode 10: Hunger, Memory and Justice
	7. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	8. Interviewing with ECCC International Co-Prosecutor 9. Cost of Development in Cambodia
Family Tracing	10. Memory Remains Beyond the KR Trial 11. Pumpkin Prisoner 12. It is Just a Luck

Former KR Members Vviews of Searching the Truth

Keo Tann and Chin Kim Thong, former KR cadres in Oddar Meanchey Province said that they had received *Searching for the Truth* magazine quite often. They like reading them. Mr. Chin Kim Thong said further that he did not support the KRT.

Nuon Yoeun lives in Trapeang Prasat District, Oddar Meanchey Province. He likes the magazine and believes that it can be used as a tool to search for his long-lost sister who was transferred to Kampong Trabek District [Prey Veng Province] in 1976.

This quarter DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of another three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 166, 167 and 168) by using its own small and outdated, one-color printing machine. Each issue of the Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Municipality Halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students and individuals who visit DC-Cam's premises.

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

This is the continuation of DC-Cam's community radio program "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine," which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime. The goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

B.1. Radio Broadcasting

In October, the team made possible the broadcast of Episode 8 on four different radio stations in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampot, and Preah Vihear. It is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Radio.htm. This episode focuses on the Frank Case and new information from ECCC about rice distribution. The text is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm and published on Reasksmei Kampuchea local newspaper on October 10th-11th. Publishing the episodes in the newspaper is a way of expanding the coverage of "Voices of Genocide" in Cambodia. According to a reliable source, Reaksmei Kampuchea Newspaper publishes about 20,000 copies daily that are distributed nationwide. (See Appendix B). Thus, for those who missed the chance to follow

the radio broadcast, they still can read it in the newspaper. The language used in each episode has been simplified which means that local villagers can understand the episodes more easily.

In November, the team made Episode Nine possible for broadcasting on four different radio stations as usual. The Episode Nine focuses on Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food. The broadcasting is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode 9.htm.

On **November 22nd**, Voices of Genocide's Episode Nine on "Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food" was also published in the local newspaper Reaksmei Kampuchea.

In December, Voices of Genocide's Episode Ten was broadcasted on four different radio stations which cover the entire Cambodian territory. The Episode Ten focuses on Hunger, Memory and Justice. The voice and text of the broadcast are available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm. This episode was also published in the local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchea on December 22nd.

B.2. Field Trip Study

Concerning the field trip, on October 25th-27th, the team composed of two DC-Cam staff and eight university students traveled to Kampong Thom Province to conduct the study tour at 1 Makara (January) Dam, forcibly constructed by and during KR regime, and former KR cooperatives. During the trip students have learned a lot about what had happened and why and made informative dialogue with KR survivors in place concerning the KR history.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_1st_January_Dam_in_Kampong_Thom_Province/index.html

Student Comments:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Vong_Soseiha_Phnom_Penh.pdf http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Youm_Linna_Phnom_Penh.pdf http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/pdf/Letter_from_Yun_Monyroth_Phnom_Penh.pdf

➤ On November 20th to 22nd, the team took a group of twelve university students (five female) to visit Kamping Puoy Basin in Battambang Province where many Cambodian people were put to hard labor and given insufficient food during the KR Regime. By going back to these places, the project sought to promote better understanding among both Cambodian youth and the KR survivors of an important part of their shared history. The trip was designed to facilitate dialogue concerning the KR history.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Photos/A_Trip_to_Former_Khmer_Rouge_Kamping_Puo y Basin in Battambang Province/index.html

Organizer's Observation

The students, who have participated with the DC-Cam Community Radio Program, expressed satisfaction with the organization of the trip. The students have gained additional knowledge about the KR history by visiting the former KR sites and interviewing KR survivors. Besides, the students have articulated that they have got a chance to befriend students from different universities and be able to learn team work. Additionally, the students have changed their attitude after participating with the project. Some of them, previously, did not believe thatthe KR regime had really occurred in Cambodia. The trip is like an eye-opening opportunity for the students. They have a chance to get in touch with KR survivors to learn about the KR regime from the living persons. Most of the students, who have participated with the project, at the same time, realize the importance of preserving the KR history so as to avoid committing the same mistake.

Selected Statements by Students:

Pom Seyha, a second-year student majoring in English at Panhasastra University of Cambodia, who participated with the project to visit Takeo Province in September 2013, said that "This trip made me believe in what has been written about KR history so far. The former KR prison sites, evidence, and survivor stories prove to me that the KR regime did happen in our peaceful country and killed millions of innocent Cambodians."

Hour Hach, a freshman at Panhasastra University, who participated with the project to visit Kampong Thom Province in October 2013, said that "this is the first time for me to participate in such trip and I am very interested in one. I could learn how to work as a team and particularly I could witness the former KR site [the 1st January Dam] together with the guidance from victims who are the former workers there. Listening to individual stories directly from victims is better than just to read the written ones in newspapers, books or other publications. I will share what I have learned from this trip in regarding to the history of KR with my friends at university, my siblings and even my neighbors."

Say Solyda, an undergraduate student from the Institute of Foreign Language, who participated with the project to visit Battambang Province in November 2013, reflected that "I am so grateful that DC-Cam organized and let us, students, to be a part of such a beneficial trip. Throughout the trip, I got a chance to meet many interesting people and visited several historical sites. Furthermore, I learned that young people should not underestimate senior citizens' capability. Although they might be physically weak, their ideas are brilliant just like the three KR survivors who shared some opinions regarding the current situations that we, younger generation, do not even bother to discuss. Besides, the trip also showed me the advantages of working as a team. During the interviews, there were

some necessary questions that I forgot to ask but my partner reminded me of that. I truly believed my interview would not be that good if my partner did not help me. Besides, the DC-Cam Radio Program is very crucial especially for the younger generations who need to know about their society's history. I would like to say thanks to the organizers for being very thoughtful and giving us such great trip".

➤ On December 20th-22nd, the team took a group of twelve university students (six female students) to visit Trapeang Thma Dam in Banteay Meanchey Province where many Cambodian people were put to hard labor and given insufficient food during the KR Regime. By going back to these places, the project sought to promote better understanding among both Cambodian youth and the KR survivors of an important part of their shared history. The trip was designed to facilitate dialogue concerning the KR history.

Report:

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

Photos:

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

B.3. Live-Show Broadcasting

The first live-show broadcasting on National Radio Phnom Penh was aired on November 29th, by inviting Prof. Sambo Manara from RUPP and Panasastra University, major of history as a guest speaker to join the show and answer any questions posted by listeners. There were about 48 listeners who called in to ask questions. However, due to the limitation of time, the show could accommodate six selected listeners, who asked the following questions:

- 1. Why did the KR starve their people?
- 2. Where had the KR transferred the rice to?
- 3. Where had the KR leaders learned those ideologies that had been implemented in Cambodia?
- 4. Were the executions from the KR leaders or from the lower-ranking cadres?
- 5. Why did the KR leaders set all those policies towards their people?
- 6. Why hadn't the KR leaders strictly imposed their policies on lower ranking cadres on food ration, but ordinary people?

Listening to the live-show at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm

Brief Background of Questioners:

Ms. Noy from Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was five months pregnant when she was assigned to carry rocks at 1st January Dam in Kampong Thom Province. She was once called for reeducation because she had her dinner before the others due to exhaustion.

Ms. Sovan from Arey Kstatt, Phnom Penh. During the KR regime she was evacuated to Battambang Province, cultivating rice, together with her family and in-law's family. After the KR regime there were only two people who survived the KR regime.

Mr. Siem from Takeo Province. During the KR regime he was assigned to tend cows in Takeo Province. The food provided was not hardly enough for people to survive. After the KR regime his family members had disappeared. Until today, he has no knowledge of their whereabouts.

Ms. Chantha from Takeo Province. Ms. Chantha was born during the KR regime and was too young to remember any occasion during the KR regime. She had lived with elderly who were assigned to look after babies while the babies' parents had gone to the fields.

Mr. Vat from Svay Rieng Province. During the KR regime he was working in a mobile unit and in late 1978 he was transferred to Battambang Province where many Eastern Zone people were killed when So Phim the head of the zone was alleged of betraying the KR Angkar.

Ms. Sokheang from Kampong Cham. Sokheang is 18 years old. She has no direct experience of the KR regime. However, she used to learn about the KR regime from her parents.

The second live-show broadcasting on National Radio Phnom Penh was aired on December 27th, by inviting Mr. Dy Khamboly, team leader of Genocide Education Project and author of A History of DK (1975-1979) textbook, as a guest speaker to join the show and answer any questions posted by listeners. Reportedly, there were 40 listeners had called in our program. Due to the one-hour show limitation, the show could accommodate only 6 listeners to share their perspectives and story on air. The topic of the second live-show was "Genocide Education in Cambodia." According to the listeners, integrating the KR history into public school curriculum was very beneficial for the Cambodian society, particularly the younger generation, because they would become the leader of the country in the future. From their views, it was very important for Cambodian people to learn about their own dark history in order to remember and to prevent it from happening again.

With regard to a freshly graduated student, she expressed her concern that most of the younger generation she knew regarded the KR regime as a folk tale. If most young generations believed so, soon the KR history would be forgotten, and this was very dangerous when people forgot about their own history. It could mean that the same history could take place again when the history is forgotten. Listen to this live-show broadcast at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/2nd Live-Show Dec 27 2013.mp3

6. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

■ In the interview, Chum Mey, one of S-21 survivors acknowledged Youk Chhang's assistance in Chum Mey's book. Excerpted from Chum Mey's interview with Steve Mariotti:

CM: Make sure the book you get is accurate. (He spent years writing and fact-checking, with the assistance of Youk Chhang of the Cambodia Documentation Center. Youk helped Chum Mey establish *Survivor's* facts through files kept by the KR on all those tortured and murdered.)

See more at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/steve-mariotti/my-time-with-chummey-one b 4256998.html

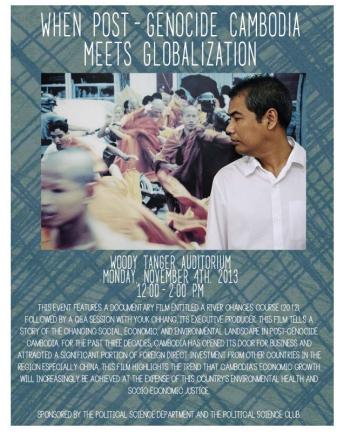
- The inspiration from Youk Chhang's work was used in a book called "The Endtimes of Human Rights" by Stephen Hopgood. See in Appendix H.
- Assisting Beini Ye to access some film footages at DC-Cam's achieves. Beini Ye and CDP is currently producing a short video to present our research on sexual violence against ethnic minorities in the KR regime. For this purpose, they request for using some archive video footage or photographs showing the KR regime in general (e.g. worksite, KR leaders, etc.).
- DC-Cam assisted Bophana Center in producing a new documentary film by providing them with the scanned file of documents which is equal to 260 pages.

B. Participation in Conferences

On October 17th-19th, Dr. Kok-Thay Eng joined a symposium at UCLA. The symposium focused on "the Antonym of Forgetting: Global Perspectives on Human Rights Archives." It

explored the complex political, ethical, legal, and cultural challenges faced in the creation, preservation, and use of records documenting human rights crises. In bringing together for the first time an international cadre of experts whose work addresses archival issues in a broad range of countries—South Africa, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Bosnia, Croatia, Rwanda, and the United States—the project will develop interdisciplinary and cross-cultural scholarship and provide a framework for archivists, human rights activists, and scholars dealing with records documenting human rights abuse around the world.

On November 6th, Dr. Kok-Thay Eng provided a teaching at Professor Alex Hinton's class by Skype. There were 15 students who attended the class. Dr. Eng focused on Healing and Justice:



Cham Perspectives after Genocide. His presentation began with a discussion of the Cham history, their arrival to Cambodia in the fifteenth century and later, their political stance before the KR regime, their experience under the KR regime, and their recovery after the KR genocide. He also provided a summary of their perspectives toward justice after the KR by

talking about their role during the People's Revolutionary Tribunal in 1979 which a few Muslims and Cham took part as officials in the tribunal. During this tribunal the Cham shared with the Khmer and other ethnic groups an identity as victims of the KR genocide. Throughout the 1980s the Cham were allowed to practice their religion freely and also had the freedom to participate in both government and social affairs. They were also offered freedom to travel to seek assistance from Muslim countries to develop their community. The Cham's perspectives about justice and healing is similar to the Khmer in a sense that they generally want the KRT, which has spent 200 million dollar already, 6 years in operation and 212 days of hearings, to deliver retributive justice for them and the Cambodian victims in general before seeking symbolic justice in other ways possible. For some Cham they want individual justice against former KR members who directly victimized members of their families. Other Cham just want to forget and move on. Still others remain angry and their wounds never heal. For them they still live in depression and could not recover from the loss of their family members.

On November 13th Youk Chhang attended a Roundtable Discussion on Film Industry in Cambodia at Meta House, where he brought audience's attention on documenting the past and producing the film (A River Changes Course—Kbang Teuk Tonle). Below is the excerpt report from Meta House.

Youk Chhang, director of the DC-Cam, gave an insight on his background as a genocide researcher and his work in film to be used in court with the goal to influence policy makers and to serve a process of justice in a court of law. He was also talking about audiences and how to inspire people to love their country, encouraging filmmakers to ask subject relevant questions. He emphasized that the audience should question hypothetical and creative angles about the subject to tackle it from all sides and to reveal sights on the matter which wouldn't come about from the everyday understanding of a subject. Also Chhang was pointing out, that people need to use critical thinking and use their imagination to gain success and attention. He furthermore answered many questions of the attendees of the discussion about dealing with censorship by the government. He gave examples of how to tie in early important decision makers and lead them through the decision processes of the film producers. By tying them into the process a lot of fears and assumed threats can be alleviated, which may have led to censoring. Tying official decision makers into the process of producing a film can give a lot of comprehension as to why storylines are exposed or specific questions are tried to be answered by the film. Also he pointed out that it should be also be made clear that the motivation to ask difficult questions may not be in attacking anyone, but by the global relevance of the question and the answer to it. His advice to young filmmakers would be in his words: Don't take an easy road but a difficult journey, you will succeed then. Future is not a destination but a journey. It is easy to be the opposition, but it's difficult to engage and make a difference.

On December 25, Khamboly Dy gave a one-hour lecture to fifteen staff members of the Transcultural Psychological Organization (TPO) on the general KR history as part of TPO's "Testimonial Therapy Training" program. The trainees were interested to learn that though the KR regime had a life span of only three years, eight months and twenty days, its movement started in the 1940s and only ended in late 1998 when the KR remnants in Anlong Veng, the last KR stronghold, defected and integrated into the government. The lecture was followed by Q&A.

Last but not least Youk Chhang invited young Cambodian film makers to DC-Cam to get involved in their most recent project: "What if? What if no genocide in Cambodia ever happened? How would Cambodia prosper without having experienced war?" A truly exciting approach to learn to tell a story by moving the set up out of history to virtual future and to twist the filmmaker's style of inquiry.

C. International Cooperation

In October, Mr. Youk Chhang was involved periodically with ICTJ in releasing a press release regarding "A Global Call for Victims' Rights to Be Upheld in Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina". The press release is available at http://ictj.org/news/global-call-victims%E2%80%99-rights-be-upheld-prijedor-bosnia-and-herzegovina

In November, Dara Vanthan worked with Al Jazeera English (TV) to produce a story about the KR. During that course of work, DC-Cam provided Al Jazeera producer/reporter Florence Looi access to KR footage at the film archive of the Center. Finally, she got some film footages useful for the story which is aired on Al Jazeera TV and available at http://m.aljazeera.com/story/2013103085332352990.

DC-Cam worked closely with Cambodian-German Viry Kem by providing her some photos of KR leaders, which are rare in obtaining them elsewhere, and which are useful for her documentary film "Bonne Nuit Papa". According to her, the film will be premiered in Phnom Penh in March 2014.

On November 13th, Youk Chhang hosted the visit by Ambassador Richard S. Williamson, IRI Board Member (IRI-DC), Mr. Sam LaHood, Program Officer for Asia Division (IRI-DC), Mr. Jeffrey Phillips, Resident Program Officer (IRI-Hong Kong), and Ms. Jessica Keegan, Resident Country Director (IRI-Cambodia), at DC-Cam.

Youk Chhang, one of the members of the Board, was invited by Syria Justice and Accountability Center (SJAC) to join the Board meeting on November 8th in the Hague, the Netherlands.

7. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

A. Advanced Degree Training

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

For instance, **Ms. Farina So**, Cham minority and author of *The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR* has been admitted to a PhD program in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA, which started in September

2013. However, she will work intermittently at DC-Cam on her social enterprise project, *Cham Identity*, which is funded by Air Asia Foundation.

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

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

Ms. Samphoas Huy is recently graduated with an MA from Rutgers University in USA. She is now continuing her studies in a PhD program at the school.

Reflection Writing of DC-Cam's in-house Volunteer

Firstly, I would like to express my pleasure and my honor which I have been working at DC-cam for about two months.

I have been working on VPA, and getting through this I have familiarized myself with translation of the script of conversation between DC-Cam staff members and citizens about their suffered lives in KR regime and about their opinions of the KRT. At the beginning, I thought that this translation is a little complicated and difficult. However, after one month of working on it, it becomes easier and easier. After this one-month period, I have figured out that in order to translate a lot better, I need to read some documents relating to KR story and history because it can enhance my knowledge of the KR regime and based on all of acquiring knowledge, I would be able to translate more effectively. Sometimes, the conversations require the translator to know about the real issues and context of what they said, otherwise we would not be able to translate it correctly. Moreover, during translation I can learn about people's lives in Pol Pot regime and some information about the KRT. Additionally, translating increases my ability of learning new vocabularies from time to time. I have obtained better writing skills due to the fact that translating is not only about translating and finishing it, but to ensure that people can understand what we have written. Therefore, the way of writing has to be extremely careful.

Aside from translating a script, I also used to transcribe the script myself and translate it afterward. It is a little more difficult and challenging because typing in Khmer language along with listening require longer time, that which can help me to learn to be patient and concentrated.

Regarding the environment and people in DC-Cam, all surrounding things make me feel relaxed and comfortable, people are friendly and helpful. DC-Cam is like my second home. I feel so glad to work in this place. What impressed me the most is since the first time that I stepped in DC-Cam, Brother Therith, introduced me to everybody who is working there. This means of greeting gives me a hunch that DC-Cam is a convenient place that is full of friendliness. By the way, after I spent time working there, I come to realize that DC-Cam is not only full of friendly people, but it is full of knowledgeable people who know numerous KR regime histories and process of KRT. Some of them have gotten scholarships to go

abroad and there are two reasons behind that. The first reason is their own effort and another one is an assistance from directors and supervisors. Thus, I have learned that DC-Cam not only has provided people work, but also a lot of great opportunities to pursue knowledge for future life.

Another thing to be appreciated of about DC-Cam is the regular meeting every week. During the meeting, seniors talk about issues regarding the rules, gender issues, ethics of works, and the process of each projects, the same as the whole work of the center. This can better the performance of staff members, volunteers in doing their tasks.

DC-Cam has been considered as one model of a good workplace in my mind which has provided me a home-likes workplace, challenging tasks, knowledge of the KR regime, rules and ethics of works and the information about how to apply for scholarships. Hence, in the end, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all of people who are working in DC-Cam that have given me a warm welcome greeting, knowledge and opportunity to learn from them.

Vannavuth Sochanmalisphoung

DC-Cam Staff in School

- Farina So, PhD Program in University of Massachusettes, Lowel
- Savina Sirik, MA Program in Geography at Kent State University
- Suyheang Kry, MA Program at University of Massachusettes, Lowel
- Pongrasy Pheng, MA Program at La Salle University
- Sophorn Huy, MA Program at the La Salle University
- Samphoas Huy, PhD Program at Rutgers Univeristy

B. International Training

Mr. Ouch Makara, a new-recruited staff, was invited to join the film training in South Korea and Thailand. And Lim Cheytoath, a member of Fair Trial Observation team, will go to South Korea to attend the human rights training.

8. MEDIA COVERAGE

A. Selected Articles

On October 1st, Eco Seed online media posted an article entitled "A River Changes Course Exposes Cambodia's Environmental Woes." This DC-Cam documentary film is increasingly used worldwide to educate audiences about globalization given the fact that development is impacting human life in many ways. Film Producer Kalyanee Mam, on the occasion of discussion, said "I'm not saying that development is bad, but I'm just wondering if it takes into account the environmental consequences (that impact people)...And in the case of Cambodia, that's not being taken into account". Read the whole article at http://www.ecoseed.org/business/us/17125-a-river-changes-course-exposes-cambodia-s-environmental-woes

- Translation of the interview with Youk Chhang for the Austrian weekly magazine "Die Furche" posted on local Reasmei Kampuchea newspaper, issue 6232, twenty first year, on October 1st, 2013. *See Appendix A.*
- Huffington Post posted "Sundance Grand Jury Winner Discusses KR Legacy In Cambodia (VIDEO)" on October 9th which quoted Kalyanee Mam saying ""If [people] do know anything about Cambodia, it's about the KR [...] "but very few people realize or understand the atrocities that are happening in Cambodia right now." See more at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/10/08/sundance-grand-jury-cambodia n 4065777.html
- On October 11th, Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted by the Cambodia Daily newspaper in an article "Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice" as he gave significance to female testimony. He said and quoted by the article "When we speak to male survivors, they talk about prison and torture, but women describe low life was like to be a mother and try to feed your child with a grain of rice, only to have him die in your hand." See Appendix C.
- October 15th, VOA online posted an article "KRT Set for Closing Argument in Key Case", quoting Mr. Chhang saying "We know that they never will be released for the rest of their lives unless they die like leng Sary. And even if they die in prison, to the Khmer people, I mean, they have been cursed by their bad karma. People look from a social expectation, and having a legal action that will confirm even though it might not satisfy the justice defined by the book but for the public these guys are convicted". Read more at http://www.voanews.com/content/khmer-rouge-tribunal-set-to-hear-closing-arguments-first-case/1769777.html and http://www.dw.de/cambodians-await-justice-in-khmer-rouge-trial/a-17158540
- Dara Vanthan wrote the article "What Is the Closing Statement?" in Khmer and published on local newspaper Reasmei Kampuchar on October 15, 2013. This article explained to ordinary audiences without a legal background how to understand the closing statement proceedings before the ECCC and outcomes from such proceedings. Read more in Appendix D
- Los Angeles Times, "Review: Cambodia's Evolution Vividly Captured in 'River Changes Course'", see more at http://www.latimes.com/entertainment/movies/moviesnow/laet-mn-river-changes-course-review-20131011,0,2347280.story#axzz2kJqGA5PN and http://www.npr.org/2013/10/28/241385303/in-cambodia-a-tide-of-change-sweeps-some-lives-under
- Asia One World featured story about the visit by villagers brought to attend ECCC's TC trial of Closing Statement on October 16 by DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project. "Citizen Reporters' Spread the Word on KR Trial" was posted on October 18th. See more at http://news.asiaone.com/news/world/citizen-reporters-spread-word-khmer-rouge-trial?page=0%2C0
- Mr. Youk Chhang, was interviewed and published on Cambodge Nouveau in November.
 See Appendix E.
- Mr. Youk Chhang was quoted in an article "Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Parties Reparations" by saying "Gemany is funding the restoration project of this stupa which the Documentation Center of Cabodia encouraged. It was built by the genocide survivors in the early 1980s ... It will be a stupa with a Cambodin ornamental design and will be neither mosque, church or pagoda." See more in Appendix F.
- Documentary on The Killing Fields star set for the screen, The Phnom Penh Post, December 20-26, 2013, page 9 quoting Mr. Youk Chhang as saying "I remember thinking

how can he be a Hollywood star? Everyone thinks of Hollywood stars as tall, blond and muscular but we saw the cousin of a refugee become a movie star" that refers to the Killing Field movie star Haing Ngor. See more at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/documentary-killing-fields-star-set-screen

B. Radio

On October 29th, Kalyanee Mam, award-winning film director, producer and cinematographer, was interviewed by NPR staff regarding *A River Changes Course*, a 12-award-winning documentary film. It was aN 8:15 minutes talk on many issues including a dramatic change in Cambodia and effects on Cambodian people. Listen to the talk at: http://www.npr.org/player/v2/mediaPlayer.html?action=1&t=1&islist=false&id=241385303 &m=241459539

On December 7th, Khamboly Dy was invited to be a guest speaker at Hang Meas Radio FM104.5 as part of Youth for Peace's radio program. The topic for discussion was "Why did the KR kill people?" The call-in-talk show was run for an hour with a number of questions from the public.

On December 27th, Khamboly Dy was invited as a guest speaker at the Cambodian National Radio (FM105.75MHz). It was part of DC-Cam's community radio program. The discussion focused on five main topics: How did the KR comes to power? Who were KR leaders? Why was KR defeated? Do we need to remember the KR atrocities? What is the importance of studying KR history?

