

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

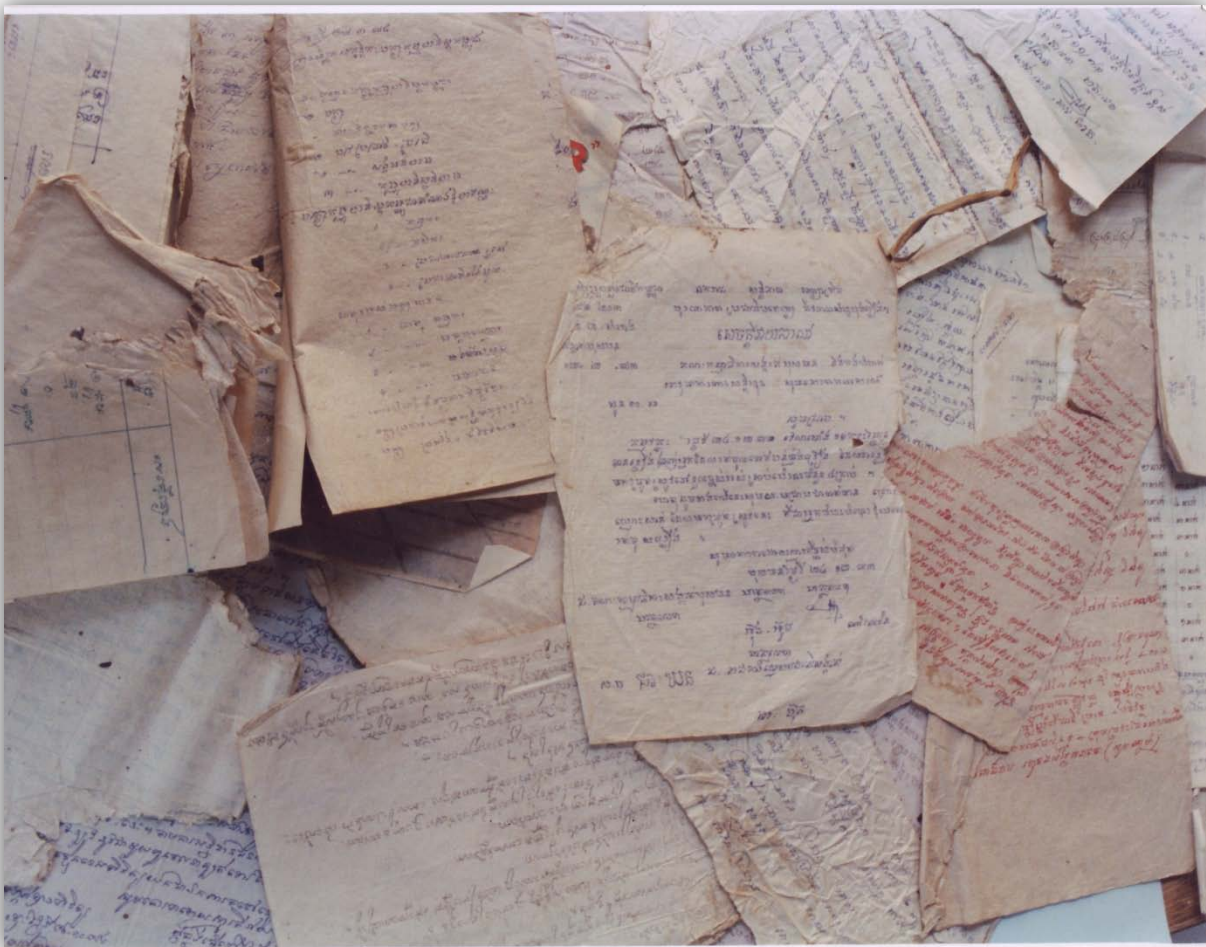
Third Quarter Report: April-June 2014

DC-Cam Team Leaders and the Management Team

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Some KR documents donated to DC-Cam recently set more light on killing which had started before 17 April 1975

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

ស្រាវជ្រាវការពិតដើម្បីការចងចាំនិងយុត្តិធម៌

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ACRONYMS

APSARA	Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
ELBBL	English Language-Based Bachelor of Laws
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
Ministry	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PVF	Public Village Forum
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SRI	SleukRith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	TuolSleng
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPA	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section

SUMMARY

Cataloguing and Database Management

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)'s core mission is to gather potential documentary evidence that serves as a major source of information about DK for academics, lawyers, activists, the ongoing Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) and the general public. To achieve this goal, DC-Cam regularly conducts several core functions, such as cataloguing and database management, collecting new documents, interviewing DK members and their family members under the Promoting Accountability (PA) Project, posting new documents under Website Development, and updating news and documents under the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) website project.

DC-Cam achieved significant progress toward its core mission in the third quarter. The achievements include entering 676 records, filling 750 worksheets, editing 399 records, scanning 17,823 pages and listing 500 records, collecting 178 new and rare documents equal to 456 pages, transcribing 21 interviews equal to 678 pages, posting on DC-Cam's website 53 new links accessed by 9,401 people and backing up and printing Thousands of files from ECCC's website.

DC-Cam is on the process to receive more sources of documents such as film footages and documents concerning China, Viet Nam and KR.

Supporting the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT)

DC-Cam's second objective of supporting the KRT, made possible through core funding to DC-Cam by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is realized through the efforts of many programs, including the Legal Response Team, Victims Participation Project (VPA), Fair Trial Observation, Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ), and Chronology about KRT. These efforts are expected to promote the strong use of evidence at the KRT, the engagement of DK survivors, the monitoring of the justice process at the ECCC (thereby promoting an effective investigation and defending a fair trial), the possible extension of case laws at KRT and finally justice for KR victims and the general population of Cambodian people.

Thus far DC-Cam has provided about half a million pages of documents to the ECCC since the beginning of the process in 2006, and DC-Cam remains strongly committed to continue to play this vital role. During the third quarter alone the Legal Response team received nine requests from the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ), defense lawyers and civil party lawyers. In response, the team provided them with 187 documents equal to 2,118 pages and one 30 minute audio file. Without the generous funding from USAID, DC-Cam would not be able to assist the KRT and the ECCC would not move forward with promising verdicts *per se*. The KRT's reliance upon DC-Cam's resources and ability to rapidly respond to their requests underscores the ongoing need for the generous support that USAID has provided over many years for the Cambodian accountability process.

Along with Legal Response team, the VPA team achieved the translation of 16 survivor stories and the transcription of 292 pages in Khmer. The Fair Trial Observation team

completed one Fair Trial Observation Booklet (Issue 28) and another draft of Issue 29 with a total of 1,090 copies of the booklets distributed. The completion of the second edition of the CLPJ was made with the eight most interesting articles; and the third and fourth editions will be coming in the next quarter. Moreover, we completed a research and writing seminar with 12 students enrolled. Last but not least, the team will accompany three important developments regarding the process at KRT, which are the Trial Chamber (TC)'s announcement of its judgment of Case 002/01 against NuonChea and KhieuSamphanto be held on August 7th this year, the TC's information of initial hearing on Case 2002/02 that starts on July 30th, in which criminal charges of genocide against NuonChea and KhieuSamphanare included, and a controversial Case 004 appears to be moving forward positively as the International Co-Prosecutor requested to further conduct the investigation of sexual or gender-based violence charges.

Teaching about Genocide

DC-Cam's third objective, "Teaching about Genocide", has made a big change in education in Cambodia. The government of Cambodia, through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (Ministry), has endorsed the DK history textbook written by DC-Cam and has included DK history within the national school curriculum. Through this change in policy, over one million pupils have studied and/or are studying DK history based on the textbook. Further, DC-Cam and the Ministry jointly produced the teacher's guidebook of teaching DK history, and the two entities have worked together to train more than one thousand teachers around the country to teach DK history effectively in the classroom in order to help achieve peace, reconciliation and the rule of law. In addition, DC-Cam and the Ministry conducted a quality control to determine whether the trained teachers are able to teach DK history in the classroom in support of the educational objectives. Finally, the Teacher's Guidebook was successfully revised this quarter and now includes a new chapter about the forced transfer of the population under the KR regime. Teaching this content is part of the non-judicial measure of reparations before the ECCC in Case 002/01.

All of these endeavors build an educational foundation within Cambodia that directly aligns with DC-Cam's vision for the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI)—which is to offer university-level courses on topics related to genocide, conflict and human rights.

Ongoing efforts to teach about genocide in a variety of formats include genocide education, the Public Village Forum (PVF), the KR history classroom at the Tuol Sleng Museum (TSL), the Public Information Room (PIR), magazine *Searching for the Truth*, voices of genocide and participation in conferences. These activities produced the following results:

- Commune teacher training in Kandal Province with 49 participants;
- Five PVFs held in Stung Treng, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces with the participation of 800 students, children, villagers, former KR members, and co-prosecutors and their assistants of the ECCC;
- KR historical classes for 33 days with a total of 563 local and international visitors;
- PIR - 256 esteemed guests and 120 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 44 copies of the DK history textbook, 65 copies of *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002* booklet, and 100 copies of the *Fair Trial Observation* booklet distributed;
- Publication of 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 172, 173 and 174). Each issue was distributed to all 24 provincial halls and

municipality halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam's premises;

- Ten episodes of "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine" rebroadcasted on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25 regularly; and
- Three participations in conference in Vietnam, Austria and Singapore.

Building a Permanent Center: The SRI

Building a Permanent Center, the SRI, aimed at becoming the leading hub of genocide studies in Asia, preserving historical memory and promoting the rule of law, has become a core focus of DC-Cam and several very crucial steps will be taken in the months ahead. Located in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, the SRI includes the School of Genocide, Conflict and Human Rights; the Museum of Memory; the Research Center; and Press Center. The concept design for the physical building has recently been completed with clear steps and plans to be taken in the months ahead.

DC-Cam acknowledges the delay of building construction, which was caused by many factors, including bureaucratic delays in receiving land concession approval from the Government, while at the same time we maintained our ethical principles and our legal obligations to donors and the Cambodian people, as well as a lack of the in-house expertise necessary to design a complex business plan and develop detailed strategies for managing the SRI in the future, among other things. At this point, however, the concept design is completed with clear steps and plans to be taken to turn the project into reality. In addition to this, each component of the SRI is being worked on progressively in such a way as to be ready to move to the SRI.

I. CATALOGUING AND DATABASE MANAGEMENT

A. Cataloging and Database Management

Cataloging and database management is a long-term and tedious project which significantly contributes to many aspects of the justice, memory and healing process, to close the darkest period of KR terror for victims and Cambodian people in order to move forward with strength and hope. To achieve this invaluable objective, staff members in the project are committed to working step by step, including filling information on worksheets, entering data from worksheets into the computer, translating data on worksheets from Khmer into English and vice versa, entering English-translated data on worksheets into the computer, compiling listings of documents, digitizing hard copies of documents, and so on.

For this quarter (April-June), the amount of documentation was significantly increased through donations and in-house transcription of the field trip interviews. For instance, the "D" collection of documents increased up to D61515 from D61337. Another example is that 678 pages of documents were added into our archives in this quarter alone.

The table below shows selected progress of the team's work in addition to achievements made in this quarter.

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Data entry(CBIB)	676 records	D45589-D45655, D45656-D45740, D46344-D46500, D46167-D46343, D46545-D46639
Filling worksheet	750 records	D47600-D48350)
Edit Khmer spelling on worksheet	399 records	D24900-D25080, D25081-D25199, D46143-D46167, D24776-D24790
Scanning	Laura Summers' collection	8575 pages
	Other documents	9248 pages
Listing documents	500	D47600-D48100
Final review on L collection	3450	L03870-L06560, L06561-L08240

B. Collecting New Documents

In May, DC-Cam received a generous donation of fragile and ruined KR documents from an individual researcher/journalist in the amount of 178 equal to 456 pages. These KR documents were unearthed by farmers in SvayRieng Province then given to researcher/journalist Kay Kim Song. Most of documents dated back in 1972-74 during which the KR took control over the liberated region 23 in the territory of SvayRiengProvince. These documents reveal some arrests and killing by KR taking place then. These documents serve the purpose of family tracing in a great deal ofSamroang District of SvayRieng Province. DC-Cam is working with these documents so that they will be available to the public to use very soon. See news in **Appendix A**.

C. Promoting Accountability

Since the project's establishment in 2000, the PA project is still playing a pivotal role in fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK regime. Thousands of lower and middle KR cadres and their family members were interviewed for this aim. The highlights below are the selected achievements that are most relevant to the PA project.

PA Database

It is just at the last period of the quarter, the PA team returned to work on interview summarizing and entering them into the database after they were fully occupied with the workload of transcribing former KR interviews from OddarMeanchey Province. A total of 34 interview transcripts were entered into the PA database.

Transcription

For this quarter, the team transcribed 21 PA interviews of former KR cadres in Trapeang Prasat District of Oddar Meanchey Province, the equivalent of 678 pages. This is an invaluable asset adding to the amount of documentation at the archives of DC-Cam.

Furthermore, the team continued to digitize the audio tapes of interviews of the Cham Oral History Project into MP3 format file. There were 414 tapes completed this quarter.

Field Trip

The PA team took part in other DC-Cam activities, such as the 13th Commune Teacher Training in Kandal Province (as trainer), translation (4 interview transcripts), and History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum (3 times as presenter), displayed exhibitions in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces (as driver and assistant), edited a new teacher guidebook on teaching the DK history, and served as a guest speaker at Spread Out Academic Club in Vietnam.

D. Website Development

DC-Cam's website is being updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the SRI. For this quarter, the number of visitors to DC-Cam's website reached 9,401 people, of whom 3,711 visitors were in Cambodia; 2,313 in the USA; 430 in the UK; 279 in Australia; 320 in Germany; 240 in France, 185 in Canada; 235 in Japan; 127 in South Korea; and 92 in The Netherlands; and the rest represented a small number in other countries around the globe.

The following highlights the content posted on the website.

About DC-Cam

Three new contents updated including annual report of 2013, 2QR and financial audited report.

Archives/Documentation

Twelve new contents updated including chronology, press releases and photographs.

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

Three new contents updated.

Genocide Education

Thirteen new contents updated including reports and photos of teacher trainings and teacher's guidebook.

Magazine *Searching for the Truth*

Four new contents updated.

Community Radio: Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine

Two new contents updated.

Living Document: Witnessing Justice

Seven new contents updated including field reports and photos of village forums.

Photos

Nine new photo albums of DC-Cam activities updated. See more in **Appendix B**.

E. CTMWebsite (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes 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. Highlights of selected achievements are below:

Trial Blogs

No such performance due to no trial hearing.

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

No such performance due to no trial hearing.

Backing up ECCC Documents

In this quarter, the team backed up 415 files of documents in Khmer, English and French to an external hard drive. The team printed 7,448 pages of documents from ECCC's website. In the meantime, the team completed reviewing softcopy and hardcopy files (Khmer) in cabinet, in hard drive, created a complete list, and removed 1200 duplicate file pages from the cabinet. We will next focus on files in English and French.

II. SUPPORTING THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

A. Legal Response

DC-Cam has supplied the Tribunal with over 500,000 pages of documents since its inception in 2006 and the work of the Legal Response Team continues to play an important role in the process of investigating Cases 003 and 004 before the KRT. The evidence to this fact is that all parties in these cases contact DC-Cam regularly in order to get access to evidentiary documents held within DC-Cam's archives. These parties meet with DC-Cam staff, and request document review and scanning to support their respective work. DC-Cam supplies these services and documents free of charge, which causes a financial burden on us.

The Defense Counsel:

- In May 6th, Nuon Chea Defense Team emailed DC-Cam asking a question regarding one document in English they found within DC-Cam's 'Swedish Collection' of documents as to

whether or not DC-Cam possesses a Khmer version of that document. In response, DC-Cam directed them to contact the National Archive of Cambodia directly where that document is originally held.

