

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam/SRI Quarter Report: January-March, 2015

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SRI Board Meeting at Stanford University

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

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

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ACRONYMS

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

Summary

With sole support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in the current agreement covering the period of 2015 through 2017, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) will implement 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. This report covers the main subjective projects, including 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. In addition, as agreed upon by USAID and DC-Cam, the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) project is included in this report as well. We thank USAID for its generous support, and are very grateful for the continued support of DC-Cam's work from 2004 to achieve memory, justice, and healing in Cambodia.

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

Throughout the reporting period of January through March, 2015, DC-Cam's team has worked on five key areas to augment and maintain public access to historical records of the genocidal KR period. Key activities 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. These activities are in progress and are instrumental to contribute to the 40-year mark commemorated on 17 April of the terror and pain endured by the KR victims and the next generation.

During the reporting period, DC-Cam gathered important new documents. Among these, DC-Cam received a generous donation of 77 photos from an official working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng Province. The photos depict the activities of survivor victims from 1975 to 1979 who accessed the limited medical treatment available after the genocide took place, as well as rare photos of the leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea meeting with survivor victims in the early 1980s. These photos will serve the purpose of memory, reconciliation and healing process in Cambodia.

In addition, DC-Cam interviewed key KR cadres and immediately informed the ECC of the interview transcripts and field trip reports. The interviewees had been involved in crimes under Division 164 (under a suspect in Case 003) and the purge of Northwestern Zone secretary Ros Nhim, whom the KR had accused of betraying Angkar and had arrested and sent to be killed at S-21 in 1978.

Due to one lesson learned from holocaust history, that victims of such holocausts are less likely to document their experiences and stories with the passage of time, DC-Cam seeks to dramatically increase the number of interviews we are able to conduct with victims and former DK cadres. The failure to interview both victims and key DK cadres, in particular cadres who lived through the period 1979 up to the final integration into society in the late of 1990's, would be a tragic loss of history. DC-Cam understands that we are in a 'race against time' as we are at risk of losing the genocide stories. If DC-Cam is successful in seeking necessary additional funding, we will greatly increase face-to-face interviews.

Further, DC-Cam has expanded public access to historical records of the KR period through cataloguing documents for online and in-person access, making great progress this period. There are now 92,994 documents (out of 130,565 total documents) available online. These are accessible at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Lod/index.php>. As a result, DC-Cam has received 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. DC-Cam also provides space and services that enable the public to access the KR archives and to hold onsite discussions, meetings, educational visits, group presentations, and film screenings.

DC-Cam's archival efforts have changed over time with advancements in technology. Over two decades ago DC-Cam invested in an ambitious and highly costly effort to photocopy and microfilm all documents in possession at the time. Recently DC-Cam began scanning all documents in its possession to store the records in soft copy and on the cloud for remote access. Prior to our current grant, support for the digitization effort had dried up and we had put the effort on hold. With USAID's support, we have been able to re-start this effort and this quarter alone scanned 11,500 pages of original documents of victim confessions under torture by KR members.

SUPPORT THE KRT

DC-Cam has been a strong supporter of the KRT from the very beginning of its successful creation in February 2006 until today as evidenced through the provision of evidentiary documents and materials provided free of charge, research, and outreach activities. The following projects were launched in support of the KRT: documentation, mapping, Promoting Accountability (PA), Legal Response Team (LRT), victims of torture, Cham Muslim oral history, living documents, microfilm, digitization, and witnessing justice. Without these projects DC-Cam would not have been able to provide the extensive material and labor support to the KRT. In recognition of the importance of such support, while at the same time of refusing to allocate part of their funding to DC-Cam, the KRT formally recognized DC-Cam as an in-kind donor in 2010. Even though no reimbursements have been forthcoming, which would help defray the costs of its support, DC-Cam continues to respond to the KRT's requests for support diligently and in a timely manner. Counting just stand-alone documents, as of 31 December 2014 DC-Cam has supplied 776,458 pages of KR documents in both soft and hard copy to the KRT. These documents would not have been available without the projects above mentioned.

Still, supporting the KRT is a very humble task in light of the possibility that the court may provide meaningful justice to the victims of genocide and crimes against humanity which occurred in recent history, send a strong message to discourage future leaders from committing similar crimes, help KR survivors heal the wounded and move toward a more promising future, and educate people on due process and fair trial which is one of the human rights principles that democratic countries in the world have adopted. We are thankful for the support from the United States of America (USA) and their leadership and USAID in particular that has enabled DC-Cam to continue our intensive support of the KRT.

Throughout the reporting period, DC-Cam has actively supported the court proceedings of Cases 003 and 004, and recently the Judge issued official charges against three suspects namely Meas Mut, former DK Division 164 commander; Im Chaem, former DK District secretary of Preah Net Preah (Banteay Meanchey); and Aom An aka Ta An, former sector secretary of 41 (in Kampong Cham). DC-Cam provided investigators from the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) with scanned 445 documents equal to 3,415 pages and posted six interviews and two field reports on our website so that the ECCC will be able to see and request them. DC-Cam has continued public outreach activities on the developments of the KRT, such as fair trial observation, conducting public village forums and updating chronological events concerning the ECCC. DC-Cam was unable to complete one planned activity – bringing survivor victims to attend the ECCC’s hearing – due to financial constraints. In the next quarter, DC-Cam will carefully apportion the budget for this activity.

INCREASE CAMBODIA’S PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD

DC-Cam’s Genocide Education Project has been at the forefront since 2004 in helping the Cambodian public and the regional as well global community to learn about the genocide in Cambodia which occurred between 1975 and 1979 under the Pol Pot regime. The main achievement of this effort so far has involved 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, and the related training of 3,000 of the 10,000 Cambodian educators to teach about genocide in Cambodia.

When the regional nations including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) community seems reluctant to tackle genocide education, it makes the work of DC-Cam’s genocide education project more important than ever in the sense of broadening its engagement with ASEAN nations on the topic in question. Unfortunately, financial support for this field has shifted away to such an extent that we have been unable to continue conducting educator training or monitor the quality of genocide education nationwide. With generous support from USAID, DC-Cam can keep its momentum alive in educating Cambodian public as well as regional and global citizens about genocide in Cambodia.

In this quarter, DC-Cam provided a classroom in building ‘A’ at the Tuol Sleng (TSL) Genocide Museum with the collaboration of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. There were 38 sessions with 534 visitors (254 female) who attended the class. Visitors were from 30 different countries: Cambodia, the United States, Turkey, Brazil, Bangladesh, Malaysia, South Africa, Australia, Denmark, France, New Zealand, Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, China, Korea, India, Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain, Poland, Canada, Italy, Holland, New Zealand, Denmark and Japan. The TSL classroom visit typically consists of a 30-minute presentation on TSL history and other topics related to the KR history, followed by a Q&A session in which the visitors pose questions to the instructor. Near the end of the class, visitors get to see the footage of S21 when it was first discovered by the Vietnamese.

During the period, DC-Cam also distributed DK History 850 textbooks to students, villagers, teachers, and other officials who took part in public events, for example, at the inauguration

of the memorial stupa presided over by Deputy Prime Minister Men Sam-An in Srey Santhor, Kampong Cham Province. DC-Cam, in collaboration with Development Innovation, made the DK history textbook available on an online app that enables this history to reach out widely online, phone, Ipad, and on other media devices. DC-Cam is also working with DW Akademie (German) to produce a web portal of the KR period aiming at educating Cambodian youth on genocide. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was concluded recently.

Last but not least, DC-Cam continues to produce a monthly magazine ‘*Searching for the Truth*’ in Khmer regularly. Due to funding constraints, these magazines were posted on DC-Cam’s website: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines> instead of publishing them in hard copy. In the next quarter, DC-Cam will deploy an additional website specifically for this magazine. Ninety percent complete, the new website is WWW.TRUTHCAMBODIA.ORG.



THE SRI

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

Our efforts to obtain official construction permits for the construction of the SRI continued during the reporting period. Although we had secured in-principle approval for the construction from both the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction and Phnom Penh City Hall, administration requirements remain to be fulfilled at the levels of Sangkat, Khan, Phnom Penh Land Management Office, *Department of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction of Phnom Penh*, Phnom Penh City Hall and, finally, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction. By the end of March 2015, the SRI had fulfilled the requirements and secured significant approvals from all the lower level offices. The remaining approvals to be obtained are at the level of the Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry, both of which already granted the in-principle approvals. In other words, the SRI by the end of March had virtually secured the approval for the construction of the Institute, although some paperwork remains to be filed with these two institutions.

The SRI remains a high-profile project that has captured the attention of people from across the world. Between January and March 2015, the Institute's website had received nearly 5,000 hits from 90 countries. See Appendix B.

Fundraising for the SRI

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

- Phalla Chea, grant officer
- Alice Thatch, volunteer
- Cindy Coleman, volunteer
- Evelyn Smith, intern
- International advisors, pro bono assistance

SRI's Board of Directors

On March 6, 2015, the newly constituted Board of Directors of the SRI convened its initial meeting on the Stanford University Law School campus. The issues covered in the meeting included composition of board members, fundraising, DC-Cam assistance to the KRT, the Institute's programmatic initiatives – school, museum, and research center, status of DC-Cam's endowment, and, among other things, the sustainability plan for the institute. The Board of Directors agreed that the most important task for the institute at the moment is to develop the fundraising and sustainability plans.

School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights (GCHR)

Program with Stanford University

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

lecture by Professor Ka Sumbaunat, who will explain about the current development and status of mental health in Cambodia.

Syllabi

During this quarter, School instructors (Khamboly Dy, Sok-Kheang Ly and Farina So) finalized their syllabi on their respective expertise courses. These courses include: Genocide and Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century, War and Peace, and History of Conflicts in Southeast Asia. Two more instructors (Kok-Thay Eng and Suyheang Kry) are developing their syllabi and will join the teaching faculty when the program starts.

Outside Lectures

During the trip to Rutgers University (March 22-28), Khamboly Dy gave lectures to two classes. The lectures focus on Cambodian genocide and genocide education. Mr. Dy discussed the characteristics of the KR atrocities and analytically compared it to conditions that led up to the Holocaust. For instance, he discussed the KR attempt to create an equal society and pure race. He also stressed that genocide education is one of the crucial measures to cope with the genocidal past in post-conflict countries.

School Infrastructure and Administration

Starting from January 2015, the School team moved to a new building, a colonial building inside the compound of the National Institute of Education (NIE). The new building consists of an office space for instructors and administration, a library, an art gallery room, two classrooms and one large seminar room that can accommodate up to 200 participants. In case of extra needs, the School can request additional classrooms on loan from the NIE. Ideally, two classrooms are enough for the certificate program which aims to train about twenty students at the outset.

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

13th Conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars

During this quarter, the School team submitted a proposal to host the 13th conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) in Phnom Penh in 2017. If approved, Cambodia as a post-genocide country will have the opportunity to host around 200 genocide scholars, researchers and practitioners from around the world to discuss various topics related to the genocide and current mass violence that is haunting the world today. It will also be the first ever IAGS meeting in Asia tentatively at the conclusion of the ECCC. Cambodia can utilize this conference as a means to promote genocide education in ASEAN.

Museum of Memory

The Museum of Memory will provide a tranquil and contemplative environment where survivors and visitors can reflect, learn and heal. The Museum will display a variety of exhibits, including photographs, selected documents, and films. A permanent exhibit, entitled "April 17," will chronicle the day in 1975 when KR forces took power in Phnom Penh. Space was also available for traveling exhibitions relating to other cases of mass human suffering. Our exhibits are already renowned and have been shown around the

world. In addition to our local partnership with the TSL Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, we have shown exhibits in Denmark, The Netherlands, and the United States. We also wish to have an area dedicated to “the Memory of Our Nation,” where visitors can go to honor the victims.

Finally, the Research Center is working on two areas: Anlong Veng Peace Center and Book of Memory. In this quarter, the Anlong Veng Peace Center under the umbrella of the Research Center is a newly created institution dedicated to documentation, research, training, and exhibition about peace and war in Anlong Veng of Cambodia. DC-Cam along with the collaborative input from the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) and other invested institutions has been tasked with the preservation, promotion, development and transforming of Anlong Veng into a cultural, historical, and educational site of Cambodia. Given that Anlong Veng is the final stronghold of the KR movement, ‘peace’ could be fully achieved from 1998 onwards. In the meantime, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is in the process of writing up and updating proposals for funding, developing a training program, and working on a business plan in collaboration with a Pangea Team of Columbia Business School. As for the Book of Memory, we summarized 67 confessions from S-21. The short summaries of each S-21 prisoner are in detail on page 46.

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

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

A. Gather New Documents



KR victim sought demical treatment in Svay Rieng Province.

In the last quarter, we were informed that new documents would be brought to DC-Cam soon from the collection of National Archives of Australia. We provided DC-Cam’s Fedex account so that the cost of shipping those documents would be charged to DC-Cam. However, as of this quarter, we have only seen the progress of paper work but have not received the documents physically. DC-Cam has received hundreds of documents in relation to the history of DK’s relationship with China, Thailand and Vietnam, which sets new light on Cambodia’s foreign relations within the period of genocidal Pol Pot regime. These documents were made public by the National Archives of Australia and brought to DC-Cam by individual scholars. DC-Cam is maintaining this conservative approach and is focusing its efforts to searching for new documents in other countries such as Vietnam, Laos, and other former communist countries. This approach will be costly and requires much greater funding, which is an ongoing hurdle faced today by the Center.

During the period of reporting, DC-Cam received **77** more photos generously donated by one official working at the Provincial Office of Culture and Fine Arts of Svay Rieng Province. The photos depict the activities of survivor victims accessing the limited medical treatment

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

B. Interview KR Victims and Perpetrators



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

Since the project's establishment in 2000, the PA project has played a pivotal role in fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK regime. In support of this objective, the PA team interviewed thousands of lower-level and middle-level KR cadres and their family members, resulting in hundreds of thousands of pages of interviews that were transcribed, summarized, translated into English language, and entered into database.

Learning a great deal from holocaust history that victims of holocausts are less and less inclined to document their experiences and stories over the passage of time, the PA team is intending to increase the number of trips and interviews with former DK cadres and victims. The failure to interview both victims and key DK cadres, in particular cadres who lived through the period 1979 up to the final integration into society in the late of 1990's, would be a tragic loss of history. DC-Cam understands that we are in a 'race against time' as we are at risk of losing the genocide stories.