C. TV

None.

D. Listserv

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

9. PERMANENT CENTER: THE SRI

Continuing from the previous quarter, the progressive establishment of the SRI took another step forward towards selecting a conceptual physical design from Zaha Hadid Architectural Firm based in London. This design is expected to be realized in early 2014. As soon as the design is completed DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Firm will conclude an agreement and soon after the agreement is concluded DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Firm will begin the fund raising campaign for the actual design and construction of the SRI. Read relevant news at http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-taps-hadid-institute;

http://www.archdaily.com/443616/zaha-hadid-to-design-sleuk-rith-institute-in-cambodia/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+ArchD aily+%28ArchDaily%29; http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/7-questions-zaha-hadid; in Appendix I; and http://www.zaha-hadid.com/2013/10/29/the-sleuk-rith-institute-for-the-cambodian-documentation-center/. DC-Cam is now open a unique position, Strategic Fundraising Manager to work closely with DC-Cam's Director. Please see sample bellow.

DC-Cam is writing about a unique job opportunity at the DC-Cam (www.dccam.org)—a

prominent non-governmental organization in Phnom Penh dedicated to the study and prevention of genocide and related crimes. DC-Cam is now working to set up a permanent center called the SRI. The SRI will have a museum, research center, library, school, and publications. It has an endowment from United States Agency for International Development, interest from other donors, support from the government, a spacious plot of land for a campus in downtown Phnom Penh, and a commitment from the world-famous architect Zaha Hadid to design and build the facilities.

The Center's Director, Youk Chhang, and other staff leaders have an excellent track record and a compelling vision for the SRI, such as human rights classes, museum exhibits, a rule of law clinic, and a small think-tank. Most of these ideas have generated excitement from donors, and the Center has developed those ideas into an overall Strategic Plan. Over the next two years, DC-Cam will work with Zaha Hadid Architects, donors, and others to translate this vision and Strategic Plan into reality. To assist in the process, we have created a new position of Strategic Fundraising Manager and Financial Advisor. We seek candidates who will bring sound strategic thinking, organizational skills, successful international fundraising experience, and a commitment to the Center's goals of memory and justice in Cambodia to help build Asia's leading genocide studies center. Some specifications for the job are below:

- ➤ When: Full-time for one year and renewable for a second year, starting as soon as possible. DC-Cam will conduct evaluations every six months and envisions a two-year role if performance expectations are met.
- ➤ Where: The primary locus of the job will be the Center's main office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia a nice place to live and work in a fascinating and hospitable country. The job will also include occasional international travel, including travel to the United States, as part of the Center's fundraising campaign.
- **What:** The job will entail a number of interrelated functions. The Incumbent will familiarize him/herself with the Center's Strategic Plan by examining the financial requirements of building and operating the SRI and offering recommendations on ways to generate both seed grants and other sources of revenue to support the SRI's operations. The Advisor will also help design and coordinate the Center's international fundraising campaign, which has a provisional target of approximately \$35 million. The Advisor will participate in the design and organization of promotional materials, organize major media and donor solicitation events in key donor locations such as New York, Tokyo, and London, engage in private meetings with key donors, and otherwise communicate the Center's vision to prospective private and public supporters. The job will require learning quickly about Cambodia and the types of work the SRI will do in genocide education, research, and human rights advocacy. It will also require daily communication with staff, advisors, and outside experts. This position requires relocation to Phnom Penh for the duration of the employment. DC-Cam will provide compensation of \$2,500 per month, airfare to and from Cambodia, and business expenses approved by the Director.
- Why: If you are passionate about human rights research and advocacy, about Asia,

or just want to refine your professional skills in in fundraising for worthy civil society programs, this is an excellent opportunity. The staff at DC-Cam is committed and collegial, and the Center has always enjoyed strong support from the local community and a good relationship with the government, both of which enable it to engage in important and highly visible work related to the KR trials, history education, and support for trauma victims.

This position is very important to DC-Cam and its donors, including the U.S. government. It's a key to the success of the SRI and will require considerable energy and commitment. We are looking for someone with a masters' degree or equivalent; at least two years of prior working experience in business, successful fund-raising campaigns, government, or civil society; native fluency in English; and interests in human rights and Asia. Knowledge of Khmer is not required. A sound basic knowledge of finance is important, and international fundraising experience is strongly preferred. The successful candidate must be willing and able to travel regionally and internationally as required. Professionals at or near the end of their careers may find this an ideal opportunity to cap their work experience by engaging in and bringing their skills to bear on this important project and its human rights connections.

If you are interested and meet the criteria above, please send an email to DCCAM@ONLINE.COM.KH with your CV and the names/contact information of three professional references attached. We will then acknowledge receipt, review applications on a rolling basis, and contact short-listed candidates for phone or in-person interviews.

Applications from senior-level professionals at or near retirement with international experience and the relevant skills are encouraged to apply.

In the meantime, the three main components of the Institute—School, Museum of Memory, and Research Center—are functioning progressively.

A. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

For this quarter, the project team members of the SRI's School of GCHR Studies focused on program development, which includes setting up a Board of Directors, Board of Advisers, faculty members, School Management Team, key staff members, school's facilities, legal documents and library management. A five-member Board of Directors was established under the Chairmanship of Mr. Youk Chhang, Chairman of the SRI. The Board of Directors established a five-member School Management Team, which has invited five national and international scholars to serve as board of advisers. The school team will continue to recruit advisers and faculty members. Due to the fact that the construction of the school building will not be started until late 2014, staff recruitment plan was put on hold and will be redetermined along with the construction project. Likewise, the library management plan would not be ideal without the physical building. However, the school team began seeking book donations and free access to international electronic journals including *Human Rights Review, History of Education Quarterly, Oxford Journal*. The team will continue to seek more book donations and access to international journals necessary for students' study and research.

This quarter, the SRI continued in making one announcement seeking exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

Fall 2013 Business Associate Internship Program Project on School of GCHR The SRI: A Permanent DC-Cam

The SRI, a permanent DC-Cam, is seeking two exceptional MBA students to serve as Business Associates in Fall 2013 for a minimum of two full months. Their primary role will be to produce a business plan for the operation and functioning of the SRI's School of GCHR.

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

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

The School Mission

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

Business Associate Internship Description

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

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

Summary of Business Plan

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

Market and Competitive Analyses

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

Marketing Strategies

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

Financial Projections

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

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

B. Museum of Memory

During this reporting period (October-December 2013), the team completed the following tasks:

Assisted Ms. Lindsay on her project called "Voices to Names." The project seeks to honor and memorialize, via a website installation, the victims of the KR Regime. Rather than document the details surrounding the victims' deaths, the project will catalogue—in conjunction with their faces and names—information about their vocations and beliefs. The installation's aim is to celebrate the personal legacies of the victims, defying the ideology of uniformity promoted by Pol Pot. DC-Cam provided copies photographs,

documents, and contact information of those who look for their relatives lost during the KR Regime in *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

- Conducted Skype conference call on October 15, 2013 between SRI's Museum of Memory team, Savina, Kunthy, Pechet, and Terith, and Columbia Business School's Pangea Team. The team comprised of three business students, Natalie Rubin, Erik Silk, and Christian Barret, will assist Museum of Memory in conducting market research on the tourism industry in Cambodia, particularly in Siem Reap Province, where the Museum of Memory will soon be operated. The marketing strategies which would be the outputs of the research will be used in order to sustain the operation of the Museum of Memory when the Museum of Memory aims to manage itself as a social enterprise. The revenue generated by the Museum will be used to support the operation of the Museum and to support a group of Cambodian experts on archaeology.
 - During the conference call, the Pangea and Museum of Memory team discussed about the objectives of the research, the objectives of the Museum of Memory, assistance that Museum of Memory could provide to Pangea Team, to name a few. This market research project is to complete, based on Mr. Jelle (Joe) Maddens' Business Plan for Museum of Memory conducted during his internship at DC-Cam within the third quarter of 2013. In his report on Business Plan for Museum of Memory, Joe suggested that separate marketing teams should be contacted in order to conduct market research in Cambodia so as to better operate the Museum of Memory.
 - After the discussion, the Pangea Team will prepare their work plan and submit to the Museum team to review before their arrival. Concerning the date of the arrival, the team would be coming during either second/third week of December 2013 or first/second week of January 2014, depending on their available time. The team is supposed to spend two weeks in Cambodia to conduct the research.
- ➤ Designed the memorial/ exhibition at TSL Prison on Child Survivors from S-21. Hopefully, the exhibition would be completed early next month.
- ➤ Communicated with the ECCC's Victim Support Section (VSS) on the agreed fund of the production of five permanent exhibitions on forced transfer during the KR Regime in five provincial museums of Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. This project is part of Museum of Memory's and proposed by the ECCC's Lead Co-Lawyers as a reparation project among the others before the ECCC's TC. The fund would be available on the third or fourth week of October 2013. Upon receiving the funding, the Museum team will conduct an additional research trip to three other provincial museums in Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng, and Takeo Province.
- Followed-up with Mr. Hab Touch about the meeting last month on 1) the proposal of publishing a catalogue on old wooden Buddha statues at Conservation d' Angkor, Siem Reap Province, 2) permission to screen new documentary film on "Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock 'n' Roll" at Chaktumuk Theatre, 3) exhibition space in Battambang provincial museum, and 4) the meeting with the new minister of the MCFA.
 - o Mr. Hab Touch suggested that DC-Cam creates a three-years plan proposal to conduct research, preserve, and exhibition on old wooden Buddha statues; write a letter to Mr. Kong Vireak, the head of Museum Department in the MCFA, about the exhibition space in Battambang Provincial Museum; and write a letter to the MCFA for the screening and to Lork Chumteav Her Excellency the Minister of the Ministry about the meeting.

- Followed-up with Mr. Kong Vireak, director of National Museum of Cambodia, about 1) the contract with museum staff, Mr. Teh Chhoeun and Mr. Hor Kosal, on their involvement in the development of provincial museums, and 2) the old books from the library of the National Museum of Cambodia.
 - o Mr. Kong Vireak informed that he had already informed the two museum staffs who would work with DC-Cam on the development of provincial museums, and would inform Sleuk Rith's museum team about the date to pick up the books.
- The Museum of Memory (MOM) team this month drafted an MoU between the MOM and the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) Authority on the collaboration project entitled "Sleuk Roka Project." Sleuk Roka refers to finials that line walls and roofs at the temple site. They typically feature elements from Hindu iconography such as the Garuda and the Naga. These images possess spiritual efficacy for the inhabitants of the site, providing protection and summoning fertility and fortune. Other elements that represent key ideas in Hinduism, such as the lotus as a symbol of purity and non-attachment, reflect the rich beliefs that guided the way of life of the people. The proposed Sleuk Roka project constitutes a preliminary cooperative venture between the Museum of Memory and APSARA Authority that embodies the broader goal of preserving and promoting Cambodia's cultural heritage. It is hoped that this project will form the bedrock for further collaboration between the two organizations for the upcoming Koh Ker Project. At the same time, the MOM has also finalized the proposal and budget plan for Sleuk Roka Project which will be submitted to potential donor for possible funding.
- ➤ On November 11, 2013 the MOM team provided a guided tour to Mr. Sean Machintosh and Ms. Judy, staff from the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, to TSL Genocide Museum. The MOM team briefed Mr. Machintosh and Ms. Judy about the history of TSL prison and the MOM's assistance to the TSL Genocide Museum. So far, the MOM has set up a history classroom at TSL Genocide Museum in order to provide visitors, both local and international, a chance to get to know more about the KR history beyond the TSL prison. Moreover, the MOM has also set up five exhibitions at the TSL Genocide Museum on Stilled Live: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide, Victims and Perpetrators: Testimony of Young KR Comrades, Justice and Responsibility, ECCC Tour of Justice, and Genocide: Who Are the Senior KR Leaders to Be Judged? The exhibitions were to broaden the visitors' knowledge about the KR history and the KRT.
- ➤ Briefed HE Mr. Soeung Kong about the development of MOM and the initiate project on Sleuk Roka at Koh Ker Temple compound. The MOM also sought information from HE Mr. Soeung Kong on the permission from the APSARA Authority on the construction of the MOM physical building in Siem Reap. This month, the MOM team sent a follow-up letter to HE Mr. Bun Narith, Director of APSARA Authority, requesting the permission to build the physical building of the MOM in Siem Reap.
- Informed Mr. Teh Chhoeun and Mr. Hor Kosal about the progress of the joint project between the MOM and the National Museum of Cambodia on the Development of 24 Provincial Museums. Earlier this month, the MOM signed a contract with the KRT's VSS on the funding for developing and installing five exhibitions on forced transfer at five provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Svay Rieng Provinces, which have been submitted to the KRT as a part of reparation before the court. The generous support for the development and installation of five exhibitions in five provincial museums comes from Deutsche Gesellschaft für

Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany. The MOM team also created collaboration with five universities in the USA, namely, Rutgers, Temple, Washington, Michigan, and Kent State University, to review the MOM new exhibition on forced transfer at five provincial museums.

- Sought HE Mr. Hab Touch's input on the newly initiated project on the exhibition and publication of century-old wooden Buddha statues which have been stored at Conservation d'Angkor in Siem Reap Province. According to HE Mr. Hab Touch, the MOM team should include the restoration and preservation activities within the proposal. HE Mr. Hab Touch agreed with MOM to exhibit those statues so as to raise people's awareness about Cambodia's rich cultural heritage.
- ➤ Sent two letters 1) to ask for a meeting with the newly appointed minister of the MCFA, Chumteav HE Mrs. Phoeung Sakana; 2) to the MCFA's Film Department to ask permission to screen the newly produced documentary film "Don't Think I've Forgotten: The Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll" nation-wide and rent Chatumok Theatre to screen the film; and drafted one letter 3) to MCFA asking permission to organize an exhibition and publish a catalogue on century-old wooden Buddha statues which have been stored at Conservation d'Angkor in Siem Reap Province.

Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

- Recruited Ms. Vinita Ramani as consultant to develop the content of five exhibitions on forced transfer in five provincial museums in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo, and Svay Rieng Province. These five exhibitions are funded by GIZ, Germany.
- Conducted meeting with Ms. Vinita Ramani on the forced transfer exhibition project and identified key actors in the project. The participants were DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, Chy Terith (DC-Cam), Seng Kunthy (DC-Cam), Men Pechet (DC-Cam), Sreyneath Poole (DC-Cam's volunteer), Vinita Ramani (Consultant), Tes Chhoeun (National Museum of Cambodia), and Hor Kosal (National Museum of Cambodia).

Minutes of Meeting:

Mr. Pechet updated everyone at the meeting on what has been done so far, through a document which was emailed to everyone by Mr. Pechet entitled, "What has been done as of Dec 18th 2013", and also what work still needs to be done.

The project's focus is on the forced transfers and the stories that happened along the train stops. We have collections of civil party stories as well as stories of former KR cadres who used to work at the stops as well. We've also discussed about incorporating folk tales and other cultural aspects into the exhibition which we feel that both victims and perpetrators would find in common. Incorporating these folk tales would also make this exhibition more Cambodian and for Cambodians. This, we hope, would deviate from a sense of blame and victimhood in an effort to move toward bringing everyone together, to acknowledge the past and to move on as part of the healing process in which "healing" is the overall theme of these two exhibitions.

Collected data for the forced transfer exhibitions as of December 18, 2013:

- 1. Compiled a list of train stations from North to South.
- 2. Collected six village histories.
- 3. Compiled commune maps of where train stations are located.
- 4. Found and listed 52 former KR cadres who used to work in train stations (completed)
- 5. Found 13 Civil Party Applicants who reported the evacuation during the KR Regime (*in progress*)
- 6. Folktales on Phkay Koun Moan (Baby Chicken Stars), Phkay Krapeu (Crocodile Stars), and A Pang Neang Tey (completed)
- 7. Photos and video clip related to train (completed)

To be done:

- 1. Civil Party and/or Complainants accounts on evacuation (from VPA)
- 2. List of burial sites, prisons, and memorials which were located near train stations
- 3. Photos of cooperatives/ worksites (from Living Hell publication and Socheat)
- 4. Publication related to cooperatives/ worksites (from KR Revolution Flag/ KR Red Flag Magazine...)
- 5. Stories on evacuation of Civil Parties who testified before the ECCC in Case 002/01
- ➤ Conducted one field trip to Banteay Meanchey and Battambang Provinces on December 23rd-25th. The goal was to see the physical space available for DC-Cam's Exhibition on Forced Transfer (hereafter "FT exhibition"), meet with the directors and determine how many panels we can exhibit at any given time at both museums. The field report is available at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Field_Rport_on_Museum_of_Memory_on_ December_24_2013.pdf

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

- Worked on another exhibition on child survivor at TSL genocide museum. The team has currently contacted different sources to search for high quality print photos since the original file of the photo the team has is an old one and low resolution.
- Recruited Ms. Born Skatryanlysa (3rd year architect student from Royal University of Fine Arts) as a volunteer. At the moment, Ms. Lysa is responsible for reprinting and redeveloping DC-Cam's existing exhibitions at TSL Genocide Museum.
- Submitted TSL Proposal to the Embassy of the Republic of Singapore and the Embassy of Sweden in Phnom Penh to seek funding to implement five proposed activities: 1) refurbishing and revitalizing existing DC-Cam exhibits at TSL; 2) installing four video exhibits featuring archival footage of the TSL prison taken in 1979, allowing visitors to view the prison as it was first exposed to the outside world before the bodies of victims were removed; 3) developing and installing a permanent exhibition on child survivors of TSL Prison; 4) providing temporary photographic exhibitions that draw on DC-Cam's vast photographic archives; and 5) installing a temporary exhibition entitled "Dinner with Pol Pot."

The Sleuk Roka Project at the complexes of Koh Ker Temple, Preah Vihear Province

- Submitted The Sleuk Roka Project proposal to the Qatar Embassy and the Kuwait embassy for possible funding.
- After months revising the MoU for the Sleuk Roka project with APSARA Authority, two copies of the final draft of the MoU has been sent to APSARA Authority in Phnom Penh to be signed.
- ➤ Updated with two dancers, Belle and Narim, about the Women of Koh Ker Project that focuses on a newly initiated performance inspired from Koh Ker art.

Museum of Memory in Siem Reap

Contacted staff from APSARA Authority in order to follow up the letter sent to HE Mr. Bun Narith, Director of APSARA Authority, and H.E Mr. Soeung Kong, requesting the permission to build the physical building of the MOM in Siem Reap. The APSARA staff has confirmed that the letter has been received.

MCFA

➤ The team has been confirmed that the documentary film "Don't Think I've Forgotten: The Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll" nation-wide release has been accepted to be issued a film visa and the Chatumok theatre is available for the film screening on January 11, 2014.

[End]

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កម្ពុជា លោក ឆាំង យុ បានផ្តល់បទ-សម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយបណ្ឌិត ហែលម៉ាត ប៊ឹក មន្ត្រីសម្របសម្រួល និងជាកិច្ចការ សាធារណៈរបស់វិទ្យាស្ថានមីក្រូហិរញ្ញ វត្ត អយក្សក្រពីត មានមូលដ្ឋាននៅ ប្រទេសអូទ្រីស អំពីទស្សនវិស័យនៃ ប្រវត្តិអតីតកាលភ្ជាប់ទៅនឹងបច្ចុប្បន្ន ភាពនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។ បណ្ឌិត ហែល ម៉ាត បឹក គឺជាអ្នកធ្វើបទសម្ភាសន៍ ។

សំណារ : ការបោះអោតបាន ប្រព្រឹត្តកាលពីថ្ងៃទី២៨ ខែកក្កដា ។ មានការរៀបចំធ្វើបាតុកម្មដ៏ធំមួយនៅ ទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ដឹកនាំដោយអ្នករស់វាន មានជីវិតម្នាក់ពីរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិប-រតយ្យ ។ វាហាក់បីដូចជាថា គណបក្ស ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាដែលកំពុងកាន់អំណាច បង្ហាញខ្លុវចំណាច់អារម្មណ៍ក្នុងការ ក្រើនរំលឹកប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាអំពីអតីពកាល របស់ខ្លួន ។ តើនេះគឺជាខ្លឹមសារនៃ យុទ្ធនាំការបោះអ្នាត្យ? តើលោកយល់ ឃើញដូម្លេចចំពោះបញ្ហានេះ?

ចម្លើយ : អតីតកាលមិនមែន គ្រាន់តែជាខ្លឹមសារនៃការបោះឆ្នោត នោះទេ ។ អតីតកាលគឺជាខ្លឹមសាររបស់ ជាតិ ដែលជារឿយៗ គ្រប់គណបក្ស នយោបាយទាំងអស់យកធើជាបញា នយោបាយ ។ ១នីមពេលនេះ ក៏ជាការ សំខាន់សម្រាប់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាក្នុងការ ចងចាំរឿងរ៉ាវពីអតីពកាល ហើយរក្សា ពាក្យសម្បថក្នុងការអប់រំមនុស្សជំនាន់ ក្រោយអំពីរឿងហេតុ និងមូលហេតុនូវ អ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង យើងក៏មិនត្រូវឱ្យ អតីតកាលត្រួសត្រាយផ្លូវសម្រាប់ បច្ចុប្បន្នភាពឡើយ ។ អ្នករួចរស់មាន ជីវិតបានឆ្លងកាត់របបប្រល័យពួជ-សាសន៍រួចទៅហើយ ។ ហេតុនេះ វាមិន មែនជារឿងត្រឹមត្រូវសោះដែលត្រូវ រំលឹកពីអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ម្ដីង ហើយម្ដងទៀតដើម្បីធ្វើឱ្យទស្សនវិស័យ ណាមួយត្រឹមត្រូវប្អធ្វើឱ្យការបង្គាប់ បញ្ហានយោបាយឱ្យមានលក្ខណៈស្រប ច្បាប់នោះ ។ វាក៏មិនត្រឹមត្រូវដែរក្នុង ការដែលសន្មតថា មនុស្សតែម្នាក់ គណបក្សតែមួយ រដ្ឋាភិបាលតែមួយ ឬ ក្រុមតែមួយអាចជួយប្រទេសមួយបាន នោះ ។ ប្រទេសជាច្រើនលើលោកនេះ ត្រូវបានស្រោចស្រង់តាមការលះបង់ តាមរយៈក្ដីសង្ឃឹម និងតាមរយៈភាព មិនចេះទ្រុ ឧទ្ទោមនៃកត្តាជាច្រើន ហើយមនុស្សគ្រប់រូបគួរតែទទួលស្គាល់ នូវភាពគ្រោះថ្នាក់ ប្រសិនបើខ្លួនកំណត់ ថា គណបក្សតែមួយ រដាភិបាលតែមួយ ឬក្រុមតែមួយ គឺជាមូលដ្ឋានស្នូលក្នុង ការបង្កើតភាពថ្មើងថ្នាន និងស័ន្តិភាព ក្នុងប្រទេសក្រោយជម្លោះ ។ ប្រជាជន ។ កម្ពុជាគឺជាប្រជាជនស្លតត្រង់ដែលសាំ ទៅនឹងការគោរព ការប្ផា ការដឹង គុណដល់អ្នកដែលជួយខ្លួន ។ សម្រាប់ ហេតុផលតែឯកឯងនេះ យើងគួរតែ លះបង់កម្លាំងកាយដើម្បីគាំទ្រគោល-នយោបាយ ជាជាងគាំទ្រមនុស្ស និង គាំទ្រដំណើរការរបស់សាឋ័នណាមយ

នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារ ជាជាងគាំទ្រគណបក្សន យោបាយ ពីព្រោះគោលនយោបាយ និងដំណើរ ការដែលធានាអនាគតរបស់សង្គម ។ មេដឹកនាំមិនអាចដឹកនាំជារ្យេងរហូត នោះឡើយ ។ គណបក្សនយោបាយ ទាំងអស់នៅតែបណ្ដុះគ្រាប់ពូជមនោគមន៍ វិជ្ជា អាញានិយម ់។ ការស្វែងរកការ ពិតមិនគួរធ្វើឱ្យទៅជារឿងនយោបាយ ហើយជនរងគ្រោះសមតែមានការ រូបរួមគ្នា ។ នេះគឺជាហេតុផលដែលខ្ញុំ គាំទ្រអង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលា ការកម្ពា បសាលាក៏ខែរក្រហម ពីព្រោះវាជាវិធីសាសេមយដ៏សំខាន់ បំផុត ក្នុងចំណោមវិធីសាស្ត្រផ្សេងក្នុង ការបង្រួបបង្រួមជនរងគ្រោះ ។

សំណួរ : តើជាធម្មតា អ្នក នះយាថាយមាននិន្នាការនិយាយសំដៅ ទៅរកអតីតកាល ឬក៏មិនមែនទេ? តើ នេះអាចភ្ជាយជាឱ្យកាលមួយដើម្បី នោះស្រាយជាមួយនឹងអតីតកាល ឬជា ឱកាលដើម្បីរៀងល្អព្រះដាះស្រាយ ជាមួយនឹងបទពិសោធន៍ឈឺចាប់?

