

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

First Quarter Report: January-March 2013

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ABBREVIATION

CLC	Co-Lead Lawyer
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
CNC	Cambodian News Channel
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
LCLs	Lead Co-Lawyers
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigative Judges
OCP	Office of the Co-Prosecutors
PA	Promoting Accountability
PVF	Public Village Forum
SC	Supreme Court Chamber
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	United States of America
VPA	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section

1. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC): Activities and Events

A. Chronological summary about the activities of the ECCC

On January 18, the ECCC issued a press release in which the government of Japan pledged USD 2.5 million to the international component of the court. To date Japan has contributed over USD 78 million to ECCC, which is approximately 44 percent of total ECCC international budget (<http://www.kh.emb-japan.go.jp/pressrelease/2013/3/20130314-e.pdf>).

On February 8 the ECCC Supreme Court Chamber (SC) issued its decision on the co-prosecutors' immediate appeal of the Trial Chamber's (TC) decision concerning the scope of Case 002/01. The appeal was submitted to the SC on November 7, 2012. The final decision invalidated the previous decision of the TC to separate Case 002 into a series of smaller trials

On February 12, the TC issued a memorandum on the directions to the parties following the SC's Decision on Co-Prosecutors' Immediate Appeal of the Trial Chamber's Decision concerning the Scope of Case 002/01.

To deal with the uncertainty surrounding the scope of the proceedings in Case 002 and to minimize delays in the proceedings, the TC held oral hearings on February 18 and 19. These hearings enabled parties to make submissions regarding the scope of the trial.

On February 21 the Defense Team for a suspect in Case 004 issued a press release entitled "Fair Trial Threatened in Case 004". This press release stated that the court administration "is unable or unwilling to provide the support necessary for the defense team to ensure the fair trial rights of [their] client..."

On February 26, the ECCC Public Affairs Office issued a Press Release on the Revised ECCC Budget for 2012-2013. The new revised budget is USD 69.6 million.

Statement by the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) Regarding Case 003

On February 28, the OCIJ issued its statement on Case 003. According to the International Co-Investigating Judge's statement Case 003 "remains open and the investigation of alleged crimes are proceeding." According to International Co-Investigating Judge, victims of the alleged crime sites are able to apply as a witness, civil party, or complainant. The National Co-Investigating Judge's statement provided that he will continue to take procedural measures as provided in the Internal Rules at the appropriate time and other submissions by the Co-Prosecutors may be received after February 7, 2013.

On March 1 Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, welcomed the decision of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal to prosecute the crimes of sexual violence committed during the Khmer Rouge. (<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=44264&Cr=sexual+violence&Cr1=#.UTHyJ6XCnfZ>)

On March 14 Ieng Sary, former DK deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, died at the age 87 at the Khmer Soviet Friendship Hospital. Ieng Sary had been hospitalized since March 4, 2013. Following Ieng Sary's death the TC issued its decision to terminate all proceedings against the accused. According to Article 7(1) of the Cambodian Code of Criminal Procedure and the Internal Rules 23bis (6) of the ECCC, death extinguishes any criminal and civil action.

On March 29 the TC announced that Nuon Chea was fit to stand trial and that Case 002 would be severed. The TC also announced that the subject matter for Case 002/01 would be the charges in the Closing Order related to:

1. The forced evacuation of Phnom Penh in April 1975
2. The second phase of forced population movement initiated in September 1975
3. Execution of Lon Nol soldiers at Tuol Por Chrey execution site in Pursat province

B. Legal Response

This quarter the Legal Response Team made significant achievements in responding to the requests made by the OCP, OCIJ, and others.

Upon a request by the OCP DC-Cam provided a copy of eight photographs of the Khmer Rouge entering Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975 for the trial to use for questioning a witness.

DC-Cam responded to the requests of the OCIJ for historical research to support Case 003 and 004. 1,285 interview files were requested for the OCIJ's analysis of four people.

In February the analysts from the OCIJ continued their historical research at DC-Cam. The team completed going through the interview transcripts.

In addition, the defense counsels for Nuon Chea and a suspect in Case 004 requested DC-Cam to use its space and archives for the dual purpose of meeting and research without the presence of a third party. However due to the short notice DC-Cam was unable to make such arrangements. Even so the team came to the Center to read documents and conduct archival research.

In March, DC-Cam received two letters from OCIJ that ordered investigators to conduct investigative action at DC-Cam in regards to Case 003 and 004. The investigators looked for information that may be contained in PA interviews from Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham and Takeo provinces.

The defense counsel for a suspect named in Case 004 requested 23 documents from DC-Cam. In response to such a request the Team scanned those documents and provided the counsel with electronic files that are equivalent to 1,029 pages.

The Response Team's observation is that the increasing requests from the ECCC are due to the development of Case 003 and 004 in which the crime sites have been expanded and investigative action taken more vigorously under the supervision of newly appointed judge Mark B. Harmon.

C. Victim Participation (VPA)

DC-Cam has engaged with the civil party Lead Co-Lawyers (LCLs) on two judicial reparation projects for victims, which include A permanent exhibition on forced transfer and An additional chapter on forced transfer in the *Teacher's Guidebook: Teaching the History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and Distribution of DC-Cam textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. DC-Cam is the designer, developer, and implementer of the projects and responsible for fundraising of the projects. LCLs, in consultation with Civil Party Lawyers, are solely responsible for filing the Final Claim for reparations before the ECCC.

Photo Book on Duch: *When Duch Laughs*

VPA's team leader Terith Chy reedited the Case 001 civil party stories. He updated status of civil parties as well as information on personal data of the individual civil parties, i.e. the passing of at least one civil party. The monograph will be finalized and published by the end of second quarter 2013.

D. Fair Trial

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

Trial Observation Booklet

This quarter the project produced 3,000 copies of three monthly booklets (Issues 17, 18, and 19) focusing on the health condition of Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial and her release, military structure, and testimonies of civil parties and witnesses in regard to the forced evacuation of Phnom Penh in 1975, and the killings of Lon Nol soldiers. The team focused their report on witnesses who included: (1) Al Rockoff (2) Phan Van (3) Pe Chuy Chip Se (4) Sor Vi (5) Hun Chhunly and (6) Suon Kanil. Members of Civil Parties included: (1) Denise Affanco and (2) Meas Saran. They also covered the case of Ieng Sary and Nuon Chea in their report writing. Booklet issue 19 covers testimonies of expert witness on the evacuation of Phnom Penh in 1975. The booklets are now available in various school and university libraries as well as the national assembly and senate. The online version of the booklet is available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm.

Observe Trial Proceedings

The team continued to observe the trial hearings at the ECCC on a daily basis, conducted presentations on ECCC related topics at local universities, and authored various legal updates and analytical documents. The team observed hearings on witness testimonies including the testimony of Pin Yathay (the author of the book entitled, "Stay Alive My Son") and the hearing on the consequence of SC's Decision on the Prosecutors' immediate appeal of the TC's decision concerning Case 002/01.

Presentations at Universities

Five presentations have been conducted at Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University (Prey Veng), Angkor Khemara University (Takeo), Angkor Khemara University (Pursat), Royal University of Law and Economics, and DC-Cam. At the commencement of all the presentations most questions posed to the team were related to the ECCC. Students also requested that such events should be organized again in order to facilitate their knowledge of the KRT.

Reports and photos of the events are available at

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Index.htm

Dissemination of Information

The members of the project also wrote eight articles in Khmer on a number of topics that included rights during a trial, Case 002 and its mini-trial, and Ieng Sary's death. Six of the articles have been published in Reaksmey Kampuchea newspaper, which has a nationwide circulation.

The articles published on Reaksmey Kampuchea newspaper are:

- Right to be presented at trial, 16 January 2013
- Students at Angkor Khemera University Learn the Khmer Rouge history, 27-28 January 2013
- Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University students learn Khmer Rouge history. By Teav Sarakmonin, 08 February 2013
- Supreme Court Chamber Annuls Trial Chamber's Decisions Serving Case 002 into Mini-Trial, 13 February 2013
- Finishing Case 002 Through a New Trial Chamber Establishment, 15 February 2013
- Ieng Sary's death, 15-17 March 2013

CTM Analysis

The team has also translated CTM's analysis and expert commentary on legal proceedings. They translated legal articles titled *Supreme Court Chamber Invalidates Case 002 Severance*, *Trial Chamber Decides that Accused Ieng Sary Is Fit and May Be Ordered to Participate by Video-Link*, and *Decision on Audio/Video Recording Ieng Sary's Trial Participation from the Holding Cell*. The translation had been published on the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor's (CTM) website (www.cambodiatribunal.org) and in the Reaksmey Kampuchea newspaper.

E. Witnessing Justice: The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ)

As part of its ongoing Witnessing Justice Project, DC-Cam launched activities in preparation for the publication of the CLPJ. The mission of the CLPJ is to promote critical legal scholarship on issues pending before the ECCC as well as other urgent legal, social, and development issues facing Cambodia and the Southeast Asian region.

This quarter the team circulated advertisements to selected law firms and NGOs in Cambodia, and law professors in the US. The Editor in Chief will re-circulate solicitation for articles after CLPJ website is made public. The website was ready to be made accessible to the public in March (www.cambodialpj.org). To date the team has received dozens of

articles through its Espresso Account with the University of California–Berkeley and over 6 submissions from researchers and law students. However, after pre-emption checking and review, only 3 articles were confirmed.

In addition the CLPJ team has provided six sessions of a legal writing program. Fifteen law students have participated in the program to date, four of whom are law graduates. The course was completed in March, and additional courses in contracts and enhanced English legal writing are tentatively planned for the second quarter in 2013. A dozen practical exercises have been conducted with the students, and are currently in the process of being consolidated and uploaded into an online legal education program. An associate program will also be established in which remote associates will support the Cambodia Law and Policy Journal's online commentary section with short (5,000 word) contributions on Southeast Asian law and policy.

The project has recruited three legal associates to assist with online journal, online legal education program, and managing social media for CLPJ website. And the team also recruited four legal associates for scholarly commentary on law and policy in Southeast Asian.

In March the team met with the President of the Cambodian Bar Association and obtained a tentative agreement of collaboration on a Cambodian legal research tool (website) as well as interest in receiving educational and consultative assistance for improving the rule of law in Cambodia. A follow-up meeting to define specific details of collaboration on research tool and education/consultation support is pending.

2. Documentation

A. Cataloging and Database Management

To assist ECCC, researchers, and the general public in searching for documents relevant to the KR era, DC-Cam's documentation team continued to print all documents from the L collection for editing the spelling in Khmer and English on hard copies, keying the edited D documents, and entering access lists of D documents into the computer.

DC-Cam holds five categories of documents which include 1) paper document, 2) physical document, 3) photograph, 4) interview, and 5) film. This quarter the team has reviewed and re-counted the numbers of two categories of documents: paper document and interview, consisting of 141,604 documents (893,574 pages), for verification and scanning purposes. During this quarter, the team has scanned 1,866 of I collection out of the two categories, in addition to the 36,803 documents of D collection scanned during previous quarters. Also, the digital files of news clips are cut and organized into numbers. The team arranged three albums of film for *Searching for the Truth* magazine and *Observation* booklets.

On March 27, DC-Cam received a new four-page document on Ieng Sary's resident in Phnom Penh. The document will be numbered, catalogued, and keyed into our database.

Activities	Numbers of Records	From
Keying	1,629	D42254 – D42352, D42387 – D43460, D42659 – D42832, D43781 – D44156, D44178 – D44277, and D44280 – D44368
Accessing list	300	D43884-D44184
Editing	2,780 for Khmer spelling 2,273 for English spelling	L02998 – L04778 and L06990 – L07994 L01362 – L02441, L03171 – L03398, and L05181 – L07288
Key the edited Khmer and English documents	1,840 records	D03171 – D03398, D22312 – D22586, and D22612 – D23961
Scanning	1,866 records 74 records 22 records	I00001 – I01135, I01176 – I01695 PA collection for OCII/ECCC D, L, and J collections for OCP/ECCC
Copying	2,263 records 1,000 records (18,000 pages)	D58452 – D60715 CTM Website guide
Arranging films	3 albums	<i>Searching for the Truth</i> N°153 – N°155 <i>Observation</i> bulletin N° 15
Arranging digital news clip files	5,051 records	

B. Khmer Rouge History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

DC-Cam has reached out to Cambodians and foreign visitors through the KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. In the first quarter, DC-Cam engaged with Cambodian and international visitors who visited the museum through discussions on the history of DK. Activities of the classroom usually include the following: the class devotes its first section, which lasts about ten minutes, to introducing and screening video footage. DC-Cam lecturers then lead presentations and discussions on various topics, such as the S-21 Prison, DK security system, S-21 survivors' stories, Duch, his crimes and trial, Cambodia before and during the KR regime, the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia, KR seat at the UN, and the reconciliation process in Cambodia. Participants expressed interest in learning about the history of the regime, the integration of KR in the mainstream society, local perspectives on the reconciliation process in Cambodia, and the integration of KR history into the education system.

This quarter the classroom received several groups of visitors who visited Tuol Sleng museum as a part of their study tour program.

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
January	230	Cambodians from different provinces,	Students, villagers,

February	272	foreign visitors from Australia, China, Japan, UK, USA, Germany Korea, Belgium, Sweden, Ireland, Czech, France, Netherlands, Malaysia, Singapore, South Africa, Russia, Argentina, Colombia, Austria, Thailand, Timor, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Hong Kong, Denmark, Ireland, Vietnam.	monks, tourist, reporters, professors, professors.
March	330		
Total	832		

Selected comments from class participants:

Interesting presentation and very friendly and open presenter. I would recommend:
-Ask for donation at the end
-Sell the books at the end
-Provide a timeline and photos, very large and clear for all to see
-Use small microphone, because if a student is far away or there is an electric fan close by, it is hard to hear clearly.
Wonderful job. Thank you for your service.
– Alam Lamotle, USA

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to have learned about Jane's work and a local perspective on perpetrator integration. We look forward to learning more.
--Fugene Knol, The Netherlands.

Such an amazing educational program. Providing information and education regarding genocide of the history of the Khmer Rouge is a vital component in reconciliation and genocide prevention. It is amazing to see such a well-organized program here. Phalla is incredibly knowledgeable and I appreciate the opportunity to attend this session to learn more about the Khmer Rouge. Thank you. Good luck
– Dani Krager, Canada.

Great informative and educational lecture. Please keep it up and continue to spread this important knowledge.
– Astra Renwick, Canada.

