

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯករាជ្យកម្ពុជា

**DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA**

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

## **DC-Cam Quarter Report: October-December, 2014**

Prepared and Compiled by Dara VANTHAN  
Deputy Director/Chief of Staff  
Edited by Julie Monteiro de Castro



**8 minute documentary film gets 17,848 views**

<https://www.facebook.com/video.php?v=10152739335678800&set=vb.154829473799&type=2&theater>

## Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Table of Contents.....   | 2         |
| ACRONYMS .....   | 3         |
| Summary .....  | 4         |
| Cataloging and Database Management (CDM) .....                 | 4         |
| Supporting the KRT .....                                       | 4         |
| Teaching about Genocide .....                                  | 5         |
| The Sleuk Rith Institute .....                                 | 6         |
| <b>I. CATALOGUING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT .....</b>            | <b>8</b>  |
| A. Cataloging and Database Management.....                     | 8         |
| B. Collecting New Documents.....                               | 9         |
| C. Promoting Accountability (PA).....                          | 10        |
| D. Website Development .....                                   | 10        |
| E. CTM Website (www.cambodiatribunal.org).....                 | 12        |
| F. Film Archive.....   | 15        |
| <b>II. SUPPORTING THE KRT .....</b>                            | <b>17</b> |
| A. Legal Response.....   | 17        |
| B. Victim Participation.....                                   | 17        |
| C. Fair Trial Observation.....                                 | 17        |
| D. Witnessing Justice .....                                    | 18        |
| E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC..... | 18        |
| <b>III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE .....</b>                      | <b>19</b> |
| A. Genocide Education .....                                    | 19        |
| B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum .....           | 22        |
| C. PIR .....   | 26        |
| D. Searching for the Truth Magazine .....                      | 27        |
| <b>IV. THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE .....</b>                      | <b>30</b> |
| A. Physical Building.....                                      | 30        |
| B. School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR).....   | 30        |
| C. Museum of Memory .....                                      | 32        |
| D. Research Center .....                                       | 35        |
| Appendix A.....  | 37        |

## ACRONYMS

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| ASEAN  | Association of Southeast Asian Nations  |
| APSARA | Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap |
| CDM    | Cataloguing and Database Management   |
| CLPJ   | Cambodia Law and Policy Journal   |
| CTM    | Cambodia Tribunal Monitor   |
| DC-Cam | Documentation Center of Cambodia  |
| DK     | Democratic Kampuchea  |
| ECCC   | Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia                                  |
| GIZ    | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH                      |
| KR     | Khmer Rouge   |
| KRT    | Khmer Rouge Tribunal  |
| MoU    | Memorandum of Understanding   |
| NIE    | National Institute for Education  |
| OCIJ   | Office of Co-Investigating Judges   |
| PA     | Promoting Accountability  |
| PIR    | Public Information Room   |
| RGC    | Royal Government of Cambodia  |
| RUPP   | Royal University of Phnom Penh  |
| SRI    | Sleuk Rith Institute  |
| TC     | Trial Chamber   |
| TMM    | Trial Management Meeting  |
| TSL    | Tuol Sleng  |
| UK     | United Kingdom  |
| UN     | United Nations  |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization                  |
| UNHCR  | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees                                     |
| USA    | United States of America  |
| USD    | United States Dollar  |
| USAID  | United States Agency for International Development                                |
| USIP   | United States Institute for Peace   |
| VOA    | Voice of America  |
| VPA    | Victim Participation Project  |
| WJP    | Witnessing Justice Project  |

## Summary

### Cataloging and Database Management (CDM)

With core support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) during the transitional period between October and December, 2014, the Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam) CDM team has contributed to DC-Cam's mission of memory, justice and healing. We are very grateful to USAID's support for the work of DC-Cam since 2004 up to date.

Progress of outcomes in this category pertains in part to the number of Khmer Rouge (KR) documents made available to the Cambodian and global public. Core activities involve uploading documents to DC-Cam's searchable website. This period the CDM team scanned 432 original KR documents of alleged S-21 prisoner confession. This is the first and most important step in reaching the final outcome of making documents available online. The CDM team also uploaded 2,700 documents to the online system. To date 89,238 of 130,565 total documents are now available in DC-Cam's online searchable database. (see <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>).

During the period of reporting, DC-Cam received a generous donation of 92 photos from officials working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng. The photos depict mass grave excavations, survivor victims returning home after genocide took place from 1975 to 1979, and rare photos of the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea meeting with survivor victims in the early 1980s. These photos will serve the purpose of memory, reconciliation and healing process in Cambodia.

Other key accomplishments during the reporting period include:

- The Promoting Accountability (PA) team summarized 207 interviews and entered these into the PA database
- Updated information related to the Khmer Rouge (KR) history and Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) developments and an announcement regarding Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) open source availability for Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) documents (see page 13) were uploaded to the website
- The film team produced a short documentary "Hope for the Future" depicting the story of the reunion of Sek Say's family (see page 15 for details).

### Supporting the KRT

Supporting the KRT is a very humble task in light of the possibility that the court may provide meaningful justice to the victims of genocide and crimes against humanity which occurred in recent history. Although many people have seen it as a delayed process, it is viewed as a strong deterrent to discourage future leaders from committing similar crimes. In addition, survivor victims benefit from the process in many ways, including helping to heal and move toward a more promising future. Without the support from the USA and their leadership and USAID in particular, DC-Cam's support to the KRT would not be possible.

Throughout the reporting period, DC-Cam's Legal Response Team actively supported the court proceedings of Cases 003 and 004, which are the most controversial Cases ever before the KRT. The team supported two teams of defense lawyers for suspects in Case 004 by enabling the review of documents within DC-Cam's archives and by scanning documents. In total, the legal defense teams reviewed 54 documents equal to 2,010 pages onsite at DC-Cam's archives and requested an additional 28 documents equal to 1,048 pages, which were scanned and provided to the legal defense teams. During the same period, DC-Cam's team assisted investigators from the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) to review and scan documents within DC-Cam's archives. Between October and December, over a period of eight sessions, the COIJ team reviewed 9,611 documents and the team also provided 21 documents equal to 1,564 pages and one CD of an audio interview of a potential witness free of charge. Please see the success story in page 27.

In related work, DC-Cam, with the assistance of a group of volunteers under the VPA project, has translated victim's stories into English. The translations amplify victim voices so that they can be heard as widely as possible.

In regard to monitoring the justice process at the KRT and promotion of engagement and awareness, the Fair Trial Observation team successfully wrote three articles regarding the developments and substantive hearings of Case 002/02 published in its magazine, *Searching for the Truth* in order to keep public informed about the ECCC. This magazine is distributed in hard copy and posted online as well.

### **Teaching about Genocide**

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

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

Throughout the period of this report we saw increasing interest in learning more on genocide education, evidenced by the fact that group presentations were made for individuals from many different countries and organizations, including:

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

- Burmese artists from the Ju Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar
- Students from Chiang Mai’s Institute of South East Asian Affairs and the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies of Siem Reap

In addition, DC-Cam in coordination with the Tuol Sleng (TSL) museum conducted 23 lectures in building A of the TSL museum to a total of 380 participants from many countries including New Zealand, Spain, Thailand, France, Korea, China, Germany, Japan, U.S.A., England, Switzerland, Australia, Scotland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Sweden, Singapore, Nepal, and Vietnam. We received feedback from attendees, such as:

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

“The lecture is a very good way to learn more about the KR time and to get answers to the questions I had while going through the exhibition of TSL.”

“It is therefore an excellent addition to the museum, and I hope that many visitors will still have a chance to take part in the lecture.”

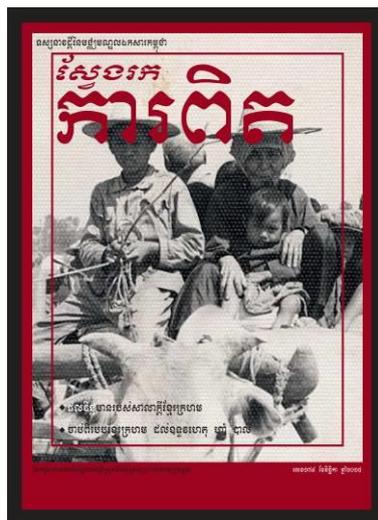
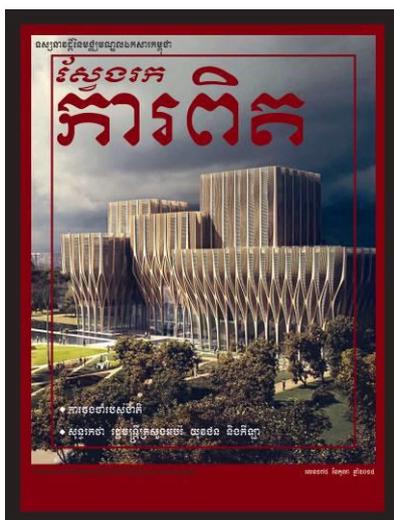
“Thank you very much for answering all my questions. It was very interesting.”

“It helped us to understand better, the recent history of Cambodia.”

“Thank you for such an insightful and interesting question and answer session. It really gave me great insight into Cambodia’s tragic history.”

Ongoing efforts to serve visitors at the Public Information Room (PIR) is continuing.

Due to budget constraints, the publication of 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 178, 179 and 180) were posted on DC-Cam’s website instead of printing. Next quarter we will post the report on a website designed specifically for this kind of magazine.



## The Sleuk Rith Institute

The Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) is starting to function in order to turn our vision into reality. Our ambitious vision deals with preserving the memory of a nation through building a home, the SRI, and implementing related programs such as school, museum, research, mass media and library.

Recently, DC-Cam has made tremendous progress to complete the conceptual design of the SRI designed by Zaha Hadid Architects. On October 9<sup>th</sup>, the architectural design of the Institute was officially launched at the office of Zaha Hadid Architects in London with the endorsement of high figure of Cambodian Government His Excellency Dr. Hang Chuon Naron, Minister of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, one of the principal partners (his ministry) of the SRI. Public response has been overwhelmingly positive, with news continuing to be published around the world almost on a daily basis since the launch. In Cambodia, too, the SRI launch has generated massive attention to the project. After the launch event in London, a group of Cambodian scholars requested a meeting with SRI founder, Mr. Youk Chhang, to learn more about the institute. Since the launch, we have continued to receive constant enquiries about the project from both at home and overseas.

Zaha Hadid Architects have moved on to the second stage of the design, i.e. Schematic Design, which develops engineering aspects of the design in more detail. By the end of December 2014, SRI had secured all necessary approval for the design and construction of the institute. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, and Phnom Penh Municipality have all approved of SRI's design and construction. SRI is now in the process of obtaining the formal license for the construction.

The School Team is taking on a very large project that focuses on national education reform in Cambodia, specifically revising the current history textbooks and teacher's guidebooks for seventh to twelfth grades to ensure that the information in the textbooks speaks to the current social issues such as corruption and social morality and the methods in the guidebooks allow a more interactive classroom. To begin this process, the team will conduct research into the past and current practices of the Cambodian education system as well as the education system in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) so that Cambodian students are prepared for the coming ASEAN integration.

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

Finally, the Research Department achieved a significant milestone by concluding the translation and publication of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG's manuscript entitled "From the Khmer



Document Search

Search Records/Page  
 100 ▾ Search  
 English  Khmer

Found 89263 results in 893 pages

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 > >>

| Record No | English Title  |
|-----------|--|
| D00001    | Book of trial record of the people of the Cambodian Revolution in Phnom Penh   |
| D00002    | File of photos of murders committed in Koh Thom District (Volumes 1 and 2)   |
| D00003    | News articles on genocide committed by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan  |
| D00004    | Report 60 MRSR on the testimony of Sum Rithy   |
| D00005    | Report number 1680 by Ministry of Culture And Information on properties and massacre sites in Kandal province                                  |
| D00006    | Report on genocide sites and ancient temples made by Department of Culture and Information of Svay Rieng Province                              |
| D00007    | Interior Ministry's report on interrogating of Ngem Hun from Komar Meas village, Amleang sub-district, Thpong District, Kampong Speu           |
| D00008    | Photos of forensic evidence and digging of killing graves  |
| D00009    | Crime statistics during 1975-78 by various councils nationwide when the country was under United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea |

*This picture presents the format of the online database, which provides basic information on each document.*

Document Search

*This picture presents the result of search.*

Back

English | English-Khmer | Khmer

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| ID Number       | D00069  |
| English Title   | Biography and act of treason by Kven Ngok aka Leng, Secretary for Battalion 2, Region 105 |
| Document Date   | 2/27/78   |
| Collection Date | 1/3/96  |
| Source          | Tuol Sleng  |
| English Note    | His finger's print, Vietnamese Worker Party (VWP)   |

Back

Documentation Center of Cambodia  
*Searching for the Truth*

DC-Cam, 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd., P.O. Box 1110, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 Tel: (855-23) 211-875, Fax: (855-23) 210-358, Email: dccam@online.com.kh  
[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org), [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org)

The digitization work has progressed significantly, with 89,238 out of 130,565 total documents now uploaded to DC-Cam's website. The table below shows selected progress of the team's work in addition to other achievements.

| Activities               | Numbers of Records | Number of Pages (From)   |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Filling worksheet        | 3055 records       | D49895-D49966,D50117-D53100  |
| Scanning                 | J00074-J00506      | 432 documents  |
| Listing documents        | 2700 records       | D49541-D52300  |
| Upload list of documents | 2700 records       | D49541-D52300<br>The number of documents on website reaches 89,263 records.* |

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

**B. Collecting New Documents**

During the period of reporting, DC-Cam received a generous donation of 92 photos from officials working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng. The photos

depict mass grave excavations, survivor victims returning home after genocide took place from 1975 to 1979, and rare photos of the leaders of the People’s Republic of Kampuchea meeting with survivor victims in the early 1980s. These photos will serve the purpose of memory, reconciliation and healing process in Cambodia.



