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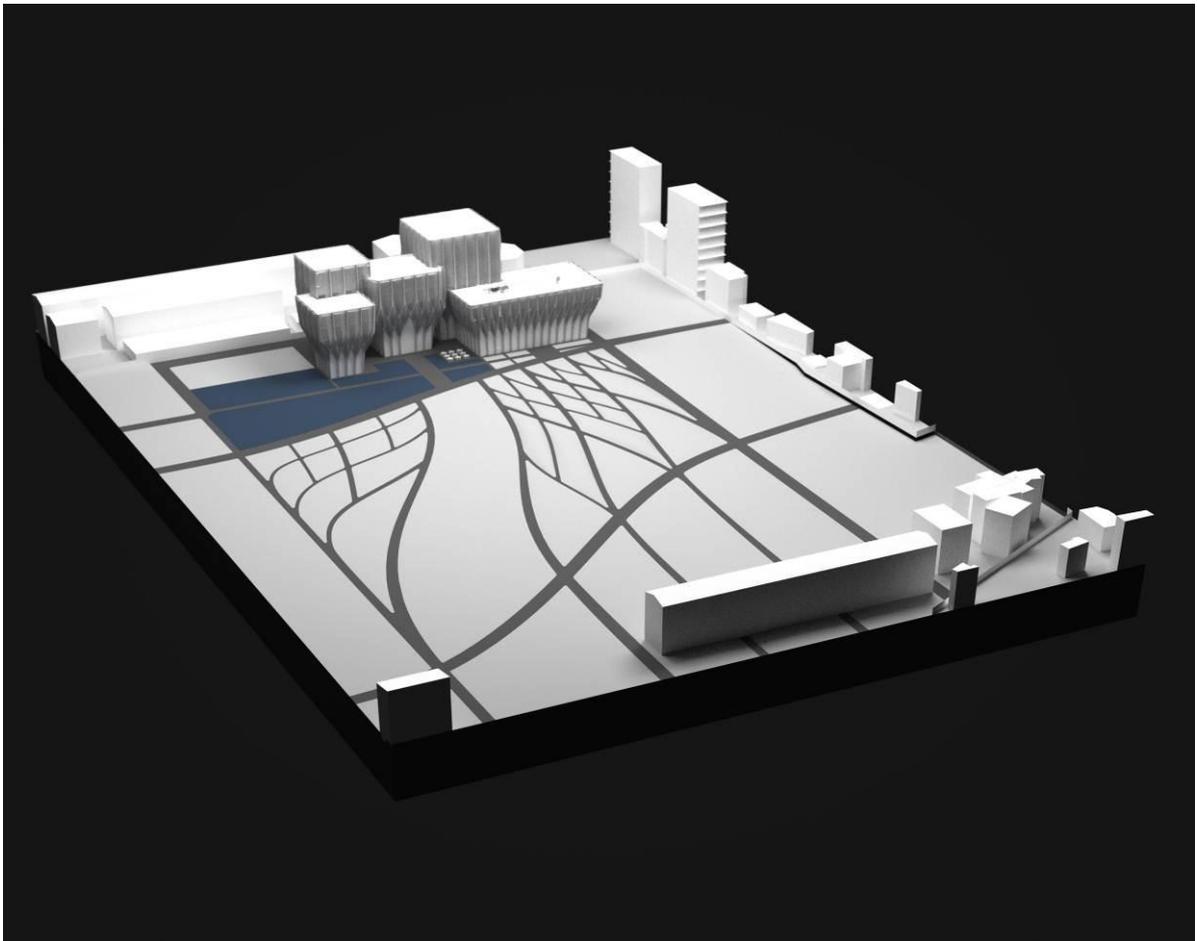
DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam/SRI Quarterly Report: October-December, 2015

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Edited by Cindy Coleman

*A MONUMENT TO THE PAST. A HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE AND AN
EDUCATION CENTER FOR THE FUTURE.*



SRI Model in the first look, December 2015, by Brian Dale of Zaha Hadid Architects

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ACRONYMS

DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
IAGS	International Association of Genocide Scholars
ISEAA	Institute of Southeast Asia Affairs
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
NIE	National Institute for Education
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SCC	Supreme Court Chamber
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Summary

This is the first-quarter progress report of the new fiscal year 2016 covering the period of October-December 2015. This report is prepared for USAID but open to the public to access as well. It appears on DC-Cam's website after the final copy is ready.

Under the Agreement number AID-442-A-15-00001, which is a continuous agreement, DC-Cam is still implementing three main programmes aimed at achieving the main goals of *memory, justice, and healing* that are central to a democratic society governed by the rule of law. The programmes include 1) Augment and maintain publicly accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge (KR) period; 2) Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT); and 3) Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period. However, DC-Cam includes a progress summary of the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) building process in this report so that USAID catches up with new developments before the next quarterly report required by Agreement no. AID-442-00-05-00008 is due.

As always, we thank the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for their generous support, and are very grateful for their continuous support of DC-Cam's work, since 2004, to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

(1) AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICALLY-ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KR PERIOD

DC-Cam continues to work on six activities under augmenting and maintaining historical records of the Khmer Rouge period. They are:

- Gathering new documents
- Interviewing KR members
- Cataloging remaining KR documents
- Encouraging public access to DC-Cam's archives
- Digitizing remaining documents
- Conducting research on the KR genocide.

At the end of December 2015, USAID remains the sole source of funding for the six activities listed above. With such generous support, DC-Cam has made significant progress firstly dealing with the acquisition of 2,221 pages of ECCC's public documents which has been added into current archival materials held at DC-Cam. Secondly, progress has been made on a rare and unique interview of key former Khmer Rouge cadres who worked with the DK Ministry of Propaganda and Office 870 (known as the Central Office for the top KR leaders such Pol Pot, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan during the period of the Khmer Rouge between 1975 and 1979). Thirdly, progress was made with cataloguing the new arrival of 15,824 pages of documents, donated by Ambassador Julio A Jeldres, by scanning in PDF files, photocopying and numbering on hard copy for public access. The other activities progressed normally.

(2) SUPPORT THE KRT

DC-Cam is still a forefront institution in supporting the KRT with respect to supplying evidentiary documents and conducting many projects in support of the justice process at the KRT – namely, currently documenting, PA, Legal Response Team, digitization, conducting

parallel investigations, fair trial observation, blog writing about daily hearings of the KRT, village forums, and updating chronology of the KRT.

The major support of the KRT this quarter related to the request from the Office of Co-Investigating Judge for digitizing all audio cassette interviews conducted by DC-Cam during its life of 20 years of the work of collecting, cataloguing, interviewing and preserving them. There will be close to seven thousand audio cassette interviews digitizing into MP3 files by the KRT in accordance with the coming agreement between KRT and DC-Cam. At the same time, this Office and defense counsel were provided with 20 documents equal to 369 pages, 1 DVD, and 2 photos of the suspect in Case 003.

With funding solely from USAID, DC-Cam's PA team was able to interview 14 key former KR cadres who currently live in Battambang, Pailin, Beanteay Meanchey, and Pursat provinces. These cadres have never been interviewed until DC-Cam did. They were involved with photography within the DK Ministry of Propaganda and Office 870 (highest official portfolio of the DK). The field report of these interviews was made available online for the public to access, including the KRT.

Furthermore, DC-Cam continues to deploy its staff to video tape the hearings of the ECCC, observe the process and update chronology of the KRT. These services play a pivotal role in keeping the public informed about the KRT and reaching out to audiences in the US and the world through multimedia e.g. www.cambodiatribunal.org and in observation booklets. In addition, this helps to promote transparency and due process through commentary and articles written by the Fair Trial project team, which are published in newspapers.

(3) INCREASE CAMBODIA'S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

The overwhelming success in regard to increasing Cambodian and international knowledge about the KR period, which is one of DC-Cam's primary objectives, so far dealt with the publication of the DK history textbook in 2007, recognized nationwide, the establishment of the teacher guidebook in 2009, a teaching tool for DK history and 3000 teachers trained to teach DK history few years afterward. Recognizing this valuable asset and good collaboration, the Ministry of Education invited us to join a ministerial committee in charge of the reform of the history curriculum nationwide. The first draft of the history textbook which covers the pre-Angkorian era up to the present is expected to happen in the next quarter or so.

Due to funding constraints, the Genocide Education Forum team has worked in partnership with other local NGOs such as Kdei Karuna and Youth for Peace (YFP) Organization. Our role is to help facilitate the public forums on Khmer Rouge history, maintaining our main objective of building peace, reconciliation and healing among younger and older people and preventing genocide in the future. On 4 November 2015, Mr. Pheng Pong-Rasy, genocide education team leader, was invited by Kdei Karuna Organization to speak to 150 participants composed of local minority people, students, and teachers during a public forum on "Mobile Exhibition on Forced Transfer under Khmer Rouge Regime" about Khmer Rouge history. This program took place at O Chum district, Ratanak Kiri province from 4 to 5 November 2015.

In addition to the significant progress above, DC-Cam achieved a new agreement with Deutsche Welle Akademie (German) in developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country's KR era (its performance satisfied by partner this quarter). This is an additional contribution to increasing the youth's knowledge about the KR period combined with producing monthly Khmer magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, which was 3 volumes published. DC-Cam maintains a 3-day a week schedule of teaching a KR history. This classroom received 151 visitors participating in the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum History Classroom operated by DC-Cam, in collaboration with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Those visitors came from Italy, China, Holland, Singapore, India, Norway, Czech, France, Malaysia, Cambodia, Belgium, Canada, USA, Ireland, Indonesia, Philippines, Germany, Brazil, Australia, Morocco, and Switzerland.

Although challenged with financial setbacks, DC-Cam has initiated the launching of the genocide education classroom, focusing on high school students to engage in learning KR history in the form of memory, justice and healing. Starting in January 2016, DC-Cam will be allowed to travel from school to school to conduct this kind of classroom. A total of 15 classrooms with each one of up to 100 students participating will be conducted through out 2016 fiscal year. Each classroom follows by the DK history textbook distributed for augmenting the student's knowledge about KR period.

(4) THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

The latest development in the building of the SRI involves DC-Cam's preparation for a groundbreaking ceremony of the construction site of the SRI. The schedule for that ceremony will be on February 1st, 2016.

Fundraising for the SRI

After receiving the final report of the first stage of study by Beaconfire Company, DC-Cam has completed a case for the support which is a fundamental pamphlet about SRI and its fundraising efforts. Following the recommendation of the study, DC-Cam is working to recruit a Chief Development Officer (CDO). Job description of CDO is drafted and expected to be advertised in the next quarter of this year.

School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

The progress of the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights Studies deals with the completion of the first certificate program. There is one more course left before the program will be completed in January 2016. As the result of the partnership with Chiang Mai University-based Institute of Southeast Asia Affairs (ISEAA), there were two more DC-Cam staff members who were accepted into the exchange program at Chiang Mai University. They are Veng Sienghai and Kim Sovannpany who expect to spend one semester there. If successful, they will be accepted into the Master Program with full funding in the next year.

To date, we are on the right track for the preparation of the 13th conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017. DC-Cam's team has exchanged frequent communications with the IAGS's team regarding the theme of conference, group invitation, panel establishments, etc.

Museum of Memory

During this quarter (October-December2015), the team has made steady progress on the Museum of Memory. Six activities related to exhibition, research and film, and artwork have been made within the period including (i) two proposals for a permanent exhibition and a documentary film on the looting heritage, (ii) assisting relatives of the uncovered 464 urns at Wat Langka Pagoda to find urns, (iii) fix exhibition frame, replace comment book and re-print a poster for the history classroom (iv) research and film on the looting heritage (v) collaborative work with a legendary artist Nyoman Nuarta and (vi) coordinating the speaker series at DC-Cam.

Research Center

Finally, the Anlong Veng Peace Center has reached a critical moment by starting several remarkable tasks to preserve and develop the historical sites of the Anlong Veng community and to raise public awareness about its history. They included the renovation, construction and exhibition of Ta Mok's Meeting House on Dangrek Mountain or Peuy Ta Roeun, on Information Booth at the border check-point, and exhibition at Ta Mok's Museum, as well as the writing of the guidebook on Anlong Veng history in English and Khmer for the Anlong Veng Peace Center to start training local tour guides on the history of the Anlong Veng community.

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

A. Gather New Documents

In the previous report, DC-Cam was able to announce publically that four big boxes of documents were donated to it by Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank of Minister of State. Fortunately, DC-Cam has started cataloguing them all, containing 15,824 pages. All of these documents will be available for the public to access in the near future after the completion of cataloguing.