- Defense Counsel for a named suspect in Case 004, on April 3rd, came to have a meeting with DC-Cam regarding clarification of the content of the meeting held on March 26th. The defense counsel took notes out of the meeting. To avoid confusion and ensure an accurate account of the meeting, DC-Cam sent to them an audio file of the meeting so that they could rely on the full content. The audio file is more than 30 minutes in length.
- Another defense counsel for a named suspect in Case 004 sent a request to DC-Cam on April 2nd asking to obtain 11 documents held within the archives of DC-Cam. In response, the team scanned these documents and handed to them in a total of 47 pages. Beginning on May 29th they requested a regular Friday continuation review of some PA interview transcripts in one province for which the crime sites were included in OCP's Supplementary Submission. DC-Cam arranged documents, space and time for these reviews successfully.

OCIJ:

- Under the Rogatory Letters of the OCIJ, which ordered an investigation conducted at DC-Cam by means of gathering documentary evidence and other materials possible for Cases 003 and 004, OCIJ's analyst team leader subsequently sent the request to DC-Cam. So far this team has come to DC-Cam and has reviewed thousands of KR documents including PA interview transcripts but failed to acquire the list of all PA interview transcripts. On April 25th they requested a copy of the lists. As a result, DC-Cam provided 20 lists of different PA interview transcripts catalogued by province. It is equal to 479 pages printed from computer in word file.
- On May 29th the OCIJ sent an email request to DC-Cam before sending their team to DC-Cam to review 168 documents. The Response Team managed this work the next day to enable them to review those documents. After reviewing they requested to scan 155 documents which is equal to 1570 pages. The Response Team completed the scan in the next few days and gave it to the OCIJ.

Civil Party:

- The lead co-lawyer for civil party requested urgently one PA interview transcript conducted in Banteay Meanchey Province. According to the request, the lead co-lawyer will submit this interviewee to the TC as a witness for the civil party. The transcript contains 22 pages in Khmer.

Independent Researcher:

- Thet Sambath, author of a documentary film "Enemy of People" asked DC-Cam to send to him in the US eight S-21 confessions of high-ranking KR members for use in his research. We scanned 2,802 pages and sent to him.

B. Victim Participation

Even though VPA has been facing constraints in funding, VPA maintains its ultimate goal of providing meaningful participation of KR victims in the justice process through ECCC as much as possible. At this moment, the VPA team has continuously undertaken the huge burden of translating survivor's stories into the English language and transcribing interviews in the Khmer language. The VPA team envisages that all available information including victim information forms, survivor stories, and interview transcripts, will be used for a VPA-specific website in the future.

In this quarter, the VPA team achieved the following:

Translation of Survivor Stories	16 pages
Interview Transcripts	292 pages in Khmer

One volunteer assisted a researcher from Kent State. She has been working on the lists of medical import and distributions to zone, regional, and KR military headquarters, PA interviews, and DC-Cam database archives. She joined a trip with the Witnessing Justice Project to Kratie Province.

C. Fair Trial Observation

The Fair Trial Observation is one element of the Witnessing Justice Project which 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.

Fair Trial Observation Booklet

Even though there was no trial hearing during the period between April and May, the Observation team still focused their attention on producing the booklet by looking into ECCC proceeding developments and other issues that have arisen to date. Among other topics, the team investigated financial issues, scope of Case 002/02, definition of scope of Case 002/02, recent development of Cases 003 and 004, accused's health and scope of civil party testimony in Case 002/01. The combination of these issues is bounded into one volume, booklet no. 28 containing 51 pages in Khmer. The team also planned booklet no. 29 on which the topic among other things includes conclusive report on challenges and experiences of its work for the last two years, initial hearing on Case 002/02 and hearing on the announcement of judgment of Case 002/01. During this quarter, the team managed to collect comments from 15 students of two universities who used to take part in the team's presentations in some provinces around the country. See in Appendix C.

In this quarter, **1090** booklets of the Fair Trial Observation were distributed to many individuals through PIR, workshops and PVFs in four provinces including Stung Treng, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Kratie, Preah Vihear, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey, teacher training in Kandal and French Culture Center. The booklets are also available at: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm.

Dissemination of Information

To ease understanding and provide updates on issues arising at the ECCC's daily hearing, the Fair Trial Project team members wrote short articles on popular topics including "Complicated Development in Case 003 and 004" by LIM Cheytoath. This article has been published in Trial Observation Booklet 28th edition and Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper, Searching for the Truth magazine and also posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format. This article caught the attention by ECCC as evidence of calling for English edition of this article. See comments from students in **Appendix C**.

D. Witnessing Justice: The CLPJ

CLPJ Issue 2 and New Website Launched

The English version of CLPJ Issue 2 was completed in June. The issue includes eight articles:

- Duch lawyer and Phnom Penh resident Dorine van der Keur writes about "Legal and Gender Issues of Marriage and Divorce in Cambodia";
- ECCC civil party lawyer Beini Ye writes about the three Women's Hearings that have been held to highlight sexual violence under the KR;
- Researcher Teresa de Langis writes about the ECCC's efforts to prosecute sexual violence crimes;
- Scholar Randle DeFalco presents Part 1 of his Fulbright research and LLM thesis on starvation under the KR;
- Filmmaker Rithy Panh shares the text of his Oscar-nominated film "The Missing Picture";
- Former ECCC investigating judge Marcel Lemonde shares a chapter from his recent memoir of his years at the ECCC, including his investigation of Duch, the former head of the infamous S-21 security center (now TSL Museum);
- Journalist Thierry Cruellier shares two chapters from his recent book on his observations of the Duch trial;
- Former ECCC lawyer Simon Meisenberg shares a Khmer translation of his recently published article on Cambodia's implementation of the International Criminal Court statute.

Hard copies of Issue 2 are at the printer and available on the new CLPJ website at www.cambodialpj.org, designed by Ryan Daly (formerly of Razorfish). The website will host all journal issues, including individual articles accessible in easy-reading .html format with pop-up footnotes, and downloadable .pdf files of both individual articles and entire journal issues. The website also has a "Notes and News" section where opinion pieces and news on human rights and development issues in Southeast Asia will be posted on an ongoing basis.

After translation and reviews, the Khmer translation of Issue 1 is being posted on the CLPJ website on an article-by-article basis. The last two articles are at the final stage of reviews. The reviews of Issue 1 translation are expected to be completed at the end of June 2014.

Khmer translation of Issue 2 is currently underway. There are seven articles in Issue 2. Two of the seven have already been translated, but not yet reviewed. The Khmer translation of

the article written and provided by Former ECCC lawyer Simon Meisenberg was reviewed and is being posted on the website.

CLPJ Issue 3 Preparations

Work is already underway for Issue 3, with three articles received and undergoing initial edits. They discuss: the International Criminal Court judgment on PreahVihear (Cambodia v. Thailand); the international criminal law applicable to starvation during the KR; and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programs in Cambodia.

Research and Writing Seminar Completed

From February to June 2014, DC-Cam sponsored a legal research and writing seminar for 12 students enrolled in the English Language-Based Bachelor of Laws (ELBBL) program at the Royal University of Law and Economics. This course was taught by Jo-Anne Bingham, a consultant international lecturer with significant experience as legal editor and lecturer/instructor. The experiences of the course will be used in the establishment of a new in-house research and writing seminar that will develop the skills of young Cambodian lawyers and law students so that they have the skills to edit and write articles for future issues of the journal.

This quarter class topics included an introduction to conducting research; discussion of citation and referencing, including plagiarism and how to avoid it; an introduction to predictive legal writing, including how to structure a paper; discussion of the office memo format; and preparation for a final writing research and writing assignment. Students are being graded on their research process (as evidenced in the research strategy and record), writing and citation. The final assignment was issued in the form of a memorandum from a senior partner to a junior lawyer asking him/her to undertake research-based information elicited from a client interview. Students were given a summary of the client interview, and asked to prepare a research strategy, research record that reflects their research, and to prepare a draft letter of advice to the client. Jo-Anne reports that the course was overall a success, with noticeable improvement in most of the students' work.

Challenges

CLPJ website development has met with no challenges. The website went live as planned. For the Journal, the biggest challenge remains finding Cambodians who are willing and able to write articles. As a short-term solution, we are currently working with three Cambodian women to help them make their school papers of publishable quality for Issues 3 and 4. In the long term, we think the solution is to continue skill building through offering research and writing courses such as the one we sponsored at ELBBL. The materials developed by Jo-Anne will make this continuation of legal research and writing skill easy. We plan to do this the beginning of the fall semester, should the funding continue to be available.

E. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC

On April 7th, the ECCC's TC decided a new severance of Case 002/02 by defining alleged crime sites and factual allegations included in the Case against NuonChea and KhieuSamphan. Charges in the coming Case include "genocide, forced marriages and rape, treatment of Buddhists, internal purges, targeting of former Khmer Republic officials, four

security centers, three worksites and one cooperative.” Read the full decision at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/document/court/decision-additional-severance-case-00202-and-scopecase-00202>

On April 24th, international co-prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian issued a statement informing the public about a Supplementary Submission in Case 004 filed by OCP regarding the request for further conducting “the investigation of sexual or gender-based violence as well as forced marriage in key districts that are presently under investigation as part of this case”. See further information about Case 004 at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/case/topic/98>

On May 21st, the government of Norway helped pay out salary of Cambodian staff of the ECCC in the amount of USD 1 million. Read full news at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/norway%E2%80%99s-krt-donation-shifted-national-side>

On May 29th, the TC issued a statement informing the public about the date of which judgment in Case 002/01 against NuonChea and KhieuSamphal will be announced. According to that statement, the TC will announce its judgment on Thursday, 7 August 2014, at 9:00 a.m.

On June 12th, the TC announced that the initial hearing in Case 002/02 against NuonChea and KhieuSamphan will start on July 30th, 2014. The charges in Case 002/02 include genocide against Cham Muslims and Vietnamese, crimes against humanity, grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, all based on, according to the ECCC, “factual allegations concerning four security centers, three worksites and one group of adjacent cooperatives.”

III. TEACHING ABOUT GENOCIDE

A. Genocide Education

Rights and Responsibilities: The Cambodian Genocide featured Cambodian youth understanding about genocide in Cambodia. See the whole interview with Say Solida, who is DC-Cam’s model volunteer, at <http://40272482.nhd.weebly.com/solyda-say.html>

Survey Data

The team collected 277 questionnaires, 831 pages, from the 13th and 14th commune teacher training in Prey Veng and Kandal Provinces. As a result, these questionnaires were completely entered into survey data processing (<http://www.surveymonkey.com>). The training used a pre- and post-survey to test participants’ knowledge of the KR history and their knowledge of pedagogy methods. Out of 100 participants, the team selected five teacher trainees at random as the control group from each teacher training. The control group was not allowed to participate in the entire training session. The purpose of this method is to evaluate the training effectiveness by comparing the trainees who received the knowledge from the training to the control group who did not attend.

14th Commune Teacher Training in Kandal Province

On April 5-10, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Education conducted the 14th commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Kandal Province. The training aimed to train 100 teachers from various lower and upper level schools in Kandal Province. The format and structure of the training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, Booklet Case 002 and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset* and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened, in addition to stories the teacher read in the book. During the training two special speakers presented different topics including ECCC proceedings and development by the international co-prosecutor Nicholas Koumjian and possible psychological effects of teaching DK history by Dr. KaSunbonat.

On April 5, 2014, the training started with the opening ceremony presided over by H.E. Ms. Ton Salm, Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education and education officials in Kandal Province. Approximately 349 participants attended the ceremony, including 49 teacher trainees, 250 pre-service teachers and 50 villagers. At the end of the opening ceremony, the team distributed 400 copies of the textbook to the participants as part of textbook distribution ceremony.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (52 women)
Completely absent	51 (29 women)
Two-time absent	6 (1 woman)
Teacher born before KR	16 (8 women)
Teacher born after KR	33 (15 women)

The Ministry of Education explained the absence of trainees in this training workshop in Kandalas caused by a combination of factors ranging from the teachers occupied with the cultivating season to the coming Khmer New Year and the ineffective notice to the teachers in the far-off districts.

Get more information at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fourteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_April_05-10_2014.htm

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--KH.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--EN.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainees--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Assignment_for_Trainers--14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Program_for_Opening_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_5_April_2014.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Kandal_Province_on_April_05-10_2014/index.html

The day of anger event turned into Remembrance Day years ago. Some performances about KR regime were shown to many Cambodian people on that day. See photos at

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Day_of_Remembrance_May_20_2014/index.html

B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum (PVF)

Learning the KR history, sharing bitter life experience under KR regime, promoting civic engagement, provoking the debate on human rights and the rule of law, updating ECCC's proceedings for delivering justice for KR victims and Cambodians as a whole, engagement of democratic life at the grassroots level, providing spaces for local community to question a matter in a constructive way, and other benefits to the community are seen to exist through the PVF.

PVF in Stung Treng Province

As the Democratic Kampuchea-Laos diplomatic relation was forged and maintained throughout the DK rule (1975-1979), the narrowly escaped Cambodian refugees into Laotian border area was quietly welcomed and the plight of the people on Cambodia's border side was simply ignored or unaccounted.

During the PVF organized by DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project on April 3rd, 2014, nearly two hundred people, composed of villagers, students and teachers (nearly 50 % were women and girls), from Preah Rumkel Commune, Thlabarivath District, Stung Treng Province, reported that the KR's harsh treatment of people forced many to escape to Laos. This happened throughout the first half of 1970s and continued during the early years of the KR. Although the stories from these refugees became a stark indication of the KR atrocities, the refugees had no choice but to seek for shelter elsewhere to ensure survival.

The historical facts of this area went unnoticed for the most part. Many of the children born after the regime have taken little, if any, notice of this area's history. Visiting the commune for three days, the team of PVF facilitated five key speakers who had experienced the life-and-death migration to discuss with students about the history and the trial proceeding at the ECCC. The team also interviewed residents to determine an estimated number of refugees from each of the commune's eight villages.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Escaping_the_Khmer_Rouge_Atrocities.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html

PVF in Pailin Province

On April 24th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Pailin Province. While the nearly one decade trial of surviving KR leaders has reached a critical stage in which a judgment on the Case 002/01 is expected in the coming months, many of the former KR members in Pailin Province, one of the KR strongholds that defected to the government in 1996, merely shared two thoughts: first, they unanimously feel fine with the former KR leaders accountability and process of the ECCC; and second, they seek to appeal for clemency for the KR leaders on trial due to their old age. These two major opinions were heard during DC-Cam's PVF on April 24, 2014. Nearly 200 students, teachers, local authority members, and former KR members (45% of women and girls) engaged in the public discussion on both the history of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) and the ongoing KR tribunal.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Pailin_Province_Punitive_Justice_Can_Help_Shape_Up_Society.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Pailin_Province_on_April_23-25_2014/index.html

PVF in Banteay Meanchey Province

On May 9th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Banteay Chhmar Commune, Banteay Meanchey Province. The structural integrity of Banteay Chhmar Temple under the KR regime was raised during the forum. Even though the forum's main objective was to update the villagers about the ongoing legal process at the ECCC and KR history (1975-1979), the focal point of the discussion became largely about the villagers' regret and dissatisfaction with the near total collapse of the temple. Over a hundred villagers, including Buddhist monks and clergy, students, local authorities, and policemen (45% of women and girls) attended the forum inside Prasat Banteay Chhmar Monastery located right in front of Banteay Chhmar Temple. Some speakers at the forum tried to relate their life experience during the KR regime to the memory of the temple's past and present condition.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Reflecting_KR_Regime_Through_Banteay_Chchmar_Temple_is_Collapse.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Banteay_Meanchey_Province_on_May_08-10_2014/index.html

Sample of comment on Banteay Chhmar temple:

That is very interesting. I had the fortune to visit Banteay Chhmar Temple, which was probably one of the best Khmer temples, last year. But sadly it is now in such a state of ruin. Maybe in another 30-40 years it will be rehabilitated.

