

Documentation Center of Cambodia Quarterly Report: January-March, 2012

DC-Cam Team Leaders and the Management Team

Prepared and Compiled by

Farina So

Office Manager

Edited by

Norman (Sambath) Pentelovitch

April, 2012



Sirik Savina, Outreach Coordinator, discusses with the villagers about the hearing process at Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Abbreviations

CHRAC	Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee
CP	Civil Party
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
ICC	International Criminal Court
ITP	Sida Advanced International Training Programme
KID	Khmer Institute for Democracy
KR	Khmer Rouge
MMMMF	Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund
MRDC	Mondul Kiri Resource and Documentation Centre
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
TSL	Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nation for Development Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOT	Victims of Torture
VPA	Victims Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section
YFP	Youth for Peace
YRDP	Youth Resource Development Program

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Results/Outcome.....	7
Raised Public Awareness on the Value of Documents.....	7
Promoted truth-telling and Story sharing inside Museum and in the grassroots....	9
Provided a Meaningful Participation to the Victims in the ECCC’s Case 001.....	13
Enhanced KR History Education in High School and Army Academy.....	18
Contributed to Anlong Veng Historical Preservation and Development.....	20
Promoted Public Interest on Psychology and Trauma Healing.....	21
Magazine/Radio Broadcasts.....	23
Book of Memory.....	24
Cambodia Tribunal Monitor.....	25
Research/Translation/Publication.....	27
Visits/Tours/Research Assistance.....	28
Media Coverage.....	33
National and International Cooperation.....	42
The Permanent Documentation Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute.....	35
Staff Development.....	37
Recognition/Award.....	38
Appendix.....	41
Reference.....	62

Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)
DC-Cam First Quarterly Report: January-March, 2012

I. Executive Summary

The first quarter of 2012 was a challenging and rewarding period for the Center, both in the context of justice and truth seeking processes, and in the professional growth of the staff. The Supreme Court Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) sentenced Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch to life in prison and the Trial Chamber continued with an evidentiary hearing on Case 002 against the three senior Khmer Rouge leaders amid controversial issues related to the authenticity of documents, alleged political interference, and budget constraints. Nuon Chea's Defense Team challenged documents provided by the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) to the ECCC. In response, DC-Cam's Deputy Director and Director were summoned to provide testimony on the authenticity of the documents. While Case 003 and 004 remained controversial and international Co-Investigating Judge Laurent Kasper-Ansermet, appointed by the UN disagreed frequently with national Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng over the cases and his letter of resignation was submitted to the UN, DC-Cam's mission remains to continue providing essential information to the Court and support the truth and justice seeking process.

The Center has made improvements based on the recommendations of the Swedish Agency for International Development (Sida)¹ and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It will continue to improve its work to address other deficiencies in order to increase its leverage. In February, the Center promoted a team leader of oral history to be office manager in order to assist the management team in supervising the Center. Since 2004, the Director has delegated much of his authority and responsibility to the management team to make decisions on certain issues and will continue to do more.

During this quarter, the Center produced several important tools and improved its internal control and staff evaluation, including:

- 1) Upgraded Recruitment Policy
- 2) Updated Accounting Manual
- 3) Improved IT Management
- 4) Conducted regular weekly and monthly meeting to closely monitor the staff's performance and ensure effectiveness
- 5) Developed a more comprehensive Evaluation Procedure for Team Leaders/Management Team

In addition, the Center has improved its result-based report writing, particularly for Sida reporting. The report format moves beyond activities and outputs to examine outcomes and impacts during the four year period (2008-2011).² Though DC-Cam focused on result-based report writing few major outcomes have been identified since this new method was only implemented recently. The 6 results identified below are short-term and need continued

¹ Sida is no longer DC-Cam's core donor. It pulled out in 2011.

² http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DCCAM_Sida_Report_2008-2011_January_9_2012.pdf

activities to reach the long term objectives of memory and justice. These results and several challenges and recommendations will be discussed in the next section.

- 1) Raised Public Awareness on the value of Documents and the importance of the provision of documents to the ECCC
- 2) Promoted truth-telling and Story Sharing inside Museum and in the Grassroots
- 3) Provided a Meaningful Participation to the Victims in the ECCC’s Case 001
- 4) Enhanced KR History Education in High School and Military Institute
- 5) Contributed to Anlong Veng Historical Preservation and Development
- 6) Promoted Public Interest on Psychology and Trauma Healing

II. Quarterly Work Plan (January-March, 2012)

The Center submitted its 2012 annual work plan and summary of each project to USAID and followed the work plan accordingly. In practice, however there are some changes in several specific activities and output. Nonetheless, it did not change the overall objectives or outcome because the changing activities were to gear toward DC-Cam’s goal in a flexible manner.

During this quarter, the Center planned to work on several areas and conduct main 11 activities in order to contribute to the truth and justice seeking process, healing, and professional growth of the Center.

Planned Activities (January-March_	Expected Output
i. Continued providing documents to all parties at the ECCC.	upon request
ii. Catalogued, keyed, and edited information in DC-Cam database	Finished editing D documents
iii. Brought villagers to the observe the hearing at the ECCC court room.	50 people each month
iv. Conducted outreach activities to various communities to inform them about the Duch final judgement, other updates on the ECCC, and engage them in genocide public education forum	2 meetings/month
v. Conducted quality control in secondary schools in Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri, Kandal, Kampong Speu and Preah Sihanouk.	16 schools
vi. Collected names from the DC-Cam documents and phone-	1000 confessions and name lists to be

calls for Book of Memory	entered into database
vii. Conduct field trip to interview former KR cadre in stronghold areas	10 people/month
viii. Produced monthly Trial Observation newsletter and distributed to university students and villagers.	1 issue (1000 copies) /month
ix. Produced monthly and quarterly magazine <i>Searching for the Truth</i> .	7,000 copies of Khmer version and 700 copies of English version/month
x. Host Tuol Sleng History Classroom every Wednesday and Friday.	2 hours/week
xi. Convened a meeting with Cham Muslim community members in Svay Khleang, O-Trav, and Sre Prey-Chankiek to find who should be on a committee for the Cham Identities Project.	2 meetings/quarter
xii. Conducted interview with former KR cadre or local authority in Anlong Veng to produce a guidebook and other materials for teachers and the community.	30 interviews/month
xiii. Public Information Room services: research, films, lectures, training, and family tracing	300 visitors/month

III. Data Collection Methods and Reporting Style

The management team oversees overall management of the project and programme and supervises the staff to ensure that the operation is on track and the Center’s resource is used effectively. Team leaders run their respective project with assistance from their team members and recommendation from the management team. The team leaders write their monthly and topical reports and one of the management team members write an overall report for donors. Data for this report is collected from team leaders, director, media outlets, researchers, weekly and monthly meeting with team leaders and team members their work, and villagers.

Noticeably, the Center produced a more comprehensive evaluation procedure in March and will increase the frequency of internal staff evaluation of team leaders' performance from biannually to quarterly starting April 2012, comparing and contrasting results against individual work plans and job descriptions, with particular attention to program design and management. This will enable the management team and the Director to exercise closer supervision of all Center activities and will serve as an important tool for future planning.

IV. Results/Outcome

During this quarter, the Center identified six result areas.

- 1) Raised Public Awareness on the Value of Documents and the Importance of the Provision of Documents to the ECCC.
- 2) Promoted Truth-telling and Story Sharing inside Museum and in the Grassroots.
- 3) Provided a Meaningful Participation to the Victims in the ECCC's Case 001.
- 4) Enhanced KR History Education in High School, University and Army Institute.
- 5) Contributed to Anlong Veng Historical Preservation and Development.
- 6) Promoted Public Interest on Psychology and Trauma Healing.