### C. Promoting Accountability (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. In support of this objective, the PA team interviewed thousands of lower-level and middle-level KR cadres and their family members, resulting in hundreds of thousands of pages of interviews that were transcribed and filed into cabinets. Currently the PA team is focusing on two major activities, including a summary of each interview transcript and entering each summary into a computerized PA database. These summaries will be translated into English to serve international research on the related KR regime. For this quarter, the team completed summary and database inclusion of 207 interviews from Kampong Cham Province. Notably, there are a total of 634 interviews of both former KR cadre and their family members in Kampong Cham alone that have been collected since 2000.

At the same time the team members made an effort to write personal interest stories from these interviews for the magazine. Four articles were written for DC-Cam’s magazine, *Searching for the Truth*.

The team also recruited two volunteers, Seang Chenda and Dot Rithy, to help translate the summaries into English. They started their tasks on a volunteer basis full time in December and have thus far completed the translation of 68 summaries.

### D. Website Development

DC-Cam has launched three important websites for visitors and the public to learn about KR history, related KR issues, and the ECCC. They are: [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org); [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org); and [www.cambodialpj.org](http://www.cambodialpj.org). These three websites are 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 SRI.

For this quarter, the number of visitors to [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org) reached 8,850 people, of whom 64% were new visitors, and 3,277 visitors were in Cambodia; 2,016 in the USA; 418 in the United Kingdom (UK); 374 in Australia; 329 in France; 234 in Germany; 215 in Canada, 192 in Japan; 141 in Brazil; 135 in India; and the rest represented a small number of other countries.

The number of visitors to [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org) reached 10,874 visitors, of whom 61% were new visitors and 4,541 visitors were in Cambodia; 2,448 in the USA; 432 in the UK; 359 in Germany; 209 in France; 203 in Australia; 195 in Thailand; 188 in Canada; 141 in Brazil; 130 in Italy visitors; and the rest represented a small number of other countries.

The number to The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ) [www.cambodialpj.org](http://www.cambodialpj.org) reached 2,103 visitors, of whom 78% were new visitors and 784 in Cambodia; 477 in the USA; 102 in Australia; 93 in Brazil; 91 in the UK; 40 in Canada; 40 in India; 35 in France; 29 in Thailand; 25 in Malaysia; and the rest represented a small number of other countries.

Below is an example of content added to the website:

### **Archives/Documentation**

- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/Photographs.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/Report\\_at\\_Preah\\_Sihanouk\\_and\\_Takeo\\_Provincial\\_September\\_9-17\\_2014.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/Report_at_Preah_Sihanouk_and_Takeo_Provincial_September_9-17_2014.pdf)
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press\\_Release\\_12\\_September\\_2014.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_12_September_2014.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Decision\\_on\\_Sequencing\\_of\\_trial\\_proceedings\\_in\\_case\\_002\\_02.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Decision_on_Sequencing_of_trial_proceedings_in_case_002_02.htm)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR\\_Film\\_List\\_Updated\\_by\\_DC-Cam.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press\\_Release\\_19\\_September\\_2014.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_19_September_2014.htm)
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/Films.htm>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/Photographs.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer--The\\_Second\\_Evacuation\\_of\\_People\\_During\\_The\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Regime--KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forced_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime--KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media\\_alert\\_Meeting\\_with\\_CPs\\_3\\_Oct\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media_alert_Meeting_with_CPs_3_Oct_2014_KH.pdf)
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media\\_alert\\_Meeting\\_with\\_CPs\\_3\\_Oct\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media_alert_Meeting_with_CPs_3_Oct_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media\\_alert\\_Meeting\\_with\\_CPs\\_3\\_Oct\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Media_alert_Meeting_with_CPs_3_Oct_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Pleanary\\_Media\\_Advisory\\_13\\_Oct\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Pleanary_Media_Advisory_13_Oct_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Pleanary\\_Media\\_Advisory\\_13\\_Oct\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Pleanary_Media_Advisory_13_Oct_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_24\\_Oct\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_24_Oct_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_24\\_Oct\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_24_Oct_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_OCP\\_PR\\_4\\_Nov\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_OCP_PR_4_Nov_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_24\\_Nov\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_24_Nov_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_24\\_Nov\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_24_Nov_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_OCP\\_PR\\_26\\_Nov\\_2014\\_KH-En.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_OCP_PR_26_Nov_2014_KH-En.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_5\\_Dec\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_5_Dec_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_5\\_Dec\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_5_Dec_2014_EN.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_19\\_Dec\\_2014\\_KH.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_19_Dec_2014_KH.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC\\_PR\\_19\\_Dec\\_2014\\_EN.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/ECCC_PR_19_Dec_2014_EN.pdf)

- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/Report--Siem\\_Reap-Svay\\_Rieng\\_Kratie\\_December\\_2014\\_DC-Cam\\_Museum\\_of\\_Memory.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/Report--Siem_Reap-Svay_Rieng_Kratie_December_2014_DC-Cam_Museum_of_Memory.pdf)

### **Genocide Education**

- <http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm>
- [http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam\\_Fourth\\_Quarter\\_Report-July\\_September\\_2014.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_Fourth_Quarter_Report-July_September_2014.pdf)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Inauguration\\_of\\_Genocide\\_Education\\_Memorial\\_at\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Ang\\_Chork\\_High\\_School.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_at_Hun_Sen_Ang_Chork_High_School.htm)

### **Magazine**

- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh\\_magazine.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm)
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue177.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue178.pdf>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue179.pdf>

### **CTM/ECCC Trial Observation**

- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/CTM\\_at\\_CUS\\_Banteay\\_Meanchey\\_Province.htm](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_CUS_Banteay_Meanchey_Province.htm)

### **Photos**

- [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/photos/cinema\\_department/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/photos/cinema_department/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Inauguration\\_of\\_Genocide\\_Education\\_Memorial\\_at\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Ang\\_Chork\\_High\\_School\\_December\\_09\\_2014/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_at_Hun_Sen_Ang_Chork_High_School_December_09_2014/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/Photos/Presentation\\_CT\\_M\\_Website\\_to\\_Students\\_at\\_CUS\\_Banteay\\_Meanchey\\_on\\_December\\_14\\_2014/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CT_M_Website_to_Students_at_CUS_Banteay_Meanchey_on_December_14_2014/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Kratie\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Kratie_Museum/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Siem\\_Reap\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Siem_Reap_Museum/index.html)
- [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer\\_Exhibition\\_in\\_Svay\\_Rieng\\_Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Svay_Rieng_Museum/index.html)

## **E. CTM Website ([www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org))**

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org). This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. Highlights of selected achievements are below:

### **Trial Blogs**

Trial blogger, Eban Hann Sailing, senior editor for the CTM project, attended preliminary hearing sessions in Case 002/2 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT's Trial Chamber (TC). The reports can be found at:

<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/2014/07/30/preliminary-hearing-addresses-case-00202-scheduling-objections-and-reparation-awards/>

On November 17, 2014, Trial blogger, Laura Fearn, report writer for CTM project, attended hearing sessions in Case 002/2 and wrote daily reports on legal proceedings at KRT's TC. The reports can be found at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/category/trial-observer/>

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

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended hearing sessions of Case 002/2 and produced six footages (three sessions) of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French, the court official languages). Reports can be found here: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/trial-footage>

### **Backing up ECCC Documents**

This month the team backed up 575 files of documents in Khmer, English and French to a hard drive.

### **Impact**

US Holocaust Memorial Museum requested footage of trial hearing in relation to Bou Meng, survivor of Tuol Seng Genocide Museum, gave testimony in that hearing.

## **Press Release: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Open Source Documents**

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has the privilege to make this announcement known to the public regarding the public documents of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

Since day one of the ECCC's operations, DC-Cam has acquired open source documents from the ECCC, saving and organizing them for public use. This back-up plan aims to ensure that the public will have access to the ECCC's documents even after the Court concludes its operations. DC-Cam's relevant activities include:

- Printing out hard copies of the ECCC's public documents (in Khmer, English, and French) from ECCC's website and cataloging them for the public to access.
- Saving and storing in external hard drives PDF copies of public documents (in Khmer, English, and French) from the ECCC's website and cataloging them for the public to access.
- Obtaining all pre-trial, trial, and appeal trial footage directly from the ECCC's DC-Cam also encourages the public to access these documents on the ECCC's website.

All of these documents, which include nearly one million pages of Khmer Rouge documents related to the ECCC proceedings, are now available at DC-Cam's PIR at the following times:

- Monday through Friday (except holidays) from 7:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

DC-Cam is grateful to supporters of its efforts to preserve accessible documents from the ECCC's open source collection, including the J.B. and M.K. Pritzker Family Foundation, Illinois Holocaust Museum & Education Center, Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, Robert Bosch Stiftung, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

PIR address and contact:

#66, Preah Sihanouk Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia

P.O. Box 1110, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: (855) 23 211 875

Fax: (855) 23 210 358

Email: [dccam@online.com.kh](mailto:dccam@online.com.kh)

Website: [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org); [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org); [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org); and [www.cambodialpj.org](http://www.cambodialpj.org)

Contact person: Mr. Peoudara Vanthan  
Deputy Director/Chief of Staff  
Documentation Center of Cambodia/The SleukRith Institute

Read news at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cam-make-krt-records-public>

### ***CTM Website Screenings***

On December 14, 2014, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Cambodian University for Specialties, Banteay Meanchey Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The workshop started at 8:00 a.m. and ended at 11:00 a.m. with the participation of 100 students, most of whom are primary school teachers and government officers.

### ***Comments from students:***

**Ly Sokhim**, a first year student at CUS sobbed when she saw footage of S-21 taken by the Vietnamese in 1979 soon after the regime collapsed. Her father had worked for the late King Norodom Sihanouk, and thus was sent to be killed at S-21. She had a hard time living without her father. As a high school teacher, she will keep telling her students about her time during the Khmer Rouge.

**Chhuon Chamroeun** said he was ashamed that he didn't know much about the regime though he experienced the regime. The meeting this morning provided him an update of the trials the KR leaders, and precise history of the KR.

**Khut Chamne** requested the team to keep doing this important work. It is extremely useful for students especially those born after the regime and who do not know much about this. He was not interested in the KR history until today. The event has changed his perception, and encouraged him to research more.

**Chhay Vantha**, grade-5 teacher at Phnom Dey primary school, said the presentations are informational, while materials provided are an important educational tool. She learned very

little about the KR when she studied in high school. All she knew was from her parents. Her younger sister does not even believe that the regime existed.

**Selected questions from students:**

- 1) Was King Sihanouk involved in killings of Cambodian people during the KR?
- 2) What are the benefits of the ECCC given that the accused are old?
- 3) How did the KR policy of eliminating class result in mass killings?
- 4) Why did starvation still exist after the KR collapsed?
- 5) What is Khmer-Vietminh?
- 6) What was KR's involvement with China?
- 7) What are the differences between Case 001, 002, 003 and 004?
- 8) Did the United Nations (UN) know about killings during the KR?
- 9) KR policy focused on agriculture, so how did starvation occur?
- 10) Why was religious practice forbidden during the KR?

