

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

www.dccam.org

**Fourth Quarter Report
October – December 2010**

SUMMARY

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter the Legal Response Team received 4 requests for materials from Ieng Thirith's lawyers, a judge of the Pre-Trial Chamber, the Victim Support Section, and civil party lawyers, and provided them with 1260 pages of documents 2000 copies of DC-Cam publications. Team Leader Dara Vanthan conducted a week-long legal training for 15 Cambodian law students on international criminal law principles, defense and prosecution strategies, and the ongoing *Duch* appeals. Four of these students are now working as volunteers at the Center.

Victim Participation Project

This quarter 103 of 139 civil party applicants assisted by the Victim Participation (VPA) Team were admitted in Case 002, while 34 were rejected and 2 have died. The



project delivered the last notification letters from the Office of the Prosecutor to the 1293 complainants assisted by the VPA. In December, the Center wrote the Victims Support Section to make preliminary recommendations for reparations awards in Case 002, should the accused be found guilty. The VSS responded appreciatively, encouraging the Center's continued engagement in this issue.

Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited **1981** records. The team began work on a **family tracing book** of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during the period who are still not known by their relatives using information in the DC-Cam database, back issues of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, new tracing requests received each month in response to advertising about the new book, and other sources of KR documentation held by DC-Cam. This quarter the Center received approximately 100 calls and letters from villagers wanting to list the names of their deceased loved ones in the Book of Memory.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team worked on a new exhibition for Tuol Sleng Museum on the *Duch* case, which has been approved by the ministry and will open in January. "Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond" and Case 002 reopened at Tuol Sleng in December when repairs were completed after serious damage from a collapsed roof and flooding from a rain storm in early August. In October, DC-Cam mounted an exhibition at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, on the role of the Khmer Rouge during the period of UNTAC. In Svay Khleang village, the team is working with the owner of two 100-year old houses to make these properties available for renovation and public use. This quarter DC-Cam received letter from him authorizing DC-Cam to preserve the house. The team is also helping the community of O-Trav in Kampong Som preserve and develop the local mosque.

The Promoting Accountability Team spent two weeks in Malai District collecting nearly 70 former Khmer Rouge cadres, and a week in Svay Chek and Thmar Puok Districts interviewing 55 former cadres. The team is currently drafting a book and photo exhibition of portraits of individuals it has interviewed as part of a project entitled "Humanizing Perpetrators: Is It Possible?" An international exhibition tour of photographs of family life in these communities, contrasting past and present portraits of former Khmer Rouge cadres and their families, is being developed.

Public Education and Outreach

This quarter the Living Documents Project, in collaboration with the Cham Muslim Oral History Project, held two conferences on October 25 and November 15, 2010 to discuss the meaning of the term "genocide" with minority groups on whose behalf genocide charges are being brought in ECCC Case 002. The LDP also conducted screenings of the *Duch* verdict in Prey Veng, and the former Khmer Rouge strongholds of Veal Veng (Pursat), and Svay Chek and Thmar Puok (Banteay Meanchey).

The Phnom Penh Public Information Room received 245 independent visitors this quarter and provided them with library, family tracing, and information services. The "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?" exhibition opened at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey on October 7.th



The Student Outreach Team catalogued student reports and made preparations to publish a Youth Monograph that will include questions by the volunteer students from 2005- 2007 and their answers. The team also facilitated a presentation by Youk Chhang to 2500 students and worked on programming for a Student Outreach and Radio proposal on starvation and force labor during the Khmer Rouge.

The Film Team began producing a 10-minute video clip about the teacher workshop at Preah Vihear. The clip will focus on the role of teachers in reclaiming Cambodian history and be posted on Cambodia tribunal website (CTM). To follow up the activities of the subjects of the "Water/Land/Rain" film in the three provinces, the team arranged six field trips this quarter Ratanakkiri, Svay Rieng and Kampong Chhnang. The team also produced two video clips about the villager's reactions on two field trips with Living Documents project to screen the *Duch* verdict.

Magazine, Radio and Television

Three Khmer issues and one English issue of *Searching for the Truth* were published and distributed to commune and other office around the country, and provided to forums organized by other NGOs. The Center continues to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Brother Enemy on FM 93.25 in Kampot province.

National and International Cooperation

Director Youk Chhang gave US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, US Congresswoman Laura Richardson, and US Assistant Secretary of State for DRL Michael Posner guided tours of Tuol Sleng Museum. Director Youk Chhang was one of three featured speakers at the public seminar, "Reconciliation in Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge Tribunal," hosted by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore. The Center donated materials to the International Center for Conciliation, the CPP Youth Association in Svay Rieng, Svay Rieng University, and the Lowell Community Health Center in the US. This quarter Youk Chhang joined an international Board of Trustees comprising experts in the field of genocide prevention, diplomacy as well as worldwide-recognized scholars that will monitor and sustain the activities of a new Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in Budapest. DC-Cam was included by the International Council on Archives (Human Rights Working Group) and Archivists without Borders in an online database of human rights archives world-wide. The Center is assisting the set up of the Khmer Genocide Study and Resource Center at Cal State Long Beach, USA, intended to be a virtual museum and archive with oral histories and an electronic library.

Beyond the Tribunal

This quarter two architectural teams were asked to submit Research/Concept Design proposals for the Sleuk Rith Institute:

- David Salazar, Studio MDA, New York, USA
- Hok Kang, HK Architectural Studio, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

On December 25, the Genocide Education Project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, held a third-annual teacher workshop with the aim of establishing a working group on reclaiming Cambodian history through a truth and reconciliation process.



Participants in the workshop included 24 national teachers and 180 provincial teachers. Also this quarter, DC-Cam received approval from the Ministry of Education to mount genocide educational memorials containing two anti-genocide slogans across all high schools (over 1,000) in Cambodia and four inaugural ceremonies took place. Two Public Education Forums were held this quarter.

This quarter the Cambodian Government tasked DC-Cam with training university-level professors on Khmer history, in addition to training high school teachers nationwide. This new mandate will affect 70 universities in Cambodia and two-hundred thousand students. The government also officially included the DC-Cam genocide education training in the curriculum of the teaching school. All new teachers will be trained in KR history going forward. Additionally, the Ministry of Interior decided to include genocide education in its police academy studies.

1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

1) General News

International Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer Appointed

On December 2, Elisabeth Simonneau Fort (France) was appointed international Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyer to represent the consolidated group of civil parties and determine the group's overall advocacy, strategy, and in-court presentation of its interests.

New International Co-Investigating Judge Appointed

On December 1, Dr. Siegfried Blunk (Germany), formerly reserve international Co-Investigating judge, was appointed to replace departing Co-Investigating judge Marcel Lemonde (France). Among other experience, from 2003-2005 he served as a judge on the hybrid court established by the UN to prosecute serious crimes in East Timor.

***Duch* Team Appeals Judgment**

On November 18, the *Duch* defense team appealed the trial judgment, requesting that it be considered invalid and Duch be found to be a protected witness.

Defense Chief Resigns, Warns About Political Interference

On November 10, Richard Rogers, chief of the Defense Support Section, announced his resignation and warned of the threat of political interference by Cambodia's government in the judicial work of the ECCC.

Prosecutors Appeal *Duch* Judgment

On October 13, Prosecutor appealed the *Duch* judgment, seeking a life term for the crimes committed at S-21, to be reduced to 45 years to



take into account the unlawful detention of *Duch* by Cambodia's military court from 1999-2007.

Civil Party Case 001 Lawyer Hired by VSS

Effective October Ty Srinna, civil party lawyer for DC-Cam-assisted civil parties in Case 001, was appointed a civil party lawyer with the Victim Support Section, where she is will assist her clients under the auspices of the civil party lead co-lawyer.

2) Legal Response Team

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

This quarter we received one document request from leng Thirith's lawyer through the Defense Support Section and DSS and provided 1 CD containing of 1247 pages of documents. In December, we received one request for documents from Judge of Pre-Trial Chamber and provided 13 pages of documents. To the VSS we supplied 1000 Khmer copies of the brochure, "Genocide: Who are the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Tried. The Importance of Case 002"; 500 Khmer copies of the brochure, "The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001" and 200 copies of *Searching for the Truth* Issue No. 130. To civil party lawyers we provided 100 copies of the brochure, "Genocide: Who are the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Tried, The Importance of Case 002"; 100 copies of the anti-genocide slogan poster; and 100 copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

Legal Training October 15-20

Team leader Dara Vanthan planned and conducted a one-week legal-training workshop with 15 Cambodian law students October 15-20, focusing on the *Duch* case and international criminal law. Guest speakers included Mr. Vanthan; Anees Ahmed, Assistant Prosecutor, ECCC; Tan Senarong, Former Deputy Co-Prosecutor of ECCC and Prosecutor at Cambodian Appellate Court; Alexandre Prezanti of the ECCC Defense Support Section; and Anne Heindel, DC-Cam Legal Advisor. Topics included international criminal law principles, defense and prosecution strategies, and the ongoing appeals.

The Duch case is beyond the ability of many ordinary Cambodian people, including many victims of the Khmer Rouge regime, to understand. Hearing the judgment alone is inadequate, and they need a clearer and more thorough explanation from people with sufficient legal education to grasp the nuances of the case. Law students can help fill this need. If victims better understand the process used to



arrive at the Duch verdict, they will benefit more from the ECCC process and may gain increasing trust in the court as it approaches case 002. Moreover, the workshop promoted the development of the rule of law in Cambodia by helping to bridge a gap between the ECCC process and concerns voiced by many Cambodian people, civil society organizations, and donor countries. See the training report

at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Legal_Training/Legal_Training_2010_Report.pdf.

3) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

With the aims of promoting justice, contributing to national reconciliation, and creating a comprehensive historical record, the Victim Participation (VPA) Project of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) seeks to inform survivors of Democratic Kampuchea of their rights to participate in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and to help them register with the Tribunal's Victim Support Section.

Assistance to Civil Parties Case

Although the judgment in the Duch case was pronounced in July 2010, the Project is still keeping close contact with civil parties assisted by the Project in Case 001 and will continue to do so even after Case 001 appeals are exhausted. Four civil parties who visited the DC-Cam office were provided a copy of the *Duch* verdict reading on DVD. The Project also provided civil party Man Saut with a group photo of all civil parties in Case 001 and Case 002 taken at the Royal Palace and a copy of DC-Cam's publication "The Duch Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case 001," in which his photo was published. He was delighted and expressed his gratitude for the Project's assistance throughout the process.