It was very helpful to have someone to ask questions. Our knowledge and understanding of Cambodia's history and the Khmer Rouge is greatly improved because of this. It's very important that people are educated about these events, so that we can understand how they happen and hopefully avoid similar things happening in the future. Good luck continuing your important work. Thank you.
– Angie & Yolanda, Australia.

Thank you so much for taking the time to spread awareness over this awful period in your very recent history. I hope the Cambodian people never face anything like this again.
– Daniel, UK.

Visiting S-21 is a very moving experience. This is a vitally important place in reminding people of these terrible events. It is a shame more resources cannot be invested in this museum. Keep up the good work.

– Sam Bruce, UK.

Thanks for the excellent presentation, you gave us lots of information and it was interesting to hear about how important it is to integrate this into the education system.

– Sophia, England.

Great footage that should be shared. Very informative and good for educational purposes. Every person visiting this site should spend the time to view this. Only feedback is for receptionists to inform tourists about the time the movie is shown so they can plan their visit and not miss out. The Q & A is brilliant. Keep on doing this and raise awareness. Thank you.

--Johanne, Sweden.

High Official Tour at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

In March DC-Cam's director Youk Chhang provided an official tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to high officials from the US and other countries.

C. Promoting Accountability (PA)

The Promoting Accountability (PA) Project focuses on fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK regime. In particular we aim to shed light on the roles and activities of the lower-level personnel who were charged with implementing the policies and directives of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. The project also serves a crucial truth-telling function. Most Cambodian survivors have never seen or met the senior officials on trial at the ECCC. In the absence of a formal truth commission most survivors have little opportunity to share their stories in detail or to learn a history of the DK regime that focuses on the types of atrocities they observed in their communes and cooperatives.

PA Database

This quarter the PA team continued to review, summarize, and analyze interviews transcripts for the Anlong Veng book project. In total the team summarized 35 transcript interviews, each of which produced approximately a one-page summary. In addition, the team translated **219** summaries from Khmer to English and entered them into the PA database.

Transcription

This quarter the PA team completed filing all the interview transcripts and reviewed the spellings of transcripts from Anlong Veng. In total the team has reviewed spelling of 464 interview transcripts from Anlong Veng. The team continued to digitize **599** tapes of PA interviews from Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham Provinces into MP3.

Research

PA team leader Dany Long searched for information from Tuol Sleng (TSL) confessions and PA interview transcripts related to the Khmer Rouge's Naval Division 164 and Air Force Division 502.

Field Trip

Dany Long and Vannak Sok conducted a field trip to Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province between March 20 and 22 to observe the cremation ceremony of Ieng Sary, the KR Minister of Foreign Affairs and a accused in Case 002. There were around 500 people attending Ieng Sary's cremation. Most of them were former cadres who used to work under the supervision of Ieng Sary during the DK regime (1975 to 1979), and after 1979 in Malai area. Currently, those cadres live in Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, and Pailin province.

Ieng Thirith, who was released late last year due to her unfitness to stand trial, also attended her husband cremation. There were several former KR commanders including Y Chhean, Salot Ban aka So Hong, Sok Pheap, Prum Sou, Chhit Mony, Phy Phoun. A Thai delegation also attended the ceremony. However there were officers from the current Cambodian government did not attend the cremation ceremony.



Former Khmer Rouge Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary died on March 14 at the age of 87 at the Soviet-Kampuchea Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh. His body was sent to Malai district, Banteay Meanchey province, where his resident was located, to hold funeral and cremation ceremony. Malai is a former Khmer Rouge stronghold area controlled by Ieng Sary before 1996. Ieng Sary was on trial for crimes against humanity and genocide crime. His death has terminated the proceedings against him at the ECCC. (By: Sovann Mam and Bunthorn Som, DC-Cam Achives)

Example of PA Interview Summaries

Ouk Sokh; Female; 58 years old; Lives in Sleng Por village, Trapeang Tav commune, Anlong Veng district, Odar Meanchey province.

Sokh was born in Kbal-O village in Takeo province. Sokh's father is Ouk Hun and mother, Eng Vek. The youngest in her family, Sokh has seven sisters and two brothers. She attended Moeung Char Pagoda Primary School for only two years due to her parents' financial constraint.

After the coup in 1970 the Khmer Rouge asked the young men and women in Sokh's village to join their movement and fight against the Lon Nol soldiers. Sokh joined the Khmer Rouge in 1972, and was made to carry food for soldiers in Division 2. While performing her duties, Sokh was injured by a US B-52, and was sent to a hospital in the Southwest Zone for three months. After recovering she requested that she be allowed to join the medical staff at the hospital. Ta Chem, a Khmer-Hanoi was chief of the hospital. He was later killed in 1975.

After April 1975, Sokh was sent to join Division 164 in Kampong Som. Meas Mut was the chief of the Division. Sokh was placed in the Division's hospital, and in 1976 made chief of the medical staff of the Division's Child Unit. The unit was in Kang Keng Airport, and most of the children in Division 164 were in the unit. The children were made to cut the grass used for the production of fertilizer. Several other women also managed the unit, which was led by Khsat.

In 1977, Sokh witnessed how the KR arrested people accused on betraying the Angkar. Sokh was assigned the task of observing and spying on other women cadres. She stated that she reported the "traitorous" activities of Khsat and other women in the unit to the Khmer Rouge, and they were subsequently arrested. Sokh married her first husband Ut, a disabled cadre in the disabled unit of Division 164, in 1978.

After the Vietnamese's arrival in 1979, Sokh and other KR cadres fled into the jungles. Sokh separated from her husband and never saw him again. Seven months pregnant she arrived at the Cambodia–Thailand border in late 1979. Here she delivered a baby who then died because of a lack of nutrition.

Sokh lived in Srah Keo refugee camp for six months in 1981, and then moved to reside in Cambodia territory in Chamkar Chek near the Malai area. In 1982, Ta Mok took Sokh and Chiv Ran's families to live at the KR military base [1003] in the Dangrek Mountains. The same year Sokh married her Meas Moeun who was chief of Ta Mok's hospital in Military base 808. In 1983 Moeun resigned and came to live with Sokh in Village 50. In the Dangrek Mountains, Sokh was under the supervision of Chiv Ran (or [Yeay] Ran) who was the chief of village 50.

Sokh and her family first came down to live in Anlong Veng in 1990 but returned to the Mountains when the Cambodian government attacked the Khmer Rouge in 1994. After the KR integrated with the government in 1998, Sokh returned from Hou Noy refugee camp and lived permanently in [Yeay] Ran village (the name of the village was changed to Sleng Por).

Khieu Nov; Male; 79 years old; Lives in Aphivat village, Anlong Veng commune, Anlong Veng district, Odar Meanchey province

Khieu Nov was a monk at Mohar Muntrey pagoda in Phnom Penh. He is 79 years old, and lived through both French colonialism and the Khmer Rouge regime. Born in 1934 in Tropeang Kul village in Takeo province, he was the fourth child in his family. His parents' names were Nup (father) and Sov (mother), and his grandfather was the head monk in the village. Nov is the great grandson of Ta Ung who was Ta Mok's grandfather. Therefore through his mother Nov was Ta Mok's nephew. He never attended school but studied Pali at the pagoda, and became monk at the age of 16. Most of his family members were priests in the pagoda. Mok Mareth (now Minister of Environment) studied with him. Nov stated that Ta Mok studied at Keo Preah Phleung pagoda, which is close to Svay Porpae pagoda. In 1970, Nov returned back to his home village, and passed Pali high school. He then returned to the pagoda to oversee the monks.

In 1975, he was asked by Ta Mok to leave the monkhood, and take charge of economics, logistics and transportation in the zone office in Kantuot. He came to Phnom Penh to receive materials from the state house, which was responsible for distributing materials to all the zones. Nov requested fish source bottles to store in the zone to distribute to the people. After he received four trucks of bottle, Ta Mok ordered that each province was allowed only one truck (one for Takeo, one for Kampot, one for Kampong Speu and one for Kandal). Nov remembers that Ta Roeung was in charge of the state house and worked under the supervision of Vorn Vet. Rith was responsible for international trade. After Von Vet was killed, Khieu Samphan was made responsible for the state house.

In 1977, Nov got married in 1977 at the age of 44. His wife's name is Ngin Oeun, and at the time she was 27 years old and worked in a garment factory in the Southwest Zone.

During the Vietnamese's arrival in 1979, Nov was in Phnom Penh but his wife and children were in Takeo. It took Nov 17 days to reach the border. The Vietnamese captured him in September 1979 in Moang Russey district, Battambang. He and his family were taken to Svay Daunkeo, where he lived and ate with the soldiers.

In 1980 Nov fled to Phnom Chhat where the UN fed refugees (Nov knew this). He tricked the authorities by asking permission to do business in Svay Sisophon, and then escaped to the border with smugglers. He lived in Phnom Chhat until fighting exploded in 1983. He then chose to go to Malai because Ieng Sary was the head of this district. After spending a year in Malai, he was summoned by Ta Mok to Phnom Dangrek to teach the young children. Nov was placed in the committee in charge of education. Other members of this committee were Ta Leav, Ta Oeun and Vun. The committee was responsible for producing textbooks, and Nov translated some lessons from Thai textbooks. He stated that when the KR took control of Anlong Veng (early 1990s), Ta Mok asked Thai teachers to help develop the education curriculum.

Nov said that his immediate family was lucky as nobody died or was injured during the Khmer Rouge regime. However some of his cousins and distant family members died during

the four years. He told the team members that he used to educate his children about the KR history, and said that Pol Pot was crazy. Elaborating Nov said that Pol Pot was crazy because when he got angry he would kill innocent people like Son Sen.

A journalist once asked Nov his opinion of Ta Mok, and whether he was a good person? Nov first said that Ta Mok was honest and active, and then while asking the journalist to define the word "good", said "When we fight each other, the enemy gains."

បំបែកសាមគ្គីជាតិឯង បែងចែកព្រលឹងស្រុក បណ្តាលហេតុផល រំលាយសាសន៍

3. Public Education and Outreach

A. Genocide Education

DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project seeks to disseminate the history of DK amongst Cambodian students. The first phase involved the writing of a textbook about the KR titled *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. The Center has since trained over 3000 history teachers on how to teach material on the KR in an effective and objective manner.

Through a partnership with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has mandated that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach DK history. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to obtain the required certification to teach DK history. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and a commune-level training program began in 2010. The team and the Ministry also launched the first training for university lecturers, police and army officers.

This quarter the team announced the opening of a teacher-training workshop on the teaching of "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" for teachers who are specializing in History, Khmer Studies, Citizen Morality and Home Economic Studies. As of May 4, 2013 the workshops will be held at DC-Cam every Saturday and Sunday.

The goals of the training are to introduce the KR history to secondary school teachers so that they possess the necessary knowledge on both historical content and methodology to teach KR history objectively in the classrooms. Teachers are able to help students develop critical thinking skill and self-learning, both of which are necessary for the intellectual development of the students. In addition to the knowledge received from the book the participants also have an opportunity to watch three documentary films on various aspects of the KR regime. Participants will also be provided with the opportunity to directly engage with survivors, former KR cadres and expert guest speakers through question and answer sessions. Participants will be given a tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Cheung Ek Memorial Site.

B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)

ECCC's Visits

Under the umbrella of DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project, the PVF program invited **forty** people, **eighteen** of whom were women, to Phnom Penh to observe the ECCC's court proceedings from January 14-17 and March 4-7. The villagers had expected to witness the KR leaders on trial once they participated in the program. However, after the villagers arrived in Phnom Penh, they were quite disappointed to learn that the court was adjourned due to the hospitalization of Nuon Chea and the financial difficulties of the court. Consequently the villagers were sent back home without getting the opportunity to step into the courtroom. It is expected that these disappointments will become even more frequent in the future given the deteriorating health of the former KR leaders and the financial issues the court is facing.

DC-Cam team managed to conduct short interviews with **eighteen** people on their opinions on the adjournment and the proceedings at the ECCC. Generally participants were concerned that the KR leaders were aging and in poor health. Some came up with fundraising strategies to ensure the continuity of the legal process. More importantly these concerns would obscure their hope for justice. As indicated in the court observation the deteriorating health of the accused is becoming a source of great concern for Cambodians. The KR leaders Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan had been in and out of the hospital several times due to their "severe weakness and fatigue" and "acute bronchitis" during weeks before the concerned trip.

For details of the trip and people's reactions to the court adjournments, please visit full reports, available at:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Courts_Adjournments_Become_Fatiguing.pdf

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Financial_Support_Guarantees_Justice.pdf

Photos are available at:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Financial_Support_Guarantees_Justice/index.html

PVF with Kraol and Poar Ethnic Minority

From February 11-13 and March 18-20, the PVF Project conducted two forums with **200** Kraol and **20** Poar ethnic minority members at Sre Chis commune, Kratie province and Rorvieng district, Preah Vihear province. The forums were also attended by **100** students from the local secondary schools that had the opportunities to learn directly from their elders about their experiences under the Khmer Rouge regime. The forum is intended for the participants to engage in a discussion on justice and related issues, pose questions, exchange views, give suggestions, and be asked to convey the insights they gain to their neighbors to maximize the impact of each forum. The primary goals of these forums are to provide voice to ethnic minority, their general perspectives on the strengths and

weaknesses of the tribunals and exchange dialogue between old and young generations. In addition, due to the recent death of DK's Minister of Foreign Affairs, the team particularly intended to use this forum to discuss with the villagers and collect their reactions concerning the death of one of the most important KR leaders who was being on trial. Also, the forum was to encourage a dialogue between parents, teachers, local leaders and students about the history as a means to seek to understand the past history and to preserve a collective memory. DC-Cam team met for interviews with **17** participants, 7 of which are women, about background information, background to the villages, and perspectives on Ieng Sary's death.

