

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯករាជ្យកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam/SRI Quarter Report: July-September, 2015

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PILLAR OF HOPE

During the reign of the darkness, when life had no meaning and killings needed no reason, only those with tremendous willpower were able to foresee their future and rise above their desperation. When the Khmer Rouge came with terror and soiled the land with the blood of their own kin, they left many women alone without their families. The world noticed the genocide but only few were aware of these women's struggle to live for themselves and for their children. They must endure severe suffering, but these resilient women strived. With their own hands, they rebuilt their families and they rebuilt their nation. **This piece is dedicated to those women, the heroines of Cambodia.**

Donation of a sculpture to SRI from Indonesian artist Nyoman Nuarta

Documentation Center of Cambodia ស្វែងរកការពិតដើម្បីកម្ពុជាធើរយុត្តិធម៌
Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice

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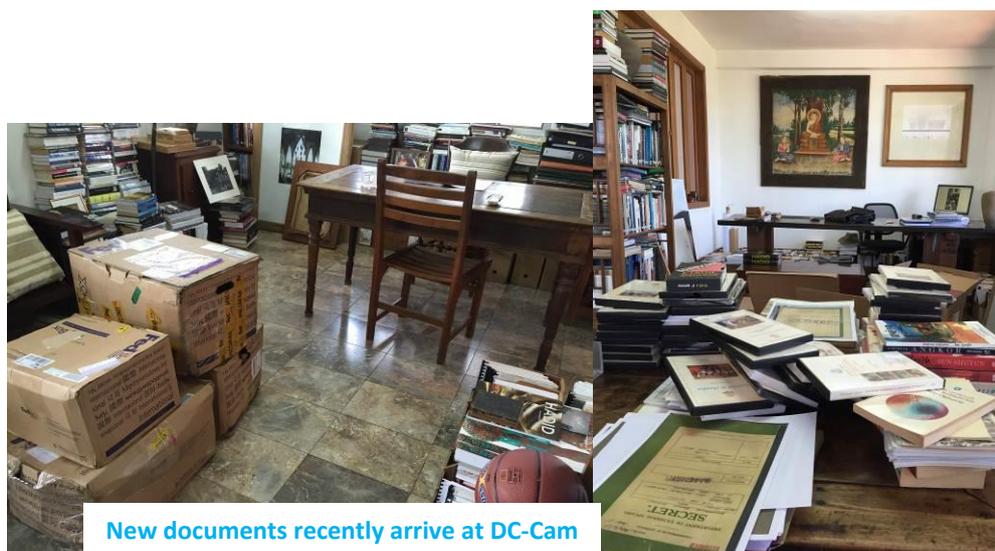
ACRONYMS

AEU	Asia Europe University
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
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Summary

This is a fourth quarter report of 2015 covering the period of October 2014 to September 2015. The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is still implementing three main projects to achieve the main goals of *memory, justice, and healing* that are central to a democratic society governed by the rule of law. They are 1) Augment and maintain publicly-accessible historical records of the Khmer Rouge (KR) period; 2) Support the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT); and 3) Increase Cambodia's public knowledge of the KR period. As always, we thank the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for its generous support, and are very grateful for USAID's continuous support of DC-Cam's work since 2004 to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

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



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

The greatest progress this quarter is the receipt of four big boxes of disclosed-for-public documents from Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank Minister of State. These documents were his own personal archives collected over a period of 25 to 30 years doing research on Cambodia and in countries as different as Australia, France, Switzerland and England. The significance of these documents sets light on the relationship with state presidents, such as Chinese, Australian, Indonesian, North Vietnamese, North Korean and others, discussing policy and the Cambodian situation at the time, in particular of the relationship between China and KR at the latest period. These documents will be categorized as the 'Julio Collection'. According to the Ambassador, more documents of this kind will soon arrive to DC-Cam. These documents will be fully available for public access in the next two years.

We have also made progress conducting interviews of key KR cadres. This quarter the Promoting Accountability (PA) team made two field trips to Tbaung Khmom, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Banteay Meanchey, Oddor Meanchey and Pursat and interviewed 13 key former KR cadres. Among these were two former drivers and personal aids to So Phim, one former chief of medical staff from the Eastern Zone. The other ten former KR cadres served and worked in Regions 2 and 5 of the Northwest Zone, including some who witnessed Southwest Zone's cadres who, under supervision of [Yeay] Chaem¹ and [Ta] Ream, were KR cadres at the district and Regional level who were involved in arresting and killing people during the DK period. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) has contacted DC-Cam to request these interview transcripts, which are currently under process.

We have also made important progress in relation to cataloging documents for online and in-person access. DC-Cam made another 1,369 records available online this quarter, with total online documents growing from 97,484 to 98,853 documents (out of 130,565 total documents). All of these records are accessible at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>. This progress maintains the increase of public access to DC-Cam's archives, particularly remote access to DC-Cam's databases of KR documents and files. DC-Cam receives regular email and in-person requests to use documents and photos of historical context on the KR period for media, academic research, school papers, exhibitions, etc. that are found by researching DC-Cam's online database.

DC-Cam continues to scan all original documents and this quarter scanned 9,206 pages in PDF format in 400-by-400 resolution, which equals 41 megabytes for each page of the computerized PDF format. DC-Cam will increase scanning work in the next quarter and focus on the entire D collection of documents as their low- quality print is slowly degrading from the passage of time and heat.

(2) SUPPORT THE KRT



So Phim and his wife in a unique photo.

Before and during the life of the KRT, DC-Cam has been seen as a forefront institution in supplying evidentiary documents and conducting many projects in support of the KRT - namely documentation, mapping, PA, Legal Response Team, victims of torture, Cham Muslim oral history, living documents, microfilm, digitization, and witnessing justice. In recognition of the importance of such support, while at the same time refusing to allocate part of their funding to DC-Cam, the KRT formally recognized DC-Cam as an in-kind donor in 2010.



This quarter DC-Cam has helped the defense to review hundreds of documents at its archives and the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) to review 196 documents as well as provided OCIJ with 33 documents equal to 2,848 pages in PDF format. During the period of writing this report DC-Cam received one request from Khieu Samphan's defense counsel.

¹ [Yeay] Chaem is known as IM Chem, a suspect in ECCC's Case 004.

With the very cautious management of funds from USAID, DC-Cam’s PA team travelled to Tbaung Khmom, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Banteay Meanchey, Oddor Meanchey and Pursat to interview 13 key former KR cadres. These interviews were described in the previous section.

Among other activities, DC-Cam deploys its staff to video tape the hearings of the ECCC and observe the process. These services play a pivotal role in reaching out to audiences in the US and the world through multimedia on www.cambodiatribunal.org and observation booklets and also help 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



Increasing Cambodian and international knowledge about the KR period is one of DC-Cam’s primary objectives. DC-Cam has implemented many independent projects, funded solely by USAID, in support of this objective. These projects are based on the foundation of the publication of “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)” textbook in 2007 and the corresponding “Teacher’s Guidebook: The Teaching of ‘A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)’” in 2009, both of which the Cambodia Ministry of Education has recognized officially and included within the required junior and high school curriculum.

DC-Cam has had a framework agreement and memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Education for collaboration in this regard and has been invited to join a ministerial committee in charge of history curriculum reform nation-wide. DC-Cam so far has trained 3,000 of Cambodia’s 10,000 teachers and plans to continue to conduct teacher training sessions nationwide. However, during the reporting period no training has happened due to funding constraints.

Despite these financial setbacks, DC-Cam conducted one genocide education forum on July 22, 2015 in Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province with approximately 100 participants – 3 monks, 50 students and other elderly people attended this public forum. The forum was managed by Mr. Pheng Pong-Rasy as presenter, Mr. Ouch Makara as cameraman and three volunteers as facilitators. The forum’s objective was to educate the younger generation to learn about the KR regime. By hearing stories from their grieving parents, neighbors and other elderly people, students learned about the historical background and the mass human



rights violations that occurred during the KR period. This forum was for the sake of building generational communication or intergenerational dialogue between elderly people (born before the KR regime) and the younger generation (born after the KR regime), learning lessons and preventing future genocides. This forum also helps young students learn to express their thoughts publicly and practice democratic principles.

DC-Cam continues its activities in regard to the KR history classroom at Tuol Sleng (TSL), the multimedia web portal and the new website hosting articles from *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts via its affiliated institution, TSL Genocide Museum, DC-Cam created the classroom providing space for learning about the KR period. In the fourth quarter there were 320 visitors in total, consisting of 157 female visitors. The visitors, ranging in age, came from different parts of the world including England, Thailand, Australia, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, Poland, France, India, Singapore, Malaysia, and Ireland, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Norway, Slovenia, Austria, Turkey, Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, USA, Brazil, Tonga, UAE, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, Scotland, and Cambodia.



DC-Cam continues to produce the monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer regularly. Due to funding constraints, these magazines are posted on DC-Cam's website <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines> instead of publishing them in hard copy. DC-Cam has launched an additional website specifically for this magazine. The new website is **www.truthcambodia.com**.

A recent successful story relates to an article published in 2000, which was the first year of this magazine's existence. It was like searching for a pin in the ocean. DC-Cam found an author of a diary written during the KR regime. She is living in France and had a chance to visit DC-Cam this October. Read the diary in Khmer at <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Previous%20Issues/Issue12.pdf> starting from page 53 and English at <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Previous%20Englis/Issue12.pdf> starting from page 43.

(4) THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

Since February 2015, the design work of the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) has been on hold so that the institute can fully focus on raising the necessary funds for the construction of the institute.

Fundraising for the SRI

From July to September, SRI and the fundraising consulting firm has identified approximately 50 potential interviewees to get their perspectives on issues important for the success of the proposed capital campaign, and Case for Support which will be used for the fundraising campaign. The team continues to conduct interviews with these initial interviewees.

In addition to having the fundraising consulting firm, SRI hosted Evelyn Smith, law student at Harvard University, to assist the fundraising event preparation. After her internship, she produced a strategic recommendation for SRI's fundraising campaign.

While phase I of the feasibility study is undertaken, SRI has worked with the British Chamber of Commerce in Cambodia to organize an event in late October to SRI's raise profile. The event will be organized at Raffles Hotel Le Royal, with the Minister of Education and a representative from ARUP (engineering company) as guest speakers. Furthermore, SRI is working with School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London to bring a group of potential donors to Cambodia to attend a fundraising event in late December. Detailed agenda and date will be confirmed soon.

For publicity and future fundraising events, SRI has also designed and printed its first T-shirt in black and white. Additionally, the team has been conducting research to identify wealthy Cambodians for the events. The SRI accounting manual has also been updated to include fundraising management (revenues and expenses).