With the sole support of USAID, PA team conducted two separate one-week field interview trips during this quarter (January-March). The first trip was on March 2-7, 2015 traveling to Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek District of Battambang and Pailin Provinces. The team interviewed five former KR cadres and took notes (read field trip notes in Appendix A). Through the field trip report the ECCC has contacted DC-Cam to obtain the full interview transcript to be used in court.

Please check the link:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Kang_Som.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Men_Rith_alias_Chim.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Nuon_Thin.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ou_Kim_alias_Ret.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Pok_Sophat_alias_Ta_Phath.pdf

The second trip was on March 11-16 to Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, and Battambang Provinces. On this trip we intended to interview a few key cadres who were involved with

Ros Nhim, DK's former Northwest Zone secretary who was later arrested and sent to S-21 to be killed in 1978. The team identified one key cadre who was a close guard to Ros Nhim but he refused to talk to us due to a fear of being charged by the ECCC.

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

Task	Achievement
Summary	175 interviews
Translation of summary	333 summaries
Transcription	10 equal to 283 pages
Data entry	248 records in English
Translation of interviews	11 equal to 198 pages in English

C. Catalogue Remaining KR Documents and Make Available Publically

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

As of the period of reporting, DC-Cam has made 92,994KR documents available online (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	4,600 records	D53101-D57700
Scanning	J00507-J00743	239 documents equal to 11,500 pages
Listing documents	3,500 records	D52300-D55800
Upload list of documents	3,500 records	D52300-D55800 The number of documents on website reaches 92,994 records.*

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

D. Encourage Public Access to DC-Cam Archives

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

Number of Visitors in the Quarter	245
Visitor Category	Local students, teachers, national and international researchers, journalists and other NGO members.
Institution	Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, Norton University, Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), USAID, Institute of Foreign Languages, Kent State University, University of Singapore, University of Ohio, Radio of France, Phnom Penh Post News, City of Hong Kong University, University of Yale, U.S. Embassy, Norway University, and Duke University.
Topics of Interest	KR secretary of regiment Division 107, KR chief of mobile sector 32, youth carpenter, confession of Sin Kim Eng chief of commerce, notebook of KR's Soun San, confession of Veng Tang Kin (chief of carpenters), Chea Sophal: Author of art and voice, confession of Sa Phorn, history during KR regime, starvation during the KR period, irrigation during KR regime, poetry during the KR, female leadership during the KR regime, youth propaganda, DK leaders, marriage under Pol Pot regime.
Material Distributed	180 copies of <i>Searching for Truth</i> magazine, 50 copies of <i>Forced Transfer to National Museum and Justice Pour Le Cambodia</i> , 5 copies of DK textbooks, 30 copies of the <i>Cambodia Law and Policy Journal</i> issue# 2 for NGOs, 50 postcards of April 17, 1975 Genocide in Cambodia, and 100 postcards of Living Hell.
Group Visits	40 from Lehigh University and University of Suny Postsdam

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.

Comment from Students:

- Keng Saren, student from Asian University for Woman: I first learned about DC-Cam through a friend studying at RUPP. Later, I did research about the KR regime and found DC-Cam to be one of the great sources. Coming here, I've learned a lot of new information regarding different parties involved in starting organizing the KR. I learned more about CIA and that the spies were from multiple nationalities- Vietnamese and Laotians. I learned the role of women and their rebelling activity, which is what I am interested in the most. Something, I feel, what needed to be improved is to have translation for some documents (originally in Vietnamese and Lao. Also, a bigger space for researchers reading the materials would be helpful.
- I am conducting research at DC-Cam for my PhD dissertation "Art of the KR: the Cambodian histories of the visual culture of revolution and genocide and its legacies

(1968-1983)". The center's extensive archives have been particularly invaluable to reconstruct this history of art. In addition to DC-Cam's holding, staff have graciously and patiently located documents in a timely manner and translated documents that are difficult to read. Finally, DC-Cam's reading room is easily accessible and open during regular business hours and many government holidays. My dissertation will contribute to the fields of art history, genocide and trauma studies, and Southeast Asian studies, among other fields, and is supervised by Dr. Kristten Stiles, France family professor of art history at DUKE University. Funding for this project is provided by a U.S. Fulbright-Hays doctor dissertation research award and a Duke University summer research grant.

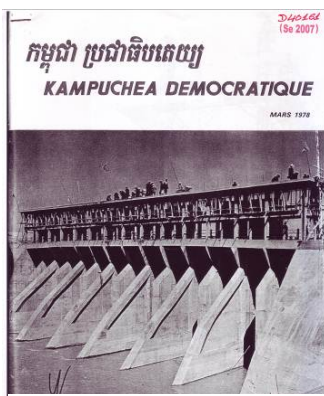
Sarah Jones Dickens
PHD candidate- art history at Duke University
US Fulbright-Hays Fellow

Media Coverage:

- Old couples renew once-forced vows
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/old-couples-renew-once-forced-vows>
- Traditional rites for couples made to wed by KR
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/traditional-rites-for-couples-made-to%E2%80%88wed-by-kr-77023/>
- Witness describes forced marriage under KR
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/witness-describes-forced-marriage-under-khmer-rouge/2618410.html>
- Our medical system fails the poor
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/our-medical-system-fails-poor>
- Book examines Duch's trial and its effect on victims
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/book-examines-duch-trial-and-its-effect-on-victims/2604510.html>
- The Kola of Cambodia
<http://www.irrawaddy.org/magazine/kola-cambodia.html>
- Unclaimed urns moved to shelves, search for families continues
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/unclaimed-urns-moved-to-shelves-search-for-families-continues/2647532.html>
- Former post correspondent to testify at KRT
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/former-post-correspondent-to-testify-at-khmer-rouge-tribunal/2630414.html>
- Hundreds of pre-KR urns uncovered at Wat Langka
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/lifestyle/hundreds-pre-khmer-rouge-urns-uncovered-wat-lanka>
- KR-era case tossed in France
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/kr-era-case-tossed-france>
- "The Substance of Actions" by Youk Chhang
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/the-substance-of-actions-essay/2627978.html>
- Cremation urns from KR period go unclaimed

- <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/cremation-urns-from-khmer-rouge-period-go-unclaimed/2624822.html>
- Short film explores importance of closure
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/short-film-explores-importance-of-closure/2588983.html>
- Alleged KR district chief denies role
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/alleged-khmer-rouge-district-chief-denies-role-79348>
- Guard describes stench of corpses in KR prison
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/guard-describes-stench-of-corpses-in-kr-prison-79211>
- Named suspect says she will not cooperate with tribunal
<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/named-suspect-says-she-will-not-cooperate-with-tribunal/2667421.html>
- Two more KR suspects charged with crimes against humanity
<http://www.thanhniennews.com/world/two-more-khmer-rouge-suspects-charged-with-crimes-against-humanity-39321.html>
- Cambodia can lead on R2P
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/cambodia-can-lead-r2p>
- Thought reform in KR Cambodia
http://www.niu.edu/CSEAS/news/BulletinArchives/ArchivesList2015/031615_bulletin.pdf
- Hopes of returning pre-KR urns to families
<https://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/hopes-of-returning-pre-khmer-rouge-urns-to-families-80507/>

E. Digitize Remaining Documents



Sample of PDF file

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

With sole support of USAID in the current agreement, DC-Cam has made progress in this field by scanning original documents, including fragile documents, for the embarkation of its digitization. For this period of reporting alone, DC-Cam scanned 239 documents equal to 11,500 pages in PDF format in 400-by-400 resolution, which equals 41 megabites for one page of the computerized PDF format.

Scanning	J00507-J00743	239 documents equal to 11,500 pages
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F. Conduct Research on the KR Genocide

DC-Cam has provided research assistance to the following people:

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

Julie Fleischman was a physical anthropology doctoral student at Michigan State University in the United States. She spoke with Dr. Alex Hinton who provided her advice on working with DC-Cam for her research on KR mass graves. Her academic and applied interests were in forensic anthropology. She was in the process of defining her dissertation topic and her primary research focus is skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. After finding that some forensic analysis was undertaken on 10 skulls and that the project focused on mapping of mass graves has been completed, she was interested in discussing further analysis of the skulls with DC-Cam. Julie worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from Soviet-era mass graves. She arrived in Cambodia in June 2014 for a short course on Khmer language studies. She participated in the Center for Khmer Studies program to learn Khmer language for her future research on skeletal remains under the KR. Her Fulbright IIE Fellowship proposal made it past the first round of reviews and was sent to the Phnom Penh Embassy for further approval. She is waiting for a favorable outcome

Theresa de Langis is an independent researcher on violence against women under the KR. She sought some materials relating to the same topic from DC-Cam. She has been in contact with DC-Cam concerning her research and future collaboration.

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

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

institutional, living and public pedagogies, which helped to inform both the creation of these three public artworks, and the affect upon the viewer.

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

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

- 1) S-21 after the overthrow of the regime (the gate, and general view, inside)
- 2) A good picture of Duch when he was the commander of S-21
- 3) Mom Nay, alias Ta Chan, in charge of interrogations at S-21 (later, doing the same job in DK Zone 250)
- 4) Son Sen, during the DK regime
- 5) Choeng Ek just after 1979
- 6) Koy Thuon during the DK period, executed in S-21 in 1976
- 7) Chhay Kim Huor, Duch's mentor who coopted him into DK ranks, executed in S-21 in 1978
- 8) Im Nâth, Duch predecessor at the head of S-21
- 9) Vorn Veth, arrested after the suicide of Sao Pheum, executed in S-21
- 10) Sou Sameth, commander of Pochentong airforce during DK, then commander of Division 250 in Malai, then Deputy Commander of Fifth Military Region
- 11) Chhim Sam Aok, alias Pang, chief of Pol Pot's bureau 870, executed in S-21
- 12) Hu Nim, executed in S-21 in April 1977
- 13) Teng, in charge of executions in Choeng Ek, currently lives in Sa-ang District
- 14) Siet Chhè, dit Tum, close to Pol Pot, executed in S-21
- 15) Ms. Din Saroeun, the wife of Kae Kim Huot, both primary school teachers of Duch in Kompong Thom, both executed in S-21.
- 16) Pictures of the staff of S-21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

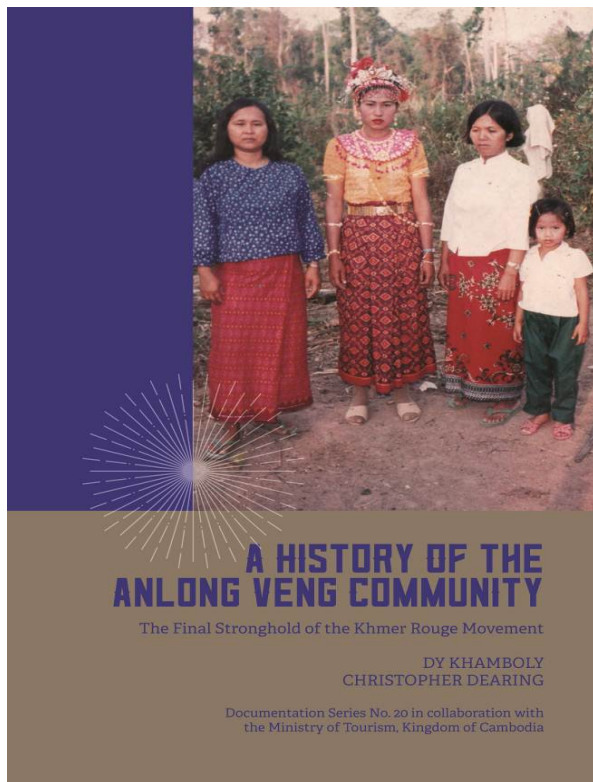
attribution. She also asked for names of survivors or their families in the New York City area who might be willing to be interviewed for her documentary video.

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

The Cambodian genocide survivor Tim Ung who is now living in Australia wrote a book about his experience under the KR called *Surviving the KR in the Northwestern Zone*. After Dr. ENG read and reviewed his book he decided that DC-Cam had published several autobiographies in the past. However Tim Ung's book is a valuable contribution to knowledge under the KR and it is particularly useful for his family members, fellow villagers, people in the Northwestern Zone and Cambodian nation. Without such contribution personal memory of the KR might be lost.

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

Farrah Tek, political science PhD student from the University of Minnesota, has obtained copies of the Communist Party of Kampuchea's (CPK) youth magazine from the 1970s. She



seeks information on the distribution of the magazine between 1975 and 1979. She also wanted to know if there is any information on who wrote them, how they were produced, and where they were produced.

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

Translation and Publication

The team has completed final editing of "The Killing of Cambodia" which aims to

Available at DC-Cam and Monument Book

uncover those discourses - those spatial representations - that promote, facilitate, justify and legitimate, the sanctioned killing of people in Cambodia. It analyses how certain representations underlie the production of knowledge and identities and how these representations make various courses of action possible. The book will be put into quark express design for printing in the next quarter.

The book by Khamboly Dy and Christopher Dearing on Anlong Veng is in the publication stage. The final design of the book was complete and printing is expected to be completed in early April 2015.

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.

II. SUPPORT KRT

A. Legal Response Team (LRT)

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

The Defense Counsel:

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

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

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

B. Support Additional Investigation by the ECCC

Historical research and fact-finding were conducted for two weeks in several geographical areas of former KR strongholds including Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek Districts of Battambang, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong and Pailin Provinces. Through this research, DC-Cam identified and interviewed three KR naval officers in Division 164 (under the control of Meas Mut, suspect in Case 003) and two other district-level cadres in Northwest Zone (which

includes Takeo Province), and one security guard of Ros Nhim. These informants would be very hard to reach by the ECCC's investigation due to some obstacles including the fear of being arrested by the ECCC and the lack of local authority support in these areas. The DC-Cam team posted the field reports and interview transcripts on our website. When ECCC sees the documents on the website, they then submit a request for that interview. See field report in Appendix A and sample of interviews in the following links:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Kang_Som.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Men_Rith_alias_Chim.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Nuon_Thin.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Ou_Kim_alias_Ret.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/pdf/Pok_Sophat_alias_Ta_Phath.pdf

C. Bring Victims to the ECCC

DC-Cam plans this activity in the next quarter, from April through June with sole support from USAID. DC-Cam is trying to ensure that these activities happen as often as possible, but depend upon the availability of funding. For the last two years, this activity fell within the scope of work under DRL's funding support.