According to information acquired from VSS in November regarding the status of civil party applicants in Case 002 assisted by the VPA Project, 103 of 139 civil party applicants assisted by the VPA Project have been admitted, 34 rejected and 2 deceased. The VPA Project has been informed by different groups of lawyers that civil party lawyers are appealing these rejections. Civil party lawyers informed the VPA Project that it could take up to a year in order to decide on all appeals on the status of all rejected civil parties. The VPA Project sees the number of recognized civil parties as a tremendous outcome since 74% of the civil party applicants assisted by the VPA Project in Case 002 have been recognized by the ECCC, while the remaining awaits appeal decisions.

On November 19, 2010, Legal director Andrea Evans, Nushiin Sarkarati, and another staff member from the Center for Justice and Accountability in San Francisco came to meet Savina Sirik and Terith Chy to discuss DC-Cam experiences working with civil parties in Case 001 and Case 002 and DC-Cam's outreach program. Because they are working as legal representative for Cambodian American civil party applicants in Case 002, they wanted to get a better understanding of NGO's outreach work for the Case 001 as well as advice for seeking a Cambodian legal representative who could work with them from Cambodia during the Case 002 proceedings.

Delivery of Acknowledgment Letters to Complainants

On 25 October 2010, a conference discussing the



crime of genocide was convened in Phnom Penh by DC-Cam. Taking this opportunity, the VPA in conjunction with Oral History Project invited a number of complainants and civil parties assisted by the Project in the past to attend and benefit from the conference, presided over by ECCC's international co-prosecutor, Mr. Andrew Cayley. At least three notification letters were delivered to complainants who participated in the conference.

In November, the VPA Project delivered notification letters from Office of the Co-Prosecutors to 73 complainants on two occasions. First, the Project had made a 10-day field trip to deliver 42 notification letters in three provinces: Kampong Cham, Prey Veng and Svay Rieng. The Project delivered an additional 31 letters to complainants from Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Kratie during a second DC-Cam conference on the definition of genocide on November 24 attended by more than three hundred people, including 80 complainants, from various minority groups. Many of them expressed their gratitude for the notification letters and for the opportunity to attend the conference. As always, the team distributed outreach materials to all persons contacted, including the *Duch* Verdict, brochures about Case 001 and Case 002, and *Searching for the Truth* magazine to help raise more awareness about the process of the Khmer Rouge tribunal.

Between 3 and 8 December, VPA took a field trip to Kampong Chhnang, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces in order to bring OCP notification letters to 43 complainants. And from 15 to 17 December, VPA made its last field trip of 2010 to Ratanakkiri province to deliver the last remaining notification letters to three complainants living in the province. With these two field trips, VPA has delivered a total of 1293 notification letters to complainants living in 21 provinces across the country. The revisiting of 1293 complainants has enabled the Project to collect a total of 420 interviews from survivors throughout Cambodia and these interviews have been used to write articles about survivor stories and survivor views on the process of judicial prosecution of the Khmer Rouge leaders currently detained at the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Such stories have been published in DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* magazine and local newspapers. By 17 December 2010, the VPA Project had fulfilled its task requested by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors in bringing 1293 complaint notification letters to those survivors assisted by the Project over the last 3 years. Below is a table of notification letters deliveries by province:

Nº	Province	Number	Done
1	Banteay Meanchey	16	16
2	Battambang	14	14
3	Kampot	165	165
4	Kandal	49	49
5	Kampong Cham	38	38
6	Kampong Chhnang	28	28
7	Kampong Thom	318	318
8	Koh Kong	9	9
9	Kratie	6	6
10	Mondul Kiri	2	2
11	Pailin	1	1
12	Prey Veng	52	52

13	Pursat	159	159
14	Siem Reap	132	132
15	Svay Rieng	42	42
16	Takeo	178	178
17	Kampong Som	15	15
18	Kep	11	11
19	Phnom Penh	45	45
20	Preah Vihear	10	10
21	Ratanak Kiri	3	3
Total		1293	1293

Transcribing and Database

The Project continues to transcribe the interviews conducted in 2010 to enter information collected into the Project's database. Below is an edited version of one story:

Four or five months after Phnom Penh evacuees arrived in the village, the Cham rebellion broke out, led by the Cham-Muslims, who lived in the village. Prior to the rebellion, unknown Khmer Rouge soldiers had been arresting wealthy Cham-Muslims, and religious leaders, and killing them day after day.

At the time, the villagers and I were convinced that the Khmer Rouge was killing these people, because no one was returning. At first, the Khmer Rouge arrested six people at a time. However, later on, the number of Cham-Muslims arrested kept rising continuously, until the day of the rebellion. I heard that some Cham-Muslims were transported to and detained at a prison in the Krauch Chmar district. Because more and more Cham-Muslim people were being arrested every day, the Cham-Muslims grabbed their swords and rebelled against the Khmer Rouge soldiers.

One day, aware in advance that the Khmer Rouge soldiers planned to arrest a hundred and twenty Cham-Muslims, we gathered our forces and rebelled [against the Khmer Rouge], in order to fight for freedom and our religion. At the time, my father, my two sons, and I held swords and went to guard our village. We stationed ourselves at different positions. Then the fighting broke out and lasted for one whole day; from six or seven a.m. to six or seven the next day. We had nothing, but knives and swords to fight against the Khmer Rouge soldiers, who were all armed with guns, and had surrounded our village. At the time, lots of our people were killed, while only one Khmer Rouge soldier was executed.

During the whole day of the rebellion, my father and two sons disappeared. As soon as the rebellion was over, my family escaped from the village. We did so because we were afraid of being killed by the Khmer Rouge. I think the Khmer Rouge soldiers, sent to suppress the rebellion, killed my father and my sons. However, I do not know who is responsible for the death of my father, sons, and relatives.

Victim Reparations Proposal

In December, the Center wrote the Victims Support Section to make preliminary recommendations for reparations awards in Case 002, should the accused be found guilty. These projects are now possible thanks to the Internal Rules amendment allowing the judges to:

recognize that a specific project appropriately gives effect to the award sought by the Lead Co-Lawyers and may be implemented. Such project shall

have been designed or identified in cooperation with the Victims Support Section and have secured sufficient external funding.

Our suggestions include:

- The rebuilding the original wooden stupa at Tuol Sleng in the name of all S-21 victims. Although Case 001 civil parties are unable to request reparations measures under the revised rules, reparations directed at S-21 victims are appropriate as some Case 001 civil parties will also be civil parties in Case 002, and evidence about S-21 will also be considered in the second case.
- Placing donation collection boxes in each pagoda in the country to which locals and visitors can contribute in the name of the victims from that area. Rather than a top-down approach subject to misappropriation, a bottom-up approach would help ensure that funds stay in the local community and would also empower the community to make its own decisions about how the money would best be spent.
- A national event at the end of trial proceedings at the old capital of Udong. Thousands of monks and other religious leaders could be brought to the top of the mountain to hold a ceremony dedicating their merit to victims of Democratic Kampuchea, helping the dead achieve peace and survivors find relief from their suffering. Both the nation and the world would take notice of such a large ceremony and it would help promote healing among survivors. His Majesty King Norodom Sihamouni may be asked to preside over the event and cremate a piece of a victim's bones to free the spirit. Between 2001 and 2004, his father, King Norodom Sihanouk, argued several times that it is inappropriate in Buddhist culture to display the bones of victims in public. Many Cambodians believe that cremation and other rituals for the dead help ease the deceased's transition to rebirth, and the former king called for the cremation of victim bones to help the souls of those who died to live in peace. Prime Minister Hun Sen disagreed and argued that skulls and bones are important not only for the Khmer Rouge tribunal but also for preservation of the history of the DK regime. He said that the issue should be left for Cambodian people to decide after the completion of any trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders. As the proposed cremation would be only symbolic and held after the close of trial we anticipate that the government would be supportive of this healing initiative. For more information see http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Buddhist_Cremation_Traditions.htm.
- Court backing in promoting attention to the mental health of KR victims and through the support of a forthcoming proposal (discussed under the Victim's of Torture Project) concerning improved access to services for trauma-related mental health problems throughout the country and increased resource allocation to improve the impact of the national mental health plan.

In response, the VSS writes:

Phnom Penh 24 December 2010

Youk Chhang
Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia

Dear Mr. Youk Chhang,

I wish to inform you that I have received the initiatives on various proposed projects by DC-Cam in your letter dated 20 December 2010. On behalf of all civil parties and complainants in both Case 001 and 002 as well as all people of Cambodia who were victims of Democratic Kampuchea, I wish to express my profound thanks to DC-Cam's active involvement in providing supports to victims, complainants as well as civil parties in order that they obtain justice through their participation in the process of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. I wish to appeal that you continue to stay involved and be even more active.

According to the amendments of ECCC's Internal Rules, Victims Support Section has chosen a project manager to manage and coordinate reparation project and non-judicial measures and also an international advisor to provide opinions and technicality to these works. At the same time, the Victims Support Section will be collaborating actively with all important partners such as co-lead lawyers and coordinate with civil parties via their lawyers, intermediary organizations, ministries, relevant institutions and other non-governmental organizations in order to identify, formulate and implement various projects in relation to reparation and non-judicial measures for Case 001 and 002.

I wish to express my thanks again for DC-Cam's initiatives concerning reparation and non-judicial measures. The Victims Support Section will consider integrating these suggestions with other proposals to form a single plan for the effective implementation of reparation and non-judicial measures to serve collective interests.

I have a strong expectation that DC-Cam will continue its good cooperation on these works and the Victims Support Section will continue its cooperation and coordinate all relevant problems with all partners accordingly.

Sincerely Yours,

[signed and sealed]

Rong Chhorng
Head of Victims Support Section

4) Digitalization Project

DC-Cam has received initial funding for this project from Sida, Norway, and USAID for the purpose of digitalizing nearly 1,000 reels of microfilm containing hundreds of thousands of pages of DC-Cam documents. It is now working on this project with the War Crimes Studies Center at the University of California at Berkeley and the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, USA, which appears willing to serve as the locus for the digitalization.