SRI's website that is used for fundraising won an award from the Web Marketing Association for "creative excellence on the web". Read news at <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/genocide-institute-wins-website-award/2982522.html>

School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

During this quarter, the School team focused on four important activities: marketing campaign, launching the first Certificate Program, networking, and preparation for the 13th conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017.

To market the School and to recruit students, the School published a brochure in both Khmer and English. The brochure contains important messages such as, vision, mission, curriculum, academic calendar, and requirements for admission. With this brochure, the School team announced the first ever Certificate Program on genocide, conflict and human rights with five focused courses. In order to augment the recruitment efforts, the School team formally entered into partnerships with three universities: Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Asia Europe University (AEU), and Chiang Mai University-based Institute of Southeast Asia Affairs (ISEAA).

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

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

Museum of Memory

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

Finally, the Research Center is working on two areas: Anlong Veng Peace Center and *Book of Memory*. Throughout this quarter, the Anlong Veng Peace Center has achieved its key targets and worked well with its partners, especially the Ministry of Tourism. On July 7-8, 2015, the team attended a meeting of the Inter-Ministry Committee in Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Its meeting minutes were sent to Prime Minister Hun Sen, who

made a note of being 'seen' on August 5, 2015. This allows the Anlong Veng Peace Center, a project of DC-Cam, to develop and preserve Anlong Veng's 14 historical sites.

As for the *Book of Memory*, during this three month period we summarized **48** confessions from S-21. We also received by phone a report of four names of individuals who went missing or died under the KR. This quarter the team also completed researching and compiling 1,100 names into the first edition of the *Book of Memory* in Khmer language with 750 pages. The next step is to add photos of victims to the book.

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

A. Gather New Documents



4 big-boxes of new documents arrived recently to DC-Cam.

Four big boxes of documents were donated to DC-Cam recently by Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Counselor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the protocol rank of Minister of State. According to Ambassador Jeldres, these documents belonged to his personal archive and are open source as of today. Below is an excerpt from communications explaining this generous donation.

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

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

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

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

Kind regards,
Julio A. Jeldres

From Ambassador Julio A. Jeldres
Counsellor to the Cabinet of His Majesty the King of Cambodia with the rank of Minister of State
Tel/Fax: 61-3-98887950
E-mail: Royal.Biographer@gmail.com

Success stories:

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

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

- Matias Andres Bravo Jara, freelance writer for a Swedish travel magazine entitled “Vagabond,” requested a photo of Bayon Band Khmer Rock and Roll.
- Rithy Panh, director of Bophana Center, requested 24 photos about Khmer life during 1972-1975 for the film “First they Killed my Father” by Angelina Jolie.
- Cornélia Strickler, video archivist and project manager of Chemin de la Côte-Ste-Catherine, requested three photos, including the KR army in the Olympic Stadium, women’s unit constructing a warehouse, and youth unit in the rice field.
- Sebastian requested photos related to Chinese advisors and engineers and also of airports. There are five photos of KR cadres with Chinese advisors, two photos of Son Sen with Chinese advisors, and one photo of Pochentong airport in 1975 as well as two photos of Kampong Chhnang airport in 2011.
- The Cambodia Daily, The Phnom Penh Post, and an international news writer requested four photos of Ieng Thirith and her husband during KR regime and in the 1990s.
- EZECOM, a technology service provider, requested documents and photos during the KR period for a press release regarding providing the data center for DC-Cam’s archives. There are three documents taking about the telegram and Duch’s note to his leader and 22 photos of lifestyles of people during 1975-1979.
- The Cambodia Daily, Phnom Penh Post, Rasmei Kamputer, Bayon TV and international news requested ten Cham Muslim photos during the KR and 1980s.
- Ester van der Laan, a researcher about religion in Cambodia, requested four photos of the Catholic Church in Phnom Penh, and two of the Cham Muslim community in the 1980s and KR time.
- A request for nine photos of a KR hut from US researchers.

B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators

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

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

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	123
Translation of summary	2
Transcription	7 (383 pages)
Data entry	123
New interviews	13

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

By Dany Long



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

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

On September 4, 2015, I found a photo of a KR leader, So Phim and his wife, [Yeay] Karo. The photo is kept by one of their daughters in her house in a remote village near the Cambodia-Thailand border. She

told me that the photo was taken at Angkor Watt temple when her parents attended a meeting with a delegation in Siem Reap Province soon after the KR took over the country on April 17, 1975.

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

In June, 1978 So Phim was accused of betraying the CPK and Pol Pot. So Phim was surrounded by central KR soldiers in an area of Srey Santhor District, Region 22, East Zone and he committed suicide at that time. After that, the KR arrested and killed his family

members one by one. Only one of So Phim’s daughters survived - Kadev. Kadev is the third daughter of So Phim’s family and was able to survive the killing because she visited her elder sister in Svay Sisophon in mid-1978 and escaped from the Southwest cadres while they came to arrest her sister and Cheal who was deputy of Region 5. After 1979, Kadev came to live in a refugee camp at the Thailand border and married. Kadev moved to live in Cambodia territory and they have three children.

Kadev said that she is very sad when she looks at the family photo and she always misses her parents. Kadev recalls that her family members were together and happy during the DK regime. Her father was one of most powerful during the regime.

C. Catalog Remaining KR Documents and Make Publically Available

Cataloging the remaining KR documents and making them available publically are the central activities to achieving DC-Cam’s long-run objective, which are history and accountability. To put in contrast, the availability of, and access to, documents would not occur if the cataloguing process was put on hold or delayed. DC-Cam has progressed consistently in this field, e.g. filing worksheets of documents in “D” collection, listing the documents, uploading the list of documents to DC-Cam’s website, and scanning the original documents of victim confessions under the KR regime in “J” collection. The scanning process serves the digitization work that enables us to provide worldwide online access to our archives.

As of the period of reporting, DC-Cam has posted 1,369 new documents online, which increased online documents up to 98,853 from 97,484 (out of 130,565 in total documents held at DC-Cam’s archives). The table below shows selected progress of the team’s work, in addition to other achievements.

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Filling worksheet	570 records	D61100-D61669
Scanning	J00901-J00926	26 documents equal to 3,686 pages
Listing documents	870 records	D60300-D61169
Upload list of documents	870 records	D60300-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 fourth quarter of 2015, public access to DC-Cam’s archives increased from 187 to 241. The table below highlights public access achievements this quarter.

Number of visitors:	241 visitors
Visitors category:	They were students, teachers, writers, researchers, journalists and other NGO members. Some spent two or three days in the Public information Room for their research.
Institution:	Norton University, Royal University of Law

	and Economics, Institute of Foreign Languages, Royal University of Fine Arts, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, High School in Paris, University of Missouri, Phnom Penh International University, USAID, AEAOF (Spain), VICE CANADA, Center for Khmer Studies, Ramkhamhaeng University in Bangkok Thailand, RUPP, Columbia University, ECCC, SOAS, Voice of America news (VOA), Radio of France, Khmer Times news, Cambodia Daily News, Phnom Penh Post News.
Topics of interest:	Art during the KR Regime, Anlong Veng related documents, biography of Lon Nol and Pol Pot, family tracing / searching for dead relatives during KR Regime, “Don’t Think I have forgotten,” “Behind S-21 Wall,” and other KR-related topics.
Material distributed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 630 copies of <i>Searching for Truth</i> magazine distributed to Veal Pong High School in Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. ▪ 101 copies of Democratic Kampouchea Textbook (Khmer Version) distributed to Youth Resource Development Program, Siem Reap, and Banteay Meanchey 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.

Media Coverage

- Sculpture honoring women survivors to be placed at genocide institute
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/sculpture-honoring-women-survivors-to-be-placed-at-genocide-institute/2985690.html>
- Genocide hearings underway in Cambodia's war crimes tribunal
<http://www.dw.com/en/genocide-hearings-underway-in-cambodias-war-crimes-tribunal/a-18699601>
- Did the KR commit genocide?
<http://www.irinnews.org/fr/report/101989/did-the-khmer-rouge-commit-genocide>
- Late King’s biographer donates archives to documentation center

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

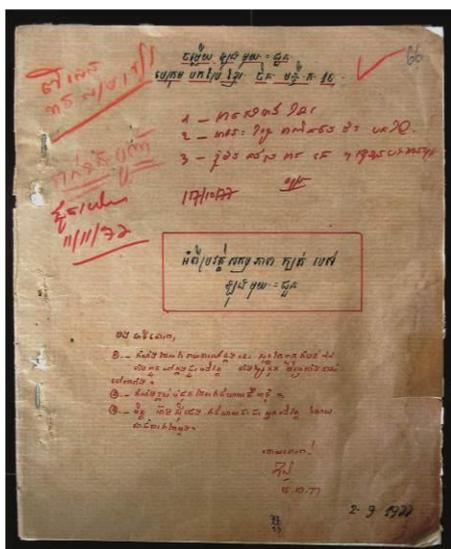
<http://www.aa.com.tr/en/politics/khmer-rouge-minister-accused-of-genocide-dies-age-83/7678>

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

In addition to the select articles mentioned above, we have identified 274 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 ‘KR Trial’.

E. Digitize Remaining Documents



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

With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization. Accomplishments are listed below:

Scanning	J00901-J00926	26 documents equal to 3,686 pages
	KR Notebooks	196 NBs equal to 5,520 pages
	News clips	131 records equal to 423 pages
	Documents for ECCC	33 documents equal to 2,848 pages
	Documents for researchers	110 documents equal to 403 pages

F. Conduct Research on the KR Genocide



This quarter DC-Cam provided research assistance to individuals, as described below.

Harriet Fitch Little is a deputy managing editor of the Post Weekend and was really interested in the book Dr. ENG wrote in 2014 on the Cham community in Cambodia. Dr. ENG

met her to provide foundational information on Cambodian Muslims before her trip to Kampong Chhnang Province to meet the Imam Sann group. Her main interest was to understand the ways in which Imam Sann members survive being different from Muslims in Cambodia and the rest of the world. Her article was published here: <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/post-weekend/politics-prayer>. She is also working with Ezecom to publish a story on DC-Cam's archives as a showpiece for DC-Cam's data server project, which a collaborative project between Development Innovation, DC-Cam and Ezecom.

Suzannah Linton, a law professor at Hong Kong University, conducted a preliminary study on women and girls in the KR with a focus on female involvement in atrocity which can give light on the broader global context of women who commit international crimes. Depending on funding, she plans to conduct this research in collaboration with DC-Cam next year.