Schedule of ECCC Trip: (1) Bring 15 people from Kampong Chhnang Province to ECCC on April 28, 2015; and (2) Bring 15 people from Takeo to ECCC on June 30, 2015.

D. Fair Trial Observation

Khmer-Language Legal Outreach

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

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

by Charging Meas Mut and Im Chaem in absentia.

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

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

Observing Trial Proceedings

From January to March, Cheytoath, the only member in the KR Fair Trial Project, went to the ECCC, and occasionally watched through live streaming, to observe trial proceedings on the substantive hearing in Case 002/02, refers to the second trial against Khieu Samphan and Nuon Chea, which focuses on crime sites and factual allegations, such as:

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

During the reporting period, 31 hearing days have been conducted and 17 witnesses, civil parties and an expert have been summoned before the TC. One of them was Ms. Elizabeth Becker who is a former journalist with the Washington Post and the New York Times and she is the author of the book "*When the war was over: Cambodia and the KR Revolution*". The summary of those testimonies is being written.

Feedback of Workshop and Material Distribution

Thoeung Rithy:

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

Khut Chamne:

To me, I think these documents will greatly contribute to students and will help them to understand their own history, not to forget their origins. Additionally, I wish to see the court [KRT] speed up its proceedings by completing the case as soon as possible, as we can see it was delayed again and again. Moreover, I would like to request the team to keep doing this important work because it is very useful for students especially those who were born after the regime and did not know about this. I was not interested in the KR history until today, but the event has changed my perception and encouraged me to research more about what had happened during that time.

Ly Sokhym:

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

Chhay Vantha:

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

E. Conduct Public Village Forums

On March 3rd, 2015, a Public Village Forum (PVF) was held inside a Buddhist monastery of Sambo Commune, Prasat Sambo District, Kampong Thom Province. Approximately 80



students and villagers (50% are girls and women) gathered and actively engaged in a fruitful discussion on DK history and also the work of the ECCC. There were many different topics of discussion, ranging from executions, starvations and overwork to forced transfer. Three different groups brought up many touching topics that were well connected with the locality. It was evident that Char Village of the commune was remembered as one of the

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

Photo:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2015/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Thom_Province_March_03_2015/index.html

Field Report:

Schedule of Public Village Forum: (1) Hold a forum in Siem Pang District, Stung Treng Province on May 25-27, 2015; and (2) Hold a forum in Sampov Luon District, Battambang Province, on June 10-12, 2015.

F. Update Chronology of the KRT

January 19, 2015: The government of Japan pledged another USD 13.9 million to the international component of the KRT. As of today, Japan has contributed USD 82 million to the KRT, or about 36% of the overall contribution.

February 19, 2015: Oral order prohibiting the publication of photographs and images of a witness. The ECCC's TC issued today an oral order to representatives of media, which prohibits the publication of photographs and images of witness 2-TCW-944, whom the TC has granted protective measures.



Meas Muth, former chief of DK Navy Division 164

March 3, 2015: Statement of the international co-investigating judge regarding Case 003: on March 3, 2015 the international co-investigating judge charged Meas Muth *in absentia* with the following alleged crimes: Homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code; Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political and ethnic grounds, and other inhumane acts allegedly committed at Wat Enta Nhien security centre, Kampong Som, Kratie, S-21 security centre, and against Vietnamese, Thai and other foreigners at sea and on the islands over which DK claimed sovereignty; and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 through the commission of the crimes of unlawful confinement of civilians, willful deprivation of a prisoner of war or civilian's rights to fair and regular trials, willful killing, unlawful deportation or transfer, willful causing of great suffering or serious injury to body or health, and torture, allegedly committed in Kampong Som, Kratie, S-21 security centre, and against Vietnamese, Thai and other foreigners at sea and on the islands over which DK claimed sovereignty.



Im Chaem, 73, former district secretary of Preah Neth Preah

March 3, 2015: Statement of the International Co-Investigating Judge regarding Case 004. The International Co-Investigating Judge on March 3, 2015 charged Im Chaem *in absentia* with the following alleged crimes: Homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Phnom Trayoung security centre and Spean Sreng worksite; the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, enslavement, imprisonment, persecution on political grounds, and other inhumane acts at the Phnom Trayoung security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, enslavement, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts at the Spean Sreng worksite.

March 24, 2015: The ECCC's Victims Support Section and the Cambodia's Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts will inaugurate a Memorial to Victims of the KR regime at TSL Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh on Thursday 26 March 2015. The memorial is dedicated to and erected in memory of all KR victims, especially to the at least 12,272 victims who were unlawfully detained at S-21 Prison during the KR Regime between 1975 and 1979.



Ta An, 82, former sector secretary of 41

March 27, 2015: The ECCC's International Co-Investigating Judge on March 27, 2015 charged Ta An with the following alleged crimes: Premeditated Homicide, as a violation of the 1956 Cambodian Penal Code, allegedly committed at Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre; and the Crimes against Humanity of murder, extermination, persecution on political and religious grounds, imprisonment, and other inhumane acts (namely inhumane conditions of detention) at

Kok Pring execution site, Tuol Beng security centre and Wat Au Trakuon security centre.

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

A. Conduct Teacher Training

Last quarter we noted that the Genocide Education Project faced funding constraints and, more recently, USAID noted the increased per-diem for Cambodian government employees, which is increased to a minimum of 34.00 USD, which has increased the funding shortfall and resulted in not being able to conduct teacher training. Upon learning of the per diem increase, DC-Cam has applied for funding support from many institutions but unfortunately we have received some negative responses and are awaiting some more responses.

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum



Classroom in building A, third floor of TSL Genocide Museum

In the first month of 2015, TSL history classroom has received a total number of 194 visitors, 100 of whom were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, Australia, Korea, Singapore, Canada, Japan, England, Netherlands, South Africa, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Thailand, Spain, United States, Poland, Malaysia, China, Turkey, Denmark, Scotland and New Zealand. After the classes

concluded, 57 visitors still stayed in the class reading DC-Cam's publications: Teacher's Guidebook, a History of Democratic Kampuchea, Duch Verdict, Searching for the Truth Magazine, and Fact Sheet.

The instructor for TSL history classrooms in this month were: Long Dany, Chea Phalla, Ly Sok-Kheang, Eng Kok-Thay, Men Pechet, Ly Sokchamroeun, and Vanthan Peoudara.

On 19th, 21st, 26th, and 28th January 2015, a survey was conducted among 32 tourists who attended the TSL history classroom. The evaluation form, which was distributed and

completed at the completion of each class, was to inform and guide teaching and learning by collecting participants' reactions to the class and recommendations for future lessons.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the tourists to complete. The first and second questions dealt with the respondents' expectations of the class and their overall rating of the lesson and classroom experience. The third question was concerned with the respondents' opinions toward the presentation and instructor.

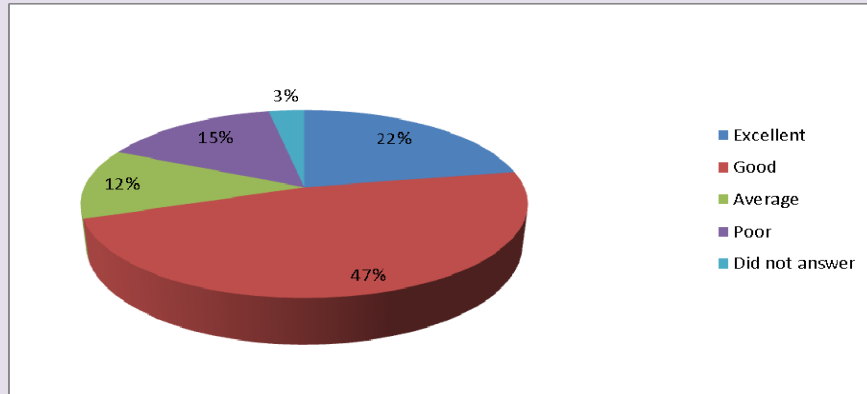


Figure 1: Overall rating of the classroom by the participants

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

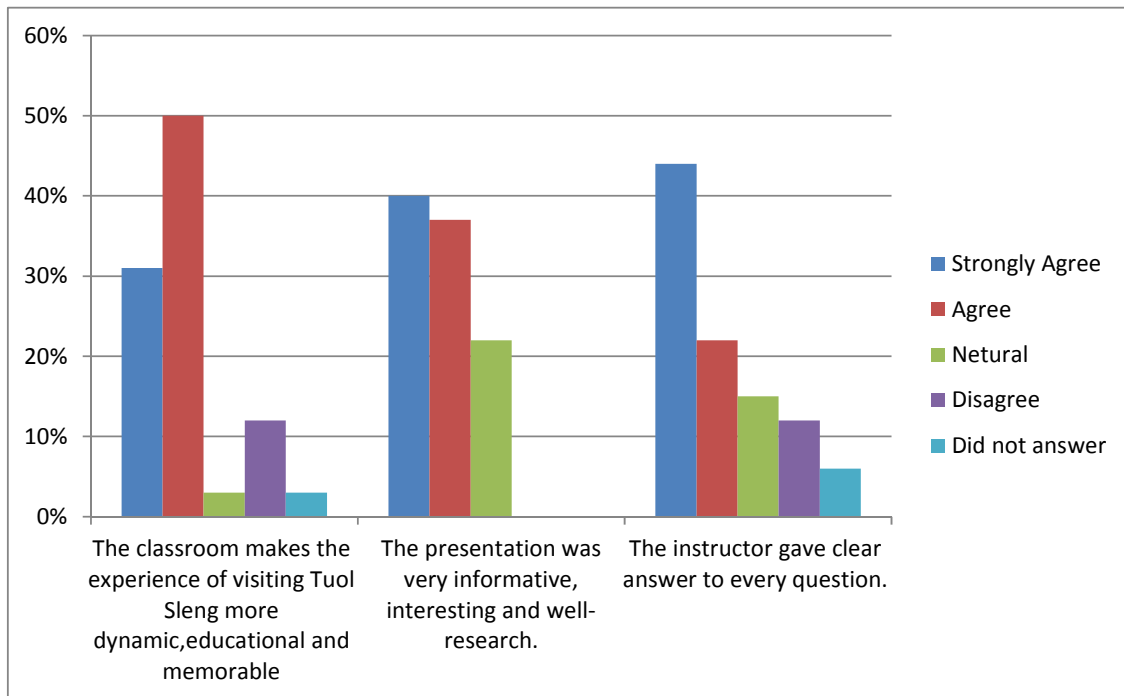


Figure 2: Participants' opinions on the classroom experience and instructor.

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

Select excerpts from the evaluation for 32 total respondents:

Question 1: Did the class meet your expectation?

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

Reasons:

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

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

Excellent: 7 respondents (22%)

Good: 15 respondents (47%)

Average: 4 (12.5%)

Poor: 5 (15.6%)

Didn't answer: 1 (3.1%)

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

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

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

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

Statement 3: The instructor gave clear answer to every question

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

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

1. There should be more classes throughout the day and weeks. Very well-researched.
2. The video footage was interesting.
3. Make the presentation more dynamic.
4. If the class could be a little longer and more videos, photos it will be better and also there should be more advertisements about class so people can make a plan!
5. Very good English, very interesting, informational, maybe talk a bit louder.
6. Great idea. The class improves the experience of visiting the museum.
7. The video could explain a little bit more about the beginning of the KR and the reasons given to justify such atrocities. Overall, very informative.
8. The documentary was ok.
9. Please do something to enhance the sound in the classroom; I think the volume, not the English skill was the major cause we could not hear what the teacher was saying. The idea of the class is great but it really needs to be improved.
10. Very good idea! The film was informative and touching. The "teacher" needs to speak up.
11. Too much noise from fan and air conditioner. Speak louder, use microphone and speaker, or turn off the fan/air conditioner.
12. It was very hard to hear because of the fans. It would be good to provide the presenter with some type of instrument that will project his voice. He was doing a good job of trying to talk as loud as he could.
13. Simply have the teacher speak nice and loud.
14. I thought the most interesting part of the most important part of the class was the focus on justice and reconciliation, which gave a better picture of how Cambodians understand the regime and its aftermath. It fit nicely with the presentation of the horrors of TSL.
15. It's amazing to learn that many Cambodians have never been taught about the KR regime in school, and think this class and the DC-Cam's initiative are admirable and necessary. Thank you!
16. Maybe a power point or some type of visual aid to help occasional language barrier issues.
17. More details about the prison itself would be beneficial. Time for questions is good.
18. It was interesting to learn how the KR is being taught in Cambodia today.
19. Great interesting and basic knowledge for people without previous knowledge.
20. Excellent English and explanation. I knew a lot of information because I have read *Cambodia's Curse* and *Survival in the Killing Fields*, but if I hadn't, this lecture would have helped me understand a lot. Maybe talk louder next time. Thank you for your hard work and dedication.

21. Speak louder! You had great information but it was hard to hear you. I like the video though.
22. It was nice to learn about contemporary history education efforts.
23. I think this was awesome! I forget how difficult it must be to reconcile the history and you do a great job.