Discussion of the Results:

1) Raised Public Awareness on the Value of Documents and the Importance of the Provision of Documents to the ECCC

The value of documents was revealed during the course of testimony by Deputy Director Vanthan Peou Dara and Director Youk Chhang before the Court in two separate sessions, from January 23-25, 2012 and February 1-2 and 6, 2012. The six days of testimony received strong support from the public, raised public awareness on the documents, and generated more public debate on the KR era.

Deputy Director Vanthan Peou Dara and Director Youk Chhang were summoned by the Court to provide testimony as to the authenticity and chain of custody of DC-Cam documents provided to the ECCC. It is important that documents in the case are found to be authentic since they are being used as evidence against the KR senior leaders. The purpose of the court's examination was to determine the authenticity of the documents, the chain of custody, preservation, and the handlings of the documents at the Center. Nuon Chea's Defense team had challenged their authenticity after the documents were presented by the prosecutors during a trial session, arguing that DC-Cam is biased. A hearing was set to allow the Trial Chamber to hear different issues with regards to the documents submitted, especially those provided by DC-Cam given that about 85% (500,000 pages) of the documents were from DC-Cam. The questions asked were summarized into three main areas: motivation in collecting documents, organizational management, and technical issues in handling the documents at the Center. Vanthan Peou Dara's and Youk Chhang's testimony can be found at

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_8.pdf or

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_7.pdf or

<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/taxonomy/term/68> or

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012020754355/National-news/dc-cam-queries-rebuffed.html> or

<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/02/continued-debate-over-documentary-evidence-case-002-final-day-testimony-youk-chhang>

Activity/Method/Output

- DC-Cam provided approximately 500,000 pages of documents to the ECCC upon request for the period of 2006-2011, and continues to provide more to date. The ECCC relies heavily on documents provided by DC-Cam in their legal cases against Kaing Guek Eav and the four KR senior leaders: Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith. The court still needs DC-Cam's assistance with scanning the original documents and additional documents and information. Upon continuous request from the Court, the Response Team and Documentation Team helped scanned another 189 pages of documents for OCP. As of February 23, 2012 the team handed over 44 documents (4421 pages) which were scanned from the original documents. For Nuon Chea defense counsel, DC-Cam provided 207 pages of documents scanned from the original documents upon request after the Director's testimony at the ECCC.
- In addition to providing documents to the court, the team also provided documents to the public in general upon request. For example, Ke Kim Huot's son, former secretary of Region 7 in Northwest zone during the KR period, requested documents related to his parents. The documents reveal the fate of his father who was arrested and sent to S-21 on February 21, 1977 with his wife named Dim Saroeun. The policeman saw his parents' photo at S-21 when he visited the place in 1980. However, until recently he just made his request to DC-Cam in order to learn about his parents' fate in detail. His father's confession consists of 189 pages and his mother's is only 29. He also let DC-Cam know that he will write a book about his father.
- Neru Nget, Khmer-Australian living in Melbourne, Australia, called DC-Cam from a long distance and talked about one hour on the fate of his relatives and friends under the Pol Pot regime. He requested documents related to his brother-in-law Chhim Sochit, Nuon Khhoeun, Tuon Sokphalla and Pen Manil. DC-Cam was able to send him a brief biography and photo of Chhim Sochit and Nuon Khhoeun by email. DC-Cam also sent him a website link which contains article and photo of Tuon Sokphalla whose story appeared in our magazine *Searching for the Truth*. From this conversation, Neru was trying to share his suffering with Deputy Director Vanthan Peou Dara and to find a way to heal his past experience.
- Oum Sam Oeun emailed DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and asked for a guidance to search for documents related to his father. Sam Oeun's father was killed in Tram Kok, Takeo province, probably in Kraing Ta Chan prison. DC-Cam sent him a number of documents on the prison and kindly asked him to come to DC-Cam office to meet with one of the staff if he needed further assistance.
- To continue serving the interest of the people and assisting the court, Documentation Team continued filling out work sheet (cataloguing), keying, verifying, and editing documents in database. This quarter, the team filled 780 records in work sheet (D42253-D42954), listed 240 records of D-collection; copied 2658 documents of Laura Summers and David Hawk and finished editing 5838 records of all D documents as planned.

	Records/Docs	From
Work sheet	780 records	D42253-D42413; D42414-D42653; D42654-D42954
List of new records	480 records	D42253-D42413; D42413-D42653
Copying	2658 documents	D51730-D52188
Editing	5838 records	(D28071-D29471), (D31101-D32675), (D32676-D32990); D38500-D39199 D29472-D30884; D39200-D40199 D32990-D34000; D34001-D36568 D40200-D42253

Indicator/Example

- The testimony of Director and Deputy Director in front of the Court promoted public discussion on the documents, the ECCC, and the Khmer Rouge regime and encouraged more people to participate in the ECCC proceedings. It also helped move the court forward while it got stuck after the Defense Team cast serious doubt on evidences. Sos Seiha, Cham Muslim woman from Kratie, and many other people recognize DC-Cam work and support the testimony. Seiha said, “I totally agree with the Director and strongly support the work of DC-Cam in handling all the documents and seek for truth and justice for the victims.” This session also made young generation and the public to understand the importance of original documents to be used by the criminal court. Nasrya, Seiha’s niece told DC-Cam staff that in the past she did not know how original documents are important like this. Now she understood.
- The three-day testimony of Director Youk Chhang impacted the Prime Minister Hun Sen in many ways. He called the Director on the last day of his testimony and praised DC-Cam work. He said he followed the evidentiary hearing closely. Other government officials, including H.E. Im Sothy, the Minister of Education, Youth, and Sports and H.E. Sou Phirin, governor of Siem Reap, requested the DVDs of the Director’s testimony at the Court.
- The DC-Cam Database and Website became a source for the Defense, other parties and the ECCC as a whole during the cross examination.
<http://www.d.dccam.org/Database/Index.htm>

2) Promoted Truth-Telling and Story Sharing inside Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, in the Grassroots

Truth-telling and story sharing is one of the most effective means in recalling memoies to life and promoting dialogue. We have successfully promoted this idea among visitors to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and with people outside of Phnom Penh. Also during this quarter, we have observed an increase in the interest of visitors and the public forthis initiative and received positive feedback from visitors and others. This will enable the team to develop a proposal for a larger and more creative project to benefit international visitors and Cambodians in term of memory, history and genocide education in the near future.

Activity/Method/Output

TSL History Classroom

- DC-Cam and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts signed an MoU in 2011. According to the MoU, DC-Cam would work on 8 points with Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The first activity is to institutionalize a history classroom on the 3rd floor of Building A every Wednesday and Friday. Since its inception in November 2011, Tuol Sleng History classroom has received 739 visitors coming to the lecture and film screening. During this quarter, we received 409 visitors. They are from Cambodia, US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, UK, the Netherlands, Vietnam, Ukraine and other countries.
- Taking a Class at Tuol Sleng, January 12, 2012
<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012011253900/Lifestyle/taking-a-class-at-tuol-sleng.html>
- The lecturers and presenters are DC-Cam's team leaders who graduated abroad and were trained as national teacher along with teachers from the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports in 2009 in teaching a History of Democratic Kampuchea in classroom. The lecture usually starts with film screening titled "Tuol Sleng in January 1979" or "Children of Cambodia" and followed by a presentation on certain topics such as genocide education, reconciliation, peace, DC-Cam work and so forth. Then there is a floor for a Q & A session.
- In February, DC-Cam invited two guest speakers, Norng Chanphal, former S-21 victim, and Him Huy, former S-21 guard, to talk about their experiences. This event was attended by approximately 30 visitors and two scholars: Alex Hinton, author of Why Did They Kill? and Seth Mydan, New York Time correspondent. These two scholars will include the presentation in their book and film. When asked whether Chanphal still gets angry with Him Huy, he said, he did not because he knew that Him Huy is not the one who killed his parents.
- Selected visitors's comments and questions this quarter included:
"I must give great credit to the work that is being done here in educating visitors about the atrocities that took place. The two individuals who talked to us and answered our questions did so with great compassion and intellect and reflected the resilient nature of the Cambodian people. Keep up the good work-it is much appreciated"
--Settor, Wales.
"Amazing class, I will come every week!"
--Niles Lashway.
It is amazing the work that you are doing here Sayana was an incredible source of knowledge. I hope that the organization is able to continue the classes as we now understand a lot more about the Khmer Rouge, the trials and the efforts to reunify the country.
--Pollyanna (UK)

[I] was really impressed by the commitment and passion for the subject that Sayana displayed. It really helped to add context to the museum and give a sense of what it means to Cambodia.