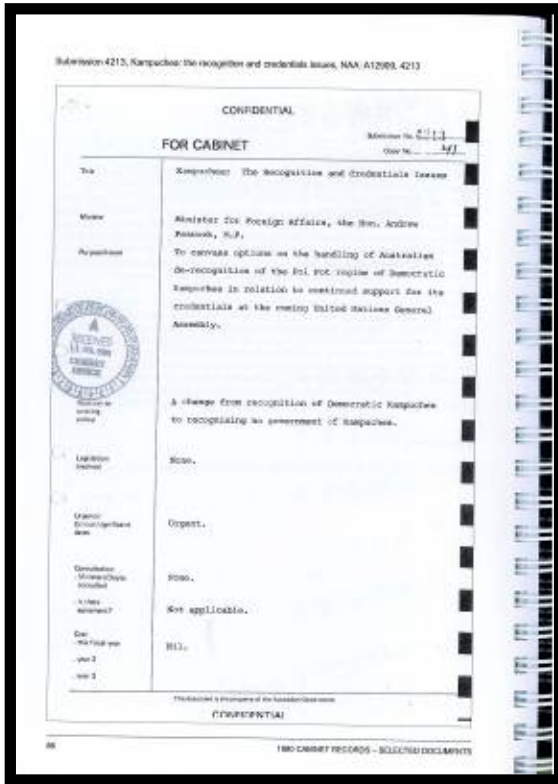
The Center's priorities for the project include:

- o Making all of the documents available to the public for free;
- o Using donor resources efficiently; and

- o Ensuring that the contributions of DC-Cam and other parties are accurately reflected in the presentation of digital archives.

No significant progress this quarter as an MOU still needs to be signed with Hoover. The team met with staff of the ECCC and Dr. David Cohen to discuss exchanges of assistance.

2. DOCUMENTATION



The Data Entry Team of Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) has six team members: Serey Kith, Aun Long, Nean Yin, Ky Lim, Pon Ouch and Visalmony Khuoy. Each member is responsible for different kinds of work. Oun and Nean make sure that all hard documents are stored in safety cabinets. The soft files are also preserved in the computer database. Microsoft Access and SQL server are used to maintain the databases.

The main documenting work this quarter involved data cross-checking files. This work helps make sure the hard and soft documents in the collection are properly matched. Scanning and organizing original documents helps the Center effectively protect its original documents and makes data access more convenient and efficient.

The team works also arranges the magazine film and assists students, visitors and staff to research documents and collect, copy, and scan documents. The team leader maintains staff computers.

102 new documents and photos were received this quarter.

1) Cataloging and Database Management

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
October	Cross checking	K Collection	5723 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	805 records
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	131 worksheets
November	Cross checking	Swedish documents (D	5054 records

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
		Collection)	
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	725 records
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	110 records
December	Verifying	Swedish documents (D Collection)	972 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	456 records
	Cross Checking	K Collection	5492 documents
	Cataloguing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	55 worksheets
	Arranging	Magazine	6 albums
<p>B Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>BCB Collection: Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p>D Collection: Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.</p> <p>J Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>L Collection: Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p>R Collection: Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.</p> <p>S Collection: Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p>Y Collection: Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

2) Museum and Exhibition Project



Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition

The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum has provided space and support for two DC-Cam exhibitions per year for the past several years. The museum is visited by about 300 people each day. This quarter DC-Cam provided personal tours of Tuol Sleng to US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, US Assistant Secretary of State for DRL Michael Posner and US Congresswoman Laura Richardson.

The “Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond” exhibition reopened in December when repairs were completed after serious damage from a collapsed roof and flooding from a rain storm in early August. The exhibition first opened in April 2008 in three buildings of the museum. As visitors walk from panel to panel, they are able to travel back in time to witness one of Cambodia’s darkest eras. The exhibition includes both images revealing the horrific nature of the regime as well as those depicting the everyday life of different types of people living under the regime: April 17th or new people, base people, cadre, soldier, and leaders. While focused on the Khmer Rouge period, the exhibition also chronologically extends to modern day Cambodia.

A second exhibition, “Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?” also reopened in December after repairs. It is based on a DC-Cam booklet. The purpose of both is to provide biographic and photographic information on the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today who will be tried in ECCC Case 002. Visitors are also provided basic information about the charges brought against the defendants. Many ordinary Cambodians and foreigners alike are unfamiliar with the life and crimes of Noun Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan. The exhibition therefore plays a significant role in educating people about the senior leaders and as such, engaging them in the justice-seeking process.



UNTAC Election 1993

A third exhibition, The *Duch* Verdict: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Case, has been approved by the Ministry and will open in January. It focuses on the trial of Kaing Guek Eav, *alias* Duch, including the political life of former S-21 prison head Duch, the happenings at S-21 and

two other prisons of which Duch was in charge, and his recently concluded trial. The team has been assisting Northwestern University School of Law’s Center for International Human Rights in its preparations to create its own exhibition on Case 001 by supplying some of the images, videos, documents, and audio files that will be included in the exhibition.

“UNTAC Elections and the Khmer Rouge” Exhibition in Thailand

In October, DC-Cam mounted an exhibition at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, on the role of the Khmer Rouge during the period of UNTAC. A common critique of the UNTAC period is the failure to resolve the Khmer Rouge problem, in particular the failure to disarm and demobilize them. Further, the Khmer Rouges were not held accountable for the brutal crimes committed under Democratic Kampuchea. Nonetheless, UNTAC was a pivotal moment in Cambodia’s modern history, prompting some to draw comparisons to the present situation in Burma in hopes of gaining insight on Burma’s prospects for democratization.

Minority Education in the Cham Community: Culture, History, and Religion

In Svay Khleang village, the team is working with the owner of two 100-year old houses to make these properties available for renovation and public use. This quarter DC-Cam received letter from him authorizing DC-Cam to preserve the house.

On October 15 and 16, the team visited O-Trav village in Kampong Som province to meet with the Cham community on plans for the development and historic preservation of the site as well as to inform update information about Duch's verdict and case 002. The group held the meeting in the mosque in the afternoon of October 15 with more than 100 villagers and youth and conducted interviews on the morning of October 16.

“Dinner with Pol Pot,” the Swedish Living History Forum’s Exhibition on Cambodia, to which DC-Cam contributed information and materials, has been shown for about a year now in Stockholm. The presenters write, “We are very thankful to you for letting us use your pictures in the exhibition. It gives the exhibition that extra effect needed to bring out the important message to the people.” During the next year the exhibition will be shown in different cities around Sweden.

“Lost Loves”

Sayana Ser read and gave comments on a film script titled "Lost Loves" (in Khmer Khleat Toa Sen Chh-ngay, literally means "departed so far away"), written by Ms. Sotheary Kov, a performer in “Breaking the Silence,” and directed and produced by her husband Bora Chhay, Palmfilm production. Sayana also assisted Mr. Chhay with some translation. Director Youk Chhang and Sayana attended the premiere on Saturday October 23 at Chenla Conference Hall organized by CIFF (Cambodian International Film Festival). The film is based on a true story of a Ms. Kov's family, depicted lives in a chaos during Lon Nol and tragedies under Pol Pot regime. See <http://www.cambodiapalmfilm.com/index.php?id=56>.

Genocide Education Exhibit

The team worked with Samphoas Huy on a Genocide Education Exhibition launched during the December 25 Teacher Workshop on Genocide Education in Preah Vihear province. The exhibition is a display of 12 posters of book covers showing textbook covers from the 1980s to the present, ending with DC-Cam DK history textbook and teacher guidebook.

This quarter, **79** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.



Selected comments:

Seeing these and reading these narratives are very painful. This is real not political as some other crises are today. As an African-American who knows that this happened in the USA for 400 years to my people, I am reminded that cruelty and evilness are universal as well as love and peace. May victims rest in peace and may oppressed people wherever they are find justice.

I have heard the histories, but I did not know—or release what it really was all about. Now I just not to cry! I really feel sorry for what happened and it is so important to tell the stories so the world does not forget!
- Hodis, Norway

I am Cambodian and I want to tell all foreigners that it is true please keep this actions and this history in your mind being in Cambodia. I am happy to see all foreigners who visited this prison. Thank you so much. Good Luck for you all.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

Interviews conducted in Malai this quarter are part of an ongoing project being conducted by the Promoting Accountability (PA) team. This project involves conducting interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres who live in the areas of Cambodia that were



Khmer Rouge strongholds until the mid-1990s. In each of these areas the PA team interviews between 50 and 100 former Khmer Rouge cadres. To date, the PA team has found that these communities remain insular groups made up of individuals with markedly different viewpoints than other former Khmer Rouge cadres who have spent the past 30-plus years living side by side with victims of the Khmer Rouge regime throughout the rest of Cambodia. It is also become clear that these communities have not been integrated with the rest of Cambodian society. The PA team's work focuses on determining whether individuals within these insular, former Khmer Rouge communities can be humanized after being such staunch supporters of the bloody Khmer Rouge regime. The team is currently drafting a book and photo exhibition of portraits of the individuals interviewed as part of this project entitled "Humanizing Perpetrators: Is It Possible?" Additionally, an international exhibition tour of photographs of family life in these communities, contrasting past and present portraits of former Khmer Rouge cadres and their families, is being developed.

Field trip to Malai District, Banteay Meanchey Province: October 12-21

The PA team had two weeks to prepare for the field trip. Theany Hin and Vannak Sok prepared documents and materials and searched for information related the location, including maps and documents of previous PA interview transcriptions, DC-Cam Database and local people whom we contacted before this field trip. Between October 12 and 22, six team members interviewed 69 Khmer Rouge cadres (27 female and 42 male) in Trasek Chrum, Veal Hatt, Daung, Kbal Spean, Kandal,

Thmei, Watt Chass and Dambauk Vil villages, Malai commune, Sangke and Chambak villages Beong Beng commune, Beong Raing and Or Sralao villages Or Sralao commune, Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province.

**Field trip to Svay Chek and Thmar Puok Districts, Banteay Meanchey Province:
December 6-13**



The team had one meeting and training sessions before travelling to Svay Chek and Thmar Puok. Objectives of meeting and training were to share techniques and experiences about approaching and interviewing former Khmer Rouge cadres and the methodology for collecting information regarding the geography and structures of the districts before, during

and after the Democratic Kampuchea period.

Between December 6 and 13 the team interviewed 55 former Khmer Rouge cadres (9 female and 46 male) in Phkorm, Mao, Yeang Veang villages Phkorm commune, Svay Chek district and in Chamlea Day, Svay, Kumru, Thma Dekeh, Svay, Banteay Chhmar Khang Lech, and Banteay Chhmar Khang Cheung villages, Thmar Puok, Kumru, Kouk Kathin and Banteay Chhmar communes, Thmar Puok district, Banteay Meanchey province.