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

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

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

Niklas Luksch is a student at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, UK and currently interning with the "Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung" (KAS), a think tank and consulting agency, in Phnom Penh. For his master thesis, he is conducting research on the topic of peace and peace education. More specifically, he was interested in researching the ways in which peace education was practiced and its philosophy conveyed in the Cambodian context, especially in light of the country's political and social developments. In relation to this, he was particularly interested in the different visions of peace prevalent in Cambodian society. For this purpose he conducted interviews with several researchers and practitioners

involved in this field as well as other relevant stakeholders in Cambodian society. He visited DC-Cam for its active role in peacebuilding, empowerment and justice.

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

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

II. SUPPORT KRT

A. Legal Response Team

There were two major ECCC events that evolved during the course of this fourth quarter, which include the opening of the genocide case in early (7th) September and the replacement of international Co-Investigating Judge, Mr. Michael Bohlander (Germany). However, the ECCC has still relied heavily on evidentiary documents from DC-Cam to support their investigation before recently issuing two indictments against Im Chem (suspect in Case 003) and Meas Mut (004). The section below highlights the progress made with main parties at the ECCC.



Judge Michael Bohlander (Germany)
Photo: ECCC

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

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

B. Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

See activities summarized in I.B. (Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators). During the course of this fourth quarter, both the ECCC’s Supreme Court and Trial Chamber (TC) have heard civil parties assisted by DC-Cam and witnesses interviewed by DC-Cam, as follows:

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

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

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

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

- Genocide charge (TC, Case 002/02)

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

Witnesses

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

C. 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 online through media such as www.cambodiatribunal.org and www.truthcambodia.com and other means, including local newspapers and magazines.

D. Fair Trial Observation

Trial observations and reports:

Activities accomplished during the quarter include observing trial proceedings and writing reports. These are described below.

- From July 2nd to 6th, 2015 Observation at ECCC on Supreme Court.
- From July 7th to 10th, 2015 Summary of Witnesses: SAM Sethy and TOAT Thoeun's Testimony. Mr. SAM Sethy came from Kompong Chnang Province. His father was a former soldier of Lon Nol regime. His family members were killed by KR soldiers. Mr. TOAT Thoeun came from Batambong Province. He was adopted son of ROUS Chim who was a secretary of Northwest Division. He organized 20,000 soldiers against the KR regime.
- From July 13th to 24th, 2015 Summary of Civil Parties: TARK San, IEM Yen, THAN Thim, BENG Beoun, YEM Konny, BUN Sareoun, OUM Vannak and LEB Neang.
 1. Mrs. TARK San came from Takeo Province. She was forced to work hard from day until night and lost her husband in the KR regime.
 2. Mrs. IEM Yen came from Takeo Province. She was forced to live without her parents. As a girl, she was forced to work hard and was tortured several times after she escaped from work to meet her parents.
 3. Mr. THAN Thim came from Takeo Province. He was forced to evacuate by KR soldiers from one place to another place several times.
 4. Mr. BENG Beoun came from Koh Kong Province. He used to work with newspaper and magazine offices during the Lon Nol regime, but he tried to hide his occupation when he was evacuated from Phnom Penh City to Takeo Province.
 5. Mrs. YEM Konny came from Takeo Province. She was born in Kampuchea Krom. During the KR regime, she and her family came to live in Takeo Province. Nowadays, she suffers due to the loss of her parents and siblings.
 6. Mr. BUN Sareoun came from Pursat Province. In the KR regime, he and his family had lived in Takeo Province. His father, older brother and other siblings were arrested and killed by KR soldiers.

7. Mrs. OUM Vannak came from Takeo Province. As a girl in the KR regime, she was forced to work hard and lived without parents. She was torture several times by the unit chief after she escaped from work to meet her parents.
 8. Mrs. LEB Neang came from Kampot Province. She and her family were Islamic religion. She was forced to eat pork by KR soldiers.
- From July 24th to 31th, 2015 Summary of Witnesses: KHOEM Boeun, VONG Sarun, EK Hoeun.
 1. Mrs. KHOEM Boeun came from Batambong Province. In the KR regime, she was a commune chief in Cheang Tong Commune, Takeo Province. Then she worked in Tramkok District until the Vietnamese soldiers came to Takeo Province.
 2. Mrs. VONG Sarun came from Kampot Province. She was arrested and detained in Krang Ta Chan Security Center in KR regime. Her husband was also arrested and killed in this security center.
 3. Mr. EK Hoeun came from Batambong Province. His father was a former civil servant in Sangkom Reas Niyom regime, and his mother was a Vietnamese. KR soldiers tried to find and kill Ek Hoeun and his family.

Publications:

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

E. Conduct Public Village Forums

During this fourth quarter, DC-Cam has made every effort to allocate funds to conduct this Public Village Forum. It has been every unfortunate that due to the financial constraints that DC-Cam has been facing, this activity has been temporarily halted. Instead, DC-Cam conducted one genocide education forum which is similar to the public village forum in nature; both of which are relatively interchangeable. See detailed activity in III.F.

F. Update Chronology of the KRT

July 7, 2015

STATEMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE

The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Brian Harmon announced his resignation due to personal reasons.

July 20, 2015

STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-INVESTIGATING JUDGE

The ECCC's OCIJ urges the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand to comply fully with the outstanding requests for assistance, by providing relevant documents relating to the investigations in Cases 003 and 004 and access to archives that may contain these documents. The ECCC's OCIJ on November 11 and 15, 2013 issued International Rogatory Letters to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand, respectively, seeking the above assistance. However, neither the Socialist Republic of Vietnam nor the Kingdom of Thailand has responded to the ECCC's OCIJ's letters.

August 21, 2015

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

The European Union (EU) has today made another contribution of EUR 8.9 million to the ECCC for 2015 and 2016. In 2015, the contribution of EUR 2 million will go to the national component and EUR 3.5 million to the international component. Concerning the remaining EUR 3.4 million will be decided in 2016. Until today, the EU has contributed EUR 16.2 million to the ECCC.

August 22, 2015

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

heng Thirith, former KR Minister of Social Action, passed away at about 10:30 in the morning of August 22, 2015 in Pailin Province, Cambodia.

August 24, 2015

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

Judge Michael Bohlander (Germany) has been appointed as the ECCC's new International Co-Investigating Judge, replacing Judge Mark Brian Harmon (USA), and Judge Maureen Harding Clark (Ireland) has been appointed as new Reserve International Co-Investigating Judge.

September 4, 2015

ECCC PRESS RELEASE

The ECCC's TC will hear evidence related to charges of genocide regarding the treatment of the Cham people in Case 002/02 against Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, starting from September 7, 2015. Fourteen witnesses and Civil Parties and one expert are expected to testify during this part of the trial.

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

A. Conduct Teacher Training

In the last quarter, it 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 to not only funding constraints but also schedule conflicts with the NIE itself. Thus, the pre-teacher training has moved to next year.

DC-Cam has been seeking generous funding from the European Union (EU) to support this project. If DC-Cam successfully receives the grant from the EU, the conduct of teacher training in next year will fully return. It is worthy to note that "Dealing with the Past" cannot not be achieved in a positive manner if the past cannot be taught properly and widely in Cambodia. Teacher training plays a pivotal and primary role in this process, as it has for the last few years.

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum



This fourth quarter, there were 320 visitors in total, consisting of 157 female visitors (See Fig. 1) for a nearly even gender distribution. Visitors came from different parts of the world including England, Thailand, Australia, China, Germany, Japan, Korea, Poland, France, India, Singapore, Malaysia, and Ireland, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Spain, Norway, Slovenia, Austria, Turkey, Netherlands, New Zealand, Canada, USA, Brazil, Tonga, UAE, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Indonesia, Philippines, Argentina, Scotland, and Cambodia. There was also a notable variation in age of visitors. However, it is unfortunate that we started recording visitors' age only from August onwards, so we do not have any data of visitor's age in July. As the result of this, we tend to classify visitors into four age groups: adolescents (13-19 y), young adults (20-39 y), middle adults (40-64 y), and late adults/ senior citizens (64 up). From the records of 'August' and 'September', we can see that of the 201 total visitors, most are young adults age between 20-39 years old (147), followed by 37 middle adults (40-64 y). At the same time, adolescence visitors are only in small number of 15, while the smallest number is 2 for the senior citizens (See Fig. 2).

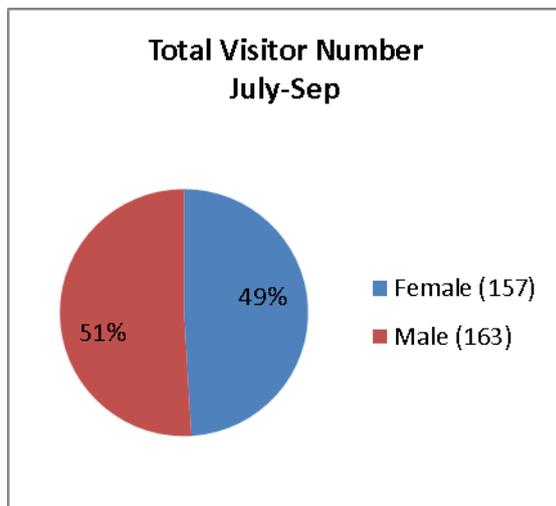


Figure 1: Number of visitors by sex

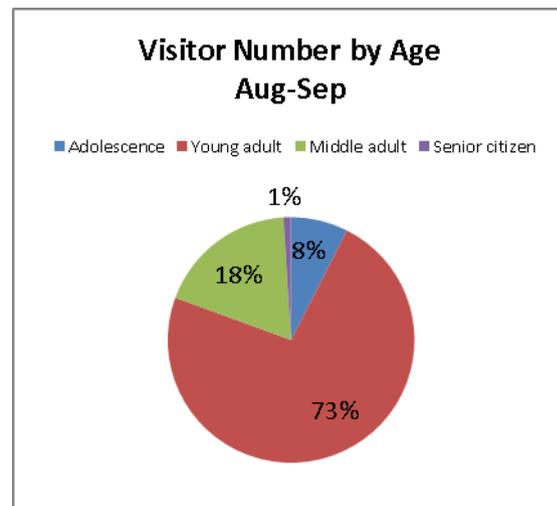


Figure 2: Number of visitors by age

Visitor comments are summarized below.