**See a field report at:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/pdf/Announcement\\_to\\_CUS\\_Banteay\\_Meanchey\\_Province.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_CUS_Banteay_Meanchey_Province.pdf)

**Photo at:**

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC\\_Trial\\_Observation/Photos/Presentation\\_CTM\\_Website\\_to\\_Students\\_at\\_CUS\\_Banteay\\_Meanchey\\_on\\_December\\_14\\_2014/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_CUS_Banteay_Meanchey_on_December_14_2014/index.html)

**F. Film Archive**

Documentary films are part of the documents that effectively depict the history of the KR. DC-Cam continues collecting this kind of film for preservation and dissemination. By this quarter, the number in the film collection increased significantly from 254 to 318. We are now in the process of burning the films into DVD format. List of the films is available at [http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR\\_Film\\_List\\_Updated\\_by\\_DC-Cam.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam.pdf)

During this quarter, DC-Cam's film team produced one short documentary film entitled "Hope for the Future" which depicts the story of reunion of Sek Say's family. Sek Say is a daughter of S-21 victim Chan Kim Srun. She was so young and ill when the KR came to take her parents to S-21. She did not live with her parents while the arrests took place and she lost all contact with her family since then. The film is available at

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XwydjDGAW34&list=UUjjogfyGqHJyEo-RmEAY0sA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TFfhGLMdMUg&index=3&list=UUjjogfyGqHJyEo-RmEAY0sA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TFfhGLMdMUg&index=3&list=UUjjogfyGqHJyEo-RmEAY0sA>



## Collaboration with International Filmmakers/Producers and Holocaust Museum

- The Haing S. Ngor documentary film will be completed and screened by the end of this year. DC-Cam serves on the board of advisors for the documentary and is a collaborating partner. DC-Cam edited Duch's testimony from November 25, 2009 (75th trial day) where Duch mentioned that Pol Pot ordered the hit on Haing Ngor.
- DC-Cam has edited Editing Bou Meng testimony for US Holocaust Museum team exhibition. Substance of the testimony follows:
  - In this testimony, Bou Meng wanted to ask Duch about where his wife was smashed and buried. Did Duch have the authority to relocate Bou Meng's wife or to smash her? It has been so many years already. Bou Meng went to his wife's native village in Tboung Khmom District (now Tbong Khmom Province) in Kampong Cham Province. He went to ask her elderly sibling whether his wife has ever returned to the village and the response was no. So he presumed that she was killed while she was detained at S-21. And his question is just to tell him, just to tell him where his wife was killed or smashed. Then he would go to that location and just to get the soil from that location to pray for his wife's soul because there was no document about her at the S-21 office. He used to have some documents as well, but some of the documents he has he has lost or is missing. And he wants the matter to be done legally.
- We have edited four videos of forced transfer interviews, the second evacuation of people during the KR Regime, for Kent State and Ohio Universities. There are 20 minutes. Substance of the interviews include:
  - Survivors talked about the horrible experience during the evacuation from Pursat and Mong Russey station. During the ride on the train many things happened, such as woman giving birth while she was hit by female soldiers. Some people died because of over exhaustion and suffocation because there were a lot of people on the train.
- A DC-Cam film member took photos at Takeo Province on Oct 28 -30, 2014 in support of exhibits at the Museum of Memory and the US Holocaust Museum in Washington, D.C. The photos will support the Museum of Memory exhibition entitled "1000 Photos with Names" and include 26 photos of Krang Ta Chan Killing field, 22 photos of string used by KR, 20 photos of artifacts and 16 photos of Mr. Youk Chhang and Norng Chankimty. The photos will be used by the. Details here:
  - <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0aka9kpKmTKVIF5RUV6eFpCN2c&usp=sharinghttps://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0aka9kpKmTKNS02eFAzd1pJNk0&usp=sharing>
  - <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0aka9kpKmTKYUxBMVJJb2EyQTQ&usp=sharing>
  - <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B0aka9kpKmTKcy1WOG9fMU9MX3M&usp=sharing>
- Finally, the team edited the KR footage: Empty phnom penn with song called "Oh Phnom Penh" for Ay Okpokam and her students from City Campus Library, Northumbria University, and Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. As part of their assessed coursework, the students would like to use the video "Oh Phnom Penh" in a performance they have prepared.

## II. SUPPORTING THE KRT

### A. Legal Response

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

#### The Defense Counsel:

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

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

### B. Victim Participation

Even though the Victim Participation Project (VPA) has been facing constraints in funding, VPA maintains its ultimate goal of providing KR victims with meaningful participation in the justice process through ECCC as much as possible. At this moment, the VPA team has continuously undertaken the huge burden of translating survivor’s stories into the English language and transcribing interviews in the Khmer language. The VPA team envisages that all available information, including victim information forms, survivor stories and interview transcripts, will be used for a VPA-specific website in the future.

In this quarter, the VPA team achieved the following:

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Translation of 48 interviews | 602 total pages |
|------------------------------|-----------------|

### C. Fair Trial Observation

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

#### Observe Trial Proceedings

On 17 October 2014 staff members of the Fair Trial Observation team went to the ECCC to observe trial proceedings of the evidentiary hearings in ECCC Case 002/02 against Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan, during which the team members wrote three articles to publish in trial observation bulletin and *Searching for the Truth* magazine issue 178 for October 2014:

- "A Khmer Rouge Victim: Justice Done," reported by Lyhul Toun, is a three page report about victim Tith Sineoun' story during the KR era and his thoughts on the TC Verdict in Case 002/01.
- "The Evidentiary Hearing in Case 002/02" is a 30 page report written by Lyhul Toun. The article reports on the proceedings of the first evidentiary hearing in Case 002/02 against Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan which was held on October 17 2014. Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan boycotted the hearing, stating that the TC judges are not qualified to try them in the second phase, and also that if there is another hearing on Case 002/02 it will violate their rights to a fair trial since they need to prepare for the appeal application.
- "Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan Boycotted in Case 002/02" reported by Socheata Dy. This article is in the process of being written and will be published in *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

#### **D. Witnessing Justice**

The Witnessing Justice project is composed of several elements, including bring survivor victims to attend ECCC trial hearings and reaching out to them through Public Village Forum, Fair Trial Observation, CLPJ, Voice of Genocide Radio Program. This project was funded by DRL and finished in September, 2014. This quarter DC-Cam produced an evaluation report conducted by an outside evaluator to gauge the effectiveness of the project. The link below contains the detail of that report, which is helpful to USAID. The report is available upon request.

#### **E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC**

- On October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2014 the ECCC held its 11<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session meeting focusing on the amendment of four internal rules.
- ECCC's TC made an announcement publicly that the TC would commence the hearing on substantive in Case 002/02 against Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan on October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2014 and last until December 18, 2014.
- On October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2014 the Trial Management Meeting (TMM) in Case 002/02 was held after the earlier schedule was not completed.
- On October 24<sup>th</sup>, 2014 ECCC's TC warned defense counsels of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan misconduct and ordered to appear at TMM on October 28<sup>th</sup> for the fact that the two counsels failed to appear at the hearing set on October 17<sup>th</sup> and at the TMM on October 21<sup>st</sup>.
- On November 4<sup>th</sup>, the International Co-Prosecutor released a statement concerning Case 003 in which he reaffirmed KR crimes falling within and outside the scope of the investigation and provided further clarifications.
- According to the Cambodia Daily, on November 20<sup>th</sup>, the UN was asked to provide USD 29 million to the KRT. News is available here:  
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/un-asked-to-provide-29m-to-khmer-rouge-tribunal-72731/>

- On November 26<sup>th</sup>, the International Co-Prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian made it clear concerning the exact number of Cases at ECCC that there would be no more Cases other than Cases 003 and 004.
- On December 19<sup>th</sup>, the TC referred misconduct of Khieu Samphan’s counsel to their respective professional bodies, specifically the Cambodian Co-Lawyer is referred to the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the International lawyers are referred to the Paris Bar Association and the Prosecutor General of the Paris Appeal Court.
- According to The Japan Times News, on December 24<sup>th</sup>, Japan contributed USD 1.4 million to the ECCC’s international side. News is available here: <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/12/23/national/crime-legal/japan-injects-additional-1-4-million-into-khmer-rouge-tribunal/#.VKtV6sn3Goo>

### III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE

#### A. Genocide Education

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

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

#### Presentation on Genocide Education Project

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

On October 3, 2014, Mr. Dy Khamboly, the head of Genocide Education Project and school director, was invited as a senior expert to do a full-day presentation on the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, to 22 U.S volunteers at Peace Corps Cambodia in Phnom Penh city. These U.S volunteers are teachers who are working closely on two sectors: English Teaching and Teacher Training and Community Health Education in rural communities nationwide. Mr. Dy gave a brief KR history before proceeding with a discussion on the development of genocide education in Cambodia from 1979 until now and local initiatives on promoting and institutionalizing genocide education.

Documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Tuol Sleng Prison in 1979* and *Baset Prison*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened in every presentation. Mr. Him Huy gave a talk about his work experience as a former security guard at TSL prison under DK.

On October 20, 2014 Mr. Dy delivered a two hour presentation to twelve US master-level students studying at the Institute of South East Asian Affairs, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Their study mainly focuses on South East Asian politics, human rights, art and culture, language, Buddhism, and gender and social issues. He started by giving a brief overview of the KR regime and what happened under this notorious regime and then talked about the work of DC-Cam and his role as the team leader Genocide Education Project.

On October 21, 2014 Mr. Dy was invited as a special guest speaker by the Youth Resource Development Program (YRDP) to do presentation on the negative impact of the KR regime on the younger generation. The presentation was conducted at the compound of Preah En Raingsey Pagoda located in Trea Commune, Stung District, Kampong Thom Province. Approximately 160 participants, comprised of students, teachers and villagers, attended the event. DC-Cam distributed 160 copies of the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, to the participants in this event.

On October 28, 2014 Mr. Dy delivered a three hour presentation to twelve Burmese artists from the Ju Foundation, Yangon, Myanmar. These visitors are some of Myanmar's important artists, who use their artistic abilities to spread messages about tolerance and respect for minorities and peace in Myanmar. Mr. Dy did the presentation with the same agenda as the previous ones. Dr. Eng Kok-Thay, deputy/research director, then gave a talk about the ten stages of genocide: classification, symbolization, discrimination, dehumanization, organization, polarization, preparation, persecution, extermination, and denial.

DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project continued eight pilot projects including publication and book distribution, translation of DK history textbook into five languages, student workbook, commune teacher training, National Institute of Education and six regional training schools in Cambodia, Public Education Forum, and Genocide Education Memorial.

On November 12 Khamboly DY met with a group of five students from Chiang Mai's Institute of South East Asian Affairs who were led by Dr. Paul Chambers, director of research. During the meeting participants discussed the SRI center's projects, goals, and the role of center. During the meeting, Khamboly Dy stressed the important of doing research at the Center. He also explained that Magazine and Genocide Education Project are more focused on conducting research in which the aim of the research is to serve as Center's memory and justice.

On November 21 James O'Keefee, program officer of the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies of Siem Reap, Cambodia, led a group of 15 students studying conflict transformation to meet with Khamboly Dy at the Center's PIR. Topics of discussion included the work of DC-Cam and life under the KR regime.

## **Textbook Distribution**

During the opening ceremony of the Museum, DC-Cam’s Museum team distributed 1,200 copies of the KR textbook to students and people from Siem Reap, Kratie, and Svay Rieng Provinces. Moreover, the team distributed 900 copies of the textbook to students from Hun Sen Ang Chak High School during the inauguration of a commemoration of genocide education memorial on December 9<sup>th</sup>.

### Genocide Education Memorial

On December 9<sup>th</sup>, at Ang Chak High School in Kampot’s Chum Kiri District, the team launched one event dealing with the erection of genocide memorial with the participation of Under-Secretary of State of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and nearly one thousand students in attendance. This was the 18<sup>th</sup> Genocide Education Memorial to be inaugurated in secondary schools across the country in an effort to fill a gap in the



education of Cambodia’s youth on the nation’s history of human rights abuse and the importance of tolerance, reconciliation and education for the future. The construction of the memorial was funded by the contributions of teachers and students at Hun Sen Ang Chork High School, totaling about \$400 USD with the initiative of teacher Samrith Boret, one of the provincial genocide education trainers.

Please read the field report here: [http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report\\_for\\_Inauguration\\_of\\_Genocide\\_Education\\_Memorial\\_December\\_09\\_2014\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Ang\\_Chork\\_High\\_School.pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_for_Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_December_09_2014_Hun_Sen_Ang_Chork_High_School.pdf)

And article in PPP at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/genocide-memorial-unveiled>



**Photo:**[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Inauguration\\_of\\_Genocide\\_Education\\_Memorial\\_at\\_Hun\\_Sen\\_Ang\\_Chork\\_High\\_School\\_December\\_09\\_2014/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Inauguration_of_Genocide_Education_Memorial_at_Hun_Sen_Ang_Chork_High_School_December_09_2014/index.html)

### Attending workshop on Human Right in the Asia-Pacific in Japan

On December 13-14, 2014, Mr. Dy attended a workshop on human rights centers in Asia-Pacific in Japan. The workshop coincided with the twentieth anniversary of HURIGHTS OSAKA aims to review the current projects of some human rights centers in the Asia-Pacific. In addition the workshop participants identified key elements characterizing the centers in dealing with human rights and violence issues as well as looking into the challenges and

opportunities facing these centers. In these endeavors, Mr. Dy was invited as DC-Cam's representative to give a presentation on the role of DC-Cam in documenting and researching the KR atrocities as a measure to deal with the grave human rights abuses in Cambodia. Mr. Dy stressed that documentation has played an important role in preserving memory and promoting justice from the KR atrocities. The documents DC-Cam has collected since 1995 not only carve the way for various DC-Cam projects but also serve as important evidence for the ECCC and primary sources for educating the younger generations about the KR genocide. Workshop participants agreed that DC-Cam's work is a model not only for current conflict and post-conflict countries but also developed countries, such as Japan. Somehow Japan has failed to teach about the atrocities committed by the past Japanese governments. Japanese younger generations need to understand both the glorious and tragic history of their country.

### **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 the 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, which typically includes providing 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.

In October the TSL classroom team held 13 sessions and received 148 visitors from Cambodia, New Zealand, Spain, Thailand, France, Korea, China, Germany, Japan, USA, England, Switzerland, Australia, Scotland, Hong Kong, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Sweden and Singapore; 77 of visitors were women. The lecturers for the TSL classroom this month were Chea Phalla, Vanthan Poedara, Ly Sokchamroeun, EngKok-Thay, Long Dany, ChyTerith, Dy Khamboly, Ly Sok-Kheng. Besides, Mr. Yean Nean assisted the classroom by setting up all the necessary equipment to show the footage of Tuol Sleng Prison to the visitors and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities in each session.