PVF in Kratie Province

On May 29th, 2014, DC-Cam's PVF was held in Snuol District of Kratie Province. Snuol District receives a lot of attention due to its historic involvement in the overthrow of the KR regime. Starting on December 2nd, 1978, Snuol District was used as a military launch pad by the Vietnamese volunteer army in collaboration with the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation to overthrow the KR. DC-Cam's PVF team selected the district's Khsoem Commune to be a meeting point for nearly 100 students and villagers (approximately 40 females) to discuss the history of the KR, the military conquer of the KR, and the ongoing trial proceeding at the ECCC focused on the KR regime's crimes. This report first pays special attention to the period that led to the KR's collapse on January 7, 1979. Attendees' reactions to the forum can be found in the field report in the link below.

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime_Takes_Self-Destruction_Path.pdf

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kratie_Province_on_May_28-30_2014/index.html

PVF in Sraynag Commune, Koulén District, Preah Vihear Province

On June 12th, DC-Cam's PVF team conducted a learning, sharing and discussing workshop at Sarane Raingsey Pagoda in Srayang Commune with nearly 100 (60% female) actively participating villagers, students, teachers and local authority members. The commune was effectively torn apart by a reasonable suspicion over either their honesty with the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) which, with the sole help of the incoming Vietnamese armies, militarily ejected the DK regime from power in January 1979, or their affiliation with the defeating DK forces, according to field report. Given this background, the forum focused much on legacy of war rather than on ECCC.

This part of the trip, in my opinion, is crucial to the success of the forum. With these interviews, the team not only learns about the unique history of the village but invites these villagers to share their personal accounts with the students at the forum. This allows each forum to be tailored specifically to the community while also giving the students a chance to personally see how these regimes affected the lives of people they know. This aspect of the forum is also important because it shows the community how they can always learn from each other and how they can continue to have these important discussions even after DC-Cam leaves. **Ms. Julie Kornfeld, DC-Cam Legal Intern from University of Michigan Law School commented.** Overall I was very impressed with the forum and believe it is an important aspect of DC-Cam's work that will preserve the history of Cambodia and encourage the motto 'never again.'

Report:

[http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune's_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_\(1979-1998\).pdf](http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune's_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_(1979-1998).pdf)

Photos:

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Preah_Vihear_Province_on_June_11-13_2014/index.html

C. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

This is the continuation of a routine activity of DC-Cam regarding outreach to Cambodians and foreign visitors to the TSL Genocide Museum, through its KR History Classroom, which was established by turning a former interrogation room into a history classroom. For each session, one DC-Cam's staff is assigned to lead the classroom, which typically includes providing video footage of S-21 as an introduction, followed by a presentation on various topics concerning the KR regime. A Q&A session follows. The class is held on Mondays and Fridays at 2:00 P.M. and Wednesdays at 9:00 A.M.

The table below shows the approximate number of visitors who attended the KR History classroom, composition of visitors and possible occupation of visitors.

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
April	212 (113 women)	Asia: Cambodia (from different provinces), Korea, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, China, India, Philippines, Malaysia Europe: Germany, England, France, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, New Zealand, Switzerland and Russia America: USA, Canada	Students, villagers, monks, tourists, reporters, professors.
May	172 (94 women)		
June	179 (86 women)		
Total	563 (293 women)		

The questions below were raised during the classroom visits:

1. I heard that Pol Pot was sentenced in 1979. Why did he stay outside prison until 1998?
2. Why did Pol Pot use the help of tribesmen?
3. Why wasn't there a country besides Vietnam coming to expel the KR from power?
4. Did Thailand help the KR?
5. Why is it that no one believed the refugees about what happened in Cambodia?
6. Did people like being equal under the KR because they had complained about inequality in pre-KR time?
7. What is the Angkar?
8. Did the king join the KR?
9. Why did the KR kill the educated people while the top KR leaders, especially Pol Pot himself, had high knowledge?
10. What was happening to Duch?
11. Did the students' table where they are sitting come from the KR regime?
12. Why is it that the government does not want to have case 003 and 004?

13. If Cambodian people knew that the government was the KR, why did they still vote for them?
14. Don't we have the opposite party to fight back with the government about corruption?
15. Did the director hold the cash?
16. Which donors support DC-Cam?
17. Is the government be happy DC-Cam's work while their colleagues are former KR?
18. Did the government fund the DC-Cam project?
19. Was TS La secret place in the KR regime?
20. Do you know of many confessions available at S-21?
21. Why didn't Cambodian people fight against KR at that time?
22. How many people were killed during the KR regime?
23. What was the international role during and soon after KR regime?
24. Could you tell us about the background of the KR movement?
25. What did happen to S-21 cadres and chiefs?
26. How were Cambodian people affected by the KR?
27. What is the mentality of Cambodian people toward the KR regime?
28. Were there some prisoners killed at S-21 prison?
29. What happened to the KR after 1979?
30. Are there Cambodian students coming to the class to learn their history?
31. When did the king come to Cambodia?
32. Why did the United Nation still support the KR even though they learned that Pol Pot did bad things to the country?
33. How many people died in the KR regime?
34. Did the KR kill people instantly or kill people in other places after torturing?
35. What happened to Pol Pot?

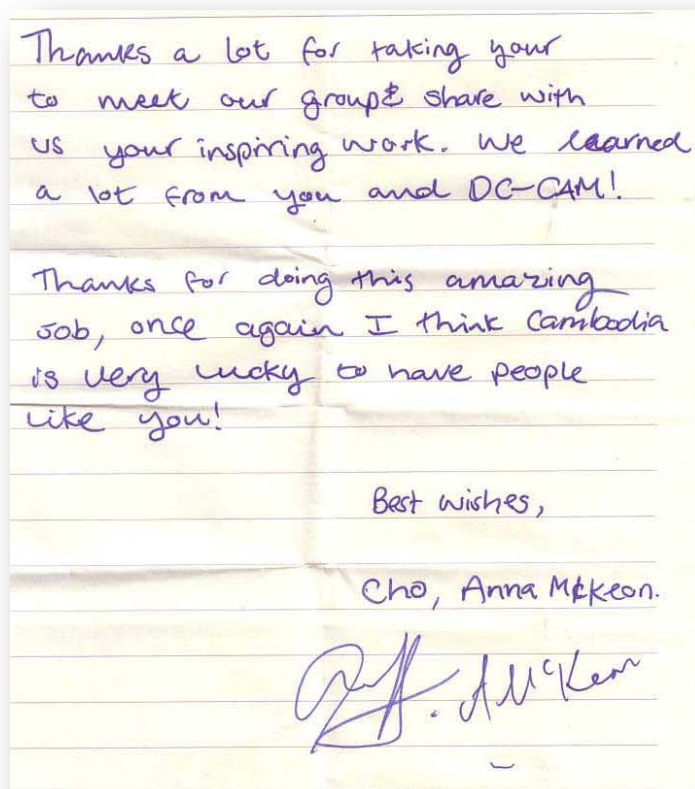
D. Public Information Room (PIR)

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam's archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. The table below shows number of visitors to DC-Cam, category of visitors, institution, topics of interest, and material distributed.

Number of Visitors	256
Visitor Category	Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns, journalists, ECCC's personnel. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.
Institution	Cambodia's villages, AFSC, UC, RUPP, University of London, Norton University, PAR, Brooklyn College, CNRS, Bophana Center, Ohio University, American University, ISPP, Colorado State University, IFL, GIZ, Kdei Karona Association, ECCC, University of Wisconsin, University

	of Massachusetts-Lowell, Romeet Gallery, Western University, Durham University and university of Saskahan.
Topic of Interest	KR's policy toward neighboring countries, structure of the KR regime, KR films, and Pol Pot regime in general, evacuation under Pol Pot regime, peace and reconciliation, forced transfer of population, foreign relation of Cambodia with China and US, music of KR, destruction of Christian church under KR, Buddhism under KR, KR leader's biographies.
Material Distributed	120 monthly <i>Searching for the Truth</i> magazines, 44 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 65 copies of the outreach booklet "Genocide: The Importance of Case 002", and 100 copies of Fair Trial Observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KRT's TC.

Sample of comment from a group of visitors:



E. *Searching for the Truth* Magazine

For more than a decade, *Searching for the Truth* has been a leading magazine as a reference source about KR history, the KRT, debates on genocide, reconciliation, democracy, and the rule of law. It has been contributing to DC-Cam's main objectives—*memory* and *justice*—and portraying a good image of DC-Cam nationwide. Cambodian people seemed not likely to know DC-Cam as an institution but rather as the 'Searching for the Truth' organization. Truly, they call DC-Cam the 'searching for the truth' team instead of 'DC-Cam'.

Recently, Cambodian National Assembly member Chheang Von urged Cambodian people, including all news agencies, to read *Searching for the Truth's* article concerning KohTral under KR regime which is followed by widespread discussion among social media on territorial issues in Cambodia.

The April Issue focuses on April 17th which marks the 39th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh and the taking power of the KR communist regime. This April 2014 things were totally different. DC-Cam organized a genocide education course at Ta Khmao teacher's training center attended by nearly 100 secondary school teachers. The magazine published some pictures highlighting the difference between April 1975 and April 2014. In April 1975, KR soldiers entered Phnom Penh and ruled over the country. In April 2014, Cambodians learned about history of that period. The purpose was to prevent a similar regime from happening again.

This month, two photographs were installed at the TSL Museum. The first photograph was about the children who survived the KR regime and another one was about the return to their homeland of Cambodian people after the KR regime collapsed. The details of this story were published in the letter section.

In the documentation section, we published an article extracted from *Revolutionary Youth Magazine* published in April 1977. This piece was written about the second anniversary of victory over the whole country. Another article was the confession of a prisoner at S-21.

In the history and research section, a detailed story was published. It was about the life of IngSimonvy who was about tenyears old during the KR regime. She told a vividstory of her family.

In the legal section, an article about the complicated issue of Case 003 and 004 was published. In the debate section, we published an article about Q&A related to mental health problems.

In the family tracing section, we published a story of a teacher who went through the KR regime. At the time, she changed her name in order to hide her identity. She is now a history professor at the Department of History of Royal University of Fine Arts.

April Issue 172

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Photos to remember TSL Museum
Documentation	2. Kampuchean Youth applauding the 2 nd anniversary of independence - 17 April the Great. 3. Oeun, alias Boeun, a former veteran at Logistics Unit of Division 174.
History and	4. Way of Life of Ing Simonavy: Separation, sorrow and terror

Research	during the KR regime. 5. Always want to know about the KR. 6. Fleeing the atrocity of the KR: A story of a Cambodian refugee in Laos. 7. Villagers' lives in Preah Romkil Commune in the early stages of the revolution.
Legal	8. The complicated process of Case 003 and 004.
Debate	9. Q&A about psychological illness after the KR regime.
Family Tracing	10. Changing name in order to stay alive. 11. My grandmother's story. 12. A life of Ieng Eng in the KR.

Impact and request from readers:

- Photographer Charles Fox requested some photos for exhibition at the University of London.
- Y Blim Androng found the announcement online about an American who was looking for the destiny of the Montagnard minority group who was dispersed from the French Embassy in April 1975. Y Blim Androng had some friends who were among those who were forced to leave the French Embassy.

Sreymom's Letter

Thank you so much for your suggestion to send my letter to the Cambodia Daily news, but I'm not sure if they are interested in my story that will publish in their news forum. Every single word that I've written all came from my own thoughts, own opinions that I would like to express toward the existence of the genocide and the people of Cambodia before and the aftermath, from the beginning of the KR regime until the liberation.

Human lives are so extraordinary no matter who you are or what level you are. The KR didn't see it or feel that way, unfortunately nearly 2 million Cambodia citizens men, women, children paid such an extraordinary price during the KR occupied the country. KR motivation, action toward human lives were unacceptable, KR regime brought tears, sorrow, pain, emotions,...etc. Each every Cambodian family had lost loved ones.

Each every photo that I looked at, it contains so much detail which sometimes I just cannot find the right word to describe it.

I'll be in Cambodia again once the SRIs are finished. The attached photo is Bong Inn's uncles and aunties taken in the late 60's in Phnom Penh, they all were executed by the KR in April, 1975, the very first week the KR took over Cambodia.



In May, the magazine covered some stories about the anniversary of the Day of Remembrance celebrated on May 20th. The reenacting of life during the KR was performed at the Killing Field. All DC-Cam staff joined and covered the events. We all interviewed participants, who were monks, nuns, students, villagers and performers.

In the documentation section, we published an article extracted from *Revolutionary Youth Magazine* published in April 1977. This piece was written about the second anniversary of victory over the whole country. Another article was the confession of a prisoner at S-21.

In the history and research section, a detailed story was published. It was about the life of IngSimonvy who was about tenyears old during the KR regime. She told the story of her family vividly.

In the legal section, an article about Case 003 and 004 was published. In debate section, we published an article about the loss of antiquity and measurement to preserve it.

In family tracing, we published several articles written by DC-Cam staff and volunteers.

February Issue 173

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. A performance to keep memory alive.
Documentation	2. Encouragement of criticism, self-criticism in the line of revolutionary use to be stronger and deeper 3. Hing Sokhom: An MA student of economics at Bucknell University and New York University

History and Research	4. Un Phoeun: Special unit team leader of navy based at Koh Pulovay and Koh Krachok Ses. 5. A memory: My parents died because of their connection with enemy. 6. Only I survived. 7. Chhuon Naren: Guarding rice, but was beaten with rowing stick.
Legal	8. Case 003 and 004 at the KRT: The definition of “most responsible” individual.
Debate	9. Thief of Cambodian antiquity
Family Tracing	10. Keeping you is no gain. 11. My mother during the KR. 12. Seeing sunshine means that I survived. 13. Never forget the hardship. 14. What the KR left behind for me.

Requests:

- Photographer Charles Fox requests some photos for exhibition at the University of London.
- Y Blim Androng found the announcement online about an American who was looking for the destiny of Montagnard minority group who was dispersed from the French embassy in April 1975. Y Blim Androng had some friends who were among those who were forced to leave the French embassy.
- Kdei Karuna requested some photos from the KR period for their exhibition on Mobile Forced Transfer.
- Jodie Allt from Icon Films in the United Kingdom (UK) requested some photos of the KR for her documentary.
- Socheat Nhean wrote an article to “Letter to Editor” section of Phnom Penh Post titled “Return Cambodia’s treasures, repair our people’s souls.”
- A photo taken by Socheat Nhean at Cheoung Ek was published in Phnom Penh Post.

For the June issue, the magazine covers stories about the forced transfer of the population under the Pol Pot regime because it is part of the criminal charges at the ECCC that has led to having an exhibition about forced transfer as part of reparations for the Cambodian people and is also now included in DC-Cam’s Teachers’ Guidebook, which will be taught to secondary history teachers all over the country. For June Issue 174, stories about the exhibition “Forced Transfer” were printed, such as those about the installation of exhibition in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums, the meaning of Forced Transfer and the opinions of participants who joined the exhibition. Also in early June, Socheat Nhean went to Siem Reap with director Youk Chhang, who participated in an ICC-Angkor meeting. The meeting was fruitful because we had talked about land which DC-Cam planned to buy and about designing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Angkor Conservation.

In the documentation section, we published an article about a medical student, Luong Thavrak, from China who was sent to S-21, where he was killed. In the history and research section, we published some articles. One of them was about the legacy of war in

the 1990s under the control of KR guerrillas. Other articles were about Forced Transfer and others about photos of the exhibition.

In the legal section, an article about Case 003 and 004 was published. In the debate section, we published an article about the loss of antiquity and measurement to preserve it.

In the family tracing section, we published one life history written by a KR survivor, Siem Sophon, who sent his history to DC-Cam in early June.

February Issue 174

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. 17 April: Forced transfer
Documentation	2. Luong Thavrak: Medical student from China
History and Research	3. Srayang Commune's lingering legacy: The Civil War (1979-1998) 4. Exhibition about forced transfer in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey 5. Forced transfer during the KR regime 6. Memories of forced transfer
Legal	7. Case 003 and 004 at the KRT: The definition of "most responsible" individual
Debate	8. How you could help to heal Cambodian society 9. Death in motion: Forced evacuations under DK
Family Tracing	10. Life in a storm

F. Radio Broadcast "*Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*"

DC-Cam's interesting community radio program *Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine*, which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime is continuing to be broadcast on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25, and is combined with two other programs: *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and *Breaking the Silence* as daily basis. See table below.