The forums were organized in a form of group discussions. Students are divided into four groups with participation of elder villagers to discuss their personal accounts during the KR regime and the ongoing KR tribunal. In Kral community, the team observed that children understanding of the KR regime were divided into those who believed and those who do not believe in the atrocities of the regime. According to a villager, many children find it impossible to believe that a regime could have killed so many people and many do not even take notice of the ongoing tribunals. Following the dialogues, participants viewed the forum as important to expand knowledge about the KR history and suggested that such forums should be implemented across Cambodia. Mei Bien (deputy chief of Ampork village) and Len Pheak (chief of Phnom Pi village) expressed that the forum can play an important role in educating the younger generations about KR history. Other participants such as Mr. Plit Peat admired this effort, and viewed it as the means by which the younger generation can be equipped with a strong background of their country, and thereby build a future for Cambodia. Two female students also remark that the forum should be used as a model of telling Cambodian history. It was extremely important to hear her neighbors' opinions on the KR for the first time. The female student, Srei Tauch disclosed that her father was part of the KR. She reflected the general concern of her classmates, many of whom had never heard about the violence of the KR regime. Da Katha said that after the forum she was shocked to learn about the extent of the atrocities committed during the KR regime. Neither her parents nor her teachers ever talked about this, and she emphasized that she was now planning to ask her parents about their experiences.

Photos from the event are available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_at_Sre_Ches_village_Sre_Ches_commune_Sambo_district_Kratie_province/index.html
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_in%20Rumdoh_Commune-Rovieng_District-Preah_Vihear_Province/index.html

Full reports are available at:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Voice_from_Kraol_Ethnic_Minority.pdf
<http://emergingmarketlab.thunderbird.edu/blog/cambodia-dc-cam/2013/02/19/dc-cam-public-education-forum>
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Poar_Ethnic_Minority.pdf

People's Reactions on Ieng Sary's Death

On March 14, DC-Cam conducted interviews both directly and on phone with 31 people including teachers, students, KR survivors, former KR cadres to gauge their opinion and immediate reactions on Ieng Sary's death. Ieng Sary's death had highlighted public concerns of the speed of the KR tribunal's Case 002. His death took place before any verdict has been reached in the important Case 002. In this case, the proceedings against Ieng Sary are ended. He was exempted from any charges prosecuted against him. Many of those interviewed by DC-Cam voiced their fears that the other leaders would die before the final judgment and they requested to the ECCC to speed up the trial and address the problems the court is facing.

A full report of people reactions is available at:

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_People_is_Reaction_on_Ieng_Sary_is_Death.pdf

Photos on Ieng Sary's death are available at

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Ieng_Sary_Death/index.html

DC-CAM's PUBLIC STATEMENT: THE DEATH OF IENG SARY

It is hard for me to have any remorse for a leader within a regime that presided over the deaths of millions of Cambodian people. His death is no victory and it carries little value for the regime's victims who patiently wait to see justice done.

The United Nations and the government of Cambodia made a promise of justice and genocide prevention, not only to the Cambodian genocide survivors but also humanity. Administrative matters and political differences must not obstruct the fulfillment of this solemn oath. The victims deserve closure, and the Court must be allowed to complete its work.

C. Cham Muslim Oral History (CMOH)

During the first quarter CMOH continued to collect interviews, and distribute the magazine *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer and English to Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand. In total the team leader conducted 28 interviews (11 in Malaysia and 17 in Thailand) and gave approximately 20 copies of the magazine and 4 copies of the Hijab of Cambodia in English to university professors in both countries.

In addition the team leader wrote an article about Malaysia's Cham Muslims' reactions to the death of the late King Sihanouk. The team collected reactions from Cham Muslim in Cambodia regarding the death of Ieng Sary. The reactions were incorporated into the other reactions collected by DC-Cam staff.

D. Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the PIR received **237** individual visitors and groups who read documents, requested books and magazines, watched films, interviewed staff members, conducted research for school, toured the center, and provided and sought information about missing family members. We provided 130 magazines (Khmer and English issue), 60 copies of the DK History books, 65 copies of DC-Cam outreach booklet *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002*, and 65 copies of KRT Observation booklets.

Library Services

The PIR received **fifty-seven** visitors who came to conduct research, read and request books as well as documents about the KR period. In January, researcher Adlina Eswboy conducted her research under the topic “Tuol Sleng Museum”. In response to her request, the staff provided DC-Cam's publication such as books and *Searching for the Truth* magazine. The team assisted her to access DC-Cam website for further information which could be beneficial to her research topic.

Also, there was a group of six Cambodian students who came to use PIR to work on research assignment, “Background of King Sihanouk”. The PIR staff recommended them to read an article in the issue 155 of *Searching for the Truth* Magazine (Khmer Version) and some other DC-Cam's publications.

Viveka Bhandari used PIR office to finalize her Master research on the topic “Impact of the US bombings on Cambodia”. She read magazines, DC-Cam's textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, DC-Cam's published monograph *Cambodia's Hidden Scars*, and other monograph at PIR.

A visitor from PAC named Pich Minea came to PIR to request for some publications and do his own research on the topic “Living condition of children and youths under Khmer Rouge period”. In response to his request, PIR staff provided him with the magazine, one copy of DC-Cam's textbook, and asked him to access to DC-Cam's website for further information about DC-Cam.

In addition to referencing DC-Cam publications, in this quarter, there were also several foreign researchers from universities in the US, Japan, Switzerland, and Australia requesting for access to KR documents for their research ranging from publication during the DK regime to the KR tribunal.

Public Information Office

PIR received **128** visitors including students, journalists, interns, tourists, and researchers who wanted to learn about DC-Cam's work and activities, requested assistance and information relevant to the KR period.

On January 8, a teacher from RUPP's DMC guided a group of seven foreign students from RUPP to DC-Cam to ask for information about DC-Cam's work and for assistance to a

research topic “Impact of Khmer Rouge on Cambodian young generation. The staff gave them DC-Cam's booklets and brochure and guided them to use DC-Cam's website as a resource for their research work.

On March 1, DC-Cam received a group of fifteen students from Where There Be Dragons who learned about DC-Cam work and watched new DC-Cam's documentary film *A River Changes Course*. The team met with Savina Sirik, who presented briefly DC-Cam's goals and activities and held a discussion about the activities afterward. The main purpose of group was to understand and be aware of the past history and current issues in Cambodia. On March 16, Jesse Millet, coordinator of the program wrote to extend his gratitude for DC-Cam's presentation and the film which had inspired the students to look more deeply into Cambodia and the challenges facing the country.

On March 7, a group of twenty-seven students from the University of Agder, Norway, visited DC-Cam to learn about its work and activities, KR history, and watched the documentary film *A River Changes Course*. The team met with Kok-Thay Eng who provided an overview of DC-Cam work and discussed about the film.

On March 13, a group of twenty participants of Swedish international training program of human rights, peace and security (Indevelop Sweden) visited DC-Cam and attended DC-Cam's history classroom at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to learn more about genocide in Cambodian and DC-Cam's work in promoting truth and reconciliation.

Requests to watch DC-Cam films

This quarter, a total of **118** visitors, researchers, and students requested to watch DC-Cam's documentary film at PIR office, most of them requested to watch DC-Cam's new documentary film *A River Changes Course*.

Month	Number of Visitors	Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Fourth Quarter	Occupation
January	89	Schools: Panhasastra University of Cambodia, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, National University of Management, University of Agder, Naseda University, Nagoya University, Norton University, Sailing College of Sweden, Harvard Law School. Media: Phnom Penh Post, The Cambodia Daily, Cambodian News Channel (CNC), NGOs: UNESCO, Peace Corps, Youth for Peace (YFP). Government: ECCC, USAID, Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.	Students, villagers, researchers, reporters, professors, business professionals.
February	58		
March	90		
Total	237		

		Others: French Institute, Where There be Dragons, Open Society Foundation, Yellow Page, Banteay Mean Chey province.	
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E. Film A River Changes Course (Kbang Tik Tonle)

The film with its title in Khmer *Kbang Tik Tonle* refers to the importance of water in Cambodians' lives. It means that if one holds a scoop of water, every single drop of the water has to be protected, because the river and the water mean life to the Cambodian people.

Twice a year in Cambodia, the Tonle Sap River changes course, while the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth, creation and destruction. Working in an intimate, verité style, filmmaker Kalyanee Mam (Director of Photography for the Oscar-winning documentary *INSIDE JOB*), spent two years following three young Cambodians as they struggled to overcome the crushing effects of deforestation, overfishing, and overwhelming debt. A breath taking and unprecedented journey from the remote, mountainous jungles and floating cities of the Cambodian countryside to the bustling garment factories of modern Phnom Penh, *A River Changes Course* traces a remarkable and devastatingly beautiful story of a country torn between the rural present and an ominous industrial future.

Cast and Credits

Director/Cinematographer: Kalyanee Mam

Executive Producer: Youk Chhang

Producers: Kalyanee Mam, Ratanak Leng

Editor: Chris Brown

Composer: David Mendez

Sound: Zach Martin, Angie Yesson

Web: www.ariverchangescourse.com

"A River Changes Course" won the World Cinema Grand Jury Prize, Best Documentary Feature, and Tops Full Frame Winners Documentary Studies Filmmaker Award

This quarter *A River Changes Course* has been awarded the **World Cinema Grand Jury Prize, Best Documentary Feature, and Tops Full Frame Winners: Documentary Studies Filmmaker Award** at Sundance Film Festival, Atlanta Film Festival, and Full Frame Documentary Film Festival, in the U.S. Also, the film has been selected to international film festivals in the U.S., Germany, Korea, Australia, and Israel. Among those, *A River Changes Course* has been selected as a finalist for the Festival Grand Jury Award in Non-Fiction Feature Filmmaking, an annual component of The Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival.

DC-Cam has received numerous requests to hold special screenings at universities, organizations, and other venues in Cambodia and abroad. In Cambodia alone, this quarter, DC-Cam has screened the film to approximately **1,560** people. The audiences include villagers, students, NGO's members, embassies' staff, academics, etc... The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held and will be screened.

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVALS

Sundance Film Festival

(**World Cinema Grand Jury Prize: Documentary**)

Atlanta Film Festival

(**Best Documentary Feature**)

Full Frame Documentary Film Festival

(**Tops Full Frame Winners: Documentary Studies Filmmaker Award**)

Environmental Film Festival, DC

Environmental Film Festival at Yale University

Lincoln Film Society - Season of Cambodia, NY, USA

San Francisco International Film Festival

The Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film Festival

Bermuda Film Festival

RiverRun International Film Festival

Nashville Film Festival

DokFest, Munich, Germany

Green Film Festival in Seoul, South Korea

The Museum of Modern Art ContemporAsian Film Program

Sydney Film Festival, Australia

Jerusalem Film Festival, Israel

SPECIAL SCREENING INTERNATIONAL

Paris Youth Club, France

Whitney Humanities Center, Yale

University, USA

The Kennedy Center for International

Studies, Brigham University, USA

Fifth Annual Khmer Studies Forum, Athens,

Ohio University, USA

University of Massachusetts Lowell, USA

Global Affairs, Rutgers University, USA

Thammasat University, Thailand

(Human Rights event)

Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

(ICIRD: Building a Regional Commons in Southeast Asia)

Myanmar Institute of Theology, Yangon, Myanmar

(World Environment Day, June 2013)

Brunei University

USAID, Washington DC

FILMS



A RIVER CHANGES COURSE

New England Premiere

A film by Kalyanee Mam (Yale College '99)

Twice a year in Cambodia, the Tonle Sap River changes course, while the river of life flows in a perpetual cycle of death and rebirth and of creation and destruction. Working in an intimate, vérité style, filmmaker Kalyanee Mam, spent two years in her native homeland following three young Cambodians struggling to overcome the crushing effects of deforestation, overfishing, and overwhelming debt. A breathtaking and unprecedented journey from the remote, mountainous jungles and floating cities of the Cambodian countryside to the bustling garment factories of modern Phnom Penh, *A River Changes Course* traces a remarkable and devastatingly beautiful story of a country torn between the rural present and an ominous industrial future.

Followed by a discussion with Filmmaker Kalyanee Mam, Ben Kiernan, and Youk Chhang. Moderated by Roger Cohn.

Thursday, April 11th | 7:30 p.m.
Whitney Humanities Center
53 Wall St.

The Asia Regional Chair at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) of the US Department of State, USA
Khmer-Canadian Buddhist Cultural Center, Canada

SPECIAL SCREENING IN CAMBODIA

DC-CAM: Every Friday with High School Students
US Embassy
EU Embassy with other European countries
Chenla Theater, Phnom Penh
Koh Kong Theater, Koh Kong province
Baray Andet Theater, Siem Reap Province
UN Center for Human Rights
Swiss Delegations
NGO - Where there be Dragons
NGO - Pour un Sourire d'Enfant
CIVIL PARTIES: Bantheay Meanchey and Kampong Thom province
NGO - Santhosa Silk and Cambodian Women Entrepreneur Association (CWEA)
STUDENT STUDY TOUR -- University of Agder, Norway
Thai Embassy
STUDENT STUDY TOUR -- Northumbria University, Newcastle, United Kingdom
NGO - Amrita Performing Arts
STUDENT STUDY TOUR -- Cambodians and Americans
STUDENT STUDY TOUR -- Thai Student, the Collaboration for Young Region, Thai Volunteer Service Foundation (TVS)
Oxfam, Community Climate Resilience
Battambang University
DRL village forum in 20 provinces
40 Universities in the province

News featured on the film

Michelle Vachon, *Cambodian Documentary Wins Sundance Award*, The Cambodia Daily, January 30, 2013.

Claire Knox, *Cambodian Film Takes Sundance Gong*, The Phnom Penh Post, January 30, 2013.

<http://www.voacambodia.com/content/film-examining-cambodias-development-screening-at-sundance/1588904.html>

<http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/sundance/55674564-177/cinema-changes-course-park.html.csp#comments>

<http://seasonofcambodia.org/event/a-river-changes-course/>

<http://www.dcenvironmentalfilmfest.org/films/show/1110>

<http://athenacinema.com/khmer-studies-forum-screening-a-river-changes-course/>

<http://www.seas.ohio.edu/ksf2013.html>

<http://prod3.agileticketing.net/websales/pages/info.aspx?evtinfo=50300~2a335ea2-4042-4734-a077-ee9550e51dc0&epguid=227a9a10-760a-4e62-b1e9-c8cbbbe7ae72&>

Assisting Researchers

This quarter the film team assisted a French filmmaker Phirum Gaillard in producing a documentary film for her final submission for her Master's degree. The assistance the team provided includes reviewing 96 existing documentary films archived at DC-Cam, searching for key informants for her film interview in *Searching for the Truth* magazine and through DC-Cam's project.

Film Catalogues

The team catalogued the video footages into four categories. They are List of Visual Interviews: Survivor Reactions (completed), List of Democratic Kampuchea documentary films, List of Living Documents, Cham Oral History and Genocide Education Project (completed), List of ECCC's Pre-Trial Chamber, Trial Chamber and Supreme Court Chamber (Not yet completed).