#### **Common Inquires at Tuol Sleng Classroom in October**

1. Did only the Vietnamese troops invade Cambodia in 1979? Who joined them?
2. Why did former KR fight with KR?
3. How old are the top KR leaders now?
4. Did the international community know what happened in Cambodia?
5. How have survivors reconciled with the former KR cadres when they live in the same community?
6. Is teaching this topic part of reconciliation?
7. How many prisons were there during the KR?
8. Why did the Vietnamese army liberate Cambodia?
9. How did Cambodians deal with their trauma?
10. How many accused persons are there at ECCC?
11. Why did it take more than 30 years to establish the ECCC?
12. Do you think that there would be more cases besides the two cases at ECCC?

13. Was this classroom used as a place to teach the S-21 security guards on how to torture the prisoners?
14. What is the Bophana movie about?
15. How long did most prisoners stay at TSL prison?
16. Were there a lot of witnesses giving testimony about the TSL prison?
17. How many people supported the KR revolution?
18. What happened to the children who were found by Vietnamese soldiers at TSL prison?
19. Was the presence of the Vietnamese army in Cambodia regarded as liberation or invasion?
20. Were there any prisoners able to get out of TSL prison?
21. What happened to the teacher who used to teach at TSL high school?
22. What happened to the prison chief?
23. Where are the four survived children now?
24. Was it because people believed that the KR was supported by the king Norodom Sihanouk that many people joined the revolution?
25. Did you think that evacuating the entire population was the radicalized act?
26. Why did no one attempt to assassinate or plot a coup against Pol Pot even when he was very cruel?
27. Was it true that western government supported the KR?
28. Why is it that most Khmer people nowadays feel very resentful toward the Vietnamese army although they were the ones who liberated Cambodia from the KR?
29. Were there any lawful governments since 1979?
30. How did the KR come to power?
31. Why was S-21 was regarded as one of the most secret prisons during the KR regime?
32. Were the KR leaders rich and healthy during DK regime?

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

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



**Visitors listening to the lecture at Tuol Sleng Classroom on October 17, 2014**

In November there were only four sessions with a total number of 79 visitors, of which 36 were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, England, Germany, France, Australia, USA, Thailand, Sweden and Nepal. Another 20 visitors who did not listen to the lectures came to see the display of the DC-Cam publications in the class. The lecturers for TSL Classroom in this month were Long Danny, Dy Khamboly, Eng Kok-Thay, and Ly Sokchamroeun. Furthermore, Mr. Yean Nean assisted the classroom by setting up all the necessary equipment to show the footage of TSL Prison to the visitors and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities in each session.

#### **Inquiries at TSL Classroom**

1. Did the KR Cadres really believe everything said in the confessions?
2. How did DC-Cam know that there were 14.,000 people who died here?
3. The KR leader claimed that they wanted Cambodia to be better but how did these good intentions go wrong like this?
4. Has case 002 finished or is it still continued nowadays?
5. Were accused in Case 003 found guilty of the crimes that they were charged?
6. Will there be more cases besides case 001 and case 002?
7. Were the S-21 prison guards tried at the KR tribunal?
8. Where is the man who ran this prison?
9. How long will Duch be in prison?
10. Is there a death penalty in Cambodia?
11. Why did it take so long to bring the KR leaders to the tribunal?
12. Do you think the remaining leaders will be brought to the tribunal?
13. What type of perpetrators will be brought to justice?
14. Are you aware of the reparation project in Africa?
15. Do you think that the education about the genocide is the most important measure for reconciliation?
16. How many soldiers were in the KR movement?
17. Is there still any conflict between the former KR cadres and victims nowadays?
18. Were all the soldiers that came to liberate Cambodia Vietnamese?

19. Were most of the people who supported the KR movement farmers or soldiers?
20. Were all prisoners killed and buried around here or somewhere else?
21. Why did people still come back to Phnom Penh after the fall of the KR regime?
22. Were there a lot of countries facing the same problem as Cambodia?

### Comments by Participants:

The lecture is a very good way to learn more about the KR time and to get answers to the questions I had while going through the exhibition of TSL.

It is therefore an excellent addition to the museum, and I hope that many visitors will still have a chance to take part in the lecture.

Thank you very much for answering all my questions. It was very interesting.

P.S. 2 suggestions for improvement

- hold the lecture in a more quiet room since it was sometimes hard to understand everything.
- don't put the sign "No Lecture Today" on the door when there is a lecture.

A good and informative movie, really appreciated the book to get more of insights of the history. Nice woman who lectured as well. Thank you for answering our questions.

In December there were six sessions with a total number of 153 visitors, of which 77 were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, Sweden, Scotland, England, Germany, Australia, France, USA, Singapore, Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan and China. A total of 95 visitors still stayed in the room to read the book after the classes ended. The lecturers for TSL in this month were Long Danny, Peng Pong Rasy, Vanthan Peoudara, Ly Sokchamroeun, and Eng Kok-Thay. Furthermore, Mr. Yean Nean assisted the classroom by setting up all the necessary equipment to show the footage of TSL Prison to the visitors and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities in each session.

According to comments and suggestions from the visitors, they thanked the lecturers and much appreciated the film and the possibilities to pose questions. One visitor said "it helped us to understand better the recent history of Cambodia." Another visitor, Theresa from Singapore, said "thank you for such an insightful and interesting question and answer session. It really gave me great insight into Cambodia's tragic history." However, some visitors, Joost and Judith from the Netherlands, complained that the room was noisy, which might make it more difficult for visitors to understand the explanation of the lecturers. They said "the classroom is a bit noisy due to fan, traffic etc. Maybe this makes understanding the lesson a bit difficult."

Common questions asked in this month:

1. What had happened before the KR came to into power?
2. Who is Ieng Thearith?

3. How long did it take before the Genocide Education Project could be implemented in Cambodia?
4. When did Pol Pot die?
5. What kind of person did the KR kill?
6. What happened to Lon Nol's soldiers?
7. Approximately how many prisoners were killed or died per day in S-21?
8. How did the KR come into power?
9. The term "KR" basically means "Red Khmer" so was the KR movement communist?
10. Without the help of the Vietnamese army, would DK collapse soon too?
11. What has happened to S-21 guards who tortured the prisoners?
12. Who were considered as enemies by the KR?
13. How could the KR build a society when they killed their own people who were supposed to build the country? What were their policies?
14. Why did so many people become the enemy of the KR?
15. The leaders of the KR regime were educated in France. They, themselves, were intellectuals so why did they want to execute all the scholars?
16. What was Pol Pot's vision for the country in the long term?
17. What made Pol Pot strongly opposed to education?
18. Why did Pol Pot want Cambodia to be just like in Angkor era?
19. Where did Pol Pot die?
20. Why was Pol Pot still the leader of the party even after the KR collapsed?
21. How many accused are tried at the ECCC?
22. How come there are only a few people tried at the ECCC?
23. How many people support the KR movement?
24. Were most of the KR leaders educated in France?
25. Since most of the KR leaders were educated in France, was there any relationship between the KR and the French government?
26. Is TSL Museum run by the government or another institute?
27. The KR brought people to kill only at the Cheoung Ek or maybe somewhere else?
28. What kind of prisoners were in S-21? Were they farmers or soldiers in the KR movement?
29. What happened to the chief of this prison?

### **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. The table below shows the number of visitors to DC-Cam, category of visitors, institution, topics of interest, and materials distributed.

#### **My Friend Found At DC-Cam**

On October 7<sup>th</sup>, Khmer-American Tan Sim came to DC-Cam's PIR for his first time with no hope to get anything at all. He asked if he could search for his friends who were lost during the KR regime. Then he gave us names of four: Nhek Veng Hour, Mey Sokhan, Vong

Sophano, and Seng Kim Tung who were former boss and friends. Finally, we found documents related to three except Seng Kim Tung.

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

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

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Number of Visitors</b> | 225  |
| <b>Visitor Category</b>   | Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns, journalists, ECCC’s personnel. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.  |
| <b>Institution</b>        | Cambodia’s villages, University of Wisconsin, Cal State university, Ohio University, Khmer Study Center (CKS/RUPP), Norton University (NU), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), University of Cambodia (UC), University of Saskahan, The ECCC, Royal University of Law and Economic (RULE), Rutgers University, Romeet Gallery, National Institute of Education (NIE), Western University, Durham University, University of Munich, Thai Service Volunteer, Maburg University, University of Western Australia, and University of British Columbia. |
| <b>Topics of Interest</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Refugees during the KR regime (related to Khao I-Dang camp)</li> <li>-Art during the KR regime</li> <li>- Archive research on perpetrator motivations (Note Books)</li> <li>-Request photos: During KR took power in 1975.</li> <li>- KR history</li> <li>-Bombing before KR</li> </ul>  |

#### **D. Searching for the Truth Magazine**

For more than a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine as a reference source about KR history, the KRT, debates on genocide, reconciliation, democracy, and the rule of law. It has contributed to DC-Cam’s main objectives—memory and justice—and portrayed a good image of DC-Cam nationwide. Cambodian people are 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, Issue #178 focused on inauguration of SRI design. Youk Chhang launches The SRI design, designed by Zaha Hadid at Zaha Hadid’s head quarter in London, UK. He talks to honorary guests and journalists who come to join and cover the event about the vision of this new institute, encompassing a museum, research center and a school. The Sleuk Rith will embody the past, present and the future, and continue the work of DC-Cam. This issue also publishes the remarks of the Minister of Education Youth and Sport, Mr. Hang Chuon Naron, about the SRI. The Minister says that the ministry has worked closely with officials at high levels in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) to designate and donate a large piece of land in Phnom Penh on which the new institute will be constructed. He emphasized in his remarks: the RGC is also committed to work with DC-Cam to ensure that DC-Cam achieves the international status of one of the leading global human rights and genocide education institutes of 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### October Issue 178

| Sections             | Article Title  |
|----------------------|--|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1) Sleuk Rith Inauguration<br>2) New Institute and Field of Memory<br>3) Remarks of H.E Hang Chuon Naron   |
| Documentation        | 4) Do More Work, Get More Beneficiaries but Spend Less Capital   |
| History and Research | 5) Losing Relatives Because of Joining the Revolution<br>6) Ta Nhen: the Former Secretary of Angkor Chey and Serey Soapoan District<br>7) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age |
| Legal                | 8) Conclusive Report of Trial Observation Team on Case 002/1   |
| Debate               | 9) The Proper Interpretation of “Most Responsible” at the ECCC   |
| Family Tracing       | 10) Touch Chhum and His Struggle<br>11) What Goes Around, Comes Around<br>12) Survived the KR Regime: My Truth Story   |

### Summary of the Family Tracing

Mrs. Loek Sok was born in Prek Takoy Village, Damnak Chang-er Commune, Pong Tik District, Kep Province. In 1962 she moved to live near Central market. In 1973 she got married. In Phnom Penh, she ran a small business such as selling cakes to support her son to go to school.

On April 17, 1975, KR soldiers took over Phnom Penh and announced “all people must leave Phnom Penh for three days and they will allow people to back home after this period.”

She packed little belongings because she believed the KR. Her family decided to go to Por Chentong, but instead KR soldiers evacuated her family far away. Finally, her family reached

Pong Tik District. Seven months later, her husband got a serious illness and passed away.

In 1976 she was assigned to dig a canal at Veal Vong. Her living conditions were harsh until the KR collapsed in 1979. In this regime, she lost five children and her husband.

The November Issue #179 focused on article Youk Chhang’s speech in the conference on Justice of Atrocity in Transition: Experiences and International Lessons to Deal with Conflicts, held in Bogota, Columbia. He raised the long processes of the ECCC to find justice for survivors of the KR regime and to bring KR leaders to trial. Mr. Youk also talked about his own experiences and his work besides the legal process to deal with Cambodian people who suffer from the regime, such as, publishing KR historical book, creating the KR history curriculum for students in public schools and providing KR history training to teachers across the country.

### November Issue 179

| Sections             | Article Title  |
|----------------------|--|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1) Impact of the ECCC in Cambodia  |
| Documentation        | 2) 18 Years in Storm of Great Revolution<br>3) Press Release on Documents from Parties   |
| History and Research | 4) Khmer Surin in Revolution<br>5) Prak Sokha: Angkar Withdrawn The Confidence from Him because of His Farther<br>6) Ung Ren Former The Commander of Regiments 82<br>7) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age |
| Legal                | 8) Conclusive Report of Trial Observation Team on Case 002/1   |
| Debate               | 9) The Proper Interpretation of “Most Responsible” at the ECCC   |
| Family Tracing       | 10) Survived the KR Regime: My True Story<br>11) Angkar’s Smashing.  |

### Sample of the Family Tracing

Mr. Sylvie Tannin, 29 years, was born in France. His parents immigrated to France in the 1970s. He is searching for his brother Tan Chrysoloras whose nickname was Pheng. His brother was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> of March 1971. His brother lives in Tapol village (Leach region and Pursat Province). His brother was adopted by a family, Mr. Chey and Mrs. Peam. In the middle of 1976, this family moved to a nearby village, around 2 kilometers East of this village.