Visitor Comments - July:

1. Instructor was very knowledgeable and has good insights of the KR history. No improvement needed as the discussion was very interesting, educating and eye-opening.
2. Very informative class. Thank you!
3. Nice to hear personal stories. The explanation helped me put the Suol Sleng museum in its historical context. This presentation made my visit here so much more informative and impactful.
4. The teacher was very engaging, informed, and easy to understand. Well done!
5. It would be good if there were slides/images to go along with the talk.
6. The talk could have some more visuals to connect with what is being talked about.
7. I think a lot of people did not know that there was going to be a talk after the video. I think advertising it better downstairs would bring more people.

Visitor Comments - August:

1. I guess more visual demonstration such as maps, videos should be maintained.
2. Very interesting. I learned a lot! Thank you.
3. Extremely good idea. Quite hard to find improvements about this. It is interesting to hear from people that experienced the regime first hand.
4. The classroom is very noisy.
5. Fans quite loud so sometimes a struggle to hear lecturers. Could include some further information for those who already studied or read about it. Otherwise, it is good. Really enjoyed it and the lecturer was lovely. Very good service provider.
6. You could provide more information on the political background before and after the regime of KR.
7. I was very positively surprised by this class. The teacher clearly has deep knowledge and knows how to communicate it to the participants. Also she is speaking very good English. I think that those classes should be taken more often to give more people opportunity to get knowledge about Cambodian history.
8. Maybe it could be a good idea to have translation into different languages. Very interesting and highly recommended attendance to this class. Thank you very much.
9. We think it's very interesting program for all people.
10. Maybe speak a little louder. That's it. English was very good.
11. It might be nice if the survivor outside would come in to tell something as I find it very hard to come up to him and ask questions outside. However, it is understandable if they are not up for this.
12. The only issue was the power cutting out which led to us overheating. Other than that, the class was excellent.
13. Keep temperature lower (if possible).
14. Nothing at all to improve. Rough chairs and blinking electricity were parts of the whole experience.
15. The power cuts made the lecturer's job very difficult! (I really feel for her.)

16. Maybe some information on foreign support for the KR, e.g. Thailand, US, UN. Westerners need to appreciate involvement of their own governments.
17. Very interesting but a lot repeated in the rest of the museum.
18. I know it was not your fault, but it was too hot due to electricity cutting out.
19. I would put a small poster on the wall with the chronology of the revolution and fall of the KR regime.
20. Keep doing like that.
21. You should announce the lecture better. I think many more would be interested in attending but they didn't know about it. It's only written very small on the posters.
22. Another fan if possible.
23. It would be better to have a microphone to listen better. It is added value to this visit.
24. Don't think it can be improved. Very good.
25. A micro will be nice.
26. Make video larger.
27. I appreciated the media, music, spoken guidance, and large photos around the room.
28. Thank you. Maybe the classroom and schedule time of presentation could be shown at the entry. We didn't know about this presentation.
29. He was very interesting.
30. Very informative and clearly presented. Thank you for providing this educational experience.
31. Very good. Sorry I don't have any suggestions for improvements.
32. Maybe brochures or booklets to be taken after the class for those who look for more.
33. It would be good if video covered more background. Information about the timeline would be easier to read and understand if it was displayed in sections with photos arranged around the room. Ideally if you provided links to websites with more details, visitors could read more after they leave.
34. Maybe use more images or pictures while talking about the history.
35. English is difficult for me. Please present graphically.
36. I think including more visuals like poster boards or a computer slideshow would be helpful for guidance.
37. Classroom is good. I can digest knowledge after coming from the Killing Fields.

Visitor Comments - September:

1. Heang talked passionately about the history of Cambodia, the KR, her family, and the future after the horror of walking through S-21. Those who do not understand history are recommended to repeat it.
2. I cannot imagine how it could be better. Heang's explanations were clear and concise. Her story's heart felt. I walk away with a deeper understanding of the history of the KR. I really like the classroom.
3. Put a sign at the entrance, or more visible sign, so more people can know about the presentation. Speaker could make a power point and project in the screen, so she/he does not need to use the board, that would make it more dynamic.
4. I think the only thing to improve is to signpost better so more people can come. We were less than ten people and I think that is because most people don't know about this class.
5. The acoustics of this room could be improved. Actually, it was hard for me to hear every word of the speakers.

6. Add holders for Cambodia map in the front of the class. Add more fans.
7. It was really good... Don't expect about this class, came here by accident.
8. We didn't get any information about this lecture when buying the ticket.
9. Maybe go through the presentation a bit less detailed to have more time for questions.

Highlights of Questions Posed by Visitors:

1. Where did they get their weapons from?
2. How did the king still gain support from his people though he'd joined the KR?
3. Did the survivors participate in conflict resolution internationally after the regime collapsed?
4. How were the monasteries rebuilt after the devastation?
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. Why could we say KR valued Angkor Wat? But in fact they did not do anything good to it.
8. Why is the KRT sensitive?
9. How did the international [community] view the KR?
10. How did the KR have a seat in UN?
11. How were children raised after the regime collapsed?
12. How did the Swedish government support the KR?
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 were the people accused of being their enemies? Was it by the cadres or the surrounding neighbors?
16. Why didn't the KR receive local support at first?
17. Why did the KR disapprove of intellectuals?
18. Were they protected by Thailand?
19. Did the young feel free to talk about the KR?
20. Why does the ECCC take so long?
21. How did the KR come to power?
22. Who were the KR's enemies?
23. What did they say to people to get them out of the city?
24. Weren't they allowed to come to Phnom Penh?
25. Is it true that Pol Pot was paranoid about senior cadres as his enemies?
26. Are there any places that protect the KR?
27. How many topics will be introduced in this class?
28. How many instructors will be in charge of this class?
29. Will this history class be inserted in the state school curriculum?
30. Does DC-Cam provide help to the state school program? In what way?
31. When the new center, i.e. SRI, starts, will this classroom still exist?

C. Inaugurate Anti-Genocide Slogans and Distribute DK Textbooks

In the last quarter, DC-Cam’s Genocide Education team launched a **KICKSTARTER** campaign to raise funds to support the installation of anti-genocide slogan memorials and DK textbook distribution. Unfortunately, it failed to meet the goal of \$7,000. However, this failure did not prevent us from achieving DK history textbooks distribution.

To address the lack of funding, the GEP team has made every effort to write and submit proposals to seek funding. Recently,



the team submitted one proposal through the ECCC’s Victim Support Section (VSS) seeking funding to support Genocide Education’s Public Education Forum over the next two years. The VSS accepted this proposal and informed us that there is a very high chance that the proposal will be funded. Moreover, a grant proposal of the Genocide Education Project was submitted to the EU for funding to

support four kinds of pilot projects: Commune teacher trainings, book distribution, Genocide Education Memorials, and University Lecturer Trainings.

D. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

In the last quarter, the Genocide Education Project team concluded an agreement with Deutsche Welle Akademie (German) to cooperate in developing a media-related forum specifically for young people on the country’s KR era. This project made progress during this fourth quarter.

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

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

October: Finalize KR timeline with agreement of both parties, DC-Cam and DW.

November: Finalize KR encyclopedia with agreement of both parties, DC-Cam and DW.

December: Finalize selected people profiles with agreement of both parties, DC-Cam and DW.

E. Conduct Quality Control

Conducting Quality Control remains on hold due to a lack of funding. However, two of DC-Cam's staff were invited to join a committee for curriculum reform in the field of history established by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Cambodia. They are Dr. Dy Khamboly, the author of "History of Democratic of Kampuchea (1975-1979)" and So Farina, PhD candidate.

F. Conduct Genocide Education Forums



On July 22, 2015, there were approximately 100 participants – three monks, 50 students and other elderly people, attending this public forum organized by Mr. Pheng Pong-Rasy as a presenter, Mr. Ouch Makara as a cameraman and other three volunteers – Morm Kulkitya, Heng Prohlux, and Yi Pheaktra – as facilitators. The public forum, conducted in Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province, was necessary to educate the younger generation to learn about

the relevance of the KR regime. Through the grieving story from their parents, neighbors and other elderly people, students learned about the historical background and tragic mass killings during the KR period. This forum was for the sake of building generational communication or intergenerational dialogue between elderly people (born before KR regime) and younger generation (born after KR regime), learning lessons and preventing genocide in the future.

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



G. Publish *Searching for the Truth* Magazine

Even though it represents a hurdle and financial challenge for DC-Cam to maintain its magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, the team has made all efforts to transform it to a soft copy while maintaining its original objectives and print format for physical distribution in the future. At the same time, its contents are regularly published online at **www.truthcambodia.com**. The team maintains the production of three volumes of the magazine, which includes the following:

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

Sections	Article Title
Editorial/Letter	1) The website of <i>Searching for the Truth</i> magazine
Documentary	2) The confession notes of Hok Thai-Heng, student of agricultural machinery from Romany 3) Khoem Chhum, deputy chief of Region 42, Central Zone
History and Research	4) A former personal bodyguard and grandson of So Phim, secretary of East Zone 5) From KR to Hambali—Cham identities in a global age
Legal	6) Evidential hearing on witness Elizabeth Becker 7) Evidential hearing on witness Sam Sethy 8) Evidential hearing on witness Toath Thoeun
Debate	9) The legacy of the ECCC for Cambodian courts 10) Seeking justice for victims should be widely supported
Family Tracing	11) Laying on the wind 12) Escaping from the KR regime

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

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

Debate	13) Why Chum Mey inspires me
Family Tracing	14) Laying on the wind

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

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

IV. THE SRI

A. Physical Building

DC-Cam has suspended the physical building design since February 2015. However, DC-Cam has recently obtained the construction permit and permission for the groundbreaking.

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

During this quarter, the School team focused on four important activities: marketing campaign, launching the first Certificate Program, networking, and preparation for the 13th conference of the IAGS to be held in Phnom Penh in July 2017. To market the School and to recruit students, the School published a brochure in both Khmer and English. The brochure contains important messages, such as vision, mission, curriculum, academic calendar, and requirements for admission. With this brochure, the School team announced the first ever Certificate Program on genocide, conflict and human rights with five focused courses. In order to augment the recruitment efforts, the School team formally entered into partnerships with three universities: RUPP, AEU, and ISEAA. With the above marketing campaign and networking, the School was able to officially launch the first cohort of the Certificate Program on September 21, 2015 with twelve students who were drawn from various universities in Phnom Penh and civil society organizations. For the start of the

program, the School introduced only two courses: *Genocide and Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century* and *War and Peace*. The first cohort will run from September to late December.