តម្លើយ : ជាធម្មតា អ្នក ន ឃោបាយនិយាយសំ ដៅទៅរក អតីតកាល ប្រសិនបើមិនដោយផ្ទាល់ក៏ ដោយ ក៏យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ តាមរយៈ ការសើជាយោបល់ ។ ពិតប្រាកដណាស់ នយោបាយនិងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រមាន ទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយនឹងគ្នាទៅវិញទៅមក ពីពេល៖ការនិយាយអំពីបញ្ហាមួយច្បស មិនផុតពីការបកស្រាយបញ្ហាមួយឡេត ទោយ ។ ប៉ុន្តែការនិយាយសំដៅទៅ រកអតីតកាលមិនមែនត្រូវតែសង្កត់ធ្ងន់ លើបក្ខពួកនិយម បូការបែកបាក់ឡើយ។ យើងអាចប្រើអតីតកាលដើម្បីបង្គ្រប-បង្រួមមនុស្ស និងជំរុញដល់ដំណើរការ ដែលអាចធ្វើឱ្យទស្សនវិស័យវែងភ្លាយ ចេញជារូបរាងឡើង ។ ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ត្រូវតែជាចំណុចចាប់ផ្ដើមដែលត្រូវ យកមកនិយាយសម្រាប់ការកសាង សង្គមដែលងើបចេញពីជម្លោះ ហើយវា ជាការចាំបាច់ដែលអ្នកនយោបាយហៅ អតីតកាលថាជាផ្នែកមួយនៃទស្សនវិស័យ របស់ខ្លួន ។ ពិតប្រាកដណាស់ សង្គម មួយស្នើរតែមិនអាចដោះស្រាយបញ្ហា នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្នបានទេ ប្រសិនបើសង្គម នោះមិនអាច សូម្បីតែអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យមាន ការពិភាក្សាដោយស្មោះត្រង់មួយលើ បញ្ហាអតីតកាលផងនោះ ។ ប៉ុន្តែ អតីតកាលគឺជាផ្នែកតែមួយគត់នៃ យត្ថិធម៌អន្តរកាល ហើយប្រទេសជាតិ មិនត្រូវមើលឃើញខ្លួនឯង ថាជាជន រងគ្រោះជារៅងរហូតនោះទេ ។

ពិតបោកដណាស់ ការប៉ះ-ពាល់ផវចិត្ត គឺជាស្រមោលនៃសង្គម ដែលទើបដើបចេញពីជមោះ ។ វាបាន ធ្វើឱ្យសង្គមដែលដើបចេញពីជម្លោះ មើលឃើញពិភពលោកតែពណ៌ខ្មៅ និងស។ វាជារឿងធម្មតាដែលប្រទេស ទាំងនោះជួបប្រទះនូវកំហឹង ភាពអស់ សង្ឃឹម ការសងសឹក និងការនៅដាច់ ឆ្ងាយពីគេឯង ។ ដោយសារហេតុផល នេះ ឃើងអាចនិយាយបានថា បញាា

ខ្មែរក្រហម និងណាហ្ស៊ីមិនអាចប្រៅ្រចៀបគ្នាបានទេ មួយក្នុងចំណោមបញ្ហាលំបាកបំផុត សំដៅទៅរកការស្រាវជ្រាវ ។ ការចង ផ្លូវចិត្ត នៅពេលដែលជនរងគ្រោះទាំង នោះបានឃើញអកជាទីស្រឡាញ់ របស់ ខ្លួនត្រូវបានសម្លាប់ ។ ចំណែកជនដៃ ដល់វិញមានភាពអាម៉ាស់ ហើយក្នុង ករណីខ្លះមានទស្សនៈខុសឆ្គង ព្រោះតែ ជនដៃដល់ទាំងនោះគិតថា ខ្លួនមិនត្រូវ បានចាត់ទកថាជាមនសដោតិ ។ ប្រការនេះហើយដែលជាការ សំខាន់ណាស់ក្នុងការបង្កើតដំណើរការ

ទាំងឡាយ ។ ការជជែកពិភាក្សា ការ អប់រំ និងទិដ្ឋភាពដែលធ្លាប់កើតឡើង ដែលជាផែនការសម្រាប់អនាគត ត្រូវតែធ្វើឱ្យមានតុល្យភាពរវាងការ ជំរុញការយល់ដឹងរបស់យើងទៅនឹង ការយល់ឃើញថា ពិភពលោកមាន ពណ៌នៅ បពណ៌ស ។

សំណួរ : ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា នាពេលសព្វថ្ងៃ តើមនុស្សដែលដើរ តួនាទីនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមនៅតែ រព្ធាបក្ខាប់អំណាចផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង នយោវាយម្ភ? ប្រសិនបើមានមែន រតីលោកនិងប្រជាជនដទៃមានអារម្មណ៍ ព្រែលឃារ ខ្ញុំស្វី ហៀប ប្រែលទេ៖ ដោយសារបញ្ហាបែបនេះបានកើតឡើង នៅក្នុងប្រទេសអូទ្រីល និងប្រទេស អាល្លឺម៉ង់ បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាមលោកលើក ទី២ ។ ចៅក្រមវេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត អ្នកវិទ្យា-សាស្ត្រ និងអ្នកនះយាវាយមួ**យចំនួន** អាចបិទលាំងអតីតកាលរបស់ខ្លួនបាន រហីយរដ្ឋាភិបាលថ្មីត្រូវការអ្វីកទាំង នោះដដែល ដោយសារតែរដ្ឋាភិបាល ថ្មីត្រូវការអ្នកជំនាញ ។

ចម្លើយ: ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមិន ខុសអ្វីពីប្រទេសផ្សេងឡេត ដែលដើប ចេញពីជម្លោះឡើយ ។ ក្នុងន័យនេះ មានអតីតខ្មែរក្រហមនៅក្នុងគ្រប់ សរសៃឈាមសង្គមទាំងអស់ ចាប់តាំង ពីរដ្ឋាភិបាល អង្គការសង្គមស៊ីវិល រហូតដល់សាប័នសាសនា និងប្រជាជន សាមញ្ញនៅតាមមូលដ្ឋាន ។ ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជាស្គាល់យ៉ាងច្បាស់អំពីបញ្ហានេះ ហើយដោយសារហេតផលនេះដែលជា ការសំខាន់កងការបងើតដំណើរការ សែងរកយត់ធម៌ ។ តាមរយៈការនាំ យកយុត្តិធម៌ជូនជនរងគ្រោះ សាលាក្ដី ខ្មែរក្រហមនឹងជួយបញ្ចប់នូវប្រវត្តិ-សាស្ត្រដ៏គួរឱ្យភ័យខ្លាចនេះ ហើយ អនុញ្ញាតឱ្យសង្គមធ្វើដំណើរទៅមុខ ។

សំណរៈ ដំណើរការវិសងរក ការពិតនោយឯករាជ្យរបស់លោកឈរ ក្រោមពាក្យស្នោក "ការចងចាំនិងយុត្តិ-ធមិ ។ មគុស្សជាច្រើនមានចំណងលុប បំពាត់ទោលបទពិសោធ<u>ទ័</u>លវិទាប់របស់ ខ្លួន ។ តើមានអ៊ីមួយដែលអាចត្រូវ៣ន ហៅថា ជាសិល្បៈនៃការលើកលែងទេ? រពីអ្នកយល់ឃើញយ៉ាងដូចម្ដេចចំពោ<u>ះ</u>

ចម្លើយ : គួរតែប្រើពាក្យវិទ្យា-សាស្ត្រនៃការលើកលែងវិញ ទើបត្រូវ ជាង ពីព្រោះវាមិនមានសិល្បៈសម្រាប់ ដំណើរការនេះទេ ។ សេបពេលដែល ស្នាមរបួសនោះ អាចជាស្នាមរបួសផ្លូវ ចិត្ត ស្នាមរបួសទាំងនោះមិនមានទំនាក់ ទំនងទៅនឹងការរករោគវិនិច័យ និង ព្យាបាលតាមផ្លូវវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រឡើយ ។ ការស្វែងរកការពិតរបស់ខ្ញុំ ផ្នែកលើ ពាក្យស្លោកការចងចាំ និងយុត្តិធមិ ដែលជាទស្សនៈសំអាងលើដំណើរ ការព្យាបាលស្នាមរបួស ។ ការចងចាំ សំដៅទៅលើការអប់រំ ហើយយតិធមិ

របស់ប្រទេសដែលទើបតែងើបចេញពី ចាំមិនមែននៅទ្រឹងតែមួយកន្លែងទេ ជម្លោះ គឺបញ្ហាតុល្យភាព ។ វាជាការ តែវាគ្រូវតែធ្លះបញ្ហាំងអំពីដំណើរការ លំបាកណាស់សម្រាប់ជនរងគ្រោះដែល ស្ថិតស្មេរនៃការបង្ក្រៀនអំពីអ្វីដែល រមីលឃើញអតីតកាលជាការប៉ះទង្គិច យើងដឹងអំពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដល់មនុស្ស ធ្វើទៅរួចក្នុងការប្រៀបធៀបការឈឹ ជំនាន់ក្រោយ ដូច្នេះហើយប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ មិនអាចត្រូវបានបំភេចឡើយ ។ ការ អប់រំក្រាយជាដំណើរការនៃការធានា ថាអ្នកដែលបានស្លាប់មិនបានស្លាប់ ដោយឥតតម្លៃនោះឡើយ ហើយអ្នក ដែលរស់រានមានជីវិត ត្រូវបានផ្តល់ កិត្តិយស និងគោរព ។ យុត្តិធម៌មិនអាច សម្រេចបានដោយគ្មានការស្រាវជ្រាវ ឡើយ ដូច្នេះហើយ នេះគឺជាហេតុផល ដែលទស្សនៈនេះ ផ្នែកលើកិច្ចខិតខំ ប្រឹងប្រែងមិនឈប់ឈរក្នុងការពង្រឹក ការយល់ដឹងរបស់យើងអំពីរឿងហេតុ ដែលបានកើតឡើងនិងមូលហេតុដែល បទឧក្រិដ្ឋនោះកើតឡើង ។ បន្ទាប់ពី សេចក្តីសម្រេចផ្លូវច្បាប់ត្រូវផ្តល់ឱ្យយុត្តិ-ធមិរោចសម្រេចបានតាមរយៈការស្រាវ ជ្រាវប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រមិនឈប់ឈរ ដែល ធ្វើឱ្យបនុស្សយល់នឹងអំពីអំពើអបនុស្ស ធមិ ហើយផ្លាត់មែងល់អ្នកដែលរង

សំណួរ: នៅប្រទេសអូទ្រីស សមាតែអស់រយៈពេលជាច្រើនអាំ បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី២ហើយ ក៏ដោយ អ៊ុំពើឃោរឃៅរបស់ជនណា-ហ្ស៊ី នៅតែជាការព្រួយ៣រម្ភ ។ មគុល្បៈ ជាច្រើនស្គាល់អំពីអតីតកាលរបស់ខ្លួន។ តើលោកធ្លាប់ឮឈ្មោះលៃមិន វីលែន ថល ដែលជាស្ថាបទិកនិងនាយកនៃ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មណាហ្ស៊ី របស់ប្រទេសអូទ្រីសទេ?

តម្លើយ: ទាល់តែឆ្នាំ១៩៩៨ ហើយ ទើបខ្ញុំបានពួឈ្មោះសៃមិន វីសេនថល ។ ខ្ញុំត្រូវបានណែនាំឱ្យ ស្គាល់ស្នាដៃសំណេរនិងបទពិសោធន៍ របស់គាត់ តាមរយៈអគ្គរាជទូតហូឡង់ ប្រចាំនៅទីក្រុងបាងកក លោកស្រី ឡាទីស្បា វ៉ាន់ខេន អាស៊ូម ។ ភ្ជាមៗ បន្ទាប់ពីនោះមក ខ្ញុំបានអានជីវប្រវត្តិ និងការងាររបស់គាត់ ។ ទោះបីថាអាំង ណាក៏ដោយ ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការរស់ នៅរបស់ក្រើង នៅពេលដែលក្រើង ទាំងពីរនាក់មានលក្ខណ:ស្របគ្នាទៅ នឹងជីវប្រវត្តិ យើងបានកើតចេញពី ពិភពលោកពីរផ្សេងគ្នា ។ សៃមិនវីសេន ថល បានទទួលរងការឈឺចាប់ក្នុង របបណាហ្ស៊ី ក្នុងនាមជាយុវជនម្នាក់ ហើយខ្ញុំ គ្រាន់តែជាក្មេងម្នាក់ដែល មានអាយុ១៣ឆ្នាំ ក្នុងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជា-

សំណួរ: សៃមិន វិសេនថល គឺជាជនរងគ្រោះដូចជាលោក ។ គាត់ បាន់រស់វានមានជីវិតពីភ័យខ្លាចក្នុង របបណាហ្ស៊ី និងជំរំលត់ដំ ហើយ បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាម គាត់៣នង្គុយនាំយក ជនល្មើសជាច្រើនចូលគុក ។ ៣វចនា रएशंमानं मैस्पृत्तीवधिवैश्वधिवशूर्य प តើលោកធ្លាប់ក្នុងពីខាវ២នានេះទេ ហើយតើខាវចនានាចយកទៅប្រើប្រាស់ នៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជា៣ឧប្តូវទ?

ចម្លើយ: បាទ ពិតប្រាកដណាស់ យុត្តិធម៌ គឺជាទិដ្ឋភាពយ៉ាងសំខាន់ ហើយការស្អប់ខ្លើម គឺតែងតែមិនមែន ជាវិធីសាស្ត្រដ៏ត្រឹមត្រូវឡើយ ។

សំណុរ : តើប្រព័ត្តរបស់ខ្មែរ ក្រហម និងប្រព័ន្ធរបស់ណាហ្ស៊ី អាច រប្រាប្រវ**េញបក្**រាបានដែរបរទ?

ចម្លើយ: ប្រព័ន្ធទាំងពីរនោះ មិនអាចធើការប្រប្រធ្យេសគាបានទេ ។ រយីងមិនគរប្រៅបរធ្យប់ពេលរវលា ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររបប ឬការរំលោភបំពាន

សិទ្ធិមនុស្សធ្ងន់ធ្លូវទេ ពីព្រោះដំណើរ ការនៃការប្រៀបធៀប មានការចាត់ ថាក់ដូចគា ដែលផែកលើការរំលោភ បំពានសិទ្ធិមនុស្សធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។ វាមិនអាច ចាប់របស់មិនសមោកទៅនឹងការឈឹ ចាប់របស់មនុស្សដទៃ ហើយកងកម្រិត ថ្នាក់ជាតិ ការឈឺចាប់របស់មនុស្សមាន កម្រិតដចគា ។

សំណួរ: លោកគឺជាសហអ្នក និពន្ធនាយករណ្យវរភា 'ស្នាកស្នាម អាថិកំពាំងរបស់កម្ពុជា ។ តើមគុល្ប គួរតែត្រូវបានជំរុញឱ្យលាតត្រដាង ស្នាកស្នាមរបស់ខ្លួនទាំងស្នាកស្នាម រាងកាយ និងស្លាក់ស្មាមផ្លូវចិត្តរបស់ ខ្លួនទេ? តើប្រការនេះជូនកាលអាច ភ្នាយជាទណ្ឌកម្មលើកទីពីរប្រទេ? ខ្ញុំ ចង់រេវូនសូត្របន្ថែមអំពីទស្សនៈស្រប់ និងទស្សនៈប្រឆាំងនៃទស្សនៈ ំស្លាក សាមអាថិកំពាំង ។

ចមើយ : ឃើងមិនដែលបង់ឱ្យ

បុគ្គលលាតត្រដាងរឿងរ៉ាវផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន

ទេ។ តម្រូវការចាំបាច់ក្នុងសង្គបដែល ងើបចេញពីជម្លោះ គឺត្រូវបង្កើតឱកាស ដល់បុគ្គលទាំងឡាយ ដើម្បីឱ្យគាត់អាច ចូលរួមក្នុងដំណើរការផ្សេងគ្នាក្នុងការ ព្យាបាលសាមរបស ប់នៃចងក្រោយ បគលនោះអាចរើសជម្រើសណាមយ ដោយខ្លួនឯង និងត្រូវមើលថា តើត្រូវ ប្រឈមិនឹងស្លាកស្នាមអតីតកាលរបស់ ខ្លួនដោយរប្បបណា និងនៅពេល ណាំ។ មនុស្សជាច្រើនត្រូវបានជំរុញ ឱ្យចូលរួមក្នុងគម្រោងនានារបស់យើង ពីព្រោះអ្នកទាំងនោះយល់ឃើញថា ពត់មានភាពជិតស្និទ្ធជាងមុនក្នុ និយាយចេញពីបទពិសោធន៍របស់ខ្លួន។ ប៉ុន្តែក៏មានអ្នកផ្សេងឡេតដែរ ដែល គ្រាន់តែចង់ស្លាប់ដោយស្លប់ស្លាត់តែ ប៉ុណ្ណោះ រួចយកទៅគិតពិចារណា។ មនុស្សមួយចំនួនចង់ទៅអង្គជំនុំជម្រះ វិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា ដើម្បី មើលឃើញការជំនុំជម្រះជន់ជាប់ចោទ ប៉ុន្តែអ្នកខ្លះឡេតបានធូរចិត្តគ្រាន់តែ ដឹងថា អ្នកជាទីស្រឡាញ់របស់គាត់ បានស្លាប់ដោយរប្បេបណា និងនៅ កន្លែងណា ។ ការព្យាបាលស្លាមរបួស អាចធ្វើឡើងដោយរប្បប្រជាច្រើន ។ អ្វីដែលសំខាន់គឺថា យើងមិនត្រូវជំរុញ មនុស្សឱ្យប្រកាន់យកជម្រើសណាមួយ ទេ តែ យើងត្រូវតែទុកឱកាសឱ្យគាត់ ធ្វើការជ្រើស់រើសដោយខ្លួនឯង ។ ការ ជំរុញឱ្យមនុស្សឆ្ពោះទៅរកដំណើរ ការណាមួយ ឬសកម្មភាពមួយ មិនត្រឹម តែមិនសមស្របប៉ុណ្ណោះទេ ថែមទាំង ប្រព្រឹត្តអំពើអមនុស្សធម៌ឡេតផង ពី ព្រោះទង្វើបែបនោះ បង្ចប់អត្តន័យ ំភាពជាចៅហ្វាយនាយ ។ ខ្ញុំតែង និយាយថា ខ្មែរភាពយន្តមិនអាចថត អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍បានឡើយ ។ ស្បើវរភាមិនអាចរៀបរាប់ពីអំពើ ប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ហើយគ្មានដំណើរ ការតែឯងនៃការព្យាបាលស្នាមរបួស ការបង្រួបបង្រួម ការអប់រំអាចដោះ ស្រាយការប៉ះទង្គិចផ្លូវចិត្តរបស់មនុស្ស បានទៅយ ។ យើងនឹងយល់ខស ប្រសិន បើយើងគិតថា យើងអាចប្រែក្លាយបទ ពិសោធន៍នៃអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ឱ្យទៅជាកម្រិតមធ្យម ប្លង់ណើរព្យាបាល ស្វាមរបស់ឱ្យទៅជាមធ្យោបាយ ប្ សកម្មភាពតែងងមួយក្នុងការដោះ ស្រាយ ។ ក្នុងន័យនេះ មនុស្សដែល ទទួលរងការប៉ះទង្គិចផ្លូវចិត្ត មិនចាំ ពាច់ឱ្យគេប្រាប់ថា វិធីសាំស្ត្រមួយណា ជាវិធីសាស្រលបំផុតនោះទេ ។ កិច្ចការ

របស់ យើងតែងអនុវត្តាមគោល

សំណួរ : តើប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ដោះស្រាយជាមួយនឹងការផ្សះផ្សា និង ការលើកវែលងរដាយរបៀបណា ? នៅក្នុងប្រទេសអាហ្វ្រិកខាងត្បូង ដែល រងីបទេញ ពីឡាប់ប្រកាន់ព្**ងលាសន៍** ចលនានេះធ្វើឡើងតាមរយៈជំនឿ សាសនាគេល ។

ចមើយ: ប្រជាជនកម្មជា អាច នាំរកការផ្សះផ្សានិងការលើកលែង ទោសតាមមធ្យោបាយផ្សេងពីសង្គម ដទៃឡេត ។ ជនដៃដល់បានប្រើវិធី សាស្ត្រនៃការគោរពសន្តានចិត្ត និង អំពើសប្បុរសនានា ដើម្បីជាមធ្យោបាយ មួយ ដើម្បីចង់ឱ្យមានការលើកលែង ពីសំណាក់ជនរងគ្រោះ ។ ខំមានឧទា-ហរណ៍មួយជាក់ស្តែង គឺថាអតីតកម្មា-ភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលអ្នកភូមិដឹងថា ជាជនដៃដល់ តែងតែដងទឹកឱ្យជនរង គ្រោះបង្ហាញនូវសន្តានចិត្តស្មោះ**ត្រង់** តែជនដៃដល់រូបនោះ មិនដែលសុំធ្វើ ការស៊ុំទោសដល់ជនរងគ្រោះដោយ ផ្ទាល់ទេ ។ ចំពោះជនបរទេស **ឥរិយា**-បថនៃសន្តានចិត្តបង្កប់បែបនេះ ស្មើរ តែមិនអាចកត់សម្គាល់បាន ប៉ុន្តែរវាង ជនរងគ្រោះនិងជនដៃដល់វិ៣ នេះគឺ ជាគំរូនៃការសុំទោស ហើយការទទួល យករបស់ជនរងគ្រោះបង្ហាញពីការ លើកលែងទោស ។

សាសនាគឺជាផ្នែកមួយដែលជា ទូទៅត្រូវបានគិតថា អាចបង្កើតឱ្យមាន ការសម្រេចបាននូវការផ្សះផ្សានិងការ លើកលែងទោស ប៉ុន្តែក៏ជាការសំខាន់ ដែរ ដែលឃើងត្រូវទទួលស្គាល់ ទិដ្ឋភាពផ្សេង**ទៀត** ក្រៅពីបញ្ហា សាសនានេះ ។ ចន្លោះពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ដល់ ១៩៨៤ មានការសងសឹកទៅលើកម្មា-ភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហមដែលនៅមានវត្តមាន ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ហើយនៅពេល ដែលទង្វើបែបនេះមិនងាយរសាយ យើងកត់សម្គាល់ថា ការស្អប់ខ្លើមជនដៃ ដល់មិនបានបាត់បង់ឡើយ ។ បច្ចុប្បន្ន ជនរងគ្រោះកំពុងរស់នៅជាមួយនឹង ជនដៃដល់ក្នុងភូមិ-ឃុំនានា ។ នៅភូមិ-ឃុំជាច្រើនដែលជនរងគ្រោះដឹងអំពី អ្នកដែលសម្លាប់ អ្នកជាទីស្រឡាញ់របស់ ខ្លួនដូច្នេះហើយតើអ្នកទៅដែលវារាំង ្តី / ។ ជំនះងគ្រោះពីការប្រព្រឹត្តទង្វើដដែល លើជនដៃដល់? ខណ:ពេលដែល មនសមេយចំននបានអះអាងថា ព្រះពុទ្ សាសនាជាអ្នកប្រៀនប្រដោមនុស្សមិនឱ្យ ប្រព្រឹត្តដូច្នេះ ខ្ញុំជឿថា នេះគឺគ្រាន់តែជា ផ្នែកមួយប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ ការរីកចម្រើន ស្ថានភាពសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់មនុស្សនិង អត្តប្រយោជន៍ផ្សែងឡេតដល់សហគមន៍ ដែលមានសន្តិភាពលើកទឹកចិត្តដ៏ ទាំងកាដល់ជនរងគ្រោះឱ្យលើកលែង ជនដៃដល់។ ក្រៅពីនេះ វាជាការលំបាក នៅពេលដែលមនុស្សកំពុងរកស៊ីចិញ្ចឹម គ្រួសារនៅពេលដែលខ្លួនកំពុងតែជម្រុះ ចោលខ្លូវការស្អប់ខ្លើម ហើយពេលនោះ ដែរ មើលឃើញ និងបានជជែកជាមួយ នឹងកូន ឬចៅរបស់ជនដៃដល់បំណងនៃ ការសងសឹកក៏ធ្លាក់ចុះដែរ ។ សរុបមក សាសនាគឺជាទិដភាពដ៏សំខាន់ចំពោះ ប្រទេសកម្មជា និងសង្គមទាំងទាាយ ប៉ុន្តែភាពថ្មើងថ្កាននៃសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ស្ថិរភាព សហគមន៍ ការស្រឡាញ់គ្រួសារ និង ការសង្ឃឹមសម្រាប់អនាគតបម្រើដល់ មនុងប្រជាងសំខាន់ដល់ដំណើរការនៃ ការលើកលែង ។

សំណួ៖ : តើសាសខានៅ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាគឺជាខ្លឹមសារសម្រាប់ នោះស្រាយអតីតកាលជាប្រវត្តិសា**ស្ត្រ** តទៅទំព័រ

តមកពីទំព័រ

ខ្មែទត្រូវបាម...