Common inquiries in January

1. Why is this prison called S-21?
2. Why did the KR regime collapse?
3. Was the KR formed later than the Vietnamese and Laos Communist Parties?
4. Why did the KR fight with Vietnam in 1977?
5. Did the KR cadres who fled to Vietnam form a party to fight back with the KR?
6. What were the major events before 1975?
7. Are there a lot of people coming to S-21 to look for their missing relatives?
8. Where are the accused being detained?
9. How could S-21 be that secret when it is located right here in the city?
10. What are the current government's political views toward the KR regime?
11. Are the topics of the KR regime still sensitive?
12. The KRT only tried only three people?
13. Was Pol Pot arrested before he passed away?
14. Is the KR topic encouraged to be discussed in the classroom setting?
15. Do Cambodians still practice Buddhism even after the genocide?
16. Since the chief of this prison was convicted, are the guards also tried by the KRT?
17. Are there any connections between the current government and the KR since some of the high-ranking officers used to be KR cadres?
18. What if Marshal Lon Nol had not overthrew former King Sihanouk, do you think that the KR still would have come to power?
19. Why it was not until 2007 that DC-Cam got the footage from the Vietnamese archive?
20. Can you describe in detail how the KR came into power?
21. Where was King Sihanouk during the DK?
22. Did Chinese government support the DK?
23. What were the reasons of the Vietnamese liberating Cambodia?
24. How do Cambodians feel about the Chinese and American governments because these two governments were partly responsible for what happened during the KR regime?
25. Did the accused apologize or admit that they were wrong during the trial?
26. What happened to Pol Pot after the KR regime collapsed in 1979?
27. Is the current government somehow influenced by the KR?
28. Is Case 002 still continuing at the moment?
29. Did Duch show any remorse during the trial?
30. How many soldiers did Pol Pot have in 1975?
31. What are the children who survived from S-21 doing right now?
32. What happened to those who were working in the embassy? Did they stay in Phnom Penh or were they all killed when the KR came into the city in 1975?
33. Those foreigners who were allowed to stay in Phnom Penh during the KR regime, were they allowed to walk freely?
33. Did Cambodia go through civil wars before it fell under the control of the KR movement?
34. Do Cambodians forgive King Sihanouk for supporting the KR?

35. What was the KR propaganda that was so appealing that a lot of Cambodians joined that movement?
36. What kind of work does DC-Cam do?
37. How will methods of genocide education change in the next 10 years?

In February, the TSL history classroom received a total number of 129 visitors, 68 of whom were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, USA, Turkey, Brazil, Bangladesh, Malaysia, South Africa, Australia, Denmark, England, France, New Zealand, Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, China, Korea, India, Thailand, Taiwan and Singapore. Eight-two out of 129 visitors listened to the presentation and watched the footage while another 42 visitors just came into the class to read DC-Cam's publications: Teacher's Guidebook, a History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), Duch Verdict, Searching for the Truth Magazine, and Fact Sheet.

For this month, there were only four sessions and the instructors were: Long Dany, Vathan Peoudara, Eng Kok-Thay and Ly Sok-Kheang. Many sessions were cancelled because the instructors were busy. Last but not least, Mr. Yean Nean assisted the class with technical setting and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities.

Survey Report

On 2 and 16 February 2015, a survey was conducted among 10 tourists who attended TSL history classes. The survey process and survey content was equal to the survey administered in January, as follows:

The evaluation form, which was distributed and completed at the completion of each class, was to inform and guide teaching and learning by collecting participants' reactions to the class and recommendations for future lessons.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the tourists to complete. The first and second questions dealt with the respondents' expectations of the class and their overall rating of the lesson and classroom experience. The third question was concerned with the respondents' opinions toward the presentation and instructor.

From the data, the most significant items are as follows. In the first question, all respondents commented that the classroom met their expectation. For the second question, eight participants rated the class as "excellent" and only two considered it as good.

In the third question, participants were asked to give their opinions on the classroom experience and instructor. In part one, nine tourists who attended these two sessions agreed or strongly agreed that the classroom makes the experience of visiting TSL more dynamic, educational and memorable. All the respondents agreed that the presentation was very informative, interesting and well-researched. For the third question, which is about the ability of the instructor to answer participants' questions, all of the respondents thought that the instructors were able to give a clear answer to every question.

Overall, from this data, we can conclude that, for all the tourists, the classroom experience lived up to their expectation and enhanced their experience of visiting TSL, with almost 90% of participants answering positively to the questions.

Additional Comments from the respondents:

1. Group discussion could be even longer, very interesting.
2. The instructor was very knowledgeable about the topic and was able to answer each question. The movie was helpful in being able to visualize what happened here.
3. Thank you - very informative and very important that you continue to educate people.
4. The video footage brought the torture and inhumane treatment of prisoner more real.
5. The books are very informative as the power was off.
6. Electricity was off but book was very informative as was speaker.

Common questions this month:

1. Did Him Huy tell the reason why he joined the revolution and became the security guard here in S21?
2. Was Pol Pot charged by the KRT?
3. Was S21 a school before turning it into prison during the KR Regime?
4. What types of prisoners were subjected to torture?
5. Did the prisoners get any food?
6. How did the KR come into power?
7. How many people joined the KR movement?
8. What were the intentions of the U.S. in supporting the KR along the Thai border?
9. Did the U.S. actually say that they bombed Cambodia because they wanted to prevent war?
10. Were all the cities emptied throughout Cambodia?
11. How was the government before the KR regime?
12. Why did it take so long to bring justice to Cambodia?
13. What was the public reaction about the death of Pol Pot?
14. In which S21 building did the KR cadres interview prisoners?
15. When did Vietnam withdraw all their forces from Cambodia?
16. Where did the KR leaders live?

In March of 2015, TSL history classroom has received a total number of 166 visitors of which 86 were female. Those visitors were from Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Netherlands, England, Australia, Poland, Germany, America, China, Spain and Brazil. After the classes ended, 45 visitors stayed in the class reading DC-Cam's publications: Teacher's Guidebook, a History of Democratic Kampuchea, Duch Verdict, Searching for the Truth Magazine, and Fact Sheet.

The instructor for TSL history classrooms this month were Ly Sok-Kheang, Eng Kok-Thay, Ly Sokchamroeun, Vantha Poudara and Huy Samphoas. Furthermore, Mr. Yean Nean assisted

the class with technical setting and noted down the number of visitors and their nationalities.

Survey Report:

On 16th and 27th of March 2015, a survey was conducted among 20 tourists who attended the TSL history class. The survey process and survey content was equal to the survey administered in January and February, as follows:

The evaluation form, which was distributed and completed at the completion of each class, was to inform and guide teaching and learning by collecting participants' reactions to the class and recommendations for future lessons.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire given to the tourists to complete. The first and second questions dealt with the respondents' expectations of the class and their overall rating of the lesson and classroom experience. The third question was concerned with the respondents' opinions toward the presentation and instructor.

The most significant survey findings are as follows. In the first question, all respondents commented that the classroom met their expectation. For the second question, the majority of the participants reported that the classroom experience was "good" (11 respondents), followed by eight respondents rating the class as "excellent". Only one of the total respondents considered it as average.

In the third question, participants were asked to give their opinions on the classroom experience and instructor. In part one, 50% of the participants attending these two sessions agreed and other 50% strongly agreed that the classroom makes the experience of visiting TSL more dynamic, educational and memorable. For part two, although two respondents chose to remain neutral about the statement, 18 either agreed or strongly agreed that the presentation was very informative, interesting and well-researched." For the third question, which is about the ability of the instructor to answer participants' questions, almost everyone thought that the instructors were able to give a clear answer to every question.

Overall, from this data, we can conclude that, for the majority of tourists, the classroom experience lived up to their expectation and enhanced their experience of visiting TSL.

Findings from the evaluation for 30 total respondents:

Question 1: Did the class meet your expectation?

All respondents commented that the class met their expectation.

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

Excellent: 8 respondents

Good: 11 respondents

Average: 1 respondent

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

- Strongly agree: 10 respondents
- Agree: 10 respondents

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

- Strongly agree: 11 respondents
- Agree: 7 respondents
- Neutral: 2 respondents

Statement 3: The instructor gave clear answer to every question

- Strongly agree: 19 respondents
- Agree: 1 respondents

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

1. The presentation could be more informative, a small presentation of the most important things to know about the time would be good.
2. It's good to have an opportunity to ask questions which occur during the visit or which remained unanswered.
3. Very well addressed and informative, with excellent detailed answers.
4. I arrived late unfortunately and wish I had more time to listen to the speaker. Other than that, it was good.
5. No suggestion. Q&A session was excellent. Thank you for helping me better understand the complex history of your nation and the system. As a Singaporean and Southeast Asian, I feel that the information I gained today was especially important. My best wishes to your country.

Inquiries in March

(There were more questions than these but most of them were repetition from the previous two months.)

1. Is the genocide education incorporated throughout the whole country?
2. Is the genocide education taught to only ethnic Chinese and Vietnamese?
3. Is there any rehabilitation for the former KR cadres who are still alive?
4. Is there any statistic or number about the KR members at the beginning of the movement?
5. How do you balance genocide education that will not cause hatred toward the former KR cadres?
6. What was the motivation of Pol Pot in establishing KR regime?

C. Inaugurate Anti-Genocide Slogans and Distribute DK Textbooks



Participants in the inauguration of memorial stupa honored to KR victims in Srey Santhor District, Kampong Cham Province, presided over by DPM Mem Sam-An.

During the reporting period, the team managed the DK history textbooks distribution as much as possible. A

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

D. Develop Mobile Application for Genocide Education

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

On January 26, 2015, the Development Innovation team held a meeting with DC-Cam’s management team. The meeting focused much on converting the DK history textbook published by DC-Cam and input it into a digitalized mobile application. After the meeting, the DK history textbook was uploaded and everyone was able to use and read the DK history textbook through their mobile phones easily. For more infoamtion, please see these links: <http://www.elibraryofcambodia.org/category/ebooks/> and <http://www.elibraryofcambodia.org/bror-wat-ti-sas-kampuchea-bror-chea-theb-pak-tai/>

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

E. Conduct Quality Control

For the reporting period we have not conducted quality control or teacher training due to funding shortfalls mentioned in the conducting teacher training section. However, we believe that conducting quality control over the effectiveness of teaching DK history in classrooms around the country is very important and should be done after the completion of each teacher training session. In the next quarter, DC-Cam will hear a response from the Open Society Foundation regarding financial support for 'Quality Control of DK History Teaching at Schools'. As it deals with legacy and prevention of genocide regionally as well as globally, the project is strongly hoped to be funded.

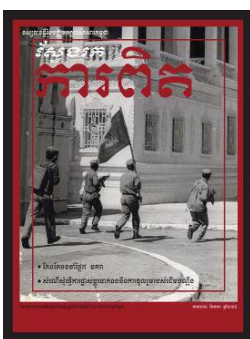
F. Conduct Genocide Education Forums

Due to funding constraints, the team combined the genocide education forum with the public village forum. The forums support similar goals, which is to increase the public's knowledge about KR period. Please see the activity report in Conduct Public Village Forum in the section above.

G. Publish *Searching for the Truth* Magazines

Searching for the Truth magazine has been presenting the face of DC-Cam for over ten years throughout Cambodia and among the Cambodian population in a way that it carries messages to the public in a regular, truthfull, and trustworthy manner. To maintain this effort requires large financial resources. Acknowledging the recent financial constraints faced by DC-Cam, DC-Cam has transformed Truth into a soft copy magazine, maintaining its original objectives and format, but hosted online instead of printed in hard copy for physical distribution. For this period of reporting, the magazine team produced three issues in Khmer language including Issue 181 (January), Issue 182 (February), and Issue 183 (March) which are available at www.dccam.org.

Issue 181: <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue181.pdf>



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

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) Always Remember January 7 th
Documentary	2) Hak Kim Chhieng, aka Try, Vice of Lathe Mechanical Unit 3) News of Revolutionary Youths

History and Research	4) Through Documents My Mother is Still Remembered 5) Women Build Peace and Reconciliation 6) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age 7) History Can Not Be Denied and Forgotten
Legal	8) The Hearing on Statements of Case 002 9) Proposed Changes to Civil Party Participation before the ECCC
Debate	10) The Proper Interpretation of “Most Responsible” at the ECCC
Family Tracing	11) Becoming an Orphan by the KR Regime 12) Escaping from the KR Regime

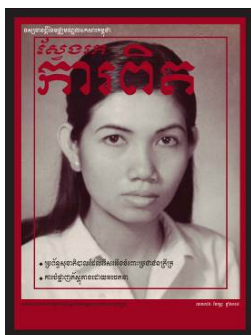
A Story from Sien Chenda, DC-Cam Volunteer

My Mother is Ty Sokhai and was born in Memot District, Kampong Cham (presently Memot) Province. My mother was adopted by another family who had better living conditions since she was eight years old. In 1979, my mother was evacuated by the KR forces to Loa Krapoan Village. At that time, my mother was separated from her adopted parents and she was assigned to work in a mobile unit.

In 1977, Angkar evacuated my mother to Suong Village and she saw corpses lying along the way. After my mother reached the village, Angkar assigned her to live in Vihear Khpuos Temple and appointed her to grow cassava next to rubber plantations. However, my mother was still looking for her adopted family by asking people in the village, but no one knew where they were. Later, my mother heard from the villagers that her adopted family was evacuated to Prey Veng Province.

Until 1978, when KR forces and Vietnamese troops fought against each other, my mother fled to Prey Veng Province and she met her family there. My mother and her adopted parents hid in the forest for several days to escape from the KR soldiers. They came to live in their home village after the KR regime collapsed in 1979.

Issue 182: <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue182.pdf>



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

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) Health System That Discriminates against Poor People
Documentary	2) The Confession of Ty Srin, alias Mot, Former Protocol Director in

	Foreign Ministry of DK 3) Carry Out a Shock Assault and Always with the Speed of Super Leap Forward 4) The Confession of Im Khan, Glass Factory Chairman 5) Micheal Scott Ditz, CIA Agency
History and Research	6) Khnoa Chass Prison 7) Ashes in the Soul 8) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	9) Is the Boycott of Khieu Samphan’s Lawyers to Attend Trial a Professional Error?
Debate	10) Protective Measure for a Witness 11) Unintentional Destruction of Evidence 12) Failing Medical System in Cambodia
Family Tracing	13) My Grandmother’s Life during the KR Regime 14) What is Guilty? 15) Escaping from the KR Regime

A Story from Sok Chivoan, DC-Cam Volunteer

My grandmother’s name is Chem Yai and she is 69 year old. She lives in Kampong Svay Village, Kampong Svay Commune, Serei Saophoan District, Banteay Meanchey Province. My grandmother has four siblings and she is the second daughter in the family. My grandmother is married to my grandfather Chey Samoeun, who was born in Kampong Speu Province. He moved to Banteay Meanchey in the 1960s.

After he got married, my grandfather got a position in the military and was based in O-Bek Ka-am, so they moved to Phnom Penh. In 1972, my grandmother delivered a baby (my mother).

On April 1975, KR soldiers defeated Lon Nol’s government in Phnom Penh. My grandfather fled from his military base in O-Bek Ka-am to his home and gathered all his military uniforms to burn. Meanwhile, he changed from military uniform to casual clothes to trick the KR soldiers who were searching for Lon Nol soldiers or civil servants in the old regime.