F. Book of Memory

DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR 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 KR.

The book of records will include basic information relating to KR 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.

In this quarter, team members continued inputting worksheets into database for better cross-referencing. A new proposal is being made to request for broader funding and in order to expand activities of the project. Also, the team received up to twenty requests for family tracing from Cambodians living around the world.

G. Website Development

Postings to the website include all KR-related information such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklet, chronology relevant to the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (Photos, reports,...etc.), and updates on Sleuk Rith.

1. Sleuk Rith Institute www.cambodiasri.org

- o <http://www.cambodiasri.org/museum.php>
- o <http://www.cambodiasri.org/school.php>
- o <http://cambodiasri.org/research.php>
- o <http://cambodiasri.org/projects/project.php>

2. DC-Cam www.dccam.org

This quarter the DC-Cam website was visited by **15,123** visitors of which **53.64%** were new visitors. They come from Cambodia, the United States of America, Germany, France, Australia, Canada, Japan, Thailand, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Vietnam, Switzerland, Sweden, and other countries.

Selected New Postings

- **Updated ECCC Chronology**
<http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Termination_of_the_proceedings_against_the_accused_leng_Sary.htm
- **Updated News Clips**
http://www.d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.htm
- **Updated Film List**
http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Films/pdf/KR_Film_List_Updated_by_DC-Cam_November_2012.pdf
- **Update on Radio Program**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_broadcast.htm
- **Update on Magazine *Searching for the Truth***
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- **Report for the Pubic Village Forum in Kratie and Stung Treng Province**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_at_Sre_Ches_village_Sre_Ches_commune_Sambo_district_Kratie_province/index.html

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Voice_from_Kraol_Ethnic_Minority.pdf
\\
- **Report for the Museum Project**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Report_on_the_workshop_at_the_National_Museum.pdf
- **Reports on CTM Presentation at Universities in Takeo and Prey Veng**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Report_CTM_at_Angkor_Khemara_University.pdf
- **Report on ECCC Trip**
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Courts_Adjournments_Become_Fatiguing.pdf
- **People's Reactions to Ieng Sary's Death**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_People_is_Reaction_on_leng_Sary_is_Death.pdf

- **Articles from Trial Observation Team**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Right_to_be_Present_at_Trial.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Finishing_Case_002_through_a_New_Trial_Chamber_Establishment.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Supreme_Court_Chamber_Annuls_TC_is_Decision.pdf
- **Trial Observation Booklet Issue 17 and 18**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_17.pdf
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_18.pdf
- **CLPJ's Poster**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Witnessing_Justice/The_Cambodian_Law_and_Policy_Journal/Poster_The_Cambodia_Law_and_Policy_Journal.pdf
- **Announcement for Youth Volunteer**
http://d.dccam.org/Khmer_web/news_&_events/News/pdf/Announcement_for_DC-Cam_Youth_Volunteer.pdf
- **Photos**
 - Public Forum at Sre Chis commune, Kratie Province**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Public_Village_Forum_at_Sre_Ches_village_Sre_Ches_commune_Sambo_district_Kratie_province/index.html
 - CTM Presentations at Royal University of Law and Economics and Prey Veng Province**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_RULE_January_30_2013/index.html
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_website_to_Students_at_Chea_Sim_Kamchaymear_University_on_February_07_2013/index.html
- **Ceremony to Dedicate to Journalist Who Lost Their Lives During the War in Cambodia**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Ceremony_to_dedicate_to_Journalists_who_lost_their_lives_during_the_war_in_Cambodia/index.html
- **Royal Procession of King Father Norodom Sihanouk**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Royal_Procession_of_King_Father_is_Body/index.html
- **Ieng Sary's Funeral Ceremony**
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Ieng_Sary_Death/index.html
- **Women of Koh Ker**

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Women_on_Koh_Ker/index.html

H. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, is to undertake certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process.

Trial Blogs

Trial bloggers, Doreen Chen and Edward Gough, consultants from Destination Justice attended hearing sessions in Case 002 and wrote reports in English for twenty hearing sessions to be posted on the website blog. The blogs are available on the CTM website.

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a total of twenty hearing sessions and a press conference on Ieng Sary's death. They produced 70 footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (Khmer and English), and supplied 373 photographs (both historical and current pictures relevant to the contents of the hearing reports) to CTM's blogs to be posted on the CTM website. Please go to the website for more details www.cambodiatribunal.org. On March 25, CNC TV requested to CTM team for a copy of trial footage in Khmer for their TV news report.

Backing up ECCC Documents

This quarter the team has backed up **1,528** files and printed **3,388** pages of documents in Khmer, French, and English from the ECCC's websites. The documents consist of transcripts of the ECCC's trial proceedings, documents from the Legal Documents Section, Practice Direction Section, Press Releases Section, and sub-section of the Media Center Section, News, and Financial Information Section, documents from the Latest Documents Section (which is the sub-section of the Legal Documents Section), Press Releases, and the Court Reports.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated seven articles from English into Khmer:

1. Expert Legal Commentary: *Civil Parties Identify Reparations Projects for Case 002/01*
2. Expert Legal Commentary: *Pre-Trial Chamber Judges Again Split Down National/International Lines in Case 003*
3. Expert Legal Commentary: *Decision on Audio/Video Recording Ieng Sary's Trial Participation from the Holding Cell*
4. *Nuon Chea Hospitalized Due to Severe Bronchitis, Collapse*, By Doreen Chen, 14 Jan 2013

5. Expert Commentary on Legal Filings: *Trial Chamber Rejects Request for Investigation of Government Interference in Case 002*
6. Expert Commentary on Legal Filings: *Trial Chamber Decides that Accused Ieng Sary Is Fit and May Be Ordered to Participate by Video-Link*
7. Expert Legal Commentary: *Supreme Court Chamber Invalidates Case 002 Severance*

CTM Website Screenings

Recognizing the importance of working with youth, DC-Cam, in cooperation with Northwestern University School of Law's Center for International Human Rights, is making an effort to increase their understanding of the importance of ECCC proceedings by introducing the CTM website to schools and universities in Cambodian universities. The CTM website—on which reports of ECCC hearings, video of the first trial's entire proceedings, news and discussion on the proceedings and the tribunal generally are posted—can play a prominent role in educating students about the tribunal.

Student groups, who have access to the internet, will benefit greatly from the information provided. In addition to promoting these students' discussion about the tribunal process, the information will provide them legal education. At each presentation, the CTM team presented an overview of the CTM, ECCC, and DC-Cam websites. The team showed a short film, answered questions about the history of DK, and provided a short presentation on the establishment of the ECCC, including an overview of the cases and key legal concepts. Schools visited this quarter include:

- On January 26, the team conducted workshop at Angkor Khemara University, Takeo province with participation of 300 students. Some participants were secondary school teachers from Takeo's districts who pursue their Bachelor Degree at the University. Attendance was rounded out by 10 monk students.
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_University_at_Takeo_Province.htm
- On January 30, the team conducted workshop at RULE with participation of 25 students.
This is the second times DC-Cam was requested to provide training there. Agenda for that workshop was different from other universities. There we provided session on History of Khmer Rouge, and lectures on International Law
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presents_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_RULE_January_30_2013/index.html
- On February 7, the team conducted workshop at Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng province with participation of 600 students.
- On March 22, 2013, the team conducted workshop at Angkor Khemara University, Pursat province with participation of 25 students.
http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_Khemera_University_at_Pursat_Province.htm

The Reaksmey Kampuchea newspapers published news on CTM's workshops at Angkor Khemara University in Takeo, Angkor Khemara University in Pursat, and Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University in Prey Veng province.

Below are reactions and comments from the students during the workshops:

- Monk student Tep Narong from Angkor Khemara University, Takeo said "Thank you so much to all the speakers. I am very happy to learn such useful information. Being one of the Cambodian people, I should know this dark chapter in our history very well. I hope to attend this kind of workshop in the future."
- Sophy, from Takeo commented, "Prior to this workshop, I did not know much about the proceedings of the ECCC. But now, I know how the cases at the ECCC are being tried. What charges against the accused, etc..."
- Borin, a student from Angkor Khemara University, "The presentation is detailed, and the information is very useful. I will share what I have learned with my family and friends."
- Phon Peset, a student from Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng, said, "Thanks for the documents and presentation. The presentation contained history and legal information. I propose to have more presentation in the future."
- A student from Chea Sim Kamchay Mear University, Prey Veng, said, "As I live in rural area and cannot access to information frequently, I am so thankful for the speakers for providing such a precise presentation. It would be great if you can show some more documentary films about the KR."
- Ly Chenda, a student from Angkor Khemara University, Pursat, said, "Prior to the presentation she had no interest in the history of the Khmer Rouge but over the last two hours this had changed."
- Heang Pheakdy said, "Before the presentation he learnt about the Khmer Rouge regime from his parents and believed only 50 percent in it, but now his belief moves up to 75 percent."

4. Research, Translation, and Publication

A. New Publications

VPA project team is working on finalizing contents for the photo book on Duch entitled *When Duch Laughs* which will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012. Terith Chy reedited the Case 001 civil party stories by updating the status of civil parties as a result of the Supreme Court Chamber Judgment in February 2012 as well as information on personal data of the individual civil parties, i.e the passing of at least one civil party. The monograph will be finalized and published by the end of second quarter 2013.

Kok-Thay Eng's PhD research paper entitled *From The Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* has been completed and will be published in English as a

monograph by International Press. The monograph will be translated and published in Khmer, French, and Arabic by DC-Cam.

B. Historical Research and Writing

Nea Yin continues to work on peer review comments on his forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph.

Sok-Kheang Ly is finishing up his PhD thesis in Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University. His research focuses on the social, political, traditional, and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation. Mr. Ly is scheduled to graduate in late 2013.

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 the subsequent formal and informal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to conduct training nationwide. This work is for his PhD thesis in Global Affairs at Rutgers University (USA).

Dany Long and Truong Huyen Chi will co-edit research on Dak Nong-Mondul Kiri comparative education. This is a comparative research of critical ethnography of education in multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam. It focuses on the effects of globalization on education in the Pnong communities in both countries and how this education shapes the younger generations in the communities. Kunthy Seng, Pechet Men, and three Vietnamese researchers will contribute a chapter to the volume. They finished a first draft outline for each chapter.

Christopher Dearing and Khamboly Dy continued their research on Anlong Veng community education. This research will produce far more than merely a book for Anlong Veng's community education and industry; the vision is, indeed, to create a community education model that can be exported to other communities. DC-Cam aims to use this project as a pilot for developing similar curricula in other Cambodian communities. As stated above, Mr. Dearing and Mr. Dy just finished the first draft of the book.

Farina So is conducting research on Cham Muslims in Malaysia and Thailand: Now and Then, on an Asian Public Intellectuals (API) Fellowship funded by the Nippon Foundation. This research is looking at identity and citizenship issues and transnational network within Southeast Asia from July 2012 to June 2013.

C. Translation and Publication of Books

The design of the "Killings of Cambodia" is partially done and magazine team leader Socheat Nhean is editing the translation of the book. Please visit the link for the book's abstract <http://www.d.dccam.org/Publication/Translations/Translations.htm>

5. Magazine, Radio, and Television

A. *The Searching for the Truth*

For more than 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 KR tribunal with the public, including those who have little education. DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues and 7,000 copies of one English issue. The Khmer and English copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Phnom Penh City Hall, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, 3 political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students.

This quarter, the magazine covered stories of new DC-Cam's documentary film *A River Changes Course* which won World Cinema Grand Jury Prize at Sundance Film Festival and Best Documentary Feature at Atlanta Film Festival in the U.S. In the last section of the magazine's January issue, film director Kalyanee Mam wrote about her desire and background before she did research for this film. In January Issue 157, the team published a confession of a prisoner, a list of prisoners of S-21 which was found with photographs in August 2012 with an intention to help the readers search for lost family members. Continued from previous issue 156, the team completed publishing the article by John Ciorciari titled "Institutionalizing Human Rights in Southeast Asia." This article narrates the background of human rights issue to the initiation of human rights establishment in ASEAN.

In February Issue (Issue 158), the magazine also covered stories on the cremation of former King Norodom Sihanouk. The cremation ceremony was taken place from February 1-7. In this publication, the team included people's views on the death of former king who was the most popular king in the heart of people. While the cremation ceremony was going on, a group of journalists who covered Cambodian war between 1970 and 1975 met and organized a ceremony to honor journalists who died in Cambodia during the Cambodian war. A memorial, initiated and funded by DC-Cam, was placed at the site where nine journalists were killed at Wat Po in Borset district, Kampong Speu province in May 1970. Issue 158 also contains outreach booklet on Ieng Thirith in order to distribute to the public. Photos of the events are available at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2013/Ceremony_to_dedicate_to_Journalists_who_lost_their_lives_during_the_war_in_Cambodia/index.html

March Issue (Issue 159) covered topics of Ieng Sary, who passed away on March 14 in Phnom Penh. In this issue, the DC-Cam published Youk Chhang's article on the death of Ieng Sary, biography of Ieng Sary and survivors' reaction to Ieng Sary's death as well as their request to the ECCC to speed up its works. Photos of Ieng Sary were also published in this issue.

Electronic copies of the magazine can be found at:

- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

Selected contents for fourth quarter issues are:

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. <i>History and Human Rights in Cambodia</i> 2. <i>King-Father Sihanouk's Embrace Across Ethnic and Political Divide</i> 3. <i>The death of Ieng Sary</i>
Documentation	4. <i>List of prisoners found in August 2012</i> 5. <i>Deputy Secretary of Region 42 confessed his treacherous acts</i>
History and Research	6. <i>Cheng Chivoin: My father died because he was an accountant</i> 7. <i>Youth Mobilization and Ideology</i> 8. <i>A Childhood Scarred: Be Tai Sé remembers his life during Democratic Kampuchea</i>
Legal	9. <i>Decision on Defense Allegations of Irregularities during the Judicial Investigation</i> 10. <i>Ieng Thirith: A face to remember</i> 11. <i>The Death of Ieng Sary and the sayings "the boat sails by, the shore remains."</i>
Debate	12. <i>Institutionalizing Human Rights in Southeast Asia</i> 13. <i>The Death of the King Father, a Test of Stronger Unity</i> 14. <i>Mixed Emotions Amongst Cham Muslims at Sihanouk's Death</i> 15. <i>Survivors requests the Khmer Rouge to speed up its working process</i>
Family Tracing	16. <i>"A River Change Course" won world cinema grand jury prize</i> 17. <i>My Pace of life</i> 18. <i>Healing and Reconciliation: The family of a Khmer Rouge victim visits the site of violence</i>

Below are highlights of other activities relevant to the magazine and comments from magazine readers.