In December the Magazine Team produced Khmer issue #180. It focused centrally on article of Youk Chhang “The History of Anlong Veng: The War Ended and Peace Begins.” He raises the awareness of reconciliation process for the past and post country. He compares the reconciliation in Cambodia to the Tonle Sap and Tonle Mekong’s integrations. Both rivers give interests and advantages to each other to absorb water when the floods come.

### December Issue 180

| Sections             | Article Title  |
|----------------------|--|
| Editorials/Letters   | 1) The History of Anlong Veng<br>2) The Khmer Regime and Cham Identities   |
| Documentation        | 3) Sok Heng: The Chief of Telegraph Unit<br>4) Kep Siyet aka Vat: The Chief of Technician Unit<br>5) Strengthening the Stand, Respecting the Rule of Party             |
| History and Research | 6) Former a Rom Lech’s Child Unit Choses Education to Reconcile the KR Regime<br>7) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age                                 |
| Legal                | 8) The Hearing on Statements of Case 002<br>9) Proposed Changes to Civil Party Participation before ECCC   |
| Debate               | 10) The Proper Interpretation of “Most Responsible” at the ECCC  |
| Family Tracing       | 11) Chieng Borei aka Chan Mali: The Former Chief of Transportation Unit<br>12) Enemies Smashing<br>13) Escaping from the KR Regime<br>14) Searching for Family Members |

### Summary of the Family Tracing

Mr. Chea Seiha lived in Nimit Commune, O-Chrov District, Banteay Meanchey Province when the KR soldiers took over the country in 1975. Seiha and his family were forced to live in Roniem Doun Sam. Over there his family did not have enough food to eat so he went out to find something he could do. Meanwhile, his children and father became seriously ill. Later, his father died because of the lack of medical care.

In 1978, Seiha escaped to Thailand and he left his children and wife in the village. He was arrested by Thai soldiers and then was sent to a camp. In 1980, he was documented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to be living in France.

## IV. THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

### A. Physical Building

The conceptual design of the SRI by Zaha Hadid Architects was successfully completed. On October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014, the architectural design of the Institute was officially launched at the office of Zaha Hadid Architects in London. During the launch, H.E. Hang Chuon Naron, Minister of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports sent his speech in support of the Institute to be read (Please see the appendix B). The beauty of the design and function of SRI has captured global attention and is a great success. Some comments about the design from guests attending the launch event in London are enclosed as appendix B to this report. News about the Institute continued to be published around the world almost on a daily basis since the launch. In Cambodia too, the SRI has generated massive attention to the project. After the launch event in London, a group of Cambodian scholars requested a meeting with SRI founder, Mr. Youk Chhang, to learn more about the institute. Since the

launch, SRI has continued to receive constant enquiries about the project from both at home and overseas.

Zaha Hadid Architects has now moved on to the second stage, i.e. Schematic Design, which is looking into more details of the engineering aspects of the design. By the end of December 2014, SRI had secured all necessary approval for the design and construction of the institute. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, and Phnom Penh Municipality had all approved of SRI's design and construction. SRI is now in the process of obtaining formal license for the construction.

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

The launch of the website [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org) together with the launch of the SRI's design on October 09, 2014 was a great success. The uniquely cultural website and beautiful design of the SRI have attracted attention of people from around the world. To date, global media coverage of the SRI continues in various languages from vast geographical areas. The website has helped boost such coverage by providing ready-for-download design materials of the Institute. Since the launching, the website has received over 11,000 hits from ten countries spread across the continents of America, Europe and Asia.

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

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

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

### **Public Relation and Media coverage**

By December 2014, the SRI had, in addition to assistance by our international advisors, identified a pro-bono public relations source of assistance in Alice Rose Thatch, Esq., currently based in Sacramento, California, USA.

<http://www.voanews.com/content/plans-for-cambodian-genocide-institute-move-forward/2444173.html>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp\\_ZTnanbZ8&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kp_ZTnanbZ8&feature=youtu.be)

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

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

In addition, we plan to start the school's program with a speaker series before launching the certificate program. The first topic of the series is "revisiting the nature of the KR atrocities." The inaugural speaker series seeks to provide serious and thoughtful answers to critical questions from the perspective of different disciplines, including history, sociology, anthropology, political science and law. The lecture series will bring together Cambodians and renowned experts from around the globe to share ideas, to provide insights and to engage in serious academic debate, as opposed to political speculation. The lecture series will be the start of SRI's long-term effort to help all of us understand Cambodia's murderous and tragic past and to help insure that history does not repeat itself in the future.

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

## **C. Museum of Memory**

### **Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums**

The DC-Cam team made much progress during the reporting period in planning for the installation of KR exhibits at 24 provincial museums, as described below.

- The team updated the KR exhibition proposal for supplemental funding to set up three additional exhibitions in three provinces, namely Kratie, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng. This proposal will be submitted to the ECCC's Victim Support Section / Germany's GIZ.
- The team sent two letters to Siem Reap and Kratie Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts informing them about the request to set up KR exhibitions in their province.
- The team re-edited the exhibition catalog in Khmer before printing.
- The team is making a film entitled *Animation Map of Forced Transfers by Railway* that focuses on stories of survivors during the KR Regime. The team also transcribed an interview filmed during the railway trip.
- The team had trips to Kratie and Siem Reap Provinces to observe and study the space provided by the Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts and Buddhist monastery

in order to install the Forced Transfer exhibition. While there, the team also contacted the provincial department to organize the opening ceremony.

- The team prepared official letters to provincial hall and Department of Culture and Fine Arts to formally inform the about the forced transfer exhibition opening ceremony.
- For the animation map, the team has cut six videos, including: Veal Renh Stations - two videos (25 minutes), Romeas Station -one video (10 minutes), Monkol Borey Station - one video (10 minutes), Pusart Station - one video (13 minutes), Klang Lovea Station - one video (11 minutes), has translated four of sixteen interviews from Khmer into English, and has inserted B-ROLL of both images and videos for two stations: Romeas and Pursat.
- After conducting site surveys last month, the team made trips to install the exhibitions and opening ceremonies in Siem Reap (December 2-6), Svay Rieng (December 8-12), and Kratie (December 15-19). These additional trips were funded by GIZ. Approximately 1,150 people from nearby towns attended the events, including civil parties, Cham Muslims and other villagers, high school and university students, teachers, provincial pedagogy students, and provincial and cultural department officials. During the opening ceremony, the team made a documentary film to record activities about the reparation project. In addition, to collect feedback from visitors, the team also left a comment book at the exhibition. In the next three to four months the team will go back to the exhibition and collect reactions from them. *(For additional details from the field trip report, please see the Appendix A).*
- During the installation and opening ceremony field trip, the team received requests to take additional photos of a closet of KR torture equipment, first from the abbot of Wat Tepporvong in Siem Reap and also from the the director of Department of Culture and Fine Arts in Svay Rieng. Per their request, the team has arranged for more photos from the KR regime and has also asked the finance team to request if the closet will fit the budget line. *(Please see appendix A).*
- The team is translating the field trip report from English into Khmer for Mr. Kong Vireak, director of the Department of Museum and the National Museum and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.
- The team is in the process of printing the Forced Transfer Catalog in Khmer and expects to have 1500 hard copies by the end of this month.
- The team has drafted about 520 official letters to inform high schools and universities in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Preah Sihouk and Takeo Provinces about the exhibitions on Forced Transfer in their province, and to invite them to visit the exhibition as well as organize their group to visit the provincial museums. Visiting these exhibits will help to inform students and teachers to better understand the KR history.

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

- The team had 2 meetings with Mr. Chhay Visoth, director of TSL to revise the MoU with TSL in order to implement its activities with them.
- The team was asked by the Swedish Embassy to arrange all necessary materials and logistics for the Peter Froberg's (the author of Pol Pot's smile and song from an approaching storm) lecture on "Culture of Reading" which would be held on December 1, 2014. The team had also contacted Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts for official approval and permission on high school students' involvement in the event. However, because Peter and his colleague came

down with a serious illness, the event was cancelled and the team re-informed all stakeholders about the cancellation.

- The team was asked to meet officials at Phnom Penh City Hall to review a location within Democracy Park for the “Phnom Penh in 1979” exhibition. However, in the response, the team wrote an official letter rejecting the suggested space, unless we are allowed to use space in the garden in front of Unaloam Buddhist Temple.
- The team followed up on the MoU and had a meeting with Mr. Chhay Visoth again to clarify what he would like to take from DC-Cam to the history classroom. Dr. Dy Khamboly and Dr. Ly Sökkheang also joined the meeting to discuss different steps of transferring the classroom to TSL and training TSL staff to conduct the classroom lectures. Currently the MoU is in the process of being examined at the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The team is looking forward to receiving a positive response from the Ministry and then can reinstall the existing exhibitions at TSL.
- The team already printed six existing exhibitions to re-install at TSL. At this point, each panel is being framed. Once the team receives the approval on the MoU, the exhibitions will be ready to be re-installed.
- The team received a positive response from the Phnom Penh City Hall to install the exhibition “Phnom Penh in 1979” (*Please see Appendix A*). Currently the team is scanning 19 high-resolution photos to print 1.5 meter by 2 meters and is also working on photo captions in both Khmer and English.

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

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

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

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

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

- The team worked with a few Cambodian artists to develop conceptual notes and timeline for the performance project in order to participate with 100th anniversary.
- On October 14, the team participated in a consultative workshop on “the drafted roadmap of the national policy for culture” at Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss potential projects and national policy for culture. According to the discussion, it has been a cooperation project between the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which started since 2012. A national team from the

Ministry with different educational backgrounds had conducted research to identify potential projects on cultural development and then UNESCO proposed a roadmap to implement those projects. The team also asked a few questions to panelists, which were:

- Should UNESCO be more deeply involved in the road map and not just tell people what to do? (of course this is simplified version of the question)
- What UNESCO should do is to implement a project to return lost artifacts in foreign countries. Is this being done?

**Answer:** UNESCO spent USD 250 Million on Angkor conservation and helped return approximately 200 artifacts to Cambodia.

- Should there be more border protection to help prevent illicit trafficking of cultural objects? This one H.E. Sackona answered.
- One of our team members, Chan Pronh, has conducted research and collected information on Khmer artifacts sold online. His research paper entitled “Deal with the looting and plundering of Cambodian artifacts in the past” will contribute to the upcoming 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National Museum of Phnom Penh.
- For the looting heritage project, the team has drafted a letter to Her Excellency, Phoeurng Sackona, asking her to join the research and collect evidence to support the Khmer artifacts that have been smuggled illegally into Thailand. The team waits for the response from the Ministry.

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

##### **Research**

DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people.

- Vicente Sánchez-Biosca from Universidad de Valencia is a specialist in visual culture and especially in film footage. She continued her research on the images from the KR period and its aftermath. Her aim was to consult visual documents (especially film footage, but also photography) at DC-Cam. In particular, she was deeply interested in meticulously analyzing the material shot by the Vietnamese upon their arrival in Phnom Penh. Her interest also included the KR propaganda films and all that deals with the mug shots from TSL.
- Aisha Down is a student at Harvard University. In the past three years, she has worked as a translator of Cambodian poetry with the former editor of the Nou Haich journal. Aisha speaks Khmer fluently and was planning to return to Cambodia next year with a Fulbright grant for the purpose of translating (and studying) Khmer forgiveness narratives.
- Stephanie Benzaquen is a PhD researcher at the Erasmus University Rotterdam in the Netherlands. Her thesis is a visual history of KR atrocities. She examined the role images play in the processes of memorialization, with a focus on intercultural dynamics of production and circulation of images (e.g. photos, videos, works of art) from the DK period to the present day.
- Dania Rodrigues is pursuing her master of anthropology at the University of Torino, Italy. Since she was a child she has been fascinated by Cambodian ancient history, but learning about Cambodian recent history left her so intrigued that she decided to

make her master's thesis about the genocide perpetrated by the KR in Cambodia during 1975-79. She focused particularly on the topic of ideology, studied from an anthropological point of view. Why did this society give birth to an ideology that, when put into practice, annihilated almost 1/4 of its population? What were the means this ideology used to gather its followers, and then to create the utopia it envisioned? And what effects did it cause to the generations who were indoctrinated according to these principles?

- Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and pursuing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focuses on the ordinary people not the leaders of the genocide. Specifically, he was looking at: one, why they participated and what their motivations were, trying to synthesize the current literature on this topic (drawing on sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology as well as the case studies done so far, primarily in the Holocaust and Rwanda) to a more over-arching theory of participation; two, he was trying to develop a model which shows people's individual pathways into genocide participation.
- Cheryl Yin is a linguistic anthropology PhD student in the Department of Anthropology of the University of Michigan. In September last year she was applying for her grant to study Khmer language development in Cambodia in pre and post KR periods. Dr. Kok-Thay ENG provided her a letter of affiliation so that she could use DC-Cam as a base for her research. This year Cheryl has won this scholarship and travelled to Cambodia to begin her research.
- Lucia Hraskova is a journalist and film-maker from Slovakia. She was under a grant from Minority Rights Group International and the EU, to report on local indigenous people and the challenges they face. One of her stories focused on the KR regime and its implications on the present, in particular (but not exclusively) in relation to indigenous people.
- Lina Chhun is a PhD student from University of Southern California. She was interested in looking at propaganda materials produced by the KR depicting the USA bombings of Cambodia before they took Phnom Penh.