Furthermore, DC-Cam has made other effort to acquire all public documents of the ECCC in contemplating that in the future these documents, combined with DK documents will serve the purpose of justice, reconciliation, and healing research and pursuit. More importantly, these documents will benefit the research and study about genocide and human rights in Cambodia and around the globe. During this quarter, DC-Cam acquired:

103 files (PDF)	803 pages
ECCC's 15 court trascripts (PDF)	1,418 pages

Success stories:

- The Cambodia Daily Newspaper requested 4 photos of Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, Sun Sen, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Khiev Samphan, and Noun Chea with Chinese advisors during 1975-1979.
- Socheata Vong, USAID in Phnom Penh requested 17 photos for exhibition at Koh Pech Hall.
- VOA requested 12 photos of Anlong Veng 1990s, Lon Nol, Tuol Sleng, people in 1979, and killing fields map.
- Robert H. Lieberman requested 5 photos of Pol Pol, KR victim in Tuol Sleng, and Khmer Rouge soldier.
- Mark and Sandra-Producer of CINEBOXX Film and Television requested 20 photos for a film production including Phnom Penh before 1975 (2 photos), Khmer Rouge forces entered Phnom Penh in 1975 (4 photos), Khmer Rouge Soldiers (4 photos), Cooperative during 1975-1979 (2 photos), Khmer Rouge leaders during 1975-1979 (1 photo), Phnom Penh in 1979 (2 photos), and King Norodom Sihanouk in 2009 (1 photos). They also requested three films including Gunnar Bergstrom 1978, Toul Sleng Prison and Vietnamese and Lao visit Democratic Kampuchea 1975.

B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators

The Promoting Accountability (PA) Project, since its interception in 2000, has played an important role of fact-finding about the Khmer Rouge regime and its mass atrocities during the period between 1975 and 1979. PA interviews, transcripts, photos have become primary evidence at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) or Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT). During this quarter, DC-Cam has received the request from ECCC's Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) to digitize all PA and other interviews for PM3 file format, a huge task to be performed in order to convert them all from audio cassettes. Fortunately,

OCIJ will take all responsibility over this performance and they will share the production with DC-Cam in return for DC-Cam's provision of audio cassettes to be converted.

The PA team made two trips in order to conduct, follow up interviews and interview more KR cadres. The first trip was from November 17-21 to Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin provinces. The team interviewed 5 key cadres of the KR whose information may be useful for ECCC's Case 002 and 004. Please see field trip notes in Appendix A.

And the second trip was from December 21-25 to Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, and Banteay Meanchey provinces. The team interviewed 9 more of KR cadres who were a messenger of Sector 2 (Pursat province), B-20 member of Office 870, relatives of Ros Nhim (Northwest Zone Secretary), KR dentist, photographer, wife of Secretary of Sector 2, working at glass factory, and messenger of Division 210.

Additional team accomplishments during the quarter included summarizing interview transcripts from Takeo Province, translating the summaries and entering them into the PA database.

Task	Achievement
Summary	91
Translation of summary into English	105
Transcription	14 (474 pages)
Data entry	91
New interviews	14

For the purpose of research and public knowledge, PA team released a total number of interviews with gender balance as follow:

◆ 2,401 KR female cadres:

No.	Unit	Total Number
1-	Medical Staff	867
2-	Military Unit/ Soldiers	460
3-	Workers	318
4-	Mobile Unit	158
5-	Staffs of Ministries of State Commerce/ Foreign Affaires/	92
6-	Children Unit	91
7-	Farming Unit	65
8-	Prisoner Unit	49
9-	Messenger Unit	9
10-	Others	292

◆ 4,407 KR male cadres:

No.	Units	Total Number
1-	Military Unit/ Soldiers	3195
2-	Mobile Unit	307
3-	Staff of State Commerce/ Agriculture	200
4-	Medic/ Medical Staff	149
5-	Workers in factories	123

6-	Messengers	85
7-	Villagers (both new and base people)	43
8-	Drivers	30
9-	Prisoners	17
10-	Other units	258

C. Catalog Remaining KR Documents and Make Publically Available

Cataloging the remaining KR documents and making them available publically have been seen as the central activities to achieving DC-Cam’s main objectives, which are memory, justice and healing after 36 years from the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. The continuous activities under this sub-category were overwhelmed by the new arrival of 15,824 pages of documents (see it in detail in **A** above) which are need to be catalogued. Staff performance in relation to cataloguing include numbering new documents physically, photocopying them so that these hard copies will be put out for the public to access, scanning them so that these documents can be preserved in soft copy and safely, listing the documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and keying data from worksheets into computer databases.

Currently, the public can access to online documents of 98,853 records. Each record contains information such as ID number, tile of document, date of document, date of collection, source, and notes. The picture below shows the look of the result of searching on database. Readers can request this document free of charge anytime anywhere. Please go to <http://www.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php> to see the database of List of Documents.



Document Search

Back

English | English-Khmer | Khmer

ID Number D00703

English Title Converston of deputy prime minister Ieng Sary with camarade Phan Huien Vice minister of Foreign Affairs ministry of Vietnam Democratic Republic on 19/5/76

Document Date 19/5/76

Collection Date 13/1/96

Source Ben Kiernan

English Note

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, www.cambodiatribunal.org

The table below shows selected progress of the team’s work, in addition to other achievements.

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Keying data into computer	1808 records	D51141-D52949
Numbering new doc.	1359 records	D61679-D63037
Photocopying new doc.	1359 records	D61679-D63037
Scanning original doc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1625 notebooks • 1359 records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18853 pages • D61679-D63037
Traslating into Khmer	398 records	D34901-D35299
Verification of List of Documents	61,169 records	D00001-D61169 The number of documents on website reaches 98,853 records.*

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

D. Encourage Public Access to DC-Cam's Archives

In the quarter of October-December 2015, public access to DC-Cam's archives was 190 people. There were some students, scholars, media agents, who contacted DC-Cam through email requesting assistance in locating documents which is not included in the number above. The table below highlights public access achievements this quarter.

Number of visitors:	190 visitors
Visitors category:	Public Information Room welcomed 190 visitors, researchers, and students from various countries, whose purposes are to conduct research and learn about Khmer Rouge related history as well as to search for documents. In addition, PIR hosted the group visit by students from RUPP, Rustic Pathways (South Korea), Center for Peace and Conflict Studies (consisting of students from Lao, Burma, Vietnam, Nepal, Srilanka and Indonesia), RUFA.
Institution:	Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), Rustic Pathways, CPCS, University of Queensland, Harvard, Designing for Social Innovation and Leadership (DSIL) Bophana Center University of Ottawa Kerdannel Khmer
Topics of interest:	Army material from China (9 docs.), KR crimes (53 docs.)
Material distributed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 110 copies of <i>Searching for Truth</i> magazine distributed to RUPP students. ▪ 35 copies of Democratic Kampouchea Textbook (Khmer Version) distributed to RUPP students and villagers in Pailin Province.

How to access documents

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

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

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

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

Contract: Dara Vanthan @ truthpdara@dccam.org

Family Tracing Story:

In November 30, 2015, DON Hong, who lives in California, came to PIR to conduct his research and search for his beloved relative who had disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime in Battambang Province. DON wanted to find his father whose name is HONG GNON. DON said that before Khmer Rouge regime, his father was a teacher in Phum Svay Chhur, Kandal Province. But, he did not know which school his father taught at as he was 7 years old at that time. In 1975 his family was sent to Battambang with his grandmother's. He has three siblings, including Ly Heng (alive), and Ly DOR (died) and Ly Hout (died). Don did not know whether his father was killed or still alive?

Media Coverage

- Archive Could Help Provide Answers to Khmer Rouge Mysteries
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/archive-could-help-provide-answers-to-khmer-rouge-mysteries/2987401.html>
- Cables Detail China-VN Strains in '75 Cambodia
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/cables-detail-china-vn-strains-in-1975-cambodia-96361/>
- Cambodia seeks way out of post 'killing fields' mental health crisis
<http://www.interaksyon.com/article/118518/cambodia-seeks-way-out-of-post-killing-fields-mental-health-crisis>
- Reconciliation in Cambodia
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/columns/reconciliation-cambodia>
- Community Petitions for Release of Sisters Jailed in Sex-Slave Case
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/community-petitions-for-release-of-sisters-jailed-in-sex-slave-case-96832/>
- Stories from along the KR paper trail
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/stories-along-kr-paper-trail>
- Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/urns-found-at-wat-langka-receive-blessings-97141/>
- Center Seeks To Preserve Former Khmer Rouge Stronghold
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/center-seeks-to-preserve-former-khmer-rouge-stronghold/3005607.html>

- KRT Witness Tells About Cannibalistic Killing
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/krt-witness-tells-about-cannibalistic-killing-98659/>
- The legacy of Kate Webb
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/legacy-kate-webb>
- "War, Genocide and the Fragile Peace in Cambodia" by Sirik Savina
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/war-genocide-and-the-fragile-peace-in-cambodia-by-sirik-savina/3038420.html>
- New NGO calls for lawmakers, officials to make assets public
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/new-ngo-calls-lawmakers-officials-make-assets-public>
- Securing DC-Cam's Khmer Rouge Data
<http://www.khmertimeskh.com/news/17833/securing-dc-cam---s-khmer-rouge-data/>
- Professor Puts Khmer Rouge in Context of the Cold War
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/professor-puts-khmer-rouge-in-context-of-the-cold-war/3061844.html>
- The question of genocide and Cambodia's Muslims
<https://en-maktoob.news.yahoo.com/genocide-cambodias-muslims-061851617.html>
- Witness gives conflicting testimony at KRT
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/witness-gives-conflicting-testimony-krt>
- Concert highlights legacy of Sinn Sisamouth
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/concert-highlights-legacy-sinn-sisamouth>

In addition to the selected articles mentioned above, we have identified 228 different media stories by different media agencies around the world with at least three stories a day covering the KR and related issues online. The team tracks these media hits via a Google alert set to capture the key word of 'Cambodia' and 'Khmer Rouge'.

The following news agencies have covered stories during this quarter: Khmer Times, Richmond Times, Huffington Post, VOA, ABC News, The Boston Globe, The Queensland Times, Independent Catholic News, Phnom Penh Post, Gulf Today, Minneapolis Star Times, Jakarta Post, Business Mirror, China Post, The Cambodia Daily, Lowell Sun, Reuters, RFA, Thomson Reuters Foundation, Inter AKsyon, Thanh Nien Daily, St. George Daily, Spectrum, The Guardian, Northwest Asian Weekly, The Upcoming, The Justice, Christian Science Monitor, Tiny Mix Tapes, FourFourTwo, Upvoted, Youobserver.com, Futon News, Daily Sabah, Sydney Morning Herald, Phuketwan, NDTV, Yahoo News, Bible Society, Kuwait Times, STA, Daily Mail, euronews, The CT Mirror, Design&Trend, Deutsche Welle, Saamich News, FooWorldNews, Chilliwack Progress, Film Journal, Bangkok Post, Hungary Today, KFTV, Yahoo Singapore News, Telegraph.co.uk, inside TORONTO.com, The diplomat, Cumbria Crack, Variety, Wall Street Journal, HRW, The Star Online, The Straits Times, The Malaysian Insider, Journal off Turkish Weekly, The Asia Sentinel, Politico, The Economist, Nikkei Asian Review, U.S. News&World Report, CT Post, Arab News, Reality Today, Scouty FortWayne Journal Gazette, Steelers Lounge, Taipei Times, IRRI news, Washington Post, Forbes, Docklands News, The Japan Times, inside Korea, South China Morning Post, Anadolu

Agency, Channel News Asia, People Magazine, Jurist, Hollywood Reporter, Brisbane Times, HSPH News, Long Beach Post, Stars and Stripes.

How PIR Impact People Life?

For me I came to Public Information Room 4 days and a half. I am writing to give feedback during the time I translated documents from DC-Cam as part of postdoctoral research. I went to DC-Cam 4 days and a half, 17-19 November, one morning of 20 November, and 23 November 2015. I know that DC-Cam is one of the leading institutions in the area of Khmer Rouge, ranging from storing documents, monitoring the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to various other projects on book publications, memory and reconciliation.