--Michael Lee (UK)

- i) Who were the KR leaders?
- ii) What happened to Pol Pot after the regime collapsed?
- iii) How young does young generation react to genocide education project?
- iv) What kind of message do you want us to spread to the public when we go back?
- v) Have you encountered any resistance among teachers and students in teaching a History of Democratic Kampuchea?

In the grassroots and minority community

- DC-Cam continued to encourage survivors to share their stories with young generation about the KR period and their experience in order to help them remember the past. In doing so, this quarter Oral History, Living Documents, Victim Participation, Museum, Genocide Education, Legal Response and Magazine team organized several oral history sessions prior and after the live screening on Duch's testimony in 12 locations enabling the villagers to share their experience with each other. The team used magazine *Searching for the Truth*, Trial Observation Newsletter, and Booklet Case 001 and 002 to start a dialogue by asking a volunteer to read a portion of an article excerpted from the magazine and then asked for their opinion. They started to talk about it and also raised a concern over their children's skepticism about their experience. For example, Leb Vannary of Duong Village, Phnom Penh, age 49, recollected that "every time we watch KR films or other clips related to the KR era, my children confirmed with me, 'Is it true, mother?' 'Yes, it is true, my dear' 'If it is, why did you let them beat you? Why did not you confront with them?' I replied, 'I was weak physically.'" Vannary told other attendees in the live screening on Duch's testimony in March that she did not know how her response made sense to her children, but this is the only thing she could do.
- Genocide Education team member Ly Sok-Kheang organized 4 public education forums in 3 minority communities and one KR stronghold area. 1) in Kalai village, Kalai commune, O-Chum district, Ratanak Kiri with ethnic Kroeung; 2) in Veal Veng district, Pursat province with former KR cadre; 3) O-Chrov commune, Prey Nup district, Preah Sihanouk province with Cham and Khmer and 4) in Brome commune, Tbeng Meanchey district, Preah Vihear province with Kuoy ethnic group. At least 100 people attended each forum. These included students, parents, and teachers. The attendees provided various comments on the Teaching of A History of Democratic Kampuchea in school and shared their stories with the rest of the participants. This forum is kind of truth-telling or story-sharing session in which everybody in the forum was empowered to speak out. In each location, the team received well collaboration from local authority and people who helped organize the forum.
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control--Report_from_Kampong_Chhnang_and_Pursat_Province.pdf

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control--Report_from_Preah_Vihear.pdf

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control--Report_from_Kampong_Speu_and_Preah_Sihanouk.pdf

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Quality_Control--Report_from_Ratanak_Kiri_and_Stung_Treng_Edited.pdf

Indicator/Example

- TSL history classroom received support from visitors and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. More and more visitors come to the classroom, engaged in discussion, and expressed their comments. Responding to DC-Cam's request, the Ministry endorsed DC-Cam's letter to expand one more day to its existing schedule.
- i. This helped built connection between Cambodian and international visitors of various nationalities and that empathy was developed.
 - a. A German tourist Sebastian Poschlu attended the classroom told reporter Daniel Schearf, "Yeah, it is really really good. I enjoyed it to get this way of information about what was really going on here." For a full report, go to: <http://www.voanews.com/english/news/asia/southeast/Khmer-Rouge-History-Taught-in-Former-Torture-Center-141905863.html>
 - b. Australian Ben Alpers, 42, who attended a class, says the unusual environment is more conducive to study. "When you come to something like this, you can't help but feel it. It keeps you very focused, not like a normal classroom which is very distracting. I think that's what we lack in schools today," Alpers says. "We lack feeling. My problem with education systems is exactly that. They're so out of context, you don't actually learn anything. You can learn more in five minutes here than you could learn in three years in an Australian classroom. And you remember it." <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012011253900/Lifestyle/taking-a-class-at-tuol-sleng.html>
- Increased media coverage on the topic. So far, approximately 10 media outlets, both national and international, captured this event. For example, the Guardian was interested in doing a story about Lost Loves and Tuol Sleng together. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2012/jan/24/khmer-rouge-survivor-film-cambodia?newsfeed=true>

Khmer Rouge History Taught in Former Torture Center, March 8, 2012
<http://www.voanews.com/english/news/asia/southeast/Khmer-Rouge-History-Taught-in-Former-Torture-Center-141905863.html>
- Increased understanding on the importance of the topic.
 - i. O-Chrov commune chief acknowledged that the public education forum complemented the official integration of DK history. He said, "the forum

contributes to the prevention of the KR regime from happening again.” He encouraged the participants to help share the information with other participants and other villagers who did not have the chance to participate. The participants took their courage to speak out their personal experience and shared with it with their neighbors.

- ii. Ros Aishah, Cham Muslim woman from O-Chrov, excitedly attended the public education forum. She brought *the Hijab of Cambodia: Memories of Cham Muslim Women’s Experiences after the Khmer Rouge* published by DC-Cam in 2011 along in the hope that the forum would talk about the publication. Her story was included in several parts of the book. Aishah is a former Koh Kyang prisoner where she was imprisoned and tortured for several days before being released to work in the prison compound. It was the place where she witnessed her father’s killing. Despite having endured this kind of suffering, Aishah was not reluctant to share her story with others.
- Story-sharing session encouraged people to talk about reconciliation and forgiveness. Villagers increasingly start to express their opinion on the topic. This becomes the topic of discussion in some villages. For example, Math Ysa, age 70, Cheuteal Pluors village, Prek Saman commune, Chhlong district, Kratie province discussed this topic with his relatives and community members before he called Farina So on March 4 and gave his opinion on forgiveness and reconciliation. He said that victims should be provided with more chance to talk about their suffering and perpetrators should express their guilt as much as they can. He acknowledges that it is hard for victims and perpetrators to confront each other and for perpetrators to apologize victims in person, but he said perpetrators should express their guilt in writing and send it out to victims in the village. This way, victims may feel a bit relief or forgive the person, which is better than doing nothing. This will lead to reconciliation. Ysa himself was forced to work in the rice field like other people. None of his siblings lost to the regime, but his cousin and wife were imprisoned for a few weeks.
 - Based on this indicator, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts approved DC-Cam’s proposal to work on the Archeological Snay Museum in Banteay Meanchey at the meeting with H.E. Mr. Khim Sarith, Undersecretary of Culture and Fine Arts and H.E. Mr. Hap Touch, Director of National Museum. The Ministry will consider DC-Cam’s proposal to work with the 24 museum nationwide to host a permanent exhibition on forced evacuation using a portion of each museum’s space.

3) Provided a meaningful participation to the victims in the ECCC’s Case 001 and working toward a reparation plan for Case 001 and 002

- Case 001 against Kaing Guek Eva alias Duch, chief of S-21, concluded with a final judgment delivered on February 2, 2012 by the Supreme Court Chamber, which sentenced Duch to life imprisonment. By contrast to the initial verdict rendered in July 2010, this judgment received many positive reactions from the public as it delivered a longer sentence to Duch. Many felt that justice was finally rendered which brought a sense of relief to many Cambodians. Although, some civil parties

and complainants were not satisfied with the Court's decision regarding reparations, this legal decision had a significant meaning for many victims, particularly civil parties whose relatives lost their lives at S-21. Importantly, 4 more DC-Cam assisted CPs namely Him Mom, Ly Hor, Jeffery James, and Joshua Rothschild were recognized by the Supreme Chamber after they had been rejected by the Trial Chamber in 2010.