KR soldiers evacuated my grandparents and my mother to live in Krayea Dang Khda Commune, Kampong Tom Province. They lived in a small cottage built by the KR and they were assigned to work separately in the field.

My grandfather was appointed to work in a cooperative far from home while my grandmother worked in the village. At that time, my grandfather suffered from malaria and he was admitted to Krasaing hospital. Although my grandfather had not yet recovered, he came back home to visit my grandmother who just gave birth to her second child. Two days later, my grandfather fainted and later died on the way to the hospital.

Issue #183 focuses on an article by Dr. Kok-Thay Eng: “To End the KR’s Genocide: The Action of Vietnamese Troops on December 1978 and January 1979.” In this article, he wants to compare the KR killing field which is still supported by the United Nations after 1979 to ex-



KR militants backed by the Vietnamese to fight against DK. However, the International Communities accused Vietnam of invading Cambodia. In 1989, Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia. Four years later, the United Nations and international communities set up free elections in Cambodia following the agreements made by other political parties (Funcinpec, CPP and KR) in the country. Dr. Eng thought that it was right for Vietnam to take action in Cambodia while from 1,300 to 1,500 Cambodians died every day because of the KR. Vietnam implemented “protective responsibility” to rescue the Cambodian people. He notes that it was Vietnam’s obligation to support the victims. The victims wanted to be free from the KR killing field; thus, they chose to negotiate on Cambodian territory with Vietnam. See it the edition at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue183.pdf

Sections	Article title
Editorial/Letter	1) To End the KR’s Genocide: The Action of Vietnamese Troops on December 1978 and January 1979
Documentary	2) The Confession of Nen Tuy alias Phy, Former Battalion 513, Northwest Zone 3) Ms. Than Dedicates All with No Demands to the Revolution and People 4) The Conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam: Former KR Militiaman Recalls the Controllability of Kra Chak She Island (Poulo Panjang) during DK
History and Research	5) I did not Know that the KR did Something Bad 6) DK History for Reconciliation 7) From KR to Hambali—Cham Identities in a Global Age
Legal	8) What Has Been “Extraordinary” about International Justice in Cambodia?
Debate	9) Positive Process to Trial Suspects in Case 003 and 004
Family Tracing	10) What is Guilty? 11) Escaping from the KR Regime

Below is a short summary of Mr. Chan Rithy

My name is Chan Rithy and I live in Sangkat Phnom Penh Thmei, Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh. My father’s name is Sab Chhun (died) and mother is Gnuon Va. My father has six siblings: 1) Sab Serei Chhum (female, died during KR regime); 2) Sab Samphan (male, disappeared); 3) Sab Thikun (female, died); 4) Sab Sokhary (female); 5) Sab Vannin (male); 6) Sab Phumrin (female).

I want to search for my aunt Sab Samphan who was separated in 1975 after KR soldiers took control of Phnom Peh city. My aunt was a Khmer Republic’s soldier, stationed in Stung Meanchey and then moved to Kampong Som to serve in the Navy.

If someone knew her, please contact me through (+885) 16 879 398.

IV. THE SRI

A. Physical Building

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

Our efforts to obtain official permits for the construction of the SRI continued during the reporting period. Although we had secured in-principle approval for the construction from both the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction and Phnom Penh City Hall, administration requirements remain to be fulfilled at the levels of Sangkat, Khan, Phnom Penh Land Management Office, *Department of Land Management*, Urban Planning & Construction of Phnom Penh, Phnom Penh City Hall and, finally, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning & Construction. By the end of March 2015, the SRI had fulfilled the requirements and secured significant approvals from all the lower level offices. The remaining approvals to be obtained are at the level of the Phnom Penh City Hall and the Ministry, both of which already granted the in-principle approvals. In other words, the SRI by the end of March had virtually secured the approval for the construction of the Institute, although some paperwork remains to be filed with these two institutions.

The SRI remains a high-profile project that has captured the attention of people from across the world. Between January and March 2015, the Institute's website had received nearly 5,000 hits from 90 countries. See Appendix B.

Fundraising for the SRI

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

- Phalla Chea, grant officer
- Alice Thatch, volunteer
- Cindy Coleman, volunteer
- Evelyn Smith, intern
- International advisors, pro bono assistance

SRI's Board of Directors

On March 6, 2015, the newly constituted Board of Directors of the SRI convened its initial meeting on the Stanford University Law School campus. The issues covered in the meeting included composition of board members, fundraising, DC-Cam assistance to the KRT, the Institute's programmatic initiatives – school, museum, and research center, status of DC-Cam's endowment, and, among other things, the sustainability plan for the institute. The Board of Directors agreed that the most important task for the institute at the moment is to develop the fundraising and sustainability plans.

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

Program with Stanford University

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

Syllabi

During this quarter, School instructors (Khamboly Dy, Sok-Kheang Ly and Farina So) finalized their syllabi on their respective expertise courses. These courses include: Genocide and Mass Violence in the Twentieth Century, War and Peace, and History of Conflicts in Southeast Asia. Two more instructors (Kok-Thay Eng and Suyheang Kry) are developing their syllabi and will join the teaching faculty when the program starts.

Outside Lectures

During the trip to Rutgers University (March 22-28), Khamboly Dy gave lectures to two classes. The lectures focus on Cambodian genocide and genocide education. Mr. Dy discussed the characteristics of the KR atrocities and analytically compared it to conditions that led up to the Holocaust. For instance, he discussed the KR attempt to create an equal society and pure race. He also stressed that genocide education is one of the crucial measures to cope with the genocidal past in post-conflict countries.

School Infrastructure and Administration

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

case of extra needs, the School can request additional classrooms on loan from the NIE. Ideally, two classrooms are enough for the certificate program which aims to train about twenty students at the outset.

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

13th Conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars

During this quarter, the School team submitted a proposal to host the 13th conference of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) in Phnom Penh in 2017. If approved, Cambodia as a post-genocide country will have the opportunity to host around 200 genocide scholars, researchers and practitioners from around the world to discuss various topics related to the genocide and current mass violence that is haunting the world today. It will also be the first ever IAGS meeting in Asia tentatively at the conclusion of the ECCC. Cambodia can utilize this conference as a means to promote genocide education in ASEAN.

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

Museum of Memory

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

Development plan for 24 provincial museums

(Installation of the Forced Transfer during the KR exhibition at provincial museums)

During the reporting period, the team has implemented activities and achieved the following:

- Published a leaflet in Khmer in 1500 copies and distributed 150 copies to eight provincial museums: Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meachey, Battambang, Kampong Som, Takeo, Svay Rieng and Kratie as well as numerous civil parties, teachers, villagers and students and high schools through the forum.
- Follow-up trips to Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang and Svay Rieng provincial museum have been conducted in order to assess and better understand the needs of provincial museum directors and staff, as well as of visitors in the provinces. (*For more detail, please see the follow-trip report at http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/Report_on_follow-up_trip_Forced_Transfer_25_March_2015.pdf*)

- After drafting hundreds of official letters regarding the installation, approximately 200 letters have been sent off to university and high schools in eight provinces where the team has installed “Forced Transfer” exhibitions. In the meantime, the team officially requested that the Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sports, generously distribute some letters that cannot reach universities and high schools that inform administrators about the exhibition on the Forced Transfer during the KR, and request that they insert this notice into their school program to bring students to visit their provincial museum.

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

Current Status of TSL Development Project (March 2014 - January 2015)

The following activities have been accomplished at TSL Genocide Museum during the reporting period.

Activity	Remark
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install permanent exhibition on child survivors of TSL Prison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop temporary photographic exhibitions (Return Home) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish and revitalize existing DC-Cam exhibitions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stilled Lives: 16 photos (Building D) 2. Victims and Perpetrators (Building D) 3. Justice and Responsibility (Building D) 5. KR Leader (Past and Present) (outdoor in front of wooden hall) 6. Genocide: the Importance of Case 002 (Building C) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed <p>Note: To help visitors who generally lack background knowledge on the KR history and KRT, the Project is publishing a KR history timeline to be placed inside the KR History Classroom. This will be done by 28 February 2015.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install four video exhibitions featuring archival footage of the TSL prison in four buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed. <p>Note: Due to existing video equipment and space, the team decided to install two large video screens, instead of 4. One was placed inside the KR History Classroom in Building A and the other in a wooden hall where most visitors relax after the tour.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install temporary exhibition entitled “Dinner with Pol Pot” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install temporary photographic exhibitions at TSL Prison <p>“On the Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the KR Regime”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress. According to the delay of the MoU, the exhibition is expected to be installed at Building C, 3rd floor after the MoU has been signed in mid-March 2015.

In addition, to enhance the experience of visitors and maximize the impacts of the Project of the Development of TSL Genocide Museum, the team requested to use the remaining budget to buy additional materials:

1. Additional printing (i) KR Killing Fields Map, (ii) photos of the KR leaders, and (iii) update on the 4 accused on trial to be installed in addition to Genocide case 002 exhibition.
2. Additional equipment : Computer (Mac), 1 LCD projector, 1 projector screen, 1 White board and marker/eraser (1 set), and 2 Bookshelf/Cabinets

The team followed up on the MoU on Development of TSL by meeting with Mr. Kong Vireak and Mr. Chhay Visoth to revise it. At the end of March, the team expects to sign the MoU with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts.

After finishing installing exhibitions at TSL, the team has collected comments, suggestions and reactions from visitors in order to evaluate the exhibitions and improve the quality of the exhibitions. See Appendix C.

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

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

100th anniversary of the National Museum of Phnom Penh

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

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

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

Phnom Penh 1979

Due to the permission on installation of the Phnom Penh 1979, the team is currently working on designing the exhibition of 19 hi-resolution photos, which will measure 1.5

meters by 2 meters, and finished photo captions in both Khmer and English. This is currently at the printing process stage and is expected to be installed in the garden (sidewalk) in front of Wat Unalaom Buddhist Monastery.

Wat Langka - The Urns: Searching for Surviving Family Members

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

The National Institute of Education (NIE)

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

Inventory

Following the best practices of DC-Cam's database and deep analysis of different professional databases of international museums for collection for the Museum of Memory, the team has created forms for the future registry of DC-Cam's physical object collections.

Collaborations Abroad

With US Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM)

During the reporting period, we finished sending artifacts and photos for the Exhibition at the USHMM. In addition, we have organized a meeting of USHMM, DC-Cam, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, and Head of TSL Museum, and ECCC. At this point, the exhibition of KR and justice in USHMM is complete and we have also discussed establishing a long-term partnership between DC-Cam and the USHMM.

With the Museum in Chicago

We are providing comments on the Cambodia Genocide Panel exhibition in Chicago.

With Paris, France

For the exhibition "Around a hundred years of children's drawings from war-torn lands - 1914/2014", DC-Cam is assisting to find stories and drawings of children during the KR regime.

Other Activities

- (i) The team took two delegations from Sweden (including Mr. Henrik Grudemo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and guest of US ambassadors on tours of the TSL Genocide Museum and Killing Field.
- (ii) Living history of Sweden would like to use photos from the Dinner with Pol Pot exhibit at TSL on their website (*Please see Appendix B*).
- (iii) U.S. Ambassador William Todd visited Forced Transfer exhibition at Wat Thmey, Siem Reap Province.
- (iv) The team welcomed API fellow and staff of Chulalongkorn University and presented to them about the Museum of Memory of the SRI.
- (v) There will be future collaboration between the Museum of Memory team and Wyoming University in the U.S. on different projects, including exhibitions, training and exchange programs. Mr. Men Pechet will be on an internship at the Art Museum and American Heritage Center, Wyoming University from April 13 to June 13, 2015.
- (vi) Another interesting story, it was found that the “Forced Transfer” exhibition was helpful for a former KR cadres, the former messenger of Sor Phim, who said that the exhibition is helpful for him to recover his memory and he really wanted to see the photos of people working during the KR regime. He said the exhibition also helps preserve the memory of the country and students can learn from that.
- (vii) The Svay Rieng Provincial Museum and Department of Culture and Fine Arts loaned the team photos from the 1980s to be scanned and preserved at DC-Cam’s archives and gave a few artifacts (KR tutored tools) to DC-Cam as well.
- (viii) Numerous requests for our team to install exhibitions and support materials:
 - Installation Forced Transfer Angkor Borei and Mondul Kiri Provincial Museum
 - Video and LCD Projector for screening KR short clip at Kampong Thom and Banteay Meanchey provincial museum
 - Install a small library at the provincial museum for students to research
 - Suggestion to have a permanent exhibition on the KR regime as well as bookstore which tourists can buy some books related to the KR in Siem Reap Province

D. Research Center

Anlong Veng Peace Center

Under the umbrella of the Research Center, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is a newly created institution dedicated to documentation, research, training, and exhibition about peace and war in Anlong Veng of Cambodia. DC-Cam, along with the collaborative input from the Ministry of Tourism (MOT) and other invested institutions, has been tasked with the preservation, promotion, development and transformation of Anlong Veng into a cultural, historical, and educational site of Cambodia. Given that Anlong Veng is the final stronghold of the KR movement, ‘peace’ could be fully achieved from 1998 onwards. In the meantime, the Anlong Veng Peace Center is in the process of writing and updating proposals for funding, developing a training program, and working on a business plan in collaboration with a Pangea Team of Columbia Business School.

Book of Memory

During the three month reporting period, we summarized 67 confessions from S-21. Below are abstracts from each S-21 prisoner summary:

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

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

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

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

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

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

◆ [Nget Chan's confession \[alias Khuon\] J00853](#)

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

◆ [Kun Dim's confession J008872](#)

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

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

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

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

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

◆ [Duk Rot's confession J00874](#)

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

◆ [Yim Hoeun's confession J00880](#)

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

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

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

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

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

◆ [Tep Liem's confession J00896](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

◆ [Chum Yet's confession J00886](#)

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

◆ [Seng Soeun's confession J00888](#)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

◆ Pich Phorg's confession [alias Mai Pho] J00892

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

◆ Keo Kan's confession [alias Doeun] J00893

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

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

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

◆ Sroeng Chamroeun's confession [alias Loeun] J00871

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

◆ Uch Mann's confession J00882

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

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

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

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

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

◆ Sim Sat's confession J00887

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

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

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

◆ Maen Mut confession J00855

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

◆ Chuor Chan Sari [alias Chin Hour] confession J00856

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

◆ Pich Chhorn [alias Sorm] confession J00849

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

◆ Ly Sae [alias Sorm] confession J00859

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

◆ Chhouk Sao confession J00926

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

◆ Tiv Ol's confession [alias Penh] D00049

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

◆ Choar Thean's confession [alias Sreng] J00930

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

◆ Thong Sam onn's confession J00931

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

◆ Trin Ngok Tay's confession J00931

Trin Ngok Tay, aged 22 years old. He is a private - a soldier in platoon number 2 at Hoh Trorl District. Trin Ngok Tay was born in Thittrin Village, Yoeung Dung Commune, Koh

Trorl Distract, Kromuon Dor Province North Vietnam. He was commanded to observe at Koh Vay on 24th January 1978 and he was arrested by the Khmer army at that time too.