Reading the documents visualize my view about way of life in the regime. I learned about a life roaming without family, fear of atrocious activities, depressing living condition with insufficient food, poor clothing and a killing working condition, which cause a lack of time for relaxation. The documents also provided me the revolutionary goal of Democratic Kampuchea leaders to turn Cambodia into a country for farmer class and live without dependent. Furthermore, the documents also tell me about the involvement of China to the government of Democratic Kampuchea, Vietnam attachment to the resistance team against Khmer Rouge of People's Republic of Kampuchea party and finally. 8

As a reader of these documents, I understand the stupidity of Khmer Rouge leaders and the dangerousness on the fact that they enforce the ideology of Marxist-Leninist. I also understand the fault of Cambodian people to help the Khmer Rouge ally to win the war against Lon Nol and change the regime. Partly, I think the blame should also be deposited to king-father Norodom Sihanouck, who works with the Khmer Rouge to oust Lon Nol, without seeing the communist regime coming. Meanwhile, I learned about some texts of law and many core institutions of the Democratic Kampuchea party such as, the Kampuchean Communist Youth League, the Youth Congress, the party branch, township and district committees and military units such as brigade, company, division, etc.

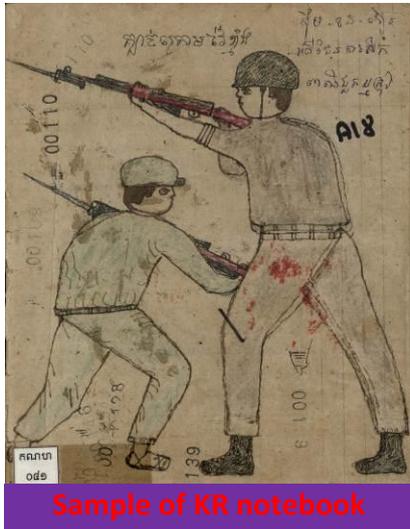
The direct impact of this project is to have built knowledge of a person who can spread their knowledge to the society and avoid the regime and all kinds of thinking from the regime.

From DOM

Challenge: DC-Cam is still concerned with the demand to acquire large amount of KR documents and translations into English, especially the requests from abroad by researchers and scholars. Due to limited resources, DC-Cam has faced challenges such as a researcher complained about locating documents, accessing archives from a distance, or photocopying large amounts of documents. However, DC-Cam did the best we could to help scholars writing books or monographs about Khmer Rouge, such as Kosal Path & Angeliki Kanavou (2015) *Converts, not ideologues? The Khmer Rouge prective of thought reform in Cambodia 1975-1978*, *Journal of Political Ideologies*, 20:3, 304-332, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13569317.2015.1075266> and *Surrealpolitik: The Experience of Chinese Experts in Democratic Kampuchea, 1975-1979* by Andrew Martha, Cornell University.

With the above concern, DC-Cam has set up one library at Rutgers University so that students and scholars in U.S.A can access KR dcoments there without a need to come to Cambodia. Read more at http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/dana/cambodia_collection

E. Digitize Remaining Documents



Digitizing KR documents helps to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization. From the previous quarter when DC-Cam entered into a deal on data storage in partnership with USAID and EZECOM, a challenge in the capacity to store and share data within and outside DC-Cam was addressed temporarily. In the near future DC-Cam may need more space to store data and resources to maintain the storage with EZECOM.

The accomplishments are listed below:

Scanning	New doc. of 1,359 records	2,654 pages
	1,625 notebooks	18,853 pages
	Total pages	21,507

F. Conduct Research on the KR Genocide

In addition to **Section ‘D’** above in which DC-Cam helped researchers and the public to access DC-Cam’s archives, DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

- Jennifer Ka continued to discuss her project proposal on writing a possible life experience of second generation Cambodian Americans. She discussed her research with Dr. Kok-Thay ENG who provided advice on sources of materials, talking points and scholars who she should meet. Jennifer spoke with Dr. Daryn Reicherter of Stanford University who is a psychiatric with years of experience working with Cambodian refugees. She talked to him about the elements of trauma and psychological impact the Khmer Rouge had on the Cambodian people. After connecting over different approaches to healing and the coping process, Daryn brought up the idea of creating a film instead of a memoir. Jennifer wanted to focus on how she could reclaim the Cambodian spirit after the Khmer Rouge broke it down psychologically leaving the victims powerless and losing the will to live. Jennifer also hoped to compare the healing process of both Cambodian Americans as well as Cambodians in order to bridge the gap between the two peoples.
- Julie Fleischman continued to work on her forensic analysis at Cheoung Ek killing site. At the end of December she began making plans for archival work at DC-CAM. She wanted to consult materials relating to a complete demographic analysis of the

execution lists from Tuol Sleng. For example, in addition to the total number of individuals killed, there should be categorization by gender and ages. She also wanted information about the Kraing Ta Chan killing site. Julie was also seeking assistance on translation as well as field interpretation.

- Megan Karsh was a former civil party lawyer who represented the Khmer Krom CPs in Case 002/01. She was working on a chapter contributing to *Cambodia's Invisible Scars*. She focused on the Civil Party systems design issues. Specifically, she stated that certain pre-conditions that must be met before a CP system should be incorporated in a mass crimes trial, and then proposed a couple of modifications to the system design to get CPs more satisfaction.
- Paweł Soja, Bachelor student of Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland, interested in Asia and Africa affairs which he could use in his article devoted to foreign policy of Democratic Kampuchea during the Khmer Rouge regime.
- Professor Alex Hinton, Department of Anthropology, Rutgers University on the forthcoming book tentatively entitled "Man or Monster? The Trial of a Khmer Rouge Torturer in Cambodia".
- Sandra M. Leuba, Producer, CINEBOXX Film & Television Inc. She is a documentary filmmaker and is currently producing the feature-length documentary Bokator - The Gold Krama.
- KOK CHHAY LY, Graduate Student of Geography Department, Kent State University on KR research with Professor James Tyner.
- Edward Alun-Jones on Khmer Kroam issues.
- Delphine FABBRI LAWSON, Artist- Curator/ Research engineer on the creative project "The memory of Shadows".
- Nishogakusha University, on the election in Cambodia
- Robert H. Lieberman, Ithaca Filmworks.
- Melanie O'Brien from University of Queensland undertaking a comparative study of genocide and human rights violation with a particular focus on survivor testimonies (focusing on Cambodia, the Holocaust, Rwanda, and Armenia).
- Mme Frédérique NGEA on family tracing under Pol Pot regime
- Sophie Städing on gender based violence
- Etelle Higonnet on 1979 trial
- Stephanie Lincoln, documentary filmmaker
- Maggie Soto, graduate student at Northeastern University in Boston
- Katy Grennier, Educational Experience Designer, on Human Centered Design specifically around story-telling.

II. SUPPORT KRT

A. Legal Response Team

There were two major developments involving Cases 003 and 004 during the course of this quarter (October-December), which includes the International Co-Investigator Judge Michael Bohlander (German) officially charges suspect Meas Mut on 14 December 2015 of the crime of genocide and other crimes (**see Appendix B**); and the conclusion of investigating against suspect IM Chem in Case 004 on 18 December (**see Appendix C**). Two

other suspects Ao An and Yim Tit of Case 004 are under investigating as Yim Tit was recently charged with genocide against Khmer Kroam and other crimes (see Appendix D).

Despite all these developments, DC-Cam’s Response Team has been working to respond to other requests from Trial Chamber, OCIJ, Court Management’s IT, and the Defense Team. Among other thing, the Team met International Co-Investigating Judge Michael Bohlander, on 26 October 2015, to discuss the digitization of **ALL** audio interviews conducted by DC-Cam’s researchers and PA team members as of today as the ECCC would seize all these audio interviews free of charge. This means that the ECCC wanted to convert all audio cassette tape interviews into MP3 file format and put into ECCC’s database so that all party can access those interviews or can cross check them against audio interviews.

Material intended to seize	Quantity
Cassette tape interviews	6,388
MP3 interviews	898
Video interviews	169

Worth noting that this is something that DC-Cam should be entitled to claim reimbursement for the cost incurred for supporting the ECCC as a whole.

The Defense Counsel: The Defense Counsels for Nuon Chea and suspect in Case 003 had approached DC-Cam regarding access to the new arrival of documents. DC-Cam will not allow any access before the process of cataloguing is done. However, DC-Cam did allocate some new documents requested by them, based on a local newspaper using and quoting from those documents. As a result, DC-Cam provided them with 6 documents equal to 16 pages.

OCIJ: The same with the OCIJ investigating team, upon their requests, DC-Cam provided them with 4 audio interviews (1 DVD) equal to 8 hours long and 10 documents equal to 345 pages.

DVD	1
Document	16 equal to 361 pages
Audio interview	4 equal to 8 hours
Photo of Yim Tit	2

B. Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

The DC-Cam supported additional investigations by DC-Cam’s work of interviewing more KR cadres about their work and life stories. The interviews were associated with the charge currently under investigation or trial by the ECCC. During this quarter (October-December) the team made two trips to provinces and interviewed 14 key cadres of KR. Very soon, we believe, the ECCC will make a request for the interview transcript, audio and so forth as we have made known to them through this quarterly report or through other means such as DC-Cam’s website and story posted on www.truthcambodia.com that these interviews have been completed. See activities summarized in I.B. (Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators).

C. Bring Victims to the ECCC

Due to funding constraints DC-Cam could not directly support this goal. Instead of bringing victims to attend the ECCC's court hearing, DC-Cam has increased the publication of court reports, which are written by American and Cambodian law students, and published them online through media such as www.cambodiatribunal.org and www.truthcambodia.com and other means, including local newspapers and magazines.

We anticipate that the life of ECCC will end within a few short years. However, there remain so many rural villagers left out in updates about the ECCC. Because of this, DC-Cam will launch an outreach project actively again, starting next year, if DC-Cam successfully receives funding from DRL or a similar institute of the US or other donor. It was unfortunate that DC-Cam was unable to provide such service as these marginalized rural villagers deserve to be kept informed.

D. Fair Trial Observation

Observing the trial hearing at the ECCC on Case 002/01:

On November 17, 2015 the Supreme Court Chamber conducted the appeal hearing on the decision made by Trial Chamber for Case 002/01 in which Nuon Chea and Kheiu Samphan were sentenced to a life imprisonment for crimes against humanity on August 7, 2014. However, while the President of SCC started the proceeding Nuon Chea made his statement openly for about 20 minutes. He requested his defense counsel to not participate in the hearing. The SCC could not address the issues at the time; therefore, the SCC postponed the hearing and warned of establishing a new national co-lawyer for Noun Chea.

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

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

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

(1) Mr. Sot Sophal was a farmer, 51 years old. He recalled his experience working at Trapeang Thma Dam worksite located in Preah Neth Preah District, Banteay Meachey Province, in the Northwest of Cambodia. He was part of the Special Child's Unit assigned to dig and carry dirt. His work started from 3 am until 11 am, then 2 pm until 11 pm. Mr. Sot states that if you didn't meet the daily quota your food rations were significantly reduced. He saw workers fainting and dying because of overwork and inadequate food rations. Some

people were also punished by being tied to wooden boards. He heard militia regularly stating “to keep you is no gain, to lose you is no loss”. He confirms that he would see people getting arrested to be brought to Ta Val, the alleged Trapeang Thma Dam chief, and states that the purpose of the arrests was re-education. He never saw the return of the arrested people. Some workers were publically killed to deter disobeying behavior. Then he fled Trapeang Thma Dam to the forest. He heard screams of people being pushed into pits by tractors.

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

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

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

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

Vietnamese resulted in physical punishment or death. Eventually the cadres separated the Vietnamese and Khmer into separate groups and brutally murdered the Vietnamese group.

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

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

(8) Prum Sarun: After serving in the former Lon Nol military for over 3 years, including 1 year of study in Thailand, Mr. Prum Sarun testified on his experiences. The witness knew that all of the other former soldiers in his area were taken away and killed; however, the KR spared his life due to his hard work. The witness was also present in a few meetings with the KR officials which entailed accused traitors within the commune who were then killed. The witness also saw young cadres arresting groups of people who were taken away and never returned.

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

(10) Ms. Ung Sam Ien, 63 years old, was born in Krohom Ka Village, Chantrei Subdistrict, Romeas Hek District, Svay Rieng Province, where she also lives today. Ms. Ung was interviewed by DC-Cam staff in 2005. She gave her testimony and talked about the living conditions in her village and some information on Vietnamese-Khmer families who

lived there. In her witness statement, she had said that four or five Vietnamese children were arrested then taken away. She does not know what fate of those Vietnamese families was.