PA trip reports are available at <http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Reports.htm>.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Living Documents Project

ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants
	2010	133
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
Total to Date		8119

Conferences with Minority Groups in Phnom Penh: October 25 and November 24

The term genocide is often debated among scholars, leading to disagreements on whether genocide took place during Democratic Kampuchea. For many Cambodians, they have long used the term genocide (*ampeu pralai pouch sas*) to describe the killings by the Khmer Rouge regime. This does not imply a consensus or a clear understanding of the term's legal and historical conceptualization among



Cambodians however. Further, the legal definition as defined in the Genocide Convention of 1948 has been criticized by scholars for being too restrictive *and* broad. Given the confusion and disagreements surrounding the term, The Living Documents Project in collaboration with the Cham Muslim Oral History Project held two conferences on October 25 and November 15, 2010 to discuss the meaning of "genocide."

These conferences serve several purposes: to clarify the term genocide, to collect oral histories and help to build a more complete history of Democratic Kampuchea, and to promote further discussion on Democratic Kampuchea and participation in the truth-seeking process. They are a continuation of DC-Cam's long-term effort to increase awareness of and research on the experiences of Cham Muslims, hill tribes, the Chinese, and the Vietnamese during Democratic Kampuchea. In 1996, DC-Cam began working with different minority groups to collect oral histories and in 2004, the Center officially launched the Cham Muslim Oral History project. In recent years, DC-Cam has worked with Buddhist nuns and monks on various programs and most recently, with the Christian community in Cambodia. Both conferences were attended by different groups of Cham Muslim women and religious leaders, Buddhist monks, priests, members of the Khmer Kampuchea Krom minority, the Vietnamese minority, and hill tribe community members.

The conferences were divided in two sessions. The morning session centered around two important questions: (1) "What is the legal definition of genocide?" and (2) "What is the history of the term genocide and how is this relevant for documenting oral history?" The afternoon session addressed oral history and documentation.

In addition to clarifying the term and engaging minority groups in the work of the tribunal, the conferences were intended to build a more complete history of Democratic Kampuchea by collecting participants' oral histories and to promote further discussion on Democratic Kampuchea and participation in the truth-seeking process.

Most participants urged DC-Cam to organize more conferences, as express in their responses to surveys and in interviews. Participants received an informational package including "Case 001: The Duch Verdict booklet," "Case 002 booklet," "Searching for the Truth" monthly magazine of DC-Cam, a summary of William

Schabas's paper on the legal definition of genocide, and guest speakers' presentations in Khmer.

October 25 Conference

In attendance at the 25 October 2010 conference were approximately 200 members of various minority groups affected by the Khmer Rouge regime. These included: groups of Cham Muslim men, women and religious leaders; members of the Khmer Kampuchea Krom minority, members of the Vietnamese minority, Buddhist Monks, priests, and hill tribe community members. International Co-Prosecutor, Andrew Cayley, followed by National deputy Co-Prosecutor Chan Dara Reaksmey discussed the legal definition of genocide. Other speakers included Chuor Keary, head of department of Khmerization, Lexicography and Translation at the Royal Academy of Cambodia, who discussed the definition of genocide in the context of Khmer literature and culture. Siv Thuon, a national teacher of DC-Cam's Genocide Education, discussed two terms commonly used by the Khmer Rouge: "extermination," and "root." Deputy Director of DC-Cam, Eng Kok-Thay, reviewed the links between the conceptualization of genocide in philosophy, law and sociology. Participants were also shown the new film by Chhay Bora entitled, "Lost Loves," introduced by the filmmaker himself who also answered questions afterward. DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and Andrew Cayley also presented memorials to representatives of the five minority groups in attendance.

Prior to departing, the participants were asked to complete an evaluation of the program. A remarkable 97% stated that they were very satisfied with and 3% were fairly satisfied with the conference and DC-Cam's organization and hospitality. Many suggested that DC-Cam repeat the conference, even potentially making it an annual educational program.

Conference report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Understanding_Genocide_Report_October_25_2010.pdf

November 24 Conference

In attendance at the November 24 conference were over 300 members of various minority groups affected by the Khmer Rouge regime, a majority of whom were Cham Muslim. International Deputy Co-Prosecutor William Smith and National Deputy Co-Prosecutor Chan Dara Reaksmey discussed the legal definition of genocide at the second conference, followed by Khmer literature professors Prof. Chour Keary and Prof. Siv Thuon, and other scholars described what is meant by "genocide" in law, Khmer culture, and social science. This was again followed by a screening of "Lost Loves" and a discussion. Conference report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Understanding_Genocide_Report_November_24_2010.pdf.

Screenings of *Duch Verdict*

Prey Veng: November 5

On November 5, the Living Documents team travelled to Chambakk village, Prasat commune, Kampong Trabaek district to screen the documentary films "Tuol Sleng 1979" "Behind the Walls of S-21" and the *Duch* verdict pronouncement to a Christian community in Prey Veng. The verdict screening and discussion took place in New Independent Life Christian Church with nearly 200 participants comprising 188 pastors from 12 districts and other members of Christian community in Prey Veng.

Following the screening, participants discussed their experiences and their reactions to the judgment. Several villagers were stunned at the images of death and brutality at Tuol Sleng captured by the Vietnamese. Others said that the films reminded them of their personal experiences. Most who commented on the verdict agreed that it was appropriate and deserved. Nevertheless, due to their religious perspectives, they were able to forgive Duch since he had asked an apology from the victims. To them, when a person sincerely asks for apology, then there is a chance for him or her to be free from past sins.

Former Khmer Rouge Stronghold Veal Veng, Pursat: November 11-13

Veal Veng is not widely known as a stronghold military base but was used as an important road to transport weapons from Thailand to Khmer Rouge controlled areas in Kampong Speu and Kampot to fight with the government soldiers. Today approximately 90% of the whole population in Veal Veng district is former Khmer Rouge mostly from Takeo and Kampot who escaped to the mountainous area in 1979. Although the town held its first election to select commune and district chiefs in 2002, many former KR remain in their leadership position as a result of negotiation with the government.



The screening took place at Pramoy pagoda located in Pramoy commune, Veal Veng district with about 30 villagers, most of whom were women. The screening was warmly welcomed by the district chief, Mr. Chhe Chhiv. After explaining purposes of the screening and details of the films, the team screened "Tuol Sleng 1979" and "Behind the Walls

of S-21." The screening was followed by a speech made by Mrs. Kim Huoy, a Khmer Kampuchea Krom from Rumlech commune, Bakan district and a past participant of DC-Cam's program who lost 18 family members including her parents, husband, sisters, brothers, nephews, and nieces to the regime because Khmer Rouge found out their identity and accused them of being allied with Vietnamese. Her stories and description about Tuol Sleng and Cheung Ek deeply touched people who attended the event. After she spoke, a few people began to speak up. Most supported the verdict but felt the sentence should be lower since Duch is so old. They also said that KR cadres just followed the orders and should be forgiven for what they did; and that people should move on and reconcile.

At the end of verdict screening and discussion, the team interviewed 5 female program participants and a former district chief, Mr. Uon Yang, about their experiences living with the KR and their view towards the judgment and the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The team also distributed 200 copies of each DC-Cam publication *Duch Verdict* and *Genocide, Searching for the Truth Magazine*, and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*.

Former Khmer Rouge areas Svay Chek and Thmar Puok, Banteay Meanchey: November 27, 29

A first verdict screening and forum was also conducted at Phkoam high school in **Svay Check** where Duch, known as Hang Pin, worked as a Math, Physics, and Chemistry teacher from 1993 to 1995. The forum and screening was well attended by nearly 300 participants including villagers, teachers, school principal, commune chief, deputy district chief, students, and monks. The discussion was



mainly concentrated on Duch's history during early 1990s while he was teaching at Phkoam high school until he moved to Svay Chek education office after he was robbed in 1995. The verdict screening event began with a welcome speech by Mrs. Touch Vy, deputy district chief of Svay Chek district who described her former colleague Hang Pin as gentle and nice person. Following the screening of documentary films, Duch apology, and the verdict, Mr. Peng Poan, a deputy head of the education office, and Mr. Chiem Sochoeng, Phkoam high school's principle and a former Duch's colleague at Phkoam secondary high school during the early 1990s, talked about the history of the school's establishment in 1993, how Duch was recruited to work in Phkoam, his character, the robbery incident in 1995 and their opinion of Duch's sentence. After the discussion on Duch's stories, the floor was open for comments and questions by Duch's former colleagues and some students.

The second forum was held in **Thmar Puok** district, an area of fighting between the National Liberation Front of Kampuchea, Khmer Rouge forces, and the government prior to the 1991 Paris Peace Agreement. A small number of Khmer Rouge members in Thmar Puok escaped to the jungle or defected into the government; some returned to their home villages. Most, however, did not integrate until 1996. After the integration, they resettled in Thmar Puok district.



The screening was set up in a quiet and large prayer hall of Thmar Puok pagoda and was attended by about 150 people including students, teachers, villagers, and district council members. Following the documentary films and the verdict, Mr. Chiem Sochoeng, Phkoam high school principle, shared his knowledge about Duch's background and his experiences working with Duch. Participants then began to speak of their own experiences and knowledge about the tribunal. While most agreed with the court decision, a history teacher from Thmar Puok high school was not satisfied with the verdict as the crimes size committed at S-21 were too large compared to the sentence given to him.

At both forums, 400 copies of each publication were distributed to the participants. In total, 12 participants were interviewed and a video clip of Duch at Phkoam high school was posted on the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website.

2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

Conferences with Minority Groups in Cambodia: Understanding Genocide: Truth, Memory, and Justice, October 25 and November 15, 2010

The Oral History Project co-hosted two conferences with Minority Groups in Cambodia on the meaning of genocide. Please see the information under the Living Documents Project, above.

In preparation for the conferences, the Oral History team:

- Selected the names of attendees from Cham Muslim community, hill tribes, Buddhist monks, Vietnamese minority, Khmer Kampuchea Krom, and Christian priests
- Planned logistics with DC-Cam's accounting team, including travel, food, lodging, and conference room
- Prepared invitation letters, press release, the agenda, a list of assistants to help with the conference, materials for distribution, surveys and evaluation
- Sent out invitation letters and phoned invitees to inform them about the conference and letters.