◆ Loem Som's confession J00923

Loem Som communicated with Haem and Chong. After that the leader of the KR revolution commanded Loem Som to destroy a factory, national warehouse, and harbor in Kampong Som. In 1976, he was commanded to observe the high cadres. Loem Som did these traitorous activities till the KR arrested him on 14th September in 1976.

◆ Thach Tep's confession J00031

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

◆ Treav Lork's confession J00031

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

◆ Loeung Kongvay's confession J00031

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

◆ Sam Kim's confession J00031

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

◆ Ngo Vannlery's confession J00031

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

◆ Tann Yeng's confession J00031

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

◆ Ngeam Thanh song's confession J00031

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

◆ Ming Chov's confession J00031

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

◆ Vean Vanbe's confession J00031

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

◆ Troeng Don Hun's confession [alias To] J00031

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

◆ Phu Kadam's confession [alias La] J00090

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

◆ Vinh Tipeung confession J00031

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

◆ Ouy Pae Leng confession J0004

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

◆ Kheng Korn confession J00076

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

◆ Prom Ky confession J00084

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

◆ Porn Pal confession J00089

Porn Pal, aged 44 years old, male, was born in Torp Tal Village, Sangkak Commune, Surin Province. His duty was a chief of garment factory (D3) industry ministry. He was ordained as a monk, which lasted one year and he had contact with You Kham Deon and Yu

Kham Deoun, who educated Porn Pal to transfer into Angka Se Ta To. Later on Porn Pal was moved to Siem Reap Province for one year and was defrocked since then.

◆ Maek Snuon confession J00105

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

◆ Sok Sam UI confession J00122

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

◆ Sorn Oeun confession J00137

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

◆ Soh Man's confession J00142

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

◆ Om Riem confession J00160

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

◆ Ngoem Sim confession D00050

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

◆ Dy Leng confession D00041

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

◆ Pok Om confession J00052

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

◆ Ros Puon confession D00053

Pok Om, aged 39 years old, male, and his father named Sao Ros was a chief of commune in the French era. Puon's duty was a member of Division Commission 170. And also he was a monk for six years and worked as a teacher at Pras Sre Pagoda, Ba Phnom and Prech Pagoda in Ba Phnom District. Before the coup, Sros Phuon had a business to sell cows and exported to Vietnam along with Keo Meng.

◆ Sin Chuon confession D00054

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

◆ Thaong Chin confession D00055

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

◆ Lim Sunbak Lim confession D00055

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

Names Reported by Surviving Family Members

◆ **Som Lon** is a man and he is 45 years old. **Som Lon** was born in Poreal Village, Kong Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. He was a customs officer in Kandal Province. **Lon** force himself to move to Prek Thmei Commune, Koh Thom District, Kandal Province. Until 1977 we was arrested by the KR.

◆ **Som Poan** is a man and he is 43 years old. **Som Poan** was born in Poreal Village, Poreal Commune, Kong Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. He was a commander of the army in the Republic of Khmer. This man was killed by the KR at Koh Teav office, Koh Thom District in 1977.

- ◆ **Sea** is a man and he is 35 years old. He was born in Prey Kambass Village, Prey Kambass Commune, Prey Kambass District, Takeo Province. He was a military official of Division 12. When the KR evacuated everyone from Phnom Penh by walking, the KR spy was asking some people who work for Republic of Khmer to work in Phnom Penh. At that time **Sea** raised his hand up and told them he is an official in Phnom Penh and then the KR spy just brought him away since that time.

Appendix A

DC-CAM'S PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY (PA) PROJECT:

Field trip notes in Battambang and Pailin Provinces

March 2 through 7, 2015

By Long Dany

From March 2 to 7, 2015, the PA team (Long Dany and Sok Vannak) visited Sampov Loun and Phnom Proek Districts of Battambang Province, and Pailin Province. The team investigated and interviewed five key KR cadres (Three were KR naval from Division 164 and others were senior cadres in Northwest zone). Below is a summary of the interviews.

The first interview was conducted with Ou Kim, alias Ret, a 59-years-old male who lives in O Village, Santepheap Commune, Sampov Loun District, Battambang Province. Ret was a soldier of Division 164 under Meas Mut's supervision. Ret was assigned to patrol on Koh Poulowai.

Ret was born in Banteay Meas District of Kampot Province. Ret's father's name is Ou Un and his mother's name is Run. Ret has three sisters and five brothers. Ret went to school in his home village. His education ended with the completion of grade 10 (old system). Ret dropped out of the school in 1970 soon after the coup d'état.

In February 1972, Ret volunteered to join the KR revolution and he served as a soldier of Banteay Meas District and then was sent to military Unit of Region 35 of Southwest Zone. Ret was in Battalion 57 of the region. Chiv was a chief of the battalion.

Ret was sent to join with the KR navy in Kampong Som soon after the KR liberated the capital in April 1975. Ret was in Division 164. Meas Mot and Saroeun were leaders of the division. The KR sent Ret to Koh Rong in one week after he arrived in Kampong Som and the KR then continued to send him to Koh Tang and Koh Poulowai. The KR navy assigned Battalion 621 of Regiment 62 to patrol on Koh Poulowai. Nan and Met were chief and deputy chief of the battalion. At that time, Ret was a soldier in Big Cell 18 and he was assigned to patrol on Koh Poulowai Thmey. Ret was on Koh Poulowai Thmey from 1975 until the KR was defeated by Vietnam in January 1979.

Ret said that he witnessed the KR arrest the Vietnamese who fled from Vietnam by boats through the Thai gulf from 1975 to 1979. Those Vietnamese were asylum-seekers in a third country. The KR stopped the boats and took the refugees to Koh Poulowai. The KR checked and confiscated all valuable possessions from the refugees, especially gold and money. Ret added that Meas Mut and other division leaders ordered the execution of hundreds of the

Vietnamese refugees on the island and other remains were taken to Kampong Som. Ret also witnessed the KR navy arrested and killed many Thai fishermen.

Ps: Ret also knew the information that the KR soldiers hid a piece of confiscated gold on Koh Poulowai before they fled from the island in January 1979.

The second interview was conducted with Men Rith, alias Chim¹, a 70 year-old female who lives in Chambak Village, Chrey Seima Commune, Sampov Loun District, Battambang Province. Chim was born in Ta-Am Village Phong Commune, Kang Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. In 1978, Chim was chief of Sangke District, Region 3 of Northwest Zone. The district was under Yim Tith's, alias Ta Tith, supervision.

Chim did not go to school when she was young due to her poor living conditions. Chim could read and write some basic words when she joined with the KR movement and she learned the letters from other KR cadres. Her parents have been deceased since she was 10 years old. Chim has five sisters and two brothers. Chim lived with her elder sister after her parents died.

Chim joined the KR movement in 1970 soon after the coup d'état. After she joined the KR she worked in women's affairs at the KR office near her home village. Also in 1970 Chim married her husband named On at the office. Chim and her husband know each other since they were young. Their houses were close to each other. At that time On had also joined the KR movement and he was a soldier at Kang Pisey District. Chim had her first daughter in 1973. Totally, Chim has five daughters and three sons.

After the KR liberated in April 1975, Chim was promoted to a chief of women's affairs of Region 33, Southwest Zone and her husband, On became a chief of District 53 (Kang Pisey District). Chim said that Region 33 office was within Kang Pisey District during that period. Saing Rin, alias On, was a chief of Region 33 and Ta Mok was a chief of Southwest Zone.

In early 1978, Ta Mok sent Chim, her husband and her family to Battambang. There, Chim was assigned to be in charge of Sangke District and her husband, On was a head of Phnom Sampov District. The two districts were under Ta Tith's supervision. Chim informed that she had a few meetings with Ta Tith at the region office at Ampil Prahong of Battambang Town. Chim also had meetings and re-organized people with cadres whose were in charge of communes and cooperatives within Sangke District.

In late 1978, Ta Mok also sent Chim and her husband, On, to Siem Reap Region. In Siem Reap, Chim and her husband were in charge of Sotr Nikum District of Siem Reap Region. At that time, Pet Soeung was a chief Siem Reap Region. Chim added that, she worked in Seam Reap Region only two months and the Vietnamese soldiers arrived in Cambodia in January 1979.

In the early 1990s, Chim and her family came to live in Chakry of Region 32 [Sampov Loun]. After integration with the Cambodian government in 1996, Chim and her family moved to live in Chambak Village (Km 9), Chrey Seima Commune, Sampov Loun District, Battambang Province. Her husband, On died 10 years ago.

* Chim added that during DK 1975-1979, Prak Yuth (Yeay Yuth), Im Chaem (Yeay Chaem) and her (Yeay Chim) were members of DK national assembly from Southwest Zone.

¹ S-21's confession of Kong Sopal alias Keu (DCCam's archive: D59015) written that Chim was chief of Sangke District.

Ps: I observed that she was scared when Vannak and I visited her at her home. She still has hidden some of her role and activities during DK, especially when she was in charge of Sangker District, Region 3 of Northwest Zone.

The third interview was conducted with Nuon Khin, a 68 years-old male who lives in Tuol Village Baraing Thleak Commune, Phnom Proek District, Battambang Province. Khin was chief of a big cell of Division 164 under Meas Mut's supervision. Khin's unit was at Sting Hav harbor construction.

Khin was born in Dok Thuok Village, Tor Tung Commune, Touk Meas District, Kampot Province. Khin's father name is Nuon Kheng and his mother's name is Et Hy. Khin has four brothers and one sister.

Khin did not go to school when he was young. Khin became a Buddhist monk for eight years at Dok Thlork Pagoda. Khin disrobed from monkhood in 1970 soon after the coup d'état. Khin stayed at his home and helped his parents in the rice field for one year.

In 1971 Khin joined the KR revolution and he served as a soldier in Touk Meas District. After the KR sent him to military unit of Region 35. Khin used to fight against Lon Nol soldiers at Watt Sleng along National Road #3 and the KR ordered his unit to liberate Kampot town. Khin was in Kampot until the KR liberation in April 1975.

In 1975 the KR sent his unit to join with Division 164 in Kampong Som. At first, Khin was in the cannon unit of Regiment 61 of Division 164. Peap and Yan were leaders of the regiment. Meas Mut, Saroeun; and Nget were leaders of the division committee. The cannon unit was in Phum Thmey near O-Tres beach. Khin and other soldiers were trained to use heavy guns for two weeks and the KR sent the cannon unit to station on Koh Pring for a few months. Khin was on Koh Pring and grew vegetables, fed chickens and other animals. At that time, the KR did not make war against Vietnamese yet.

In 1976 the KR moved the cannon unit to Koh Thmey. There, Khin still grew vegetables, fed chickens and other animals. Probably, in 1977, the KR moved the cannon unit to Sting Hav harbor construction. Khin was forced to labor at the construction. Khin said there were hundreds of soldiers forced to labor at the construction site. There were several Chinese experts who worked at the construction site. However, the KR had not completed the construction when the Vietnamese arrived in 1979.

The fourth interview was conducted with Kang Som, a 65 years old male who lives in Tuol Village Baraing Thleak Commune, Phnom Proek District, Battambang Province. Kang Som was among the KR prisoners in Vietnam after he and his combatants were arrested by the Vietnamese on Poulo-Pangjang Island (Koh Krachak Ses in Khmer and Tho Chu in Vietnamese) in 1975.

Som was born in Sdok Village, Sdok Commune, Kang Pisey District, Kampong Speu Province. Som's father's name is Kang Nget and his mother's name is Khat Yem. Som has six sisters and five brothers. Som is the fifth child in his family. Som did not go to school and his parents took him to stay in a pagoda in his home village since he was young. He then became a monk in the pagoda.

In 1971 Som disrobed from the monkhood and volunteered to join the KR movement. At first, Som served as a soldier with the Vietcong at his home village. In 1972, Ta Mok claimed all Khmer soldiers from Vietcong and he then joined Ta Nat's unit. It was called Battalion C4. Ta Nat, Ta Pin and Ta Sor were leaders of C4. In late 1973 and 1974 his unit was promoted to Division 12. Ta Nat and Ta Pin were chief and deputy chief of the Division. The KR assigned Division 12 to operate in the Southern part of Phnom Penh. At that time Som was promoted to be a chief of a platoon within the division.

Soon after the KR liberated Phnom Penh in April 1975, the KR sent one battalion of Division 12 including Som to join with Division 164 in Kampong Som. Som was in a battalion in Regiment 62 of Division 164. After arriving Kampong Som for two weeks, Meas Mut ordered Som's battalion to occupy Poulo Pangjang Island (Koh Krachak Ses in Khmer and Tho Chu Island in Vietnamese). The battalion was led by Sorng to reach the island with three boats. Meas Mut ordered from Kampong Som to take all Vietnamese, including men, women and children off of the island. The KR then took those Vietnamese in the KR boats and drove away from the island. The KR just kept one Vietnamese old man to guide them on the island and the KR killed the old man after they had learned everything on the island.

The Vietnamese soldiers came to island by helicopters and fired against the KR two weeks after the KR occupied the island. As result of the fighting, there were eight KR who were killed and others were arrested and sent to Koh Tral (Phu Quoc Island) by Vietnamese soldiers. The KR soldiers were detained in former Thieu-Ky Barracks in Koh Tral. The Vietnamese confiscated all the KR's belongings and changed their uniforms.