Re-broadcast Programs	Schedule	Time
A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)	Mon., Tue., and Wed.	7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Breaking the Silence	Thu., Fri., and Sat.	
Voice of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine 1. Background and Introduction http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm 2. Famine and Excess Mortality in DK http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm 3. What did the KR Leaders Know	Sunday	

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm 4. Famine and Genocide http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm 5. Famine and Crimes Against Humanity http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm 6. Famine and War Crimes http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm 7. Justice and Modern Famine Beyond Cambodia http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm 8. The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC About Rice Distribution http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm 9. Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm 10. Hunger, Memory and Justice http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm		
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G. Participation in Conferences

Dany Long, on behalf of DC-Cam's director, took part in a workshop on June 20-21 in Vietnam as a guest speaker which was held by Spread Out Academic Club of Vietnam. The organizer expressed their thanks via email saying "On behalf of Spread Out Academic Club, I give many thanks for your kind support for the program of "Khmer Rouge: Memory and Reconciliation" last Saturday. We understand you made efforts to rearrange your work to travel here. It is much appreciated for your thorough mentorship via email, resourceful reference materials and enthusiastic talk-show."

On June 21-26, 2014, KhambolyDy attended a global conference entitled "Holocaust Education and Genocide Prevention: Sharing Experiences Across Borders." The conference was conducted by Salzburg Global Seminar, a non-governmental organization based in Salzburg, Austria. It was attended by over fifty delegates from over forty countries around the world. As a delegate from Cambodia, Mr. Dy did a presentation by simply answering four critical questions: What have you found to be the best methods for introducing the importance of education on the Holocaust and other genocides to the public discourse? What are main challenges to developing exhibitions, memorial sites and museums related to genocide? In what ways can civil society and especially NGOs effectively counter Holocaust and genocide denial? How successful has Holocaust and genocide education been in your own countries and what have been the main challenges? Mr. Dy emphasized that to bring awareness on the importance of genocide education, the DC-Cam engaged with the government to shape public policy and worked with grassroots organizations to public opinions through a number of activities including its monthly magazine *Searching for the Truth* and other publications, especially the textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* with nationwide circulation. Cambodian genocide education now has been institutionalized, and students are studying the subject at school. With regard to the Holocaust education in Cambodia, Mr. Dy explained that Holocaust education has small space due to lack of resources, expertise, the politics of memory and relevancy. Using the

metaphor of food and Socratic questioning, he asked the participants to do an assignment by answering a question "In what way can you bring McDonalds to Cambodian consumers?"

On May 26-June 13, 2014, Mam Sovann, a team member of the Genocide Education Project, was invited by faculty member of Santa Clara University's summer course to do a presentation on DC-Cam's project's activities at Singapore Management University (SMU), Singapore. Approximately 13 students attended the course, including two Singaporean students and eleven American students.

IV. BUILDING A PERMANENT CENTER: THE SLEUKRITH INSTITUTE (SRI)

A. Physical Building

This quarter, DC-Cam successfully achieved the conceptual design of the building of DC-Cam's Permanent Center by ZahaHadid Architects and engineers from Arup Engineering in the UK. The detailed steps and plans in the months ahead can be seen in the letter dated June 30, 2014 addressed to Ms. Dhulce-Janice McGuire in **Appendix D**.

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

In this quarter, the school team has been working with Pangea team of Columbia University. A weekly meeting has been often held through Skype conference to discuss and shape up ideas for a concrete and practical business plan for the school. After a few month discussion and one week field work, the Pangea team successfully produced a business plan for the SleukRith School.

On June 20, the Ministry issued a license for the SleukRith School, which is entitled the "Institute" The institute will offer both a certificate and master degree program in genocide, human rights, and conflict studies. One of the options taken by the SleukRith School is to find potential international partnerships. On May 13, 2014, Stanford University's Bing Overseas Studies Program approached DC-Cam for a potential collaboration on the 2014 summer program. AnMoU was drafted and then signed by both the director of SleukRith School and the summer program director on July 2. The MoU has agreed that the SRI will act as a course partner and facilitate historical site visits as well as managelogistical matters. Stanford University will act as supervisor of the course and manage administrative and financial support to get the program up and running.

On June 29, Professor Jeffrey Brand, director of law and global justice at University of San Francisco, formally agreed to serve as one of the school advisors and he offered to support the team with school-related services. To date, he has advised on curriculum development, MoUs, and the business plan.

The school director and team leader of the Oral History Project were invited to participate in Global Salzburg Seminar, Austria from June 21 to 26, 2014. The purpose of the seminar was to assess the Holocaust teaching around the world and to relate the teaching with genocide education. The team spoke in two different occasions: i) Holocaust and genocide education: view from Asia; and ii) The role of civil society in promoting holocaust and genocide education.

The Ministry has chosen DC-Cam as its main partner for an education reform for Asean integration in 2015. Later on March 26, 2014 the Minister of Education and DC-Cam director met and identified four stages and several main activities to move things forward. During this quarter, the school team developed a concept note which will be expanded into a research proposal in the next quarter.

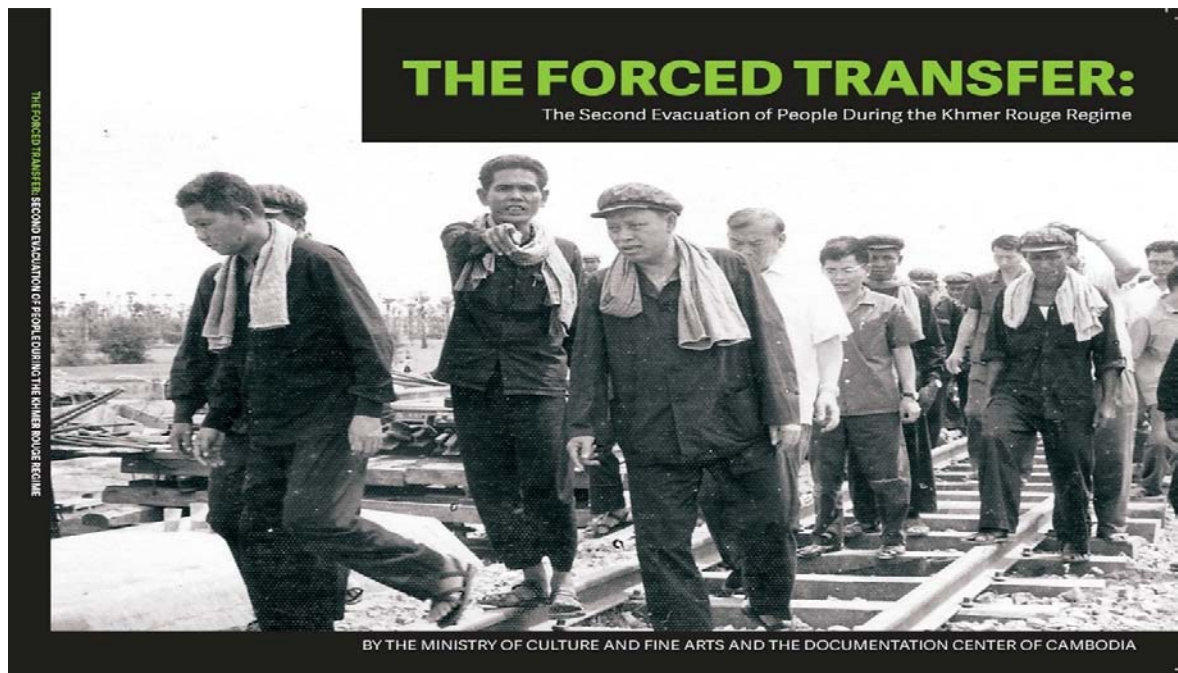
C. Museum of Memory

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

During this reporting period (April-June, 2014), the team completed the following tasks:

Development Plan for 24 Provincial Museums

- On April 7, the Museum Team met with Mr. Kong Vireak, head of the Museum Department, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, to discuss the contents of the exhibition on KR History at five provincial museums of Battambang, BanteayMeanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo, and SvayRieng, and the extension of the MOU between the DC-Cam and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on the TSL Genocide Museum. This kind of meeting went further on April 29 with H.E. Hab Touch, head of the General Department of Heritage, Mr. Kong Vireak, head of the Museum Department, Ms. SengSokha, vice-head of the Museum Department, at the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to finalize the above-mentioned work.
- The Museum Team has finalized the exhibition panels and catalogue to be sent to the design company (Yvonne).
- On April 25, the Museum Team sent files to the design company to design its exhibition panels on KR History. The exhibits are expected to be installed at Battambang and BanteayMeanchey provincial museums during the period of this report.
- On May 21, the Museum Team met with Mr. TesChhoeun and Mr. HorKosal, representatives from the National Museum of Cambodia, to review the content of the exhibitions.
- On May 23, the Museum Team finalized the exhibition catalog in English.



- On May 28, 2014, the Museum Team, consisting of director Youk Chhang, Sirik Savina, Men Pechet, Seng Kunthy, Nhean Socheat, Chhay Davin, Kimsroy Sokvisal, and Ly Kok-Chhay, had a meeting with the minister of Culture and Fine Arts in order to introduce the museum team of SRI to her and follow-up on some work that the team has been working on, as well as future collaboration.
- Finally, two exhibitions on forced transfer were displayed on June 24 in Battambang Province with 100 people taking part at the launching day and on June 27 in Banteay Meanchey with 200 people taking part at the launching day. See more news in **Appendix E**.

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

- On April 4th, the Museum Team installed an outdoor exhibition depicting the child survivors of genocide from S-21 prison where more than 14,000 people were tortured, raped and killed. This exhibition is dedicated to the memory of victims at TSL Genocide Museum. The exhibit is 5.45m by 7m in size and is located against the back wall between building A and B, which is exposed to the public who visit TSL when moving from building A to B.



- The Museum Team has revised its existing exhibitions at TSL Genocide Museum in order to reprint the exhibits and re-install them. Those exhibits are now on display at TSL Genocide Museum's building C and D. The existing exhibitions that need to reprint are (1)*Genocide: Who are the Senior KR Leaders to be Judged?*(2)*The Victims of History: Voice of the KR Victims and Perpetrators*, (3)*Stilled Lives: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide*, (4)*Justice and Responsibility*, and (5)*The ECCC Tour*.
- The Museum Team has sent files to the printing company to prepare the installation of another outdoor exhibition depicting the return of Cambodian people after the KR Regime collapsed in January 1979. The exhibit is 5.45m by 7m in size and will be located against the back wall between building C and D, thereby exposed to the public who visit TSL when moving from building C to D.
- The team supplied 28 DC-Cam publications, equal to 140 units and worth of USD 1,037 to TSL's library upon the request of the museum director.
- On May 12-15, the Museum Team installed a new outdoor exhibit at TSL Genocide Museum. This exhibition recalls the return home of Cambodians after genocide. The exhibit is 5.45m by 7m in size and is located against the back wall between building C and D, exposed to the public who visit TSL when moving from building C to D.



- We are proofreading the *Still Lives*’ file in order to re-print and re-install the exhibit at TSL. In the meantime, the team has been waiting for an approval from the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts on the extension of collaboration with DC-Cam.

The Sleuk Roka Project at the Complexes of Koh Ker Temple, PreahVihear Province

- The Museum Team has re-sent a follow-up email to Mr. Ea Darith about the approval for the Sleuk Roka Project. According to Mr. Darith, the team needs to revise the content of the MoU again, especially by removing specific names of the Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA Authority’s) officials from the MoU - namely H.E Soeung Kong, Ea Darith and Phin Samnang – and, regardless of an advisor to the project, Dr. Chen Chanratana. More importantly, since the team has been told about the internal interest in APSARA Authority which internally associate “museum contract” with Thai investors, meaning that none of the museum could be established or allowed to be in Siem Reap. It seems a word “Museum of Memory” is sensitive. The team, therefore, has decided to remove the word “Museum” from the MoU by using specific word “branch of SRI” instead. For now, the MoU is needed to be corrected very carefully by the director of the Museum of Memory and Management Team before submitting to the APSARA authority again.
- On May 7, the Museum Team went to Koh Ker Temple to take video footage of staff from the National Museum of Cambodia transferring statues’ stands from Prasat Chen to the National Museum of Cambodia. According to the staff from the National Museum of Cambodia, the National Museum of Cambodia plans to create an exhibition corner to display art from the Koh Ker period.

SRI Museum of Memory in Siem Reap

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, the team has installed a security camera at Angkor Conservation. In addition, on April 3, the Museum Team met with Mr. Sothin, director of Angkor Conservation Department, to discuss the future collaboration between the two institutions on arts and culture.
- The team has assisted a group of architectural students who work on assignments provided by Zaha Hadid’s team. The students were divided into small teams, working on developing questionnaires for interviews with some communities, site survey and its environment in Boeng Trabek High School compound as well as DC-Cam’s office.
- On May 6-9, the Museum Team met with Mr. Sothin, director of Angkor Conservation Department, to discuss about future collaboration between the two institutions, and met with Yeay An, the landlord at Prey Koy Commune, to update about DC-Cam’s request to the APSARA Authority in order to build the Museum of Memory

D. Research Center

Book of Memory

Although the Book of Memory Project is facing a significant shortfall of financial support, significant progress is underway. One full-time staffer is tasked to move forward with the help from current and anticipated volunteers. They are 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. They continued to crosscheck names collected from DC-

Cam documents to avoid repetition and to find out whether there are links between those names. The previous volunteer contracts were terminated and five new volunteers are being recruited. With the support from volunteers the team continues reading and summarizing confessions from S-21 for the Book of Memory project. In this quarter they summarized 125 confessions from S-21 prison. In addition, they recorded biographies of three people who died under the KR regime.

New Publications

The book entitled *When Duch Laughs* was completed and is under the design phase. The book will be published together with survivor stories, rare photographs from S-21, Duch's recent photographs, and the transcripts of Duch's recent interview conducted by Savina Sirik and Dr. Kok-Thay Eng in 2012. It is hoped that it will be published in the next quarter or so. In addition, the translation of *The Killing of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide and the Unmaking of Space* from English to Khmer language (320 pages) is underway at the printing shop. Unfortunately, this book lacked a bibliographical check that has delayed the publishing process.

Translation and Publication of Books

DC-Cam continued with translation of English and Khmer materials for respective Khmer and English readers. The translation of Dr. Kok-Thay Eng's manuscript entitled *From the Khmer Rouge to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* finished within this quarter. All the translated chapters are being put together for editing. Another book *The Killing of Cambodia* is being edited for error in the translation of the footnotes and bibliography.

Selected Research Assistance

Viveka Bhandari, one of interns at DC-Cam, was successfully selected for an internship at the Clinton Foundation this summer because of director Youk Chhnag's recommendation letter. Another inspiration deals with one survivor living alone in US and writing his own book entitled *Seng Ty's The Years of Zero: Coming of Age Under the Khmer Rouge*. DC-Cam helped him to identify his brother's photo at the TSL museum. Inspired by it, he wrote this book. See more in **Appendix F**.

DC-Cam provided research assistance to the following people:

Didier Epelbaum is a historian specialized in the Holocaust period, a retired journalist (editor) at public French TV and a university teacher. He is currently studying the methods of recruitment of executioners in the four genocides of the 20th century: Turks and Kurds, German Nazis, KR and Hutus in Rwanda, looking for what they have in common. He got the idea of this research after visiting TSL and Choeung Ek in 2013. The stories about the cruelty of the KR guards, the "killing tree" in particular, reminded him of the attitudes of the SS, the Turks or the Hutu militias with their victims.