ដើម្បីជួយប្រជាជនប្លូ? សាសនាតែងតែ **ត្រូវ**បាន*តាបសង្កត់ក្រោមរបបក្*ម<u>ុយ</u>និស្ត។

ចម្លើយ : មនុស្សព្យាយាមប្រើ សាសនាដើម្បីព្យាបាលការប៉ះទង្គិចផ្លូវ ចិត្ត ពីព្រោះនេះជារប្យេបរស់នៅរបស់ ប្រជាជន ហើយវាមានតម្លៃយ៉ាងសំខាន់ ជាច្រើនសម្រាប់ចង្អុលបង្ហាញអំពី ដំណោះស្រាយជម្លោះ ។ ទោះប៉ីជា យ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ សាសនាមិនមែនជា ខ្លឹមសារសំខាន់ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាឡើយ។ ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍គឺសំខាន់ជាងនេះទៅឡេត។ ចាប់តាំងពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ វត្តអារាមច្រើន ជាងមុខពាន់វិហារអ៊ិស្លាមជាងបីរយ ព្រមទាំងវិហារសាសនាគ្រិស្តមួយចំនួន ឡេតត្រូវបានសាងសង់ឡើង ប៉ុន្តែ ប្រជាជននៅតែមានបញ្ហា ។

សំណួរ : គើលោកយល់ឃើញ យ៉ាងណាចំពោះការសងសឹក? ខ្ញុំអាច **ស្រះមីស្រមៃថា**ការលើកលែងគឺមិន់មែន ជាការងារស្រួលឡើយ ។ ប្រសិនបើ អ្នកជិតខាងរបស់ខ្ញុំធ្វើទាខុណកម្ម ដូ សម្លាប់សមាជិកម្នាក់ក្នុងចំណោម សមាជិកគ្រួសាររបស់ខ្ញុំ វាជាការ លំពាកក្នុងការមិនគិតអំពីការសងសឹក។ ខ្ញុំគិតថា លោកដឹងពីករណីនេះច្រើន ។

បម្លើយ : ចន្លោះពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ ដល់១៩៨៤ មានសកម្មភាពសងសឹក ជាច្រើនពីសំណាក់ជនរងគ្រោះមកលើ ខ្មែរក្រហម ។ ជនរងគ្រោះបានកំណត់ អត្តសញ្ញាណខ្មែរក្រហមទាំងអស់ថា ជាជនអាក្រក់ ដូច្នេះហើយអំពើហិង្សា ព្រមទាំងទង្វើប៉ុនប៉ងផ្សេងៗត្រូវបាន ប្រព្រឹត្តឡើងពេញប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។ កម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហមជាច្រើននាក់បាន រត់គេចទៅប្រទេសថៃ ឬប្រទេសដទៃ ទៀត ហើយត្រឡប់មកវិញជាកម្លាំង នយោបាយបានមួយដែលមានចំណេះ ដឹងថ្មី ប៉ុន្តែមានផ្ទក់គំនិតនៅតែដដែល ។

ចុំខ្មែរពលវេលាស្តែងឱ្យឃើញពីវដ្ឋខែ *ឃើងឡំស្នើរតែគិតថាមិនតាចនឹងរស់* អាហារ រប្បបសម្លាប់ និងហូបពស់ និង អំពើហិង្សា ។ ជនរងគ្រោះមានគំនិត បានទាល់តែសោះ ។ តើលោកអាច ទស្សនៈចង់សងសឹកដល់អ្នកដែលបាន គ្រប់គ្រងអារម្មណ៍សងសឹកដូចម្ដេច ? សម្លាប់សាច់ញាតិរបស់ខ្លួន ។ នៅពេល

ចម្លើយ : ក្នុងឆ្នាំ២០០៧ ខ្ញុំបាន សរសេរអត្ថបទបោះពុម្ពផ្សាយមួយមាន ចំណងជើងថា "ចោះប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ" ដែលក្នុងអត្ថបទនោះ ខ្ញុំបានពិពណ៌នា អំពីការជួបប្រទះជាមួយនឹងចោរវ័យក្មេង ម្នាក់ដែលបានប៉ុនប៉ងចូលក្នុងផ្ទះរបស់ ខ្ញុំ ។ ចោរនោះគឺជាក្មេងប្រុស់ម្នាក់ ដែល មានអាយុយ៉ាងច្រើនត្រឹម១៤ឆ្នាំ ។ ខ្ញុំ ដេពាតាមចោរនោះ រហូតចាប់គាត់ បាន ។ នៅពេលគាត់ប៉ុនប៉ង្សលាតចុះ ពីរានហាលខាងលើផ្ទះរបស់ខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំចាប់ ដៃគាត់ជាប់ ។ ភ្លាមនោះ ខ្ញុំក៏បាន់ទឹក ឃើញដល់អតីតកាលរបស់ខ្ញុំ ។ ខ្ញុំនឹក ឃើញដល់សម័យ ប៉ុល ពត នៅពេល ដែលខ្ញុំជាក្មេងទីក្រុងត្រូវបានបង្ខំឱ្យទៅ រស់នៅតាមជនបទ ដូចគ្នាទៅនឹងអ្នក ទីក្រុងរាប់លាននាក់ផ្សេងឡេត ។ កាល នោះ ខ្ញុំមិនមានជំនាញក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹម ជីវិតច្រើនទេ ប៉ុន្តែភាពអត់ឃ្លានធ្វើឱ្យ ខ្ញុំអាចរៀនពីរប្យេបធ្វើឱ្យរស់បានយ៉ាង លឿនដូចជា ខ្ញុំបង្រៀនខ្លួនឯងពីរបៀប ហែលទឹក ដូច្នេះខ្ញុំអាចជ្រឹម្មជទឹកដើម្បី កណ្ដន់ និងរបៀបល្ងែងរកស្លឹកឈើ ដែលអាចហូបបាននៅក្នុងព្រៃ ។ នៅ រពលដែលខ្ញុំចាប់បានដែរបស់គាត់ ចោរ តូចម្នាក់នោះបានធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំនឹកឃើញនូវ ការឈឺចាប់ដែលខ្ញុំបានទទួលរងក្រោម របបខ្មែរក្រហម ហើយធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំគិតអំពី មូលហេតុដែលនាំឱ្យចោះនោះចូលលួច របស់របរក្នុងផ្ទះរបស់ខ្ញុំ ។ ប្រហែលជា គាត់មានការអត់ឃ្លាន់។ ពេលដែលខ្ញុំ សម្លឹងមើលមុខចោរនោះ ខ្ញុំនឹកឃើញ ពីភាពអត់ឃ្លាតរបស់ខ្ញុំ ។

វាជា រឿងអាចយល់បានដែល មនុស្សមានអារម្មណ៍ខឹងសម្បាច់ពោះ អ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើងក្នុងរបបខ្មែរ-ក្រហម ប៉ុន្តែការប្រឈមមុខជាមួយ នោះ) អ្នកមិនអាចជម្រះខ្លួនឯងអំពើភាព ជាមនុស្សបានឡើយ។

សំណួរ : ខ្ញុំសុំគ្រឡប់ទៅរក ករណីរបស់លោក សៃមិនវីរសនថល ពិសេសពីសំណាក់មនុស្សដែលស្លប់ការ ក្នុងការងារអប់រំ? ស្វែងរកការពិតរបស់គាត់។ អ្នកខ្លះ និយាយថា មានតែអ្នកនោះសហការ ជាមួយជនដៃដល់ទេ ដែលអាចមាន ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ នៅផ្ទះ និងតាមរយៈគ្រូ

ឱកាសរស់រានមានជីវិតពីជំរុំឃុំឃាំង របស់ខ្លួន។ ទន្ទឹមនឹងពេលប្រទេសកម្ពុជា បាន។ តើធ្លាប់មាននរណាលើកពីបញ្ហា នេះប្រឆាំងនឹងលោកប្ទទេ? ខ្ញុំអាច ស្រះមីស្រមៃឃើញថា គើការចោទ ប្រកាន់បែបនេះពិតជាឈឺចាច់ណាស់។

ចមើយ: មិនដែលមាននះណា មកចោទប្រកាន់ខ្ញុំទេ ប្រហែលជា ពីព្រោះមកពីខ្ញុំគឺជាក្មេងក្នុងរបបខ្មែរ ក្រហម ដែលមានអាយុប្រហែល១៣ ឆ្នាំ។ សព្វថ្ងៃ អ្នកខ្លះមិនយល់ស្រប ជាមួយនឹងអ្វីដែលខ្ញុំកំពុងធ្វើទេ ប៉ុន្តែខ្ញុំ នៅតែប្រកាន់យកអ៊ីដែលខ្ញុំបានធ្វើ និង កំពុងធ្វើព្រោះខ្ញុំចង់ឱ្យមនុស្សគ្រប់គ្នាស្វែង រកការពិត និងអត្ថន័យក្នុងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ នេះដោយខនឯង។ ដំណើរការស្វែងរក ការចងចាំនិងយុត្តិធម៌ គឺជាដំណើរការ អតីតជនដៃដល់ ដ្រូចជាចោរក្មេងម្នាក់ ជាតិមួយ ដែលជារឿងផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនរបស់ មនុស្សគ្រប់រូបនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

សំណួរ : តើយុវជនកម្ពុជា ជំនាន់ក្រោយ នាពេលសព្វថ្ងៃ សិក្សាអំពី ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររបស់ខ្លួននោយរបៀប វិញ។ ដូនកាលគាត់ត្រូវបានចោទខ្លុវធ្វី ណា? តើមជ្ឈមណ្ឌិលឯកសាររបស់ ដែលគាត់អាចរស់វានមានជីវិតបាន ជា លោកមានលក្ខណៈសកម្មយ៉ាងណា

> ចម្លើយ : នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ននេះ យុវជនកម្ពុជាជំនាន់ក្រោយសិក្សាអំពី

បានអភិវឌ្ឍវិស័យអប់រំសាធារណៈ គួរ ឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ការអប់រំនៅតាមផ្ទះនៅ តែជាប្រភពដ៏សំខាន់ សម្រាប់ព័ត៌មាន អំពីអតីតកាលដែរ។ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯក-សារកម្ពុជាចូលរួមយ៉ាងសកម្មជាមួយ នឹងស្ថាប់នៃទាំងនេះ តាមរយៈកម្មវិធី អប់រំអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ដែលបាន ធ្វើដៃគូជាមួយនឹងក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា ដើម្បីគាំទ្រកម្មវិធីសិក្សា ស្ដីពី ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ទូទាំងប្រទើស។ ក្រៅពីការអប់រំតាម សាលា មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា សកម្មក្នុងការលើកស្វយការអប់រំអំពើ ប្រល័យពួជសាសន៍តាមរយ: វេទិកា អប់រំលាធារណៈ ការចោះពុម្ធព្រឹត្តិបុត្រ ទស្សនាវដ្តី និងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយតាមវិទ្យុ។ តាមរយៈបណ្ដាញសារព័ត៌មាន មជ្ឈ់-មណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជានឹងធានាថា ការ អប់រំអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ នឹងត្រូវ បានបង្រៀននៅតាមគ្រប់ផ្ទះ សាលារវ្យន និងសហគមន៍។

សំណួរ : ខ្ញុំស្វមអរគុណ លោក មានអ្វីចង់បន្ថែមលើពាក្យពេចន៍ដែល លោកចង់និយាយអំពីខ្លួនលោកនិង ការងាររបស់លោកទេ។

ចម្លើយ: សាច់រឿងរបស់ខ្ញុំមិន សំខាន់នោះឡើយ។ ម្ដាយរបស់ខ្ញុំ និងខ្ញុំ មានសំណាងដែលបានរស់រានមាន់ ជីវិតពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម។ សព្វថ្ងៃ យើង មានអាហារគ្នាញ់ជាងមុន សម្រាប់ហ្គប និងមានជីវិតប្រសើរជាងមុន ហើយខ្ញុំ យល់ឃើញដោយផ្ទាល់ថា ការជួប ជាមួយនឹងអ្នករស់រានមានជីវិត គឺជា រឿងមានន័យណាស់ ដែលភាគច្រើន នៃអ្នកទាំងនោះ នៅតែរងទុក្ខនូវភាព ក្រីក្រ បញ្ហាសុខភាពផ្លូវចិត្ត និងការចុះ ទន់ខ្សោយកម្លាំង។ កាំរងាររបស់ខ្ញុំ គឺ ដើម្បីតំណាងឱ្យអ្នកទាំងអស់នោះ មិន មែនជារឿងផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនខ្ញុំទេ៕

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល័ងកសារកម្ពុជា



ដែលជនរងគ្រោះ និងជនដៃដល់រស់

នៅក្នុងជីវិតបែបសាមញ្ញ ហើយមាន

បន្ទុកនៅក្នុងគ្រួសាររៀងៗខ្លួន បំណង

នៃការសង់សឹកទៅនឹងខ្មែរក្រហមក៏

បានសាបរលាបដែរ ។ ប៉ុន្តែទោះបីជា

ជនរងគ្រោះ និងជនដៃដល់ចាប់ផ្ដើម

ជីវិតថ្មីរៀងៗខ្លួន កង្វះខាតនៃការផ្សះ

ផ្សា និងភាពស្និទ្ធស្នាលគ្នា បង្កឱ្យមាន

បញ្ហានាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយជួបប្រទះ

នូវបញ្ហាមួយចំនួន់ដូចជា ជំងឺបាក់ស្បាត

អារម្មណ៍មួមៅដែលកើតចេញពីការប៉ះ

ទង្គិចផ្លូវចិត្ត ព្រមទាំងការស្អប់ខ្ពើម

កំហឹង និងការអស់ជំនឿទៅលើមនុស្ស

នៅជុំវិញខ្លួន ។ នេះគឺជាហេតុផលដែល

ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាកំពុងតែមានបញ្ហារហូត

ដល់សព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ។ ថ្វិត្បិតតែអង្គជំនុំជម្រះ

វិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជាមានបញ្ហា

ច្រើនយ៉ាង់ណាក៏ដោយ ក៏ប្រជាជន

កម្ពុជាប្រហែលជា៨០ភាគរយនៅតែ

គាំទ្រដំណើរការស្វែងរកយុត្តិធមិពី



ជំន*រងគ្រោះក្នុងរបបណា*ហ្ស៊ី



ឆ្លឹងជនរងគ្រោះ ដែលស្លាប់ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម

Appendix B

The Frank Case

🛿 4 ឆ្នាំទី 21 លេខ 6236 ថ្ងៃ គ្រហស្បតិ៍ ទី 10 ខែ គុលា ឆ្នាំ 2013

ការអប់រំអំពីប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍គឺជាការទប់ស្កាត់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍

តុលាការកាត់នោសមេដឹកនាំខ្មែរក្រហមអំពីការបែងចែកស្រូវនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម

● ಚಿಚ್ಚರಾಣಕ ದೇಶವಹ ಪ್ರಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರೂನ್ಟೇಪಟಲು ಅನಾಟಕ್ಕೆಲು •



នោយ : ទាំងឧល នឹហ្វាល់ក្នុ ម៉ែន ពិទិត្រ និង លន់ នាលីន

ផ្នោតសំខាន់ទៅលើ ការកាត់ទោស

ការផ្សាយនៅក្នុងវគ្គទី៨នេះ

លោក ហាន់ ហ្វែង (Hans Frank) ដែលជាអតីតសមាជិករបស់បក្ស ណាហ្ស៊ីនាល្លឺម៉ង់ នោយតុលាការ រយាធាអន្តរជាតិ (In Tribunal) បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាមលោកលើក ទីពីរធានបញ្ចប់ និងការបកស្រាយ របស់តុលាការទាក់ទងនឹងការអត់ ឃ្លាន។ នៅក្នុងការផ្សាយក្នុងវគ្គទី៨ នេះ ឃើងខ្ញុំក៏លើកយកព័ត៌មាន ផ្លឹក ទាក់ទងនឹងកស្តុតាងបន្ថែមឡេត ដែល **និយាយអំ**ពីការអត់ឃ្នានដែលខាន រកីតឡើងនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ដោយយោងទៅលើសក្តីកម្មរបស់ រស់ ស៊ីយ ដែលធ្វើឡើងនៅចំពោះមុខតុលា-ការកាត់ទោសមេដឹកខាំខ្មែរក្រហម

រសចក្តីឡើម:ការអត់ឃ្លាន ក្នុងការខ្មួលកាន់កាប់ប្រទេសប៉ុ ឡូញ ក្នុងកំឡុងសង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី២ បន្ទាប់ពីសង្គ្រាមលោកលើក

ទី២៣ឧបញ្ចប់ ប្រទេសសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តដែល ទទួលបានជ័យជម្នះ រួមមាន ចក្រភព អង់គ្លេស សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក និងរុស្ស៊ី បានបង្កើតតុលាការមួយនៅទីក្រុង ការធ្វើសង្គ្រាមរបស់អាល្លឺម៉ង់ ។ ស្រប



មានស្បៀងអាហារ ដើម្បីផ្គត់ផ្គង់ដល់

រដាយសារតែស្បៀងអាហារភាគច្រើន គ្រូវបានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ដល់យោធាអាល្លឺន់ង់ ក្នុងការធ្វើសង្គ្រាម ។ បន្ទាប់ពីបាន ที่ขางภาษาเพิ่มสาจี เขณะภาก ប្រព្រឹត្តអំពើសាហាវព្រៃផ្សែទោះលើ

លង្ក្រាមរបស់អាល្លឺម៉ង់

នៅក្នុងសំណុំរឿង លោក ប្រែក្នុង ចៅក្រមធានកត់សម្គាល់ឃើញ ថា នៅក្នុងគោលនយោបាយរបស់ បក្សណាហ៊្សីនាល្លឺម៉ង់ លោក ប្រែក្នុង បានថ្លែងថា ប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញគួរតែបាន ចាត់ទុកដូចជាប្រទេសដែលស្ថិតក្រោម អាណានិគម ហើយប្រជាជនប៉ូឡូញនឹង ក្លាយជាទាសកៈ របស់ចក្រភពអាលី-ម៉ង់"។ ចៅក្រមបានសន្និដានថា "កស្ត-ភាងទាំងឡាយ៣៖សបញ្ជាក់ឱ្យឃើញ ពីគោលនយោបាយរបស់អាល្លឺម៉ង់ ក្នុងការកាន់កាប់ប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ ដែល ផ្នែកទៅលើកាល់ខ្លិចបំផ្លាញ ប្រជាជាតិ ប៉ូឡូញទាំងមូល និងការកេងយកផល ត្តវិទីហិក (Nuremberg) ក្នុងប្រទេស ពេលជាមួយគ្នានេះដែរ ប្រជាជនថ្មឡាញ ប្រជាជនថ្មឡាញ ដើម្បីផ្គត់ផ្គង់ការធ្វើ លទ្ធផលនៃការបំផ្គិចបំផ្លាញដោយគ្នាន ផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ចរបស់អាល្លឺម៉ន់ ។

សន្ធិកសន្ធាប់ ដោយសារជំងឺនិងការ អត់ឃ្លាន។គុលាការក៏បានរកឃើញថា:

តម្រូវការផ្នែកសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ដែល ដាក់ទៅលើប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ គឺធ្វើនំលើស ពីរអ្វីដែលជាតម្រូវការរបស់កងទ័ព ហើយតម្រូវការនេះមិនសមាមាត្រទៅ នឹង នននានរបស់ប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញឡើយ។ ទិន្នផលស្បៀងរបស់ប៉ូឡូញូដែលត្រូវ មានដឹកតាមកប៉ាល់ទៅកាន់ប្រទេស អាល្លឺម៉ង់ក្នុងទ្រង់ទ្រាយធំដែលបង្កឱ្យ មានការថយចុះបរិមាណស្បឿងសម្រាប់ ប្រជាជនប៉ូឡូញ ដែលជាកត្តាបង្កឱ្យមាន គ្រោះអត់ឃ្នាននិងជំងឺវាតត្បាតបាន រីករាលដាលនៅទូទាំងប្រទេស ។ ស្បៀងមួយចំខ្លួនត្រូវបានយកទៅចិញ្ចឹម តែប្រជាជនដែលធ្វើការងារកសិកម្ម ប៉ុះណ្ណាះ។ ចំណែកឯប្រជាជនមួយ ចំនួនផ្សេងឡេតមិនគ្រូវបានយកចិត្ត ទុកដាក់ឡើយ ។ មេធាវិការពារក្ដីរបស់ លោក ប្រែក្នុង បានលើកឡើងថា ការឈឹ ប្រយោជន៍ពីប្រជាជន និងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច ចាប់មួយចំនួន៣ឧកើតឡើងនោយសារ បេសប៉ុណ្ឌិញ ដើម្បីបម្រើងលំការទៀ តែការហែកហូរវិនសង្គ្រាម និងវិបច្ចិ សង្គ្រាមរបស់អាល្លឺទីង ។ ជនដែល សេដ្ឋកិច្ច ឬប៉ុន្តែទំហ័រិនការឈឺចាប់ទាំង ប្រភាឧទាំងអស់ត្រូវបានកម្មេចចោល នោះបានកើតឡើងថែមឡើត ដោយ-យ៉ាងសាហាវរយាយៅជុំតំ ។ ជា សារតែគោលនយោបាយបំផ្តិចចំផ្កាញ

លក្ខខណ្ឌធ្វើការដើរកក្រក់ និងការដក ប្រជាជនប៉ូឡូត្យរបស់បក្សណាហ្ស៊ី ហ្វុតសិទ្ធិទទួលបានចំណីអាហារបានបង្ក អាល្លឺម៉ង់ មានលក្ខណៈស្រដៀងគ្នាទៅ ឱ្យប្រជាជនឬឡូញស្លាប់យ៉ាងច្រើន នឹងខ្មែរក្រហមដែលបានប្រើប្រាស់ កម្លាំងពលកម្មប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាក្នុងការ បម្រើដល់បដិវត្តន៍របស់ខ្លួនដែរ ។ នៅ ក្នុងស្ថានភាពទាំងពីរទាំងបក្សណាហ្ស៊ី អាល្លឺម៉ង់ និងខ្មែរក្រហមប្រជាជន ស៊ីវិលទទួលបាននូវសិទ្ធិមួយចំនួន តូចតែចុំណ្ណោះ ដូចជាចំណឹងហោរ ជាដើម ។ ទាំងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ និងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាប្រជាជនស៊ីវិលទទួល រងខ្លួវលក្ខខណ្ឌរស់នៅដីអាក្រក់រួម មានគ្រោះអត់ឃ្លានជំងឺ និងការអត់ អាហារដែលឈានទៅដល់ការស្វាប់ पियायवर्षे विश्व विश्व में वार्ष ក្រោយ គុលាការខានរកឃើញថា លោក ប្រែក្នុង ជាបុគ្គលមួយរូបដែល បានដឹងនិងមានអន្តៈក្នុងការប្រព្រឹត្តិ ទះថ្មី យោះយោក្នុងព្រះទសប៉ូឡូញបានបង្ក មិនតែប៉ុណ្ណោះការទទ្ធិខ្ពុជុកម្មិញផ្នែក សេដ្ឋកិច្ចនៅក្នុងប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញបានបង្ក ប្រជាជនយោងច្រើនស្ថាប់នោយការ ការអត់ឃ្លាន ។ លោក ហ្វែង ក៏ជាចំ ពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងការនិះទេសប្រជាជនប៉ូឡូញ អាល្លឺម៉ង់ ដើម្បីធ្វើជាទាសករនិងជាប់ ពាក់ព័ន្ធទៅនឹងការសម្លាប់ជនជាតិថ្មីព (Jews) យ៉ាងហោចណាស់ភាលាននាក់

(ននៅខេត្តមាន)

អាល្លឺម៉ង់ ដែលបាននាំយកសមាជិក ១១លាខានរបបអាហារពិចតួចបំផុត មានមុខតំណែងជាប្រធានរដ្ឋបាល ហ្វ្រែង ក្នុងការមើលការខុលត្រូវរបស់

អាល្លឺម៉ង់ទៅលើប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ ទៅក្រម តុលាការយោធាអន្តរជាតិ មានរក ឃើញថា លោក ហ្វ្រែង ពិតជាមាន ទោសទាក់ទងនឹងបទចោទប្រកាន់ ផ្សេងៗ រួមមាន ទីខ្មួលខុសត្រូវលស់ លោក ហ្វ្រែង ទៅលើឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មប្រគាំង អាល្លឺម៉ង់ នៅក្នុងប្រទេសឬំឡូញ ក្នុង នឹងមនុស្សជាតិ ដូចជា ការសម្លាប់ អំពើ ឃាតកម្ម ការយកប្រជាជន ឬឡូញធ្វើ ប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ ប្រជាជនប៉ូឡូញជាច្រើន សាហាវត្រៃវិជ្ជរផ្សង់ទៀត ដែល ត្រូវបានបង្គីឱ្យធ្វើការច្រើនម៉ោងដើម្បី ប្រឆាំងនិងប្រជាជនថ្មីឡូញ ។ ការ ផ្តន្ទាទោសទាំងនេះ ផ្តោតសំខាន់ទៅ លើតួនាទីរបស់ លោក ហ្វែង ដែលធាន

Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice

The CAMBODIA DAILY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 2013

NATIONAL

Briefing

Police Investigate Burning Deaths of Two Children

A 10-year-old girl and her 7-yearold brother burned to death after a petrol canister toppled over onto a lit. cooker and burst into flames in Ratanakkiri province on Wednesday night, police said. "Sev Nak died in the fire and her younger brother, Sev Thom, died on his way to the commune health center," said Sesan commune police chief Pouy Yong, adding that the family was ethnic Jarai. The victims' mother, Rocham Din, said their father, Sev Khla, 25. had accidentally knocked over a 30liter container of petrol, dousing his children before they caught fire from the nearby stove. The mother escaped the flames with her baby. Mr. Yong said, but the father is being treated for serious burns. Chhay Thy, provincial coordinator for rights group Adhoc, said his group was investigating as "there is a suspicion that the children were deliberately set on fire." (Kuch Naren)

Spanish Man Arrested With Marijuana in Kratie

Kratie provincial police on Wednesday arrested a 34-year-old Spanish man and confiscated two pouches of marijuana and a small amount of methamphetamine, authorities said. Aito Agasabaster Bravo had been staving in Tara guesthouse in Kratie City when police raided his room. according to Kratie provincial police chief Seang Hak. "We arrested him with the cooperation of the guesthouse after our police investigation led us to his room," Mr. Hak said. "He had been smoking in his room in the guesthouse for about 20 days We found two packages of dry marijuana and a very small amount of ice," he said, adding that the total weight of the marijuana was less than 1 kg. (Saing Soenthrith)

Man Killed by Samurai Sword in Kompong Cham

A group of people killed a 22-yearold man with a samurai-style sword in Kompong Cham province's Thong Khmum district on Wednesday, police said yesterday. "The victim was attacked by a group of between five and seven people, and was killed with a samurai sword," said deputy district police chief Preng Him. He said the attackers had followed Mol Phearum, 22, and two of his friends as they drove home from the Sinho Plaza nightclub in Chirou II commune around 2 a.m. The victim had gotten into an argument with the men inside the club and was kicked out, Mr. Him added. (Sek Odom)

Prey Lang Network Wins Environmental Award

BY KHUON NARIM

The Prey Lang Community Network (PLCN)—a grassroots coalition of activists dedicated to protecting Cambodia's forests—has received the Environmental and Human Rights Award from the New York-based Alexander Soros Foundation for its effort to combat illegal logging, the group announced yesterday.