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

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

(13) Witness 2-TCW-1000 was a former Khmer Rouge soldier. Witness was interviewed by DC-Cam's staff in 2007. He received naval training before joining the Khmer rouge army. 2-TCW-1000 testified that Ta Meas Muth was the commander of his division (Division 164) and that his division had orders to arrest motorboats that were not part of the navy and report on the ethnicity of the occupants. 2-TCW-1000 remembers Vietnamese people getting arrested at sea, taken to the Ouchheuteal port and being beaten afterwards even when they were unarmed. (His testimony is not finished and it will resume in January, 2016)

Producing reports for booklet

The team summarized four witness stories including Chhuy Huy, Yi Laisov, Tak Boy, and Chhum Seng, all of whom were witnesses in Case 002/ 02 relating to crimes at Trapeang Thma Dam located in Trapeang Thma Kandal village and Paoy Char village, Paoy Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province (formerly Battambang province, Zone 5, Northwest Zone).

Below are the briefed stories of the witnesses as followings:

- 1) Witness Chhuy Huy, born in 1957, currently lives in Thmey village, Nam Tao commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province. Huy was at the age of 21 and he became a monk in Wat Nam Tao. After his two-year monkhood, all monks and nuns in Wat Nam Tao were disrobed and disbanded as all pagodas

were closed down as well. Meanwhile, he ran fleeing the pagoda to live in Sophy village, having been assigned to carry earth at Ang Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite under the control of Chhuong, a regiment chief. Even being a chief of the Big Unit, Huy was constantly assigned to carry earth like others in the mobile unit with insufficient daily rations along with unhygienic living conditions.

- 2) Witness Yi Laisov, born in 1958, Poay Snuol village, Poay Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Battambang province, is currently living in Poay Snuol village, Poay Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province. In 1975, Laisov and other villagers were sent to work at potato fields in Phnom Srok district. Then, she was transferred to work at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. Laisov was the 1st unit having 33 members while Som was a unit chief. She added that the unit chief threatened that she and her family would be killed if she refused to marry. She testified that people who were considered to be lazy by chiefs had to attend self-criticism meetings. She also testified that Ta Val was in charge of the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite. People were overworked by the Khmer Rouge as the daily food rations were not sufficient along with unhygienic and uncomfortable living conditions; as a result, most of them fell ill and were too skinny, but nobody dared to complaint or talk publicly about this. [Witness] Laisov also saw the Khmer Rouge walked a line of approximately 15-to-20 people, both male and female, all of whom were tied up.
- 3) Mr. Tak Buoy was born in October 10, 1954 in Trapeang Khang Tdong village, Paoy Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Battambang province. He was interviewed by DC-Cam's staff in 2007. He is currently living in Trapeang Khang Tdong village, Paoy Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province. Buoy stated before 1975 he lived in Paoy Char commune, Phnom Srok district, Battambang province. Having completed his study, in 1972, Boy served as a Lon Nol soldier stationed at Phnom Srok district. In 1975, Boy returned to live in his home village and was assigned to the Youth Unit to do farming. In February 1977, Buoy was assigned by a cooperative chief Chhin and sent to build Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. At the worksite, there were not any proper shelters, which was a matter for each unit to seek for a place that was probably 500 meters away from the site. He was assigned as a chief of a small unit where there were nearly 30 members, both base people and new people. At the site, everyone including unit chiefs, new people and base people had the same living conditions – there were three food rations per day and worked from 7.00 am till 11.00 am. There was insufficient food and unhygienic living conditions. Buoy tried not to reveal his biography that was a former Lon Nol soldier, for he witnessed former Lon Nol soldiers went missing one by one.

- 4) Witness Chhum Seng was born on April 03, 1954 in Phnom Liep village, Phnom Liep commune, Preah Netr Preah district, Battambang province. He was interviewed by DC-Cam in 2011. He is currently living in Ta Vong village, Ponlai commune, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province. In 1972, Chhum Seng served as a Lon Nol soldier, stationed at Phnom Srok district. During the Democratic Kampuchea, [Witness] Seng was assigned as a company chief at Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite. Seng worked at Trapeang Thma Dam from 1977 until the liberation. He confirmed that, at Trapeang Thma Dam, the Khmer Rouge forced people to work three times per day. Seng added that the youth in the mobile units were between 18 and 20 as all of them were overworked, digging 2-3 cubic meters of earth per day. The witness's father died because of illness and starvation during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Publications:

Generated from in-court observations, the team wrote three articles published in the *Reasmey Kampuchea Newspaper*, a local newspaper and *Searching for the Truth* on time, DC-Cam's monthly magazine online. They were:

- Boycott of Noun Chea's Defend Team on Appeal Hearing by Socheata Dy
- Additional Evident Submission by Socheata Dy
- Was it a method to protect or was it deliberate? By Layhol Tuon

E. Conduct Public Village Forums

The Public Village Forum and Bringing Victims to the ECCC are connected in many aspects in terms of activity and objective. In the prospecting proposal to DRL these two are included for funding to launch again next year. Furthermore, PVF and genocide education forum are similar in nature; both of which are relatively interchangeable. So, it seems likely that the genocide education forum will get funding next year as it is part of non-judicial reparations of the ECCC in Case 002/02 which will be funded through the Victims Support Section by UNOPs. Given such twin beneficiaries, PVF seems very likely to happen in the next year.

F. Update Chronology of the KRT

October 6, 2015

PRESS RELEASE

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

November 27, 2015

PRESS RELEASE

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

December 9, 2015

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE REGARDING CASE 004

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

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

December 14, 2015

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE REGARDING CASE 003

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

- Genocide;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution; other inhumane acts (inhumane treatment, enforced disappearances, forced labour, forced marriage, rape and attacks on human dignity due to conditions of detention);
- Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, namely wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, torture and unlawful confinement of civilians.
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

Cambodia Tribunal Monitor:

An invaluable contribution to updating the public as well as audiences around the globe about KRT derives heavily from the activity of the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM), a program in collaboration with Northwestern Law and supported by Robert Bosch Stiftung. For every ECCC's hearing, CTM team members composed of a daily blog writer and video footage capturer were present there to perform their job. The blog article was posted on the same day of the hearing and the same with video posting on CTM's website at www.cambodiatribunal.org

During this quarter, there were 14 days of ECCC's hearings conducted by the Trial Chamber concerning Case 002/02, the second segment of Case 002 is against the two-last-senior KR leader Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. Interestingly noted that Case 002/02 covers the charge of crime of genocide against Cham Muslim and Vietnamese minorities killed during DK regime between 1975 and 1979. The following highlights each day of substance of the hearing:

October 05, 2015: Witness Ban Siek, born in 1954 in Russei Kraok Village, Russei Kraok Sub-district, Mongkol Borei District, Banteay Meanchey Province, lives in Anlong Veang Province nowadays and is a retired member of the district council. Today's hearing heard questions by International Senior Assistant Prosecutor Dale Lysak and National Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer.

October 06, 2015: Continuing Witness Ban Siek leading the questioning by Co-Lawyer for Nuon Chea, International Khieu Samphan Defense Counsel Anta Guissé, and Co-Lawyer for Khieu Samphan. The new witness, Suf Rumly, starting today was born in 1955 in Trea Village in Krouch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province, where he is also currently residing and is a rice farmer.

October 07, 2015: The President announced that today's witness Suf Romly (2-TCW-904) and tomorrow's witness 2-TCW-996 (in relation to Trapeang Thma Dam worksite) could not be heard. He explained that Nuon Chea Defense Counsel Victor Koppe had made an observation yesterday in relation to a conflict of interest of the duty counsel and witness. The President announced that no ruling had been made yet regarding the conflict of interest. Further, no counsel was available of the three duty counsels. The President then referred to disclosures of cases 003 and 004 that raised procedural matters that had been raised by the defense teams. For this reason, the chamber could neither hear the testimony of the current witness, Suf Romly today, nor hear witness 2-TCW-996 tomorrow.

October 26, 2015: Today's session started with a request by the defense team to be granted more time to prepare the appeal hearings and the segment on the treatment of the Vietnamese. Submissions related to the use of case 003 and 004 documents and practices of examining witnesses that related to investigations of cases 003 and 004 were discussed *in camera*. Trapeang Thma Dam witness 2-TCW-996 was examined in closed session. Tomorrow, this witness's testimony will resume at 9am, again not accessible to the public. Witness 2-TWC-868 will most likely be heard tomorrow afternoon.

October 27, 2015: During today's hearing in front of the ECCC, the testimony of 2-TCW-996 came to an end and the testimony of 2-TCW-868 commenced. All three sessions related to the first witness were held *in camera* and were not accessible to the public and media. The author of this report will provide a summary of the redacted transcript once these are made available. Witness 2-TCW-868 – Sean Sung – testified about a massacre of Vietnamese people that he said he had witnessed.

Witness Sean Sung, 55 years old, was born in Toul Sar Village, Kampong Khleang Commune, Sotr Nikum District, Siem Reap Province. Currently he is living in the same village. The questions made by Senior Assistant Prosecutor Vincent de Wilde.

October 28, 2015: Mr. Sean Sung continued his testimony today, October 28, and answered questions related to the massacre that he said to he saw in 1978. He told the court that he watched 60 to 80 people being killed by the Khmer Rouge, among them children. The soldiers who killed the victims were, according to this testimony, between 14 and 16 years old with one adult leading the group. One of the persons who were killed, Chantha, was a woman of Vietnamese descent. Mr. Sung recounted that the soldiers tied her legs behind

her back, cut open her body, took her gallbladder and put it in a container filled with wine that the soldiers drank.

November 17, 2015: Today – November 17 2015 -marked the beginning of the second part of the Appeal hearings in Case 002/01. After Nuon Chea addressed the Supreme Court Chamber in a 20-minute speech, National Defense Counsel Son Arun announced that he would not participate in the hearing upon instruction of his client. He was ordered by the Chamber to attend the proceedings, but did not return to the court room after the first break. This left Nuon Chea, who had been granted leave to follow the proceedings from the holding cell, without any representation, since his International Defense Counsel Victor Koppe had not attended the hearing. The Chamber conferred at length and instructed the Defense Support Section to appoint standby counsel for Nuon Chea. It was not clear, however, whether one or two standby counsels will be appointed. The next appeal hearing is not scheduled yet.

November 30, 2015: In today's session in front of the ECCC, a former cadre testified who supervised workers at the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite and sometimes replaced Ta Val in his absence. The witness's name was kept secret due to confidentiality reasons. He testified that sufficient food was available, although water resources and firewood was scarcer. He also stated that workers could rest once they fulfilled their work quota and that "no physical abuse" occurred to those who were claimed to have engaged in moral misconduct.

December 08, 2015: In the morning of today's session, Choeung Yaing Chaet's testimony came to an end. He gave further details relating to the killing of his family and his journey to Vietnam. Next, former battalion Chief Prum Sarun was questioned by the Co-Prosecutors and Civil Parties. He recounted how several Vietnamese people were arrested in the neighboring battalion. The questioning of the Senior Assistant Prosecutor Vincent de Wilde then focused on the targeting of Lon Nol soldiers.

December 09, 2015: In today's session in front of the ECCC the testimony of Prum Sarun came to an end. He provided more details about the arrests and killings of people in his area. Next, witness Um Sun was questioned about a massacre of a number of Vietnamese people at Khsach Pagoda that he says he witnessed. This massacre had been described by witness Sean Sung earlier this year. Sun and Sung both told the Court that they witnessed the killing of Vietnamese people together. Among the killed Vietnamese was a young girl Chantha whose death had vividly been described in the second day of Sean Sung's testimony. The numbers of victims they saw differs. Nuon Chea Defense Counsel Victor Koppe doubted the reliability of this story in its entirety and therefore did not pose any questions to the witness after having been prevented by the President Nil Nonn to ask the witness directly whether he lied.

December 11, 2015: The hearing today consisted of two witness testimonies. First, Um Sun was cross-examined and provided conflicting testimony, leaving some inconsistencies between his OCIJ interview, his testimony and Sean Sung's testimony. Second, Ung Sam len gave her testimony and talked about the living conditions in her village. She gave some information on Vietnamese-Khmer families who lived there.

December 14, 2015: Sin Chhem, the wife of a former commune chief, testified today. While she knew a few people that seemingly were high-ranking cadres, she could not shed much light on the existence of a plan to overthrow the Pol Pot government. She stressed that no information was given to her, since she was a woman, and that she had a poor memory.