Caitlin Brown visited DC-Cam in September 2013 to study for her final-year project at a university in the UK. Her dissertation is on the construction of memory of the KR within the TSL Genocide Museum and also through education since 1979. She has been looking for any articles about the educational policies of the PRK government throughout the 1980s and 1990s but she has not been successful. She was looking for textbooks teaching about the KR that were used in schools during this period. She was also looking for newspaper articles regarding the education of the KR regime. She was basically discussing how education of the

KR was used as a political tool throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, also how it has progressed since the establishment of peace in Cambodia and how this has affected the overall memory of the KR regime.

Dr. Diana Sankey is a teaching fellow and co-director of the Centre for Criminal Law and Criminal Justice at Durham University in the UK. She researched the ECCC and visited Cambodia in June to conduct research at the Court. Her focus was on Case 002/01, particularly on the treatment by the Court of crimes related to the forced population movements and to starvation. She was wondering if DC-Cam was currently conducting any projects related to these types of offences and if DC-Cam has any publications or resources on this topic.

Gnyata Patel is a high school student from United States. She and her friends were participating in the National History Day competition. In this contest, students across the nation choose an event in history by following the theme. This year's theme is "Rights & Responsibilities". (<http://www.nhd.org/>.) They were creating a website on Pol Pot's responsibility for the Cambodian Genocide. They were looking for documents, newspapers, primary sources, or contact information of the survivors of the Cambodian Genocide. Han-YianSie is a student of architecture from Muenster in Germany. She was working on her thesis entitled "Design for a Memorial for the Victims of the Khmer Rouge". She was particularly interested in helping with design for a memorial and the project for the new SRI.

Jeremy Morelock is a former staff member of the University of Southern California Shoah Foundation and he was traveling to Cambodia to work on a documentary about the landmine problem. He requested a video interview with Dr. Kok-Thay ENG on the KR genocide, landmines and other KR legacies.

Chanroeun Pa is a PhD candidate at the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics at Charles Sturt University, Australia. He was looking for information relating to creating a Cham-English Dictionary. He also requested contact information on appropriate Cham intellectuals who could assist him in the project.

Julie Fleischman from Michigan State University arrived in Cambodia in June for a short course on Khmer language studies. She is participating in the Center for Khmer Studies program to learn Khmer language for her future research on skeletal remains under the KR.

Mariana dos Santos Parra is Master candidate from the University of Basque Country, in Spain. She was writing her dissertation about the role of the international community in Cambodia in the aftermath of the conflict and genocide. She was seeking assistance from DC-Cam to conduct her research, particularly to answer one of her surveys which are focused on the point of view of the Cambodian people and leaders and that aims to contribute to her analysis.

Advanced Degree Training

Staff development at DC-Cam is a key towards succeeding in its main objectives of memory and justice. Given its importance, advanced degree opportunity is provided with no discrimination of gender, race and religion. This reflects the policy of the Center which

states that “male and female staff should be given equal encouragement and opportunity to study abroad”.

For instance, **Ms. Farina So**, Cham minority and author of *The Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women after the KR* has been admitted to a PhD program in Global Studies at University of Massachusetts Lowell (UMASS Lowell), USA, which started in September 2013. However, she will work intermittently at DC-Cam on her social enterprise project, *Cham Identity*, which is funded by the Air Asia Foundation.

Ms. Savina Sirik, office manager and museum director, was admitted into an MA program in geography at Kent State University, USA, which began since August 2013. She will be on academic leave for two years. However, she is still in charge of all project activities that were under her care at DC-Cam.

Mr. Kimsroy Sokvisal received full funding to study a master degree at Kent State University this year.

Mr. Nhean Socheat, team leader of Searching for the Truth magazine, received full funding to study a master degree in art and archeology at SOAS in UK, starting in late July this year.

DC-Cam Staff in School

- Farina So, PhD program in University of Massachusetts, Lowell
- Savina Sirik, MA program in geography at Kent State University
- Pongrasy Pheng, MA program at La Salle University
- Sophorn Huy, MA program at the La Salle University
- Samphoas Huy, PhD program at Rutgers University

International Training

This quarter one staff Morm Sophat went to Kent State University to take two months of training on GIS. Fatily Sa and Penhsamnang Kan are going to do an internship at Lowell High School, USA.

Media Coverage

- The Cambodia Daily, Thursday, April 17, 2014, New Exhibitions at TSL Remember Khmer Rouge Victims. See at <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/new-exhibitions-at-tuol%E2%80%88sleng-remember-khmer-rouge%E2%80%88victims-56636/>
- April 21, 2014, Ford Talk discusses history of Cambodian genocide. See at <http://www.michigandaily.com/article/final-ford-talk-discusses-implications-cambodian-genocide>
- PPP, Tuesday, 22 April 2014, The Forced Transfers. See at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/analysis-and-op-ed/forced-transfers>

UCA news.com article “Study casts new light on Khmer Rouge Cambodian atrocities” quoted (June 6th) researcher Farina SO and DC-Cam’s Director Youk Chhang on the issue of Cham muslims under Pol Pot regime. See more at <http://www.ucanews.com/news/study-casts-new-light-on-khmer-rouge-cambodian-atrocities/71097>

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាទទួលបានឯកសារក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមថ្មី

ឃុត សុភក្តិ

ភ្នំពេញ : មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជានៅព្រែកថ្លៃពួង បានទទួលឯកសារពាក់ព័ន្ធនឹងរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យថ្មីបន្ថែមទៀតពីលោក កែ គឹមសុង និពន្ធនាយកកាសែត ភ្នំពេញប៉ុស្តិ៍។ ឯកសារទាំងនោះ ជាឯកសារសរសេរដែលមានអាយុជាង៤០ឆ្នាំមកហើយ។

កាតព្វកិច្ចនៃឯកសារទាំងនោះមានកត់ត្រាល្បាយរបស់កម្មាភិបាល និងយុទ្ធជន ដែលស្លាប់ក្នុងសមរភូមិប្រឆាំងនឹងរបបលោកសេនាប្រមុខ លន់ នល់ ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨។ ក្រៅពីនេះមានសរសេរអំពីឈ្មោះជន ដែលត្រូវកម្មាភិបាលបដិវត្តក្នុងតំបន់២៣ភូមិភាគបូព៌ាសម្លាប់ដោយចោទជា ជាខ្មាំង បម្រើពួកព្រៃពូក សក្ខីភូមិ នាយទុន និងយម ប្រឆាំងនឹងអង្គការផង។

តាមសំណើឯកសារទាំងនេះ ការសម្លាប់ប្រជាជនខ្មែរ ដោយក្រុមបដិវត្តន៍កុម្មុយនិស្តកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ (ខ្មែរក្រហម) ក្នុងតំបន់នោះ ក៏ដូចជាតំបន់ផ្សេងទៀត ក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានកើតឡើងមុនក្រុមនេះបានកាន់អំណាច ថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ ដល់ថ្ងៃទី៧ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ ទៅទៀត។

ក្នុងពិធីប្រគល់និងទទួលតូចមួយធ្វើនៅទីស្នាក់ការកាសែត ភ្នំពេញ ប៉ុស្តិ៍ កាលពីព្រឹកម្សិលមិញ លោក កែ គឹមសុង ជាអ្នកប្រគល់ឯកសារទាំងនោះ បាននិយាយថា៖ «ឯកសារសរសេរដែលទាំងនេះ គឺជាព័ត៌មាន និងជាធនធានដែលមិនអាចកាត់ថ្លៃបាន វានឹងប្រើប្រាស់ជាប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ក៏ដូចជា អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវនានាដែលចង់ស្វែងយល់ពីរបៀបរបបនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងនិងការកាប់សម្លាប់របស់ក្រុមខ្មែរក្រហម...ហើយវាក៏នឹងអាចបម្រើដល់សាលាក្តីខ្មែរក្រហមផងដែរ បន្ទាប់ពីឯកសារទាំងនេះត្រូវបានស្តុកនិងចងក្រងចុះបញ្ជី»។

លោក កែ គឹមសុង បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងអំឡុងឆ្នាំ ២០០២ ឯកសារនេះត្រូវស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកស្នើសុំតាមរយៈដៃគូមួយនាមជាជនបរទេស ដើម្បីយកទៅឲ្យក្រុមជំនាញខាងស្រាវជ្រាវ



លោក កែ គឹមសុង ប្រគល់ឯកសារចុះបញ្ជី រំលឹក ពេលវេលា ២០១២ ដល់៖

អ្នកនៅស្រុកដូល ដែលជាអ្នកដឹកនាំក្នុងដីជាប់របបផ្ទះ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ពេលនោះលោកគឹមសុងបានបដិសេធដោយលោកចង់រក្សាទុកសរសេរចុះបញ្ជីក្នុងកាសែត ដើម្បីបង្ហាញដល់។

លោក កែ គឹមសុង បានរំលឹកពីព្រឹត្តិការណ៍នោះថា៖ «ពេលនោះលោកគឹមសុងនៅស្ថានទូតអាមេរិក ក៏បានយកវាប្រគល់ឲ្យខ្ញុំ ប៉ុន្តែ មិនបានប្រាប់អំពីលទ្ធផលនៃការស្រាវជ្រាវអ្វីទាំងអស់ តែខ្ញុំពិនិត្យឃើញមានការបាត់បង់មួយចំនួន។ ខ្ញុំក៏មិនសូវទៅស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកដែរ ហើយខ្ញុំក៏រក្សាទុកជាប្រយោជន៍»។

ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ដោយ ផ្តល់ឯកសារខ្មែរក្រហមដល់ស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកនោះទៅឲ្យមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាដែលនេះ គឺជាមធ្យោបាយមួយដែលអាចរក្សាការពារមិនឲ្យបាត់បង់និងជាការចូលរួមចំណែកដ៏តូចមួយផ្នែកដល់ការងារស្រាវជ្រាវ។

លោក គឹមសុង បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងអំឡុងឆ្នាំ ២០០២ ឯកសារនេះត្រូវស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកស្នើសុំតាមរយៈដៃគូមួយនាមជាជនបរទេស ដើម្បីយកទៅឲ្យក្រុមជំនាញខាងស្រាវជ្រាវ

លោក គឹមសុង បានឲ្យដឹងថា ក្នុងអំឡុងឆ្នាំ ២០០២ ឯកសារនេះត្រូវស្ថានទូតអាមេរិកស្នើសុំតាមរយៈដៃគូមួយនាមជាជនបរទេស ដើម្បីយកទៅឲ្យក្រុមជំនាញខាងស្រាវជ្រាវ

អត្តនាយក ឆនក វិលចូលធ្វើការវិញ

ជាង សុខា

ភ្នំពេញ៖អត្តនាយកទទួលខុសត្រូវជាតិកម្ពុជា បានវិលត្រឡប់ចូលធ្វើការវិញហើយ ក្រោយពីសំណើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងរបស់លោក ត្រូវបានបដិសេធដោយលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីក្រសួងព័ត៌មាន។

លោក គឹម គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ បានដាក់សំណើលាលែងពីតំណែងកាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែឧសភា បន្ទាប់ពីប៉ុស្តិ៍ទូរទស្សន៍ដូលដែលលោកគ្រប់គ្រង អស់រយៈពេលជាយូរមកហើយ បានខកខានមិនបានផ្សព្វផ្សាយព្រះរាជពិធីត្រៀមផ្តល់ប្រាក់ឆ្នាំក្រោមព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ ដែលបានជាតិប្រទេសបានចាប់ផ្តើមការងារជាថ្មីជាការ បន្ទាប់ពីលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ មិនទទួលយកនូវពាក្យស្នើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងរបស់លោក។

ក្នុងលិខិតមួយផ្ញើជូនលោក

គឹម គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ កាលពីម្សិលមិញ លោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ ថ្លែងថា ក្រោយពីសំណើសុំលាលែងត្រូវបានដាក់កាលពីថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែឧសភា លោកបានកោះប្រជុំជាមួយនិងមន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់នៃអត្តនាយកដ្ឋានទូរទស្សន៍ជាតិកម្ពុជាដើម្បីពិភាក្សានិងផ្តល់មតិយោបល់លើសំណើសុំលាលែងនេះ។ លោក បន្តថា៖ «ឆ្លងតាមការផ្តល់មតិរបស់មន្ត្រីគ្រប់រូបក្នុងអង្គប្រជុំ ជាលទ្ធផល ពួកគេមិនទទួលយកនូវការស្នើសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងជាអត្តនាយកទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ឯកឧត្តមឡើយ និងបានជូនមតិឲ្យខ្ញុំរក្សាទុកតំណែងរបស់ឯកឧត្តមនៅដែល»។

លិខិតបញ្ជាក់ថា៖ «អាស្រ័យហេតុនេះ ខ្ញុំមិនអនុញ្ញាតឲ្យឯកឧត្តមសុំលាលែងពីតំណែងឡើយនិងសូមឯកឧត្តមបញ្ចេញការងារទាំងឡាយក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ»។ TK

បានប្រាប់ក្នុងពេលប៉ុស្តិ៍ថា លោកបានចូលរួមក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំជាមួយនិងលោក ខៀវ កាញ៉ាវិទូ និងមន្ត្រីជាន់ខ្ពស់ដទៃទៀត ហើយពួកគេបានព្រមព្រៀងថា លោក គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ គួរបន្តកាន់តំណែងរបស់លោក។ លោក បន្តថា៖ «ពិតហើយ យើងគាំទ្រគាត់ឲ្យបន្តកាន់តំណែង»។ លោកបន្ថែមថា អ្នកខ្លះមិនសប្បាយចិត្តទេ ប៉ុន្តែទទួលយកតាមច្រើនទទួលយកនូវសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់លោករដ្ឋមន្ត្រី។ លោក គុណវឌ្ឍន៍ បានថ្លែងកាលពីម្សិលមិញថា លោកថ្លែងអំណរគុណចំពោះសេចក្តីសម្រេចរបស់លោករដ្ឋមន្ត្រីនិងបុគ្គលិកដែលបានគាំទ្រលោកឲ្យបន្តកាន់តំណែង។ លោកថ្លែងថា៖ «ឯកឧត្តមរដ្ឋមន្ត្រីបានប្រាប់ខ្ញុំឲ្យបញ្ចេញការងារទាំងឡាយក្នុងក្រុមប្រឹក្សាភិបាលសហគមន៍អន្តរជាតិ»។

ទូរស័ព្ទ និងធ្វើសារព័ត៌មានថ្លៃពេញមួយឆ្នាំ

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Appendix B

The SleukRith Institute website (www.cambodiasri.org)

The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (www.cambodialpj.org)

The Documentation Center of Cambodia website (www.dccam.org)

About DC-Cam

- o <http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm>
- o http://www.d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_Second_Quarter_Report_January_March_2014.pdf
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Archives/Documentation

- o <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- o http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_01_April_2014.htm
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ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Former_is_Trouble%20Aum-Khun.pdf

Living Documents

- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Escaping_the_Khmer_Rouge_Atrocities.pdf
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Pailin_Province_Punitive_Justice_Can_Help_Shape_Up_Society.pdf
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Reflecting_KR_Regime_Through_Banteay_Chhmor_Temple_is_Collapse.pdf
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime_Takes_Self-Destruction_Path.pdf
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Srayang_Commune%27s_Lingering_Legacy_The_Civil_War_%281979-1998%29.pdf

Genocide Education Project

- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Thirteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_March_25-30_2014.htm
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- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Name_List_of_Teacher_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal.pdf
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Announcement_for_14th_Commune_Teacher_Training_in_Kandal--KH.pdf
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- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- o <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue170.pdf>
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- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm
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Photos

- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_Gallery.htm
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Stung_Treng_Province_on_April_2-4_2014/index.html
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Fourteen_Commune_Teacher_Training_April_05-10_2014.htm
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- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Pailin_Province_on_April_23-25_2014/index.html
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- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Day_of_Remembrance_May_20_2014/index.html
- o http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kratie_Province_on_May_28-30_2014/index.html
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Publication