The annual award, which also posthumously recognized the work of skain environmental activist Chut Wutty, was accepted on behalf of the PLCN by Megan McInnis, senior land campaigner at

Global Witness, on September 26 in London, the group announced during a press conference at Meta House in Phnom Penh yesterday.

The award—named for the son of American philanthropist George Soros—comes with \$25,000 in prize money for the recipient.

"Supporting the work of the Prey Lang Community Network represents the best way to make sure Wutty's work is continued, and we are delighted that his legacy is being honored in this way," said Hoeun Sopheap, a PLCN member from Kompong Thom province, during the press conference.

"I think the Alexander Soros

Foundation gave the award to the PLCN because we advocate only peaceful protests and nonviolence in our efforts to protect the forests [from illegal logging]," he added.

Chut Wutty was shot dead in the front seat of his car while patrolling for illegal logging in Koh Kong province alongside two Cambodia Daily reporters.

"Chut Wutty died, but there are many Chut Wuttys," said Phork Hong, a PLCN member from Preah Vihear province, referring the other people who work to protect Cambodia's forests from illegal logging.

(Additional reporting by Ben

Court Hears Case of Gang Rape and Murder

BY EANG MENGLENG THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The Phnom Penh Municipal Court yesterday heard the case of three men charged with raping and murdering a 35-year-old woman in Phnom Penh's Russei Keo district in April.

Only one of the men, 42-yearold So Sam Oeun, appeared at court yesterday as the others— Nuon Neth, 21, and Hach Mean, 33—escaped and are being tried in absentia for the rape and murder of Oeun Eam.

"You have been charged with causing the death of the victim under aggravating circumstances and will now face trial," said presiding Judge Kor Vandy.

In court, Mr. Sam Oeun said that he did not know who had killed Oeun Eam, but that he and the two other suspects had attended a party at the victim's house and were drunk the night she was killed. At 6 a.m. the next morning, he said he looked through a window at the victim's house and saw her lying under the bed with her body covered by a mat.

"I told the neighbors and the victim's sister that I had seen Ms. Earn lying under her bed and her throat was cut...but I reject all the charges that accuse me of raping and murdering Ms. Eam—I do not know who killed her," he said.

He added that he and the other suspects knew the victim because they lived close by but he said that one of the escaped suspects, Mr. Mean, had been in love with her.

Mr. Sam Oeun's lawyer, Neang Hai, said that the court had no evidence to prove his client was involved in the crime.

The men face 10 to 30 years in jail if found guilty.

A verdict is due to be delivered on November 8.

Female Victims of KR Regime Given a Voice

BY LAUREN CROTHERS
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Work has begun on a new project aiming to create a historical archive of stories told by women who suffered under, but survived, the Khmer Rouge regime.

Theresa de Langis, lead researcher of the Cambodian Women's Oral History Project, is in the process of establishing a permanent catalogue featuring the stories of at least 25 women from around Cambodia. Since its inception in January, the project has compiled stories from seven female survivors, with each interview lasting about six hours.

"There's two elements to looking at a conflict through gender: Because of women's insubordinate status, they experience the same, but with different impacts. Who gets the food, especially when food was so hard to find? Who takes care of the sick? The wounded, the children?" she said.

The other element, Ms. de Langis said, relates to crimes committed against women because of their gender, such as sexualized abuse and gender-based violence (GBV).

"GBV was used to reinforce the order that you should keep in your

place and don't step out of your station or above your status," she said.

Ms. de Langis has started a Kickstarter page and hopes to meet the \$2,500 goal before time runs out in four days. The money will be used to interview more women. The testimonies will then be sent to the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) and Yale University in Connecticut.

One completed interview features 80-year-old Kim Khem. Among the atrocities she suffered was the murder of her baby son—something she bore witness to as her hands were tied behind her back, unable to reach out to him.

Another interviewee, Nam Mon, 52, was imprisoned in Phnom Penh's S-21 Security Center. "After the time they killed my parents, I was raped," she said in her interview. "They ordered my brother to kill my parents. After that they killed my brother."

The oral history project was inspired by and compliments a truth-telling forum called the Women's Hearing that, for the past three years, has enabled female survivors to share their experiences of rape and sexual abuse

under the Khmer Rouge.

Ms. de Langis believes recorded testimonies of all experiences can help paint a larger picture of what life was like at the time.

"Tve been involved [in the Women's Hearing] for the past three years, but each time one of the things we come up against is that we don't have documentation," Ms. de Langis said.

DC-Cam's executive director, Youk Chhang, said women's testimonies are particularly important because their experiences and perspectives of the regime are different.

spectives of the regime are different. "When we speak to male survivors, they talk about prison and torture, but women describe how life was like to be a mother and try to feed your child with a grain of rice, only to have him die in your hands," Mr. Chhang said.

"In 1979, it is estimated that about 65 percent of the population were women and there were 200,000 children without parents. So they are not only the witnesses, but they are the ones who put this broken country back together with their hands, restored education and the economy."

What Is the Closing Statement?

94 ឆ្នាំទី 21 លេខ 6240 ថ្ងៃ អង្គារ ទី 15 ខែ តុលា ឆ្នាំ 2013



ការអប់រំអំពីប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ គឺជាការទប់ស្អាត់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍



សេចក្តីសន្និដានបញ្ចប់ការណិកាក្សាដេញដោលគឺជាអឺ?

ក្រោយពីបញ្ចប់ដំណាក់កាល បញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោល?

ក្តីកាត់ទោសមេដឹកនាំខ្មែរ)។ យោងតាម និងមេធាវីរបស់ជនជាប់ចោទត្រូវតែ tion, ១៩៩៩) ការធ្វើសេចក្តី វិធាន៩៤ នៃវិធានផ្ទៃក្នុងសម្រាប់ មានសិទ្ធិធ្វើសេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋានចុងក្រោយ សន្និដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោល សាលាក្តីខាងលើ ក្រោយពេលពិនិត្យ ជានិច្ច។ សួរដេញដោលនៅក្នុងសវនាការនៅ លើវាស្តីតាងទាំងអស់រួចរាល់ហើយ ចំពោះមុខអង្គជំនុំជម្រះសាលាដំបូងនៃ ប្រធានអង្គជំនុំជម្រះត្រូវអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យជន របស់សាលាក្ដីខ្មែរក្រហមបានប្រកាស រឿង ដែលតាមរយៈការធ្វើសេចក្ដី អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងគុលាការ ដូចខាងក្រោមនេះធ្វើសេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន នៅគ្រង់ថា សវនាការធ្វើសេចក្តី សន្និដ្ឋាននោះភាគីនឹងស្នើសុំចៅក្រមឱ្យ កម្ពុជា ឬសាលាក្តីខ្មែរក្រហមលើសំណុំ បញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោលជាបន្ត សន្និដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោល ពិនារណាលើកស្គាងនិងអនុវត្តច្បាប់ ថ្ងៃរួចមក អង្គជំនុំជម្រះនេះបានប្រកាស មានសហមេធាវីនាំមុខតំណាងដើម សន្និដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់របស់ខ្លួនតាមលំដាប់ មានន័យដោយសង្គេបថា អំពីសវនាការចុងក្រោយ គឺសេចក្ដី បណ្ដឹងរដ្ឋប្រវេណី, សហព្រះរាជអាជ្ញា លំដោយនិងពេលវេល៉ាដែលគិតទុក មេធាវីនាំមុខតំណាងដើមបណ្ដឹងរដ្ឋ-សន្និដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោល ដើម្បីធ្វើការសន្និដ្ឋានប្តឹងដោយផ្ទាល់ មុនដូចជាសហមេនាវីនាំមុនតំណាង ប្បវេណីនឹងស្នើសុំឱ្យចៅក្រមធ្វើការ លែងការចោទប្រកាន់ បូកាបន្តបន្តេយ ឯកសារកម្ពុជា បានមានប្រសាសន៍នៅ ដែលនឹងប្រព្រឹត្តទៅចាប់ពីថ្ងៃទី១៦ដល់ មាត់ដែលខ្លួនយល់ឃើញថា សមស្រប ដើមបណ្ដឹងដេ្ឋប្រវេណី (១ថ្ងៃ), សហ សម្រេចទទួលស្គាល់ដើមបណ្ដឹងរដ្ឋ- ទោសទណ្ឌដោយផ្អែកលើកាលៈ ទេស: ក្នុងអត្ថបទសារព័ត៌មានបាងកកប៉ុស្តិ៍ ថ្ងៃទី៣១ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ ខាងមុខ នឹងប្រយោជន៍ល្អនៃយុត្តិធម៌, មេខាវី ព្រះរាជអាជ្ញា (៣ថ្ងៃ), មេខាវីរបស់ នួន ហ្គាវលើនិងសំណងជំងឺចិត្តនិងប្រយោជន៍ សមហេតុផល ប្រសិនបើគុលាការរក ថា ជនរងគ្រោះទាំងអស់សមន៍ង នេះ។ តើអ្វីទៅ គឺជាសេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន របស់ជនជាប់ចោទ, និងជនជាប់ចោទ ជា (២ថ្ងៃ), មេពាវីរបស់ ឡេវ សំផន ផ្សេងៗ ព្យេធមែបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋ- ឃើញថា ជនជាប់ចោទមានទោសមែន ទទួលបាននូវការផ្សះផ្សាក្នុងដូងចិត្ត ផ្ទាល់។ នៅក្នុងដំណើរការនីតិវិធីបែប (២ថ្ងៃ) ចម្លើយតបរបស់សហមេធាវីនាំ ប្បវេណីសមនឹងទទួលបានតាមច្បាប់ នោះ។ សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់ការតិកាក្សា នេះ ប្រធានអង្គជំនុំជម្រះត្រូវអនុញ្ញាត មុខតំណាងដើមបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋប្រវេណី ដេញដោល គឺជាដំណើរការនីតិវិធីជំនុំ ឱ្យ...សហមេធាវីនាំមុខតំណាងដើម (១ថ្ងៃ), និងសេចក្តីសន្តិដ្ឋានបញ្ចប់ចុង គឺប្រាកដជានឹងស្នើសុំឱ្យចៅក្រមផ្តន្ទា- បញ្ចប់ការពិភាក្សាដេញដោលដែលនឹង ជម្រះមួយក្នុងចំណោមដំណើរការ បណ្ដឹងរដ្ឋប្រវេណី និងសហគ្រះរាជៈ ក្រោយរបស់មេពាវីជនជាប់ចោទទាំង ទោសជនជាប់ចោទ តាមបទចោទដែល ប្រព្រឹត្តទៅនៅពេលខាងមុខ គឺមាន នីតិវិធីជាច្រើនឡេត ដែលប្រព្រឹត្តឡើង អាជ្ញាអាចធ្វើសេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋានអ្វើយតប ពីររូប (៤ម៉ោង)។ នៅចំពោះមុខអង្គជំនុំជម្រះសាលាដំបូង វិញ៣ន"។ លើសពីនេះឡេត នៅគ្រប់

(នេះនិយាយជាពិសេសសម្រាប់សាលា ដំណាក់កាលទាំងអស់ ជនជាប់ចោទ (Black's Law Dict

បើយោងតាមវចនានក្រមច្បាប់ **អង្គការទស្សនពិភពលោកផ្តល់អំណោយអ្នកស្ពានត្រែង**

ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងដោយភាគីមុននឹង ដូចអ្វីដែលសេចក្តីប្រកាសព័ត៌មាន ចៅក្រមធ្វើសម្រេចសេចក្តីលើសំណុំ កំណត់។ រីឯភាគីសហព្រះ រាជអាជ្ញាវិញ

រឿង០០២, ០១អស់រយៈពេល២១២ បន្ទាប់គ្នា។ ជំនំដូចខាងក្រោម រ៉ូម គឺតម្រូវឱ្យភាគីទាំងអស់ធ្វើសេចក្តី ក្នុងគោលបំណងគឺទ្រភាគីអ្នក់ខ្លះ។ លើកស្លុតាង។ ផ្ទុយទៅវិញភាគីមេតាវី ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាដែលទន្លឹងរង់ចាំទទួល ជនជាប់ចោទនិងជនជាប់ចោទផ្ទាល់ យកយុត្តិធម៌ពីសាលាក្តីរិទ្ធរក្រហម។ គឺប្រាកដជានឹងស្នើសុំឱ្យចៅក្រុមលើក លោក នាំង យុ នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល

ដូច្នេះសវនាការធ្វើសេចក្ដីសន្និដ្ឋាន ំយើងមិនត្រូវបំភោ្ជចអតីពកាលឡើយ ៕

ណាស់ ហើយជាមួយគ្នានេះដែរ

វាន់ថាន់ នៅខាត់

ខ្លួនបានជួងនិងអនុវត្តច្បាប់ដោយផ្នែក លក្ខណៈសំខាន់ខ្លាំងណាស់សម្រាប់ វិទ្យាល័យ ល្អព្រឹត្តមាប់មកពីសកល ក្រើប្រទេសសម្រាប់ វិទ្យាល័យ ល្អព្រឹត្តមាប់អាច សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ស្ត្រីមួយរូបឈ្នះរង្ខាន់២០.០០០ដុល្លានៅថ្ងៃទី១២ខែតុលាពីសែលកាត

ភ្នំពេញ៖អតិថិជនមួយរូបដែល ពង្រីកមុខរបរសម្រាប់ចិញ្ចឹមជីវិតទៅ កាតចាប់មានពីរ័ខកញ្ហាដល់ខែតុលា

Appendix E

Le Proces pourrait bien s'arreter la





n° 324 Novembre 2013 - dix neuvième année

Politique . Économie . Finance . Culture

Politique: situation bloquée

les partis sous le grand vent de l'opinion publique

Youk Chang

Directeur de Centre de **Documentation du Cambodge**

Le procès pourrait bien s'arrêter là



Anne Lemaistre

Directrice de l'Unesco Cambodge

- Patrimoine de Phnom Penh
- **Education**
- Francophonie



le grand vent de l'opinion publique

Depuis les élections législatives de juillet le CNRP a fait une impressionnante démonstration de sa force. Il a acquis une dimension, une popularité, une voix qu'il n'avait pas. Les manifestations qu'il a organisées ont été massivement suivies, et sans violence, c'est un point important montrant que les manifestants n'ont pas été motivés par une pulsion passagère mais par des revendications de fond. La pétition aux signataires des Accords de Paris d'octobre 1991, remise les 23 et 24 octobre aux ambassades a recueilli plus de 2 millions de signatures. Le CNRP est manifestement porté par un besoin profond, durable de changements.

Si l'on se reporte aux élections de 2008, on voit que Sam Rainsy a suivi un itinéraire bien prévu. Il donnait alors (cn 264) « les raisons de la confiance » : la grande réserve de voix que représentent les moins de 35 ans (presque les deux-tiers de la population), le fait que ces électeurs-là n'ont pas connu les khmers rouges, qu'ils ne sont pas sensibles à la propagande du PPC; le fait qu'ils regardent vers l'avant, s'intéressent au travail, à l'emploi, aux conditions de vie, qu'ils veulent ces idées nouvelles véhiculées par la radio, la télévision, le téléphone portable, par les gens qui se déplacent qui vont à l'étranger où le niveau de vie est bien meilleur... ils ne veulent pas dépendre de dons, de cadeaux, d'aumônes mais de leur travail, il voient qu'il existe une autre façon de diriger le pays (...) Il y a une corrélation directe entre la lutte contre la corrution et la création d'emplois ... «. Déjà Sam Rainsy dénonçait la manipulation des listes électorales, et promettait de lutter contre les spoliations dont les paysans sont victimes.

Ces idées ont fait leur chemin, comme on voit. Elles sont évidemment majoritaires parce qu'il n'y a pas que le CNRP pour souhaiter la justice et le progrès. Mais la question sur l'échiquier politique est maintenant : comment le CNRP va t'il maintenir la pression, peser sur les décisions du gouvernement s'il reste absent de l'Assemblée nationale ? L'Assemblée, légitime ou non (illégitime selon beaucoup, dont Lao Mong Hay), légifère; le budget, 3,5 milliards de dollars, est voté; les ministres sont nommés et au travail ... Les partisans du CNPR ne peuvent tout de même pas manifester tous les jours ...

Première hypothèse : les négociations entre PPC et le CNRP aboutissent suffisamment pour que les 55 députés du CNRP siègent effectivement. On serait alors dans une démocratie normale, ce qui ne signifie pas nécessairement paisible. Pour l'instant il y a blocage. Le CNRP veut que les 9 membres du NEC, National Election Committee soient « démissionnés ». Pour le CPP ce serait reconnaître que le NEC n'a pas fait correctement son travail, que les élections n'ont pas été régulières; ce serait se plier à la volonté du CNRP. C'est non. Le CNRP veut une commission d'enquête conjointe CPP/CNRP sur les élections, ou une enquête extérieure impartiale, une formule que beaucoup d'observateurs, d'organisations, de personnalités approuvent. Refus là encore, le CPP a gagné, il n'y pas à revenir là-dessus. Le CNRP aurait voulu obtenir des positions de décision à l'Assemblée : c'est encore non : « le CNRP a perdu, il n'est pas en position d'exiger ». Là c'est un blocage pour une durée indéterminée.

Seconde hypothèse : le gouvernement ne changeant rien à ses positions, il y aurait une période de troubles sociaux, avec au cas par cas » des grèves, de manifestations, qui pourraient avoir de l'ampleur avec le soutien des moyens de communication modernes, avec une presse favorable à l'opposition, peut être une station de télévision CNRP ... Le gouvernement aurait à répondre chaque fois avec doigté à ces opposants pour ne pas aggraver les choses. Les investisseurs, les touristes, n'apprécient pas ces ambiances tendues. Ce n'est pas la meilleure des hypothèses.

Une troisième possibilité est que le gouvernement réalise lui -même, avec le CNPR, les réformes nécessaires, depuis long-temps listées. Qu'il évite un glissement du pouvoir vers le parti unique, vers l'autoritarisme. Il enlèverait ainsi ses arguments à l'opposition, qui s'affaiblirait, perdrait de sa combativi-

Fin du procès des Khmers rouges ?

YOUK CHANG

Directeur du Centre de Documentation sur le Cambodge

Je crois que l'on n'ira pas au-delà du jugement concernant Nuon Chea et Khieu Sam-

phan. Que le procès prendra fin avec le cas 02. De toutes les raisons que l'on peut en donner, la principale pour moi est le grand âge des accusés. Nuon Chea est très fatigué. Après 10 minutes, il ne peut plus suivre.

Oui il y a d'autres raisons comme le manque de financement, et aussi cette raison que l'on évoque depuis des années, la crainte du gouvernement que poursuivre au-delà avec les cas 03 et 04 ne déclenche des conflits, ne ranime des hostilités. Mais cette crainte a beaucoup diminué depuis 8 ans.

Aujourd'hui, le plus important pour le Cambodge est de vivre en bonne harmonie. Tous ceux qui financent le procès le comprennent. La priorité qui s'impose maintenant est de tout faire pour que de tels événements ne se reproduisent plus. Pour progresser, il faut d'abord prendre la mesure du passé, et c'est pourquoi le procès a une si grande importance. Après le crime, vient le cours de la justice. Mais ensuite il faut mettre l'effort sur l'éducation, c'est un point extrêmement important.

Il faut investir dans l'aspect « anti-génocide » de l'éducation, l'incorporer de façon obligatoire dans les programmes, et cela c'est l'affaire de l'Etat. En fait le programme est parfaitement en place, Depuis 2004 nous avons formé 3000 professeurs d'histoire, qui peuvent en même temps être des témoins. On peut dire que nous sommes dans ce domaine sur la bonne

[le Centre de Documentation du Cambodge fait depuis des années de grands efforts en matière de recherches historiques, de publications, de recueil de documents et d'archivage ndir].

Signe de la mémoire des événements, du grand respect des Cambodgiens pour les morts, plus de 100 monuments commémoratifs ont été construits dans le pays, sans l'aide du gouvernement, par des villageois et par des moines, 88 de 1996 à 2000, et 30 depuis 2000, et il y en aura davantage.

Mais le Cambodge ne doit pas rester seul dans cet effort pour prévenir un autre génocide. C'est un problème global dont on aurait dû tenir compte après l'holocauste. Il a fallu 15 ans pour que le gouvernement parle des Khmers rouges. Aujourd'hui, le Cambodge qui a connu tant d'épreuves diverses a acquis la force de regarder le passé en face, il a acquis la culture du débat, de la discussion, il peut prendre part à l'effort international et contribuer à cet enseignement : comment éviter un nouveau désastre.

On manque encore d'historiens cambodgiens c'est vrai, c'est qu'ils ont été tués par les Khmers rouges, et qu'ensuite ils ont été formés à l'Est, c'est-à-dire plutôt à la propagande qu'à l'histoire. Mais de nouveaux chercheurs apparaissent et il y a beaucoup de progrès dans la population, aujourd'hui des millions de gens parlent, la population a beaucoup changé et les dernières élections le montrent bien. Les gens dans leur majorité veulent un nouveau regard, de nouvelles idées, Avec le procès se termine le dernier chapitre des khmers rouges. On commence maintenant un nouveau chapitre.

té, l'opinion cesserait de croire que le CNPR ferait beaucoup mieux que le CPP pour l'emploi, le niveau de vie, les investissements, la transparence des actions de l'Etat ... Les gouvernements étrangers salueraient ce retour à la démocratie, les investisseurs apprécieraient ce retour à l'harmonie politique ...

C'est un rêve, mais qui pourrait motiver les divers acteurs de la vie politique, bien conscients de la force que représente maintenant l'opinion publique. L'opinion publique, élément majeur dans le changement de climat que connait le Cambodge, pourrait bien être le grand vent qui pousse les flottes adverses vers une destinée commune.