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

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



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

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

Exhibition

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

Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

The main proposal of permanent exhibits in 24 provincial museums has been finalized and sent to donors. At this stage the team has been asked to extend the project from installing the exhibit in 5 to 16 provincial museums as there may be positive support from donors. The project will install exhibits on the alleged crime sites and the stories of Civil Parties and victims in sixteen provincial museums: Kampot, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Kampong Chhnang, Preah Vihear, Ratanakiri, Pursat, Uddor Meanchey, Kampot, Kep, Kampong Cham, Pailin, Tbong Khmum, Prey Veng, Kandal and Kampong Speu. They will be tailored to fit into the historical events of each location. The expected duration of the project is 36 months.

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

The proposal of 1000 photos with names has been developed and revised. This project aims to contribute to the healing of past traumatic events through family tracing of 1,000

people's surviving family members, justice seeking through the making their voices/stories heard by the public, and making a difference for future generations through education about the past. In addition, the team reviewed documents relating to the 1000 photographs for Kent State students to work on biographies of identified photo owners and assisted the students in working on them.



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

Phnom Penh 1979 Exhibition

The Museum team is discussing the possibility to install the Phnom Penh panel at each event in order to attract more visitors. This quarter the team coordinated with an NIE official to install one or two exhibition panels in the NIE compound.

Development of TSL Genocide Museum

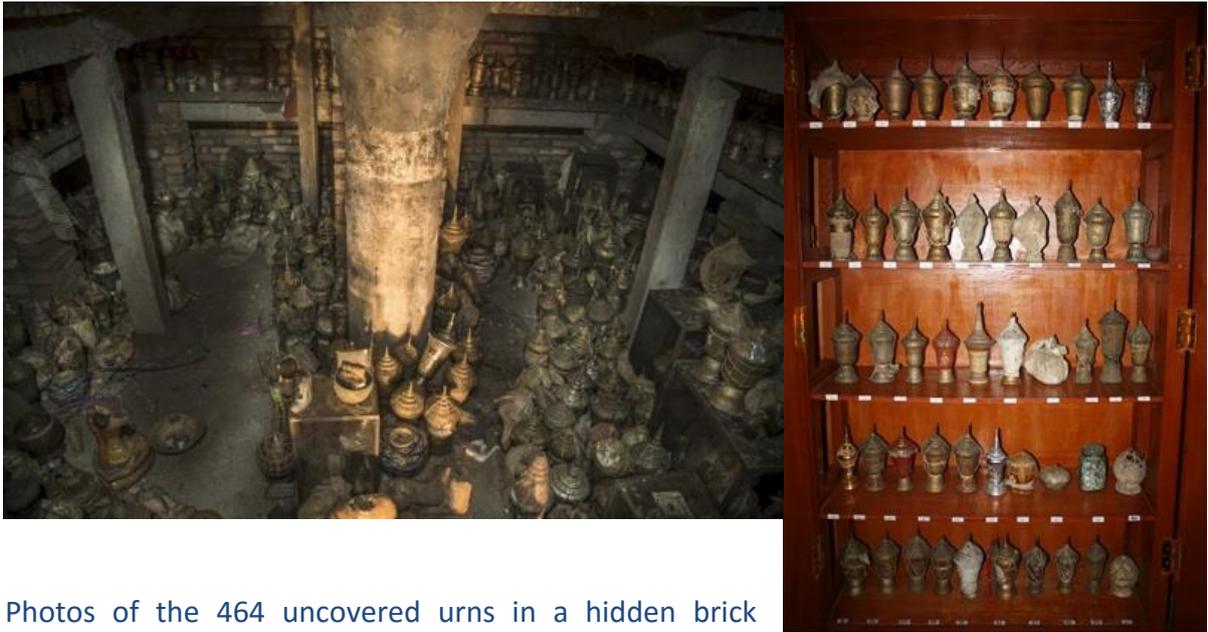
This quarter all activities for the development of the TSL genocide museum project were completed as planned. The exhibit on Forced Transfer and a video and DVD to screen footage of TSL in 1979 have been installed in a room at the Top Floor of Building C, next to the Genocide Case 002 exhibit room and wooden hall.

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

Wat Langka-The Urns: Searching for Surviving Family Members

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

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



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

Research and Film: Heritage Looting

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

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



Collaboration Abroad

A result of Sirik Savina and Seng Kunthy’s trip to Indonesia to attend a workshop on preservation and conservation with the National Museum of Indonesia (in June), the team received a legendary Indonesian artist team, Mr. I Nyoman Nuarta’s team, to visit Phnom Penh capital city and Siem Reap Province. To get inspiration in Women and Children sculpture for honoring women who have survived from the KR regime and rebuild Cambodian society, the team arranged his team to visit Wat Phnom, TSL genocide museum, Royal University of Fine Arts, meet Her Excellency Tun Sa-Im, under-secretary of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport as well as Angkor Wat. As a result of the trip Mr. Nyoman and his wife have

decided to donate a female sculpture to the center in the honor of Cambodian women. Inspired by Director Youk Chhang's idea, the concept of sculpture is "PILLAR OF HOPE":

During the reign of the darkness, when life had no meaning and killings needed no reasoning, only those with tremendous willpower were able to foresee their future and rise above their desperation. When the KR came with terror and soiled the land with the blood of their own kin, they left many women alone without their families. The world noticed the genocide but only few were aware of these women's struggle to live for themselves and for their children. They must endure severe suffering, but these resilient women strived. With their own hands, they rebuilt their families and they rebuilt their nation. This piece is dedicated to those women, the heroines of Cambodia.

Speaker Series

This quarter three guest speakers generously shared their research and interest with DC-Cam's staff. They are Professor Dr. Chour Keary from Royal Academy of Cambodia, Professor Seng Soth, deputy director general at the Ministry of Environment and Dr. Sok Udom Deth, Dean of Zaman University.

Other Activities:

The Museum team organized six tours this month:

- (i) Tour for US Embassy's guest, Ms. Courtney Kliner, around TSL Genocide Museum
- (ii) Coordinating to set tour for a group of Burmese Center for Peace and Conflict Studies in Siem Reap and setting up schedule, contacting speaker and film screening
- (iii) Coordinating a tour for a Rotary Peace Fellow visit on August 17, 2015
- (iv) Facilitating a trip for a group of Burmese to visit the ECCC
- (v) Coordinating the visit of Dr. Chhem Rithy, director of DCRI
- (vi) Coordinating the tour for a group of people from International Justice Mission to visit the center on August the 3rd

D. Research Center

Anlong Veng Peace Center

During the course of this quarter, the Anlong Veng Peace Center team achieved its key targets and worked well with its partners, especially the Ministry of Tourism. On July 7-8, 2015, the team attended a meeting of the Inter-Ministry Committee in Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Its meeting minutes were sent to Prime Minister Hun Sen, who made a note of being 'seen' on August 5, 2015. This allows the Anlong Veng Peace Center, a project of the DC-Cam, to develop and preserve the Anlong Veng's 14 historical sites.

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

priorities for renovation and preservation given that the Anlong Veng Peace Center was given a mandate to preserve those historical places.

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

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

The team has produced a syllabus to teach a class on “War and Peace,” and “Conflict Resolution.” This teaching is part of the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights Studies, the SRI.

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

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



In early July, DC-Cam assisted a rotary peace fellow and an Uppsala University master student to conduct their research on: 1) what are the individual incentives for taking part in reconciliation processes? and 2) what are the impacts of genocide memorialization on post-conflict healing among survivors of the KR regime? Apart from providing necessary documents and guidance on their

research, we also assisted them in networking with local intermediary organizations, identifying and conducting interviews with survivors (both victims and ex-combatants) in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Kampong Speu. After their field trip, they expressed their deep gratitude for our assistance which was beyond their expectation.

Book of Memory

This three month we summarized **48** confessions from S-21. We also received by phone a report of four names individuals who were missing or died under the KR. This quarter the team also completed researching and compiling 1100 names for the first edition of the *Book of Memory* in Khmer language with a total of 750 pages. The team needs to add photos of victims into the book.

◆ Long Mamireth confession [alias Mean] J00351

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

◆ Ma Mengkhean confession [alias Ren] J00409

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

◆ Bun Thun confession J00439

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

◆ Dem Leok confession J00476

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

◆ Penh Vat confession J00477

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

◆ Si Tang confession [alias Bully] J00483

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

◆ So Sang confession [alias So Nin] J00487

So Sang confession, alias So Nin, male, age 20, he's born in Praypriat Village, Trapamng Russey Commune, and Kampong Svay District, Kampong Thom Province. Before So Nin was arrested he was in the fire truck unit. So Nin joined the revolution on 10 September 1973.

Dy let him. After that So Nin joined the CIA as a member on 08 October 1976. So Nin was arrested by Angkar revolution because he had more betraying actions, like burn hours, destroy cars and oil or gasoline.

◆ Reth Heun confession[alias Vuth] J00504

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

◆ Maov Khgne confession[alias Sarourn] J00529

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

◆ Uk Sabourn confession[alias Phin] J00532

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

◆ Pol Piseth confession J00535

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

◆ Sek Yoen confession[alias Bung] J00532

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

◆ Va Veoun confession [alias Von] J00679

Va Veoun, alias Von, male, age 24 years old. He was born in Okhsong Songkhat sa kream Stung District, Kampong Thom Province. He first attended the revolution at Sangkat sa kream stung District, Kampong Thom Province. In 1972 Lon, the commune man who had guided him to join the military base at Odor, Battalion 711, Division 1 under the control of Leon and Khon, Battalion 711. In 1975 he moved to live at Center 24 and work as a courier,

Division 1. By end of 1974 he moved to Division 310 and worked as a telephonist. After he moved the residence from Division 310 to Center 66, Pheap and Art had taught and trained him to destruct Angkar. Then later he attended the CIA in November 1974. His compliment such as, destruct the crops, detach the telecom line, to instigate people in the community to indolent or educate themselves. As a result, he was arrested by Angkar.