- o <http://d.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>

Comments of CheaSimKamchay, Mea University Students

1. **Oy Nalen (F):** A year 2 student in accounting in Kamchaymea University in Kampong Cham Province. I had not much knowledge on KRT before because I did not follow it and never read any document which related to the process of the KRT. However, after my presence in the workshop on the website of CTM and reading the booklets of Trial Observation Project which were distributed to us, I have learned about the process of trying the Khmer Rouge leaders and I got knowledge that there are only two octogenarians leaders who are left. And I also brought what I learned from the workshop to tell my parent and sibling who did not know about it. Finally, I would like to request to the KRT to please expedite its process because they are too old.
2. **Savat Sonita (F):** A year 2 student. After I received the Observation booklets, I read them. Even though I did not have the ability to visit the tribunal, I could read the booklets. After I finished reading the booklets, I learned that reading the book is very important. Reading the booklets provided me lots of information about the KRT and I had a little bit of knowledge on the judicial process. I shared this knowledge with my grandparent and parent in order to update them about the process of the KRT. I would like to ask the team to please conduct such a workshop in this university again later.
3. **Leng Bora (M):** A year 3 student in accounting. After participating in the workshop, I think it is good because it provides the next generation [with knowledge] about the process of the KRT and how the accused were tried. More than this, the workshop also distributed the booklets, which focus on the process of the court. I already finished reading it. For me, I think it is not easy to understand because I did not study law, however the booklets offer me some information and the process of the court. It also updates me about the number of current accused.
4. **Much Sambath (M):** After participation in the workshop I had learned on some parts because there were some technical words in law that I feel are difficult to understand. I think the workshop is good because it provides us the knowledge on the history and the process of trying the Khmer Rouge leaders. In addition, the workshop distributed the Trial Observation booklets. When I finished reading them, they gave me more understanding about the tribunal and I now know that the court is trying two important leaders known as Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan. Then I keep this information for telling my parent and relatives as well.
5. **Hong Srey Pov (F):** An accounting student. After the workshop, I got clearer about the proceedings of the KRT because I used to visit the court in 2012. I already finished reading the Observation booklets and they updated me on new developments of the tribunal such as forced labor, starvation, and torture and I got to know the process of trying the Khmer Rouge senior leaders who committed those crimes on Cambodian people. The books also provide some knowledge on the Cambodian history, Khmer Rouge regime and even we who are the next generation. Lastly, I would like to ask the team to please conduct such a workshop to as many universities around the country as possible in order to provide this knowledge to all students because some of my friends got disappointed when they heard that there is such a workshop, but they could not attend.
6. **Teok Lida (F):** A year 2 student in accounting. After participation in the workshop, I did not get a great understanding about the process of the court because I have never heard this information before. The Observation booklets makes this easier due to its simplification

but I have not finished reading it. After reading some of parts of them, I got much information on the tribunal and society. At the end, I do not have any improvement for the team work because your writing is easy to understand. If possible, I would like to ask you to conduct this workshop again in my university in order to update us on any new developments of the KRT.

7. Sang Neary Rath (F): A year 2 student in accounting. I got much knowledge from the presentation about both judication and investigation and the presenters also answered concerns that I had before. The presentation was good for us because I have no time to watch television and follow the court in Phnom Penh. Moreover, I learned about the background of Pol Pot, execution and torture on the Cambodian people during DK. For using technical work, I only understand some of them but not all because there are many technical words in law. The booklet is fine for me because the authors already simplified the words and I have no improvement on the booklets as it is acceptable.

8. Phoeun Ratha (M): A year 2 student in accounting. I think the presentation is good because it offers Cambodia's next generation information about the process of trying on the Khmer Rouge leaders and how they were adjudicated. The Observation booklet is necessary for us and I have no correction on it.

9. Noun Vichet (M): A year 2 student in accounting. After participating in the presentation, I got some parts but I lost some parts because they were using some difficult words. Whatever, I think that the presentation provided benefits for us by providing more information on the history and process of adjudication of the KRT. I have no comment on the presentation. For the booklets, I think they are necessary for students and easy to read for me via simplification, including using pictures. However, some of my friends said that they found it difficult to understand as it contains some technical words.

10. Thy Phearum (M): A year 3 student in management. After my participation in the workshop, I think it provided benefits for me as well as all Cambodian students. On behalf of Cambodian people, we have to know our history and the adjudication of senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge regime. And the observation booklet is also good, I say this because it easy to read and understand. After I finished reading it, I gained more knowledge on the condition of the people during DK and I got to know the main points of the judicial process. Finally, I would like to request that if there is a chance, please come to do the presentation again because we would love to hear updates on new developments of the KRT.

11. Vuthy Chenda (F): A year 2 student in accounting. After participating in the presentation, I feel it was difficult to understand because there were new words which I had never heard. However, it is good for us as a students to learn about the history and get to know that there is a court which is trying the Khmer Rouge leaders nowadays. I already finished reading the Observation booklets, I personally think that is good as it offers the younger students the information about adjudication before KRT because there are some of them have not received this kind of booklets and even participated in such presentation related to the process of the tribunal before.

Comment of the Aankor University Students

12. Kong Sothea (M): After I participated in the presentation, I believe it is good for the next generation because they do not know either the history or adjudication of the Khmer Rouge leaders. I only used to hear people talking about the Pol Pot regime, however I did

not pay attention to it. During the presentation at my university, I received more understanding about Khmer Rouge regime. I already finished reading the booklets. I got more understanding about the process of the tribunal, except only a few technical words. I also shared what I learned from the presentation and the booklet to my friends who did not participate in the presentation. Lastly, I do not have any recommendations but I have a request to conduct this presentation at my university every year in order to support our knowledge about the KRT.

13. Choun Samol (M): After I participated in the presentation, even I got less information but I think it is good for Cambodian people and students who do not have any knowledge on the KRT. When there is such a presentation, we get some knowledge on the proceedings of the court, but not most. I did not finish reading the observation booklet yet as I have not much time because I have to work and study. I have some improvement, which is time. I think it was too short time for presenting about the process of the KRT.

14. Cheuk Touch (F): I think the presentation was good for us as it provided the knowledge on the history and process of the KRT and to raise awareness about the distinction of each regime and the way to lead the country in order to alert Cambodian people to avoid such an atrocity in the future. So far, I did not finish reading the observation booklet yet, so I do not have any comment on it.

15. Ry Sovannara (M): When I first participated in the presentation, I thought it was useless for me. However, after the presentation finished, I think it is very useful for the generation that the Khmer Rouge regime actually existed in Cambodia and we know who the leaders of the era are. I read some part of the booklet and I got some information about the finishing of the Case 001 and 002 is processing with two accused, Noun Chea and Khieu Samphan. I shared what I have learned with my younger sisters and brothers and my friends who did not participate in the presentation and I lent the documents to them to read as well.

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

June 30, 2014

RE: PROGRESS ON ESTABLISHING THE SLEUK RITH INSTITUTE

Ms. Dhulce-Janice McGuire
Democracy & Governance Officer
U.S. Agency for International Development
Embassy of the United States
#1, Street 96, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Dear Ms. McGuire:

I am writing to update you on our progress toward establishing the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI) as a permanent Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). Last week, three of my international advisors and I met in London to finalize the concept design for the SRI with our architects at Zaha Hadid Architects (ZHA) and engineers from Arup Engineering. We also held intensive discussions to refine our fundraising strategy and make the construction of the SRI possible. This letter highlights key recent steps we have taken and outlines our plans in the months ahead.¹

The Concept Design

I am pleased to report that the SRI concept design is complete. ZHA did an outstanding job, consulting with us regularly and conducting studies in Cambodia to ensure that the design reflects the SRI's mission and its Cambodian heritage. The envisioned building complex features carefully interwoven spaces for the Institute's core functional units: a school, library and archive, museum, and research center, as well as administrative offices. The concept design also includes landscape architecture for the surrounding park, including areas for reflection, engagement with nature, and recreation. The design is uplifting and conducive to contemplation, study, dialogue, and healing.

I enclose here a copy of ZHA's detailed presentation of the concept design. I will also forward you a short film depicting the concept design. At this point, we wish to use these materials for internal discussion. *Please share the concept design presentation, film, and this letter*

¹ As described in our letter dated April 22, 2014, we remain flexible on how to achieve our vision for the SRI. We remain open to the possibility of obtaining an existing building from the U.S. government or purchasing a villa to house the SRI. This letter refers exclusively to our "Option A," which is to construct an entirely new building complex on land provided to us by the Cambodian government.

only with Ambassador Todd and other colleagues at the U.S. Embassy and USAID. I will present the design package to Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Minister of Education at our meeting in mid-July and will share them with other prospective donors only after meeting him and after consulting with you and other U.S. Embassy officials.

Preparing for the Schematic Design

The next major phase of the SRI design process will entail preparing a more detailed schematic design, which will include more granular engineering and design details (e.g., room-level specifications for cabinets, windows, and doors). We have asked ZHA to begin that process in mid-September, giving us time to solicit feedback on the concept design, develop cost estimates for the remaining phases of the project, and launch our new fundraising drive.

The leaders of the ZHA design team, DaeWha Kang and Brian Dale, have advised us on the types of feedback that will be most useful for the design process. These range from broad aesthetic comments to more specific comments on the functional needs of the facility based on how users are likely to experience the SRI on a daily basis. We will solicit comments from key stakeholders including USAID and other key donors, Prime Minister Hun Sen and other senior Cambodian officials, our local and international advisors, civil society leaders, and members of the general public. Members of the ZHA team will also visit Cambodia later this summer to engage in further discussions with stakeholders. We would welcome the opportunity to meet with you and your staff at your convenience to solicit any feedback you may have on the design. My staff will be glad to send you a set of specific questions if that would be helpful.

ZHA will engage a consultant this month to generate a detailed estimate on the cost of constructing the SRI buildings envisioned in the concept design. The estimate will be broken down by element and will note assumptions made, such as the specific materials to be used and services to be provided. This will offer transparency on projected costs and enable us to assess where any modifications are necessary. ZHA will also obtain estimates from other service providers, such as interior designers and civil and information technology engineers, to provide a more complete account of the total cost of the project. These estimates will help us set the targets for our new fundraising campaign.

A New Fundraising Campaign

Building the SRI will require a major appeal to public and private donors. Our past fundraising efforts have not been as successful as we would like, and we have thus decided to revise our strategy substantially and more actively pursue contributions from beyond our major historical donors. Fortunately, we have three key foundations to build upon: the endowment generously provided to us by USAID, the impressive design package prepared by ZHA, and DC-Cam's successful track record and ongoing work to advance memory and justice.

Building a Global Fundraising Team

Our first step is to build a more experienced and effective fundraising team. DC-Cam has long benefitted from a dedicated staff and international advisors with expertise in law, genocide studies and education, accounting, and general management. However, we need

stronger internal fundraising knowledge and experience, especially as we move beyond familiar territory of approaching governments to seek large private contributions as well. I will devote most of my time in the coming year to fundraising and plan to assemble a team to help me lead an effective global outreach. Team members will include:

1. A senior advisor with extensive fundraising experience to guide our efforts and develop and cultivate contacts;
2. A junior fundraising coordinator to help develop leads, arrange my meetings with donor prospects, and write and revise fundraising materials; and
3. A senior advisory committee of three to four individuals with strong commitments to the SRI and relevant contacts and experience.

My existing international advisors—including Dr. Markus Zimmer and Professors Ronald Slye and John Ciorciari, all of whom accompanied me to London last week—will help me locate suitable candidates as promptly as possible.

Preparing for Our Global Campaign

While assembling our fundraising team, we will take several steps to prepare for our global fundraising campaign. One is to prepare a website to advertise the campaign and handle online donations. We have begun discussions with a professional web designer and believe the site will be an effective way to reach many thousands of potential donors—particularly members of the Cambodian diaspora and other friends of DC-Cam overseas. We envision the website as a mechanism for targeting relatively small donations, which are as important for demonstrating the broad support the SRI enjoys as for raising capital. The site will also be a useful resource for larger potential donors interested in learning more about the SRI after our face-to-face conversations.

We will also follow up immediately with our major historical donors to request timely support. That begins with our recent request for \$2 million in additional endowment support from USAID, the anchor of our funding since DC-Cam's establishment nearly 20 years ago. Officials from the German, Swiss, and British governments have also indicated that they plan to support the construction of the SRI. I have scheduled meetings with British and German ambassadors in Phnom Penh in late July and met with a British official in London to discuss possible U.K. funding for the SRI architectural design. I have also discussed possible Dutch support with officials from The Netherlands. I will follow up with others to translate their expressed intent into concrete pledges. I intend to request approximately \$1 million from each of the 14 governments that have funded us in the past and expect that most will wish to see their past investment in DC-Cam come to fruition in the form of the SRI. We believe the success of our overall fundraising effort depends heavily on securing early commitments from key government donors that inspire confidence among other prospective donors.

We are also compiling lists of prospective private donors and beginning our outreach to them. In the United States, we are approaching major foundations committed to human rights, such as the Clinton Global Initiative and Open Society Foundations. We are also reaching out to contacts at the Holocaust Museum in Washington, Museum of Jewish Heritage in New York, and other focal points for donors interested in genocide studies and prevention.

In Europe and the Middle East, we are seeking to leverage both our contacts in the human rights and genocide studies communities and our relationship with Zaha Hadid to draw donors' attention to the project. We are taking steps to attract support from a broad array of donors. For example, we intend to dedicate a portion of the SRI to the preservation of Cham Muslim history and culture and expect this to be an attractive object of funding from Gulf donors or the governments of Malaysia or Indonesia. We aim to be ready to move quickly and build momentum this summer as our fundraising team is assembled.

In September, we plan to coordinate a press release with ZHA showing images of the SRI to the public and media. In the fall, with our fundraising team in place, we will then organize a series of high-profile publicity events in major fundraising capitals, such as London, Paris, New York, Washington, Los Angeles, Tokyo, and Dubai. We hope by that point to have a number of government contributions and smaller grassroots donations and thus to be in an excellent position to engage private donors.

Launching New Local Fundraising Initiatives

While assembling my advisory team and preparing for the global campaign, I will work with my staff and existing advisors to launch a pair of local fundraising efforts. The first will be a grassroots appeal. For nearly two decades, DC-Cam has conducted village-level outreach and developed strong ties to communities throughout Cambodia. Beginning later this month, I will lead an effort by DC-Cam staff to hold events in villages around the country, soliciting small contributions of \$1 each from Cambodians eager to support our cause. Our goal is to secure contributions from at least 200,000 people around the country. Part of our purpose is to raise much-needed capital, but even more importantly, we want to demonstrate from the outset that the establishment of the SRI reflects the will of the Cambodian people.

Our second local initiative is to secure funding from the Cambodian government and, subsequently, major private contributors in the country. The government has already given us a land concession worth an estimated \$25 million. The Ministry of Education remains deeply supportive of the SRI, and the Phnom Penh city government has confirmed its approval of our development of the park landscape site adjacent to the SRI building complex. Prime Minister Hun Sen is also very supportive and is keen to see the SRI come to fruition during this term of his administration. At my meeting with him this month, I plan to emphasize that the Cambodian government's demonstrated commitment to the SRI is a key to the Institute's success. I will ask the Prime Minister for a further contribution of \$1 million for the SRI's construction. Like grassroots contributions, a government grant would have both financial value and reinforce the SRI's character as an institute with a public mandate and function.

I have learned that some senior Cambodian officials and business leaders would be willing to contribute large sums to the SRI, particularly if encouraged to do so by the Prime Minister. We welcome private contributions, but our strategy is to lead with requests to the government itself and grassroots supporters. We want to avoid the appearance of siding with a particular Cambodian political party or becoming beholden to particular individuals, especially those alleged to have amassed wealth through questionable means. Once we have secured a broad base of contributions from grassroots supporters, the Cambodian government, and international supporters, we believe that it will be appropriate to approach major local prospects. We believe it will be possible to raise roughly \$5-10 million from such sources.