Activity/Method/Output

To provide a meaningful participation to the victim in the court hearing, DC-Cam implemented a number of outreach activities as follows:

- DC-Cam's Living Documents team brought about 63 victims and former KR cadre from various locations, including the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, and Phnom Penh to observe the evidentiary hearing and Duch final judgment from January-March in 4 separate occasions in January and February accordingly. The participants were briefed about what topic to be discussed at the ECCC and other related information. The team collected their expectation on Duch Appeal verdict before people went to the actual hearing. All of the attendees expected that the Supreme Court would sentence Duch to life imprisonment. They were encouraged to share their story with other participants and share what they observed in the court room with their family and community members once they got back. The team also informed them about any possibility of conducting a follow up village forum in one of their villages, so they could be prepared.
- After the villagers returned from the hearing, the team collected their reactions on the final judgment and other hearing. They viewed that their expectation on the life sentence was met, but the reparation is too light. Regarding reparation, the Supreme Court Chamber approved the two points which had been delivered by the Trial Chamber as form of reparation for the victims: to publish all CPs names in case 001 and Duch's Apology on the ECCC's website along with the verdict.
- The team wrote an overall report for this event which can be found at http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Duch-Final-Judgment-Justice-and-Humanity-FINAL.pdf
- Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) and Film Team also collected the villagers' reactions through a video tape interview at the ECCC courtyard. The reactions were edited and inserted sub-title to be sent to Northwestern University for posting at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>
- To convince the court to recognize the 4 CPs, DC-Cam's victim participation team through CP lawyers submitted more essential information about the CPs to the Supreme Court Chamber such as a proof of a victim of S-21 or a family link to that victim, among other information. However, the other five CPs were rejected again as DC-Cam could not find supporting documents to convince the Supreme Court Chamber to recognize them. The team also wrote several articles about CPs and

translated about 200 victim information form to be included in the database and for a book on Case 001, which is expected to be published in 2013.

- In March, DC-Cam outreach team conducted 12 live screenings on Duch appearance as witness in Case 002/001 in two separate occasions. The first stage was conducted on March 20 in 5 locations: 1) Women's Hostel near Boeng Kak Mosque; 2) Tuol village, Chraing Chamres sub-district, Russey Keo district, Phnom Penh; 3) Chhvaing commune, Ponhea Leu district, Kandal province; 4) Preah Nipean commune, Korng Pisey district, Kampong Speu province; and 5) The Royal University of Agriculture, Phnom Penh. The second one was conducted on March 28 in 7 locations: 1) Duong village, Prek Pneou commune, Sen Sok district, Phnom Penh; 2) Khleang Sbek village, Kampong Luong commune, Ponhea Leu district, Kandal province; 3) Put Sa village, Put Sa commune, Bati district, Takeo province; 4) Prek Liep National College of Agriculture, Phnom Penh; 5) Preah Prasab commune, Ksach Kandal district, Kandal province; 6) Tuol Ampil High School, Phnom Penh; and 7) Chraing Chamres I, Russey Keo district, Phnom Penh. The event was organized in a classroom, mosque, pagoda, university conference hall, and community center. This event reached out to people of various backgrounds including the Cham Muslims. The number of attendees in each location varied, but the overall attendees ran up to 600 people. Each team wrote their own report and the 12 separate reports were combined.
http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Duch%27s_Testimony_against_the_Khmer_Rouge_Leaders.pdf
- i. Each outreach team made an initial contact with local authority in their respective screening location and since the local authorities knew DC-Cam, so the team just made a few phone calls and it took the team only a few minutes to talk about the purpose of the screening and requested them to help arrange the event. The live screening started with self-introduction and materials distribution such as *Searching for the Truth*, Case 002 booklet, The Trial Observation newsletter, and the ECCC newsletter to the participants. The team briefed the content of the live screening and asked them to follow closely in order to provide their reactions after the screening. The floor was opened to them after the screening finished so they could share their opinions and personal story related to the KR regime.
- The Victim Participant team and Cham Muslim Oral History team kept survivors in the grassroots informed and updated about any progress at the ECCC in order to stay connected with them and collect their reactions on the court as such. For example, the VPA team traveled to Kandal province and provided a copy of Duch Verdict to a family of one CP who recently has passed away without seeing justice delivered. The VPA staff also traveled to Kampong Thom in February to attend a funeral of another CPs' mother who passed away just a few days after the court delivered a life sentence to Duch. Hav Sophea's father was imprisoned at S-21 and later sent to be killed at Choeng Ek. She decided to file a complaint with the ECC to find justice for her father in 2008.

ECCC

Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants	
	2012 (January to March)	63 and 600 villagers	The figures represent villagers, commune councilors, Cham Muslim religious leaders, women, Khmer Krom, teacher.
	2011	209	The figures represent villagers, commune councilors, Cham Muslim religious leaders, women, Khmer Krom, Vietnamese, Chinese, Hill tribes, students, researchers and teachers.

- In February, Cham Muslim Oral History team leader, VPA team member and Vanthan Poeu Dara, Deputy Director, were invited to attend a meeting on Non-Judicial (NJM) Measure and Reparation plan for Case 002 at the ECCC. This meeting was organized by Victim Support Section (VSS) and attended by representatives from ADHOC, CHRAC, CPs lawyers, Lead Co-CP lawyers, YFP, KID, and other NGOs involved in the ECCC. DC-Cam Center had suggested 5 main points in a letter submitted to the Judges and head of VSS long before this meeting. The DC-Cam team presented the 5 main ideas to the attendees³ and had developed a proposal submitted to several donors.

 - (1) rebuilding the original wooden stupa at Tuol Sleng in the name of all S-21 victims (a follow up meeting with VSS was held on this topic);
 - (2) supplying donation collection boxes to be placed in each pagoda and mosque in the country to which locals and visitors can contribute in the name of the victims from that area;
 - (3) holding a national event at the end of trial proceedings at the old capital of Udong at which thousands of monks and other religious leaders could be brought to the top of the mountain to hold a ceremony dedicating their merit to victims of Democratic Kampuchea, helping the dead achieve peace and survivors find relief from their suffering;
 - (4) promoting attention to the mental health of KR victims through support of the proposal set forth the chapter, *"Analysis of Trauma Mental Health Resources in Cambodia: Consensus Ideas for an Improved Method"* in DC-Cam's *Cambodia's Hidden Scars: Trauma Mental Health in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge* (2011); and

³ Youk Chhang's full letter on reparation can be found in appendix.

- (5) building a statue of a young mother to commemorate the heroism and courage of female Khmer Rouge victims and as a memorial for all those who perished.

Indicator/Example

- Both survivors and ECCC Co-Prosecutors viewed the effort in promoting the participation of victims as significant and meaningful. International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley and National Co-Prosecutor Madame Chea Leang expressed their thanks to DC-Cam work and the report on the Duch final judgment. National Co-Prosecutor Chea Leang asked for a report in Khmer version that she can add as appendix in her report and post on her blog. In her email to Youk Chhang, she wrote, "Can I have it in Khmer version [of the report]? I also want to request some [Trial Observation] booklets." Thanks again for supporting the court. I hope we can find "Justice for Victims." The International Co-Prosecutor Andrew Cayley wrote to the Director, "I thought this was great. In the midst of all the criticism by NGO's at least the victims and perpetrators get it!"