At the conferences the team gathered village statistics from the Cham Muslim attendees, who requested DC-Cam publications (DK textbook and *Searching for the Truth*). Youth representative in Pong Ro village of Kratie province, Svay Khleang village of Kampong Cham, and O-Trav village of Preah Sihanouk province requested assistance in visiting genocide memorial sites. These youth representatives are enthusiastic about the oral history project and the conference as it enabled them to build relationship with each other and stay connected when they return home.

Transcribing and Summaries.

The team finished transcribing 21 cassette interviews and completed 5 summaries of transcripts. Transcribed and summarization moved slowly due to other urgent activities and the lack of working tape recorders (now fixed). The team helped with photo copying surveys and evaluations collected from the Minority Groups in Cambodia conferences.



Volunteers

Sem Tina, Ly Romas, and Keu Sarath are volunteering for the project this year. Sem Tina and Ly Romas studying at Norton University, and Keu Sarath is studying at the Royal University of Cambodia. They are all in year 2 and DC-Cam pays 50% of their school fees, amounting to about \$250 per year.

3) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received 245 individual visitors as well as groups who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members.

Library Services

The PIR received 113 visitors who came to do research, read, and request documents about the Khmer Rouge period. In addition to the distribution of hundreds of publications such as history books, Case 001 and 002 booklets, and *Searching for the Truth* magazines, the Database team provided 140 document copies to visitors to the PIR.

For example, a student from Royal University of Phnom Penh named Keo Sophany came to read the history textbook and requested documents related to dams during the Khmer Rouge period for her thesis. Sophany is a 4th year student of History department and she had been visiting and requesting some documents almost every month. She said "Since I have known DC-Cam, I always do my research and read the book here because DC-Cam has plenty of documents related to Cambodia history. Moreover, DC-Cam staff always assists me to find documents and provide them without charge to students as well".

A teacher from Reach Bandith Saphea Kampuchea, Eve Sao Sokha, visited and requested DC-Cam publications for distribution to 53 military students. He said "I am a historical teacher and I like teaching my students about the Khmer Rouge regime because I want them to know the Khmer Rouge. Moreover, I am a victim of that regime so I would like to tell them about my experiences. When I distribute the books

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Fourth Quarter

Schools: University of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Mekong University, Norton University, UC Berkeley, University of Republic of Ireland, American University (DC), Leiden University (NL), Stung Treng highschool

NGOs: In went, Amrita, NTT, ICFC and HCC

International Organizations:

Media: The Phnom Penh Post, Asia Times, Art Planet, Khmer Nation, Khmer Post, AFP

Government: Kampong Thom Kampong Cham, and Kampong Speu officials

to them, they were very happy because we do not have any KR history books beside "A History of Democratic Kampuchea."

Information Office

PIR received 42 visitors including journalists, students, tourists, and interns who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities. Additionally, Director Youk Chhang met with a group of college students taking a semester-long course in the region called "Life Along the Mekong" at the request of their teacher Catherine McNally. On December 13 Youk Chhang met with students from the Stanford Graduate School of Business about investing in Cambodia after genocide.

Family Tracing Office

This quarter PIR received 6 visitors who came to find documents about their relatives who went missing during the KR regime. In November, PIR received 74 students who came to apply for volunteer jobs for the Family Tracing project and Accounting.

Activities in the United States

The "Case 002: Who Are the Khmer Rouge leaders to be Judged?" exhibition opened at Rutgers University in Newark, New Jersey on October 7.th Francis Deng, the UN Special Advisor on the Prevention on Genocide and Benny Widjono, Former Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Cambodia spoke at the launch. This event was held as part of the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights' new Program on Environment, Sustainable Development, and Peace-building and Fall 2010 Speaker Series on Humanitarianism, co-sponsored by DC-Cam.

4) Student Outreach

This quarter, the team catalogued student reports and made preparations to publish a Youth Monograph that will include questions by the volunteer students from 2005-2007 and their answers. The student outreach team is now working with Ms. Sabra Chartrand to finalize the book for publication in January 2011.

Colin Meyn, editor of the Lift magazine supplement of the Phnom Penh Post newspaper offered the Center a weekly column. The column will begin in the first week of January 2011 with summaries from the youth monograph, survivors' interviews, reports, and other topics.



On December 3, Youk Chhang spoke at to 2500 students about the Khmer Rouge at the Pour un Sourire d'Enfant Center about the importance of learning KR history and about the ECCC. He attended with Him Huy and Norng Chanpaul.

On December 15, Sayana Ser gave a guided tour of DC-Cam to 10 students and a teacher from Pour un Sourire d'Enfant who attended Youk Chhang's earlier lecture. The ten were selected because of their answers to the question, "Why do we study history?" After their visit to the Center, they were asked to describe their views of the visit. Sayana will review their answers and select the top five to meet with Youk Chhang and possibly work as volunteers at the Center.

The team worked on programming for a Student Outreach and Radio proposal on starvation and force labor during the Khmer Rouge. Former Summer Associate and Fulbright Scholar Randle DeFalco wrote a radio script and a budget has been drafted.

5) Film Project

Film Projects

Preah Vihear Workshop

In December, the team began producing a 10-minute video clip about the teacher workshop at Preah Vihear. The clip will focus on the role of teachers in reclaiming Cambodian history and be posted on Cambodia tribunal website (CTM).



"Water/Land/Rain"

To follow up the activities of the subjects of the film in the three provinces, the team arranged six field trips this quarter Ratanakkiri, Svay Rieng and Kampong Chhnang:

- **2 Trips to Ratanakkiri:**
 1. Film the subject harvesting rice in their cultural ways
 2. Film the subject going into the forest to hunt for wild animals
 3. Film the subject going to the forest to cut bamboo and make basket for their children
 4. Interview an elder villager about the background of their tribe and the changes in the environment and their living
 5. Film the subject harvesting rice at the rice field with mountain as the background
 6. Film the B-roll of the forest and wild animals

- **2 Trips to Svay Rieng:**
 1. Film the subject visiting their homeland during the Pchum Ben ceremony
 2. Film people celebrating the Phum Ben ceremony at pagoda in Svay Rieng
 3. Film the subject harvesting rice with family
 4. Film the subject selling rice

- **2 Trips to Kampong Chhnang:**
 1. Film the subject fishing at Tonle Sap river
 2. Film children's activities at the floating school
 3. Film the subject's activities at home after fishing
 4. Film the subject praying at the floating mosque
 5. Film the B-roll around the floating village



For more information follow the project blog at: <http://land-water-rain.blogspot.com/>. This quarter Kalyanee and her work on the Oscar-shortlisted film "Inside Job" were featured in Jess Bloom, *Voices of the Motherland*, Phnom Penh Post, Dec. 17-23, and Men Kimseng, *An Inside Take on New Film, 'Inside Job'*, VOA Khmer, Dec 29. See also <http://scottlazerson.wordpress.com/2010/08/16/kalyanne-mam-day-3s-hero-a-day/>; <http://www.trailerdownload.net/movie/inside-job/>; <http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/review/inside-job-film-review-29602>; <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/11/28/AR2010112804115.html>; and <http://www.oscars.org/press/pressreleases/2010/20101118.html> for more information about "Inside Job."

Field Trips

In Oct and November, the film team had two field trips with Living Documents project to Kampot (Phnom Voar) and (Malai) Banteay Meanchey provinces to screen the *Duch* verdict. They produced two video clips about the villager's reaction to the *Duch* verdict from these trips. The clips were posted on Cambodia tribunal website (www.cambodiatribunal.org).

Editing

The team edited a 2-hour video clip from the conferences on minorities in Cambodia.

Research Assistance

In December, the team provided a still photo of Nhem En, the former S-21 photographer, to filmmaker Annie Goldson for her film "Brother Number One." See www.brothernnumberone.co.nz.

6) Family Tracing

The Book of Memory of Those Who Died under the Khmer Rouge

DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the Khmer Rouge regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. It will also include a section for family tracing purposes. DC-Cam already has in its database up to a million names of those who may have died under the Khmer Rouge.



The book of records will include basic information relating to Khmer Rouge history, its security apparatus, its rise and its demise. It will also discuss concepts relating to disappearance and its impact on the psychological well-being of survivors today.

These names will help in family tracing efforts. The book will be distributed free of charge to commune offices in Cambodia, so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names that DC-Cam has on record. The book will then receive comments from villagers about the accuracy of the information and as well as family tracing requests.

This quarter DC-Cam received approximately **100** calls and visits from villagers wanting to list the names of their deceased loved ones in the Book of Memory. Each caller was interviewed. 12 student volunteers were recruited in November to read confessions from S-21 in an effort to locate of the people mentioned in the confessions. So far around one hundred confessions have been reviewed.

For example, in December, a woman came to register her relative. In 1976, the Khmer Rouge told her parents, older sister, Sarn and her two children to live and work at a rubber plantation in Kampong Cham and then they disappeared. Chantha said, "They were killed because my brother-in-law used to work with Sao Phim and he was killed before their deaths. However, I am happy to register their names in the book of memory because other people will know that I lost my relatives during the KR regime and I can release my painful story. Anyway, it is very important for the younger generation not to follow the KR."

7) Website Development (www.dccam.org)

DC-Cam is currently working with TENDER Creative, a design company based in New York City, to design a new look for the DC-Cam website. The new web design will incorporate a more visual and interactive platform. The website will be launched in early 2011.

Postings to the website include all Khmer-Rouge-related information, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, and also information about each DC-Cam project's activities (reports, team activity photos).