### **Book of Memory**

The team selected three more volunteers (for a total of five) to continue reading and summarizing confessions from S-21 for the Book of Memory project. The volunteers completed summarizing 75 confessions from S-21. The funding from the International Coalition on the Sites of Conscience did not arrive. However, a team member participated in a project gathering in Istanbul for further guidance on the project and sharing experiences and knowledge from members of the coalition.

### **Translation and Publication**

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

### **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.”

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

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

- Farina So, PhD program in University of Massachusettes, Lowell
- Savina Sirik, MA program in geography at Kent State University
- Sokvisal Kimsroy, MA program at Kent State University
- Socheat Nhean, MA & PhD program at SOAS University of London, the UK

#### **Appendix A**

### **The Opening Ceremony of an Exhibition Entitled “The Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regime” in Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, and Kratie Provinces**

**December 2-19, 2014**

**Report<sup>1</sup> by Huy Samphoas, Men Pechet, Seng Kunthy, Chhay Davin**

**Photos by Ouch Maraka**

*“Khmer Rouge history is not something about which we should feel ashamed.  
On the contrary, I would feel ashamed if I did not know about this history.”*

*-- Preab Sreylin, a 16 year-old female student  
at Hun SenSiem Reap High School*

#### **Introduction**

In collaboration with the Ministry and Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts, the DC-Cam’s Museum of Memory has installed and premiered three exhibitions

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<sup>1</sup> Edited by Elaine McKinnon

entitled “The Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regime.” The exhibitions were established in Tep Povong Pagoda in Siem Reap Province, as well as in the Svay Rieng and Kratie Provincial Departments of Culture and Fine Arts on December 5, 11 and 18, respectively. About 1,150 people from various walks of life attended the events, including civil parties, Cham Muslims and other villagers living in communities near the provinces, high school and university students and teachers, provincial pedagogy students, provincial officials and cultural department officials.

During the opening ceremonies, participants had a chance to learn about the contents of the exhibition, which displays photos and information related to the forced transfers which took place in their provincial towns. The participants benefitted from presentations by the head of the Department of Culture and Fine Arts, the deputy governor, a representative of DC-Cam, an official from the National Museum of Cambodia, and a representative of the KRT Victim Support Section, as well as from the question and answer session after the presentations.

### **Background of the Forced Transfer**

On 17 April 1975, KR forces entered Phnom Penh and began the first phase of what they described as an ‘evacuation.’ This phase would later be termed a forced transfer. The KR classified Cambodians into social groups. People who lived in Phnom Penh were identified as ‘new people’ or ‘17 April People,’ while people who were deemed to be loyal to the regime (generally from the rural areas) were identified as ‘base people.’ ‘New people’ were often discriminated against because of the assumption that they had enjoyed an urban, westernized, wealthy upbringing.

During the initial phase of the forced transfer, Phnom Penh was emptied of all its inhabitants, including men and women of all professions, the elderly, children and monks. Even sick people in the hospitals, pregnant women, and new mothers were forced to leave the city. While trains were frequently used to transfer the residents, many people were also forced to leave on foot, heading in all directions along the country’s national roads. Everyone was told to travel to their birthplace, but many had no place to which they could return. People slept along the roads or under trees—wherever they could manage to take a quick rest. In many cases, rice was the only nourishment during their long journey. The population suffered serious health issues, including swelling in their limbs, dehydration and exhaustion. In total, close to a million people were forced to leave the city, and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people died along the way.

From around September 1975 until 1977, large numbers of people were moved from the central and southwestern parts of the country (provinces such as Kandal, Kampong Thom, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham) to Siem Reap and Preah Vihear. Some were also relocated to the Northwestern Zone

(Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey Provinces). Documents from the KR regime show that 400,000 to 500,000 people were added to the Northwestern Zone and 50,000 people were moved out of the Eastern Zone (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces).

According to DC-Cam's mapping report and interviews with KR survivors, the crimes committed by the KR in Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Kratie Provinces include the following:

From 1975-1977, Siem Reap Province was an independent zone in DK; then, in 1977, it merged with the Northern Zone. According to the most recent figures compiled by the Center's Mapping Project, 24 burial sites (containing over 240 pits filled with approximately 42,000 corpses), 13 prisons and four memorials have been discovered in the province. In interviews, many KR survivors made reference to the atrocities committed at Phnom Trungbat Prison in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, providing first- and second-hand accounts of what actually took place there. According to their recollections, the KR sent people who had been arrested in the area of Phnom Trungbat Mountain to this prison. Thereafter, the KR proceeded either to execute those prisoners and cremate their remains for use as fertilizer, or to burn them alive for the same purpose.

According to the Renakse Petitions filed in 1982-1983 by KR survivors, the prison had an area designated (allegedly in 1976) for the sole purpose of cremating the bodies of prisoners. An area with huge pits was filled with rice husks and set alight. Once the number of prisoners had reached one hundred, the prison guards would throw people – both dead and alive – into those fiery pits. In some cases, prisoners were forced to walk along gangplanks over the pits to their deaths. Afterward, the KR distributed their remains as fertilizer. In the application forms of complainants which have been submitted to the KRT, some individuals revealed that they had received fertilizer from Phnom Trungbat which contained bone fragments.

A similar situation existed in Svay Rieng Province. Svay Rieng Province was under the control of Sao Phim, the former Eastern Zone Party Secretary, who committed suicide in June 1978. Soon after his death, people who lived in the Eastern Zone were accused of betraying the revolution and supporting the Vietnamese. For this reason, they were evacuated to the Northwestern Zone (Pursat and Battambang Provinces) to be smashed and separated from enemies of the revolution. The majority of the KR cadres were likely imprisoned at S-21 and then killed. When the regime collapsed, twelve KR prisons and eleven memorials were found throughout Svay Rieng Province.

Likewise, there were ten KR prisons and ten burial sites in Kratie Province. Based on general observation, the location of the prisons likely coincides with that of the burials. One of the former prisons was Preah Kosomakk High School, which was the initial and largest high school in Kratie. It was converted into a ten-room prison,

weapon warehouse and medical center. According to KR survivors, prisoners who were detained there were killed along the riverbank behind the prison at night.

During the KR regime, people were forced to work as slave labor to satisfy the production goals set by the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK), while their social welfare needs were entirely neglected. This practice ultimately led to widespread death from disease and exhaustion, in addition to the deaths by execution mentioned above. Many people were accused of being spies for the CIA or KGB and thus were considered enemy of the KR revolution. The population suffered until January 13, 1979, when the regime was toppled.

### **History: A Human Shadow which cannot be Denied**

During the opening ceremonies at the three exhibitions, lively discussions took place among the audience members. Young people who were born after the KR years as well as older participants posed many questions to the guest speakers. A few of those questions included: who were the KR, why did they kill Khmer people, why didn't the population rebel against them, and who was Pol Pot.

Some students showed a keen interest in learning more about KR history. Though it is difficult to convince the younger generation to believe the facts about the atrocities which occurred during the KR regime, it is important to continue this educational effort because history is like a human shadow. It remains with us for our entire life and there is no way to avoid it. Ignoring our own shadow is like refusing to admit that we exist. If we do not acknowledge our past history, we are at risk of committing the same mistakes in the future. Thus, the history of the KR is like a person's shadow. Like it or not, it occurred in Cambodian history between 1975 and 1979. Like it or not, more than one million people died during the KR regime as a result of overwork, execution, starvation, torture, and disease. Like it or not, at least one relative in every Cambodian family died during the KR years. As a consequence, everyone must face this horrible truth and resolve not to repeat such a crime. If we are not willing to acknowledge the history associated with the KR, then neither can we honor our loved ones who perished during that genocidal regime or express gratitude for the efforts of KR survivors who rebuilt the nation with their bare hands in the aftermath of the destruction.

Praser, a 20 year-old female student at Siem Reap's Pedagogy School, admitted, "If young people do not know about the history of the KR, they may possibly commit the same mistakes as the KR leaders in order to gain power." Similarly Sreylin, a 16 year-old female student at Hun Sen Siem Reap High School said, "KR history is not something about which we should feel ashamed. On the contrary, I would feel ashamed if I did not know about this history."

Putrea, a 20 year-old male student at the University of Svay Rieng, commented that this exhibition conveys two main points: 1) to remind the future leaders of Cambodia, as well as leaders around the world, not to follow in the footsteps of the KR; and 2) to educate young Cambodian people about the facts associated with the KR regime so that they know it is not fiction. Therefore, everyone should join hands to prevent it from happening again.

### **The Forced Transfer Exhibition: Supplemental Educational Resource**

Mr. Noy, a 44 year-old teacher at Kratie Krong High School, whose childhood was shattered by the KR regime, expressed his feeling that the exhibition on Forced Transfer provides a chance for young students to learn about what happened during the KR regime. The photos in the exhibition panels reflect what occurred during that time—for instance, the photo of people carrying earth at a dam site. Mr. Noy himself used to carry earth at the Sida dam site in Kratie. Additionally, Mr. Noy considers this kind of exhibition to be a valuable educational resource for students which supplements their school textbooks. Because this exhibition is important, Mr. Piseth, a 66 year-old civil party in Case 002 before the KRT, suggested that it be expanded to every district throughout the country so that local communities have access to KR history.

### **Media Coverage**

The Opening Ceremony on “The Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the KR Regime” at Svay Rieng Provincial Department of Culture and Fine Arts was featured in TVK’s (National Television of Cambodia) evening news from 7:20 to 8:00 on December 12, 2014.

### **Reaction of Participants**

#### **Siem Reap Province**

1. Rim Chan Srey Nou, a female student in tenth grade at Hun Sen Siem Reap High School, stated: “I think that the exhibition should be installed in other places as well as here. For example, I would like it to be in my school because my house is far from here and it is a bit difficult for me to travel this far. Some students may not be able to come here very often. It would be good to have the exhibition in public places which are visited frequently, such as schools.”
2. Ving Dany, a female student in tenth grade at Hun Sen Siem Reap High School, commented: “My grandmother used to tell me about her personal experiences during the KR regime. She said that even when she wanted to cry, she could not reveal a sound because if she did she would have been killed by KR soldiers. She had to endure her suffering in silence. She often said that

children nowadays would have been killed if they were being raised during the KR years. In general, I think that this exhibition is beneficial in teaching me about my own history.”

3. Tiv Rotha, a male first-year student at Build Bright University, majoring in Law, said: “Before I visited the exhibition, my parents had told me about the difficulties during the KR regime. Their relatives were separated. The KR did not allow their family to live together. I don’t want this kind of regime to occur in the future, because I am afraid of living without my family. I think this kind of exhibition is beneficial for younger generations to learn about the genocidal war.”
4. Sat Khort, male, shared: “I understand your exhibit without being able to read the text on the panels. I feel overwhelmed when I recall the KR regime because it was such a difficult time in my life. During 1975-1979, I had to relocate to Wat Laork, Snay Douch Commune and was assigned as an ox cart driver. I had to transport rice from the fields to the barn. In addition, I was the chief of a mobile unit which had ten people. At that time, I was desperate for somebody to help me get out of that situation. This exhibition helps the younger generation learn about their country’s history. It makes me feel better when I can share stories of my experiences during the KR years with other people, especially with the students who did not live through that regime.”
5. Preab Sreylin, a 16 year-old female student studying in tenth grade at Hun Sen Siem Reap High School, stated: “I participated in this opening ceremony because I would like to know more about KR history, which is part of the history of our country that everybody should know. I have learned very little about KR history at school. I think it is important for Cambodians to understand the history of the KR regime in order to develop the country in the future. Therefore, everyone should learn about this history. KR history is not something about which we should feel ashamed. On the contrary, I would feel ashamed if I did not know about this history.”
6. San Sreynuch, a 15 year-old female student studying in tenth grade at Hun Sen Siem Reap High School, commented: “I am delighted to participate in this opening ceremony. I hope I can gain more understanding about KR history. As a Cambodian citizen, I would be ashamed if a foreigner inquired about our country’s history and I could not respond. Frankly speaking, I did not completely believe what the elders told me had happened during the KR regime. However, now I truly believe that this regime really took place in Cambodia and its senior leaders have been brought to justice by the court. The overall design of this exhibition is attractive, and the text is easy to read. When I go back home, I will encourage my parents and siblings to visit this

exhibition because my parents were very young during the KR regime and they do not recall much about what happened during those years.”

7. Yann Chheab, a 25 year-old male student studying Tourism at Southeast Asia University in Siem Reap Province, stated: “When I was in high school, the teaching of KR history was very limited. We learned primarily about the history of the Angkor and Pre-Angkor periods. In my opinion, KR history should be shared with people all over the world, because this regime took the lives of more than one million people. The world should know that after the KR regime, Cambodian people had to rebuild this country from scratch. Learning about KR history will ensure that we do not follow in the footsteps of the KR leaders. My parents told me that they had lived in Banteay Meanchey Province, where they were separated from their parents. They did not have enough food to eat and had to work very hard.”
8. Vong Praser, a 20 year-old female student studying at Siem Reap’s Pedagogy School, commented: “I aspire to be a teacher in the future because I want to educate the younger generations, particularly in my village, and contribute to the development of the country. In our village, we have only one primary school. If students want to continue to elementary school or high school, they have to travel about eight kilometers to the district town. By participating in this opening ceremony, I have gained more knowledge about the history of the KR, which will enable me to better explain this history to young children. I think that if young people do not learn about the KR, they are at risk of committing the same mistakes as the KR leaders in order to gain power. Thus, learning about KR history serves as a reminder that we should not repeat such criminal behavior.”