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The CAMBODIA DAILY TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2013

NATIONAL

CPP Says ACU Will Investigate Global Fund Corruption

BY DENISE HRUBY AND KUCH NAREN THE CAMBODIA DAILY

The government's Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) will investigate evidence of massive corruption in the health sector uncovered in a two-year audit by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and those found to have committed wrongdoing will be prosecuted, a CPP spokesman said yesterday.

spokesman said yesterday.
"It is very essential to do an investigation and send the case to court," CPP lawmaker and party spokesman Cheam Yeap said, adding that the ACU would take on the case based on the findings of the Global Fund's report, released Friday.

"It doesn't matter whether or not the alleged corrupt officials remain in position or resign.... They must face prosecution for committing corruption," Mr. Yeap said.

The report implicates three

individuals in the corruption, including the former director of the Ministry of Health's National Center for Parasitology, Entomology and Malaria Control (CNM), Duong Socheat, who retired in 2011, along with one of his deputies. Together, they are accused of receiving \$410,000 in bribes and roughly \$20,000 in gifts from companies hoping to secure lucrative government contracts to provide mosquito nets.

A man identified only as a senior procurement officer for the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD Control (NCHADS) was also accused of manipulating bidding practices.

On Sunday, Tia Phalla, deputy director of NCHADS, called the Global Fund's findings "not so serious," while the Ministry of Health issued a statement disavowing any responsibility for the corruption in its sub-agencies.

Officials with the Anti-Corrup-

tion Unit could not be reached for comment yesterday, but Transparency International said that all parties involved—including the Ministry of Health—should be held accountable.

"This can only happen in a systematic way; it can not happen by only one person or one institution. Clearly the Ministry [of Health] has a responsibility to oversee the management of the funds and see what relevant departments are doing, and not just give money out and wash their hands," said Preap Kol, executive director of Transparency International in Cambodia.

Sin Somuny, executive director of Medicam, an umbrella group of health NGOs, which the report found had charged three donors for the same staff position as well as charging the Global Fund for a position that was never occupied, claimed yesterday that the allegations of wrongdoing against his organization had been based on

"a misunderstanding."

Because it would have taken too long to get permission to shift funding, Mr. Somuny said he decided to create a staff position and charge part of the salary to the Global Fund and part to AusAid, the Australian aid agency.

"We should have told them [Global Fund]. That's our mistake," he said.

However, he maintained that no harm was done by his subterfuge, as money wasn't lost.

Although the report says that the Global Fund was charged \$14,400 for an advocacy adviser in 2009, Mr. Somuny also claimed that he had not requested or received such funds.

The Global Fund has spent about \$33 million annually in Cambodia since 2003. The Ministry of Health managed the money directly until 2009, after which CNM and NCHADS became the principal recipients.

Phnom Penh's 5 New Districts Create Fears of Gerrymandering

BY ALEX WILLEMYNS

Phnom Penh City Hall's plans to undertake the largest redrawing of the city's administrative boundaries in decades, by creating five new districts before May's district and city-level council elections, is likely an effort to gerrymander voting constituencies, a senior opposition party member said yesterday.

Municipal government spokesman Long Dimanche said on Sunday that City Hall would create five new districts before the council elections by either partitioning or redrawing the boundaries of the city's existing nine districts.

CNRP chief whip Son Chhay said that redrawing the city's districts before the elections could see new boundaries drawn around Phnom Penh's 96 communes to secure the ruling CPP more council positions than it would win now if the nine district borders remained intact.

"They know the numbers for the coming district and provincial elections based on the commune councilors, so this isn't for administration, it's for political gain for gaining more members on the district councils," Mr. Chhay said.

Phnom Penh's 810 commune councilors will turn out on May 18 to vote in elections for the councils of the districts in which they are located, as well as in an overall election for the Phnom Penh municipal council.

An overall victory for the CPP

in the council elections is likely, with Prime Minister Hun Sen's ruling party holding 570 of the 810 city councilor positions following the July 2012 commune elections.

Political analyst Kem Ley dismissed suggestions from the government that redrawing Phnom Penh's districts, which had two new districts added in recent years to the original seven, was to increase administrative efficiency, adding that the new "political arrangement" would ensure the CPP maximizes its votes.

"They will arrange the sangkats [communes] the CPP won, and those the CNRP won, and arrange them accordingly in order to vote in more khan [district] councilors for the CPP." Mr. Ley said.

Sak Setha, the Ministry of Interior's secretary of state in charge of decentralization, denied the redrawing of the borders had any political motive, saying that such a move was normal ahead of an election.

"Before local elections, we normally review the boundaries and if possible—if we need to change the boundaries or so on—we create new administrations to improve the provision of public service." he said.

National Election Committee Secretary-General Tep Nytha declined to comment on the redistricting until more details are announced.

(Additional reporting by Phorn Bopha)

Memorial Stupa at S-21 to Be Rebuilt as Civil Party Reparations

BY KHY SOVUTHY AND SIMON HENDERSON THE CAMBODIA DAILY

A new \$80,000 memorial stupa will be constructed at former Khmer Rouge torture center \$21 — now Phnom Penh's Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum—as part of the plan for reparations proposed by civil party lawyers in the Khmer Rouge tribunal's second case, victim's rights advocates said yesterday.

While civil parties are not entitled to monetary compensation, they are seeking symbolic, collective reparations such as memorials, mental health support and a national remembrance day.

Germany's development agency has donated the money for the memorial, to be built on the site of the original stupa at the site, which was not properly maintained and now lies in ruins, said Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

"Germany is funding the restoration project of this stupa, which the Documentation Center of Cambodia encouraged. It was built by the genocide survivors in the early 1980s," he said, adding that it would be a nondenominational memorial for all victims of the Khmer Rouge, which included Cham Muslims.

"It will be a stupa with a Cambodian ornamental design and will be neither mosque, church or pagoda."

Chum Mey, one of the prison's few survivors, said he had been informed of the plans to rebuild the stupa at a meeting on Friday between civil parties, tribunal staff and officials from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

"The stupa will sit on the original 10 meter by 10 meter area

and could be constructed as early as 2014 after the \$80,000 was donated to the tribunal, while the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts will be in charge of constructing it," said Mr. Mey, who is also president of the Ksem Ksam Victims Association.

Survivors of the regime welcomed the news of the memorial.

"The construction of the stupa at Tuol Sleng will be a good thing, because this is what all of the victims have wanted," said Norng Chan Phal, 44, who was detained at \$21 as a child and whose parents were killed by the Khmer Rouge.

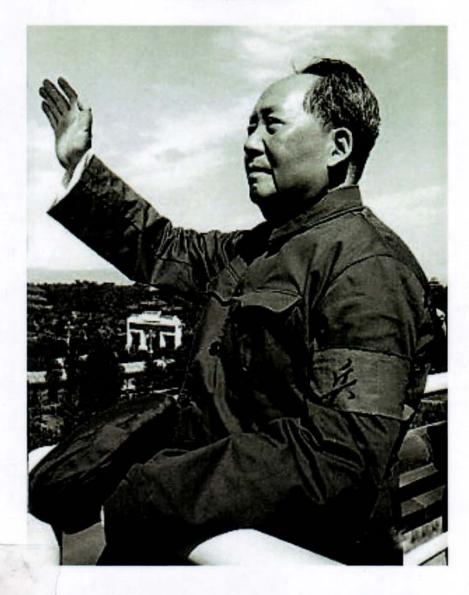
The Rise and Fall of Maoism: A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer

毛泽东主义的兴亡

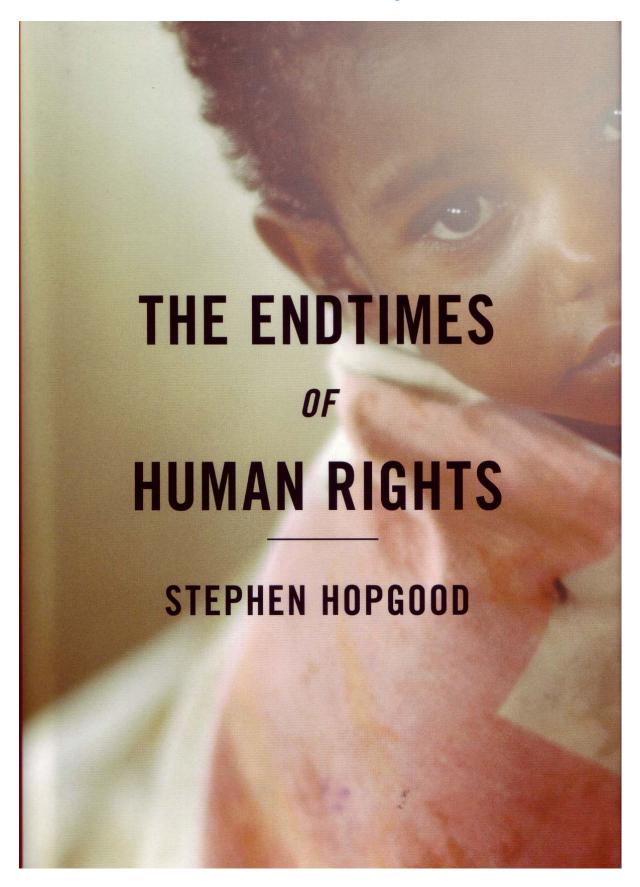
——中国"革命"与红高棉"革命"的历史

The Rise and Fall of Maoism - A Revolutionary History of China and Rouge Khmer

(Academic Edition)



宋征 著 美国阳光出版社 2013 年第一版



For international style it was the primacy of the functional over the symbolic that was itself symbolic. Symbolism is not just about what was intended. Like Roland Barthes's "writerly texts," meaning is constructed through discourse and use, not by intention. 97 The UN's architects could see that glass and space connoted openness, simplicity, and honesty. Yet in not privileging overt symbolism, they were creating a monument to moral spectatorship. The UN secretariat was a building "from nowhere," as is the ICC. This fits perfectly with the alienating structures of law, bureaucracy, and money that condense and dissolve all human specificities into a common and commensurable currency. An aversion to overt symbolism is symbolic in itself. The aesthetic of humanity is human only in abstract. In reviewing Adam Bartos's photographs of the United Nations, which feature objects (rooms, shelves, reception desks, signs) but no people, François Debrix argues the UN is best understood as a "postmodern construct," a "structure without depth." For Debrix, all there is in Bartos's UN is "the objects themselves, the architectural eeriness of the building, and the proliferation of signs, symbols, arrows inside the edifice which are nonetheless devoid of meaning and direction."98

Unfreezing the Music

As evidence of an evolution in thinking about genocide memorialization from the 1990s to 2013, consider the proposed design of a Cambodia genocide museum called the Sleuk Rith Institute, the inspiration of Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) and a child survivor of the Khmer Rouge killing fields. DC-Cam has been the central Cambodian NGO collecting evidence and promoting education on the Khmer Rouge period since 1997 (it was originally set up in 1995 as a satellite office of Yale University's Congress-funded Cambodian Genocide Program). Figure 11 shows a familiar neoclassical European style, designed under Chhang's direction in the late 1990s. Its Geneva-like qualities are clear. Figure 12 is the design as of 2013; as Chhang's thinking has evolved, more typically Cambodian elements have come to the fore, including the central hall named a Chor-Tean Sala (a meeting hall to celebrate six holy principles). The Sala is not a stupa, connoting death, but a celebration of life.



Fig. 11. An early design from before 2000 of the proposed Sleuk Rith Institute, Phnom Penh. © Youk Chhang, DC-CAM, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

The museum to the genocide will be underground. Modern buildings around the Sala reflect the relationship between Cambodia and globalization, although there is a deliberate absence of the extensive glass found in European museums.¹⁰⁰

In this simple shift we see the beginnings of something radical. Although DC-Cam and the Sleuk Rith Institute remain parts of a global genocide memory and justice network (many international donors support DC-Cam, which has close links to the USHMM), symbolizing what happened under the Khmer Rouge as a more distinctively Cambodian experience heralds a move to emphasize what is different and unique in each atrocity.¹⁰¹ Even to make problematic the use of singular frames like "genocide" to tie together events that are very different opens up the difficulties inherent in a concept with both a "legal-political life" and an analytical, scholarly one.¹⁰²

The singular European frame is disintegrating. Humanism has, in the form of the ICC, lifted itself free of its concrete sociological moorings. This possibility was inherent in the logic of modernity and has been intensified by the globalization of neoliberal capitalism since the 1970s.

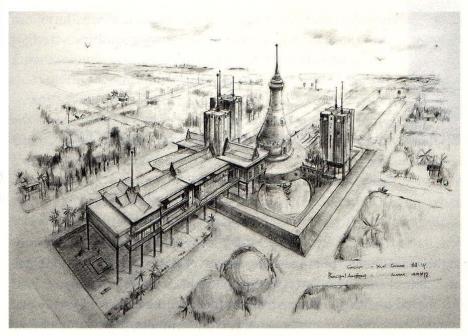


Fig. 12. A later design from around 2010 of the proposed Sleuk Rith Institute, Phnom Penh. © Youk Chhang, DC-CAM, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

More than anything, the arrival of the United States as a serious player in global humanism after 1968 sounded the death knell for European-style secular religiosity. As with Wallace Harrison, Le Corbusier's nemesis, pragmatism would be paramount. Questions of first principle were not abandoned; they were irrelevant. What mattered was functionality: getting things done. Human rights, as with power and money, became a means to the end of globalizing neoliberal democracy.

The Cambodia Daily EKEN



People walk by an art installation in MAXXI: National Museum of the 21st Century Arts in Rome—a building designed by Iraqi-born architect Zaha Hadid that took home the 2010 Stirling Prize.

A Genocide Museum Re-imagined

Zaha Hadid to design Cambodia's repository for Khmer Rouge information

BY DENE-HERN CHEN . THE CAMBODIA DAILY

he fluidity of the struc tures designed by renowned Iraqi-born architect Zaha Hadid bring to mind the gentle waves of a river her skyscrapers are never angular and block-like, her museums mimic the sprawling infinity of the ocean.

Now, Ms. Hadid—a two-time winner of the Royal Institute of British Architects Stirling Prize, one of architecture's highest accolades-will be bringing her vision to Cambodia. Her firm, Zaha Hadid Architects, has agreed to design the long-awaited new institute for the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)-the country's largest repository of information relating to the Khmer Rouge regime.

The Sleuk Rith Institute, whose name refers to dried leaves historically used by religious leaders as writing paper, plans to be the leading center for genocide studies in Asia. DC-Cam will also use the institute—to be located next to the Boeng Trabek high school on

Monivong Boulevard—as its home base to store, analyze and preserve information relating to the regime.

Ms. Hadid said that Youk Chhang, director of DC-Cam, inspired her to take up this project, which has gone through several design iterations, with the final plans to be released in December.

"He has a very particular vision for this building which greatly inspires us: that beauty and optimism can heal and reconnect a country," Ms. Hadid said by email. "We share [these] principles and we believed this is an opportunity for something very special and unique for the people of Cambodia.'

Ms. Hadid said that her firm is currently doing extensive research to incorporate "the richness of the Angkorian architecture," and once Mr. Chhang is satisfied with the designs, they will move ahead with the construction-of which she declined to provide an exact timeline.

"[T]aking on such an important project is a great responsibility. Youk Chhang's work is critical in documenting the event, but the work also aids the healing process by moving forward with education, understanding and inspiration,' said Ms. Hadid, who refers to all of her past designs as her children.

"We are privileged to be trusted with such an important task."

The institute was Mr. Chhang's vision. He was evacuated from Phnom Penh to his grandparents' home Takeo province in 1975, before being moved to Banteay Continued on page 2

Youk Chhang sits in front of his grandparents house in Takeo province in 2004.



A QUESTION OF DANCE

Performers explore the technical and philosophical aspects of their art



PARALLEL WORLDS

The 38th parallel, separating north and south, is Korea's most important dividing line

page 10



TWO SIDES TO LOU REED

His tough, streetwise image was matched by songs of real tenderness and fragility

page 15

Top: Siv Channa Center: Reuters Bottom: Creative Commons



Architect Zaha Hadid

Meanchey province later that year. For him, all the memories of the Khmer Rouge, and the need to move past its traumas, are wrapped up in his grandparents' home.

"This poor house, which has already been demolished, is full of bitter-sweet memories which gives me hope for a better future," he said.

Designing the institute has been a difficult project. In a design competition held in January 2012, Cambodian architect Asasax was chosen as the winner, with his drawing of the Institute featuring a giant stupa in the middle flanked by two angular towers. In front of it would be elevated structures on stilts—bringing to mind Cambodian homes on the flood plains—that would house a school, library, ballroom and an amphitheater.

"I had several local design competitions but they do not meet global standards. I see genocide as a crime against humanity and I want to beautify it," Mr. Chhang said. "It will be a totally new design by Zaha Hadid."

In a concept note, Mr. Chhang said he selected Ms. Hadid because he does not want his museum to be dark and oppressive—a design undertaken by most genocide museums to signify the tragedy of such events.

"The gracious but powerful architectural legacy of Zaha Hadid, which focuses on curvilinear as opposed to the harsher geometry of rigidly intersecting hard angles...has the potential to shift the dominant design approach of war crimes facility architecture in an entirely new and more enriching direction," Mr. Chhang said, adding that her distance from the issue could bring out more in the creative process.

He added that he wishes to connect the design ideals to a famous Angkorian-era temple—the Banteay Srey temple—located 30 kilometers north of its more famous counterpart Angkor Wat.

Ms. Hadid said she will be relying on Mr. Chhang's expertise in the subject to drive her design forward.

"[A]s a Cambodian who survived the events that have so impacted Cambodia's consciousness, he is very well-qualified to make this decision [of selecting a non-Cambodian architect]," she said, adding that a team of Cambodian and international experts will assist the project.

Life of the Communist Party

A campaign for China's communist discipline confronts a generation focused on personal fulfillment

BY ROWAN CALLICK . THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

he scene evokes memories of a more certain and compliant era. Xi Jinping, the General Secretary of the world's most powerful organization, sits with his arms folded, leaning watchfully on a conference table at which members of the committee of the Communist Party in China's Hebei province are writing "self-criticisms."

Xi, the party's chief and the nation's president (the latter being the lesser role), has been touring the country, ensuring that party members everywhere bow their heads in the face of the Maoist "mass line" campaign he is directing. This will restore discipline to the party, Xi believes, and regain the respect of ordinary folk who have become skeptical in the face of corruption, a soaring wealth gap and an aristocratic attitude among officials.

If the errant ways of some party officials are the problem—there about 83 million members within a population of 1.3 billion—the solution is also sought within. The party is China's great given, sitting above and beyond even the national Constitution. But the times are changing, and the party no longer dominates Chinese life as it once did. Most of China's middle class is on a very different kind of long march, through the famous international tourist destinations and the great global universities.

The broader Chinese population knows only in the most general way how the party works. It holds its secrets close to its chest. The party's core features include the selection of the best and brightest, the top-down flow of information and constant self-criticism, designed to ensure a sense of vulnerability rather than of entitlement among its members (even if the presumption that they were born to rule is proving hard to shift).

Liu Meiling (not her real name, for fear of endangering her party position) is a smart, ambitious woman in her 30s who works for a foreign-Chinese joint venture in Wuhan, an ancient but dynamic



Chinese President Xi Jinping

Reuten

city of 10 million in central China. Every month, she and about a third of her 40 colleagues in one section of the firm file into a special party meeting room, either during their lunch hour or just after work. When their general manager enters, he wears, metaphorically, a different hat—as general secretary of the firm's party branch.

Most of the foreigners working there aren't aware that their firm has a party branch. They might be surprised to discover that someone as modern-minded, fluent in English and generally savvy as Liu is a member. Why is the party still so attractive to aspiring young Chinese? The main draw is success. Joining the party opens the door to almost unlimited career opportunities.

Liu became a precocious young communist in high school. Her parents were both members already, and she was invited to join. She applied by writing an essay. "You have to state your shortcomings," she says. "One is enough. Usually people will say something modest, like Tm not seriously minded."

Members are mostly passive at meetings, she says. When officials read statements by party leaders, "We comment how wise they are. Always very wise. But they are very dull. No real business is conducted." After Liu graduated, her father

helped her to obtain her first job. "I knew he could do that," she says. But she didn't like it. "I read and reread the novel 'Jane Eyre.' Like her, I wanted to be myself."

By now, Liu's enthusiasm for the party has waned. "People separate this party involvement out from their understanding of the world," she says. "Their membership is like an altar with a Buddha on it. It looks good in its place, but for most people it doesn't penetrate into real life."

Members of the emerging generation feel that they owe their comfortable lifestyle not to the party but to their family's own efforts. And, of course, they communicate obsessively online, often bursting through the boundaries the partystate seeks to maintain.

If Xi persists in trying to restore some measure of the party discipline and passion of the Mao years, he also may revive memories that the party has chosen to keep buried—of the tens of millions who starved due to the Great Leap Forward or of the anarchic cruelties of the Cultural Revolution.

During his decade at the top, Xi is likely to face a challenge in maintaining the party as a political apparatus with a moral imperative to rule. For many of its younger members, it has become little more than a qualification that caps their C.V.s, the ultimate fraternity.

10 QUESTIONS WITH YOUK CHHANG Charlotte Pordage December 24, 2013

1.Charlotte Pordage: I understand that you are a survivor of the killing fields. Would you mind telling me about your personal experience at the hands of the KR? Youk Chhang: Rather than telling you about my personal story, I want to tell you another story that is very close to me, and which will at least give insights into how my experience under the KR period shapes may life even today. I was the youngest son in the family and I had a very close relationship to my family's youngest sister *Kolthida Ekkasak* who is two years older than I. We were close to each other not only because of our age (two years apart) but also because of her infirmity. She was born deaf.

Just recently she was diagnosed with cancer for the second time, and I learned that she is terminal within the last week. While we remained close over the years, I have to admit that I forgot much of my sign language and over the years our ability and efforts at communication decreased significantly. As a result of the recent news of her cancer, I spent a great deal of time with her, and my time with her in the past few days has been incredibly insightful as much as it has been sad.

As the deaf member of our family, no one bothered to ask her about her experience during the KR period. She was a survivor and while everyone in the family knew how others had fared and their experiences, we never took the time and effort to know her experience. Over thirty-four years after the fall of the KR regime, and I did not even know that my sister was arrested by the KR. It also made me wonder how different her experience was as a deaf person and the indescribable spirit and resourcefulness she must have had to survive the KR period as a deaf person. This revelation informs me as much as it saddens me to no end.

In talking to her (with sign language), I realized how many other Cambodians' stories are forgotten, overlooked or are simply never told. Having worked so many years in trying to document the stories and supporting the efforts of countless others at justice, reconciliation and education, I realized that my own sister's story was unknown and she did not even know there was an international tribunal dedicated to bringing justice to Cambodia.

My sister's story, which was unknown to this day, illustrates the gap between our efforts and the reality of obtaining justice in a post-conflict society.

2. Charlotte Pordage: Was this experience a primary factor in motivating you to

record and document the crimes of the KR? Youk Chhang: One of the primary motivations for my work was the suffering of women both under the KR regime and after. I was inspired by the suffering of my mother and other women in my life to learn more about this history, and I will be completely honest by saying that my greatest inspiration was anger and revenge. Over time of course, my anger transitioned to a passionate interest to learn, and I realized that my family's experience was only one story in millions. The critical need for bringing these stories to light motivates me to this day.

- 3. Charlotte Pordage: How did you get involved with DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: Before DC-Cam was established, I looked to Ben Kiernan, the Whitney Griswold Professor of History at Yale University, as a mentor and I give him credit for introducing me to the work that I do now. In addition, I must give credit to the United States because, as a refugee in post-1979 period, it was the United States that gave me the opportunity and freedom to make something of myself.
- 4. Charlotte Pordage: What is your proudest moment/achievement with DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: I cannot say if pride is really the right emotion for the work that I do. The documentation and prevention of genocide is a journey, not a destination. Moreover, given the topic, it is hard to say how I could be 'proud' of my work. I work with the aftermath of horrible atrocities and inhumanity. The small successes I see in individual lives makes me feel like I am doing what I am supposed to, and this makes me feel rewarded.
- 5. Charlotte Pordage: Do you ever find it difficult to gain funding for DC-Cam? Youk Chhang: You cannot have a conversation about democracy, justice or human rights in Cambodia today without considering history because to have a conversation about one inevitably requires an interpretation of the other. In spite of this fact, it is always difficult to get funding for documentation, education and archival research. The problem is partly based on an international bias for certain types of actions. Most donor or grant officers who are posted to Southeast Asia are young and relatively not familiar with the interconnection between history and human rights. Foreign donors tend to pay close attention to the present-day circumstances in Cambodia without taking the time to really dig deeper into the more subtle, but no less pervasive influence of the past. In effect, you see great attention to efforts that produce immediate, measurable results that make a direct change in a target beneficiary's life, but in terms of long-term development issues, the problems never get the attention they really need. Documentation is not a flashy endeavor that produces easy, short-term outcomes. **Documentation and** research require long-term commitment, which often does not fit with donors who must justify the expenditure of grants almost immediately. Moreover, very often the outcomes are soft or in other words, not easily measurable without

significant research. Finally, on a personal note, I find it incredibly difficult to 'market' DC-Cam's work. We can use abstract words like 'memory', 'truth' and 'justice', to simplify and 'objectify' our work, but ultimately, no matter how you communicate what we do, we work with the memories (and ongoing tragedy) of human souls and there is no amount of money that can account for the death, trauma and pain that was perpetrated in Cambodia.