- Many victims felt justice was rendered and a sense of closure of the past atrocities.
 - i. Sek Say, a daughter of S-21 victim Chan Kimsrun said, "I was satisfied with Duch's sentence of life imprisonment, which he deserved. I felt relief after hearing the appeal verdict. If my mother had lived, I would have a chance to go to school and become educated." Sek Say understands that the process of the tribunal could at least help her to comprehend the past and what happened at S-21 and that leader of the prison were held accountable before the trial.
 - ii. Hav Sophea, daughter of S-21 prisoner, said "I think today is the most extraordinary day for me. It is the last day for Duch in the trial. Today is special because the Court found Duch guilty and handed him a life imprisonment. I met my expectation. I never expected compensation as I knew from the beginning that even collective compensation would not be possible. The most important thing for me is the life sentence of the accused."
 - iii. Norng Sarath, nephew of S-21 prisoner, said, "I think this judgment could be a good lesson for the younger generation not to follow the footsteps of the Khmer Rouge. What I needed is only justice. Duch stayed in the prison, which is equipped with air-conditioning. During the regime I was like a slave. I was evacuated to other areas and almost taken to be killed. I was imprisoned.
 - iv. Um Pisith, brother of S-21 prisoner, said, "I will never forget the good deed of the Documentation Center of Cambodia for bringing me here. It was the staff from the Center whom brought a biography of my brother to me. Later the staff helped me and my family to file a complaint as a CP. As of today, the Supreme Court announced final judgment and I am satisfied with the sentence. I had requested this before I came."
 - v. Pov Sinuon, Khmer Krom survivor, said, "I feel happy and satisfied" I think this life sentence is fair for him. This is justice delivered by the court. This judgment means to heal the suffering and feelings of victims. I'll tell my people to have the trust on the court because it finds justice for us.

- vi. Him Huy, former S-21 guard, said, "I think the former lower level cadre also have a very difficult time to cope since some of them might have been living with the past for over and it's hard for them to get out of this terrible memory. I think this verdict will help the lower level cadre to restore their value since it gives face to the public that this mass atrocity has been held legally responsible for by the leaders and that they have been sent to trial to reveal the truth. The neighbors of these lower level cadre will gradually understand them."
- Both accepted and rejected CPs by the Supreme Court Chamber shared their comments.
 - i. Ly Hor told the VPA team at the Court that, I feel proud when I am now accepted by the Supreme Court. It means that my suffering has been acknowledged by the court. It was what I expected from home before I traveled to the ECCC. I decided to file a complain form because I had endured so much suffering during the regime. I want to seek justice. I fee justice being done when Duch was sentenced to life imprisonment."
 - ii. Thiev Neap whose civil party status was rejected said, "I am rejected again; however, I am not very disappointed concerning the rejection. I am satisfied with the sentence instead. Whether or not I am accepted, Duch is still brought to justice. I saw Duch look very sad hearing the announcement. He did not even turn around to see us outside. I would still continue to observe the ECCC even Case 001 is finished. I would like to say thank you to the ECCC who helps us seek justice for crimes committed in the past."
- This appeal verdict revealed the truth to many people. Cheam Socheung, a former colleague of Duch said, "Before I did not know that Duch was a chief of S-21 and I felt pity for him because we used to work together after 1979" However, when I found out about the truth later, I did not. My parents were also killed during the KR regime. I was satisfied with the judgment. He deserved this sentence.
- Others commented on the ECCC Trial Observation booklet published by DC-Cam and requested for a copy. In his email to Director Youk Chhang, Kongkea Kong, Secretary of Head of Office, UNESCO, wrote, "The ECCC Trial Observation Booklet is interesting for me. How can I find it to read? It has been posted on the "Dccam Website" or I have to buy it somewhere?"Your advice please.Thank you.
- In March 2012, Michelle Fitzpatrick from AFP wrote to the Director on DC-Cam Live Screening, "This is very interesting, if you plan to organise such screenings again, could you perhaps let AFP know in advance so we can consider writing a story about it? Many thanks.

4) Enhanced KR History Education in High School, Universities and Police/Army Academy

- One of DC-Cam's long term goals is to educate younger generations about the Khmer Rouge period; improve teaching methodology in classroom and enable teachers to

teach DK history in class effectively in order to promote forgiveness, reconciliation, tolerance, peace, and genocide prevention in Cambodia and elsewhere. During this quarter, the team assisted in enhancing education about the DK in several schools and at the Army and Police Academies; promoted discussion on the KR history in several local communities, and put forward recommendations to the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports regarding their findings. The team encouraged everyone to talk about the KR experience and engaged them in the dialogue.

Activity/Method/Output

- From January-March, genocide education team (Dy Khamboly and Ly Sok-Kheang) with 7 national teachers from Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports conducted quality control sessions in 16 high schools in the provinces of Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Kandal, Kampong Speu, and Preah Sihanouk to monitor, assess, and improve history teaching in classroom. They observed the teaching and conducted a number of interviews with teachers and students afterward. Unfortunately, some teachers still could not integrate the DK history into their subject; while some could not teach the history effectively. 1) They failed to link any part of world history with any event that took place during the KR; 2) failed to discuss the KR in a lengthy manner; 3) failed to guide the students to do research on the topic. The national teachers then provided a recommendation on how to integrate DK history in their subject and improve teaching to the teacher during the break. They also conducted a survey with the students and teachers related to the topic. Approximately 1450 completed questionnaires were collected from teachers and students in which 126 of them were later computerized by the team member. This data will be used for an analysis research in the near future. Quality control field report can be found at http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Report_and_Photo_Quality_Control.htm
- On January 17, DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense, held a one-day training session for nearly 200 students and Army officers of the Army Academy. The purpose of the training was to expand officers' knowledge on DK history by way of presenting different perspectives on what happened and why as well as varying accounts of the types of mass atrocities that took place. In addition, the students and officers were challenged to evaluate the actions of the KR leaders and discussed the types of actions or policies they could pursue to prevent war crimes and mass atrocities in their respective commands. The participants had the opportunity to learn and reflect on other case studies and how they were to be understood within the laws of war and applicable Geneva conventions. Farina So, on behalf of DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, delivered a welcome speech to the participants. The speakers included Khamboly Dy, author of *History of Democratic Kampuchea*, Chris Dearing, co-author of *Teacher's Guidebook*, Dr. Peter Maquire, author of *Facing Death in Cambodia*, and Professor Ros Chanrabot, Director of Royal Academy of Cambodia. A full report can be found at http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Report_on_Army_Institute_17_Jan_2012.pdf

Indicator/example

- Based on the inspection during the Quality Control Sessions, some provincial and commune teachers could integrate and teach the history to their students, while some were still unable to do so. However, both engaged and acknowledged the recommendations made by national teachers and genocide education team members to improve their teaching. Srey Kimsin from Preah Sihanouk City High School said if she begins the lesson by talking about her story during the KR period, she would not be able to finish the lesson. She has to talk about it for an hour. The students keep asking her and that she would not be able to begin her regular lesson. She commented that students are more interested in life story rather than the story related to politics or KR senior leaders.
- According to the team's observation, the students and teachers have proven their great interest in the DK history. They wished to hear both the personal experience of teachers during the KR and the DK rule.
- After the military training, Professor Sok San at the Institute and facilitator, expressed his thanks for organizing training to his students. He requested for more training to be conducted on the topic to expand their knowledge on DK and their role in genocide prevention. DC-Cam is working on an MoU with the Institute.