### **Svay Rieng Province**

1. Um Piseth, 66 years old, is a male civil party in Case 002 before the KRT: “I am delighted to participate in this opening ceremony. This kind of exhibition is very important for Cambodian people, particularly the young generation. Though this exhibition is small, it informs the audience about one aspect of KR history. It would be beneficial if such an exhibition could be expanded to every district throughout the country so that local communities would have a chance to learn about KR history.”
2. Sou Sreyrath, a 20 year-old female student studying Finance and Banking at the University of Svay Rieng, commented: “I used to hear about the KR regime from my grandmother. She told me that her husband, my grandfather, was killed by being struck on the back of his neck. He was targeted by the KR because he had a fair complexion and was alleged to have been serving the Vietnamese. I think that this exhibition is a good initiative. Learning about the

KR history will hopefully ensure that such a regime will never happen again. Among all the exhibition panels, the one with the KR leaders who have been brought to justice interests me the most. I wonder why those KR leaders caused such tragedy to their own country.”

3. Yann Putrea, a 20 year-old male student studying Rural Development at the University of Svay Rieng, said: “During the KR regime, the KR had planned to evacuate my parents from Svay Rieng Province to Pursat Province. For some reason, my parents ended up living and working in Kandal Province. During the evacuation, my parents suffered from diarrhea and skin disease. I believe what my parents have told me, and this exhibition validates what my parents have told me. In my opinion, this exhibition conveys two main points: 1) to remind the future leaders of Cambodia, as well as leaders around the world, not to follow in the footsteps of the KR leaders; and 2) to educate young Cambodian people so that they know that the KR regime truly took place in Cambodia and is not fiction. Therefore, everyone should join hands to prevent it from happening again.”
4. Mei Serey, a male second-year pedagogy student specializing in primary school education. stated: “I was born in Rormeas Hek District. Before I visited this exhibition, I used to hear my grandmother say that there was very little food to eat during KR regime. She would give her food to my mum, even though she herself was very hungry. She was assigned to take care of children while their parents were working in the fields. One day, KR soldiers planned to kill her family, but fortunately, they were spared because my grandpa was skilled at building bridges during the KR regime. I believe this is a good exhibition because it educates the younger generations about the KR. I would like this kind of the exhibition to take place in more places so that other people have a chance to see it. I will return to visit the exhibit because today I have just had a short time to view it.”
5. Roth Mony studies at Svay Rieng High School and commented: “My grandmother told me that life was very difficult during the KR regime. Workers had to fulfill quotas when transplanting rice in the fields. Some people were forced to collect excrement in order to make fertilizer. Being here at the Cultural Department in Svay Reing and viewing the photos in the exhibition validates what my grandmother told me about the KR. I don’t want such a regime to happen again. I want this kind of exhibition shown in high schools so that other students can understand what their parents experienced, as I do. In addition to the Cultural Department and high school, I think it would be a good idea to display the exhibit at other locations around Svay Rieng Province. If I have free time, I will visit here again with my friends.”

6. Chap Lida, a female second-year pedagogy student (primary school teacher) in Svay Rieng Province: "Before I visited here, my grandparents shared their stories about the KR regime with me. Here at the Cultural Department in Svay Reing, I believe that the exhibit depicts the history just as my grandparents described. There was not enough food to eat and KR soldiers forced people to complete a lot of work with few team members, my grandpa said. The KR didn't care whether people had the skills to complete a task. I think that this exhibition is still limited and I would prefer if there were more panels to make it easier for students to learn when they encounter this kind of history lesson in their classes. Most of our lessons are about mythology, but I also want to learn about the real history. I would also like to see more red color in this exhibition. Sometimes, that can be attractive. I was born in Romdol District, which is a bit far from here. I wish this exhibition could be closer to my house. My family and I have never visited this place, so I will return here again to visit with my siblings."
7. Long Sokunthea, a female second-year pedagogy student (primary school teacher), in Svay Rieng Province stated: "My mum told me about the KR regime. She said life was more difficult than ever during that time. There was not enough food; people had to work extremely hard and many people were killed. I believe what she told me. The story in the exhibition panels and my mum's story are the same. This exhibition teaches people about the suffering and forced transfers which people endured during the KR regime. I would like to see this exhibition installed in my school. I will encourage my friends and relatives to visit here too. In this way, we can share the suffering of those who experienced such difficulty during the KR regime and ensure that such a regime does not happen in the future."
8. Hing Phal-lin, a 31 year-old female assistant to the village chief in Me Phleung Village said: "I was not alive during the KR regime, however attending this exhibition makes me feel emotional. What I have seen in this exhibition today is similar to the stories my father told me. My father said that it was a difficult struggle to survive during that time. I think that this exhibition is very good to educate the younger generation about the KR regime, because they did not experience it directly. In this way, they can learn about what took place during the KR years and will be able to prevent such a regime from recurring in the future. This exhibition is small and therefore sometimes evidence can be omitted."

### **Kratie Province**

1. Poue Samit, a 22 year-old female student studying at Kratie's Pedagogy School, commented: "I used to hear about the KR regime from my auntie. She told me that during the KR regime, people were separated from their family

members and evacuated from their homes to rural areas. By participating in this opening ceremony of the KR exhibition, I hope to gain more knowledge about the KR regime. I would like to know what happened during that period. This exhibition is extremely important in order to remind the young generation about the severe suffering their relatives faced during that regime. When I graduate and become a teacher, I will share the knowledge I have gained about the KR regime with my students.”

2. Pon Na, a 20 year-old female student studying at Kratie’s Pedagogy School, said: “By participating in this opening ceremony, I have gained more knowledge about the KR regime. Previously, I was not aware that the KR leaders had been brought to justice. But now I understand that five KR leaders either have been or are being tried by the KRT. Now I realize that during the KR regime, people had no freedom. They were forced to work very hard and eat less-than-adequate meals. Children did not have the opportunity to attend school and even worse than that, they were separated from their parents.”
3. Sa Noy, a 44 year-old male teacher of Morality at Kratie Krong High School, commented: “I have been a teacher for 25 years now. I currently teach students in grades ten and eleven. During the KR regime, I was about ten or eleven years old and lived in Wat Village, Koh Chreng Sub-District, Kratie District, Kratie Province. I did not live with my parents, but was assigned to live and work in a children’s unit. I had to help the adults with the farming, collect plants, and carry earth at the dam site. If I am not mistaken, I saw Pol Pot once while I was carrying earth at Sida dam in Kratie Province. It was during the dry season in 1977, when Pol Pot visited the dam site. During the KR regime, I did not lose any family members. Even though the KR regime is truly a part of Cambodian history, some members of the younger generation do not believe that this regime actually took place in Cambodia. Therefore, teaching KR history is essential so that the country may never experience such a tragedy in the future. This installation of the KR exhibition in our province is highly welcomed. It provides a chance for young students to witness what happened during the KR regime. The photos in the exhibition panels reflect what occurred during that time, such as the photo of people carrying earth at a dam site. This exhibition supplements what students learned from their textbooks at school.”
4. Suy Chanvisal, a 15 year-old male student studying in tenth grade at Preah Kosamak High School, said: “I heard about the KR regime from my grandmother. She told me that during the KR regime, people were evacuated from their homes, separated from their family members and killed. My grandmother was evacuated from Phnom Penh to Prey Veng Province and assigned to work in the rice fields. One of her children, my mother’s older

sibling, died during the KR regime. Upon hearing those stories, I felt pity for all those people who endured endless hardship during that regime. I am delighted to participate in this opening ceremony because it will enable me to gain more knowledge about KR history. I will not follow the example of the KR leaders. Among all the exhibition panels, the panel depicting the KR leaders visiting railway stations most interests me because many people were forcibly transferred by train and separated from their families during that regime. I believe that young people, who do not know about KR history, could possibly commit immoral acts in order to achieve their personal interest."

5. Tim Vanny, a female twelfth grade student at Kosamah High School, said: "Before I visited here, my mum had told me about her experiences during the KR regime. She said she ran from her village in Svay Rieng Province to Phnom Penh. She lost her sibling along the road and has never seen him/her since. I believe that this exhibition provides a valuable lesson for the younger generation so that they do not emulate the Pol Pot regime. I learned a lot from this exhibition about the difficulty, patience, and struggles of the population during those years. I will return (to the Cultural Department) to visit this exhibition again with my friends. I want them to learn about the KR history, as I have."
6. Hear Linhun, a male first-year student at the University of Management and Economics, specializing in Public Administration, commented: "I have learned about the KR in school (from visits to Toul Sleng and Choeung Ek) and from stories told to me by my aunt. My aunt said that two of her siblings were killed by the KR. I think that this exhibition is well-organized and is important for everyone to view in order to prevent such a regime (KR regime) from recurring in the future."
7. Sem Choeun, male village chief of Doun Chrom Village, Kratie Province, shared: "In 1970, I was an ordinary person, but I was ordained as a monk in 1973. In 1975, I was disrobed as a monk by the KR. They assigned me to work in the cooperative where I was forced to dig earth every day in order to construct a canal. In 1977, I was evacuated to Snoul, where I worked as a blacksmith. It is heartening to know that the young generation is learning about DK and believes that this history really happened. If I have free time, I will return (to the Cultural Department) to visit this exhibition again."
8. Srey Chantou, a female village chief of Wat Village in Kratie Province, commented: "During the KR regime, I was assigned to weave bags from the dried leaves of *traeng*. In addition, I had to work as a tailor. In 1977, I was a cook in the cooperative hall. I was assigned to transplant rice in 1978. I had no free time to spend with my parents. There were spies everywhere. I did almost nothing aside from working. I have found photos of my relatives

among the victims at TSL Museum. It shocked me to discover them. I have lived through almost five regimes. I believe this exhibition is beneficial for students. Since children's minds are a blank slate, it is easy for them to get caught up in social movements. Therefore, I would like to suggest that parents take the primary responsibility for educating their children about history. It would please me if the young generation understood and believed what happened during the KR regime."

9. Yim Kung Kear, a male mathematics teacher at Kosamah High School, said: "Before I visited this exhibition, my parents had told me that life was very difficult and filled with torture and overwork (during the KR regime). I believe them. I think this exhibition is very good. It provides a message to the young generation and new leaders not to follow in the footsteps (of the Pol Pot regime). I will return here (Cultural Department) with my students and relatives."

### **Team**

Huy Samphoas, Seng Kunthy, Chhay Davin, Ouch Makara, Sok Vannak, and Men Pechet from the DC-Cam. Tes Chhoeun and Hor Kosal from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

**Funding for this project has been provided by the Victims Support Section/ECCC, which receives its support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and from the USAID, which offers core support to DC-Cam.**



**ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា**  
**ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ**

**សាលាដំបូងរដ្ឋបាល**  
លេខ : ៧៦៧ គត. អវ

រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៩ ខែ ធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤

**ជម្រាបជូន**

**លោកនាយកមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា**

**កម្មវត្ថុ :** ស្តីពីសំណើសុំដាក់តាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពី "ទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩" នៅទីធ្លាសួនច្បារមាត់ទន្លេ ទល់មុខវត្តឧត្តរាលោម ។

**យោង :** -លិខិតចុះថ្ងៃទី៣០ ខែតុលា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ របស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា ។  
-ចំណាត់ថ្ងៃទី០១ ខែធ្នូ ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ របស់ **អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានអភិបាលកិច្ចសាលាដំបូងរដ្ឋបាល** ។

កម្មវត្ថុ និងយោងខាងលើ ខ្ញុំសូមជម្រាបលោកនាយកជ្រាបថា: សាលាដំបូងរដ្ឋបាល អនុញ្ញាតជូនមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា រៀបចំដាក់តាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពី "ទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩" នៅទីធ្លាសួនច្បារមាត់ទន្លេ ទល់មុខវត្តឧត្តរាលោម នៅក្នុងអំឡុងពេលពិធីបុណ្យទូលឆ្នាំខ្មែរប្រពៃណី ជាតិឆ្នាំ២០១៤ ស្ថិតនៅតំបន់ព្រះស៊ីសុវត្ថិ សង្កាត់ជ័យជំនះ ខណ្ឌដូនពេញ ។

ទន្ទឹមនេះ សាលាដំបូងរដ្ឋបាល ស្នើអោយលោកនាយកធ្វើការទំនាក់ទំនងជាមួយអាជ្ញាធរ មូលដ្ឋានក្នុងការរៀបចំសន្តិសុខ និងសណ្តាប់ធ្នាប់ចរាចរណ៍នៅតាមដងផ្លូវជុំវិញកន្លែងប្រារព្ធពិធី ។

អាស្រ័យហេតុនេះ សូមលោកនាយកជ្រាប និងចាត់ចែងអនុវត្តតាមការគួរ ។ *K S*

**ជ. អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋានអភិបាលកិច្ចសាលាដំបូងរដ្ឋបាល**



- បម្រុងចុះ :**
- ក្រសួងមហាផ្ទៃ
  - ទីស្តីការគណៈរដ្ឋមន្ត្រី
  - ដើម្បីជូនប្រារព្ធប្រជាប្រិយភាព
  - ស្នងការដ្ឋាននគរបាលរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
  - បញ្ជាការដ្ឋានកងកម្លាំងស្រុករាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
  - អាណានុស្សាដូនពេញ
  - មន្ទីរសាធារណការ និងដឹកជញ្ជូន
  - មន្ទីរវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ
  - ដើម្បីជូនការ
  - ឯកសារ-កាលប្បវត្តិ

សាលាដំបូងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ  
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លេខ ១៤៧/១៤ វិ.ជ.ស

ព្រះហស្តលេខ ២១២  
រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

ការងារស្រាវជ្រាវស្តីពីការងារសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

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លេខ ១៤៧/១៤ វិ.ជ.ស  
ភ្នំពេញ ថ្ងៃទី ០៤ ខែ វិច្ឆិកា ឆ្នាំ ២០១៤  
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នាយករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី





**A PIONEERING NEW INSTITUTE AND GENOCIDE MEMORIAL IN CAMBODIA DESIGNED BY ZAHA HADID ARCHITECTS**

Designs for the Sleuk Rith Institute – a new institution and genocide memorial in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh - have been unveiled. The institute brings together a museum, research centre, graduate school, document archives and research library.