◆ Lei Phat confession J00677

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

◆ Seng Simoen confession J00402

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

◆ Tan Tri confession[alias Choeun] J00404

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

◆ Pan Sim confession J00445

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

◆ Prum Nget confession J00274

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

◆ Tuy Han confession J00277

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

◆ Hen Phou confession J00278

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

◆ Vorn Veoun confession J00279

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

◆ Thav Vengsrey confession J00281 and J00287

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

◆ Kong Touch confession J00282

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

◆ Touch Soun confession J00284

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

◆ Kive Sarem confession J00290 and J00288

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

◆ Va Veoun (alias Von) confession J00679

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

◆ Tan Tri (alias Choeun) confession J00404

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

◆ Vorn Veoun (alias Von) confession J00279

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

◆ Men Moningam confession J00296

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

◆ Bouch Theok (alias Khream) confession J00301

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

◆ Hour Thai (alias Thoul) confession J00302

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

◆ Seang Hoer confession J00303

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

◆ Moy Mao confession J00315

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

◆ Lay Lkong (alias Dos) confession J00313

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

◆ Yeom Chorn confession J00314

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

◆ Kris Yen (alias Sokhoun) confession J00323

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

◆ Mo Tuy confession J00332

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

◆ Khem Tai (alias Poun) confession J00335

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

◆ Khear Prak confession J00341

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

◆ Aem Von confession J00379

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

◆ Kol Thai (alias Vong) confession J00381

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

◆ Bal Sim confession J00489

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

◆ Lay Sarem confession J00494

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

◆ Mon San (alias Thong) confession J00525

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

◆ Leom Lon (alias Long) confession J00530

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

◆ Ong Kimyin (alias Aoun) confession J00537

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

◆ Sbov Him confession J00540

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

Family Calling

KONG SOMALI

Kong Somali

Sex: male

Aged: 45 years old

Address: Kampot Province

Telephone number: 012 393 606

Missing relatives:

Name: Kong Mao

Relationship: Father

Missing year: 1976

Year of birth: 1926

Kong Mao, male, was born at Poum Pech Songva Village, Phnom Kong Commune, Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province. During the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) time, he was working as a professor at Wat Lorng Primary School. Later on, he and his family moved to live at Kampot Province and he worked as a teacher until 1975 when Lon Nol took over. In 1975 Angkar had transferred him and his family back to his hometown. His wife's name is Chav Eng and she is a housewife. Angkar had appointed him and his wife to work as farmers like other people in the community. In the middle of 1976 Mao left for work as usual but he never returned home. Because Mao is a good teacher, he likes to help

people and that's what everyone likes about him. Mao's appearance is black, big and tall (1.70 meters).

Missing relative: Kong Borith

Relationship: Brother

Death year: 1976

Birth year: 1953

Kong Borith, male, he was born in 1953 and was 23 years old at Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province. During the Lon Nol regime he came to Phnom Penh to continue his studies and stayed with his grandfather. His grandfather was in the air force. In 1975 Angkar transferred Borith back to his hometown. And he attended the army, working nonstop and with not enough food. End of the year in 1976 Borith got sick because of not enough meals and medicine, which caused his death.

Missing relative: Kong Tivea

Relationship: Brother

Death year: 1976

Birth year: 1956

Kong Tivea, male, age 20 years old and was born in 1956 in Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province. He was a student in grade 5 at Kampot Province during the Lon Nol time. After the KR took over the whole provinces in Cambodia, Tivea didn't move. Angkar commanded him to be an army soldier and because of not enough food, Tivea started to steal and he only took one egg. Angkar found out and tortured him in front of his mother because of his minor infractions and informed the people in the community not to follow him. After that, they sent him to prison and killed him at Ta Morn Center at Angkor Chey Commune, Kampot Province.

Missing relative: Kong Kosal

Relationship: Brother

Death year: 1977

Birth year: 1973

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

Translation and Publication

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

Nean Yin's book on the management of Toul Sleng Genocide Museum is also progressing well. Due to his limited time at the museum the research on the last parts of the book has been delayed. He expects to begin research in the next quarter to finalize the book. Dr. ENG is preparing to publish his book on Cham Identities in a Global Age in English. He is preparing a grant proposal to seek funding for this task.

[End]

Appendix

Genocide Education in Cambodia The Teaching of a History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)

Awareness of KR's Atrocities Committed against the Civilian Population in Koh Nhek District



DC-Cam's genocide education team held a Public Education Forum at Wat Reangsei, Sre Sangkum Commune, Koh Nhek District on July 22, 2015.

Introduction



Mondul Kiri Killing Field Map by DC-Cam's Mapping Project

Mondul Kiri was once a part of Chhlong Leu District in Kratie Province. In 1960, it was separated by King Norodom Sihanouk into the new province. Mondul Kiri Province is located in the northeast part of Cambodia. It is bordered to the north by Stung Treng and Rattanak Kiri, to the east and to the south by Vietnam, and to the west by Kratie. Mondulkiri is a hilly and sparsely populated province. It occupies a total area of 14,288 sq. km and has a population of 60,811 which include 14 races: 20% Khmer and 80% ethnic minorities (Ministry of Tourism, 2009). Mondul Kiri Province is enormously rich in various natural resources to be explored, such

as majestic mountains, rainforests, indigenous wildlife, pine plantations, impressive waterfalls, small rivers, waterfront parks, etc. It is now an intentional tourism destination for eco-tourists and adventurous travelers.

Koh Nhek is one of five districts of Mondul Kiri Province where a few ethnic groups, including Jarai ethnic group, are settling in several locations (Schliesinger, 2011). In the early 1970s, Koh Nhek District was a place where Lon Nol's soldiers executed all of King Norodom Sihanouk's servants and bodyguards after the coup d'état in March 1970 (Khmerization, 2012).

In 1975, an office of Region 105 was created at Phnom Kraol of Koh Nhek District. Ham and Kham Phoun were the top two leaders of Region 105. Ham, alias Laing, an ethnic Lao/Jarai, was the Secretary of Region 105 in charge of the military, and Kham Phoun, an ethnic Lao, was the uncle of Ham's wife and was deputy secretary in charge of the economy (Mapping, 2009). Applying the CPK's system of identifying administrative boundaries, Phnom Kraol was located in Sector 105 (ECCC, 2015).

In November 1977, the KR transformed an office of Region 105 into the security office of Region 105. Informant Chan Tauch, a former prisoner at Phnom Kraol, confirmed that the biggest prison in Koh Nhek District was Phnom Kraol (Mapping, 2009). It then came to be called Phnom Kraol Security Office (Kuk Phnom Kraol or Phnom Kraol Prison). Prisoners of Phnom Kraol were divided into two groups, former KR cadres and ordinary people who were evacuated from Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and other provinces. Currently, Phnom Kraol has been seen as a cultural resort where local and foreign tourists could go to visit.

Problem and Significance

Since genocide education has been integrated into school curriculum in the late 1990s, the major concerns for educational leaders as well as researchers, scholars, and the international community are: teachers' qualification in teaching history and pedagogical challenges stemming from the political environment, social, economic and living conditions (Chalk & Jonnasohn, 1990; Apsel, 2004; Dy, 2008; USHMM, 2011). With these concerns, the teacher trainings and workshops about genocide education were organized years later to help teachers improve their teaching methodology and pedagogy (Apsel, 2004; Bischooping, 2004). The teacher training programs have been conducted since 2009. However, teachers' living conditions, political difficulties, and pedagogical challenges still are concerning issues that affect genocide education in Cambodia (Dy, 2010; 2013). Even though genocide education in Cambodia has been moving forward to meet the goal of building peace, national reconciliation, and individual healing in society under the support of DC-Cam and MoEYS by providing educational materials and teacher training programs for teachers before they teach in the actual classroom, the Cambodian education system is still facing tremendous challenges ranging from pedagogical problems to questions of teachers' capacity, teacher incentives and living conditions, efficiency in school operations, and student performance (Dy, 2008; 2010; 2012; 2013).

Thirty-six years after the fall of the KR regime, knowledge of KR history is still not widely known by the younger generation in Mondul Kiri's Koh Nhek District. Mr. Sraup Kanh, head of the district office of education, said he sent a history teacher to attend Dc-Cam's teacher training workshop over the last two years because he expected that the teacher would have more knowledge about KR history in which he could better teach all high school students after the training. Immediately after the training, the history teacher who received the training asked to transfer to live and teach at high school in Siem Reap Province under reason of poor living conditions. While the KR curriculum was integrated into the government curriculum and the teacher training programs provided more than 3,000 teachers around Cambodia with education about KR history, this knowledge is still needed by people and students who are living in Koh Nhek District. Mr. Sraup Kanh said he has been able to learn about KR history from Dc-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine while others have not had an opportunity to research like he has, and none of the students have received any teaching about KR history at their school. He suggested: (1) to have teacher training workshop for his teachers; (2) help explain to all students some crimes committed during KR regime as well as crimes committed in Koh Nhek; and (3) guide students to acknowledge what happened at Phnom KraolP.

The forum targeted a group of students from grades 10 and 11 of Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School and villagers who experienced the KR regime. With pre-forum interviews, we learned that almost all students had not learned KR history at school, and they did not know what happened at Phnom Kraol during the KR regime. In addition, they had not been told by their parents or families about the KR history. To understand the history of the KR, the Public Education Forum aims to bring both generations, especially the younger generation, to understand three main events – forced evacuation, enemies of the Angkar, and Phnom Kraol Security Office – all of which happened to people in Koh Nhek District during the KR regime.

Methodology

The Forum

The forum focused on three main topics: 1) forced evacuation/transfer; 2) enemies of Angkar; and 3) Phnom Kraol Security Office (prison). Prior to the forum, the team met officials from educational and communal sectors and a group of high school students to discuss what had happened during the KR regime in Koh Nhek District. According to the pre-interview, most people living in Koh Nhek District are new people who were forced to evacuate from many places to live in Koh Nhek in 1975. The team learned that most of them were evacuated from Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kampong Cham. The evacuation happened in 1975 until 1977.

The evacuation has been a question for Koh Nhek's people for 36 years after the collapse of the KR regime. In addition, some villagers complained of daily life under the KR regime and lack of food while others said their lives during the KR regime were better. A question from a villager "why did the KR accuse people of being the enemy?" was asked during the pre-forum discussion. Moreover, the group of students did not know what happened at Phnom Kraol Prison. They said they have never listened to their family, friends and teachers about Phnom Kraol Prison. All concerns of villagers and students were what the team considered as a framework of the forum, and it was clearly explained.



A villager from Sre Sangkum commune attending the forum on July 22, 2015

Participants



Students and villagers (parents) attending the forum



Monks attending the forum

The forum involved villagers, students, teachers and monks. Approximately 40 villagers were selected from a few villages of Sre Sangkum Commune. Most of them are people who experienced the KR regime. Another 60 participants were students from Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School. All students were from grades 10 and 11 and had never learned about KR history (grade 12 students could not attend as they were in a period of exams). Four history teachers were selected to attend the forum. In addition, three monks were at the forum from the beginning until the end. All participants were encouraged to share, talk, discuss, connect, and learn together about KR history in order to prevent future genocides and to build peace, reconciliation and national healing.



Keo Tinong, commune chief

Procedure



DC-Cam team met with Commune chief of Sre Sangkum

The forum team first communicated with the head of the provincial office of education, Mr. Choeun Saroeun, prior to the beginning of the forum. Mr. Choeun signed an approval letter and conveyed it to Mr. Sraup Kanh, head of Koh Nhek District Office of Education. A day later, the team arrived to Koh Nhek District town and met with Mr. Sraup Kanh, then the high school principal to confirm our presence and to make sure that the forum would be held at Wat Raingsei. Later on the same day, the team met with Mr. Keo Tinong, commune chief of Sre Sangkum to discuss the location of the forum and the number of

villagers who would attend the forum.