5) Contributed to Anlong Veng Historical Preservation and Development

As stated in the previous quarterly report, this study will produce a guidebook and related materials for teachers in the district. This study, tasked by the Cambodian government and requested by the Cambodian Ministry of Tourism will study the history of Anlong Veng district, particularly as it relates to the history of the DK. More importantly, it will produce far more than merely a book for Anlong Veng's community and tourist industry; the vision is to create a community education model that can be exported to other communities. DC-Cam aims to use this project as a pilot for developing similar curricula in other Cambodian communities.⁴ The 14 Khmer Rouge historical sites to be preserved and developed are included in the appendix.⁵ Two DC-Cam staff were listed in the national committee list. They will liaise with the Ministry. It is hoped that the project will raise people's awareness on the final retreat of the KR, to preserve and develop, but not to commercialize, the memorial and historical site, and familiarize Cambodian people and foreign visitors with the area. This is particularly important as many potential tourists still fear visiting Anlong Veng, and even if they did visit, do not know where to go. Thus, this project will be important to contribute to the public's knowledge of Anlong Veng, and to reconciliation and historical preservation.

Activity/Method/Output

- On March 23, 2010, the Cambodian government issued a sub-decree to preserve and develop historical sites in the area. Recognizing the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) for its expertise in the research and documentation of Khmer

⁴ Anlong Veng is a border town with significant historical meaning, especially as it relates to the final days of the Khmer Rouge movement.

⁵ It is in appendix.

Rouge history, the Cambodian government authorized DC-Cam to conduct an extensive study of the Anlong Veng district. This authorization coincides with the December 14, 2001 Circular from Prime Minister Hun Sen, which mandates the Documentation Center of Cambodia to work with the Ministry of Tourism and related Agencies for the establishment of a museum, memorials, and a historical preservation process for the Anlong Veng district.

- DC-Cam designed this project and submitted a proposal to several donors, but yet the result will be notified later. However, the team has already started the first stage of this project. For this quarter, the Promoting Accountability team and two researchers, who will write the guidebook, conducted 61 interviews with former KR cadre and officials, of which 41 were transcribed, and 10 were translated for the book. In the meantime, Chris Dearing, co-author, is finishing up a progress report and will be working on a draft to be submitted to the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports.
- On February 11-14, Director Youk Chhang led a group of experts, including an architect and a film maker to study the site in order to shape up the design of the area. After the trip, the Director wrote a letter to Minister of Tourism to propose 4 points plan related to the development and preservation of this area.
 - 1) Label of the 14 locations should be made of rock from Dang Rek Mountain
 - 2) Requesting a historian and an architect to study and construct Ta Mok's house
 - 3) Ta Mok's house built on top of Dang Rek Mountain should be turned into a research Center about Anlong Veng area.
 - 4) Should request CMAC to clear mines in all the 14 locations before any site visit.

Indicator/Example

- This project helped the team understand the area better and established more contacts with former KR cadre. Despite being fearful of the ECCC, former KR cadre still shared their stories and provided documents about Anlong Veng after 1979 to DC-Cam.
- This project raised media's attention on the issue and place it into a public debate about Cambodian Tourism Industry. A few media reports captured this research.
<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/asia-pacific/120314/cambodia-khmer-rouge-tourism-anlong-veng?page=2>

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/asia-pacific/120314/cambodia-khmer-rouge-tourism-anlong-veng>

6) Raised Public Awareness on Psychology and Trauma Healing in the Wake of Genocide

- Psychology methods for healing trauma is an important issue in Cambodian society today. Only 25 Cambodian psychiatrists survived the DK regime, an insufficient number to address the widespread problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health issues, engendered by the Khmer Rouge's actions.⁶ This

⁶ http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/DCCAM_VOT_EVALUATION_FINAL.pdf

issue has long been neglected in Cambodia, thus, it is as important as ever to continue addressing the mental health needs of Cambodians. A publication of "Cambodia's Hidden Scars: Trauma Psychology in the wake of the Khmer Rouge," published by DC-Cam in 2011 has brought a new perspective and generated public debate on this topic among Cambodian and foreign scholars. DC-Cam submitted this book and a letter of request to the Cambodian government, and while a response has not yet been received, DC-Cam continues to follow up with the government to ensure the success of this project. The soon-to-be-established National Mental Health Center is seen as a form of collective reparation for victims. This quarter, DC-Cam received some reactions to the publication from various academics who expressed strong support for a National Mental Health Center for Cambodian survivors.

Activity/Method/Output

- In 2010, DC-Cam invited 20 contributors specialized in trauma and psychology to contribute to the trauma publication in order to raise public awareness on this topic and assess current situation of psychology and trauma in the wake of genocide in Cambodia. This volume was co-edited by Elizabeth Van Schaack, Daryn Reicherter, and Youk Chhang.
- iii. Dr. Reicherter traveled from place to place in the US to talk about the book in order to promote discussion on this topic. In Cambodia, DC-Cam introduced it to visitors and talk about it in length.
- iv. DC-Cam's Genocide Education team member Sok-Kheang Ly has been reviewing the VOT project and has been developing a new proposal to advance mental health issue and explore the intersection of reconciliation and mental health in order to contribute to healing Cambodia.
- v. At the meeting with Prof. David Scheffer, newly appointed special envoy to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) by the United Nations, on March 2 at UNDP, DC-Cam deputy director and office manager presented this publication and reported on DC-Cam's initiative in lobbying the Ministry of Health to support its proposal on National Mental Health Clinic.

Indicator/example

- After all this campaign, there was a strong support of the "Cambodia's Hidden Scars" was collected from Cambodian American and American scholars between January and February. Building on this, some initiated ideas to expand their psychological training and new treatment center in the US; some felt a big relief when their suffering is not forgotten. This can be a sign of healing, and possibly a strong push of a National Mental Health Clinic to be established.
- Megan Berthold, Assistant Professor at the University of Connecticut cited "Cambodia's Hidden Scars" for her research suggesting that there is a need for further training of ECCC players. She believes that psychology is relevant to legal decision-making; psychological responses to trauma; the impact of psychological

issues on legal decision making; and and how to look after oneself psychologically when working with traumatised people. From her email, they (Jerry, Megan, and Lucia Roncolli, doctor, who works with Cambodian population in Santa Rosa) will found a new treatment Center funded by UN.

- Nimol Hen, Director of Academic Success and Advising Center at the University of Colorado and a child of KR survivor, wrote to Dr. Daryn Reicherter, professor of Trauma and Psychology at Stanford University that she felt very moved by Reicherter’s podcast on PTSD and the trauma sustained by Cambodian refugees who were victims of Pol Pot’s indescribably depraved reign of terror. Nimol was born in 1976 in Cambodia. She now lives in the US with her parents and older sister. She wrote, “Over the years my parents and older sister have shared with me harrowing, heart-wrenching stories of unbelievable devastation, grief, loss, deprivation. My mom is the sole survivor of a family of eight children. While I do not have a psychology background, I have always been on a quest to understand the brand of PTSD associated with the trauma my family has endured.” She acknowledged the work of Reicherter and DC-Cam concerning the topic, “Your work, in some significant way, helps me feel the millions of lives lost during the genocide will not be forgotten- and a cathartic voice is given to its survivors.”
- Professor David Scheffer viewed this as a momentum. He strongly supported this initiative to establish a mental clinic with free of charge for Cambodian people and he would talk to the Minister of Health to move this plan forward.