The vision of Youk Chhang, a tireless human rights activist and investigator of the Khmer Rouge atrocities, the Sleuk Rith Institute was founded by Chhang as a focus for reflection, healing and reconciliation as well as an enlightening educational and research facility dedicated to commemorating the lives of the past by building a better future.

During the 1970s Youk Chhang, at the age of 15, was a prisoner under the Khmer Rouge and members of his family were victims of the regime. Through his Documentation Centre of Cambodia, he has spent more than a decade amassing details of atrocities committed by the former Cambodian regime, The Democratic Kampuchea (DK), which is also known as the Khmer Rouge.

Searching for the truth MEMORY, JUSTICE & HEALING  
"...a society cannot know itself if it does not have an accurate memory of its own history."

www.cambodiasri.org

The Sleuk Rith Institute is designed by Zaha Hadid Architects and will house the Documentation Centre of Cambodia's 1 million documents in its archives and, as the largest collection of genocide related material in Southeast Asia, will become a global centre for education and research into the documentation, causes and prevention of genocide.

Despite the tragic history explored at the institute, Youk Chhang's research led to the very considered brief for a building that promoted reflection and reconciliation, and also inspired and innovated. "Cambodia will never escape its history, but it does not need to be enslaved by it. Post-conflict societies have to move on," he says.

This brief required a direction that breaks from some of the stereotypes associated with genocide memorial architecture. "In the context of genocide and mass atrocity, memorial architecture has tended to reflect the evil and misfortune of the historical period it represents," he says. "In this sense, the architecture's legacy is dark, sombre, and firmly oriented to the past."

"We were keen to create a forward-looking institution that deviates from the distress-invoking, quasi-industrial, harshness of most existing genocide memorial models. This is not to criticize or denigrate such models but, instead, to emphasize that in light of a Cambodia's rich cultural and religious traditions, we must move in a different and more positively-oriented direction."

"The best memorials are not objects we visit once, contemplate, and file away. The best memorials evoke reflection and commemoration, but are also living, dynamic public places that engage with all generations in the community.

The Sleuk Rith Institute will not focus only on the past, but rather seek to create an institute that will also be enlightening; a place for new generations to learn from the lessons of the tragedies of the

past while exploring ways to heal, and move forward. “It is this commitment, determination and belief in our future that will define us,” explains Youk Chhang.

The Sleuk Rith Institute will combine a strong educational and outreach program together with its ongoing work for social justice as well as the commemorative nature of a memorial museum.

The institute’s design is organized as five wooden structures that are separate volumes at ground level, but interweave and to link together as they rise upwards; connecting the different departments, visitors, students and staff within a singular whole. With an overall footprint of 80m x 30m at the base and 88m x 38m at roof level, the structures range between three to eight storeys.

Each of these five buildings will house a different function: the Sleuk Rith Institute; a library holding the largest collection of genocide-related material in Southeast Asia; a graduate school focussing on genocide, conflicts and human rights studies; a research centre and archive to influence national and regional policies and discourse; a media centre and an auditorium that can be used by the institute and the entire community.

The architecture of the ancient temple site Angkor Wat, and Cambodia’s many other remarkable Angkorian sites, builds complexity by combining and interlocking a multitude of geometric forms in a formal progression of connected enclosures.

As they gain in height and coalesce, the Sleuk Rith Institute’s five buildings define an intricate spatial composition of connecting volumes; generating a series of exterior and interior spaces that flow into each other to guide visitors through the different areas for contemplation, education, engagement and discussion.

The design connects the museum, library, school and institute at various levels, allowing different users to interact and collaborate, enhancing their understanding and experience. Yet each of the institute's functions is also able to operate independently when required.

Constructed from sustainably-sourced timber, the primary structure, exterior shading and interior partitions give natural scale, warmth and materiality. The more complex forms have been designed and engineered to be assembled from economical straight and single-curved timber sections with established technologies.

The site is located in the grounds of the Boeung Trabek High School in Phnom Penh, south of the city centre. The existing school buildings (now abandoned when the high school moved to its new premises) were used as a re-education camp during the Khmer Rouge regime – as were many schools in Cambodia - making this a fitting location for the Institute: building on the past to educate the future.

To accommodate Cambodia's tropical climate, the narrower lower levels of the institute are shaded by the building's form, while louvers on the upper levels keep out strong sunshine. Located at the confluence of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap Rivers, the institute's buildings will be built on raised terraces, to protect from Phnom Penh's seasonal flooding.

Visitors approach the building on causeways above reflecting catchment pools that mirror the building's form and bring light deep into the internal spaces. As with the catchment pools of Cambodia's ancient temple sites including Sras Srang and Angkor Wat, these pools - and those on the upper level courtyard and terraces – will be fed by harvested rainwater and are integral to the institute's water management processes that minimize the impact on the local environment and drainage systems.

Entering through the atrium at the centre of the building, visitors are welcomed by exhibits from the Institute's collection. From here visitors are directed to the museum where exhibitions continue or to the school and auditorium. The auditorium is on ground level while classrooms and professors' offices are organized around the outdoor courtyard above and continue on upper floors.

Above the entry atrium, the Institute houses the Documentation Centre archive, with offices for researchers and Institute administration on the top levels. A bridge is suspended above the atrium to connect the school and library.

The building's passive design - including measures to reduce energy and water consumption while increasing system efficiencies, and the installation of renewable energy sources - will increase its ecological performance.

The institute's form minimises solar gain, and the external shading system will be varied on each elevation to reduce solar gain whilst maintaining sufficient daylight levels where required. Thermal buffer zones protect the archive and exhibition spaces and further reduce energy consumption.

Water condensation from the air handling will be recovered for reuse and foul water will be treated on-site via bio-reactors or a natural plant-based wastewater treatment system that can be incorporated within the park.

The horizontal roof of the building is hidden from view to house renewable energy sources that are extremely effective in Phnom Penh's climate: photovoltaic cells for power and a solar thermal array for hot water generation. Plant and air-system heat exchangers will also be located on the roof, maximizing the area within the building for the institute's commemorative, educational, cultural and community programs.

The institute includes a 68,000 sq.m. memorial park for the entire community with sport fields, urban vegetable garden and fruit orchards, traditional meadows and a forest that will house contemporary Cambodian sculptures, many of these commemorating the women that helped to rebuild the country. The park slopes away from the building to provide further protection against seasonal flooding. The southern end of the park is landscaped to become a large retention pond during heavy monsoon rains, alleviating the city's existing flood drainage. The park's many pedestrian paths link together neighboring streets that had previously been disconnected, inviting the local community into the heart of the institute.

“Our hope the Sleuk Rith Institute and its Memorial Park can have a truly transformative effect, bringing new life and a bright future to a site that holds traces of the great tragedies of the past. An inviting place where reflection, interaction and connectivity are not only its spatial expression, but also embedded within its covenant to the people of Cambodia,” says Hadid.

The Sleuk Rith Institute complex has been granted approval and is scheduled to start construction on site next year.

For further information about the Sleuk Rith Institute please visit [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org)

**Ends**

**For further information or high res images please contact Tomorrow PR:**

Neil Byrne [neil@tomorrowpr.co.uk](mailto:neil@tomorrowpr.co.uk)

Irene Kopitov [irene@tomorrowpr.co.uk](mailto:irene@tomorrowpr.co.uk)

Tel: +44 20 7249 7409

#### **EDITOR'S NOTES**

Youk Chhang is the Founder of the Sleuk Rith Institute and Executive Director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia, which was established by Yale University. The Institute's name Sleuk Rith means 'the power of the leaves'. Cambodian religious leaders have used dried leaves for centuries and scholars to document history, disseminate knowledge, and preserve culture during periods of harsh rule and grave peril.

This, the first home of the Sleuk Rith Institute, will be built on the site of school buildings which have fallen into disrepair.

The Sleuk Rith Institute has official status as an accredited university – a public higher education institute in Cambodia. The building of the Sleuk Rith Institute is to be funded by donations from nation states that are committed to preventing genocide.

The Sleuk Rith Institute would like to thank the students of archeology and architecture including Prof. Kong Kosal and Prof. Karno Chhay of the Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), Cambodia for their support to help realise this project.

The Sleuk Rith Institute website - [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org) - has been designed by Beaconfire, a Washington DC based company that helps mission-driven organisations and enterprises craft engaging websites and digital campaigns. This website is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) by way of the Civil Peace Service of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORT

No :.....283.....MoEYS/Adm

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation Religion King**

**REMARKS**  
**BY THE CAMBODIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION**  
**FOR THE LONDON UNVEILING**  
**OF THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE DESIGN**

**ZAHA HADID ARCHITECTS GALLERY**  
**OCTOBER 10, 2014**

Good evening Dame Hadid, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen. On behalf of the Royal Government of Cambodia and its Ministry of Education, I express appreciation for your attendance at this important event to unveil the astonishing and inspiring design for the new Sleuk Rith Institute. Although I originally planned to join you on this momentous occasion, urgent obligations in Cambodia preclude my being able to attend.

As you are aware, Cambodia is a small developing country, still emerging from a lengthy period of colonial rule and the bitter legacy of the Khmer Rouge regime. Although our economy is improving, many Cambodians continue to live in poverty. Government revenues are not sufficient to respond to the multitude of needs waiting to be addressed in our country. One of those needs is educating our younger citizens in the history and lessons of the Khmer Rouge Regime and its dark legacy. It is important that we do so in the broader context and timeframe of Cambodia's rich cultural and artistic history. In this regard, the Ministry of Education has been fortunate to partner with the Documentation Center of Cambodia, better known as DC-Cam, in a sustained effort to deliver effective genocide education in schools throughout all of Cambodia's cities, towns and in many of its rural villages.

This important new project, the launching of the design for the new Sleuk Rith Institute, represents the second stage of our ongoing partnership with DC-Cam. I am pleased to report that the Ministry of Education has worked closely with officials at the highest levels in the Royal Government of Cambodia to designate and donate a large piece of prime real estate in downtown Phnom Penh on which the new Institute will be constructed. This spacious piece of valuable land is sufficiently large to allow us to create a beautiful natural environment to surround the structure. Together, this astonishing structure and the beautiful grounds on which it will be located will serve as

a permanent living memorial to all the innocent victims of the genocide, those still living as well as those who sacrificed their sacred lives.

The Royal Government of Cambodia is also fully committed to working with DC-Cam to ensure that the Sleuk Rith Institute achieves the international status of one of the leading global human rights and genocide education institutes of the 21st century. This will not be a simple undertaking, but the enduring memory of the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime's reign of terror demands nothing less. We welcome and are grateful for the support and the commitment of the international community in working with us to achieve that objective. We anticipate that the Sleuk Rith Institute will partner with countries in the ASEAN region to reach out and support efforts to negotiate an end to the horrendous human rights violations by radical and violent groups, both within and outside of governments. Atrocious war crimes, mass rape of women and children, and the slaughter and torture of innocents are being committed at unprecedented levels in multiple states, including Burma, Syria and Iraq, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Libya, Nigeria, Somalia, Ukraine, Gaza and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As the most intelligent of the species that populate this earth, human beings have no justifiable cause to engage in such self-destructive activities, which serve only to undermine and destroy our humanity and dignity.

We are hopeful that with the creation of the Sleuk Rith Institute, Cambodia will be able to serve as a beacon to our fellow human beings throughout the world by illuminating the very difficult and sobering lessons we have learned and the importance of ensuring that they are appropriately documented and disseminated in as professional and sensitive manner as possible. To achieve that goal, we respectfully request and gratefully acknowledge your collective support and good will. Thank you.



**Dr. Hang Chuon Naron**  
**Minister of Education, Youth and Sport**  
**of the Royal Government of Cambodia**  
**and Prof. of International Law**