The KR soldiers were imprisoned and forced to labor on durian farm on the island in Koh Tral for around a two month period. They were released after the KR and Vietnamese delegations negotiated to exchange the prisoners. The Vietnamese took Som and other soldiers to Prek Chak (Phnom Lork) border checkpoint between Kampot Province and Hatien of Vietnam.

Kang Chap who was chief of Region 35 and ordered his cadres to transport the soldiers to Kampong Som. The aftermath of this episode: Meas Mut dissolved the battalion and separated the soldiers to join in every unit of the division. Som was sent to work in rice fields near Kang Keng airport.

In 1978, Som and other soldiers were sent back to Division 703, which operated along Cambodia-Vietnam border in Kampong Province. Som was in a battlefield until late 1978 when he got injured and was sent to 6 Makara Hospital in Phnom Penh. Som was hospitalized until the Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia.

The fifth interview was conducted with Pok Sophat, alias Ta Phat , a 65 year-old who lives in O-Peut Village, Tuol Lvea Commune, Pailin District, Pailin Province. Ta Phat's wife's name is Mam Maly. She is Ta Mok's niece. Ta Phat has five children. Ta Phat was chief of the 2nd Division² of the Northwest zone between 1977 and 1979. Phat knows that there are two of Ros Nhim's aides who still survive; currently they serve as RCAF in Battambang Province.

² S-21's confession of Kong Sophal alias Keu (DCCam's archive: D59015) written that Phat and Dan were leaders of 2nd Division of Northwest

Ta Phat was born in Ampil Village, Thla Commune, Samrong District, Takeo Province. Ta Phat went to school for only a few years in primary school and he dropped out the school soon after the coup d'état in 1970. Ta Phat joined the KR revolution in 1970 in Samrong District and he was in Battalion 170. In early 1970s, Phat joined the 1st Division of Southwest Zone. Pet Soeung and Sou Met were leaders of the division. In early 1975, Ta Phat injured his right hand and was hospitalized in Sre Andaung of Kampong Chhnang Province. Dr. Thioun Thioeun was the one who cured him at the hospital at that time.

After the KR liberated in April 1975, Ta Phat was promoted to be a chief of a battalion in the 1st Division of the Western Zone. The division was stationed at Banteay Lungvek, Kampong Chhnang Province. Pet Soeung was a chief of the division and Ta San was deputy chief of the division.

In 1976, the KR sent Ta Phat, Sok Pheap, and Yim Yorn to the Northwest zone. Ta Phat was promoted to be a chief of a regiment of 2nd Division of Northwest zone. Ren was chief of the division. The division office was in Treng. Sok Pheap and Yim Yorn were assigned to 1st Division of the zone. The division was stationed along Poipet – Malai areas. Sok Pheap and Yim Yorn were from Kampong Chhnang. Phat heard that Sok Pheap had an uprising against the KR in late 1978, Pheap and his soldiers ran to forest fire against the KR.

After arresting the division leaders and some cadres in Northwest Zone, Ta Phat and another southwest commander, Ta Dan who were close to Ta Mok were promoted to be the 2nd Division leaders and Yim Yorn and Sok Pheap were to become a chief and deputy of the 1st Division. Phat also became a chief of Samlot District for several months in late 1977 and early 1978. At that time Ta Phat and his soldiers stationed from Samlot, Pailin to the border between Battambang and Pursat. Ta Phat used to have meetings with Ta Mok at Northwest Zone headquarters. Ta Mok invited zone and region leaders across the country to hold a meeting in Battambang in 1978.

Ta Phat informed that there was an educated center in Kor Koh and he used to send the soldiers in his division to the center. Ta Phat used to meet and work with Ros Nhim and Ta Keu for a few times before both were arrested by the KR. Ta Phat also added that there are some of Ros Nhim's aides, including Preah Ang Khmao and Khuom, who are still alive and currently work in RCAF in Battambang Province.

In early 1979, Phat's division had a duty to protect KR leaders including Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Saray Khieu Sampha in Samlot after the Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia. There were three KR's divisions, including Ta Phat's division, Ta Phal's division, and Ta Noem's division.

In 1985, Ta Phat moved to join with Division 616 in Preah Vihear Province. Pol Nhan was chief of the division. Ta Phat was deputy chief of the division. In 1997, Ta Mok sent Ta Phat to Samlot again to appeal to soldiers and people in Samplot to have an uprising against the Cambodian government. In 1998, Ta Phat integrated with the government in Pailin.

[END]

DCCAM'S PA PROJECT:

**Field trip notes in Koh Kong, Kampong Speu; and Battambang Provinces
March 11 through 16, 2015**

By Long Dany

From March 11 to 16, 2015, PA team (Long Dany, Sok Vannak; and Chan Pronh) visited Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, and Battambang Provinces. The team searched for four key former KR naval cadres from Division 164 in Koh Kong and Kampong Speu Province, and the team also looked for two former Ros Nhim bodyguards who are believed to still survive and live in Battambang Province. Below is a summary of the interviews.

The first interview was conducted with Mao Ran, who is a 61-year-old male who lives in Kandal Village, Svay Chachoep Commune, Baseth District, Kampong Speu Province. Ran was a naval soldier from Division 164 under Meas Mot's supervision.

Ran was born in Prek Tbeng Village, Po Pun-real Commune, Baseth District of Kampong Speu Province. Ran went to school at his home village. His education ended with the completion of grade 8 (old system). Ran dropped out of school in 1970 soon after the coup d'état.

In 1972, Ran volunteered to join the KR revolution and he served as a militiaman at his home village. Ran was sent to Baseth District's military Unit a few months later. In 1973, Ran was in a military unit of Region 33 of Southwest Zone and probably in middle of 1973, the KR sent Ran to join with Division 3 of the Southwest Zone. Ran was in Battalion 410, Regiment 21. Ran was promoted to be a chief of one platoon under Battalion 410. Ham was chief of Battalion 410 and Meas Mut was chief of the division. Ran's unit was assigned to operate against Nol Lon soldiers along National Road 4 - the part from Pich Nil to Phnom Penh.

Ran's unit was at Bak Chan after the KR liberated the capital of Phnom Penh in April 1975. Ran was sent to Kampong Som two days after the liberation. Ran's unit was at Ream and then continued on to Koh Tang approximately one week later. Ham was leader of the unit on the island. Ran said that there were only 20 KR soldiers who occupied Koh Tang for the first time after the KR liberation in 1975. The KR sent more troops to patrol other islands, including Koh Tang, Poulo Wai, Pring, Krachak Ses, a few days later.

In May 1975 the KR captured Mayaguez from the Thai gulf near the Island of Poulo Wai and anchored in the east part of the island of Koh Tang. Around two days after the capture, the US came to fire against 30 KR soldiers who were in defense on Koh Tang. The US also bombed the Island and Kampong Som town. As a result, the US forces won the battlefield, seven KR and a few US soldiers were killed, and two of the US helicopters were destroyed. The other remaining KR soldiers fled into the forest.

Also in May 1975, the Vietnamese soldiers attacked on Poulo Wai, Koh Tang; Koh Krachak Ses and arrested around 300 KR soldiers who defended those islands and sent them to the Island of Koh Trol. Those soldiers were released after the KR and Vietnamese delegations reached an agreement to exchange prisoners of war.

After the Mayaguez incident, the KR sent Ran to Ream, on the mainland. There he was assigned to train to use an attack boat for one week and he then was in the attack boat unit. In late 1977 and early 1978, Ran witnessed the KR captured two of Thai fisherman's boats in the Cambodian sea. The KR took the boats and the Thai fisherman to Ream. There were approximately 60 Thai fisherman in the two boats. However, Ran did not know where the KR sent those fishermen. Ran added that Saroeun was chief Regiment 140 of Division 164 and was in charge all the KR naval attack boats. Meas Mut was chief of the Division 164.

PS: Our team also identified three other former KR naval personnel from Division 164, but we did not interview them yet. These include:

1) Sambath, alias Bo, who was among the KR soldiers who were arrested and sent to the Island of Koh Trol by Vietnamese in 1975. Bo lives in Boeng Preav Village, Boeng Preav Commune, Sre Ambil district, Koh Kong Province. Bo tried to escape from his home when our team got to his home.

2) Van Sorn was a soldier in Division 164. After integration with the Cambodian government in 1996, Sorn was assigned to be a deputy commander of Brigade 31, which protected the beaches and islands of Cambodia. Sorn lives in Daem Pha-diek Village, Treng Trayoeng Commune, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province.

3) Soeung Thoeung was a cadre in Division 164. After integration with the Cambodian government in 1996, Thoeung was promoted to be a deputy commander of Brigade 31, which protected the beaches and islands of Cambodia. Thoeung lives in Daem Pring Village, Treng Trayoeng Commune, Phnom Sruoch District, Kampong Speu Province.

** Van Sorn and Soeung Thoeung were on a mission on the island of Koh Rong when our team arrived at their houses in Treng Trayoeng of Kampong Speu Province.

The second interview was conducted with Mey Mai, a seventy-year-old male who lives in Boeng Khtum Village, Chamlang Kuoy Commune, Samlot District, Battambang Province. Mai was born in Chamlang Kuoy Commune, Chan Meanchey District (Samlot District), Battambang Province.

In 1967 Mai joined the KR movement. Mai was a soldier at Phnom Vaychap. Ros Nhim, Vanh and Ta Pet (Heng Teav) were leaders of the KR at the Mountain. Mai had a duty to guard the leaders, and he guarded Ros Nhim in particular. Ta Saom, alias Kris, was chief of the military unit.

After the KR liberated Phnom Penh in 1975, Ta Pho was chief of Samlot District. Ta Kreul was chief of Chamlang Kuoy Commune. Ta Phat, Ta Ren, Ta Chhean and Ta Sean were leaders of Region 1. After the KR arrested old cadres in the Northwest Zone, a female cadre whose name was Mit Neary Leng, and who came from the Southwest Zone, was promoted to be Samlot District's chief. Mai fled into the forest with other old soldiers when the new cadres from the Southwest Zone came to the Northwest zone and Samlot District.

When the Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in January 1979, Mai and others returned to their home village at Boeng Khtum Village, Chamlang Kuoy Commune. After the Vietnamese arrived in Samlot, the Vietnamese took Mai and other people to Sdao of Ratanak Mondul District, because the Samlot area had become a battlefield between the KR and Vietnamese and PRK soldiers. Mai and his family lived in Phlov Romeas Commune, Ratanak Mondul District, Battambang Province. Mai lost his daughter while the KR fired against PRK soldiers in Phlove Romeas in the early 1990s. His daughter was injured and died by KR bullets.

In 1999 the Authority of Battambang Province allowed Mai and other villagers to return their home village in Boeng Khtum Village, Chamlang Kuoy Commune. However, Mai and other villagers had disputed with former KR in Samlot several times. The KR told Mai and the villagers that Hun Sen and his government gave the whole Samlot area to the KR's soldiers and their families. They reported that other people have no right to take the land and live in

Samlot. The dispute was finished when officers from Battambang provincial hall came to resolve the problem in early 2000s. Mai added that other villagers who used to live in Kranhung, Samlot, Ta Sanh, Anlong Puok Villages could not return to their home villages because the KR refused the proposal since the KR integrated with the Cambodian government in 1996.

Mai informed that a messenger and bodyguard of Ros Nhim were born in Samlot:

First is Teatt Thoeut alias Preah Ang Khmao. Thoeut was a close aide of Ros Nhim. After the KR arrested Ros Nhim, Thoeut worked in the office under Ta Mok's supervision. After Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in 1979, Thoeut fled to the Cambodia-Thailand border with Ta Mok. Thoeut joined with PARA soldiers later. Maybe in the mid-1980s, Thoeut joined with PRK soldiers. Teatt Thoeut was promoted to be a deputy commander of Military Zone 5 in Battambang Province.

Second is Nhao Nhoeun, who was a messenger and driver for Ros Nhim. Nhoeun returned to his home village in Samlot after the KR arrested Ros Nhim. Unfortunately, Nhoeun died by flood in the early 2010s (a few years ago). Currently, Nhoeun's wife, Youm, lives in Kampong Chrao Village, Chamlang Kuoy Commune, Samlot District.

The third interview was conducted with Sotr Pauk, a seventy-year-old male who lives in Svay Tahep Village, Svay Tahep Commune, Ratanak Mondul District, Battambang Province. Pauk was born in Ponlork Village, Kranhaung Commune, Pailin District (later it became Samlot District), Battambang Province.

In the late 1960s, Pauk joined with the KR at Phnom Vaychap (Vaychap Mountain). Ros Nhim and Ta Pet were KR leaders at Phnom Vaychap. Pauk said that Ros Nhim and Ta Pet stayed at his home in Kranhaung of Samot District several times before the coup d'état in 1979. After the coup, Pauk returned home and then joined with Lon Nol soldiers. After the KR liberated Phnom Penh in 1975, Pauk returned to his home village and he was forced to work the same as other ordinary people in the cooperative. Ta Pho, was chief of Samlot District, was arrested by the KR and sent away while new cadres came from the Southwest Zone to work in Samlot and the Northwest Zone.

In January 1979 Pauk and his family fled to the forest within Samlot District. When the Vietnamese came to Samlot, Pauk and other villagers met with Vietnamese in the forest and the Vietnamese took the people to Sdao of Ratanak Mondul District, because Samlot had become a battlefield between the KR and Vietnamese and PRK. Pauk and his family lived in Svay Tahep Village, Svay Tahep Commune, Ratanak Mondul District, Battambang Province.

Pauk confirms that he knows one of Ros Nhim's aides. His name is Thoeut, alias Preah Ang Khmao. Preah Ang Khmao used to guard Ros Nhim when he came to work in Samlot District in the late 1960s. Preah Ang Khmao, Ros Nhim, and Ta Pet used to stay at Pauk's house. Pauk learned that Preah Ang Khmao fled into the forest when the KR arrested Ros Nhim in 1978. After the Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in 1979, Preah Ang Khmao joined the PRK soldiers and he worked in a detective unit. Preah Ang Khmao became a deputy commander of Military Zone 5 later.

The Fourth interview was conducted with the former Prek Luong Commune chief, who held the position between 1979 and the 1990s. He is 76 years old and currently he is a Buddhist laymen at Damrei Sa Pagoda of Battambang Town. He requested our team to hide his identity

including his real name and address. He was born in Prek Luong Commune, Battambang Province. Before the KR regime, he lived in Pailin Town. When the KR came to power in April 1975, the layman returned to his home village. He knew that Huot was chief of Region 4. Huot fled into the forest while new cadres from the Southwest zone worked in the Northwest Zone.