Selected New Postings

New items added to DC-Cam's website this quarter include:

- [Genocide Education : The Teaching of A History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1975\)](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm
- [Teacher Workshop-Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodia History](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm
- [Teacher Workshop-working Group Press Release](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm
- [Ministry of Education Youth and Sport: Permissions, MOUs, Letters re Genocide Education program](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sport.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sport.htm
- [Teacher Workshop-Working Group in Preah Vihear](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm
- [Teacher Guide Book in Khmer](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DC-Cam_Teacher_Guide_Book-Kh.pdf)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DC-Cam_Teacher_Guide_Book-Kh.pdf
- [The Anti-Genocide Memorial inauguration at Hun Sen Ang Snuol High School](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_at_HS_Ang_Snuol_High_School_December_13_2010/index.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Memorial_at_HS_Ang_Snuol_High_School_December_13_2010/index.htm
- [Conference with Minority Groups in Cambodia](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Conference_with_the_Minority_Groups_in_Cambodia.htm)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Conference_with_the_Minority_Groups_in_Cambodia.htm
- Report of Conference with Minority Groups in Cambodia at Technology Institute on October 25, 2010
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/First_Genocide_Conference_Report_October_25_2010.pdf
- [Agenda of Conference with Minority Groups in Cambodia at Technology Institute on November 24, 2010](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Genocide_Conference_Program_(Eng)_November_24_2010.pdf)
[http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Genocide_Conference_Program_\(Eng\)_November_24_2010.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/pdf/Genocide_Conference_Program_(Eng)_November_24_2010.pdf)
- [Legal Training 2010 Report](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Legal_Training/Legal_Training_2010_Report.pdf)
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Legal_Training/Legal_Training_2010_Report.pdf
- [Photos](#)
 - [Legal Training October 2010](#)

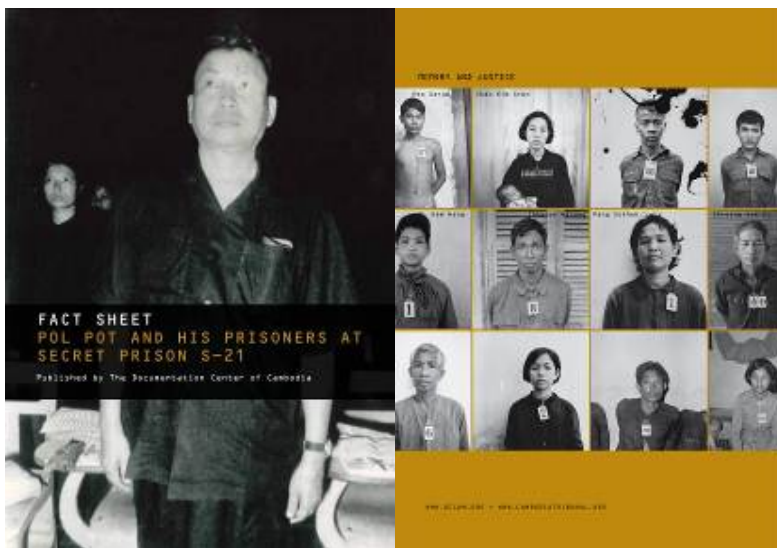
5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) New Publications

In December, the Center designed a new factsheet called **“Pol Pot and His Prisoners at S-21.”** It contains information about the lack of clarity about the number of prisoners who survived the prison and the most accurate list to date.

DC-Cam discussed with Ashgate Publishing the possibility of republishing the book “Cambodia’s Killing Fields” by James Tyner in Khmer for local and free distribution.

2) Historical Research and Writing



Nean Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph.

Sok Kheang Ly is researching the social, political, traditional and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation for his PhD thesis in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

Khamboly Dy is working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts in the PRK regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 at which time genocide study was absent from the school curriculum; and subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education to conduct teacher training nationwide.

3) Translation and Publication of Books

Terith Chy and Charya Chum are translating Getting Away with Genocide by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's Brother Number One from French to Khmer. The translation of Winds from the West: Region 105 Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondulhiri by Sara Com & Sorya Sim, completed in August by Socheat Nean, is now being edited by Kok-Thay Eng for publication in the near future. We have translated the confession of Chum Mahn because would like us to write a book about him.

4) Print Shop



This quarter the Print Shop team, consisting of 4 staff, published *Searching for the Truth* magazine – 21,000 copies of Khmer Edition (Issues 130, 131, 132) and 700 copies of the English edition, 4th quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City hall, 1537 sub-districts, 176 districts, 33 government ministries, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 16 NGOs,

three political parties, 18 universities & libraries, the ECCC, researchers, and donors. They distribute the English edition to the 28 embassies in Phnom Penh, five foreign embassies in Bangkok, and professors and legal advisors overseas. Widespread distribution of the magazine allows large numbers of people who have few other sources of information and often low levels of education to learn about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC each month.

6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

1) The Magazine Project

For a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine aimed at disseminating DC-Cam's work on document collection and sharing up-to-date information about the Khmer Rouge tribunal with the public, including those who have little education.

Online, the magazine can be found at:

- Khmer language:
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- English language:
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm



Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	The UN, Cambodia, and the Khmer Rouge; Asean's Obligation to Fund the KR Tribunal
Features	Screening of <i>Duch</i> Verdict in Malai; Khmer Rouge: Recruitment, Selection, Training and Development
History and Research	An Example of Forced Marriage; Food Preparer and Cook at K-6 Office
Legal	The Dismissal of Francois Roux: Theories of Duch's Undermined Confidence; Three-Year Limit on Provisional Detention
Public Debate	Medical Practices in Cambodia During the Pol Pot Regime; The Possibility of Bringing Genocide Charges on Behalf of the Khmer Krom
Family Tracing	Ken Chaem: Family Tracing Book Could Heal my Suffering

2) Radio Broadcasts

This year Radio FM 93.25 in Kampot province broadcast DC-Cam publications seven days a week, two times a day, from 7 to 7:30 am and 7 to 7:30 pm, including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and *Brother Enemy*. The Center continues to receive requests for the rebroadcast of readings of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*.

On December 8, Farina So was invited to speak on the topic of minority groups under the KR on FM 102.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Selected Research Assistance

MGuillermo Garcia, a Chilean writer working on a book about Democratic Kampuchea, visited DC-Cam and requested materials. His book will be the first about Democratic Kampuchea written in Spanish and published in Chile. It is about Norodom Sihanouk and Pol Pot and the relationship between them, before and after the tragic events from 1975 to 1979.

Michael Mascuch, who is conducting research on Khmer Rouge photography, was provided with documents and materials relating to photography.

Carina Östberg from University of Wyoming College of Law requested photographs from DC-Cam relating to children, education and rice production.

Kris A. Baleva from The Virtual Tribunal of the ECCC requested for copies of the following photos of the 1979 People's Revolutionary Tribunal (PRT), which were found in the book "On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process:"

- 1) Photo of the National Theater (pp. 54-55)
- 2) Photo of the members of the PRT dated August 1979 (pp. 56-57)
- 3) Photo of the proceedings before the PRT dated August 1979 (pp. 58-59)
- 4) Photo of courtroom of the PRT dated August 1979 (pp. 60-61).

The photos were incorporated in a short presentation on the PRT which will be featured in the Virtual Tribunal.

Patricia Furphy, a PhD student from Liverpool's John Moores University researched the role of females as perpetrators of genocide and crimes against humanity. She is using Cambodia as one case study and looking at data from victims and perpetrators to establish direct and indirect participation of women.

Christina Masso and Chamroeun Bun from Supplemental Teaching Education Programme (STEP) visited DC-Cam to discuss the possibility of cooperation between STEP's Digital Archives Project and DC-CAM.

Laura Villadiego, a Spanish journalist based in Cambodia worked on an article on disappearances during the Khmer Rouge regime on the occasion of the entering into force of the Enforced Disappearance Convention, on 23 December. She met with Socheat Nhean and Dany Long to discuss about information relating to disappearances under the Khmer Rouge.

2) Participation in Conferences/Exhibitions

On November 1, Farina So, Kamboly Dy, Kok-Thay Eng, and Terith Chy attended a Youth Town Hall presided over by Madam Secretary of State Hillary Clinton who held a dialogue with about 500 youth from various backgrounds. Director Youk Chhang gave her a guided tour of Tuol Sleng Museum earlier in the day.

On November 4, Savina Sirik and Farina So attended an international conference on Gender Justice organized by Cambodian Defenders Project (CDP). The conference was attended by national and international experts to lobby the ECCC to take serious consideration on sexual abuse and forced marriage under the DK.

Director Youk Chhang was one of three featured speakers at the public seminar, "Reconciliation in Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge Tribunal," hosted by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore on November 29. The seminar examined three key aspects of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal: (1) some of the legal and political aspects of prosecuting the Khmer Rouge for genocide and war crimes in Cambodia; (2) how the ECCC was able to deliver its first verdict in Case 001; (3) the path toward reconciliation in Cambodia. ECCC Trial Chamber judge Jean-Marc Lavergne also participated.

Sayana Ser was invited to attend the fourth opening of the exhibition "Stories of the Mekong" to be held in Angkor National Museum in Siem Reap. Organized by MuSEA (Museums of South East Asia) in Sweden in cooperation with Vietnam, Lao and Cambodia, the traveling exhibition will be in Siem Reap for three months, and then move to Vientiane and Luang Prabang in Lao.

3) Selected Requests for Materials

In October, DC-Cam donated 20 books (including "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-79)", Case 001 and 002 brochures, and programs for "Breaking

the Silence” and “Spoken Words”) to the International Center for Conciliation for their local representatives, villagers who will be assisting ICfC in facilitating a local dialogue on personal history and memory during the Khmer Rouge period. Distribution took place in Maraom commune, Kampot province; Prey Ampok commune, Takeo province; and Prek Saman, Kratie province.

In December, upon request, the Center donated two sets of DC-Cam publications for the library of the Cambodian People’s Party Youth Association in Svay Rieng and Svay Rieng University.

Sidney L. Liang, Director, SEARCH Program, Lowell Community Health Center, Lowell Massachusetts, requested a copy of the Living Documents DVD with reactions to the *Duch* verdict screenings to share with Cambodian-Americans in the US.

4) Cross-organizational Support for the Prevention of Genocide

This quarter Youk Chhang joined an international Board of Trustees comprising experts in the field of genocide prevention, diplomacy as well as worldwide-recognized scholars that will monitor and sustain the activities of a new Centre for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities in Budapest. Through this initiative the Government of Hungary wishes to contribute to the international promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms with special emphasis on the prevention of



genocide and mass atrocities with a view to spread the culture of prevention. The Centre shall provide analysis, recommendations, methodology and support on mediation efforts in situations of instability that could lead to mass atrocities, as well as shall try to centralise and improve the quality of information, map existing competence in the field of genocide prevention, connecting academics and experts. It is hoped that the Center can substantially narrow the existing gap between “early warning” and “swift action” on preventing genocide.

This quarter DC-Cam was included by the International Council on Archives (Human Rights Working Group) and Archivists without Borders in an online database of human rights archives world-wide.