1. Michelle Caswell of the University of Wisconsin requests for some photos from DC-Cam for her upcoming books which will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press.
2. Former professor of anthropology at the Royal University of Fine Arts, Phong Tan, came to DC-Cam to ask for the confession of her uncle—Di Phonn and to read *Searching for the Truth* Magazine for her research.
3. French journalist Robert Carmichael looked for two people who were possibly sent to S-21. They were Pen Trivan and his wife, Dr Ly Nay Sim, but they could not be found in DC-Cam list.
4. Alexander Goeb requested some photos of mapping from DC-Cam for her publication.

5. Jens Meierhenrich requests for a photo of prisoners for upcoming publications at Oxford University Press.
6. Paul Hovard of Australia requested for photos of KR soldiers at the airport with wrecked planes for his research.
7. DC-Cam designed a memorial to dedicate to journalists at Wat Po, Kampong Speu Province.
8. Heng Hak of Cambodian *Popular Magazine* requested photos of lion head from Kor Ker.
9. Chea Sopheavy, Office Assistant at Shanti Volunteer Association (SVA) organization requests for some photographs of King Funeral.
10. English-written newspapers requested some photos of King's cremation ceremony in the 1960s for their newspaper.
11. Chhay Bora, the director of a Cambodian drama *Lost Love*, requests some photos of Chan Kim Srun, S-21 victim.
12. Chhay Chanda, the author of *War and Genocide: A never-ending cycles of human brutality*, requested to Socheat Nhean if DC-Cam could translate his monograph for *Searching for the Truth* Magazine. Author Chhay Chanda allowed Socheat Nhean to translate some life histories of people for the magazine.
13. Lauren Bell of NIU asked for transcription of interviews that DC-Cam conducted. Socheat Nhean sent her some transcriptions.
14. Jean Mathis, French journalists and film maker, interviewed Socheat Nhean for his documentary film about the preservation of skull and bones at Tuol Sleng and Cheung EK.
15. Greg Procknow from Canada, sent article for *Searching for the Truth* and he offered assistance in editing the magazine and other DC-Cam work.
16. Noy Sophary of ECCC's Defend Support Section requested for some magazine from DC-Cam.
17. Do Mara, who worked for a tourism agency company called in and said that he loved *Searching for the Truth* magazine because it published fact about the KR and was very informative.

B. Radio Broadcast "*Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine*"

DC-Cam's community radio program on "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine," explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime. The goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

This quarter Episode 1 was lastly finalized and recorded at VOA studio to air on March 3, which marked the first public broadcast of the program. The Episode was aired for one hour a day every week on Radio National of Kampuchea and other three provincial radio stations. Following its first broadcast on the Radio National of Kampuchea, the team sent the records to three other provincial radio stations including Battambang, Preah Vihear, and Kampot to broadcast. Copies of the Episode recording are available at <http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Radio.htm>.

Also, the team completed translating Plan of Action 2013 and text of Episode 3 and 4 from English into Khmer to be ready for recording and broadcasting. The team worked on updating and revising the translation of 2 and 3 for accuracy in Khmer language. "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine" is also on local newspaper of Raksmei Kampuchea published on January 16, 2013 (Please see Appendix B for the article).

There were some challenges to the radio program. The first broadcast has been delayed due to constant correction, revision, and preparation. The project staff members have contacted the project's advisor to make sure the text is fair and beneficial to all Cambodian public. Upon suggestions from DC-Cam's director, the project team contacted VOA Phnom Penh office, requesting to use VOA studio to record its program, given that DC-Cam's studio is not good enough to produce clear voice recording.

Listeners gain insight into a key aspect of the Khmer Rouge period in Cambodian history and associated issues of international law

The radio program is getting popular despite its first broadcasting. Since its first launch on March 3 at four radio stations throughout Cambodia, DC-Cam received comments from both audiences in the Cambodia and abroad. Some of them expressed that the content in Episode 1 was very precise and clear that they learned new information about the KR regime, particularly information concerning the root causes of the KR famine.

Sreymom, one of Cambodian audience, said "I read the whole paragraph and understand a lot more than I ever expected,... and I see, there are two Radio stations in Cambodia to broadcast this KR activity, one in Kampot and Battambang. Please let people come to the station to share their terrible, horrible experiences let them speak on the Radio so that the nation can hear the pain they have carry on deep inside for so many years up to today and at the same time maybe help them release the anger and pain." Below are a few comments from the radio listeners.

March 4, 2013

As one of the victims of KR regime, my father, younger sister, uncles and other relatives, I wish to see the root cause of the killing and the regime rather than hearing more about what the KR had done, it is too much.

Justice for me is knowing why the KR regime was created and who is the mastermind of the regime to be found, broadcasted and published.

Let's start to look at why and who rather than looking at how many they killed and what they have done.

Sophorn

March 5, 2013

Thank you so much again for updated me with this great news. I read the whole paragraph and understand a lot more than I ever expected, one thing that I do not understand during the KR regime from 1975-1979, Cambodia prefers herself as a "Democratic Kampuchea" country. The title of the country did not match the conflict, the crimes, the killings, the whole drama that KR did to her people and the country at all. "Democratic is equally to the same as Justice" but unfortunately there were no justice no democratic neither one of these two categories were represented during this brutal regime.

I see, there are two Radio stations in Cambodia to broadcast this KR activity, one in Kampot and Batambang. Please let people come to the station to share their terrible, horrible experiences let them speak on the Radio so that the nation can hear the pain they have carry on deep inside for so many years up to today and at the same time maybe help them release the anger and pain. Despite I was very young, did not understand what was going on in the country during that time the war, but now I understand more clearly, I feel the pain people suffering today.

Wish you have a wonderful day and healthy!

Sreymom & 3 boys

March 6, 2013

Youk,

The idea to have a regular radio program and to begin the series by discussing famine during KR is brilliant. I do not believe that people know much about collateral deaths. Thank you for sending this to me. I assume that at some point the broadcast will be available on line. Please let me know when.

Youk, the English language which is found in this is elegant, really good. I fear that Americans in general have lost command of their own language, and here we have such a beautiful example of complete command coming from the Documentation Center of Cambodia. Congratulations to you and to those who are responsible for this.

My writing project continues to progress, and I am holding to my plan to finish it and personally deliver it to you in December.

My best to you and to your family. Thanks for remembering me.

Jim

6. National and International Cooperation

A. Selected Research Assistance

DC-Cam provides assistance to academics, researchers, and students upon request. This quarter the center received a number of requests from researchers who conducted research on different topics relating to the KR regime and its impact on Cambodian society today. Topics included:

Michael Falser, an associate research fellow for German Center for History of Art in Paris, requested a high resolution of the Khmer Rouge administrative map for his upcoming book entitled *Archaeologizing Heritage*. Michael Falser conducted his research in Cambodia four years ago and was assisted by DC-Cam in his understanding of the Khmer Rouge's treatment of Cambodia's cultural heritage. His book is being published by Springer.

Liv Weisberg who is a project leader of Living History Forums in Stockholm requested photos from DC-Cam about children working, child soldiers, children homes, children being taken from their parents and children being taught under trees. Liv Weisberg also looked for photos of children in propaganda documents of DK. Liv Weisberg was conducting a research to make a documentary film on crimes committed by communist regimes in the world. One particular case in the film was Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge's treatment of children.

Haruna Ohldin is a second year student pursuing a bachelor in jurisprudence at Lulea University of Technology, Sweden's northern most university. As a part of Haruna's Bachelor's degree, Haruna was to make a field study regarding the Swedish-Cambodian development programme, with special focus on rural women's human rights. Haruna wanted to investigate the results of the bilateral development programme in the Cambodian society from a perspective of law and human rights with special focus on women. As a support for this project, Haruna was awarded the Minor Field Study (MFS) scholarship. The visit will take place in the middle of autumn of this year and last for a minimum of 8 weeks. DC-Cam gave some advice concerning Haruna's research and will assist her once arriving in Cambodia.

Dr Renee Jeffery is an Associate Professor of International Relations at the Australian National University working on aspects of post-conflict justice. She was interested, in particular, in moral reparations and have conducted research in Cambodia on this in the past. In December 2011 she interviewed Youk Chhang about moral reparations at the ECCC and in Cambodia more generally. She was planning to conduct a large-scale project on moral reparations in Cambodia and at the International Criminal Court and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. As part of the research she would spend time as a visiting scholar at other institutions. DC-Cam would assist her in this research in Cambodia.

Katie Combs worked on a short film as part of the Stockton Cambodian Oral History Project in Stockton, Calif., USA. The film follows a handful of subjects as they talk about their family history during the Khmer Rouge period and then discuss how they kept art forms (music, song, etc.) alive, culminating with footage from Stockton's large New Year celebration in April. She requested archive footage from the Khmer Rouge period in order to better

illustrate the suffering that our subjects speak of. It would be used as b-roll in the film (which will be screened locally).

Melinda Macdonald is currently completing her dissertation research on the healing of trauma and peacebuilding for reconciliation with a cultural lens. DC-Cam provided her advice on appropriate victims to meet and offered her interviews on the subject.

Dr. Reiko Okawa, who is a research fellow at DC-Cam in 2013, arrived in Cambodia and would start conducting her research on Islam and Cham people in Cambodia. She is an expert on Islam.

Jerôme de Liège, a master's student in politics and society at Maastricht University, the Netherlands, conducted field work and interviews for his research on cultural memorial centers such as Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and Choeung Ek killing fields. He also conducted interview with DC-Cam staff and sought assistance from DC-Cam in locating key informants. The case study was about the political implication of the memorials and experiences of visitors. The research intended to provide better understandings of the political contexts and motivations of Cambodians to visit the memorials.

B. Participation in Conferences

Terith Chy, Savina Sirik, Khamboly Dy, Kok-Thay Eng, P.Dara Vanthan, and Sok-Kheang Ly participated in the Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide, co-organized by the Governments of Argentina, Cambodia, Switzerland, and Tanzania. The forum took place at Intercontinental Hotel, from February 28-March 1, 2013.

On March 1, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang presented on the topic of "Role of Civil Society on the Prevention of Genocide," at the Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide.

Kok-Thay Eng gave a presentation at the Fifth Annual Khmer Studies Forum on the theme "Identity" which was held at the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Ohio University from March 15-17, 2013. Please see the link to the forum report and his video presentation here: <http://www.seas.ohio.edu/ksf2013.html#>.

On March 21, Farina So participated in The Preah Vihear Conference, "Preah Vihear and Pra Viharn Conference: Pathways to a Shared Destiny," organized by Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University. The conference was intended to prepare people and other stakeholders for the second interpretation of the ICJ's verdict on Preah Vihear temple (See Appendix C for the summary report of the conference).

On March 22, Terith Chy and Christopher Dearing attended an update meeting with UN Special Envoy to the KRT on challenges currently the ECCC is facing, namely the budget crisis and the status of Case 003 and 004.

On March 28, Savina Sirik and Sok-Kheang Ly participated in one-day Strategic Planning Workshop organized by Civil Peace Service of Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH at Lotus Blanc restaurant. The workshop was intended for GIZ's partner NGOs and other relevant organizations working in the field of peacebuilding to address needs of peacebuilding, and provide recommendations for GIZ to plan their future peace programs.

7. Staff Development

A. Advanced Degree Training

Pong-Rasy Pheng will graduate with an MA in educational management and leadership from University De La Salle, the Philippines in late 2013.

Samphors Huy will graduate with an MA in global studies from Rutgers University in late 2012. She is now admitted into a PhD program at Rutgers University.

Khamboly Dy is working on his PhD dissertation on the Genocide Education in Cambodia for his PhD degree in Global Affairs at Rutgers University (USA).

Kunthy Seng will be completing her MA in Thai studies from Chulalongkorn University in May 2013.

Sok-Kheang Ly is finalizing his PhD dissertation on reconciliation in Cambodian for his PhD degree in Peace and Reconciliation Studies at Coventry University (UK).

Suyheang Kry is doing her MA in peace and conflict studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), which began in September 2012.

Sreinith Ten is doing her MA in political science at University of Northern Illinois, United States.

Sophorn Huy is pursuing her MBA at University De La Salle, the Philippines.

Sokvisal Kimsroy is expecting to finish his LLM in human rights at Hong Kong University, Hong Kong, in May 2013.

Ratanak Leng is doing his MA in New Politics and Future Governance at Kyung Hee University, Republic of Korea.

Farina So has been admitted into a PhD degree in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), which will be started in September 2013.

B. Training

Prathna Chan participated in a Regional Follow-Up as a part of the training course funded by Sida (Sweden) on "Human Rights, Peace, and Security" in Cambodia from March 11-22, 2013.

Sothida Sin and **Sovanndany Kim** have been accepted to participate in a teaching internship at Lowell High School, U.S., where they will learn about American methods of social studies education and genocide education. Their tasks will be primarily observing teachings in classrooms, participate in staff meetings and professional development, and act as guest speakers in the schools and community. The internship will begin on April 25 and end on May 31.

Bunthorn Som and **Sarakmonin Teav** have been accepted to participate in Dart Center for Journalism and Trauma, a project of Columbia University, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand from May 12-19, 2013. In this fellowship, they will learn how to cover stories on tragic events, violence, conflict and emotional trauma with other journalists and editors from the Asia Pacific Region.

8. Media Coverage

A. Selected Articles

A summary of Kok-Thay Eng's PhD thesis was featured in Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper, La Yom, "From the Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identity in Globalization", Reaksmei Kampuchea, Jan 12, 2013.

Anne Heidel was quoted in a news article relating to health condition of KR senior leaders, Robert Carmichael, *Poor health disrupts Khmer Rouge Khmer Rouge Trial*, DW, Jan 23, 2013, available at <http://www.dw.de/poor-health-disrupts-khmer-rouge-trial/a-16545036>.

Director Youk Chhang was quoted in The Cambodia Daily about the discovery of the head of Lion Statue from a smaller 10th century temple in Koh Ker's complex, Preah Vihear province. He was quoted as saying "We found this lion head lying on the ground. It appears to be in the middle of the looting, because it's dropped in the middle of jungle." Dene Hern Chen, *Lion Statue from 10th-Century Temple Found in Preah Vihear*, The Cambodia Daily, Jan 29, 2013.