V. Other DC-Cam’s Project Activities/Output

1) Magazine and Radio Broadcasts

a. Magazine

- The magazine’s first quarter featured Duch Final Judgment and Survivors’ reactions to the verdict. Highlights from this Quarter included:

Section	Article
EDITORIALS/LETTERS	Role of Asean in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
DOCUMENTATION	Duch Final Judgment: Justice and Humanity Justice for a Former Prisoner No. 570 Former Khmer Rouge Commune Member Khieu Samphan’s Cook Former Deputy District Secretary Shares His Story
RESEARCH AND HISTORY	Case 001 Appeal Judgment
PUBLIC DEBATE	Developing the Genocide Education Project The End of Comrade Duch

FAMILY TRACING	I want Justice for my Son My Mothers as A Hero In Memory of Brother Sain Kim Lieng I want a memorial for the Dead Loss of Justice My Lost Brother I Grieve Deeply for the Los of My Brother My Father was Killed at S-21 My Family was Killed in Our Homeland A Photo at S-21 Remained Unforgotten to Me My Father and Duch
-----------------------	---

b. Radio Broadcasts

This quarter Radio FM 93.5 in Kampot province broadcast DC-Cam publications seven days a week two times a day, from 7:00-7:30 a.m. and 7:00-7:30 p.m., including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and a History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979). Sayana Ser is working on a set up of Radio room at DC-Cam office.

2) Book of Memory

- The main focus of the Book of Memory project in this quarter has been identifying collaborating partners for development of a sophisticated database to store names and biographical information of those who died under the Khmer Rouge, along with a website which hosts this database and collecting names which appeared in DC-Cam's primary documents. DC-Cam has been working with Stiftelsen Arkivet of Kristiansand, Norway to locate an information technology company which can work with it to develop the database and the website. Two companies were found: Netlab and Know IT. DC-Cam and Stiftelsen Arkivet is still in a process of negotiation with the two companies before seeking funding for this part of the project.
- In the first quarter, the team collected a few thousand names from 805 J Documents. All of these names were first recorded in a worksheet and then input into computer. In addition, the team also collected more names from 7,282 other documents. Of these documents, 6,196 documents were put into computer.

i. Treasured Documents

Documents are great asset for victims. After physical appearance of their relatives disappeared, these documents related to them become their treasure. More and more people called in or came to the office to request documents.

In memory of the lost loved ones, *Searching for the Truth*.

Dear Mr. Director,
 I am writing to seek your permission to add my family list members who were killed and tortured by Khmer Rouge into the Book that you will print out for the documentation. I delighted very much for your kind cooperation and look forward to cooperating with you.

With Kind Regards,
 OUM BOPHA/Mdm
 February 21, 2012

Dear Madame Oum Bopha:

Thank you so much for the information. We will publish them all in our Book of Memory. This book project is in collaboration with Norway.

Regards,
Youk

Wed, Feb 22, 2012

Dear Mr. Director Youk,

I acknowledged receipt of your e-mail dated 22 February 2012 and take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks for your kind collaboration. This is a key importance that you have initial idea to have a good book such you plan to publish and memorize all the Khmer people especially all the Khmer leaders to have lesson for the future country developing.

With Warm Regards,

OUM BOPHA/Mdm
Wed, Feb 22, 2012

- Daniel Boucher from France requested a search for his friend Lak Cheang who studied in France and returned to Cambodia in 1965. He worked at the French Embassy from 1970 to 1975.
- After having read the Children of the Killings, Karl Heinz Reitz, German reporter, was moved by a story of Uch Samin, S-21 prisoner, and wrote to Youk Chhang for more information about her in March 2011. Youk provided him with her biography (K07579) and list of execution (D21899). Samin was born in Prey Klot village, Samrong Khang Tbong sub-district, Kamchay Mear district, Region 20. Samin was 16 when she was arrested on December 10, 1978 and executed one day later. Until January 10, 2012 he found Uch Samin's relatives and gave them all the documents. He said the family did not know Tuol Sleng or the Killing Fields and they did not think that Samin had been imprisoned there. They were shocked when receiving this sad news; however, they appreciated Karl for informing them the truth.

4. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor, Trial Observation, and Website

i. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM)

CTM captured trial footages and photos of all trial hearings took place at the ECCC, transferred and sent them to Northwestern University to be uploaded on CTM website. This website is beneficial for researchers and Cambodian people who want to relay the video and do their research on the ECCC or related topics. The team also translated 8 English articles in Khmer to serve Cambodian audience. Statistics relating to website traffic and other elements of CTM's online from January-March 2012 presents:

- Number of visits: 27,840 (51.80% were new visitors). The visitors were from the United States, Cambodia, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Thailand.

ii. Trial Observation Project

The team consists of 4 Cambodian law graduates traveled to the ECCC every hearing to write report for the newsletter. This quarter, the team produced 4 issues of the newsletters (issues 6, 7, 8, and 9). Together with CTM team, they conducted presentations at two Universities: Vanda Accounting Institutes and Institute of Foreign Languages, and distributed 200 copies of the newsletter to the students.

Selected Questions from Students at Vanda Accounting Institute:

- i. From 1979 to 1999 where was Duch? Why was he put on trial just recently?
- ii. Why does the ECCC keep delaying the proceedings?
- iii. What countries fund the ECCC?
- iv. Now only four KR leaders are on trial, what about Son Sen and Vorn Vet, why are they not on trial?
- v. If Ieng Thirith is mentally unfit to stand trial, will she be freed from the charges, and ultimately released from detention?

a. Selected students' Reactions to the Presentation

- i. I think this is a very good program. It helps me to better understand the history. I think we should learn our own history to be able to develop our country and avoid the bad history from happening again.
- ii. I think I have understood the trial of senior leaders to some degree. Thank you so much for giving this presentation. In the future, I want to have your team give a presentation at our school again.
- iii. I feel so happy to attend this workshop. I have only heard about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal on radio and TV and the Khmer Rouge experiences from my parents. Now I have listened to this meaningful presentation.

b. Website (s)

Website team led by Sophat Mam posted updated news related to DC-Cam's work and the ECCC in DC-Cam website. According to the observation, 17,198 people from 92 countries, of which 68.87% were new visitors, viewed DC-Cam the website this quarter. Visitors from the United States were second to Cambodia visited the Center's website the most during this quarter.

All the information related to DC-Cam and the ECCC have been posted in:

- DC-Cam Website: <http://www.d.dccam.org/>
- Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>
- Sleuk Rith Website: <http://www.cambodiasri.org/>



17,198 visits came from 92 countries/territories

Site Usage					
Visits	Pages/Visit	Avg. Time on Site	% New Visits	Bounce Rate	
17,198 % of Site Total: 100.00%	3.41 Site Avg: 3.41 (0.00%)	00:03:15 Site Avg: 00:03:15 (0.00%)	60.87% Site Avg: 60.77% (0.16%)	39.54% Site Avg: 39.54% (0.00%)	
Country/Territory	Visits	Pages/Visit	Avg. Time on Site	% New Visits	Bounce Rate
Cambodia	7,550	3.48	00:03:44	50.20%	35.58%
United States	3,925	3.30	00:02:48	63.06%	44.79%
Germany	864	3.29	00:02:05	80.21%	41.09%
United Kingdom	571	3.75	00:03:43	68.13%	39.23%
France	535	3.66	00:02:34	75.70%	40.75%
Canada	495	3.43	00:02:56	62.83%	34.75%
Thailand	292	3.39	00:03:53	61.64%	44.86%
Australia	274	3.61	00:02:20	71.90%	38.69%
Vietnam	202	2.95	00:07:56	54.46%	41.58%

5. Research/Translation/Publication

1) Translation and Publication

The translation of *the Killings of Cambodia: Geography, Genocide, and the Unmaking of Space* by Prof. James A. Tyner of Kent State University, completed in December 2011 by Y Manoka, Keo Ratanatepy, Kouy Bunrong, and Veng Visal. The translation has been published as a series of article in Reaksmei Kampuchea. It will be published as a book in July 2012.

2) Historical Research and Writing

Nean Yin is working on a peer review comments on his forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph.

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

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

Kok-Thay Eng is finishing up his PhD Dissertation on the Cham Identities in Cambodia for his PhD degree in Global Affairs at Rutgers University.