December 15, 2015: Today, witness Y Vun gave his testimony in front of the ECCC. He testified on the killing of ethnic Vietnamese persons at Khsach Pagoda and confirmed that a young woman called Chantha was killed at this location in 1978.

December 16, 2015: Today, the Court heard the testimony of witness 2-TCW-1000, who was interviewed anonymously: he had been interviewed in Case 003 and confidentiality needed to be respected. The former soldier had worked under Meas Muth in a navy battalion during the Khmer Rouge period and submitted evidence regarding the killing of many Vietnamese refugees and Thai fishermen. Moreover, he claimed that they had been instructed in training sessions to kill all Vietnamese – including children – since these were regarded as the hereditary enemy of the Khmer people. Previously he had been working as a soldier under the Lon Nol regime and therefore regarded it as his main task to re-fashion himself.

III. INCREASE CAMBODIA’S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

A. Conduct Teacher Training

In the last quarter, we said “DC-Cam will start training pre-service teachers at the National Institute for Education (NIE) with collaboration from the NIE itself and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport. This plan will be executed in the next quarter.” Unfortunately, the plan failed again this time due not only to funding constraints but also schedule conflicts with the NIE itself. Thus, the pre-teacher training has been moved to next year.

The passage from the previous statement is that DC-Cam has been seeking generous funding from the European Union (EU) to support this project. If DC-Cam successfully receives the grant from the EU, the conduct of teacher training in the next year will fully return. It is worth noting that “Dealing with the Past” cannot not be achieved in a positive manner if the past cannot be taught properly and widely in Cambodia. Teacher training plays a pivotal and primary role in this process, as it has for the last few years. While waiting to hear good news from the EU, the Genocide Education in Cambodia’s team has approached the National Institute for Education, the State’s institution to train pre-service teachers around the country, in order to seek any possibility by which the team can initiate training for pre-service teachers there. They are coordinating the schedule so that the pre-service teachers can be allowed to take part in the training without affecting their school program requirement of NIE.

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

Between October and December 2015 there were about **151 visitors** participating in the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum History Classroom operated by DC-Cam, in collaboration with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Those visitors came from Italy, China, Singapore, India,

Norway, Czech, France, Malaysia, Cambodia, Belgium, Canada, USA, Ireland, Indonesia, Philippines, Germany, Brazil, Holland, Australia, Morocco, and Switzerland.

Questions from audience:

1. Where did they get weapons from?
2. How did the king still gain support from his people though he'd joined the KR?
3. What was US role before and during the KR regime?
4. Why did it take so long to set up the Khmer Rouge Tribunal?
5. What do people think about the US when they ignored/abandoned Cambodia during the KR?
6. Were the borders closed during the regime?
7. Is Duch the only Khmer Rouge tried at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal?
8. Who lived in the city after the evacuation?
9. How did the international [community] view the KR?
10. How did the KR have a seat in UN?
11. How many people are still missing after the Khmer Rouge collapse?
12. Are people willing to give information about the past (Khmer Rouge regime)?
13. Did we do anything to Pol Pot after the regime ended?
14. Is it true that there is still a group of people who still support the KR?
15. How did the KR come to power?
16. Why didn't the KR receive local support at first?
17. Who were the KR's enemies?
18. Why does it take so long to have KR education in public school?
19. Did any countries know what happened in Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime?

Comments/ Suggestions from audience:

1. Definitely an amazing hour!
2. It is important to keep going in this direction that this history will not be forgotten. People have to remember that this will never again happen in the future.
3. Distribute other materials to make more people learn/ know/ understand more about the KR.
4. Add more personal stories.
5. Very educational.
6. Very informative and very well explained.
7. I thought it would be more discussion of personal experience, but it was still very helpful to understand the history.
8. I learned many things about the Khmer Rouge and it's better than video because we can speak.
9. Clear informative, interesting, concise.
10. More visual/audio/ testimony from survivors.

C. Inaugurate Anti-Genocide Slogans and Distribute DK Textbooks

DC-Cam's Genocide Education in Cambodia team has made a tireless effort to inaugurate anti-genocide slogans and distribute DK textbooks. The effort includes a launch of a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds and proposal writing and submission to VSS for

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

D. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

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

WEB DESIGN FIRM

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

COPYRIGHT/USAGE OF MATERIAL IN DC CAM ARCHIVE

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

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

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

TRANSLATION

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

DESIGN AND LAYOUT

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

KR TEXTBOOK

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

WEBSITE CONTENT DEVELOPMENT

Profiles

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

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

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

Timeline

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

Encyclopedia

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

E. Conduct Quality Control

As mentioned in the previous report, Conducting Quality Control remains on hold due to a lack of funding. Instead, DC-Cam was tasked by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport to rewrite State's history textbook for grade 10 to 12. The composition of the DC-Cam team includes Dr. Chea Phala, So Farina and Dr. Ly Sok Kheang with prospective help from Dr. Milton Osborne. By this quarter, a first draft of the content of the book was established as the starting point. DC-Cam will consider providing this first draft to USAID upon the request.

F. Conduct Genocide Education Forums

Due to funding constraints, the Genocide Education team has worked in partnership with other local NGOs such as Kdei Karuna and Youth For Peace (YFP) Organization. Our role is to help facilitate the public forum on Khmer Rouge history where maintaining our primary objective of building peace, reconciliation and healing among younger and older people and preventing genocide in the future.

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



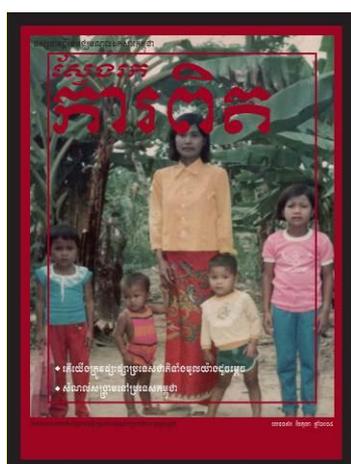
In the forum, Mr. Rasy focused on the importance of studying Khmer Rouge history, forced transfer during KR regime, and a presentation of DK history using DK history textbook as a tool to help participants easy to understand. This session was followed by Q&A. It was important to note from Rasy's observation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

G. Publish Searching for the Truth Magazine

DC-Cam continued to publish *Searching for the Truth* online at www.truthcambodia.com. From October 01 to December 31, 2015, this website was hit by 3,183 visitors, of which 71.35% were new visitors. The composition of visitors included Cambodia (1,941 visitors), United States (372 visitors), Russia (68 visitors), China (54 visitors), Brazil (51 visitors), Thailand (42 visitors), Canada (39 visitors), France (36 visitors), Australia (34 visitors), etc. The team maintains the production of three volumes of online publication per quarter, which includes the following:

Issue 190, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue190.pdf>

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



“Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings”

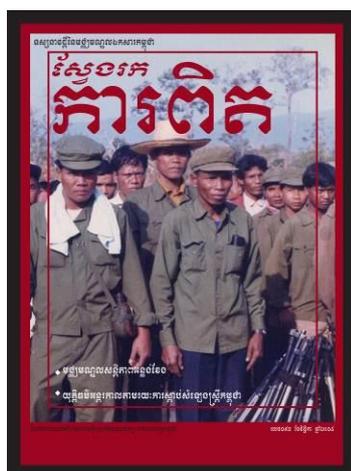
One urn among 464 urns was found on February, 2015 under the Buddha’s seat at Langka Pagoda found its family. The Pchum Ben Ceremony just ended, and it provided Cambodian to unite with their family members and pray for their ancestors’, parents’, and relatives’ soul. On occasion of 13th day of Pchum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

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

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

Issue 191, <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue191.pdf>

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) The Anlong Veng’s Peace Center
Documentary	2) The Note of Central Committee Meeting 3) The Central Committee’s Meeting on November 2,1975 4) The Confession of Sea Siphon alias Nit, a Medical Staff in “P-98”
History and Research	5) Loa Thean: Boeung Trabek Is a Path of Department 870 in Democratic Kampuchea Regime 6) A Remaining Life from the Mass grave 7) My Father Died because of Stealing Food to Eat 8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	9) Transitional Justice Through the Cambodian’s Women’s Hearings
Debate	10) Nuon Chea Boycotted the Trial Hearing 11) Is it the Way of Defense or Intention?
Family Tracing	12) Laying on the Wind



“A Remaining Life from the Mass Grave”

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

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

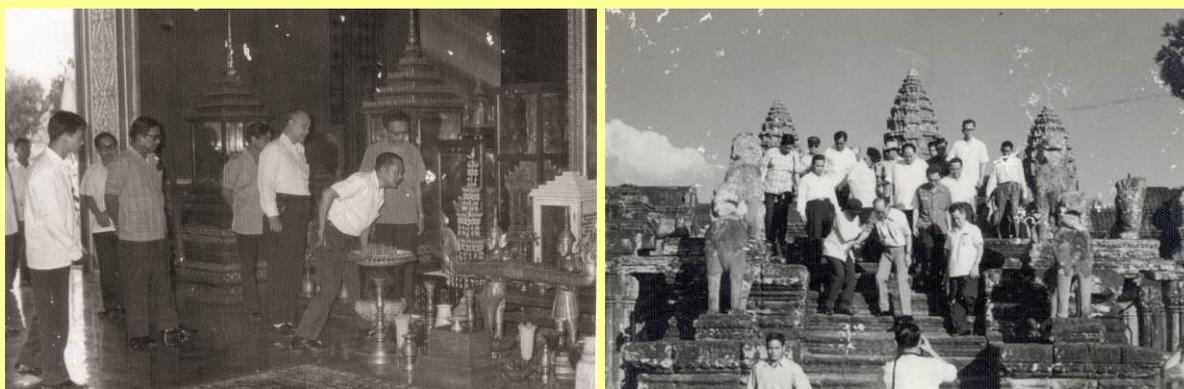
One month later, Angkar transferred him to Borei Keila and was supervised by Pang. At there, he was assigned to clear garbage, prepare food for trainees and help to facilitate the party political school. Besides, he was obligated to test rice, food and cigarette to make sure it was toxin or not before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

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

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1)100 YEARS LATER – the first international day to commemorate the victims of genocide
Documentary	2)The Confession of Mak Ran aka Ry, the Captain of the Technical Committee Surgery in “P-17” 3) Determination to Build Socialism to Great Leap Forward by Party Line which Depends on Agricultural Base
History and Research	4) Hopeless to Survive 5) 30 Years Later--just to Know the Person who Took Two Photos 6) Chou Yan, the Chief of District’s Mobile Unit 7) Anlong Veng Peace Center 8) From Khmer Rouge to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	9) Transitional Justice Through the Cambodian’s Women’s Hearings 10) Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge Regarding Case 003 11) Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge Regarding Case 004
Debate	12) Discussion on the Additional Evidences
Family Tracing	13) Laying on the Wind

“30 Years Later--just to Know the Person who Took Two Photos”

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



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

Thorn describes the events regarding to Khmer Rouge leaders and Office 870. He continues: K-5 is an office under Phum supervising in Office 870 which located in Techno School. K-5 was responsible to train politic and line of communist party to Khmer Rouge cadres. Besides

Phum, there were Pang, Yun Yat, and Khieu Samphan who became lecturers in July 1975. On the following, there was K-1 to K-8. K-1 was the resident of Pol Pot and Nuon Chea next to North Korea Embassy near Independent Monument.

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

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

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

IV. The SRI

A. Physical Building

Last quarter we informed you that DC-Cam has suspended the physical building design in February 2015. However, DC-Cam has recently obtained the construction permit and permission for the groundbreaking. DC-Cam is preparing for a groundbreaking ceremony at the site for the construction of the SRI. The schedule for that ceremony will be announced as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

During this quarter (October-December 2015), the team has made steady progress on the Museum of Memory. Six activities related to exhibition, research and film, and artwork have

been made within the period including (i) two proposals for a permanent exhibition and a documentary film on looting heritage, (ii) assisting relatives of the uncovered 464 urns at Wat Langka Pagoda to find urns, (iii) fix exhibition frame, replace comment book and re-print a poster for the history classroom (iv) research and film on the looting heritage (v) collaborative work with a legendary artist Nyoman Nuarta and (vi) coordinating speaker series.

Exhibition:

There are six main activities for exhibition work and searching for families and relatives' urns.