Kok-Thay Eng, *The King of Cambodia: Equity and Reconciliation*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, Feb 7, 2013.

Youk Chhang, *To Prevent Genocide, We Need Commitment and Not Platitudes*, The Cambodia Daily, March 1, 2013.

Youk Chhang, *Role of Civil Society in the Prevention of Genocide*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 3-4, 2013.

Director Youk Chhang was featured in an article, Kyle James, *Knowledge bring relief to genocide survivors*, DW, March 13, 2013, available at <http://www.dw.de/knowledge-brings-relief-to-genocide-survivor/a-16626912>.

Chhunly Chhay, *The Death of Ieng Sary and the Saying "The boat has left the shore behind"*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 15, 2013.

DC-Cam, *Who is Ieng Sary?*, Reaksmei Kampuchea, March 16, 2013.

B. Radio

On January 21, Kalyanee Mam was interviewed on KPCW radio regarding *A River Changes Course*, which had been selected to compete in the World Cinema Documentary Competition at the Sundance Film Festival. The interview is available at <http://kpcw.org/2013/01/sundance-on-the-weekend-a-river-changes-course/>

C. TV

On January 23, Film team members Fatily Sa and Penhsamnang Kan's interview regarding DC-Cam's new documentary film *A River Changes Course* and its special screening in Cambodia was aired on CNC TV.

On March 14, DC-Cam's Deputy Director P. Dara Vanthan was interviewed for his view on the death of Ieng Sary on CNC TV.

D. Listserv

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

9. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

Building Design

DC-Cam legal advisor engaged in discussion on finalizing the architectural design agreement with Zaha Hadid. DC-Cam also engaged in discussion with an independent designer to design logo for the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI).

Develop Strategic Planning

Rutherford Hubbard from the University of Michigan has worked on the Sleuk Rith Plan as well as financial sustainability for the institute. This quarter he continued to work on the Strategic Plan for the SRI including fundraising package. The package includes SRI's proposal, organizational management chart, financial management guideline, five year strategic plan, updated brochure, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting plan. In addition, he also updated and revised DC-Cam proposals as DC-Cam transitions to the Sleuk Rith Institute.

List of Sleuk Rith Institute Documents

	Name	Description	Purpose
1	Draft Project Proposal Draft (25.12)	Baseline Project Description Document for the entire Sleuk Rith Project	General Document
2	Executive Summary (final Draft)	Brief Introduction to the Project	Public Dissemination
3	Goals and Objectives (Final Draft)	Separate Document highlighting all the goals and objectives for each pillar and unit of the SRI	To be incorporated into project proposals
4	Management Plans (Final Draft)	Internal document for use in understanding the management of the institute and explaining this information to donors	Internal use only, can be selectively edited for use in proposals
5	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Plan (Final Draft)	Internal document for use in understanding the monitoring, evaluation and reporting plans and explaining this information to donors	Internal use only, can be selectively edited for use in proposals
6	Financial Management Guidelines (Draft 25.12)	Brief overview of financial management guidelines, serves as a baseline for the finance team to develop specific rules and processes	To be incorporated into project proposals
7	Proposed Operating Guidelines for the SRI (Draft1)	Internal operating guidelines to shape the operations and behavior of staff during the transition and initial phase of the SRI	Internal document that can be shared with donors seeking to verify the project
8	Management Staff Job Descriptions (Final Draft 18.3)	Guidelines for hiring Management Staff to transition into the SRI. These Guidelines will determine staffing decisions and be used to evaluate staff performance	Internal document that can be shared with donors seeking to verify the project
9	Staff Evaluation Procedure (Final)	Procedure for conducting evaluations of SRI Staff	Internal document
10	Complaint and Resolution Mechanism (Final Draft)	Procedure for managing staff complaints within the SRI	Internal document
11	Gender Policy (Final Draft)	SRI Gender Policy to be followed by all staff and shared with interested donors	Internal document, may be shared with interested donors
12	Draft Project Proposal Draft (Transition Funding)	Proposal to be submitted to fund the opening of the SRI years 0 and 1	Donor Document, must be tailored to specific donor agendas

13	5 Year Strategic Plan (Draft 24.12)	Internal document for use in understanding the five year strategic plan of the institute and explaining this information to donors	Internal document, may be edited for distribution to donors
14	GANTT CHART Transition Period(Draft)	Visual description of the SRI Transition Period	To be incorporated into project proposals
15	GANTT CHART Transition to Year 1(Draft 24.12)	Visual description of the Transition to Year One Period	To be incorporated into project proposals
16	Five Year GANTT Chart(Draft 24.12)	Visual description of the SRI Transition Period	To be incorporated into project proposals
17	Why Sleuk Rith(Final)	Editorial in favor of the Sleuk Rith, can be used for PR or donor purposes	Public document for distribution
18	Building SRI, Foundations for Success(Final)	Editorial in favor of the Sleuk Rith, can be used for PR or donor purposes	Public document for distribution
19	SRI Booklet Proposed Changes (Final Draft)	Draft of text for the SRI Booklet	To be designed and published as PR for the SRI

Four international students from Thunderbird School of Global Management had arrived at DC-Cam and developed business plan for the Sleuk Rith Institute's Endowment, School, Museum and Research Institute. Continuous meetings and information had been provided to the team over the 5-week duration of their stay in Cambodia. DC-Cam also put the team in touch with Professor Heng Vanda, member of DC-Cam Board of Directors, in order that he could provide financial inputs into the team's development of the business plan. Following their five weeks field research, the students produced a comprehensive report analyzing the current situations of the four elements and providing recommendations for DC-Cam to consider its future plan.

Museum

On January 4, DC-Cam in collaboration with the National Museum of Cambodia of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) organized a workshop at the National Museum of Cambodia on the topic "Museum Network Connection and Preparing for the 100th Anniversary of the National Museum." Funded by The Sleuk Rith Institute's Endowment Fund with the core supports from USAID, this workshop was part of DC-Cam's Museum of Memory Project. The event marked the groundbreaking of museum of memory's collaborations with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts in cultural projects that include development of provincial museums and organizing celebration of 100th anniversary of the National Museum. The event was attended by about fifty participants from the Museum including directors and deputy directors of all the provincial museums across Cambodia and about forty DC-Cam's staff members. Main purpose of the meeting was to introduce collaborative projects to the museum directors who would become the main partners in these projects. Also, the workshop was intended to introduce concepts and knowledge

relating to museum management, illicit trading and cultural heritage law, and preservation of paper documents. At the end of the meeting, participants were requested to fill out survey to address the needs for their museums in regard to the exhibition on the KR topic and their evaluation of the workshop. For full report on the workshop, please go to http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Report_on_the_workshop_at_the_National_Museum.pdf.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

DEALING WITH THE PAST, MOVING INTO THE FUTURE 2014, 2015, 2016 VISION

YOUK CHHANG, DIRECTOR

THE DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA



The Diary of a Young Girl Anne Frank

The Anne Frank translation project was initiated in early Spring 2000 with personal support from The Netherlands' then-ambassador to Cambodia, Ms. Laetitia van den Astum. The publication was funded in 2002 by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Bangkok. Translated into Khmer by Ser Sayana and Edited by Youk Chhang with the authorization from Liepman AG, Literary Agency and published by the Documentation Center of Cambodia in 2002. The Daily has been distributed to high school students with the permission from the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Education and broadcasted by local radio stations in Cambodia.

It can be hard to enunciate the words "Never Again." With internal armed conflict ravaging Syria, instability and violence wracking North Africa, and the specter of mass atrocities hovering over eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, promises of "Never Again" seem to be couched in doubt. Cynicism about the will of national governments and the international community to defend basic human rights abounds in Cambodia. As a post-colonial, post-conflict nation, Cambodia has been at the crossroads of a wide variety of foreign interventions, extreme ideologies, and authoritarian regimes that have cultivated pervasive distrust of authority and a disbelief in the goodness of mankind. In this regard, Cambodia is a lesson in the power of history.

A country must deal with its past if it is to move forward. It is a struggle that is faced by every post-conflict society regardless of politics, culture, or circumstance. Indeed, to move forward, we must boldly research the past, commemorating human achievement, sacrifice, and resilience but also investigating and learning from mankind's mistakes, failures, and evils. It is easy to trumpet the greatness of a society, particularly when the greatness is directly tied to a ruling elite's legitimacy, but a country that lacks the courage to learn from its past will not have the fortitude to take on the challenges of the present and future.

Between 1975 and 1979, Cambodia was ruled by a horrible genocidal regime, Democratic Kampuchea (DK), led by the Khmer Rouge. The Khmer Rouge used a language of racism, xenophobia, and totalitarian oppression to legitimize some of the most horrific atrocities perpetrated in human history. City residents, intellectuals, and the wealthy were branded enemies of the regime. Vietnamese, Cham Muslims, and others were viewed with hostile suspicion. As suspected enemies of the regime, a spectrum of

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different social, cultural, and religious groups were herded into hard labor camps where they were starved, persecuted, and in many cases executed.

Over a forty-four month period, almost two million people are believed to have died under the regime. Forced labor, mass starvation, and mass murder are only a few of the aspects of life under the Khmer Rouge regime. Under an extreme form of communism, the Khmer Rouge turned the country into a nation-wide labor camp. While not everyone died by the physical hands of an executioner, hunger, disease, and exhaustion achieved the same deadly results. As one would expect, there is great trauma that still presides over the generation that lived during this time period. There are Cambodians today who still have no idea what happened to family members or spouses. Loved ones were lost and the pain continues to resonate through the younger generation who ask their parents what happened and why. On top of it all, Cambodia's democracy is young, fragile, and uncertain. Under such circumstances one is reminded of the old saying, "It is better not to scratch old wounds."

But burying the past has never been the answer, and the proceedings now underway at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) are an example of Cambodia's struggle to face its controversial history. In 2003, the United Nations and the Cambodian government reached an agreement to establish the ECCC, which was tasked with prosecuting alleged perpetrators for alleged crimes committed during the Khmer Rouge regime. While the ECCC has made progress toward establishing a historical record on what happened and why during the Khmer Rouge regime, it has not been without great struggle and compromise. The court has suffered from a wide array of problems and has struggled with persistent issues with funding, legitimacy, and internal discord. In many ways, the court is a powerful example of how difficult the struggle to face one's past can be. Like all human institutions, the court is not perfect. But imperfection should never be interpreted as mistake or failure. The court successfully completed the trial of a former security center leader and the trial of former DK officials holds immense importance in Cambodia's difficult struggle to understand what happened and why during this horrific period. But while the proceedings before the ECCC are a critical step, there is much to be done.

Thirty years after the fall of the DK regime, Cambodia is still grappling with the painful legacies of genocide, torture, and mass atrocity. While Cambodians are a resilient people who are accustomed to hardship, bitter political disputes continue to cloud Cambodia's national identity, and there are questions about the impact and legacy of the



The graceful anemylis with its bold blossom sits on the steps of the freshly painted pagoda near dusk, at the top of Phnom Sampeou in Battambang province, Cambodia. Phnom Sampeou was used as a prison and execution site during the Khmer Rouge regime. Prior to being converted into a prison in 1975, residents, monks and nuns of this Buddhist pagoda were dispersed and dispersed. All types of people—men, women and children, some of whom were Khmer Rouge cadres—were arrested and detained at this pagoda-turned prison. According to interviews cited in the Closing Order of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, witnesses recalled discovering a power used to drain the blood out of victims whose throats had been cut. After the collapse of the Khmer Rouge regime, large number of dead bodies were found in various locations around Phnom Sampeou. The Closing Order put the estimate of death toll in this prison at the thousands. Locals disagree on the estimate, number of deaths toll at around 15,000. 25 February 2013. Photo by Tse-Tan.

transitional justice enterprise. While we must not dilute our commitment to justice in the name of political or practical necessity, we should also be realistic in our vision and remain committed to progress even when our high hopes and expectations of political institutions are sometimes unmet. We must be pragmatic in seeking opportunities to make the words "Never Again" seem more real.

That means engaging constructively with institutions that are stakeholders in national reconciliation and post-conflict development, and actively seeking out openings that stand ready for movement. Rather than surrendering to the position that violence, oppression, or injustice are part of the human condition, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) encourages the international community to seize the moment afforded by the ECCC process—and similar accountability processes elsewhere—to facilitate further historical inquiries and promote survivors' reconciliation with their shared past.

Reconciliation is a powerful word that can mean many things to many different people. Reconciliation can mean

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facing the grave errors of one's personal past or finding the space to forgive others for their inhumane acts. Reconciliation can mean community dialogue on tragic events or the phenomenon of self-renewal. While reconciliation has a meaning that is unique to every individual, it is a term that carries the possibilities of redefining national consciousness. As one would expect, national reconciliation is not easy.

National reconciliation requires the renewal of language. It requires one's commitment to (re)discovering the civilized discourse of peace, forgiveness, and respect. The language of hatred, animosity, and intolerance must be abandoned and new terms for self, community, and national identity must be established. In sum, language renewal equates to cultural change, and cultural change is never accomplished by a distorted or shallow investigation of the past. Post-conflict societies often struggle with a basic understanding of who they are and how to function. Even the more mature post-conflict societies suffer from cognitive dissonance. There is a latent urge to use violence to solve problems, even though universal human rights may dominate public discourse. Indeed, this problem is not unique to any post-conflict society; but precedent should never be accepted as excuse, and it is up to civil society actors to challenge political and social institutions to represent the people both in name and act. In essence, post-conflict societies desperately need a new national consciousness, and more often than not, it is civil society that must lead the way.

Since its inception, as a civil society actor, DC-Cam has been at the forefront of documenting the myriad crimes and atrocities of the Khmer Rouge era. While DC-Cam has historically focused on compiling evidence of genocide and crimes against humanity for the purpose of establishing a historical record, it has expanded to a wide variety of other projects and programs that can be organized today under the rubric of a legacy of justice and

memory. Justice and memory are crucial phenomena that parallel the concept of national reconciliation. Justice cannot be achieved without remembering the victims, and the memory of victims cannot exist without the light of truth. Truth, justice, and memory are therefore the core concepts of DC-Cam's mission in Cambodia not because they are the ultimate pillars of a peaceful, prosperous, democratic Cambodia, but because they are the initial steps to this ultimate end.