These efforts will pave the way toward a major promotional event in Phnom Penh on the 40th anniversary of the fall of Phnom Penh to Khmer Rouge forces on April 17, 2015. We intend to use that event to further inform the public, celebrate progress, thank donors, and catalyze a further wave of fundraising opportunities.

Managing the Transition

The coming year will be a busy one at DC-Cam, as we pursue important ongoing projects while expanding our efforts to raise funds to establish the SRI. Our core functions—including support for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) and our ambitious national genocide education project—remain crucial for memory and justice in Cambodia. We continue to support the ECCC in a number of ways. We continue to photocopy, digitize, and digitally copy documents for the Court and have given the ECC more than 500,000 documents to date. We lead victim participation and outreach activities vital to the Court's popular legitimacy and success in promoting a public sense of truth, justice, and reconciliation. Our genocide education program also continues to grow. Most recently, we revised our teacher guidebook for 1,700 secondary schools across Cambodia to include material about forced transfers, which will help students understand and grow from Case 002/01 at the ECCC. These are just examples of the imperative of maintaining our current level of programmatic activity.

Managing both our essential current projects and building toward the future will require added resources—particularly the addition of international fundraising advisors. Throughout our history, we have looked to the U.S. government for support at critical junctures. U.S. assistance has enabled us to reach this point, and we hope that we will again be able to count on timely support this year for our core operations and our efforts to establish the SRI.

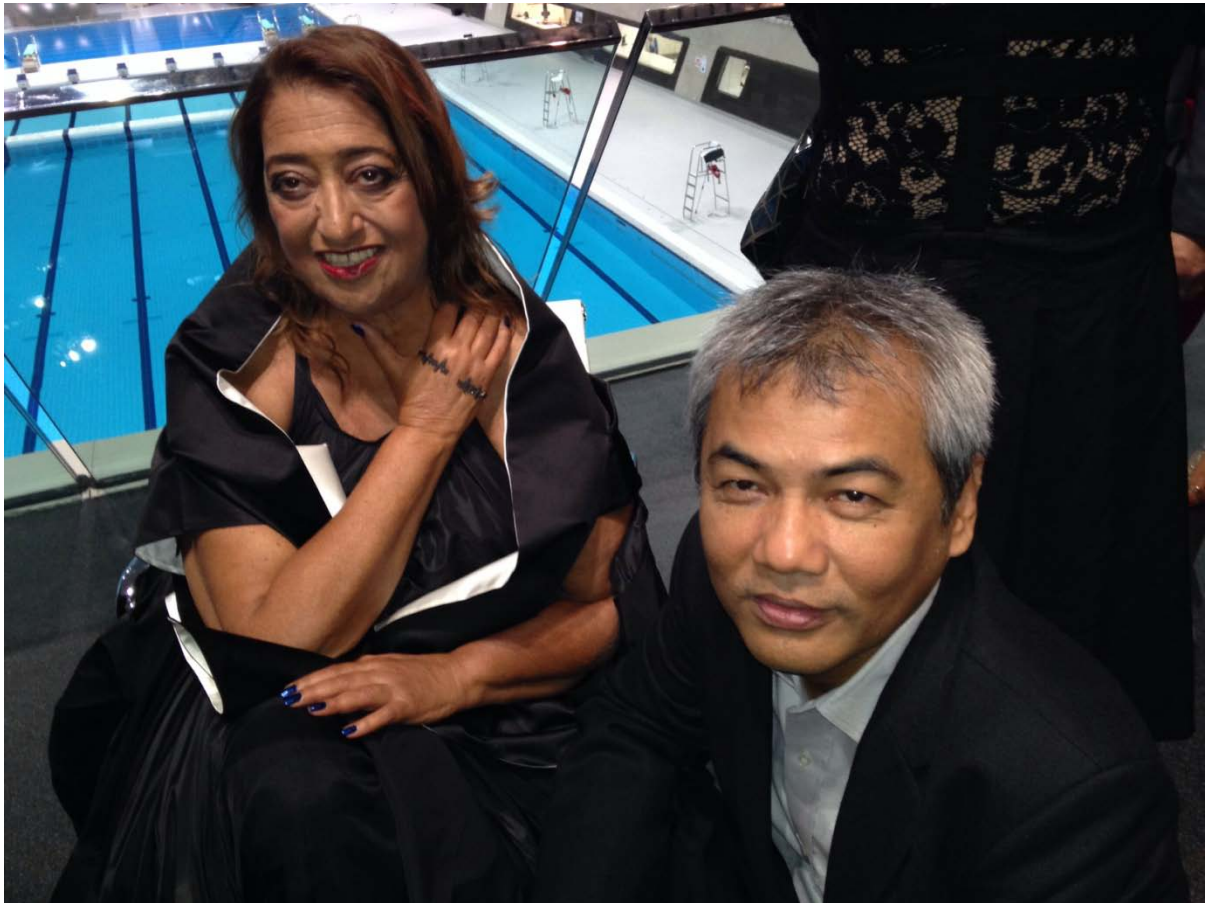
I look forward to meeting with you and your colleagues to discuss the contents of this letter at your convenience and thank you, as always, for your continued support for DC-Cam.

Sincerely,



Youk Chhang
DC-Cam Executive Director

Copies to: H.E. Mr. William E. Todd, US Ambassador
Ms. Rebecca Black, USAID Mission Director
Dr. Markus Zimmer, DC-Cam Senior Advisor
Prof. Ronald Slye, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. John D. Ciorciari, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Beth Van Schaack, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Jaya Ramji-Nogales, DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor
Prof. Alexander Hinton, DC-Cam Senior Advisor
DC-Cam management team



News on Exhibition on Forced Transfer at Battambang Provincial Museum

[ទំព័រដើម](#) » [សង្ខេប](#) »

ការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំប្រជាជនក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមបទពិសោធន៍ការថែរក្សាការចងចាំ
(ថ្ងៃទី២៥ មិថុនា២០១៤, ម៉ោង០៧:៣៧:PM) | ដោយ: សូផុន

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បាត់ដំបង: ក្មេងជំនាន់ក្រោយ , ពិសេសសាស្ត្រាចារ្យ គ្រូ និងសិស្ស អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ អ្នកប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ និងសង្គមព្រមទាំងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា នឹង ទទួលបានពីការឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីបទពិសោធន៍ របស់ជនរងគ្រោះ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម , ការថែរក្សាការចងចាំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម , ដំណើរការផ្សះផ្សាររបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា , ការអប់រំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម និងការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវស្វែងយល់និង ជជែកពិភាក្សាពីជីវិតរស់នៅក្រោម របបខ្មែរក្រហម តាមរយៈការចូលទស្សនា ការតាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពីការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ ក្នុងរបប ខ្មែរក្រហម (The forced transfer during the khmer Rouge regime) ។

ពិព័រណ៍នោះចាប់ផ្តើមបើកហើយ នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ថ្ងៃទី ២៤ មិថុនា នាសារមន្ទីរខេត្ត (ជាប់មាត់ស្ទឹង សង្កែ) ភូមិកម្មករ សង្កាត់ស្វាយប៉ោ ក្រុងបាត់ដំបង) និង នៅខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យថ្ងៃទី ២៧ មិថុនា នា សារមន្ទីរខេត្ត បរិវេណវេទិកាខេត្ត ភូមិ៣ សង្កាត់ព្រះពន្លា ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ។

ពិព័រណ៍នេះផ្តោតជាសំខាន់លើប្រធានបទស្តីពី "ការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម" ដោយសារតែករណីនេះបានស៊ើបអង្កេតដោយអង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា ឬតុលាការ ខ្មែរក្រហម ក្នុងសំណុំរឿង០០២/០១ ។ កាន់តែច្បាស់ជាងនេះទៅទៀត ដោយសារការជម្លៀសប្រជាជន ដោយបង្ខំតាមរយៈភ្លើង ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងស្ទើរតែទូទាំងប្រទេស ដែលនាំឲ្យមានការបែកបាក់គ្រួសារ ការអត់ឃ្លាន ការសម្លាប់ និងប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា បាន ប្រើប្រាស់សាច់រឿងដែលកើតឡើងក្នុងដំណើរពេលជម្លៀសតាមរយៈភ្លើងនេះ មកធ្វើការដាក់តាំងក្នុង ពិព័រណ៍តាមបណ្តាខេត្តទាំងនេះ ។

នៅថ្ងៃទី ១៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ កងទ័ពខ្មែរក្រហមចូលមកក្រុងភ្នំពេញហើយបានបណ្តេញប្រជាជន ដោយប្រើពាក្យថា "ជម្លៀស" ដែលបន្ទាប់មកប្រើពាក្យ "ជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ" ចេញពីទីក្រុង ។ នៅពេលនោះហើយទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញបានប្រែក្លាយជាទីក្រុងដ៏ស្ងាត់ជ្រងំគ្មានមនុស្សរស់នៅ ។ បុរសស្រី គ្រប់ស្រទាប់វណ្ណៈ មនុស្សចាស់ កុមារាកុមារី ព្រះសង្ឃ និងដូនជី ព្រមទាំងសាសនិកជនដទៃទៀត អ្នកជំងឺព្យាបាលនៅមន្ទីរពេទ្យ ស្រីមានផ្ទៃពោះ ឬស្រីដែលទើបនឹងសម្រាលកូនរួចត្រូវបានបង្ខំឲ្យចាក ចេញពីទីក្រុង ។ ប្រជាជនជាច្រើនត្រូវបង្ខំឲ្យចាកចេញដោយផ្ញើរជើងឆ្ពោះទៅកាន់ផ្លូវជាតិនានា គ្រប់ទិសទី ជើង ត្បូង លិច កើត ។ ម្នាក់ៗបានធ្វើដំណើរទៅមុខ ដោយមិនបានដឹងពីគោលដៅ ច្បាស់លាស់ហើយភាគច្រើន ត្រូវប្រាប់ថាឲ្យទៅនៅស្រុកកំណើតរបស់ខ្លួនវិញ ។

ប្រជាជនដែលជម្លៀសមកពីក្រុងភ្នំពេញត្រូវសម្គាល់ថាជា (ប្រជាជន១៧មេសា)ឬ (ប្រជាជនថ្មី) នៅពេលដែល (ប្រជាជនមូលដ្ឋាន) ត្រូវបានចាត់ទុកថាជាមនុស្សគួរឲ្យទុកចិត្តបាន និងស្មោះត្រង់

ជាមួយអង្គការបដិវត្តន៍ ។ ប្រជាជនត្រូវដកសម្រាកនៅតាមដងផ្លូវ និងក្រោមដើមឈើ ហើយហូបតែ បាយបន្តិចបន្តួច ។ ដោយសារតែការធ្វើ ដំណើរផ្លូវឆ្ងាយ ប្រជាជនដែលត្រូវជម្លៀសបានជួបប្រទះ ការខ្វះខាតយ៉ាងច្រើន បង្កឲ្យមានការហៅហាត់ កើតជំងឺ និងរាគ ។ ជាសរុប ប្រជាជនចំនួនប្រមាណ២ លាននាក់ ត្រូវបានជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំឲ្យចាកចេញពីទីក្រុង ។ ប្រជាជន ប្រហែល៣០០០នាក់បានស្លាប់ ក្នុងពេលជម្លៀស ។

ចាប់ពីខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៧ ប្រជាជនមួយចំនួនធំត្រូវបានជម្លៀសចេញពីភូមិភាគ កណ្តាល និងភូមិភាគនិរតីនៃប្រទេស រួមមានខេត្តកណ្តាល កំពង់ធំ តាកែវ កំពង់ស្ពឺ កំពង់ឆ្នាំង កំពង់ចាម ឆ្ពោះទៅកាន់ខេត្តសៀមរាប ព្រះវិហារ និងភូមិភាគពាយ័ព្យ រួមមាន ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ពោធិ៍សាត់ និងបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ។

ឯកសារដែលបានបន្សល់ទុកពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហមបង្ហាញឱ្យដឹងថាប្រជាជនប្រមាណពី៤សែនទៅ៥សែន នាក់ ត្រូវខ្មែរក្រហមបញ្ជូនទៅកាន់ភូមិភាគពាយ័ព្យ ហើយប្រជាជនចំនួនប្រមាណ៥ម៉ឺននាក់ផ្សេងទៀត ត្រូវជម្លៀសចេញពីភូមិភាគបូព៌ា រួមមាន ខេត្តព្រៃវែង និងស្វាយរៀង ។

ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង និងបន្ទាយមានជ័យ (ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ត្រូវបានផ្តាច់ចេញពីខេត្តបាត់ដំបងនៅឆ្នាំ ១៩៨៨) ត្រូវបានជឿថា ជាខេត្តដែលសម្បូរភោគផលត្រូវឥតគណនា ហើយអាចចិញ្ចឹមប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ទូទាំងប្រទេសបាន ។

ដោយសារមូលហេតុនេះហើយ ទើបខ្មែរក្រហមបានជម្លៀសប្រជាជនថ្មី ឬអ្នក ១៧មេសា មកធ្វើការ បង្កបង្កើនផលស្រូវ នៅតំបន់ខេត្តនេះ នៅពេលដែលខ្លួនបានទទួលជ័យជម្នះនៅថ្ងៃទី១៧ ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ ១៩៧៥ ។ សម្រាប់ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ គឺមានទីតាំងឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មទៅដល់ចំនួន១៦កន្លែង បើ យោងទៅលើរបាយការណ៍ផែនទីរណ្តៅសាកសពរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារ ។ ស្រុកនីមួយៗ ជាមធ្យម ក៏មានទីតាំងឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មចំនួនពី ៣ ទៅ៤ កន្លែងដែរតាមបណ្តាស្រុកទាំង៧ ក្នុងខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ។ ជាក់ស្តែង មានមនុស្សស្លាប់ច្រើន ដោយសារធ្វើការលើកទំនប់ត្រពាំងថ្ម ។ ដូចដែលអ្នកមានជីវិតរស់ពីរបប ខ្មែរក្រហមបានរៀបរាប់ថា ប្រជាជនជាច្រើនត្រូវបង្ខំឲ្យធ្វើការដូចជាទាសករ ដើម្បីសម្រេចឲ្យបាននូវ ទិសដៅផលិតកម្មដែលកំណត់ដោយមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលបក្សកុម្មុយនីស្តកម្ពុជា ហើយលក្ខខណ្ឌរស់នៅរបស់ ប្រជាជនមិនត្រូវបានយកចិត្តទុកដាក់នោះទេ ជាហេតុបណ្តាលឲ្យមានជំងឺរាគគ្បាត ការបាក់កម្លាំង និង ការស្លាប់ជាដើម ។ រហូតដល់ថ្ងៃទី ១៣ ខែមករា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ ទើបប្រជាជនបានរួចផុតពីរបបទាសករ នៅពេលដែលរបបខ្មែរក្រហមដួលរលំ ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា ប្រធាន សារៈមន្ទីរនៃការចងចាំរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា (DC-Cam) និយាយទៅកាន់អ្នកចូលរួមជាង១០០នាក់ នាសារមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបងថា ជាផ្នែក១នៃគម្រោងរបស់ ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ និង សារមន្ទីរនៃការចងចាំរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា ជំហាន ដំបូងនេះគឺរៀបចំតាំងពិព័រណ៍ពីការជម្លៀស ដោយបង្ខំ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង បន្ទាប់មកខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ , សៀមរាប កំពង់ធំ និង ខេត្តតាកែវ ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា បន្តថា " នេះជាការឆ្លើយតបនឹង គម្រោងសំណងដល់ជនរងគ្រោះ ១ ក្នុងចំណោមគម្រោងសំណងទាំង១៣ ដែលកំពុងដាក់ជូន អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា(អ.វ.ត.ក) ដើម្បីពិនិត្យនិង សម្រេច ។ " យើងបានជ្រើសរើស យករឿងរ៉ាវទាក់ទិន ការជម្លៀស ដោយបង្ខំ តាមរថភ្លើង ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងស្ទើរ ទូទាំងប្រទេសកម្ពុជានាសម័យ ខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលនាំដល់ការបែកបាក់ គ្រួសារ ភាពអត់ឃ្លាន ការកាប់សម្លាប់ និងអំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ។