1. Development plan for 24 provincial museums

To date, the proposal for a permanent exhibition in 24 provincial museums has been integrated into the Public Genocide Education Forum in order to meet UNOPS's requirement. At this point, the team has reduced the number of exhibitions from 16 to 5 in 5 provincial museums, which consists of Kampot, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear and Takeo (Angkor Borei). Currently, the team is working on application to UNOPS to be submitted.

2. Phnom Penh 1979 Exhibition

In collaboration with Cambodiana Hotel Phnom Penh, the Museum of Memory has selected more than 10 photos taken shortly after the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed in 1979 in order to honor the genocide survivors, who built the city in particular, and the country in general.

At the present time, the team is working with staff from the Cambodiana Hotel to finalize the schedule. The exact date of the opening will be announced as soon as the plan is finalized.

3. Development of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

In this quarter, the team inspected the overall exhibits' condition. As a result, there are two stands which need to be fixed, four comment books replaced and two leaflets to reprint. Following the inspection, the team has worked with a printing company to reprint and fix the broken stands.

4. Wat Langka-The Urns: Searching for Surviving Family Members

Following the discovery of 464 unclaimed urns at Lanka Pagoda and the arrangement of those urns, the team held Bangtkol ceremony during Pchum Ben Days (Ancestor Holidays) in order to bless those urns. During the ceremony, Ms. Orn Bottumrasmey found the urn of her mother (Pich Bandith) among those uncovered urns. Ms. Bottumrasmey described her



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

excited feelings that her mother’s urn, lost since late 1980s was found. Ms. Bottumrasmey recalled that after the cremation ceremony of her mother, she had placed her urn near the big Buddha Status in the main Buddhist monastery. However, two years later the urn had been removed and had then been lost. She searched for her mother’s urn for years; however, she had never come across it. It is only now that she has been able to find the urn. (Please see news related to Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings Appendix F)



Orn Bottumrasmey’s mother’s urn Pich Bandith

5. Research and Film: Looting Heritage

In this quarter, after obtaining permission from APSARA National Authority, the film team has conducted several field trips to take photographs and record videos of temples in Angkor Archaeological Park. As a result, the team has captured hundreds of stunning photos of different temples in Angkor and Koh Ker Complex and produced one short video clip entitled “Kingdom of Memory” about 2 minutes 08 seconds long. Some photos and video clip from the field will be used for an upcoming photo exhibition to acknowledge APSARA National Authority and be installed at the US ambassador’s Residence, as well as be used as a foundation of the research and film project on “Looting Heritage.”



Collaboration abroad

Woman Sculpture by Nyoman Nuarta

Following the donation decision of a woman’s sculpture from artist Nyoman and his wife, the team has negotiated with them to bring the model of the sculpture to Phnom Penh in order to raise awareness of it to the public and to fund-raise for the actual sculpture’s installation. During this quarter, four architect students have been recruited to work as interns to design different bases for the sculpture and to set up a plan to manage the sculpture when it arrives in Phnom Penh. As a result, the students have designed three bases for the sculpture. Currently they are revising and making a small model in order to study the feasibility of their base.

6. Speaker Series

During this quarter, the team has arranged two speaker events (4th and 5th) at SRI/ Building H of National Institute of Education.

The 4th Speaker Series Event on October 23, 2015 entitled “Stonecutting Worksites during Ancient Times,” was presented by Professor Thuy Chanthourn, Deputy Director of the Institute of Culture and Fine Arts of the Royal Academy of Cambodia, Deputy Chief of the Cambodian Historian Association, and member of the National Council for Khmer Language.

The 5th Speaker Series on December 4, 2015 entitled “Results of New Research at La-ang Spean Prehistoric Site,” (Battambang Province, Cambodia) was presented by Heng Sophady, Deputy Director General for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

Success story

As part of staff capacity building, the team member, Ms. Chhay Davin has been accepted to the Diploma program on Buddhist arts at SOAS University of London for other 12 months.

Another successful story within this quarter was that one relative of the uncovered 464 urns at Wat Langka found her mother’s urn during the Pchum Ben Day. This finding is meaningful for the Director of DC-Cam and his team, US Seabee Army’s support and monks of the Buddhist monastery who have helped make the project of searching for relatives possible.

D. Research Center

Anlong Veng Peace Center



During this quarter (Oct-Dec 2015), the Anlong Veng Peace Center has reached a critical moment by starting several remarkable tasks to preserve and develop the historical sites of the Anlong Veng community and to raise public awareness about its history. Having received financial support of GIZ, the Anlong Veng Peace Center gave priority to three sites for renovation, construction and exhibition of Ta Mok’s Meeting House on Dangrek Mountain or Peuy Ta Roeun, an Information Booth at the border check-point, and exhibition at Ta Mok’s Museum.

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

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

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

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

[End]

Appendix A

DCCAM'S PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT: Field trip's note in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Pailin Provinces November 17th through 21th, 2015

By Long Dany

From November 17th to 21th, 2015, PA team (Long Dany, Sok Vannak; and Chan) visited Kampong Thom, Banteay Meanchey; Battambang, and Pailin provinces. The PA team had followed up; and interviewed 5 key Khmer Rouge cadres who may give more information about case 002 and 004 at ECCC. Below is a brief summary of the interviews:

The first is [Follow up case of Keo Phai, 72 years, male and lives in Phnom Touch village, Pich Chenda commune, Phnom Proek district, Battambang province].

The PA team conducted first interview with Keo Phai in 2008 and the team came to meet with Keo Phai again in Phnom Touch village of Phnom Proek district on this November 20, 2015. When the KR came to power on April 17, 1975, Keo Phai was a chief of Bankam commune of Prey Kabass district, region 13. In Raining season of 1978, the KR sent Phai to Battambang province. There, Phai was assigned to be a chief of Omal commune, Phnom Sampov district of Region 1 of Northwest Zone.

Phai said that when he arrived in Battambang town. "*Chheng who was chief of Phnom Sampov district came to take me, my family members; and other cadres and their families to Phnom Sampov district's office*". Phai informed that Chheng also a former cadre who was in charge of Sampov Poun commune of Koh Thom district, Region 25 of Southwest Zone. After sleeping at Phnom Sampov district's office for night, Chheng organized a meeting with all cadres from the Southwest Zone and assigned them to manage cooperatives and communes within the district. Chheng told the cadres that Angkar sent you all here because the Angkar want you all guide local people to produce a good rice production in your cooperative and commune. Phai and Cheat were in charge O-Mal commune, another camrade's name Chheng was in charge Snoeng commune, another person name Cheat was in Ta-Kriem commune and Phnom Sampov commune was under [Ta] Rat.

Phai informed that Chheng, Kung; and Yean were leaders of Phnom Sampov district. However, Chheng was killed by mine in 1986 while he lived in Cambodia-Thailand border. Kung and Yean also disappeared since Vietnamese soldiers arrived in Cambodia in 1979.

Phai learned that Phnom Sampov district was under Region 1 of Northwest zone. Ta Tith was chief of the region and he also deputy chief of Ta Mok in Northwest Zone.

The second interview was conducted with Sot Suor, male, 64 years old of age, lives in Trapeang Sangke village, Ampil 5 Daem commune, Bavi district, Battambang province. Suor was born in Nipich commune, Baray district, and Kampong Thom province. Soon after coup d'état in 1970, Suor was forced to joined as Lon Nol soldier. However, in 1973, he escaped from Lon Nol and joined with opposite side, Khmer Rouge movement. First, he was a

militiaman in Nipich commune. In the same 1973 he joined Khmer Rouge's central military at Kampong Thom. Suor used to fire against Lon Nol soldier at Kampong Thom battlefield.

Soon after the Khmer Rouge came to power in April 17, 1975, the Khmer Rouge assigned Suor to be a chief of mobile brigade unit of Nipich commune. In 1975, Suor married to a woman and he and his wife two sons.

In 1977, the Khmer Rouge sent Suor to region 43's office in Kampong Svay. There, the Khmer Rouge assigned him to work as land management officer. Suor and other two colleagues to measure land for people whom were forced to carried earth to build dams and ditch canals in region 43 of central zone. Chan was a chief of Region 43 and he was arrested in late 1977. [Ta] Roat was a chief of logistic of Central Zone. Ke Pauk and [Ta] An were chief and deputy chief of the zone.

After Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in 1979, Suor fled along with other Khmer Rouge cadres and he then returned home village in Kampong Thom province. In the same 1979, Suor joined PRK's soldiers and fought against the Khmer Rouge soldiers in Kampong Thom province. In 1985, Suor quitted from being soldiers and leaving from his home village to earn for living as a smuggler along Cambodia-Thailand border and he then met with Khmer Rouge soldiers. Suor joined the Khmer Rouge again. He was in division 405. Ny Kan was a chief of the division. In late 1980s, Suor was promoted to be a chief of a platoon of division 405. And his division's commander then sent Suor and other soldiers to Baviel battlefield. Suor and his soldiers built a military barrack at a forest calls "Trapeang Sangke" of Ampil 5 Deam commune of Baviel district of Battambang province. In 1997, the Khmer Rouge integrated with the Cambodian government and Suor and other soldiers of his platoon created as new village at the military barrack and the area surrounding as Trapeang Sangke village. Suor has been living in the village until today.

The third interview was conducted with Lao Thorn, male, 61 years old of age, a second deputy chief of O-Tavao commune, Pailin district, Pailin province. Lao Thorn was born in Baray district Kampong Thom province. Thorn's father's name is Khieu Lao and his mother is Thaong Siem. In 1969 Thorn family moved to live in Preah Vihear province while the province was created by King Norodom Sihanouk and the King also appealed his people to have new resident there.

Soon after Coup d'état in March 18, 1970 most villages in Preah Vihear province were under control of KR and Vietcong who left from Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri provinces to fight against with Nol Lon in Preah Vihear province.

In November 1971, Thorn volunteered to join with KR in Region 103 (Preah Vihear Region). At that time, Man was chief and Hang was a deputy chief of the region. Thorn was in Battalion 311. Kham was a chief of the unit. Kham is Charay ethnicity. In 1973, KR sent the unit to Kampong Thom battlefield and Thorn was with the unit to fight in battlefield along National Road number#6 at Romlorng, Baray, Panha Chi, Trapeang Veng as well. Phen is Khmer-Vietminh, was a commander of Regiment 39.

In the same year 1973, KR selected Thorn and other soldiers to work in transportation unit in B-20. Kan alias Keng was a chief of B-20. B-20 was an office of KR leaders between 1970 and 1975. B-20 location is on a mountain in Arak Tnaot commune, Sting Trang district of Kampong Cham province. Thorn used to see KR leaders has meeting at B-20 including Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Hou Yun, Hou Nim, So Phim (secretary of East Zone), Ya (secretary of Northeast Zone), Koy Thuon alias Thuch (secretary of North Zone). There were several offices surrounding the B-20 including B-17, B-18, B-91 as well.

In July 1975, KR sent Thorn to K-5 in Phnom Penh. K-5 was an office of Office 870 (Monti 870). K-5 location was in Institute of Technology of Khmer-Soviet Friendship. Phum was a chief in K-5. Bo, Phen and Thorn were in charge protocol and food for participants from other offices and units around office 870 to have political training at K-5. Thorn also informed that the KR sent hundreds of former students, intellectuals, diplomats who returned abroad stayed and forced to train political ideology for a few months before they were sent to do agriculture in rural areas or other units. Usually, Phum came to open sessions and sometime Pang, Yun Yat or Khieu Samphan came to close the sessions. Thorn added that there many offices which start by K under office 870 including (K-1, K-2, K-3, K-4, K-5, K-6, K-7, K-8, K....). K-1 was a place for Pol Pot, Nuon Chea (Grandfathers) live and work. K-1 location was near Monument Independent. It was near Prime Minister Hun Sen's house and the location behind the house.

In 1976, Thorn was sent to work at K-6 which located in Borey Keila after the KR closed K-5. Phum in charge K-6, Bo was deputy and Thorn was a member of K-6 office committee. Thorn was responsible for foods to KR leaders who came to have meeting or open political session at K-6. Before taking foods to those leaders Thorn had to test first and making sure that the food was okay. Thorn also informed that K-6 was place for the KR leaders invited their cadres who were leaders of districts, regions; and Zones levels to have political training. Usually Pol Pot came to open the training and Nuon Chea was direct train the cadres. Sometimes the KR took K-6 as a place for KR standing Committees meeting.