On the day of the forum, July 22, 2015, opening remarks were made by commune chief Mr. Keo Tinong at around 8:50 in the morning. Following his remarks was a brief discussion of DK history, the importance of studying DK history and the importance of conducting the forum. The forum concluded with group discussions, group presentations, questions and answers and the interview session.

Interviews

The team made use of a short reflection questionnaire to gather more comprehensive information on knowledge of the KR history. The interview allowed the team to learn more about the events that happened during the KR regime in Koh Nhek and the opinion of participants about learning, building peace and reconciliation and preventing KR regime.

Result and Discussion

Mr. Keo Tinong, on the stage to open remarks for the public education forum, talked about his experience during the KR regime and provided very important advice to all students by saying that the study of KR history is very unique and necessary to learn. Mr. Tinong blamed himself for making a huge mistake with his children by keeping silent and hiding his life experience during the KR for more than 30 years. He said he never told his story to his children so that they did not know what happened to the family. Talking to a group of a hundred participants, he encouraged the older generation who experienced the KR regime to share their experiences with the youth and let them learn about KR history.

In accordance with his remarks, the first presentation of the forum's team members was to provide and share key comprehensive facts of the experience and bitter stories that victims passed through with the next generation, and to offer students advice not to follow the mistakes of the past. The second presentation was an explanation of the importance of studying KR history and conducting the public education forum, in which students and people will think and consider a way of building peace, reconciliation, healing, and preventing genocide in the future.

To begin the discussion among the whole group, all participants were encouraged to take a look at the DK textbook delivered by the team members. Participants felt touched with the book's content that is endowed with black and white pictures on each page. They were absolutely thrilled to possess the book in their hands and opened every single page to scan the contents. The team shed light on the stages of the KR cadres who evacuated people from urban to rural areas, offered reasons why the KR massacred people, accused people of being enemies and sent them to Phnom Kraol Prison. In the preliminary phase, participants demonstrated their full interest in the presentation; moreover, throughout the presentation, a few students reached out to facilitators to ask for further information. Surprisingly, their questions mostly were focused mainly on the KR leaders and Toul Sleng Prison.

The session then turned to the participants, especially KR survivors, to elaborate true stories, feelings and thoughts toward what they had experienced, seen and done in the KR regime. Sovanny, 54, farmer, stood up and spoke to participants about his experience during the KR regime. He was evacuated from Prey Veng Province in 1976. Through about 10 minutes talking to the forum, most of his experiences were of his family's separation, overwork, and evacuation. He said he received an average amount of rice to eat which kept him alive

until the KR regime collapsed. At the end of his speech, Sovanny encouraged all of the younger generation to learn this terrible history.

The forum ran into the next stage. As planned, the team divided all participants into four groups to discuss some important events and experiences that happened to the older generation, such as forced evacuation, execution, life under KR, enemies of Angkar, and Phnom Kraol Prison. During the process of discussion, students listened carefully, took notes, shared their views toward what they had heard and asked elders questions. In fact, the same tasks were given to each group. One or two students represented each group; they went up to the stage to present the general and most important information or events from their group discussion. One should be a presenter and another one should be a recorder. The procedure was clear and simple for them to implement. Each group consisted of approximately fifteen students, five to eight survivors, one teacher and one DC-Cam team member to facilitate the forum and group discussion. Some survivors described their personal experiences while some of them refused to do so. Some people who were good at narrating could speak in length and then were followed by other speakers. During speaking, students carefully listened and noted down what they have heard and learned. A few represented the group and went to the stage. With the helpful assistance from each DC-Cam facilitator, the group discussion took place around 30 minutes and successfully completed. Again, the four groups came together as one. Afterward, in chronological way from group one to four, each team's representatives, comprised of two persons, went up to the stage and began to narrate the story. Rather than focusing on the wider plans of the KR regime, such as the causes of the forced evacuation, illegal execution of people and other harsh punishment to prisoners, students mostly presented the marriage system, children's life, education sphere and other marginal issues that happened in KR. None of them started from the geographical description of the commune, nor the story related to the some senior KR leaders.

Group One & Two



Group 1: discussing KR events in Koh Nhek



Group 2: Survivor talks to students

Group one and group two comprised of 30 and 24 students from Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School. To attain some basic information for the upcoming presentation, students were supposed to ask elders every question they were curious about during the group session. Both students and elders directly interacted with the single topic of the Pol Pot regime. Some of which drew attention for questioning, students felt sorrow for the survivors' bitter experiences. In particular Chorn Oun and Chorn Touch who were two elder women and cousins who keenly responded to students' question.

Chorn Oun narrated how she survived the KR and her family situation. When she was the age of 15, her family was forcibly evacuated from Prey Veng to Mundulkiri Province. Her parents and brothers were all taken to be killed because they were former military. At that time, Oun was so panicked and extremely frightened by what she had seen. Her family members were executed in front of her and she wondered why the Khmer cadres did not kill her along with her family? Until now she still bitterly imagines that cruel mass murder whenever she thinks of her family.

Group Three

Difference from group one, in overall participants within group 3 was 24 people, ten of them were elders who were KR survivors and the rest were grade 10 and 11 students from Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School. In terms of the type of discussion, unlike other groups which started the discussion by a brief description of villagers' experiences during the Pol Pot regime, the elders in this group proposed that the students ask whatever questions

they wished. However, during the discussion, only two or three elders enthusiastically answered students' questions while the rest just sat and listened to the discussion without any comment.

Students asked many questions, most of which were general knowledge about KR. Yet, when Nhors Em, an eleventh grade student, asked about the type of forced labor during KR, Hing Sovanny, a farmer, incorporated his experience into the answer. Sovanny described to the whole group that he was forcibly evacuated to Mondul Kiri from Prey Veng when he was just 14 year old. Due to his young age, he was assigned to the Mobile Work Brigade which he considered as a tough job because he had to do all kinds of jobs, for example digging the canal. He further added that he was very afraid of Angkar and, in order to survive, he always performed what Angkar ordered, no matter how tough the job was. Sovanny finalized his statement by expressing his sorrow for his relatives who were killed by KR comrades without reason.

Group Four

Group four was participated by eight elders, eleven high school students which studied from grade 10 to 11. The discussion in the preliminary phase opened with a short description by each villager in the group to present their own personal experiences during KR regime. Most of them were forcedly evacuated from Svay Rieng Province to Mondul Kiri.

The first speaker was Ms. Kuy Koung who narrated how her life had been throughout the KR and how lucky she was that survived until now. She lived in Svay Rieng Province during the KR regime. Her family members were executed under the regime. She was assigned to complete tasks in a short, limited time, such as carrying land and transplanting seedlings. She had to work days and nights to avoid the reeducation from the organization.

The next speaker went on narrating her story. She said she is the last survivor within her family. During the regime, she even did not dare to ask for help or help anyone though they are her family members or relatives. She said that during the night, she always heard voices saying, "Help me, help me, I am innocent!" and then silence after three minutes. At that period of time, she felt very panicked and feared that she was the next target to be killed. She strived to hide in one tiny dark place and kept crying whenever she heard those howls of anguish. That was her unforgettable memory.

Later she compared the loving story of adults and teenagers between now and during KR regime. At that time, teenagers were not allowed to hold hands, kiss, hug or any such activities; otherwise, you would be reeducated. She also touched upon different aspects of the KR regime, such as education, religious practice, and living conditions. People lived in fear and would not dare do something contrasting to the given rules or disciplines or KR command since their orders were law. They were like animals that were covered in human skin or even an evil being - they had no mercy or any sentiment toward the cruel acts that they did to other people. Little mistakes were considered crimes, which was the same to the death. They were like gods that could decide everyone's faith and life. On one hand she began to describe, on another hand she shed her dropping tears. The group was silent a while and she came up with the last sentence: "That is not novel, yet is a true story".



Group 4: Students ask survivors questions.

KR's Atrocities Committed against People in Koh Nhek District

Figure 1 below presents the atrocities committed by the KR against people in Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province. Findings from the forum between the older and younger generation show that the KR began evacuating people in 1975 - immediately after April 17, 1975 - up to 1977. Most people were forced to evacuate from Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and some parts of Kampong Cham Province. Throughout the KR regime, people received different kinds of foods and living conditions. For instance, a few people who were interviewed by the forum team said they received an average amount of food to eat while other said they were offered very little rice. However, all people were ordered to work hard and more than 12 hours per day. In addition, some

people were accused of being the enemy of Angkar and were sent to Phnom Kraol Prison. Some were killed and some survived after 1979.

According to four group discussions, most survivors told a hardship experience to students, such as evacuation, execution, accusation, overwork, torture, separation, and prohibition of marriage and education. Telling the stories to students, some of them expressed that they seem to be staying with fear and trauma.