The layman said that Toath Thoet, alias Preah Ang Khmao, was a close aide of Ros Nhim. In 2008 Thoet told the layman a story about himself from both during and after the KR regime while Thoet took his father's urn to place it at Damrei Sa Pagoda. Thoet described that after the KR arrested Ros Nhim, Thoet still continued to work with Ta Mok.

When the Vietnamese arrived in Cambodia in 1979, Thoet fled to the Cambodia-Thailand border with Ta Mok. In the early 1980s, Thoet joined with Paratrooper unit. Thoet's unit fought against Ta Mok's forces. In the mid-1980s, Thoet fled from Para to join with PRK soldiers in Battambang, where he was in the detective unit. Currently, Toat Thoet is a two-star general and he is an advisor of the Cambodian army chief, Pol Saroeun.

The layman also heard that Thoet was accused of killing many people in a security center, which was near Chheu Khmao Pagoda within Bakk Prea Comune, Daun Teav District, Battambang Province.

Note: On March 14, 2015, our team searched for Teatt Thoet's house in Battambang town. We found two houses belonging to Teath Thoet: The first house is located near Po Veal Pagoda and the house was leased to a local NGO. Thoet's neighbor told us that Teatt Thoet had three wives: his first wife is deceased and their daughter, Srey Mao, lives in Phnom Penh. His second wife looks like a Vietnamese lady and she lives in Chamkar Samrong Commune of Battambang town. The neighbor also heard that Teatt Thoet has another new wife and Thoet stays with his new wife at his farm house which is far away from Battambang town.

On the afternoon of the same day, we came to meet with Toath Thoet's second wife who lives in Chamkar Samrong II Village, Chamkar Samrong Commune, Battambang District, Battambang Province. Her house is along Street 513. Thoet's wife told us that her husband was gone. His wife seemed surprise when we got to her house. She tried to ask about our background and purpose to meet with her husband. She then told us that her husband is Teatt Thoet. He is an assistant of the Cambodia commander-in-chief, Pol Saroeun. Thoet is a two-start general.

Thoet's wife added that there were Khmer and foreigner journalists who came to interview him several times. The ECCC officers also came a few times to meet and interview her husband. Thoet said that he is bored by meeting with the journalists. The meeting has not been any benefit to him. So, he does not want to meet with the journalists any more.

We tried to explain more about our work and purpose to meet with her husband. She seemed satisfied with our mission and promised that she will inform her husband about our team when he returns home. She will let us know if her husband allows a meeting with him.

[END]

Appendix B



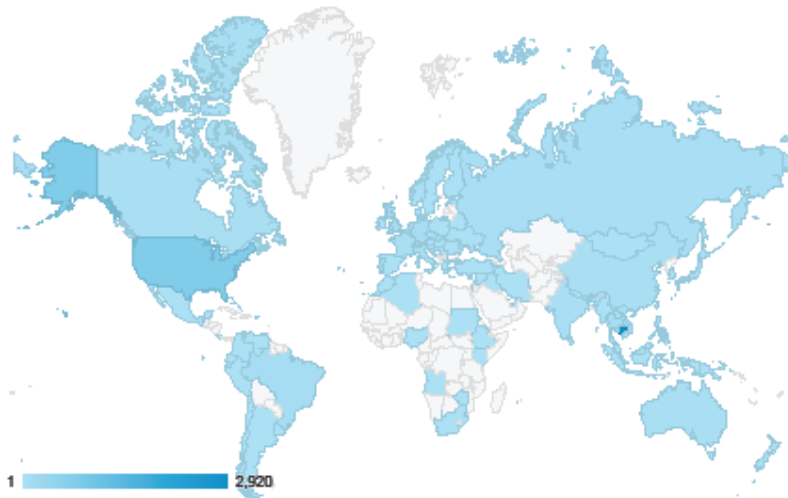
Location

Jan 1, 2015 - Mar 31, 2015


All Sessions
100.00%

Map Overlay

Summary



Country	Acquisition			Behavior			Conversions eCommerce		
	Sessions	% New Sessions	New Users	Bounce Rate	Pages / Session	Avg. Session Duration	Transactions	Revenue	Ecommerce Conversion Rate
	4,934 % of Total: 100.00% (4,934)	38.02% Avg for View: 37.98% (0.11%)	1,876 % of Total: 100.11% (1,874)	66.66% Avg for View: 66.66% (0.00%)	1.86 Avg for View: 1.86 (0.00%)	00:03:11 Avg for View: 00:03:11 (0.00%)	0 % of Total: 0.00% (0)	\$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00)	0.00% Avg for View: 0.00% (0.00%)
1. Cambodia	2,920 (68.18%)	15.07%	440 (23.45%)	72.95%	1.58	00:03:52	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
2. United States	721 (14.81%)	63.52%	458 (24.41%)	53.95%	2.58	00:02:31	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
3. United Kingdom	112 (2.27%)	66.96%	75 (4.00%)	40.18%	2.61	00:03:14	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
4. Portugal	101 (2.06%)	13.86%	14 (0.75%)	76.24%	1.34	00:02:36	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
5. Germany	88 (1.78%)	80.68%	71 (3.78%)	44.32%	2.49	00:02:07	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
6. Thailand	85 (1.72%)	65.88%	56 (2.99%)	45.88%	2.73	00:04:31	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
7. Brazil	84 (1.70%)	98.81%	83 (4.42%)	97.62%	1.04	00:00:02	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
8. France	48 (0.97%)	83.33%	40 (2.13%)	29.17%	3.06	00:02:15	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
9. (not set)	45 (0.91%)	100.00%	45 (2.40%)	97.78%	1.24	00:00:11	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
10. Italy	42 (0.86%)	92.86%	39 (2.08%)	80.95%	1.52	00:01:21	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
11. Taiwan	39 (0.79%)	66.67%	26 (1.39%)	53.85%	2.64	00:02:30	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
12. Canada	37 (0.76%)	89.19%	33 (1.76%)	40.54%	2.84	00:04:03	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%
13. Australia	36 (0.73%)	94.44%	34 (1.81%)	58.33%	2.78	00:01:16	0 (0.00%)	\$0.00 (0.00%)	0.00%



SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE
A Permanent Documentation
Center of Cambodia

MUSEUM OF MEMORY

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF PHNOM PENH CITY
17 APRIL 1975 - 17 APRIL 2015

HOW CAN WE FORGET? IT IS AN UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF HUMANITY

What does the passage of time do to history? Naturally, people pass away, memories fade, and the emotions of the past become diluted by the anxieties of the present and future. But does history ever become any less consequential? On 17 April 1975, the Khmer Rouge forces entered Phnom Penh. Approximately two million people were living in Cambodia's capital city at the time. Immediately upon arrival, the Khmer Rouge began the first phase of what they described as an 'evacuation.' This phase would later be classified as forced transfer. This forced transfer touched nearly every geographic region of Cambodia, and it began the Cambodian people's unfortunate journey towards separation, starvation, execution and genocide. 17 April 2015 marks the 40th anniversary of this horrific chapter in Cambodia's history, and while we take time to consider this history and its impact on Cambodian society, it is important that we also call attention to the fundamental principle that informs our work. Mankind's propensity for indifference can be as dangerous as his propensity for violence. Over 75 years ago, on the eve of Nazi Germany's invasion of Poland, Adolf Hitler urged his generals to show no mercy on the Polish people, stating, "Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?" Indifference (as much as ignorance) opens the doorway to inhumanity. Indifference is civilization's acquiescence to predators, and it is the tell-tale sign of a society that is destined to repeat the errors of its past. It is easy to become indifferent. Without a concerted effort to remember and learn, the lessons of the past seem less relevant. The first step in any effort to confront indifference is research and awareness. The painstaking effort of documentation, which includes interviews, document collection, archiving, and translation, lays the foundation for scholarly research, analysis, and eventually education. Education, however, must transcend the mere regurgitation of knowledge—it must challenge people to think critically about themselves, their communities, and their nation. Music, art, performance, and other

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

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cultural expressions also serve a crucial role in bridging divides and opening up the collective consciousness to new perspectives. None of these efforts alone can prevent, let alone stamp out, indifference; however, together they establish a platform of media and ideas that can change the direction of a society. Changing the direction of a society is an important endeavor, but it is not our ultimate goal. Our ultimate goal as we take time to remember and reflect on our history must not be to focus on one country, culture or even region. In truth, our ultimate goal is changing the definition of humanity. Gross violations of human rights should trigger universal condemnation of perpetrators and a guarantee of justice. Victims should trust that their suffering is not ignored, dismissed or forgotten, and ultimately humanity must take exceptional regard for the well-being of all peoples, regardless of politic or circumstance. We are nowhere near this goal, and as we mark the 40th anniversary of this horrific chapter in Cambodia’s history, we would be mindful to recognize not only how far we must go in our journey, but how easy it is to regress. To commemorate the 40th anniversary of when the Khmer Rouge seized control of Cambodia, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is pleased to organize a variety of events in which the Center has closely collaborated with both Cambodian and international institutions. The 40th anniversary commemorative events will utilize five unique concepts, including spiritual connotation, photography, abstract painting, history, local and global initiatives, and film. The events are as follows:

1. **The 464 Urns: Nothing is Permanent** – will be held in the main building of Wat Langka Pagoda and made possible through collaboration with Wat Langka Pagoda and the support of the Embassy of the United States of America in Phnom Penh, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Seabees of NMCB FIVE.
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3YA3YMB0oomMnIXYWRoaXAxclk/view?usp=sharing>
<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B3YA3YMB0oombk1hN2pGSEI4MTA&usp=sharing>
2. **Phnom Penh 1979** – photo exhibition along the river in front of Wat Unaloam Pagoda, in collaboration with the City Municipality of Phnom Penh.
<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B3YA3YMB0oomcGhPTWVKbIFKNTQ&usp=sharing>
3. **Unfinished** – 11 abstract paintings (2M x 3M) by artist Sera Ing at the National Institute of Education (NIE), Building H, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Sport and Youth, on April 22, 2015.
<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B3YA3YMB0oomfmpTdWNHZkhrQUNZalRNRk1ZZnVwNIB2dGdQb515TWVMY3VFUjFrVkrWvVvk&usp=sharing>

4. **The Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regimen—Civil Party Story**, in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forcet_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime.pdf

The Forced Transfer Animation Map

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f9DZV8TSrL0>

5. **I Want Justice** – Cambodia Genocide, in collaboration with the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum.

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B3YA3YMB0oomRlIrcTljOCt5NGs&usp=sharing>

6. **Exhibition Opening Event After the Killing Fields: A Forty Year Perspective of the Cambodian Genocide**. Discussion panel between Steven Bridges, British Consul General in Chicago, British Ambassador to Cambodia (2001-2004), and Ambassador David Scheffer, U.N. Secretary-General's Special Expert on United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, former U.S. Ambassador at-large for War Crimes, Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law at Northwestern University, Director of the Center for International Human Rights, Co-Sponsored by Center for International Human Rights – Northwestern University Law School in partnership with Cambodian Association of Illinois.

<http://www.iholocaustmuseum.org/pages/programs/events/>

7. **My Son** – Film Screening and Q&A with Director Masahiro Sugano on Tuesday April 14, 2015, 6:15 PM – 8:45 PM, Dana Room, 4th Floor, Dana library, Rutgers University – Newark, New Jersey. Co-sponsored by Initiative on migration, Health and Wellbeing Documentation Center and International Working Group on Cambodia and Southeast Asia, Development of Asian Languages and Cultures Collective for Asian American Studies.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3YA3YMB0oomBdSSUJKV0tINWM/view?usp=sharing>

8. **Don't Think I've Forgotten, Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll** – Film Forum, Q&A with director John Pirozzi & special musical.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpq4FefX5Ps>

9. **What If The Stones Could Speak** – Film screening at National Institute of Education (Building H).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kghklt4igE>



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10. "A Day of Remembrance" will be hosted by Khmer Culture Association of the University of Massachusetts on 17 April to mark the 40th anniversary of the Cambodia genocide, at Lowell, MA.

https://m.facebook.com/events/829250553834693?id=840545246038557&ref=notif¬if_t=like&actorid=1403037849

11. **Sleuk Rith Institute** -- Exhibition presenting the structure of Sleuk Rith Institute at Royal University of Fine Arts Talent and Achievement 2015 on April 6-8 at 9 am- 8 pm. The exhibition presents the achievements of 5 faculties' students and in evening will have performance.

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B3YA3YMBoomY1M5U3j1X0gyXzQ&usp=sharing>

12. **LECTURE: The Long Road to Remembering and Honoring the Victims of Cambodia's Khmer Rouge Regime - Conceiving and Designing the Sleuk Rith Institute.**

Abstract: SRI Chairman Chhang and Dr. Zimmer will jointly provide an historical overview of the effort to properly commemorate and institutionalize the memory of the hundreds of thousands of victims of the Cambodian Khmer Rouge regime, 1975-1979. Beginning with the creation of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in the mid-1990s, the effort set about systematically collecting, organizing, and archiving original documents relating to the regime. The collection now exceeds one million documents and related evidentiary materials. DC-Cam has served as the primary source of evidentiary documents with which the Extraordinary Chambers of the Courts in Cambodia have pursued and prosecuted senior leaders of the regime. DC-Cam also embarked on a national educational initiative to instruct Cambodian citizens and students about the history of the regime and its consequences for Cambodia. The next phase of this effort will be to construct the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI), DC-Cam's successor. Building on DC-Cam's legacy, the SRI will comprise a School of Genocide, Conflicts and Human Rights Studies, A Research and National Policy Development Center, and a Museum of Memory. The presentation will explain how the design of the SRI seeks to establish a new and emotionally uplifting approach to memorial architecture by escaping from the ominous tomb-like structures common in western countries from which visitors emerge with feelings of apprehension, anxiety and hopelessness. It also will touch on how the selection of Zaha Hadid reflected our intent to move away from male-dominated memorial architecture where the victims being commemorated so often comprise primarily women and children. In collaboration with Southeast Asian History of Art & Archaeology, School of Oriental & African Studies (SOAS) London University

SRI - 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia



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