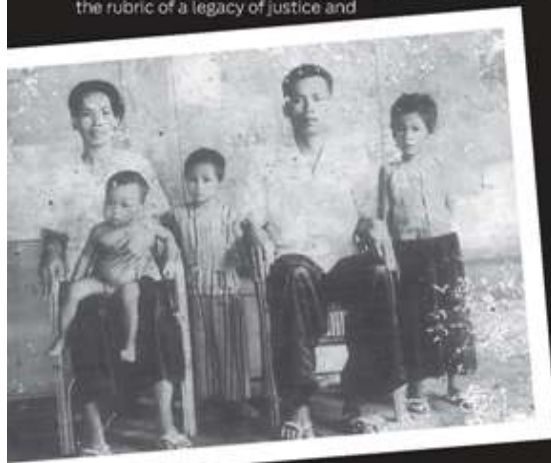
Between 2013 and 2015, DC-Cam will continue pursuing its long-standing mission of promoting memory, justice, and reconciliation. We will compile further evidence of genocide and crimes against humanity and educate Cambodians on the historical facts regarding the Khmer Rouge regime. Our work will focus on the needs of ordinary Cambodian people—victims and their descendants—who are the keys to the country's past, present, and future. In addition to honoring those who died during the Khmer Rouge regime, it is crucial to reach out to and support living Cambodians in the country and around the world. This summary Strategic Plan outlines our plans to create enduring mechanisms that help overcome the shadows of Khmer Rouge terror, come to grips with our past, and build a brighter future in Cambodia.

I. A PHYSICAL LEGACY

Building a Permanent Genocide Research Center

DC-Cam has begun to build a permanent center to expand our work and ensure a long-term commitment to human rights and genocide prevention in Cambodia. The Cambodian Ministry of Education has generously provided us with a large parcel of land in Phnom Penh for that purpose. The land, which totals nearly 4,800 square meters, is situated on the campus of the Boeng Trabek High School, fittingly on the site of a former Khmer Rouge prison. We have enlisted a team of expert architects in London to design a building complex that will house the permanent center. We plan to break ground for a new building complex in 2014.

The permanent center will be called the "Sleuk Rith Institute." That name reflects our core objectives, as well as our 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 permanent



So Chea, left, sitting on his mother's lap. Em Touch, his father, and Em Phan.

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center will serve three core functions. First, it will be a physical memorial, encouraging visitors to honor and remember departed victims and all those who suffered under the Khmer Rouge regime. Secondly, the center will be an educational hub, enabling current and future generations to learn about Cambodia's harrowing past. Education will ensure that Cambodians never forget those who unjustifiably died and suffered, and it will empower them to prevent similar abuses in the future. Finally, the center will be a hub for research, seeking to become the leading Asian institution focused on genocide studies, one that will be connected to leading scholars and other institutions throughout Asia and the wider world.

II. A LEGACY OF MEMORY

Genocide Education in Cooperation with the Ministry of Education:

Genocide education is crucial if Cambodians are to preserve their history and remember those who perished under Khmer Rouge brutality. Education is also essential if Cambodians are to understand why and how the genocide happened, appreciate the effects of the tragedy, and address the many continuing challenges that flow from the genocide.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and academia, DC-Cam has established a core curriculum on genocide and other crimes against humanity, which has been introduced to Cambodian classrooms as well as the universities, Army, Police, and teacher service academies. Together with local and international experts, we provided in-depth training to several thousand Cambodian officials and teachers in all provinces in Cambodia.

Our curriculum and training program revolve around DC-Cam's history textbook *The History of Democratic Kampuchea*. Our textbook has received plaudits from around the country and the world. It is the first of its kind, educating Cambodian youth about the Khmer Rouge tragedy after three decades of relative silence on the subject in Cambodia's schools. The book has been praised for its sensitive, yet candid depiction of DK history balancing intimate portrayals of horrific crimes with a solemn respect for the dignity of victims. Maintaining this balance between truth and sensitivity is an important quality of DC-Cam's education program, which aims to not only educate but also remember. Genocide education must serve the public need for knowledge about this time period but it must also do so in a manner that respects and empowers victims. In this



A Young Female Prisoner at Khmer Rouge Prison, S-21

See also, Fact Sheet: Pol Pot and His Prisoners at Secret Prison S-21, published by the Documentation Center of Cambodia, 2011. www.dccam.org/Archives/Documents/Confessions/pdf/FACT_SHEET--Pol_Pot_and_His_Prisoners_at_Secret_Prison_S-21.pdf

sense, genocide education is a key instrument of social empowerment. The program seeks to liberate the victims of Khmer Rouge terror and transform them into leaders in the global quest for human rights and dignity.

Remembering the Victims of Democratic Kampuchea:

DC-Cam also has been compiling a book of names of all those known to have died under the Khmer Rouge regime. The compendium will be based on our research and will tangibly recognize and remember those who perished. To date, there are more than a million names in our databases and new names continue to be added. The book will be distributed to every commune in Cambodia and placed in the commune's office, giving current and future generations a concrete memorial dedicated to those victims who died. We will also post an electronic version online.

III. A LEGACY OF JUSTICE

Making Our Documents Available Worldwide:

Another way DC-Cam will promote memory and justice, at home and abroad, is to digitize over 900 reels of micro-filmed documents from our archives. We are now working with international partners to bring about that important goal and make our impressive collection accessible via the internet. Doing so will allow scholars, journalists, media, government and international officials, ordinary Cambodian

citizens, and members of the diaspora to conduct effective research on the genocide. Toward that end, we also maintain strong collaboration with the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

Examining Crimes by Lower-Level Khmer Rouge Officials: A further goal of our work is to expand the legacy of justice underway at the ECCC. DC-Cam plans to conduct a study relating to the crimes committed by lower ranking Khmer Rouge cadres. The study will trace various abuses that occurred under the Khmer Rouge regime, looking into the less-researched area of crimes by lower-level members of the regime. In fact, DC-Cam has conducted thousands of interviews of former Khmer Rouge officials and cadres since 2001, with support from the Ministry of the Interior. The study will provide victims, some of whom may feel disconnected from the ongoing criminal process upcoming tribunals, with an opportunity to testify about their own experiences, and thus come to terms with their past. Like South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the study hopes to focus not on placing blame on particular individuals, but rather giving victims a chance to speak and be heard—a crucial step towards national reconciliation and justice.

Commemorating Key Human Rights Laws: Finally, DC-Cam will seek approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia to convene a forum commemorating the passage of key human rights laws. In particular, we intend to highlight the Genocide Convention, the watershed treaty that condemned and prohibited genocide sixty years ago. We also intend to draw attention to the recent ASEAN Human Rights Convention. We hope to lead a forum in collaboration with the Cambodian government, which adopted the Genocide Convention in 1950 and signed the ASEAN Human Rights Convention on December 10, 2008. The former represents one of the bedrocks of modern international human rights law, while the latter expresses a renewed regional commitment to basic human rights and dignity.

The proposed forum will include local and international participants and serve to illuminate the critical continuing need to promote human rights and prevent genocide, in Cambodia and beyond. We hope that the forum will also establish a community of scholars, advocates, officials, and others from inside and outside of Cambodia to carry on that mission. DC-Cam aims to serve as a principal hub in Asia to ensure that atrocities like those in Democratic Kampuchea never happen again.



So Chea's Khmer Rouge biography, 1977. So Chea's biography shows that he joined the revolution in December 1975 when he was 20 years old and went to work at 5-23 in November 1976. His confession has not been found.

"Never again" is a symbolic phrase that must occupy a place in the heart of every single human being on this planet. It is a phrase that demands better decisions by governments but also bolder action by civil society actors. Too often civil society becomes demoralized by failing to see progress in the form of greater democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. But failing in these endeavors is never an excuse to lose traction, focus, or hope in other pathways to success. We must resist the urge to see the world in terms of democracies and dictatorships, war and peace, and failure and success. The world is far more complicated than black-and-white illustrations and we do our constituents, the ordinary people, a disservice by pursuing cynicism, ambivalence, or disengagement. A country must deal with its past if it is to move forward, and a culture that understands and appreciates justice, reconciliation, and memory is inherently related to one that values human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. The space between the two is not great, and the greater progress we make in the former will have impact on our success toward the latter.

—MARCH 28, 2013

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APPENDIX B:

"The Voice of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine" on Reaksmey Kampuchea News

២៤ ឆ្នាំទី 21 លេខ 6015 ថ្ងៃ ពុធ ទី 16 ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ 2013

រឿងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យគឺ រឿងពីការបំប្លាត់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ● ក្រសួងមេរ័យ យុត្តិធម៌ និងកីឡា និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា



កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុសហគមន៍របស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌល ឯកសារកម្ពុជាអំពីប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍

សំឡេងយុត្តិធម៌និងការអត់ឃ្លាននៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា បានបង្កើតកម្មវិធីវិទ្យុសហគមន៍ថ្មីមួយ ស្តីអំពី "អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍: សំឡេងយុត្តិធម៌ និងការអត់ឃ្លាននៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម"។

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា បានប្រាប់ស្តីកម្ពុជាថា កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុនេះ គឺជាផ្នែកមួយនៃគម្រោង "សាក្សីយុត្តិធម៌" របស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា។ កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុនេះមានទាំងអស់១០ភាគ ដែលផ្តល់ជូនដំណឹងអំពីបញ្ហាយុត្តិធម៌ និងការចងចាំដែលទាក់ទងទៅនឹងការអត់ឃ្លានដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យពីឆ្នាំ ១៩៧៥ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩។ ការអត់ឃ្លានដែលបានកើតឡើងក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម បានយកជីវិតប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាជាងមួយលាននាក់ ក្នុងរយៈពេលត្រឹមតែជាងបីឆ្នាំ។ ប៉ុន្តែបញ្ហានេះពុំត្រូវបានអើពើនៅក្នុងកិច្ចពិភាក្សានៃដំណើរការស្វែងរកយុត្តិធម៌ក្នុងសង្គមកម្ពុជាបច្ចុប្បន្ននោះទេ ដោយសារតែអំពើហិង្សា ដែលមានទ្រង់ទ្រាយធំដែលបានប្រព្រឹត្តនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមមានភាពងាយស្រួល

ក្នុងការបកស្រាយសម្រាប់ឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មអន្តរជាតិ។ នេះគឺជារឿងមួយដែលគួរឱ្យសោកស្តាយ ដោយមូលហេតុថាការអត់ឃ្លានជាបញ្ហាមួយដែលអ្នករស់រានមានជីវិតពីរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យទាំងអស់បានជួបប្រទះ ហើយបញ្ហានេះគួរតែត្រូវបានលើកយកមកធ្វើការពិភាក្សាជាមូលដ្ឋានអំពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដ៏ខ្មៅងងឹតរបស់កម្ពុជា។

កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុនេះនឹងផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានភាពអត់ឃ្លានដោយផ្តល់ជាវេទិកាឱ្យជនរងគ្រោះមានឱកាសចែករំលែករឿងរ៉ាវ និងបទពិសោធន៍ទៅកាន់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាដទៃទៀតបានស្តាប់ ព្រមទាំងផ្តល់បញ្ជីនូវទិដ្ឋភាពផ្នែកប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ និងផ្នែកច្បាប់ដែលទាក់ទងនឹងភាពអត់ឃ្លាននៅក្នុងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ។ នៅក្នុងភាគនីមួយៗនៃកម្មវិធីវិទ្យុនេះនឹងមានវគ្គនិមកបង្ហាញពីរឿងរ៉ាវនៃការអត់ឃ្លានដែលខ្លួនបានជួបប្រទះនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ហើយបញ្ហានៃការអត់ឃ្លាននេះនឹងត្រូវបានលើកមកជជែកពិភាក្សាដោយយោងតាមច្បាប់យុត្តិធម៌អន្តរជាតិ។

ប្រភពដែលបន្តថា មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាសង្ឃឹមថា កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុស្តីអំពី "អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍: សំឡេងយុត្តិធម៌ និងការអត់ឃ្លាននៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម" នឹងជំរុញឱ្យមានការពិភាក្សារវាងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា អំពីសារៈសំខាន់នៃការចែករំលែករឿងរ៉ាវប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ។ តាមរយៈការជជែកពិភាក្សា និងការយល់ដឹងពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដ៏ខ្មៅងងឹតនេះនឹងជំរុញឱ្យមានការការពារផ្សេងៗជាតិ ព្រមទាំងអាចជួយឱ្យប្រទេសកម្ពុជាប្រក្លាយទៅជាប្រទេសមួយ ដែលមានការគោរពសិទ្ធិមនុស្សនាថ្ងៃអនាគត។ កម្មវិធីវិទ្យុនេះនឹងផ្សាយជូនតាមវិទ្យុជាតិកម្ពុជាAM918 ស្ថានីយវិទ្យុខេត្តកំពតFM93.25 ស្ថានីយវិទ្យុខេត្តបាត់ដំបងFM103.25 និងស្ថានីយវិទ្យុខេត្តព្រះវិហារ FM 99 ។ ព័ត៌មានបន្ថែមអាចទំនាក់ទំនងមក លោក ម៉ែន ពិចិត្រ តាមរយៈលេខ ទូរស័ព្ទ ០២៣ ២១១ ៨៧៥ ឬតាម រយៈអ៊ីមែល truthmpechet@deccam.org ។

បូពិ ព្រឹក្ស

APPENDIX C:
Report on the Preah Vihear Conference in Thailand



“Preah Vihear and Pra Viharn Conference: Pathways to a Shared Destiny”

March 21, 2013

The Chumbhot-Pantip Conference Room

Faculty of Political Sciences, Chulalongkorn University

The Preah Vihear Conference was held on March 21 from 9:00 a.m to 12:00 a.m. by Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS), Chulalongkorn University to prepare people and other stakeholders for the verdict which will be interpreted the second time and heard about whether the vicinity surrounded by the temple belongs to whom by International Court of Justice (ICJ) sooner in response of the request from Cambodia. This conference was enlightened by four speakers and moderated by the Director of ISIS Dr. Titinan Pongsudhirak and was attended by academicians and Embassy officials.