When Thorn was at K-6 and he came to take some vegetables at Boeng Trabek office (Monti Boeng Trabek) for sometimes. Thorn informed that was similar as a village and it located near Phsa Daem Thkov in south part and it opposites Sansom Kosal pagoda gate. The surrounding office grew a lot of banana, coconut and other vegetables. Thorn added that Boeng Trabek was a place for former students, intellectuals; and diplomats staying and growing vegetable. Boeng Trabek was also a place for training Khmer, Chinese; and English to children who will come to work in some departments of ministry of foreign affairs of DK. San was a first chief of Monti Boeng Trabek and Savan became a chief of the office later. Thorn is close friend of Sann and Savan since they worked together at B-20 on the mountain of Sting Trang district, Kampong Cham province before 1975.

In mid-1977, the KR removed Thorn from his position and sent him to work as a worker in a worksite at Royal University of Phnom Penh compound after the KR arrested by accusing him link with KGB agent. However, in September 1977 the KR sent him to serve as a member of office K-35 of ministry of propaganda and information. Thorn was in charge of taking picture and producing documentary film relevant rural development. The KR aims to show the pictures and films for international community when they went to attend United Nations annual meeting. Sometimes, Thorn and his colleague, Kim had duty to go with KR

leaders' delegation to visit the rural cooperatives and take pictures for the delegation. Thorn and used to take of Ne Vin delegation of Burma, Panuvong delegation of Lao; and Vang Tong Shing and Chhin Yong Kuoy delegations of China whom visited DK in Phnom Penh and Angkor Wat.

Thorn added that ministry of propaganda and information including office-33, office 34, office-35, office-36; and office-37. Office-33 located near Watt Phnom. It was a place to broadcasting and an office of Hou Nim who was a minister of ministry of propaganda and information. Office-34 was in Sting Meanchey. It was a radio station. Office-35 was near Institute for Foreign Language (IFL) today. Office-36 was in Chbar Ampov. It was artist and performing. Office-37 was in Kantuot near Pochentong.

Thorn added that Hou Nim was arrested and sent to S-21 in April 1977 and Yun Yat became the minister instead. However, Nuon Chea supervised the ministry over Yun Yat.

The fourth interview was conducted with Long Tou alias Tuon, male, 67 years old of age, a farmer, lives in Kachap village, O-Tavao commune, Pailin district, Pailin province. **Tou is Prao ethnicity.** Tou was born in Tbaut village, Ta Veng commune, Ta Veng district, Ratanak Kiri province. Tou's father's name is Luon and his mother is Panha. Tou has 4 sisters and brother. Tou quitted from school in 1964. After coup d'état in 1970, Tou volunteered to join the KR movement and he served as a soldier with his cousin, Bun Chan who was a commander of his unit.

In 1971 the KR ordered Tou's unit to fight in Preah Vihear province. Tou, Bun Chan; and other went Preah Vihear province. In 1973, Tou's unit was moved to Kampong Thom battlefield. It celled Chenla II battlefield. There, his unit merged with other units. The new unit was celled Regiment 39. The unit was belonged to central committee. There were around 2000 soldiers in the unit. Son Sen was a chief and other commander including [Ta] Leu, [Ta] Thin; and Bun Chan. In 1974 his unit operated in Odong, Prek Kdam, Phnom Basith. Regiment 39 cooperated with other units form North and special zones to fight over Phnom Penh as a final stage.

After the KR took over Phnom Penh in April 1975, the KR ordered Tou and other soldiers of unit 39 to guard at railways station for a few months and then moved to guard at Pochentong direction. In late 1975, Tou and other soldiers moved to guard at Kampong Som port.

In 1976, the KR took Tou to work in B-1 of Ministry of Foreign affairs. There he met Cheam who is Charay ethnicity from Ratanak Kiri province like him. Tou informed that So Hong was chief of B-1 and Cheam was deputy chief B-1. Tou was responsible for accompany Chinese and other foreign guests who came to visit or work in Cambodia. Tou said that, sometime he took Chinese technicians to Kampong Chhnang military airport and Sting Hav military port worksite in Kampong Som.

In 1977, Tou married to wife's name Chuon Choeun who worked in the same B-1, but different department. Tou and Choeun have 6 sons and daughters. After Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in 1979, Tou fled to Cambodia-Thailand border and Tou join with Division 2

which operated along the border between Koh Kong and Samlot. Ren (Ta Mok's son in law) was a chief of the division.

The fifth is [Follow up case of Ly Chantha alias Thoeun, 61 years old, female, was born in Thmey village, sub-district, Baray district, Kampong Thom province]. Chantha informed PA team again that in early 1976 the KR sent Chantha and her team (more than 10 people) from ministry of state commerce in Phnom Penh to exchange goods with Thailand at Poipet border checkpoint. Chantha said, the KR took some goods including old Buddha statues which made from bronzes and others, rubber production, river lobsters as well to exchange with Thailand. The goods were taken from Phnom Penh and Battambang by train. The KR built some small warehouses to store the goods near the border checkpoint inside Cambodia territory when clients from Thailand to buy something the KR cadres took them to take look at the warehouses.

Regarding of Chantha, the KR did not exchange goods for money. They exchanged goods for agricultural engines and concrete materials instead when Thai bought the goods they took trucks to take goods and a few days later the trucks took some agricultural engines and concrete materials back to the KR. However, Chantha informed that she did not remember any KR leaders who supervised ministry of state commerce and a cadre who managed a group of cadres who sold goods at Poipet border checkpoint. Chantha also did not remember some of cadres who came to sell goods along with her. Chantha said, they were came from different provinces including Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Pursat, Battambang was well and almost of them used revolutionary name. For example I myself used my revolutionary name as Thoeun. I was not using my real name as Ly Chantha.

In mid-1977, the KR took Chantha and other cadres who sold goods in Poipet back to Ministry of state commerce in Penh Penh.

[END]

Appendix B



វគ្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
 Nation Religion King
 Royaume du Cambodge
 Nation Religion Roi

14 December 2015

Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge regarding Case 003

On 14 December 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Mr Meas Muth with the following alleged crimes:

- Genocide;
- Crimes against Humanity, namely murder; extermination; enslavement; imprisonment; torture; persecution; other inhumane acts (inhumane treatment, enforced disappearances, forced labour, forced marriage, rape and attacks on human dignity due to conditions of detention);
- Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, namely wilful killing; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, torture and unlawful confinement of civilians.
- Violations of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, namely premeditated homicide.

These crimes were allegedly variously committed

- at various security centres, among them the S-21 Security Centre (Tuol Sleng),
- additionally against members of Divisions 164, 502, 117, and 310,
- at Wat Enta Nhien Security Centre,
- at Stung Hav worksite,
- by the Navy of Democratic Kampuchea in and around the islands claimed by Democratic Kampuchea,
- at the Ream area co-operative including worksites at Kang Keng and Bet Trang, the Durian Plantation Execution Site, and the Toek Sap Security Centre, and
- in Kampong Som.

A number of charges from the Decision of 3 March 2015 charging him *in absentia* were rescinded. That decision has now become moot, as is the arrest warrant of 10 December 2014. The arrest warrant of 4 June 2015 was rescinded, since Mr Meas Muth appeared voluntarily at the hearing.

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ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ ភូមិបឹងកក់ ស្រុកបឹងកក់ ខេត្តបឹងកក់ ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ៤ ភូមិបឹងកក់ ខេត្តបឹងកក់ (៨៥៥) ០២៣ ៨៦១ ៥០០ ទូរស័ព្ទ (៨៥៥) ០២៣ ៨៦១៥៥៥ អេឡិចត្រូនិក
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Appendix C



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
 Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
 Nation Religion King
 Royaume du Cambodge
 Nation Religion Roi

18 December 2015

ការិយាល័យសហចៅក្រមចៅបណ្តុះបណ្តាល
OFFICE OF THE CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGES
BUREAU DES CO-JUGES D'INSTRUCTION

CONCLUSION OF JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION AGAINST IM CHAEM
IN CASE 004/20-11-2008/ECCC/OCLJ

The Co-Investigating Judges today notified all parties that they consider the judicial investigation against Im Chaem in Case 004 concluded.

The judicial investigation against Im Chaem was initiated following receipt of the Third Introductory Submission filed by the International Co-Prosecutor on 9 September 2009. The scope of the investigation was subsequently expanded by Supplementary Submissions filed by the International Co-Prosecutor on 18 July 2011, 24 April 2014, 5 August 2015, and 20 November 2015.

Today's notification marks the conclusion of over six years of judicial investigation into Im Chaem for alleged crimes committed between 17 April 1975 and 6 January 1979. The judicial investigations against Ao An and Yim Tith in Case 004, who were charged by the International Co-Investigating Judge on 27 March 2015 and 9 December 2015, respectively, remain open.

ផ្លូវជាតិលេខ ៤ ភាគចុង ភ្នំពេញ កម្ពុជា ទូរស័ព្ទ (៨៥៥) ៨៧-៨១៥-០៩៥ ទូរសារ (៨៥៥) ៨៧-៨១៥-០៩៥ គេហទំព័រ www.eccc.gov.kh
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Appendix D



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា
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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

Kingdom of Cambodia
 Nation Religion King
 Royauté du Cambodge
 Nation Religion Roi

9 December 2015

Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge regarding Case 004

On 9 December 2015, the International Co-Investigating Judge charged Mr Yim Tith with the following alleged crimes:

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

These crimes were allegedly variously committed in Takeo province (Southwest Zone) at Wat Pratheat security centre; Kraing Ta Chan security centre; Preil Village execution site; Wat Angkun execution site; Slaeng Village forest execution site; Prey Sokhon execution site; and Wat Ang Srei Mealy; in Battambang province (Northwest Zone) at Koas Krala security centre; Anlong Vil Breng and related execution site; Thipakdei cooperative including at Wat Thipakdei security centre, and Tuol Mtes security centre and worksite; Kang Hort Dam worksite; Banan security centre; Khnang Kou security centre; Kampong Kol sugar factory worksite; Phnom Tra Cheak Chet worksite; Banteay O Ta Krey execution site; Samlaut district; Wat Thoamayutt security centre; Wat Samdech security centre; Kampong Prieng commune including Kach Roteh, Thmei and Sala Trav villages, and Wat Po Laingka/Kach Roteh security centre; Reang Kesei commune including Reang Kesei pagoda, and Reang Kesei village; Wat Kirirum security centre; Wat Kandal security centre; in Pursat province (Northwest Zone) at Phum Veal security centre; Svay Chrum security centre; Tuol Seh Nhauv execution site; Prey Krabau execution site; Chanreangsei pagoda execution site; Prison No. 8; and Veal Bak Chunching execution site; and in Banteay Meanchey province (Northwest Zone) at Wat Banteay Neang security centre; Phnom Trayoung security centre and worksite; Spean Sreng and Prey Roneam worksite; Wat Preah Net Preah and related detention and execution sites; Phum Chakrey security centre and execution site; Prey Taruth execution site; Wat Chamkar Khnol execution site; and Trapeang Thma Dam worksite.

Mr Yim Tith, through his lawyers, now has access to the case file and is able to participate in the investigation.

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Appendix E

REPORT
on
GENOCIDE EDUCATION'S PUBLIC FORUM
AT RATANAK KIRI'S O CHUM DISTRICT
NOVEMBER 4, 2015

by **Pheng Pong-Rasy**

Introduction

Genocide Education Project works in collaboration with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior's local authority to create a nationwide Public Forum in the most remote areas in Cambodia. Since its commencement in August 2010, the project has conducted 39 Public Education/village Forums. There were between 150 and 250 participants attended each forum, including teachers, students, and villagers. The project reached out to approximately 7,000 participants, and distributed the same number of copies of the textbook, magazine: *Searching for the Truth*, and the ECCC's document.

Recently, the Genocide Education project has also worked in partnership with other local NGOs such as Kdei Karuna and Youth For Peace (YFP) Organization to help facilitate the public forum on Khmer Rouge history. Under Genocide Education's vision and objectives, helping/joining others to speak about Khmer Rouge history and answer the question about Khmer Rouge is being considered as one main objective toward building peace, reconciliation and healing among younger and older people and preventing genocide in the future.