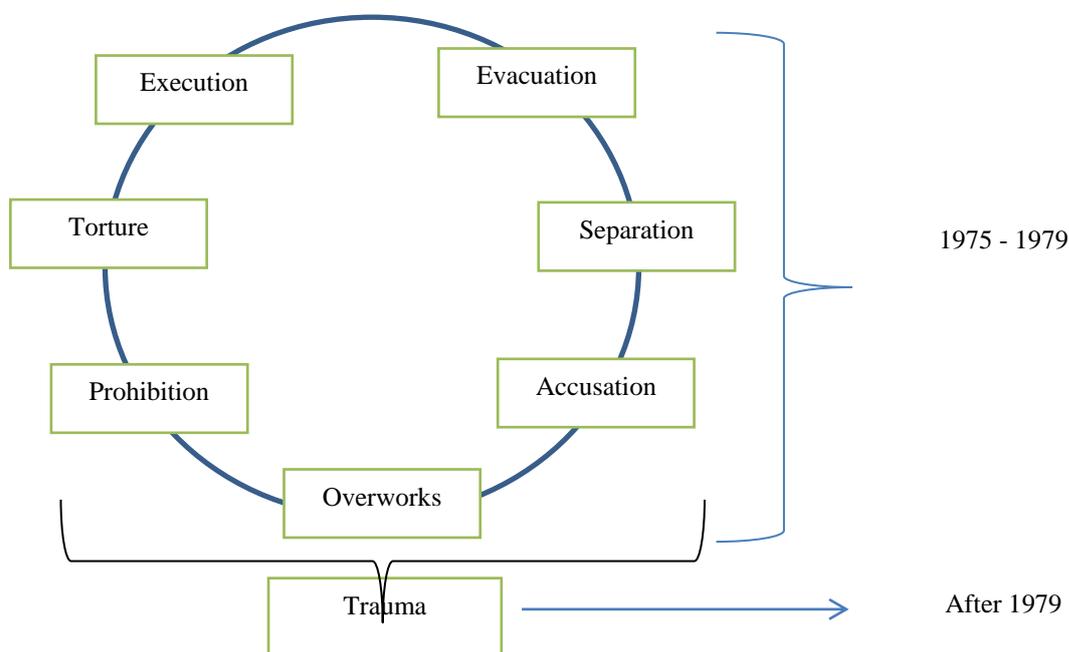


Figure 1: diagram of Crimes committed during 1975 to 1979 in Koh Nhek District

Question and Answer Session

Students were permitted to ask questions after the story briefing. A few students came up with many questions, including:

- (1) How to accomplish the tasks assigned by KR in one day?
- (2) Which tasks were given during that time?
- (3) Could people plant their personal crops as today?
- (4) Did people possess property rights?
- (5) Was there any student at school?
- (6) What were the differences of teaching children between now and during the KR regime?
- (7) How about the marriage system?
- (8) What could one do once he/she had his/her own lover?
- (9) Why did the KR conduct such cruel mass killings?
- (10) What was the purpose of genocide?
- (11) What did the term “Comrade” refer to?
- (12) Pol Pot forced people to do farming, why did people at that time still face hunger?
- (13) Who was Salot Sor?
- (14) Did the UN or international community know what the KR had done?
- (15) Where did KR originated from?
- (16) How many labor forces were divided at that time?
- (17) What did the term “Great Leap Forward” refer to?

Impacts

Approximately 60 students from Hun Sen Koh Nhek high school received a lesson about KR history. It is their first time to learn about the KR history. Participants felt secure to discuss and share with each topics, such as family history and genocide events at their own location. All the students were very interested in learning this history.

Below are impacts of the forum

(1) Awareness of KR history: Three tough points were necessary for the public forum, namely i) history of KR, ii) the forced evacuation, and iii) adversaries of the KR. These three points influenced the villagers' and students' perception about KR.

(2) Development of intergenerational dialogue: participants were very active during the group discussion. At the same time the survivors talked about their experiences, the students took notes and asked questions. At the end of the interaction between both generations, there were additional benefits. Students actively learned from survivors' stories and gained more knowledge about KR history. In addition, survivors stayed focused on and remembered all that had happened to them and shared this with the younger generation. Moreover, the students understood that their parents, family and other KR survivors have lived with fear and trauma for more than 30 years.

(3) Broadening students' knowledge about KR regime: Most of the invited students did not experience that cruel regime as the villagers did. Thus, they knew very little about this regime. Nhors Em, a grade 11A student at Hun Sen Kok Nhek High School said that this forum was useful for him to expand his knowledge because this forum taught him how the KR came into power, the ruling power and life conditions during that time. He wanted such lessons to be included in the education system so that other students could learn more about this regime.

(4) Understanding the importance of sharing victims' stories: The forum awakened participants at key points to share, tell and use victim's stories as extra teaching and learning materials at school and within the community. For instance, the commune chief Keo Tinong hid his experience for more than 30 years, and this is consistent with what has happened to most villagers who met with forum's team. Based on their experience at the forum, most villagers have changed their perspective to share, talk, discuss, and learn from each other.

(5) Genocide education outreach to minorities: it was the second time that the team conducted two public education forums in Mondul Kiri's Koh Nhek District. However, people and students as well as government officials still want Dc-Cam's genocide education be conducted very often at all communes of the district. Mr. Sraup Kanh, head of the education office, wanted very much to attend Dccam's teacher training workshop, but he has not been invited yet. At the end of the meeting at his office, he requested more documents about KR history so as he could let his staff members read and discuss the history.

(6) Reminding victims to remember and learn from other victims of the KR: Hing Sovanny, a villager at Sre Sangkom, said that the forum help him to recall back his experience. He said "I could remember all what happened to me. It seems to be new and I cannot forget it." Like Sovanny, a few participants whom we met expressed same thing.

(7) Dealing with misconceptions about the KR regime/history: Sovanny said that, prior to the forum, he only knew that the KR regime killed many people, but he did not know the reasons why they killed so many people. In addition, he only knew that only Vietnam was the enemy of the KR regime.



Hing Sovanny, 54, speak to the forum, July 22

Recommendations

The meeting with the head of Koh Nhek District office of education reinforced for us that the teacher training program on teaching KR history is very important to extend not only teachers, but also to non-teaching staff and all kinds of government officials. According to him, he really wanted to attend and see the teacher training be conducted at his district. In addition, the Public Education Forum should be conducted at each commune so that people who have hidden their stories under the KR have a chance to talk to their children and so that they could learn from each other's stories.

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Appendix: Interview

Kung Koeun, female, 66, Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province

Koeun was a farmer who was forced to work at the rice field days and nights. She had three children, two of which were died due to starvation and disease. Her husband also passed away, so she took almost all of the burden in the family. She shared her sadness and sorrow toward what the KR had done to her. In this occasion, Koeun participated in the forum to learn from the discussion about the KR regime, to exchange the cruel experience among survivors and to spread the information to the younger generation. In addition, she also had intended to tell the children about life and working conditions during that time. The primary purpose is to let the children learn about starvation and how the KR maltreated Cambodian people during that time so that children can understand and never repeat the same mistake.

Nevertheless, she also was curious about the KR leaders' prosecution at the ECCC, and based on her words, she does not feel any relief from the painful memories or feel that justice is being done. She has attempted to ignore or avoid following the news related to the KR since justice appears only on the surface.

Eventually, Koeun would like KR relevant history and knowledge to be integrated within teaching to spread the awareness to the following generation so that they learn from the mistakes and move beyond violence not only nowadays but also in the future. Furthermore, Koeun also commented that students equipped with knowledge of the past will help step toward future improvement. She commented that a wide range of subjects related to KR regime should be included in the education system, namely historical background, gender partiality, arranged marriages, forced labor, strict penalty and torture, unlawful detainment, mass killing and last but not least the reasons behind the genocide.

Hing Sovanny, male, 54, Koh Nhek District, Mondul Kiri Province

Born in Prey Veng, Sovanny, a farmer, he was forcibly evacuated by the KR to Mondul Kiri during that regime. Since then, Sovanny has been married and lived in Mondul Kiri. During the Pol Pot regime, Sovanny was forced to be part of the Mobile Work Brigade, which was a tough job for him because he had to present whenever Angkar needed -- no matter if it was day or night. Being one who lost relatives and experienced hardship during that regime, Sovanny strongly believed that the KR regime was brutal and that their leaders committed crimes publicly to fulfill their personal emotional interests.

When asked about his feelings toward the former KR comrades and their children, Sovanny responded that, even though he lost his relatives during that vicious regime, he is not angry or bear any grudge with those people. He further explained that they killed people due to the command from their top leaders; thus, that is unfair and useless to bear any grudge against them.

Sovanny significantly was very happy to join this forum. Personally he thought that this forum was very useful for the Cambodian people, especially for the younger generation, to acknowledge and learn about the KR regime. Sovanny further elaborated that he learned about the politics of Pol Pot's regime at the forum. Although Sovanny was the one who spent his life during that regime, he knew very little about KR's politics, especially the KR's origin and their adversaries. For example, prior to the forum, Sovanny thought that only Vietnamese were the enemy of KR while, in fact, not only Vietnam, but CIA of USA and KGB of Russia were considered as the enemy. Such forum offered him not only the chance to learn more about the KR, but also was an opportunity to disseminate his experience during the KR regime to children who heeded less attention to this issue. Hence, he gave his full support to include KR history within the national education system so that the next generation can learn and avoid such cruel regime.

Kon Phearen, 20, grade 11, HUN SEN Koh Nhek High School, Koh Nhek District

Phearen strongly believed that the KR regime committed really vicious crimes after listening to his parents as well as other survivors' stories and reading through articles, books and the monthly magazine. Owing to millions of people who were killed and starved and the like, Phearen regarded that as the most awful regime that ever happened in Cambodia. Moreover, Phearen did feel sympathy for his grandparents, his parents as well as Cambodian people as a whole who underwent such a ferocious regime.

Phearen further elaborated that seldom did his parents tell him about their early ages until the day that he overheard the story from schoolteachers and then inquired about the fact at home with his parents. To some

degree, he was concerned about which questions are appropriate for him to ask without touching their wounds. Questions such as the big scar left on his father's head and how could they survive through that wild regime.

Phearen was asked whether he discriminates against sons or daughters of the criminals. He paused a while, then Phearen vowed that the crimes were not related to their children, though he was told that a specific person was the criminal who killed his relatives, for instance. There was nothing related to sin, as he raised one proverb that mentions "an eye for an eye". Such proverbs shed light on the fact that if one acts illegally, the punishment shall be applied to the criminal, but not to others. He also commented that discrimination should not be conducted against either the criminals or their relatives, as they were also victims following commands of KR senior cadres.

Nhors Em, 18, grade 11, Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School, Koh Nhek District

Similar to the other interviewees, Em also believed that the KR regime was a vicious regime which killed many people horribly. He had such a belief due to the fact that his parents and elders told him about life during that regime and his learning at school about the regime. Also, his grandfather was killed without any reason during the KR regime.

When asked whether he hates the former KR comrades' children, Em answered that he does not discriminate against those children. Em further explained that those children are the younger generation who know nothing about what their parents had done during the Pol Pot regime. Thus, it is not reasonable for Em to hate or discriminate against them.

Em further elaborated that this forum is useful for him and other students. He has learned many things from this forum such as the origin of the KR, Forced Evacuation, KR's enemies and mass killings. Em wants such education to be included in the national education system because it is important to let the next generation know and learn about the KR and to educate the next generation to avoid such malicious regime.

Savern Yan, 19, grade 12, Hun Sen Koh Nhek High School, Koh Nhek Commune.

Yan strongly believes that fierce crimes really existed in the KR regime as his parents, grandparents, and teachers have all told him about life during KR regime. Plus, he watched the TV-broadcasted Case 002 from the ECCC.

Yan added that this forum is very useful for him and the other students. He learned a lot from the situation of people in that regime and how KR cadres tortured the people. He also learned about the stages of the eviction of the people from Phnom Penh city to work in the rice fields. Yan stressed the importance of including KR history within the national education system so that the next generation can acknowledge the bitter history of the Pol Pot regime.