The first speaker Prof. Vitit Muntarbhorn, Faculty of Law, analyzed the 1962 verdict and pulled out the five main points submitted to the court by Cambodian side on which three were adjudicated while the other two were not. The court ruled that (1) the Temple of Preah Vihear is situated in territory under the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Cambodia; (2) the Kingdom of Thailand is under an obligation to withdraw the detachments of armed forces it has stationed, since 1954, in Cambodian territory, in the ruins of the Temple of Preah Vihear; and (3) the sculptures, stelae, fragments of monuments, sandstone model and ancient pottery which have been removed from the Temple by the Thai authorities since 1954 are to be returned to the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia by the

Government of Thailand.” However, the court did not delve into (1) the map in the Dangrek sector (Annex I to the Memorial of Cambodia) was drawn up and published in the name and on behalf of the Mixed Delimitation Commission set up by the Treaty of 13 February 1904, that sets forth the decisions taken by the said Commission and that, by reason of that fact and also of the subsequent agreements and conduct of the Parties, it presents a treaty character; and (2) the frontier line between Cambodia and Thailand, in the disputed region in the neighborhood of the Temple of Preah Vihear, is that which is marked on the map of the Commission of Delimitation between Indo-China and Siam (Annex I to the Memorial of Cambodia).

He emphasized that the current conflict is not a new issue, rather it came out of the unarticulated points related to the map in both Annex I, particularly the term “territory” and “vicinity”. However, he believed that this issue is the interlink between the court case and the metaphor of the mind. The former is already discussed above while the latter refers to the divergence of different groups over the conflict including colonial powers rather than a conflict between the two states. He concluded that this conference is just a sub judice which everything is still “under judicial consideration.” However, he believed that the court will deliver a verdict entails a win-win decision; otherwise, it will aggravate the dispute. At the beginning when both states used army to confront each other, the court ordered the two parties to withdraw the troops from the temple and the vicinity. This means the court takes into consideration that the temple belongs to the world heritage by ordering both states to get away from the demilitarized zone. In his opinion, bilateral negotiation would be a good solution, but if the two parties do not agree, then it can be put forward to the UN Charter, Chapter VI, which already opens door to the variety of options available to help countries converge.

The next speaker Dr. Sunait Chutintaranond touched on a common belief Southeast Asianists, for example Cambodia (Khmer) and Thailand (Siamese) had before and during the arrival of Hinduism and Buddhism. These people worshipped spirits, water, and mountain because they believed that God (Shiva) settled on top of the mountain or wherever place perceived as high. The presentation was based on books of two Thai scholars on the Khmer inscriptions at Angkor Wat about the Preah Vihear temple, Banteay Srey, and Phnom Trung among other temples. What is interesting about his talk is he believed that the Preah Vihear temple was not a property of a particular Kingdom, either Khmer or Siam, but a public property of all Kingdoms where people could come and worship god. And now this temple should belong to local people in the region. Ironically, after it was recognized as the world heritage, less people or sporadic visit by tourists which does not reflect the value and function of the so-call world heritage site. Thus, he concluded that he does not care much which country belongs to the temple, it should remain a symbol of the world.

An author of the Preah Vihear conflict, Dr. Puangthong Pawakapan focused on two main points. First, the bilateral agreement between Cambodia and Thailand on the Preah Vihear temple before it was included in the World Heritage site; and second, what will Cambodia and Thailand face from now till the future. After the Cold War, Thailand agreed to support Cambodia to list it into the world heritage site and jointly develop the temple; however, this plan was cancelled due to political instability and civil war in Cambodia. After it was listed in 2006, it provoked the conflict. Like Professor Vitit, she stressed on the problematic Annex I

submitted by Cambodia. Dr. Pawakapan raised possible issues leading to unrest if Thailand loses this case. She said the Yellow Shirt feel that this means Thailand would lose the 4.6 Kilometer square to Cambodia and other tremendous resources calculated by the Yellow Shirt. She raised that while Prime Minister Hun Sen declared that he will comply with the court decision no matter what Cambodia loses. However, there has no word from Prime Minister Ying Luck yet. This implies that the Prime Minister is afraid that her answer would be a hostage of the Yellow Shirt. Nonetheless, Dr. Pawakapan neglected to survey how Cambodian people will react if it is Cambodia to lose the case. In conclusion, she suggested that a joint-development project would be a good solution to the problem.

H.E. Mr. Lutfi Rauf, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Bangkok, was the last speaker to present ASEAN perspective on this issue. Appointed a mediator, Indonesia neutrally implements its task in order to bring about peaceful solutions to the conflicting parties. He nicely outlined ASEAN conflict settlement, but it seems there is no practical mechanism to be used to solve the conflict.

To conclude, Cambodia-Thai relations and especially Preah Vihear case, is very sensitive, politicized and polarized. Although the relationship has been restored by Ying Luck Administration, it is still haunted by the court case and recent request by Cambodia to the ICJ. The interpretation of the verdict will bring nothing new to two countries because the court has no power beyond its jurisdiction. However, in the worst case that Thailand will lose, there will be a big crisis in the country, but if Cambodia loses, the situation will not be worse like Thailand said Dr. Pawakapan.

The Thai speakers seemed to unanimously agree that bilateral talk, joint-development, and role of local ordinary people of both countries in the conflict would be a better choice to bring about peaceful solutions. And both parties should also learn about past similar conflicts between ASEAN countries members and solutions. In the next event, ISIS will feature people-people relations forum over this conflict.

This conference would be more beneficial if there was a speaker from Cambodia to provide another side of the story to the audience. According to ISIS, they tried to invite Cambodian speakers, but they could not make it. Furthermore, there should be more time for Q and A sessions.

Q and A Sessions

Q. Does any on the panel know how the decision was made to use the watershed line? Because having studied for years, I was not able to find that out.

A. I was invited to read relevant paragraphs of the statement of the court, dealing with frontier issue--the treaty. That's what they said, but that's just the principle. The logic is on the map, if we look back at the historical annex concerning the decision making. Maybe it is available in the archives.

Q, Do you think a joint-development project is a good solution? And how it impacts future generations?

A. It is clear that the temple belongs to Cambodia, but both parties should jointly develop the vicinity of the disputed areas in order to solve the conflict peacefully and benefit from the site.

Q. The court is to judge not a mediator? Why did you say that the court will reach a win-win decision where by none of these will not lose?

A. The issue is a combination of a court case and the metaphor of the mind, so legal decision alone without considering other elements is not ideal. We cannot wait, we have to do something. We do not have to wait for ASEAN. Look to a variety of options. [We should] not only look into the temple as the material thing, but also human and other elements. Today's proceedings should be translated and disseminated. Get it into online, media and to people.

Q. What about people think about the issue? Not the ruler in the sector but the local people? Do they also have any fear like that? I feel that those people were ruled by Bangkok.

A. Yes, I think this is not only the issue of the government but people. I want to hear what the local people think about this, I want to see public hearing, voice from public sector, and what the media thinks. The solution is national history, and maybe we need to rewrite the history having ASEAN as part of us. We think that we have Thailand today because we have good neighbors. We used to have negative thinking/mindset about our neighbors like Ajarn (Prof.) Vitit said.

APPENDIX D:
Reactions from the audiences of *A River Changes Course*

Ms. Julie Masis is a freelance Journalist

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
Mr. Youk Chhang invited me to see it. Also I wanted to see the first Cambodian film to screen at Sundance.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
Hearing the people talk about their lives in their own words. I liked the garment factory worker and being able to see the garment factory from the side.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
I have travelled all over Cambodia, but I have never really had a chance to get to know the people the Charay and Cham community.
4. What did you learn from this film?
That the Cham and the Charay people have a similar language, and can understand some of each other words, as Tily (DC-Cam staff) told me after the movie. I was surprise by this.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
I really enjoyed watching the movie, thank you! However, the movie seems to suggest that it in Cambodia is now.....than it used to be, and those economic developments, such as the garment factories have not benefited the country. I am not sure that I agree with this.

Mr. Chris Keley is a filmmmaker

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
I am a colleague of Kalyanee.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
The dynamic between the three narratives, how they interested, and what they spoke of in.....way. The silence.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you
I can not say that a film benefits anyone directly, it was a beautiful film and it was a pleasure to watch.
4. What did you learn from this film?
I can see the impact that global economic forces and have on people's lives –people often not engaged directly in these economics- the impact of development on traditional ways of life-but then I would question the value of those ways of life at the same time to some degree. This is already poverty and hardship. That is the complexity of issue.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
A beautiful film, well done.

Ms. Emma Myers is a student from the U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film
I was brought here with my student post- conflict reconstruction community development and spirituality.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why

The individual communication and there ways of surviving, such a young age the children warn to work for themselves and their families and I think that could be beneficial for them in the future.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
I have earned more the struggled of the people here which benefits my future student and giro me thoughts on what I can do to neap or heap
4. What did you learn from this film
New cultures, ways of earning, in-depth view of the poverty here in Cambodia.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here
What I can do to neap or heap.

Ms. Rachel Goldberg is a student

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
I watched this film on a study abroad trip to Cambodia in which we visited to Documentation Center of Cambodia and viewed the film.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why
I was really interested in the part about the oldest siblings working in.... because I am interested.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
It gave me an inside view of life in Cambodia that I have not received so far in this trip by providing a view of people's lives over an extended period of time and bridging the langrage burner.
4. What did you learn from this film
I learned about the day to day lives of coverage Cambodia as well as their hardship, day to day including that their work and livelihood is...the rice harvest and fishing.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
Great movie, well done.

Ms. Wendy Guardado is a graduate student

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
I am on a study abroad trip-I am here to learn about post conflict reconciliation and community development.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
Seeing the amount of effort it takes by people to make things like clothes and ware baskets and collect rice, soot how little they benefit. I think it will help me not take things for granted.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
I am also interested in what the girl said about wanting her village to be like Phnom Penh. This means that the environment will be destroyed to create a huge factory, so this makes me interested in sustainable environment.
4. What did you learn from this film?
I can see the injustice in the world, people seem to give up. They recognize that making their dreams come true is hard so it is difficult to talk about the future. It is difficult to see this and not know how to help.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
No comment

Ms. Cameron Schupp is a student

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
Interest in Cambodia
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
I was interested in the stories focusing on the younger generations trying to support their family while also being interested in improving themselves through education.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
An interesting perspective on modern day issue affecting rural Cambodia and such as deformation and poverty.
4. What did you learn from this film?
Gained insight into the struggles facing Cambodia families and especially youth population.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
No comment.

Ms. Hayley Wakzer is a student from the U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
We travelled to Cambodia WI School. We want to learn as much as possible.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
I really liked learning the people's stories. It brings reality to the past.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
It helped me understand and see how much the people struggle to make eras meet
4. What did you learn from this film?
Families dedication to each other.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
I really enjoyed it.

Ms. Julie Craig is student from George Mason University, U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
Watched during a study abroad visit to Documentation Center.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?
I enjoyed learning about the different lives of Cambodians because it is something I would never get to see otherwise.
3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?
It has opened my eyes as to how difficult finding jobs can be.
4. What did you learn from this film?
That finding jobs is very difficult and many people rely on farming.
5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:
No comment.

Ms. Sarah Teuws is student from Goshen University.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?
I came with a student group to learn.
2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

I think the cost/wage earnings interested me the most. It is hard for me to imagine that so many people here can't afford to live, while so many in other places have more than enough.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

It has made me think more critically of my own consumption here and at home.

4. What did you learn from this film?

I learned that although Cambodians have been very resilient, there are still a lot of things to work on. I also learn that Cambodians people work very hard.

5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

No comment.

Mr. Seth Miller is a student from USA

1. What inspired you to watch this film?

I wanted to learn more about the rural life that many Cambodians live.

2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

The flashback of the boy saying he would earn enough money to support his family and the compassion to what he was currently doing, it really illustrated how this goals for the future can fall apart.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

It has opened my eyes to what kind of life I have lived and how many people have very difficult live.

4. What did you learn from this film?

I learned about he struggled and hard-work people in the rural cultures have in this daily lives.

Mr. Sano Driver is a student from Goshen University, the U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?

My interest in Cambodian culture and it order to learn.

2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

I think the entire film was very interesting. Since I study environment science in the US, a lot of the issue regarding the earth/environment were quite import to me.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

I have learned the lifestyle of the common folk/residents of the country, that I have not yet been able to observer during my time in Cambodia so far.

4. What did you learn from this film?

That the environment need help in order for people to live in the way their ancestors once did. Also, the long-life of children to their parents was like

5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

I think anyone visiting Cambodia should see this film. Actually, I think everyone should see this film so that we can help preserve the traditional Cambodia culture environment.

Ms. Elise Emil is a student in college, from Washington DC, U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?

I came with my group to learn about the work DC-Cam does in Cambodia and it was presented to us.

2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

I was most interested by the story having to do with the girls and their experiences. Working in the factories it was thought-provoking and made me think about factories and these impacts on jobs.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

I feel I have a broader scope on many issues that impact local people in this part of the world. I wish now to think about these issues of globalization with a generation background of knowledge.

4. What did you learn from this film?

What life in a tradition remote village is like and the kind of work that can occupy people's time some of the difficulties people who live in countries like these face.

5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

Beautiful perspective, great picture/ capture of image and scenting, interesting and kept me attractive, left me thinking about my own conclusions about situations were for people, and environments and the economy.

Ms. Katherune Krey is a college student, from the U.S.

1. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

We were suggested to watch the film by friends who are commented to DC-Cam.

2. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

The contrast of opinions between generations was fascinating. Additionally, it was fascinating to trace the lives of people unsolved, especially the other children.

3. What did you learn from this film?

This film definitely caused me to take a step back and consider the benefits and issues that face a developing country. The lack of forced conclusions by the director make that even more profound.

4. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

My mind will continue to need for a long time from all of the thoughts needing through my head after watching this film. It put a fact to the aftereffect of a developing country, which was a delightful change.

5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

What an inspiring and eye-opening film! I strongly recommend, if you haven't done so already, that you submit the film to the Santa Bar Bara film festival. Based on my experience, I think it would be very beautiful there.

Ms. Lavisa Kane is a student from the U.S.

1. What inspired you to watch this film?

I came as part of a group (Where there be Dragons) to learn about this NGO

2. Which part of the film interested you the most? Why?

I was really interested in the struggle of the younger generation in Cambodia to be proud for their families in the rural areas, and their views on the cities versus their parents' views.

3. How do you feel the film has benefited you?

It has definitely opened my eyes to many of the issue Cambodian people face today and makes me know more about my life...at home.

4. What did you learn from this film?

Again, I learned a lot about the modern issue Cambodians face, and about the... of the work force here in Cambodia.

5. Please feel free to provide additional comments about the film here:

It is such a beautiful and inspiring film. Thank you so much for letting us watch it!

End.