ក្រោយ កងទ័ពខ្មែរក្រហមកាន់កាប់ទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ នៅថ្ងៃទី ១៧ មេសា ១៩៧៥ ប្រជាជនរស់នៅទីក្រុង នេះ ត្រូវជម្លៀសចេញ ទៅនៅទី ជនបទឆ្ងាយៗ ទូទាំងប្រទេសដោយផ្ញើរជើង និង អនុញ្ញាតអោយយក ជាប់ខ្លួនតែរបបរបស់បន្តិចបន្តួចជាប់នឹងខ្លួន ។ ពីខែកញ្ញា ១៩៧៥ ដល់ ១៩៧៧ ប្រជាជនត្រូវបាន ជម្លៀសចេញពីភូមិភាគ កណ្តាលនិងនិរតី រួមមានខេត្ត កណ្តាល, កំពង់ធំ តាកែវ កំពង់ស្ពឺ កំពង់ឆ្នាំង កំពង់ចាម ឆ្ពោះទៅកាន់ខេត្តសៀមរាប ព្រះវិហារ (១ផ្នែកនៃភូមិភាគឧត្តរ) និង ភូមិភាគពាយ័ព្យរួមមាន ខេត្ត ពោធិសាត់ បាត់ដំបង ប៉ៃលិន បន្ទាយមានជ័យ (បច្ចុប្បន្ន) ។ ប្រជាជន ពី ៤-៥សែននាក់ ត្រូវបាន ខ្មែរក្រហមបញ្ជូនដោយបង្ខំ ទៅកាន់ភូមិភាគពាយ័ព្យ និងរួមបញ្ចូលទាំងប្រជាជន ជាង ៥ម៉ឺននាក់ ជម្លៀសពីភូមិភាគបូព៌ា រួមមានខេត្តព្រៃវែង , ស្វាយរៀង ផងដែរ ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា បញ្ជាក់ថា " មូលហេតុសំខាន់ក្នុងការជម្លៀសប្រជាជនដោយបង្ខំ មកកាន់ ភូមិភាគពាយ័ព្យ ពិសេសខេត្តបាត់ដំបង(កាលណោះរួមទាំងខេត្តប៉ៃលិន) និង ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ(បច្ចុប្បន្ន) ដោយសារខ្មែរក្រហម យល់ឃើញថា ភូមិភាគនេះ មានវិសាលភាពដីធ្លីសំបូរដីជាតិ សម្រាប់ធ្វើកសិកម្ម បានច្រើន ហើយអោយអោយប្រជាជនទាំងនោះ ធ្វើការងារយ៉ាងសម្រុក វិស័យ កសិកម្ម ដែលអាចលើកស្ទួយ សេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ ។

ប្រជាជនត្រូវបង្ខំអោយលើកទំនប់ ជីកប្រឡាយ ភ្ជួររាស់ ដកស្ទឹងច្រូតកាត់ បោកប្រមូលទុកផលស្រូវ តាមផែនការដាច់ខាតរបស់ថ្នាក់លើ ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ខ្មែរក្រហម មិនរស់ពី ផលវិបាក កង្វះខាត និងលក្ខខណ្ឌ រស់នៅកន្លែងថ្មីដែលគ្មានអ្វីទាំងអស់ របស់ប្រជាជនទាំងនោះ រួមមាន ម្ហូបអាហារទឹកកន្លែងស្នាក់នៅ អាកាសធាតុ ភូមិសាស្ត្រ ថ្នាំសង្គ្រោះ ពិសេសគឺ ទម្ងន់ការងារថ្មីដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។ មូលហេតុទាំងនេះនាំអោយ ប្រជាជន បាក់កម្លាំង ឈឺនិង ស្លាប់យ៉ាងច្រើន ។

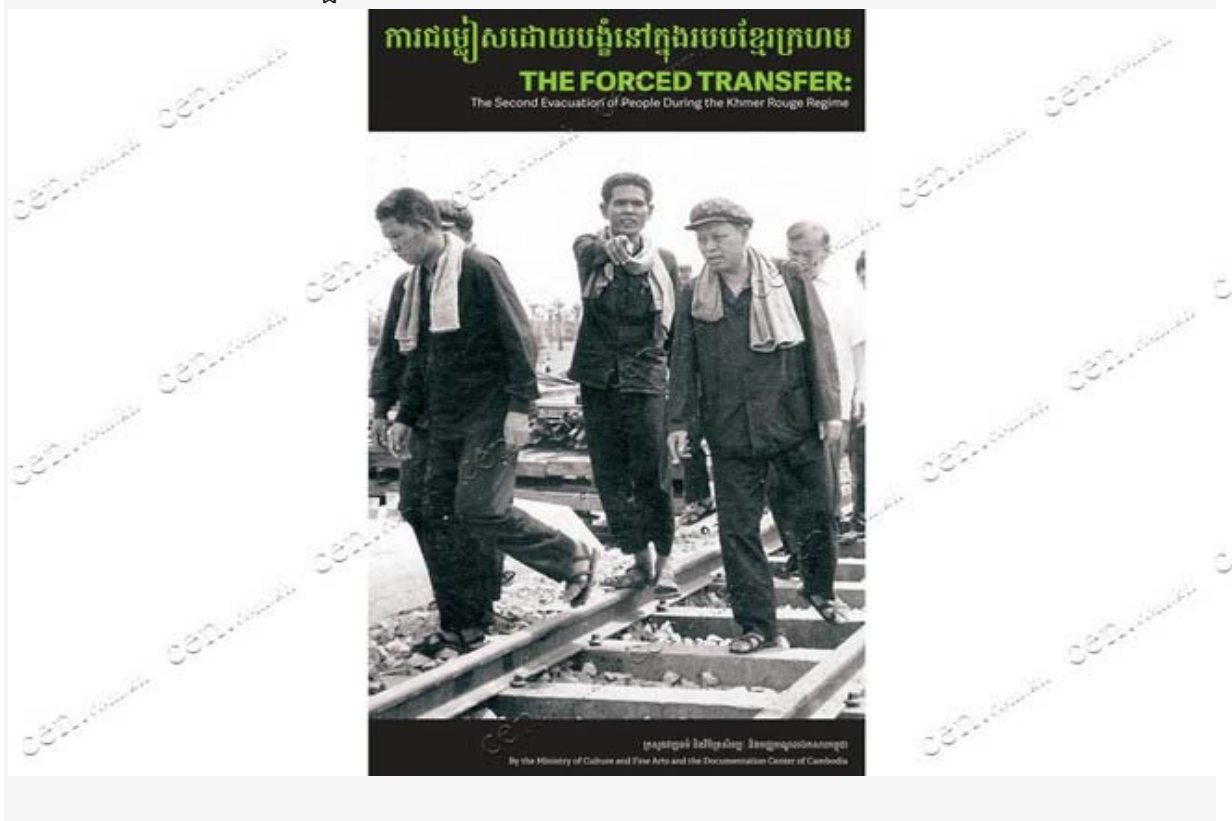
មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជាតាមរយៈ ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវគម្រោងធ្វើផែនទីរណ្តៅសាកសពសម័យ ខ្មែរក្រហម ឃើញថា មានទីតាំងឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្ម ១៩កន្លែងធំ ក្នុងនោះ ១០កន្លែងជាមន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ នៅ ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ។

" សាច់រឿងរបស់ដើមបណ្តឹងរដ្ឋប្បវេណី និងជនរងគ្រោះដែលរួចរស់ជីវិត ពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម និងអតីត អ្នកធ្វើការអោយរបបខ្មែរក្រហមព្រមទាំងរូបថត ដែលនៅសេសសល់ពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលកំពុង ដាក់តាំងក្នុងពិព័រណ៍ នឹងឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីរឿងរ៉ាវ ដែលកើតចេញពីការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ និងជីវិតរស់នៅ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម " ។

ពិព័រណ៍នេះ នឹងរួមចំណែកឆ្លុះបញ្ចាំងពីបទពិសោធន៍ របស់ជនរងគ្រោះនៃរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ការថែរក្សា ការចងចាំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ដំណើរការផ្សះផ្សារ របស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ការអប់រំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហមដល់ ក្មេងជំនាន់ក្រោយនិងផ្តល់ឱកាសដល់គ្រប់គ្នា សិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវនិងស្វែងយល់និងដៃគូពិភាក្សាពីជីវិត នៅក្រោមរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។

លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ ប្រធានសារៈមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបងនិយាយថា ការតាំងពិព័រណ៍នូវ ខ្លឹមសារ និង រូបភាពនៃការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ក្នុងសារមន្ទីរនេះ មានន័យសំខាន់ ៣ ទី១ ការ ជម្លៀសប្រជាជនសម័យខ្មែរក្រហម បានមកកាន់ខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង ។ ទី២ សារៈមន្ទីរបាត់ដំបងក៏ជាអតីត មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ(គុក) របស់ខ្មែរក្រហម និងទី៣ រូបចម្លាក់ដ៏អស្ចារ្យក្នុងសារៈមន្ទីរ នៃសម័យដ៏រុងរឿង ឧត្តមភាពអរិយភាព របស់ខ្មែរ ដែលខ្មែររួមសាមគ្គី វិញឆ្លងតែមួយ ហើយធ្វើអោយយើងខិតខំ អោយ រុងរឿងឡើងវិញ ។ វាក៏ភ្ជាប់មកបទពិសោធន៍ ដ៏អាក្រក់ ចុះដល់សូន្យ ក្នុងសម័យខ្មែរក្រហមដែរ ។

លោក ទេស ឈឿន អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យអប់រំផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៃនាយកដ្ឋានសារៈមន្ទីរក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈនិយាយថាៈ " បំណងរបស់ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និង មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា លើ ការតាំងពិព័រណ៍នេះ គឺដើម្បីអប់រំ"។







អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា , លោក ទេស ឈឿន , លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ និងភ្ញៀវចូលរួមបើកសម្ពោធតាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពីការជន្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម (រូប: សូផុន)

News on Exhibition on Forced Transfer at Battambang Provincial Museum

រៀបចំស្រាវជ្រាវស្រាវជ្រាវប្រជាធិបតេយ្យពីការចាប់ស្តាប់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍

• អង្គការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិ និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសិទ្ធិមនុស្ស



ប្រជាជន : ព័ត៌មានអំពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយបច្ចេកទេសក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ (ឬប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ) ត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ដើម្បីសម្រេចបាននូវការងារ ការសិក្សា និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។



រូបភាព និងខ្លឹមសារនៃការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្ខំក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហមត្រូវបានសម្តែងពីដំណើរការយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រប្រឆាំងប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍

អង្គការសិស្សស្រី និងសិស្សស្រី បានរៀបចំការបង្ហាញប្រជាជនអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ បានធ្វើឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ បានធ្វើឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។

ក្នុងការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ យើងបានឃើញឱកាសច្រើនសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។



នៅក្នុងការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ យើងបានឃើញឱកាសច្រើនសម្រាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។

ការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ បានធ្វើឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។

ការបង្ហាញប្រជាជននេះ បានធ្វើឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។ ការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យនេះ អាចជួយឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។

លទ្ធផលនៃការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវស្រាវជ្រាវប្រជាធិបតេយ្យអំពីការចាប់ស្តាប់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍

ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវស្រាវជ្រាវប្រជាធិបតេយ្យអំពីការចាប់ស្តាប់អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ បានធ្វើឱ្យយើងយល់ដឹងអំពីការប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគណនេយ្យ និងការងារផ្សេងៗទៀត។

7 Questions

SENG Ty was adopted from a Thai refugee camp by a US family in 1981 after they read his story in a Time magazine article. The 13-year-old – whose father was murdered and mother died of malnutrition – had managed to survive the Khmer Rouge's labour camps and then make it alone to the Thai border. In the US, he became one of the human faces of the regime's victims, sharing his experiences on the Phil Donahue Show and 60 Minutes. Now a 46-year-old middle-school teacher in Lowell, Massachusetts, he has just self-published his story of survival as a young boy in *The Years of Zero: Coming of Age Under the Khmer Rouge*. Will Jackson heard his story.

Why do you think you managed to survive under the Khmer Rouge when so many others didn't?

During the Khmer Rouge time I decided I would rather die with a stomach full of food than let the Khmer Rouge kill me through starvation. At night I would sneak out and steal food and anything possible to eat and feed myself. That was my strategy. I was very lucky I didn't get caught for that. Unfortunately, sometimes I tried to escape the orphanage camp, so that I could find a better life in a different area, but the Khmer Rouge caught me and beat me and tortured me. That happened a couple of times. So I wasn't always so lucky.

Were you ever forced to be a soldier?

My mother taught me at a young age what is right and wrong. I saw some kids who took other people's lives so that they could become leaders and so that they could carry guns and take other people's lives. They did not trust me because I would rather take my own life than take other people's lives. I knew that this is the wrong thing to do. That's why I was beaten and was tortured many times.

Has writing the book helped your mental health and well-being?

It's a part of my healing.



'I am grateful for the spotlight ... but it is not the point', author and survivor SENG Ty. PHOTO SUPPLIED

I remember promising my mother that last night before she died that, no matter how long it would take or how difficult it was, I would someday write down what happened to share with other people so they would know. Today, I feel like I have fulfilled that promise.

Why did you decide to self-publish?

I submitted the book to publishers a couple of times but it was unsuccessful. Getting something published in the traditional way is very, very difficult these days. They looked at the manuscript and didn't think there was a big enough market. [Eventually] I got this book published directly with Amazon.

What did it mean for you to be able to tell your story on Phil Donahue's nationally televised talk show and on 60 Minutes in 1999?

I was very happy that people were interested in my story. When CBS's 60 Minutes involved me,

million people perished for nothing. I am grateful for the spotlight and for the fame of telling my story, but it is not the point. The point of retelling my story is to let others who are more fortunate know that war is within their reach – if they're not careful, violence can become a way of life. Ignorance and the inability to think for oneself will create war and genocide. It has happened so many times again and again.

You were also involved in the Children of War Tour in the 1980s. Can you tell us a little about that?

In 1984, I was selected to be a part of Children of War Tour in the US cities. Children from all over the world came together to share their war experiences to students. The Children of War tour gave me an opportunity to be with other children my age, who had gone through horrific experiences of war. Their stories and retelling my own helped me to forgive and move on. I am not the only one who suffered. There are millions of children every day who are suffering today because of war and violence.

What are your plans for the book?

Yesterday, I received an email from a big agent in New York interested in taking the book to the next level. They are looking to get a big publisher to take the book worldwide. So I'm very excited about that.

SENG Ty's The Years of Zero: Coming of Age Under the Khmer Rouge is available at amazon.com ■



Caroline Major
@caroline_major
Breeze on the balcony. Mango tree is swaying. Gentle rain. Right now Cambodian weather gods, we can be friends. #Cambodia #SiemReap

Vireak @yuttarachaly
Recommended. Beard Guy coffee southeast of Bkk market. Absolutely nobody's there but the owner with the manliest beard you'll ever see.

Cambodia Guide
@camboguide
Why do I always plan to go to the bank when it's another public holiday in #Cambodia. Can't keep track of these 27(!) holidays a year.

Sebastian Strangio
@sstrangio
"The royalists who can't win an election stage a judicial coup..." #Thailand starting to make #Cambodia look good.

Tola Moeun
@tolamoeun
Employees of 17 Chevron stations in Phnom Penh are on strike now, demanding liveable wage 160\$ per month. #cambodia

Robert Carmichael
@Carmichael_Rob
Another Cambodian government website hacked by Anonymous - this time, the gen-darmes

Sharmani Fowler
@sharmanifowler
drive-in movies would never make it here, it will be 'turn on the aircon or the mosquitos will bite'. there goes the romance #Cambodia

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