- 6. Charlotte Pordage: What can be done to make this generation of Cambodians more aware of their own history? Is a national reconciliation starting to happen? Youk Chhang: Education is the cornerstone of all transitional justice endeavors. It makes no sense to organize the trial of criminals if you are not educating the next generation about what they did, why it was wrong and how to prevent it from ever occurring again. National reconciliation has been ongoing since 1979, but we really need to be honest in what we mean when we use these words. National reconciliation is not a measurable objective, but a journey that we will be engaged in for many generations. We should never rest on our laurels of having 'buried' the KR and put the period behind us; if there is anything we should have learned by modern history is that mankind carries the seeds for its destruction as much as its evolution, and the line between humanity and inhumanity is far smaller than most people realize in their ordinary lives.
- 7. Charlotte Pordage: Why is education about the KR regime so important? Youk Chhang: Education about the KR is important because it is a lesson in humanity and inhumanity. Cambodians must be honest with themselves here as well; the KR period was a time of horrific atrocities and tragedy, but Cambodia is not the only country to have suffered, and it is essential that we understand this. Likewise, the world should also recognize the importance of studying other mass atrocities. Cambodia's experience with mass atrocities was not an anomaly or a local event—it was a warning both to future Cambodians and the world at-large.
- 8. Charlotte Pordage: What is the best way to educate international visitors? Youk Chhang: International visitors should not be regarded as a separate group from Cambodians because Cambodians and foreign persons have much to learn from each other and very often the misunderstandings of one group are shared by the other.
- 9. Charlotte Pordage: There have been criticisms about the disrespectful behaviour of western tourists at the TSL and Choeung Ek. How do you feel about this? Do you think this behaviour is, in part, due to people being unable to comprehend the full scale of the suffering that took place? Youk Chhang: I do not think the behavior of Western tourists is an issue of impoliteness, but a lack of knowledge and the best way to address the issue is patience and

education. Cambodians are generally tolerant with tourists because they know that it is an issue of knowledge and just a different culture. Notwithstanding this point, greater education would be critical to addressing the general tourist's lack of knowledge and in particular the cultural differences that can exacerbate this situation.

10. Charlotte Pordage: Why are TSL and Choeung Ek so important? Do you think allowing public access to these sites has made them less sacred and almost turned history and suffering into a spectacle? Youk Chhang: TSL (KR prison, S-21) and Choeung Ek (Killing Fields) certainly obtain the appearance of having greater significance as a result of their proximity to Phnom Penh city and on this note I would say that they are not the single most important sites of Cambodia. So much of what occurred in Cambodia was perpetrated in remote rural areas, villages and now overgrown forest sites and to define Cambodia's experience by solely these two sites would diminish the nature and extent of the atrocities committed during this period. The history of mass atrocities will always be a spectacle for future generations because extreme depravity and evil inherently invite curiosity. We should not discourage intellectual curiosity if it facilitates our goal of education and ultimately prevention. What we must discourage is the trivialization of the human story. This is the ultimate mission of DC-Cam.

Appendix K



ឆ្នាំទី 21 លេខ 6304 ថ្ងៃ សៅរ៍ ទី 28 ខែ ធ្នូ **ឆ្នាំ 2013**

McMillanWoods 長青

พีธีชาย หีเอาอธีอ เฉถสเซ็ส หีษณ์ ප්ණස මද (මෙසසා)

សូមជូនដំណឹងដល់ម្ចាស់ភាគហ៊ុនទាំងអស់នៃក្រុមហ៊ុន អេស អ៊ី អាយ លីមីតធីត មកចូលរួមប្រជុំដើម្បីដោះស្រាយ និងពិភាក្សាពីការបែងចែកភាគហ៊ុន និងការទូទាត់បំណុលផ្សេង១ដែលមិនទាន់បានទូទាត់ ។

ការបរិច្ឆេទប្រជុំគឺនៅថ្ងៃទី ១០ ខែ មករា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤ វេលាម៉ោង ៨:០០នាទី នៅអាស័យដ្ឋានផ្ទះលេខ១១០, មហាវិថីសហព័ន្ធរុស្ស៊ី, សង្កាត់ទីកល្អក់១, ខណ្ឌទូលតោក, រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ។

ខណ្ឌចូលអេការ រាជខានក្នុងការក្លូ ។ សេចក្តីដូចបានជំរាប ខាងលើនេះចាត់ទុកជាការ អញ្ជើញអោយចូលរួមប្រជុំ ចំពោះ ឯកឧត្តម អស់លោក លោកស្រី ដែលជាភាគីពាក់ព័ន្ធផងដែរ ។ សូមទំនាក់ទំនងមកកាន់ទូរស័ព្ទលេខ: ០**១២** ៨០ **៧៧** ៨០



auskinskústáti m ෆ්ප්ත්ත්ස්ස්



នាយក ប ជ ស អំពាវនាវឱ្យក្រសួងបញ្ជូនលិខិតប្រកាសចូលនិវត្តន៍មន្ត្រីរាជការមកបេឡាជាធិឱ្យបានឈឿន

ភ្នំពេញ : លោក មុត ឡៅ រដ្ឋលេខាធិការក្រសួងសង្គមកិច្ច អតីត យុទ្ធជន និងយុវនីតិសម្បទា និងជា ប្រធានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលនៃ ប ជ ស និង ជានាយក ប ជ ស នាព្រឹកថ្ងៃទី ២៧ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ បានធ្វើការអំពាវនាវឱ្យ ក្រសួង ស្ថាប័នរដ្ឋ ប្រព្យាប់ប្រព្យាល់ ក្នុងការបញ្ជូនឈ្មោះមន្ត្រីចូលនិវត្តន៍មក កាន់បេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខ សង្គម សម្រាប់ មន្ត្រីរាជការស៊ីវិលឱ្យបានលឿនដើម្បី ឱ្យបេឡាជាតិធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពជូនពួកគាត់ ឱ្យបានលឿនបើមិនដូច្នេះទេ ពួកគាត់ និងជួបបញ្ហាក្នុងការបើកច្រាក់សោធន-និវត្តន៍ប្រចាំខែ ។

លោកមុត ឡេវ បានថ្លែងបែប នេះនៅក្នុងការអញ្ជើញជាអធិបគឺភាព ក្នុងពិធីបើកកិច្ចប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល នៃ ប់ឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខសង្គមសម្រាប់មន្ត្រី រាជ ការស៊ីវិល(២ ជ ស) អាណត្តិ ទី ២ លើកទី១៤ នាព្រឹកថ្ងៃទី២៧ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៣ នៅទីស្គីការក្រសួង ។

លោកបានមានប្រសាសន៍ថា: ដើម្បីធ្វើឱ្យការផ្តល់សេវាសាធារណៈ កាន់តែមានប្រសិទ្ធភាពដែលអាចទុក ចិត្តបានសំដៅបម្រើមន្ត្រី រាជការចូល និវត្តន៍ឱ្យបានកាន់តែល្អប្រសើរឡើង នោះវាទាមទារឱ្យមានការខិតខំរបស់ មន្ត្រីរាជការទាំងអស់ក្នុងការកែនូវ ទម្លាប់ និងផ្ទាស់ប្តូរអាក់ប្បឹកិរិយាក្នុង





ពេក្ខដព៌នីបើកកិច្ចប្រជុំក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាល នៃបេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុ សម្រាច់មន្ត្រីរាជការស៊ីវិល (ច.ជ.ស) អាណត្តិទី២ លើកទី១៤ នាព្រឹកថ្ងៃ២៧ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៣ នៅទីស្លីការក្រសួង

នឹងតម្រូវការជាក់ស្តែងរបស់និវត្តជន និងជនបាត់បង់សម្បទាវិជ្ជាជីវៈបានល្អ ។

ពេលកន្លងក្នុងការធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ភាពមន្ត្រី រាជការ គឺដោយសារតែសាមីក្រសួង មួយចំនួនមានការយឺតយ៉ាវក្នុងការធ្វើ សំណើមកបេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខសង្គម សម្រាប់មន្ត្រីរាជការស៊ីវិលដែលធ្វើឱ្យ និវត្តជនមួយចំនួនមានការខឹងសម្បា នៅពេលដែលពួកគេមកធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន-ភាព ដើម្បីបើកប្រាក់សោធននិវត្តន៍ និង

មន្ត្រីរាជការស៊ីវិល ។

លោករដ្ឋលេខាធិការបាន លោកបានបន្តាថា ភាពយឺតយ៉ាវនា ពន្យល់ថា ជាធម្មតានៅពេលដែល ក្រសួងសាមីផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានទៅកាន់មន្ត្រី ក្រសួងសាមីចេញប្រកាសដាក់ឱ្យចូល និវត្តន៍មន្ត្រីរាជការតាមក្រសួងសាមីរួច ហើយក្រសួងសាមីនោះចាំបាច់ត្រូវធ្វើ លិខិតសំណើមួយឡេតប្រកាសអំពី អ្នកចូលនិវត្តន៍មកកាន់បេឡាជាតិ សន្តិសុខសង្គមសម្រាប់មន្ត្រី រាជការ និងសោធនបាត់បង់សម្បទាវិជ្ជាជីវៈ ជូន ដែលត្រូវចូលនិវត្តន៍ក្នុងការធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន

ការងារទើបអាចបម្រើ និងធ្វើយតបទៅ នៅបេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខសង្គមសម្រាប់ និវត្តន៍ទទួលបានលិខិតសំណើនេះ ទើប បេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខសង្គមសម្រាប់មន្ត្រី រាជការស៊ីវិលឆ្លើយតបទៅវិញដើម្បីឱ្យ រាជការដែលចូលនិវត្តន៍មកធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្ន ភាព ។ តែកន្លងមកនេះក្រសួងសាមីមួយ ចំនួននៅពេលដែលដាក់មន្ត្រីរាជការឱ្យ ចូលនិវត្តន៍រួចហើយគេពុំបានធ្វើលិខិត ប្រកាសមកបេឡាជាតិសន្តិសុខសង្គម សម្រាប់មន្ត្រី រាជការស៊ីវិលដូចនេះបង្ក ស៊ីវិលដើម្បីសុំបើកប្រាក់សោធននិវត្តន៍ ឱ្យមានការយឺតយ៉ាវដល់មន្ត្រីរាជការ តទៅទំព័រ

សោធនេះបាត់បង់សម្បទាវិជ្ជា ជីវ: ដល់មន្ត្រីដែលត្រូវបានដាក់ឱ្យចូល 🔲 សិស្សសាលាឡេនអន្តរទ្វីបអាមេរិកាំងចំនួនជាង៣០០នាក់ចុះទស្សនកិច្ច-សិក្សាសារមន្ទីរនរបុរីនិងដំណាំស្រូវរបស់ប្រជាកសិករក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ

ត្តពេញ : សិស្សានុសិស្សចំនួន ៣០០នាក់ នៃសាលា រេវុខអនុរទ្វីប អាមេរិកាំង កាលពីសប្តហ៍កន្លងទៅនេះ បានចុះទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សាសារមន្ទីរនរបុរី និងដំណាំស្រូវ របស់ប្រជាកសិករ ក្នុង ភូមិចំបក់រួមទាំងចែកអំណោយ-សប្បុរសធម៌ជូនដល់ប្អូនៗសិស្សានុ-សិស្សសាលាបឋមសិក្សាអង្គរយាតស្ថិត ក្នុងភូមិទួល ឃុំវល្លិ៍ស ស្រុកសំរោងទង ខេត្តកំពង់ស្ពឺ ។

លោក ធន សុភ័ក្ត្រ អនុប្រធាន នាយកអប់រំ ទទួលបន្ទុកកិច្ចការអប់រំ និងចាងហ្វាងមធ្យមសិក្សាខុតិយភូមិ ដែលបានដឹកនាំសកម្មភាពទស្សនកិច្ច នេះផ្ទាល់បានឱ្យដឹងថា ដំណើរទស្សន កិច្ចសិក្សានេះមានគោលបំណងដើម្បី ឱ្យសិស្សានុសិស្សបានសិក្សាស្វែងយល់ ពីសម្បត្តិវប្បធម៌ ស្នាដៃចម្លាក់ និង វត្តសិល្បៈខ្មែរដ៏ល្អវិចិត្រសាងឡើងអំពី



តាំងបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងសារមន្ទីរនរបុរី ។ វិស័យឈានមុខ និងមានការទទួល ជាមួយគ្នានេះ សិស្សានុសិស្សក៏បាន ស្គាល់ពីបណ្តាប្រទេសនានាជាក់ស្តែង សិក្សាពីរបរកសិកម្មស្រូវ ពិសេសគឺការ អង្ករពូជស្រូវផ្ការំដួល ជាពូជស្រូវបាន ច្រូតកាត់ប្រមូលផលស្រូវដែលប្រជា ជាប់ចំណាត់ថ្នាក់លេខ១ក្នុងពិភពលោក កសិករខ្មែរយើងបាន និងកំពុងបំពេញ ជាប់ៗគ្នា២ឆ្នាំ ។ តាមរយ:ទស្សនកិច្ច ការងារយ៉ាងសស្រោកសស្រាំនារដូវ សិក្សានេះសិស្សានុសិស្សមិនគ្រាន់តែ លំហើយនេះ ។ លោកបានបន្តឡេតថា បានចុះជួយច្រូតកាត់ផលស្រូវហើយ

យាំងដូចម្ដេច? តើបទពិសោធន៍ទាំងអស់នោះគ្រួសត្រាយ ដែលជាក្នុនស្រីពៅនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ ។ នាាំង ឃុ : ជាជាងរៀបរាប់អំពី ផ្លូវដំណើរជីវិតរបស់ខ្ញុំរហូតមកដល់

ជីវិតផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនរបស់ខ្ញុំ ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបប្រាប់ អំពីប្រវត្តិម៉ួយទៀតវិញដែលទាក់ទង យាងជំតស្ទីខ្លួទៅនឹងជីវិតផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន ពៅនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារ ហើយខ្ញុំមានភាព របស់ខ្ញុំ ហើយរឿងនេះយាងហោច យ៉ាងជិតស្នីខ្ទុយ៉ាងខ្លាំងជាមួយបងស្រី

កាលពីពេលកន្ងទៅនេះ

លោកឆាំង យុ នាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល

ឯកសារកម្ពុជា បានផ្តល់បទសម្ភាសន៍

ដល់**លោក ភាឡាត ផតដេឝ** អ្នកកាសែត

មកពីប្រទេសអូស្ត្រាលីទាក់ទងទៅនឹង

ប្រវត្តិរបស់លោក,សកម្មភាពការងារ

ស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីខ្មែរក្រហម។ខ្លឹមសារនៃ

លោកគឺជាអ្នករួចរស់ជីវិតម្នាក់ពី

របបវាលពិឃាតខ្មែរក្រហម ។ស្វម លោក រៀបរាប់អំពីបទពិសោធន៍

ផ្ទាល់ខ្លួនរបស់លោកកាលពីរបប

ខ្មែរក្រហែម ។ គើលោកមានប្រវត្តិ

កាឡាព ជាព ដេក : ភ្នំដឹងថា

បទសម្ភាសន៍មានដូចតទៅ:



អតីតកាលគឺនៅតែជាបត្តឬន្ទ្រ

រើលនេះដោយរប្បបណា។ ខ្ញុំគឺជាកូន

ណាស់នឹងផ្តល់នូវសេចក្តីពិចារណាថា របស់ខ្ញុំម្នាក់ឈ្មោះ កុលធីតា ឯកស័ក្ក គាត់មានអោយុបងខ្ញុំពីរឡាំ ។ យើង ទាំងពីរនាក់ជិតស្និទ្ធនឹងគ្នាណាស់ ។ គឺ មិនមែនដោយសារយើងមានអាយុ តទៅទំព័រ

ស្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទម្នាក់ចោទថាសន្តិសុខនិងកម្មករណនាក់ស៊ីនំហើយអត់សងលុយ



សន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករសំណង់ ពេលប៉ូលិសចោាំទៅសួរនាំ (រូបថពសហការី)

• ក្រោយពេលប៉ូលិសស្ទុរនាំ ធ្លាយចេញជាករណីស្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវ ភេទ ជាអ្នកប្រទិតឡើង

និងកម្មករសំណង់២នាក់ ដែលនៅក្នុង ការដ្ឋានសំណង់វិទ្យាស្ថានវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ ថែទាំនិងអមវេជ្ជសាស្ត្រត្រូវបានស្រី រកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទម្នាក់ចោទប្រកាន់ថា ស៊ីនំ អត់សង់លុយ ទើបប្តឹងប៉ូលិសឱ្យជួយ

ហេតុការណ៍នេះបានធ្វើឱ្យមាន ការភ្ញាក់ផ្អើលឡើងកាលពីវេលាម៉ោង

កំពេញ : បុរសជាសន្តិសុខម្នាក់ ម៉ូតូ**នំពី**រប្រ

អន្តរាគមន៍ ។ 87





តាំងបង្កាញនៅមជ្ឍមណ្ឌលកោះពេជ្រ

តម្រូវការ<mark>ទី</mark>ផ្សារម៉ូតូធំ នៅកម្ពុជា ជាពិសេសអតិថិជនជាយុវវ័យនោះ លោក ហែនរី លីន នាយកក្រុមហ៊ុន NENGSHU & RANQUN Motor បាន ទី២៦ខែធ្នូឆ្នាំ២០១៣លោក ហែនរី នៅអឺរ៉ុបចំនួនប្រាំពីរម៉ូតមកដាក់តាំង សាកល្បងនាំចូលម៉ូតូធំពីអឺរ៉ុបមកកាន់ លឺនបានប័ញ្ជាក់ឱ្យដឹងថា បច្ចុប្បន្ន [

ភ្នំពេញ : ដោយមើលឃើញពី កម្ពុជាដែលមានពីរម៉ាក គឺម៉ាក បេនែលី Benelli) និង ម៉ាក ឃុំវី (Keeway)។

នៅក្នុងពិធីតាំងបង្ហាញម៉ូតូធំ នៅមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល កោះពេជ្រនាព្រឹកថ្ងៃ

ដោយមើលឃើញតម្រូវការទីផ្សារម៉ូត្ ធំមានការពេញនិយមច្រើនពីសំណាក់ យុវវ័យ ទើបក្រុមហ៊ុនលោកសម្រេចចិត្ត ធ្វើការនាំចូលម៉ូតូធំដែលមានប្រើនម៉ាក

តមកពីទំព័រ

អតីតកាលគឺនៅ...

ស្របាលគ្នានោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែដោយសារតែ កំណើត ។ ថ្មីៗនេះគាត់ត្រូវបានរកឃើញ ថាមានជំងឺមហារីកជាលើកទីពីរ ។ ខ្ញុំទើបតែដឹងកាលពីសប្តាហ៍មុននេះ ប៉ុណ្ណោះថា ស្ថានភាពជំងឺរបស់គាត់ ឈានដល់ដំណាក់កាលចុងក្រោយ ហើយ ។ ដោយសារតែយើងបែកគ្នា អស់រយៈពេលជាច្រើនឆ្នាំខ្ញុំបានភោ្លច ភាសាកាយវិការសម្រាប់មនុស្សគ ដែលខ្ញុំធ្លាប់ប្រើជាមួយគាត់កាលពីក្មេង ហើយអស់រយៈពេលជាច្រើនឆ្នាំកន្លង ទៅកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងនិងសមត្ថភាព ក្នុងការទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយគ្នាកាន់តែ រុះថយជាលំដាប់ ។ ដំណឹងថ្មីៗអំពីបញ្ហា ជំងឺមហារីករបស់គាត់នេះ ខ្ញុំបាន ចំណាយ ពេលវេលាច្រើននៅក្បែរ គាត់ ។ នៅពេលដែលខ្ញុំនៅជាមួយគាត់ កាលពីពីរបីថ្ងៃកន្លងទៅធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំមានការ យល់ចិត្តរបស់គាត់កាន់តែខ្លាំងជាងមុន ហើយស្របពេលជាមួយនោះដែរ ភាព ទុក្ខសោកសង្រេងសម្រាប់ខ្ញុំក៏កើតមាន កាន់តែខ្លាំងជាងមុនដែរ ។ ដោយសារ តែបងស្រីរបស់ខ្ញុំជាមនុស្សគមិនសូវ មាននរណាម្នាក់ស្លួរនាំគាត់ច្រើនអំពី បទពិសោធន៍ជីវិតរបស់គាត់កាលពីរបប ខ្មែរក្រហមទេ ។ គាត់គឺជាអ្នករួចរស់ ជីវិតពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហមម្នាក់ហើយ ខណៈពេលដែលសមាជិកគ្រួសាររបស់ យើងម្នាក់ៗដឹងអំពីបទពិសោធន៍របស់ មនុស្សម្នាក់ៗនៅក្នុងគ្រួសារយើងមិន ដែលចំណាយពេល និងប្រឹងប្រែង ស្វែងយល់ពីបទពិសោធន៍របស់បងស្រី ខ្ញុំ ។ សាមសិបបួនឆ្នាំក្រោយរបបខ្មែរ ក្រហមដួលរលំ ខ្ញុំសឹងតែមិនទាំងដឹងថា ភាពដល់ខ្ញុំដើម្បីឱ្យខ្ញុំមានឱកាស និង បងស្រីរបស់ខ្ញុំធ្លាប់ខ្មែរក្រហមចាប់ខ្លួន ផង ។ ការដែលខ្មែរក្រហមចាប់ខ្លួន គាត់នោះធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំងឿងឆ្ងល់ថា តើបឺទ ពិសោធន៍របស់គាត់មានលក្ខណៈខុស ពីអ្នកផ្សេងយ៉ាងដូចម្ដេច ព្រោះគាត់ ជាមនុស្សគ ជាមនុស្សមិនអាចរៀប រាប់បានហើយតើគាត់មានប្រាផ្ញាថ្ងៃ ប្រឌិតយ៉ាងដូចម្ដេចដែលធ្វើឱ្យគាត់អាច រួចរស់ជីវិតបានពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។ នេះធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំមានភាពទុក្ខសោកគ្មានថ្ងៃ បញ្ចប់ ។ នៅពេលដែលខ្ញុំនិយាយជា មួយគាត់ដោយភាសាកាយវិការខ្ញុំយល់ ឃើញថា មានរឿងរ៉ាវរបស់ប្រជាជន កម្ពុជាជាច្រើនឡេត ដែលត្រូវបានបំភ្លេច ចាលមើលរំលង ហើយយើងមិនដែល ដឹងរឿង វ៉ាវរបស់អ្នកទាំងនោះទាល់តែ

ក្រោយពីបានចំណាយពេលជា ច្រើនឆ្នាំចងក្រងរឿងរ៉ាវ និងគាំទ្រកិច្ចខំ ប្រឹងប្រែងរាប់មិនអស់ដើម្បីបុព្វហេតុ យុត្តិធម៌ ការបង្រួបបង្រួមជាតិ និងការ អប់រំ ខ្ញុំទើបតែដឹងថា រឿងរ៉ាវផ្ទាល់ ខ្លួនរបស់បងស្រីខ្ញុំមិនត្រូវបានដឹងពួ សោះឡើយហើយគាត់មិនទាំងដឹងថា មានតុលាការមួយដើម្បីស្វែងរកយុត្តិ-ធមិសម្រាប់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាផង ។ រឿង រ៉ាវ របស់បងស្រីខ្ញុំដែលមិនត្រូវបានដឹង ពួរហ្លួតដល់សព្វថ្ងៃនេះបានបង្ហាញអំពី ភាពខ្វះចន្លោះរវាងកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង របស់ខ្ញុំតថភាពនៃការទទួលបានភាព យុត្តិធមិនៅក្នុងសង្គមក្រោយជម្លោះ ។

มาญูก สกรผก : เดียง តិសោធន៍ដែលលោកបានរៀបរាប់ គិតពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនោះទេ ពីព្រោះ អម្បាញមិញនេះគឺជាកត្តាចម្បង ដើម្បីនិយាយអំពីប្រធានបទអ៊ីមួយក្នុង ដែលជំរុញទឹកចិត្តលោកឱ្យស្រាវ ជ្រាវ ចំណោមប្រធានបទទាំងនេះ គឺតម្រូវឱ្យ តិង**ខងក្រុងបទខ**ុក្រិដ្ឋកូមិ្ន របបខ្មែរក្រហមខែងទេ?