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

Geographical and Historical Background

Ratanak Kiri Province was created by King Norodom Sihanouk in 1959 from land that had been the eastern area of Stung Treng Province (ADB, 2002). Ratanak Kiri Province is located in the Northeastern region of Cambodia covering an area of 10,782 km², and is 588 km from the capital, Phnom Penh, accessible via National Roads No. 6A, 7 and 78. Two major rivers, the Tonle Se San and Tonle Sre Pork, flow through the province. The province is nestled on a highland plateaus with cool weather that is not too hot nor too cold. The province also has both cultural and natural resources, and indigenous peoples, offering a great opportunity for tourism development. The ethnic minorities form about 75% of the total population, comprising 8 primary ethnic groups: Tampuan, Kreung, Cha Ray, Pnov, Pnong, Ka Vet, Ka Chak, and Lun. Most of the indigenous residents are subsistence farmers and rely on gathering forest products for their livelihoods. The province also borders Vietnam and is

connected through Ou Ya dav international border checkpoint, which offers great potential for trade and investment. Agricultural crops such as corn, cassava, soya bean, vegetables, cashew nut and especially rubber are currently attracting interest by both local and foreign investors.

In the 1960s, the ascendant Khmer Rouge forged an alliance with ethnic minorities in Ratanak Kiri, exploiting Khmer Loeu resentment of the central government (Chandler, 1999). The Communist Party of Kampuchea headquarters was moved to Ratanak Kiri in 1966, and hundreds of Khmer Loeu joined CPK units (p.75). During this period, there was also extensive Vietnamese activity in Ratanak Kiri (Short, 2004). At a June 1969 press conference, King Sihanouk said that Ratanak Kiri was "practically North Vietnamese territory" (Kissinger, 2003). Between March 1969 and May 1970, the United States undertook a massive covert bombing campaign in the region, aiming to disrupt sanctuaries for communist Vietnamese troops. Villagers were forced outside of main towns to escape the bombings, foraging for food and living on the run with the Khmer Rouge. In June 1970, the central government withdrew its troops from Ratanak Kiri, abandoning the area to Khmer Rouge control (Ronnas & Straub, 2001). The Khmer Loeu were forbidden from speaking their native languages or practicing their traditional customs and religion, which were seen as incompatible with communism (Ronnas & Straub, 2001). Communal living became compulsory, and the province's few schools were closed (Vargas-Baron & Alarcon, 2005). Purges of ethnic minorities increased in frequency, and thousands of refugees fled to Vietnam and Laos (Vajpeyi, 2001). Preliminary studies indicate that bodies accounting for approximately 5% of Ratanak Kiri's residents were deposited in mass graves, a significantly lower rate than elsewhere in Cambodia (Etcheson, 2005).



A Minority child is walking home after she returned back from work at the hill nearby her home in La-ork Villaae, La-ork Commune, O Chum District, Ratanak Kiri

O Chum district, where the forum was held, is located in the north of the provincial capital, Ban Lung. The territory is still quite preserved by the end of 2015, even if in the last few years land grabbing and illegal land sales have increased. O Chum is predominantly inhabited by Kreung and Tampuan people (ICSO, 2010). The district has a long tradition of involvement in Natural Resources Protection projects, and in the central area of the district are located the most cohesive and strongly committed communities of the region (ICSO, 2010).

General Overview of the Forum



Presiding over the forum to open the Mobile Exhibition on Force Transfer under the KR, O Chum’s deputy district governor spoke to students by expressing his personal feeling to strongly support the learning of the Khmer Rouge history and to thank the NGO’s coordinators who have brought such a very important event to his district. Along with his speech, the executive director Mr. TIM Minea explained the reason of conducting the forum in O Chum district. In addition, he pointed out several purposes of the forum that link to the objective of contributing peace, reconciliation and healing to local people in Cambodia. After that, two officials from ECCC briefly presented the process of the ECCC and the Case 002/1 and 002/2. At last and before Q&A session begins, Pheng Pong-Rasy took turn to talk about the importance to study Khmer Rouge history, forced transfer during KR regime, and a presentation of DK history. After 15-minutes break, the session turned to Q&A between participants and representatives from DC-Cam, Kdei Karuna and ECCC.

Highlights of the Forum’s Activities

Within Kdei Karuna’s two-day exhibition, two main objectives were highlighted and most participants achieved these objectives: 1) building peace, reconciliation, and healing; 2) learning about Khmer Rouge history in order to remember the past and prevent genocide in the future. Pheng Pong-Rasy took much time to present the evacuation/forced transfer during Khmer Rouge regime and provided answer to the participants. Most questions appeared similarity to the pervious public forums conducted by DC-Cam. Among over 150 participants, grade-12 students seemed to be more active to ask questions and get more interested in learning KR history. At the same time, few villagers, who used to work as Pol Pot’s bodyguard, told his experience working with Pol Pot during 1960s in Ratanak Kiri. The telling reflected the



activities of Pol Pot in Ratanak Kiri. An article entitled “Pol Pot: The Secret 60s” by Sara Colm described the Pol Pot’s activities in Ratanak Kiri as an ambition of him to build his first base of popular support among the tribal minorities in the forests of Cambodia’s northwest in the mid-1960s, after crackdowns by Prince Norodom Sihanouk caused many leftists in Phnom Penh to flee to the Maquis (ព្រៃម៉ាក្រិ) (Colm, 1998). Majority of participants who experienced the Khmer Rouge regime testified that they exactly heard the name of Pol Pot and few more Thnak loeu [upper level of Khmer Rouge], but they never seen their faces. A male participant (the name was not given) from the forum talked in his languages that he was a bodyguard of Pol Pot during 1960s. He added that Pol Pot loved all ethnic minorities. According to Colm (1998), Kreung villagers living in O Chum district recall their first contacts with Pol Pot's rebels: "In one village they'd call one person to a meeting. It was Tnak Loeu, but the people would not know where the person was going, or what the meeting was about (Colm, 1998). At that time the chun chiet (ethnic minorities) didn't know what was going on, who the leader was. In a 1977 speech, Pol Pot described the Khmer Rouge strategy during the 1960s: "Secret work was the fundamental thing," he said. "It allowed us to defend the revolutionary forces and also allowed us to arouse the people. If all or too great a number of us had been working openly, the enemy would have been able to destroy many or all of us." (Colm, 1998).

Outcome and Impact

a. Building Peace and Reconciliation

This objective seems to be huge for community and students to build peace and reconciliation among themselves and community. With this thought, Rasy explained that the process of building peace and reconciliation initiatively starts from themselves to community and up to the whole national. Starting from themselves, students could learn effectively the Khmer Rouge history from their teachers, friends and family. Moreover, the older generation’s responsibilities are to share their experiences during the KR regime to their younger generation so that the younger will have to think back to what happened before their generation and to have feel compassion to their families. They can ask questions about Khmer Rouge with their parents or grandparents to make clear that the Khmer Rouge history was really happened between 1975 and 1979 and make sure that they think critically about why and how was this regime happened? Why did Khmer Rouge use communist ideology to convince people and killed people? Why and how did this regime collapse in 1979...? All of these questions must be answered through intergenerational dialog in which older generation shares or distributes their own stories to the younger and the younger learns from this experience to develop Cambodian society, culture, and solve conflict issues in the community.

b. Healing

When people or victims who experienced the Khmer Rouge regime share and distribute personal story to the younger, the process of healing has happened. With this perspective, Rasy explained two important ways to get healing and let participants practiced this after the forum. First of all, the story during the KR regime has to be shared to others in order to heal traumatization and PTSD of the tellers. Secondly, learning from the others’ stories means to keep the story alive and help pushing the healing process goes better with the people who experienced the Khmer Rouge regime. For the purpose of healing, the intergenerational dialog help both generations to be close together, interact with each

other to solve problem in the past, maintain the story alive, value and respect the older generation's personal story by learning their experiences in formal and informal ways.

c. Prevention of Genocide

The most important objective of the Genocide Education in Cambodia is to prevent the genocide in the future. As of this century, genocide still happens in some poorer countries in the world. The promise of the UN to stop the genocide was failed. "Never-again genocide" becomes again-and-again genocide in the world. This concern makes the world think about integration of genocide education into state curriculum for students in which they could learn the processes that lead to genocide (classification, symbolization, dehumanization, organization, and preparation). Professor Gregory H. Stanton (1998) of Genocide Watch mentions the eight stage of genocide, in which stage 1 to 6 are about the early warning, stage 7 is about duration of genocide and stage 8 is about what happen after the end of genocide. Specifically for Cambodia context, the grade-9 and grade-12 students are required to learn the KR history by Ministry of Education. With long vision to prevent genocide, the genocide education was integrated into MoEYS's high school curriculum in 2011. By 2014, most history teachers have already received the training on how to teach KR history in actual classroom and more teaching materials are accepted by MoEYS to distribute to the teachers to use while teaching in class. Rasy explained that when the students understand the Khmer Rouge history clearly, they know how to prevent such bad events which will happen that lead to the genocide.

In conclusion to the section of outcome and impact, the forum captured students thought about learning the KR history at school and community. Few older generations who experienced during the KR regime shared their personal stories to the forum and helped answer to some questions from the students. For instance, an older man stood up and said he'd never told his story during KR to children, but now he agreed to share this with all participants. Through direction to prevent genocide and building peace and reconciliation, a District governor surprised to the explanation and requested more forums about KR history in all communes in O Chum district.

Challenges and lesson learnt

Most students expressed their first time to hear about KR history while some students said they know very little about Khmer Rouge history.

The forum went not so smooth since some of the participants could not speak and understand Khmer language. The forum needed help from an interpreter who could speak several languages. However, the interpretation could not help the forum achieved its goals.

End.

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Appendix F

Link: <https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/urns-found-at-wat-langka-receive-blessings-97141/>

Urns Found at Wat Langka Receive Blessings

BY AUN PHEAP AND ARIA DANAPARAMITA | OCTOBER 13, 2015

Decades after her mother died, Orn Bottumrasmey was finally reunited with her ashes three days ago.

Ms. Bottumrasmey, 43, is the latest person to have discovered the lost ashes of an ancestor among 464 urns unearthed from a vault below Phnom Penh's Wat Langka pagoda in February.



Monks chant at Phnom Penh's Wat Langka pagoda Monday during a ceremony to bless urns discovered there in February. (Jens Welding Ollgaard/The Cambodia Daily)

"I was very happy when I saw the ashes of my mother," she said.

The reunion took place during the Pchum Ben festival, when spirits of the deceased are believed to visit their descendants. In the case of the unclaimed urns, however, the spirits remain separated from their families.

On Monday, those ashes received blessings during a ceremony at Wat Langka, led by chief monk Sao Chanthol and co-organized by the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam).

“I wish to appeal to the spirits of all the bodies to come to receive food during the Pchum Ben days, and if some spirits have not yet received food, please come at this time,” Sao Chanthol said during the ritual.

The half-hour ceremony was attended by the pagoda’s clergy, about 25 members of the public and at least two tourists.

“It’s important to give the blessing so the spirit can be free so they can be reborn and return to the family,” said DC-Cam director Youk Chhang, who rediscovered and excavated the urns.

Ms. Bottumrasmey’s mother passed away in 1985. One hundred days after the death, she placed her mother’s urn at the foot of the Buddha statue inside the pagoda’s main hall.

“People keep the ashes in the pagoda because this is a place where monks chant and make the spirits stay in peace. In the pagoda, the spirits are able to be reborn,” she said.

But then the urn disappeared. It had apparently joined hundreds of others in a vault below the Buddha statue, mostly neglected until its rediscovery by Mr. Chhang in February. “I was walking around and saw a hole behind the big Buddha. So then I suspected that there was a cave below this floor, so then I removed the blocks,” he said.

What he found was a dark, musty chamber a few steps underground. “It was just horrible: spiders, insects, things like that,” Mr. Chhang said.

Inside, piles of urns were strewn about, layered with dust. Some had been forged from ornate silver and bronze, others made from precious china and painted clay. Some ashes were more humbly stored, in pickling jars or wrapped in cloth.

Though some urns were labeled with a name and date of death, others were not. Mr. Chhang suspects that many were deposited in the vault before and during the Khmer Rouge era, while others were added to the collection as monks cleaned the pagoda and used the room to store valuables.

Since their excavation, DC-Cam has produced a print and online catalog of the 464 urns, photographed by Ouch Makara. Now, the urns are displayed in wooden cabinets adjacent to Wat Langka’s main hall so that families can look for their loved ones.

“And so far, we have a couple of families who found [their relatives’ urns],” Mr. Chhang said.

Ms. Bottumrasmey said she heard about the collection from a relative who recently visited Wat Langka.

“When I went inside the pagoda, I saw the ashes there along with other ashes,” she said of her mother’s urn.

“Now, I keep it next to the ashes of my father.”

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