The Center is assisting the set up of the Khmer Genocide Study and Resource Center at Cal State Long Beach, USA, intended to be a virtual museum and archive with oral histories and an electronic library.

5) MIA Assistance

We have assisted the US government in the search for missing soldiers from the Vietnam War since the 1990s by providing information leading to interviews regarding MIA in Cambodia.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Training

As the Center transitions to becoming the Sleuk Rith Institute, staff are required to obtain higher education to secure senior positions on its staff. Upcoming higher education training is planned as follows:

- Sa Fatily (CANADA)
- Sin Sothida (CANADA)
- Hin Sotheany (CANADA)
- Kim Sovandany (VIET NAM/SWISS) DEGREE PROGRAM.
- Chea Phala (THE NETHERLANDS)
- Ly Sokchamroeun (THAILAND) DEGREE PROGRAM.
- Pheng Pong-Rasy (THAILAND) DEGREE PROGRAM.
- Huy Samphoas (USA) DEGREE PROGRAM.
- Sophorn/Pidor/Bunthan (CAMBODIA) VANDA AUDITING SCHOOL
- Leng Ratanak (UNITED KINGDOM) DEGREE PROGRAM.
- So Farina (UNITED KINGDOM) DEGREE PROGRAM: PENDING.
- Eng Kok-Thay (USA) DEGREE PROGRAM: PhD IN PROGRESS -- EXPECTED TO COMPLETE BY 2012
- Dy Khamboly (USA) DEGREE PROGRAM: PhD IN PROGRESS -- EXPECTED TO COMPLETE BY 2012
- Dacil Keo (USA) DEGREE PROGRAM: PhD IN PROGRESS -- EXPECTED TO COMPLETE BY 2012.
- The University of Hull's Department of Social Sciences admitted Terith Chy to its one year MA Criminology program beginning in September 2011. Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) has provided a full scholarship covering, among other things, living expense and university and tuition fees.
- Samphoas Huy will beginning work toward a Master's Degree in International Relation in the field of Human Rights and Genocide Prevention in the Department of Global Affairs Studies at Rutgers University, USA, in January 2011.

2) Trainings

Mental Health

On 12 October a training session on mental health was held at DC-Cam office by two American experts in the area of mental health, Dr. Daryn Reicherter and Dr. Jim Boehnlein. Both doctors have spent years working with Cambodian refugees in the United States who have suffered mental health problems. Participation in the training

was very important for staff members regularly interviewing survivors about their bitter experiences under the Khmer Rouge.

Gender

In October, Kim Davy, from the Ministry of Women Affairs and an employee of UNDP, along with a colleague in the Ministry, gave a comprehensive lecture on gender. They discussed the Western concept of gender, its conceptualization among Cambodians, gender mainstreaming, the history of gender relations in Cambodian culture and gender related laws in Cambodia, and ways to advanced women's equality. All DC-Cam staff and volunteers attended the training and asked many questions. After the training, the presenters passed out a booklet containing Cambodian gender laws and definitions of relevant concepts. DC-Cam will invite the presenters again for a more advanced lecture on gender issues.

Media in the Democratic Process

Between November 15 and December 10, Magazine Team Leader Socheat Nhean attended a short course on "The Role of Media in the Democratic Process" in Copenhagen, Denmark. People from Afghanistan, Tanzania, Yemen, Cambodia, Zambia, Uganda, Bhutan and Nicaragua attended this course. The course consisted of in-class lectures and fieldtrips. In class, participants were taught Photoshop, video-editing, audio-editing, digital technology, strategic communication plan, scriptwriting techniques, interview techniques, feature story writing, blogging and web publishing, media law, editing work, radio online, relations between media and politics. The fieldtrips included a visit to a newspaper agency, the national parliament, the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, European Environmental Agency, and the municipality of Villabyerne Gladsaxe.

3) Awards

2010 summer legal associate Natalae Anderson was the recipient of the first Fannie Bear Besser Scholarship for Public Service at Rutgers University School of Law.

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

1) Selected Articles Featuring or by DC-Cam

Men Kimseng, *An Inside Take on New Film, 'Inside Job'* (featuring Kalyanee Mam), VOA Khmer, Dec 29

Jess Bloom, *Voices of the Motherland* (about Kalyanee Mam's film *Land/Water/Rain*), Phnom Penh Post, Dec. 17-23

La Yum, *Want Content of Khmer Rouge History in the Middle of the Curriculum and Longer*, Reaksmey Kampuchea, Dec. 17, 2010

Julie Thi Underhill, *Democratic Kampuchea's Genocide of the Cham*, diaCRITICS, Dec. 15, 2010, available at <http://diacritics.org/2010/12/15/democratic-kampuchea-genocide-of-the-cham/>.

Youk Chhang, *Time Magazine Person of the Year Nominations*, Time Magazine

TIME asked past TIME 100 honorees whom they would choose for 2010. Youk Chhang selected Norodom Monineath Sihanouk, saying: Queen Mother Norodom Monineath Sihanouk of Cambodia is the embodiment of resilience, a beautiful woman who has endured countless hardships with dignity and courage. Through her, we can learn about colonialism, independence, civil war, genocide, democratization and the quest for justice. Her life too will teach us about the complex history of Cambodia, a country often overlooked.

http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,2030948_2030946_2034599,00.html



Thomas Miller, *Anti-genocide Memorial Inaugurated*, Phnom Penh Post, Dec, 9, 2010

Kong Sothnararith, *Minorities Gather to Discuss Tribunal Genocide Charges*, VOA Khmer, Nov. 27 2010

Farina So, *Comment: Sharing Oral History of a National Tragedy*, Phnom Penh Post, Nov. 23, 2010

Alice Foster, *Co-Prosecutor Explains Genocide to KR Victims*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 26, 2010

Dacil Keo, *Letter: Ban Visit a Chance to Revisit UN History on Khmer Rouge*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 25, 2010

Farina So, *Letter: Sharing Oral History of a National Tragedy*, Phnom Penh Post, Oct. 25, 2010

Clancy McGilligan, *DC-Cam to Open Museum at Preah Sihanouk Mosque*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 14, 2010

Drewi Foster, *Anti-Genocide Signs Unveiled At High Schools Countrywide*, Cambodia Daily, Oct. 4, 2010

Dacil Keo, *Letter: Educational Memorial: The Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration*, Reaksmei Kampuchea News, Oct. 1, 2010

Agence France Press, *Cambodian School Displays Anti-Genocide Slogans*, Oct. 1, 2010, http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5idoZ5QFOZ7auVdMX_2t7q_hKppTA?docId=CNG.50cde88a891bb4f2c3adb2ce3e936445.01

2) Listserv

Every day DC-Cam sends out information about the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC to 4000 listserve members.

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

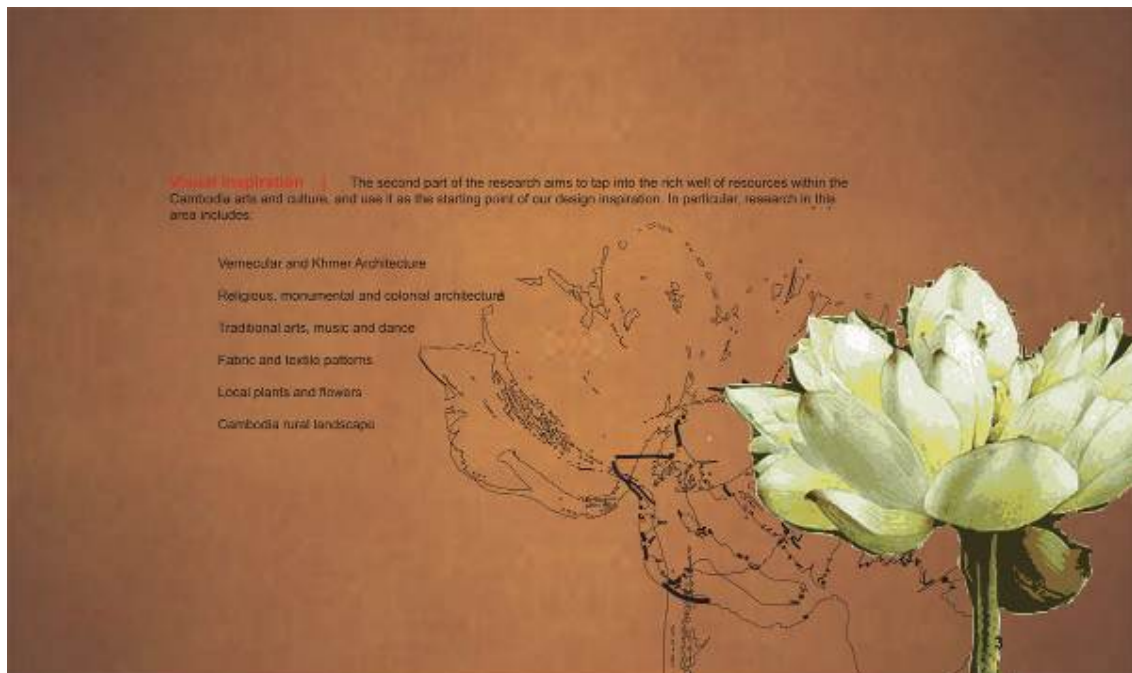
1) Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center's core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include three departments: a research and training institute, library, and museum. Deputy Director Kosal Path, PhD, visiting from USC, is finalizing the work plan.



This quarter two architectural teams were asked to submit Research/Concept Design proposals for the new Center:

- David Salazar, Studio MDA, New York, USA
- Hok Kang, HK Architectural Studio, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



2) Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." In the second phase of the project the team seeks to distribute free copies of the book to all 1,000,000 secondary students around the country and to train secondary school teachers how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner. Partnering with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education curriculum by 2011. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. The Center has thus far distributed 300,000 copies of the book around the country, with 200,000 more to be distributed in 2011. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009.

Teacher-Training Expanded to Include University Professors

On December 9, the Cambodian government tasked DC-Cam with training university-level professors on Khmer history, in addition to training high school teachers nation-wide. This new mandate will affect 70 universities in Cambodia and two-hundred thousand students.

Teacher-Training Expanded to Include New Teachers

In December, the Cambodian Government officially included the DC-Cam genocide education training in the curriculum of the teaching school. All new teachers will be trained in KR history going forward.