ទឹកចិត្តខ្ញុំឱ្យធ្វើកិច្ចការងារនេះគឺដោយ ផ្គត់ផ្គង់កិច្ចការចងក្រងឯកសារ, ការ តែ១០.០០០រវ្យល់បានហើយ ខ្លួនក៏

ក្រោយរបបខ្មែរក្រហម និងសម័យ ក្រោយមកទៀត ។ ខ្ញុំត្រូវបានជំរុញ ទឹកចិត្តដោយសារតែការទទួលរងទុក្ខ វេទនារបស់ម្ដាយខ្ញុំ និងស្ត្រីដទៃទៅ្តព ពិការភាពរបស់គាត់ ។ គាត់គតាំងពី នៅក្នុងជីវិតរបស់ខ្ញុំដើម្បីរៀនសូត្រ បន្ថែមទៀត អំពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនេះ ហើយ ខ្ញុំសូមបង្ហាញខ្លួវភាពស្មោះត្រង់ដោយ និយាយថា កត្តាជំរុញទឹកចិត្តដ៏ធំបំផុត របស់ខំគឺ កំហឹង និងការសងសឹក ។ នៅ ពេលដែលពេលវេលាកាន់តែរសាត់ ទៅកំហឹងរបស់ខ្ញុំបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរទៅជា ចំណាប់អារម្មណ៍យ៉ាងខ្លាំងក្នុងការ រ្យេនសូត្រពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ហើយខ្ញុំ ដឹងថា បទពិសោធន៍របស់គ្រួសារខ្ញុំគំ គ្រាន់តែជារឿងរ៉ាវមួយក្នុងចំណោម រឿងរ៉ាវរាប់លានរបស់ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ តែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ តម្រូវការចាំបាច់បំផុត សម្រាប់នាំយករឿងរ៉ាវទាំងអស់នេះ ទៅរកពន្លឺសេរីភាពបានជំរុញទឹកចិត្តខ្ញុំ ឱ្យធ្វើការងាររហូតដល់សព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ។

អាឡាត ផតដេក : តើលោក ចូលរួមពាក់ព័ន្ធជាមួយមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល वेतका रतष्ट्रचाः साध्य राष्ट्रीयका?

រាាំង យុ : មុននឹងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល ឯកសារកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើង ខ្ញុំ យកមេរៀនសាស្ត្រាចារ្យ ប៊េន ឃ្យេនិន ដែលជាសាស្ត្រាចារ្យលំដាប់ពិភពលោក ផ្នែកប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនៅសាកលវិទ្យាល័យ វ័យលសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ។ គាត់គឺជាអ្នក បង្ហាត់បង្ហាញខ្ញុំផ្ទាល់ហើយខ្ញុំសូមគោរព សរសើរគាត់ដោយស្មោះដែលបាន ណែនាំខ្ញុំឱ្យធ្វើការងារដែលខ្ញុំកំពុងតែ ធ្វើសព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ។ បន្ថែមលើនេះទៅទៅត ខ្ញុំក៏សូមដឹងគុណដល់សហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក ក្នុងនាមជាជនរក្សសខ្លួននាសម័យ ក្រោយឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ គឺសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិក នេះហើយដែលផ្តល់ឱកាស និងសេរី-ទទួលបានអ្វីមួយដូចសព្វថ្ងៃនេះ ។

នាឡាត ផតដេនៈ តើអ្វីទៅជា ទិកាសប្តស់មិទ្ធផលដែលលោកគិត មានមោទនភាពជាទីបំផុត ជាមួយមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា?

នាំង យុ : ខ្ញុំមិនអាចនិយាយ បានទេថា ភាពអំនួតគឺជាអារម្មណ៍ពិត ប្រាកដសម្រាប់ការងារដែលខ្ញុំធ្វើទេ។ កិច្ចការចងក្រងឯកសារនិងការទប់ ស្កាត់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍គឺជា ដំណើរមួយតែមិនមែនជាគោលដៅ ដែលមានទីបញ្ចប់នោះឡើយ។ លើសពី នេះទៅឡេតទាក់ទងទៅនឹងសំណួរនេះ វាពិបាកណាស់និងនិយាយថា តើខ្ញុំគួរ តែមាន ំអំនួត ចំពោះកិច្ចការរបស់ខ្ញុំ ប្តូរត់នោះ ។ ខ្ញុំធ្វើការជាមួយនឹងហេតុ-ការណ៍ក្រោយរបបព្រៃផ្សៃ និងភាព អមនុស្សធមិកើតឡើង ។ យុត្តិធម៌ និង ជ័យជម្នះបន្តិចបន្តួចដែលខ្ញុំមើលឃើញ ជាលក្ខណៈបុគ្គលនៅក្នុងជីវិតអ្នក រស់រានមានជីវិតពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហមធ្វើ ឱ្យខ្ញុំមានអារម្មណ៍ថាខ្ញុំកំពុងតែធ្វើកិច្ច ការអ្វីមួយដែលខ្ញុំត្រូវធ្វើ ហើយធ្វើឱ្យខ្ញុំ ទទួលអារម្មណ៍ថា ខ្ញុំទទួលបានខ្លូវ លទ្ធផលល្អប្រសើរដែលខ្ញុំបានធ្វើ ។

ភាឡាត ផតដេក: តើលោក មានការលំបាកក្នុងការវិស្វងរក ថវិកាសម្រាប់ផ្គត់ផ្គង់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល ឯកសារកម្ពុជាដែរប្តូរទ?

រាំង់ យុៈ សព្វថ្ងៃយើងមិនអាច និយាយអំពីប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ យុត្តិធមិ ប្ សិទ្ធិមនុស្សនៅប្រទេសកម្ពុជាដោយគ្មាន មានការបកស្រាយពីបញ្ហាមួយផ្សេង ឡេត ដោយជ្យេសមិនផុត។ ទោះបី **នាំង យុ :** កត្តាមួយដែលជំរុញ ជាបែបនេះ ក៏ដោយការរកថវិកាមក បន្ទប់សម្រាប់ដេកស្រាប់សុំតម្លៃម្នាក់ត្រឹម សារតែការរង់ទុក្ខរបស់ ស្ត្រី ទូ ទេ។ អប់រំ និងការស្រាវជ្រាវឯកសារ គឺជា យល់ព្រម ព្រោះធ្លាប់ស្គាល់គ្នាពីម៉ឺនៗ



បងស្រីបង្កើតរបស់លោកឆាំង យុ ឈ្មោះកុលធីតា ឯកស័ក្ត នៅទីក្រុងភ្នំពេ

ំការចងចាំ "ការពិត និង "យុត្តិធមិ

ដើម្បីសម្រួល និងធ្វើឱ្យងាយយល់អំពី

កិច្ចការរបស់យើង តែទីបំផុតមិនថា

រយឹងបក្សសាយយ៉ាងណាចំពោះអ៊ី

ដែលយើងធ្វើនោះទេ យើងធ្វើការ

ជាមួយការចងចាំ (និងភាពលោកនា

ដកម្មដែលចេះតែកើតមានឡើង) នៃ

ព្រលឹងរបស់មនុស្សហើយមិនមានចំនួន

ថវិកាណាមួយមកដោះដូរជាមួយ និង

ការស្លាប់, ការប៉ះទង្គិចផ្លូវចិត្ត និងភាព

ឈឺចាប់ដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅកម្ពុជា

កិច្ចការអ្វីខ្លះដែលត្រូវធ្វើ ដើម្បីធ្វើ

ឱ្យប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាជំនាន់នេះដឹងអំពី

តាំង យុ : ការអប់រំ គឺជាមូល-

ដ្ឋាននៃកិច្ចខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងយុត្តិធមិ

សម័យអនុរកាលទាំងអស់។ វាមិនមាន

អត្ថន័យអ្វីទេ ក្នុងការរៀបចំឱ្យមាន

តុលាការកាត់ទៅសបទឧក្រិដ្ឋ ប្រសិន

ឃើងមិនបានអប់រំក្មេងជំនាន់ក្រោយ

អំពីអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើង ហេតុអ្វីបាន

ជាហេតុការណ៍នោះជារឿងខុសធ្លង

ហើយតើយើងគួរទប់ស្កាត់របបព្រៃផ្សៃ

នោះកុំឱ្យកើតឡើងជាថ្មីម្តងទៀត ដោយ

របៀបណា ។ ការបង្គ្រូបបង្គ្រូមជាតិ

បានកើតឡើងតាំងពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩មកម្លេះ

ប៉ុន្តែយើងត្រូវតែមានភាពស្មោះត្រង់

នូវអ្វីដែលយើងនិយាយពាក្យនេះ ។

ការបង្រួបបង្រួមជាតិមិនមែនជាគោល-

ដៅ ដែលអាចវាស់បាននោះទេ ប៉ុន្តែគឺ

ជាដំណើរមួយដែលយើងនិងចូលរួម

ពាក់ព័ន្ធអស់ជា ច្រើនជំនាន់ ។ យើង

មិនគួរសោយសុខដោយ "កប់ចោល

រឿងរ៉ាវដែលបានកើតឡើងកាលពី

របបខ្មែរក្រហម ហើយដាក់របបនេះ

មួយអន្លើនោះទេ ។ ប្រសិនបើមាន

អ្វីមួយដែលយើងគួរ តែបានវៀនដោយ

ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រទំនើបនេះ គឺថា មនុស្ស

ជាតិបាននាំគ្រាប់ពូជសម្រាប់សាបព្រោះ

ភាឡាត ផតដេក : តើមាន

បញ្ហាដ៏លំហាក់មួយ។ បញ្ហាលំហាក់នេះ ដែលពិហាក់យល់មួយចំនួនដូចជា គឺមួយផ្នែកដោយសារតែភាពលម្អៀង របស់អន្តរជាតិទៅលើសកម្មភាពជាក់ លាក់ណាមួយ។ ម្ចាស់ជំនួយ ឬម្ចាស់ ផ្តល់មូលនិធិភាគច្រើនដែលធ្វើការនោ អាស៊ីអាគ្នេយ៍មានវ័យក្មេង និងមិនសូវ ជាស្គាល់ភាពទំនាក់ទំនងគ្នាទៅវិញទៅ មករវាងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ និងសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស។ ម្ចាស់ជំនួយបរទេសមានទំនោរទៅរក ការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់យ៉ាងជិតស្និទ្ធទៅ នឹងកាលៈទេសៈកម្ពុជា នាពេលបច្ចុប្បន្ន ដោយមិនបានគិតឱ្យបានស៊ីជម្រៅទោ លើឥទិ្ធលពីអតីតកាល ដែលមាន លក្ខណៈស្មុគស្មាញជាងនេះ។ ជាការ ពិត យើងឃើញមានការយកចិត្តទុក ដាក់ខ្ពស់ទៅនឹងកិច្ចការមួយចំនួន ដែល ផ្តល់លទ្ធផលភ្លាមៗនិងអាចវាស់ស្ទង់ បានភ្លាមៗដែលធ្វើឱ្យមានការផ្លាស់ប្ដូរ ជីវិតដល់អ្នកដែលទទួលផលប្រយោជន៍ ដែលជាគោលដៅ ប៉ុន្តែទាក់ទងទៅនឹង បញ្ហាអភិវឌ្ឍរយៈពេលវែងបញ្ហាទាំង នេះមិនដែលទទួលបានការចាប់-

ឱ្យមានការដោះស្រាយ: កិច្ចការស្រាវជ្រាវមិនមែនជា ការងារធើតឆាយ និងសប្បាយដែល បង្កើតលទ្ធផលស្រួលៗ និងក្នុងនយ:-ពេលខ្លីនោះទេ។ កិច្ចការចងក្រង ឯកសារ និងការស្រាវជ្រាវតម្រូវឱ្យ មានការតាំងចិត្តវែងឆ្ងាយ ដែលកិច្ច-ការទាំងអស់នេះមិនត្រូវទៅនឹងគោល ដៅរបស់ម្ចាស់ជំនួយដែលយកថវិកា របស់ខ្លួនទៅចំណាយដល់គម្រោងណា មួយដែលផ្តល់លទ្ធផលភ្លាមៗ។ លើស ពីនេះទៅឡេតកិច្ចការចងក្រងឯកសារ និងការស្រាវជ្រាវជាញឹកញាប់ល់ទូ-ផល ដែលទទួលបាន គឺមានលក្ខណៈ មិនអាចបង្ហាញបាន និងមិនអាចវាស ស្ងង់បាន បើសិនជាគ្មានការស្រាវជ្រាវ ឱ្យបានស៊ីជម្រៅ។ ខ្ញុំតែងតែមានការ លំបាកយ៉ាងខ្លាំងដើម្បីស្វែងរក "ទីផ្សា" សម្រាប់កិច្ចការរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល ឯកសារកម្ពុជា។ យើងអាចប្រើពាក្យ

អារម្មណ៍ ដែលបញ្ហាទាំងនោះទាមទារ

ផង ហើយខ្សែបន្ទាត់រវាងមនុស្សធមិ និងភាពអមនុស្សធម៌ គឺតូចជាងអ្វីដែល និងភ្ញេវ្រទេសចរបរទេស ពីព្រោះ មនុស្សភាគច្រើនដឹងនៅក្នុងជីវិត សាមញ្ញគ្នាយណាស់ ។

ភាឡាត ផតដេក : ហេតុអ្វី ខានជាការអប់រំអំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម មានសារសំខាន់?

នាំង យុ : ការអប់រំអំពីរបប ខ្មែរក្រហមមានសារសំខាន់ ព្រោះនេះ គឺជាមេវៀនពីភាពមនុស្សធមិ និង្វភាព អមនុស្សធមិ។ ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាត្រូវតែ មានភាពស្មោះត្រង់ចំពោះខ្លួនឯងដែរ។ របបខ្មែរក្រហម គឺជារយៈពែលមួយនៃ អំពើឃោរឃៅ និងសោកនាដកម្មដ៏ ព្រៃផ្សៃ ប៉ុន្តែប្រទេសកម្ពុជាមិនមែនជា ប្រទេសតែមួយគត់ដែលទទួលរងនូវ សោកនាដកម្មបែបនេះទេ ហើយជារឿង សំខាន់ណាស់ដែលយើងត្រូវយល់អំពី បញ្ហានេះ។ ស្រដ្យេងគ្នានេះដែរពិភព-លោកទាំងមូលក៏ត្រូវទទួលស្គាល់អំពី សារសំខាន់នៃការសិក្សាពីអំពើ ឃោរឃៅ ដែលមានទ្រង់ទ្រាយធំដទៃ ឡេតដែរ។ បទពិសោធន៍របស់កម្ពុជា ដែលឆ្លងកាត់អំពើឃោរឃោដ៏ធំធែង នេះមិនមែនជាភាពមិនប្រក្រតី ឬហេតុ-ការណ៍ សម្រាប់ប្រទេសមួយនោះទេ អំពើយោរឃៅ គឺជាការព្រមានមួយ ចំពោះអនាគតប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា និង

ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្ររបស់ខ្លួន? តើមានការ ពិភពលោកទាំងមូល។ **បង្រួបបង្រួមជាតិហើយបូនៅ? នាឡុត ផតដេ** माश्रुत बतायम : रतिमुद्रारीय ដ៏ល្អបំផុតដើម្បីអប់រំជនបរទេស?

ភាំង យុៈ ជនបរទេសមិនគួរ ត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកថា ជាក្រុមផ្សេងក្រៅពី ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជានោះទេ ព្រោះប្រជាជន កម្ពុជា និងជនបរទេសត្រូវរៀនសូត្រ ពីគ្នាច្រើនណាស់ ហើយជាញឹកញាប់ ការមិនយល់ចិត្តគ្នារវាងក្រុមណាមួយ ត្រូវបានបង្កឡើងដោយក្រុមមួយឡេត។

माञ्चलवतःसमः । भावभतेरेः-គន់ជាច្រើនអំពីអាកច្បកិរិយាមិន នោះពេលស់ក្បូវលេសចរមកពី បស្ថិមប្រទេសដែលមកទស្សនា សារមត្តីរខួលស្នែង និងជើងឯក។ តើលោកមានអារម្មណ៍យ៉ាងដូច-ម្ដេចចំពោះបញ្ហានេះ។ តើលោក में तथा भागपुर्ते रेखाः वः देव्रतः កើតឡើងដោយលារតែមគុលម៉េន យល់ពេញលេញអំពីការទទួលរង ទុក្ខដែលខានកើតឡើងឬ?

អាំង យុ : ខ្ញុំមិនគិតថា អាកប្ប-កិរិយារបស់ភ្ញៀវទេសចរមកពីបស្ចិម ប្រទេសបែបនេះ គឺមិនមែនជាបញ្ហានៃ ភាពមិនគួរសមនោះទេ តែនេះ គឺជា កង្វះនៃចំណេះដឹងហើយវិធីដ៏ល្អបំផុត ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយបញ្ហានេះ គឺភាពអត់-

ចង់លួចសម្ភារៈផ្សេងៗ ដោយមានបក្ខ ពួកមួយចំនួនរង់ចាំនៅខាងក្រៅ តែ ដោយបែកការណ៍បក្ខពួកនោះបាននាំ

ភាពអន្តរាយផង និងដំណើរការវិវត្តន៍ ធ្ងត់ និងការអប់រំ។ ជាឡទៅប្រជាជ កម្ពុជាមានការយោគយល់ច្រើនជាមួយ ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាដឹងថា នេះគឺជាបញ្ហា ចំណេះដឹងនិងជាបញ្ហាវប្បធម៌ខុសគ្នា។ ទោះមានបញ្ហានេះក៏ដោយការអប់រំ ឱ្យបានច្រើនជាងនេះ គឺជាវិធីដ៏សំខាន់ ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយភាពកង្វះចំណេះដឹង របស់ភ្យូវទេសចរបរទេសទូទៅ ហើយ ជាពិសេស ដើម្បីដោះស្រាយភាពខុស គ្នាផ្នែកវប្បធម៌ដែលអាចធ្វើឱ្យស្ថាន-ភាពនេះកាន់តែយ៉ាប់យ៉ឺនជាងនេះ។

អាឡាត ផតដេក : ហេតុអ្វី ខានជាសារមន្ទីរទួលស្វែង និង ដើងឯកមានសារសំខាន់? តើលោក គិតថា ការអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យសាធារណ-ជនចូលទស្សនាកន្លែងទាំងនេះ ធ្វើ ឱ្យកន្លែងទាំងនេះ លែងល្អវមាន មានភាពជាកខ្លែងសក្ការបូជាហើយ បែរជាបង្វិលប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ និងភាព ទុក្ខសោកឱ្យក្លាយទៅជាទស្សនីយ- ភាព មួយាងណា?

ភាំង យុ : គុកទួលស្លែង ដែល ពីមុនហៅថាមន្ទីរស-២១របស់ខ្មែរ ក្រហម និងវាលពិឃាតជើងឯក បាន បង្ហាញអំពីសារសំខាន់និងធ្វើឱ្យ សាធារណជនអាចមើលបានដោយ ងាយដោយសារតែតំបន់ទាំងពីរនេះ ស្ថិតនៅក្នុងទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ហើយទាក់-ទងនឹងបញ្ហានេះ ខ្ញុំអាចនិយាយថា តំបន់ ទាំងពីរនេះមិនមែនជាទីតាំងដ៏សំខាន់ បំផុតតែមួយគត់នៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា នោះទេ។ មានរឿងរ៉ាវច្រើនឡេត បាន កើតឡើងនៅទីជនបទប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ដែលកើតឡើងតាមស្រុកភូមិ ហើយ សព្វថ្ងៃតំបន់ទាំងនោះ ត្រូវបានដើម ឈើដះជំជិតអស់។ ការឱ្យនិយមន័យពី បទពិសោធន៍របស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាទាំង មូលដោយយកទឹកខ្លែងពីរនេះមក សំអាងអាចបន្ថយនូវសារជាតិ និង វិសាលភាពរបស់អំពើឃោរឃៅ ដែល ប្រព្រឹត្តិដោយរបបខ្មែរក្រហម។ ប្រវត្តិ នៃអំពើឃោរឃោង៏ធំធេងនេះតែងតែ ជាទស្សនីយភាព សម្រាប់មនុស្សជំនាន់ ក្រោយ ពីក្រោះភាពអាក្រក់ និងព្រៃផ្សៃ ក្រៃលែងរឹតតែធ្វើឱ្យមនុស្សចង់ដឹងកាន់ តែខ្លាំង។ យើងមិនគួរបង្ហាក់ទឹកចិត្ត ភាពចង់ដឹងចង់ពួរបស់មនុស្សនោះទេ ប្រសិនបើការចង់ដឹងចង់ឮនេះបម្រើ ដល់គោលដៅរបស់យើងក្នុងការអប់រំ និងការទប់ស្កាត់អំពើប្រល័យពួជ-សាសន៍។ អ្វីដែលយើងត្រូវបង្អាក់ គឺការ គិតលំៗអំពីប្រវត្តិរបស់មនុស្សជាតិ។ នេះ គឺជាបេសកកម្មផ្លាច់ព្រ័ត្ររបស់មជ្ឈ-មណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា ៕

តមកពីទំព័រ ្សស្ទីទកស្ទីឆ្លីទតេន...

១និង៣០នាទី រំលឹងអធ្រាត្រឈានចូល ថ្ងៃទី២៧ធ្នូ២០១៣ នៅក្នុងទីនាំង និង ការដ្ឋានវិទ្យាស្ថានខាងលើ ស្ថិតនៅតាម ផ្លូវលេខ៧០ ក្នុងសង្កាត់ទួលសង្កែ ខណ្ឌបូស្ស៊ីកែវ រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ។

ស្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទនេះអាយុ៣២ ឆ្នាំ ស្នាក់នៅម្ដុំផ្លូវវីទេះភ្លើង ក្នុងសង្កាត់ ទួលសង្កែ ខណ្ឌប្ញស្សីកែវិ ។

ស្រីនេះបាននិយាយថា មុនពេល កើតហេតុ សន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករសំណង់ ទាំង៣នាក់នេះបានទូរស័ព្ទហៅខ្លួនទៅ ដេកជាមួយ(១១ល់៣)ហើយខ្លួនទាំមទារ តម្លៃ១៥.០០០រៀលសម្រាប់មិនុស្សម្នាក់ សរុបទាំងអស់៤៥.០០០រៀល ។

ដោយសន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករ៣ នាក់នេះ និយាយថា គេមានកន្លែង និង

ប្រមូលលុយមិនបានគ្រប់ឱ្យក៏កើតរឿង ស្រែកផ្អើលគោឡោឡើងរំខានដល់ ត្រូវរ៉ូវគ្នាហើយ ខ្លួន(ស្រីរកស៊ី

ផ្លូវភេទ) ក៏ជិះម៉ូតូឌុបទៅវិទ្យាស្ថានខាង លើ ហើយត្រូវពួកគេដេករួមសិចបាន២ នាក់ នៅម្នាក់ចុងក្រោយខ្លួនក៏បានឱ្យ គិតលុយសិន តែម្នាក់ចុងក្រោយនោះ និយាយថាមិនអីទេ ក៏រួមសិចបង្ហើយ តែម្តងទៅ ។

ក្រោយពេលស៊ីនំហើយ ស្រាប់ តែសន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករ៣នាក់នេះ

ស្ត្រីរកស៊ី-្ឋាវភេទ ផ្លូវភេទ ឈ្មោះគីម លិ៍ន (រូបថព

គ្នារត់គេចខ្លួនបាត់អស់ ។

ការពិតពកគេទាំង៣នាក់ពុំបាន ហៅស្រីម្នាក់ទៅដេកទេ គឺស្រីនេះ នៅចំពោះមុខហ្វូលិសសន្តិសុខ លបល្លិចចូលទៅក្នុងការដ្ឋានដោយ កម្មករ៣នាក់នេះបានចោទប្រកាន់ ស្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទនេះថា ស្រីនេះបាន លបល្ចចចូលក្នុងការដ្ឋានមានបំណង

កន្លងមកធ្លាប់មានរឿងហេតុ ប្រហាក់ប្រហែលនេះជាញឹកញាប់ដោយ សារមានស្រីៗរកស៊ីផ្លូវភេទលប់ចូល ទៅក្នុងការដ្ឋានហៅកម្មកររួមសិច ហើយពេលកម្មករភ្លេចខ្លួនក៏បើកដៃឱ្យ បក្ខពួកចូលលួចសម្ភារៈតែម្តង ។

សរុបសេចក្តីជាចុងក្រោយនៅ ចំពោះមុខប៉ូលិសប៉ុស្តិ៍រដ្ឋបាលទួលសង្កែ រឿងចោទប្រកាន់នេះ គឺស្រីរកស៊ីផ្លូវ រោទជាអ្នកប្រឌិតរឿង ដោយសារី-សន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករមិនព្រមដេកជាមួយ ព្រោះមុខមាត់ស្រីម្នាក់នេះមិនគួរឱ្យពួក គេចង់ ។

ប៉ូលិសហ្នូនអះអាងថា ដោយ ខាងសន្តិសុខ និងកម្មករមិនធ្វើការប្តឹង ផ្តល់អ្វី ខាងប៉ូលិសបានធ្វើការអប់រំ ហើយ បញ្ចប់រឿងនេះតែម្តងទៅ ៕**អង្គារ៍ហេង**