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Department of Teacher Training No. 246 BV	Kingdom of Cambodia Nation, Religion and King
Phnom Penh, December 28, 2010	
Director of the Department of Teacher Training Addressed to Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia	
Objective: Request 40 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" and 40 copies of Teacher's Guidebook	
According to the above objective, I would like to inform Mr. Director that the newly designed teacher training program for primary school teachers on history subject has extracted some texts and methods from "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" and Teacher's Guidebook respectively.	
Therefore, I would like to request Mr. Director consider the possibility to provide 40 copies of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea" and 40 copies of the Teacher's Guidebook to the Department of Teacher Training, which will use these materials to train primary school teachers at the Teacher Training Schools in all provinces nationwide.	
Please, Mr. Director, accept my highest assurances.	
Signed and sealed Leang Senghak	

Police Academy to Include KR History Studies

This quarter the Ministry of Interior included genocide education in its police academy studies. The Ministry of Defense, whose forces comprise a large number of former KR soldiers, is considering adding this curriculum for the Cambodian Army as well.

Teacher Workshop-Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodian History Preah Vihear Temple, December 24/25/26, 2010



On December 25, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, held a third-annual teacher workshop with the aim of establishing a working group on reclaiming Cambodian history through a truth and reconciliation process. Participants in the workshop included 24

national teachers and 180 provincial teachers who received training on the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* in mid-and late 2009 respectively. The workshop's discussion focused on four main issues:

- The establishment of an official working group on reclaiming Cambodian history;
- Professional development
- Teaching effectiveness
- Documenting survivors' stories

A full report is available at:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Teacher_Workshop-Working_Group.htm.

Anti-Genocide Slogans Inauguration

DC-Cam received approval from the Ministry of Education to mount genocide educational memorials containing two anti-genocide slogans across all high schools (over 1,000) in Cambodia. These memorials can take the form of a banner, plaque, wall painting, or another creative form. Prior to the project's official start in 2011, DC-Cam selected two high schools out of 15 in Phnom Penh to serve as models for other schools next year. These two schools hold special importance for DC-Cam. Director Youk Chhang is an alumnus of Indra Devi High School while four of the Center's Cham Muslim staffs (Ms. Farina So, Ms. Sayana Ser, Ms. Fatily Sa, Mr. Kong Vanna) are alumni of Russey Keo



High School, which has approximately 15% Cham Muslim students. The inaugurations were presided over by Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Undersecretary of Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's co-prosecutors Madame Chea Leang and Mr. Andrew Cayley (Oct 1); and deputy co-prosecutors Mr. William Smith and Mr. Yet Chakriya (Oct 2). Around 1000 students attended each event and received copies of the DK textbook and anti-genocide posters.

The slogans at Indra Devi High School and Russey Keo High School are funded by former students, friends and family members with core support from Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Both of these slogans are memorialized in script on stainless steel or the wall of the school building and will be seen and displayed in the school yard of each high school. DC-Cam encourages donors including former students of other high schools to fund the slogan memorials of their respective school. The design and display location of these memorials can be decided together by the school and students.

Additional anti-genocide slogan inaugurations were held at Sisowath High School on December 9 and at Hun Sen Ang Snuol High School on December 13.



The purpose of placing anti-genocide slogans in high schools is to raise awareness among students and teachers about genocide and genocide prevention, and through the messages of the two slogans, foster tolerance, forgiveness, education, and reconciliation. This simple but meaningful project is significant in several ways. First,

it reminds us of the critical relationship between education, memory, and history in genocide prevention. This is a relationship that is vital for the successful implementation of the current genocide education program which seeks to teach Democratic Kampuchea history in every high school so that the more than one million students who study history every week can learn about the tragedy that killed two million people. Second, these slogans provide a clear and visible reminder that the history of Democratic Kampuchea must be taught for the sake of memory and reconciliation and forgiveness if ever possible or be taught. As such, present ignorance about Democratic Kampuchea will be transformed into knowledge about the era. Lastly, this project helps to reunite current high school students and teachers with former students.

Further, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC – known as Khmer Rouge Tribunal) indictments in September of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, murder, and torture against the four most senior Khmer Rouge leaders still alive today reveal the urgency and importance of teaching about Democratic Kampuchea to students. This monumental trial will have an impact upon Cambodia's struggle to overcome its horrific past. These slogans will help to

memorialize this past while promoting interest in the upcoming trial of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. Together, the survivor generation and the younger generation will learn about Democratic Kampuchea, engage in needed dialogue, and witness the justice-seeking process so that truth, memory, justice, education, and reconciliation can triumph.

Photos:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Slogans_Inauguration_at_Russey_Keo_High_School_October_2_2010/index.htm

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Slogans_Inauguration_at_Indra_Devi_High_School_October_1_2010/index.htm

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/The_Anti-Genocide_Slogans_Inauguration_at_Sisowath_High_School_December_9_2010/index.htm.

Public Education Forums between Teachers, Students and Parents

Forum in Takeo: October 17

On October 17, the Project conducted a Public Education Forum between teachers, students, and parents in Wat Phnom village, Kampaeng commune, Kiri Vong district, Takeo province. Participants in the forum included 80 students, 60 villagers, five teachers, and eight monks. The forum was conducted in the meeting hall of Wat Phnom pagoda for the purpose of distributing and discussing the textbook



A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979). The forum started with a brief description of DC-Cam's work, the Genocide Education Project, and the objectives of the forum. Then the commune Chief, Mr. Kong Pheang, gave brief welcome remarks to all participants; he also talked about the importance of studying Khmer Rouge (KR) history. One of the team members, Mr. Keodara Prak, provided a presentation on textbook Chapter 5 entitled "Administrative Division of Democratic Kampuchea," which was followed by questions and answers with the textbook author, Mr. Khamboly Dy. In the afternoon, the team members conducted eleven interviews with the villagers and students to document their experiences during the KR and to learn about their interests in studying KR history.

Forum in Kratie: November 14

On November 14, the Project conducted a Public Education Forum in Pong Ror 2 village, Pong Ror commune, Chhlong district, Kratie province in the compound of *A/ Cheu Meak Mosque* or Vihear Pong Ror, one of the biggest mosques in Kratie. There were over 250 participants. Most of them were Cham youth. Other participants

included Cham villagers, Hakim (Cham community leaders), Tuon (Cham religious leaders), teachers and local authorities. The forum began at 8:00 AM and ended at 11:30 AM. As an introduction, Mr. Pong Rasy Pheng explained about DC-Cam, the Genocide Education Project and the objectives of the forum. After the introduction, the Deputy Chief of Pong Ror gave welcoming remarks, shared his personal experiences during the Khmer Rouge (KR) and encouraged all youths to make all efforts to study Khmer Rouge history as part of their future academic career. Next, Mr. Khamboly Dy, the author of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*



textbook, gave a general description and overview of the textbook and some key events that occurred during the KR regime. This was followed by the distribution of the textbooks and administration of the pre-forum survey to gauge participants' understanding and interest in studying KR history. After that, Mr. Pheng taught Chapter 4 of the textbook entitled "The Formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Government," followed by a question and answer session. Later that afternoon, team members conducted eight interviews with villagers, teachers and Cham youths.

This is the first public education forum conducted in the Cham community. The community leaders were delighted that Cham youth had a chance to participate in this educational forum that provided them the knowledge to study and understand KR history as well as a chance to expose them to this important issue in a public setting.

Equipment Donation

Dr. Chea Phala (co-author of the teacher guidebook) has donated computer equipment a computer, and TV, DVD player for the regional teacher training school base in Prey Veng province as part of our effort to ensure the teaching effectiveness. She also donated books and materials on the topic of nutrition to all provincial teachers of history at the Preah Vihear forum.

**Report by DC-Cam Project Team Leaders with Anne Heindel.
December 31, 2010.**

APPENDIX I
INTERVIEW WITH BOU MENG AT S-21 ON 22 DECEMBER 2010 (Terith Chy)

Q: Let's talk about your book. When did you start selling your book?

A: I can't remember.
Two or three months.

Q: Do you sell your book [at Tuol Sleng] everyday?

A: I sell my book [Bou Meng: A Survivor from Khmer Rouge Prison S-21] here every day, including weekends.

Q: Are you happy that DC-Cam has published a book about you?

A: I am very grateful to DC-Cam. I told my psychiatrist that I am grateful, first, to DC-Cam as it has helped me in every way in relation to documentation. I am grateful for what has been done for me. This also is an element of justice. You understand? This is an element of justice. DC-Cam is an element of justice. Second, I am grateful to ADHOC, who helped me submit my [civil party] application to the court. Third, I am grateful to my psychiatrist's organization, which has provided me with medication and travel and food expense, even if I can now make money from selling my books. For me, these three NGOs are very important. Without the assistance of these three NGOs, I would have been helpless without sanctuary, just like what we say "*chak* (a small aquatic plant) floats in a lake without any clear direction; it goes wherever the wind blows." I am overwhelmingly thankful to these three NGOs.



Q: How are you using the money earned from selling the book?

A: I use the money to cover my daily expenses and also rebuild my aging house. Now I am building a concrete house. Youk [Chhang] told me to invite him for the house warming celebration. Therefore, again, I am thankful first to DC-Cam. I told TPO when interviewed also that I am grateful to these three NGOs who have helped me every way. TPO helps me with the treatment of my trauma, DC-Cam with finance and generation of income, ADHOC with the civil party application. So, these three players are those I am grateful to.

Q: Do you see the money generated from selling your book as a type of reparation?

A: No, this money is not reparation. It is only a tiny element, unless the NGOs, donors or accused compensate me. However, the defendant claimed to be indigent and does not have the money to pay for compensation. If poor, you shouldn't have killed people, you shouldn't have killed [my] wife. Everyone can just say it. That's why I am asking for reparation.

Q: What type of reparation will you ask for in Case 002?

A: Through my experience, I am requesting for collective reparation, which is correct in this second case. Because people died all across the country. And it is not about me being detained at Tuol Sleng and tortured. Case 002 is about a prison without walls. Whereas Tuol Sleng is a walled prison, with a fence and torture used and this deserve reparation, while Case 002 is a different story. And if the court decides to provide reparation in Case 002, this is the court's discretions.

Q: You seem to know a lot of legal terminology.

A: Yeah, I studied a lot.

END.



BOU MENG

A SURVIVOR FROM KHMER ROUGE PRISON S-21

JUSTICE FOR THE FUTURE NOT JUST FOR THE VICTIMS

BY HUY VANNAK
FOREWORD BY BETH MYDANS

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