Dany Long and Truong Huyen Chi will co-edit a research on Dak Nong-Mondul Kiri Comparative Education. This is a comparative research of critical ethnography of education in multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam. It focuses on the effects of globalization on education in the Pnornng communities in both Countries and how that education shapes the younger generations in the communities. Kunthy Seng, Pechet Men, and 3 Vietnamese researchers will contribute a chapter to the volume.

Christopher Dearing and Khamboly Dy are researching on Anlong Veng Community Education. This research will produce far more than merely a book for Anlong Veng's community education and industry; the vision is, indeed, to create a community education model that can be exported to other communities. DC-Cam aims to use this project as a pilot for developing similar curricula in other Cambodian communities.

6. Visits/Tours and Research Assistance

a. Special Meeting with US/EU High Officials

- i. The Director met with Niki Tsongas, US congresswoman, and toured her around Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. The congresswoman escorted by two Cambodian-American community leaders were on a fact-finding trip to Cambodia in February.
- ii. In March, Director Youk Chhang met with Scott Carlson, Stephen Fields, Vivita Rozenbergs, international Narcotics and Law Enforcement, to discuss the ECCC and rule of law/corruption in Cambodia generally.
- iii. The Director presented DC-Cam work to Joe Yun, the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Eas Asia and Pacific Bureau, and Patrick Murphy, the Director of the Office of Mainland Southeast Asia, and Charge' Jeff Daigle and toured them around Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.
- iv. The Director also met with EU Ambassador to discuss the ECCC and a future of DC-Cam in February.

Jamal Jafari, Political Officer, US Embassy, communicated with the Director for the visits.

February 14, 2012

Dear Youk,

I hope this finds you well. Thanks again so much for your help with the visit of Joe Yun. He really appreciated your time and insight. Also, I followed your testimony at the Court closely...

Best Regards,
Jamal

b. Group Visit and Visitors

During this quarter, the Center hosted 6 group visits booked one month in advance. The purpose of the visit was to comprehend the Center's mission and work, particularly ways of working with victims and perpetrators. Besides, individual researchers, reporters, and ordinary Cambodian people visited the Center. Overall, approximately 500 visitors came this quarter.

- i. A group of 27 students led by Where There Be Dragons team met with Farina So and Sok-Kheang Ly.
- ii. A group of 33 students and researchers from Kashmir led by Center for Conflict and Peace Studies met with Sok-Kheang Ly, Sayana Ser, and Khamboly Dy. Below are selected questions raised during the talk.
 - 1) What does Justice mean? How do you define Justice in your concept?
 - 2) What is the major reason of creating the KRT?
 - 3) What is the role of the media in the KR regime?
 - 4) You were born after the KR, how were you interested in this?
 - 5) Why is it important for the future?
 - 6) Do you think the conflict is over now?
 - 7) Do you have hate in your mind?
- iii. A group of 22 IDP delegates met with Farina So.
- iv. A group of 27 undergraduate students from Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service, Qatar met with Farina So.
- v. A group of 33 Norwegian undergraduate met with Director Youk Chhang.
- vi. A group of 33 ITP fellows met with the Director Youk Chhang.

Year	Number of Visitors	Visitors	Purpose
January-March 2012	277 visitors(both individuals and groups within Cambodia and from abroad)	villagers, local authority, students, teachers, researchers, reporters, journalists, ECCC officials, and government officials	To read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members.
Total	277 visitors		

Reactions

Some visitors expressed thanks to DC-Cam through letter; some through email; and others through words.

- To DC-Cam, thank you for taking the time to talk to us. We greatly appreciate your hospitality.

Georgetown University, School of Foreign Service-Qatar, March 5, 2012

- Thank you for hosting our group last week. I know there were issues with seating and location but the group thought the information was extremely informative and helpful to their cambodian visit. We look forward to booking future tours with you.

Dishauna Walker, Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, March 2012

- Where There Be Dragons sent DC-Cam a letter of appreciation after their visit in February.

where there be dragons

To Everyone at DCCAM,

We want to present you with this gift in recognition of the important work that you are doing in Cambodia. We believe as you do that the preservation and documentation of the Khmer Rouge regime's history is instrumental in helping this country recover from its tragedy.

Your contributions to the Cambodian people are hugely important, and your work has also helped the rest of the world understand the Cambodian genocide. Understanding the past is the key to preventing similar violence in the future, and we are deeply appreciative of your efforts to educate the world about genocide prevention.

Thank you so much for your work, and please accept this contribution towards your future projects.

Sincerely,

Where There Be Dragons

Phnom Penh, Cambodia 12100 | Email: info@wheretherebedragons.com | Tel: 855 931 01400
www.wheretherebedragons.com
303-413-0022

- On February 16 DC-Cam received a letter of Appreciation from Stanford University presented by Professor Jesper Sorensen to Director Youk Chhang for his time and presentation to the group. He wrote, "On behalf of the entire Stanford Graduate School of Business Cambodia-Thailand Service Learning Team, we want to extend our sincere gratitude for spending time with us during our trip to Phnom Penh. We had an incredibly memorable and impactful experience, which was greatly enhanced through our time spent with you and our discussion of the ways that Documentation Center of Cambodia is impacting lives of many in Phnom Penh and the country as a whole...Our participants will continue to reflect on the lessons they learned during their visit to your country."

c. Research Assistance

DC-Cam provided support to researchers, students, and reporters within Cambodia and oversea upon request. From January-March, DC-Cam received many requests for help with their research and interview.

- Mech Dara, a third year student in the Department of Media and Communication, RUPP, asked for Cham contacts and advice for his research on Cham Muslim Women after the Khmer Rouge regime.
- Raquel Vazquez did her research on the forced evacuation of Buddhist monks on April 17, 1975 on a grant from National Geography. DC-Cam assisted her in many ways such as providing documents, searching information, and advice. She will produce a documentary film which will be ready in 2013.
<http://www.cambodiathekhmerexperiment.com>
- Kate Bartlett from the Cambodia Daily called and interviewed Farina So about Cham Script in February and Julie Masis, Christian Science Monitor reporter, interviewed Farina So on Cham Script in March. This project was funded by US embassy.
- Enemi Wick, journalist, interviewed Farina So on DK history, TSL history classroom and the legacy of the KR in February 2012.
- Luciana Leitao, Macau based reporter, requested some information related to Pailin as she was preparing an article on the KR stronghold area.
- Michael Lenz, German reporter, interviewed Farina So on Cham Muslims' experience under the Khmer Rouge and their current status. He also requested more information to shed lights on this topic. This story is for the German daily Berliner Zeitung.
- Handicap International led by Mrs. Pascale Jerome interviewed Farina So in two separate occasions at DC-Cam and Tuol Sleng on DK history and S-21 security center in March.
- In February, Professor Alex Hinton, Director of Center for Genocide, Human Rights, and Conflict Resolution Studies at Rutgers, interviewed Norng Chinkimty, daughter of Norng Chanphal, and Huy Senghul, daughter of Him Huy. Both work at DC-Cam on the Book of Memory Project. Professor Hinton will include these interviews in his upcoming book on Duch.
- Dr. Christopher Bendick, a German medical professor based in Cambodia's Faculty of Health Science, is conducting research on Khmer Rouge health policy. DC-Cam provided him with documents relating to health training.
- Daniel Bultman, from Germany, continued his research on Khmer Rouge military strategy after 1979. In February he was searching for former Khmer Rouge in Anlong Veng and Pailin.
- Henry Locard, from the Royal University of Phnom Penh, continued his research on Suong Sikoeun.

D. Distributed Documents

- During this quarter, DC-Cam distributed about 5000 copies of magazine *Searching for the Truth* of Khmer version to commune offices, government libraries, students, researchers, and the public free of charge. The Center also distributed 300 copies of the English version to Embassies in Cambodia and foreign visitors. The Center usually responded upon request and availability of documents.
- Upon a request of DC-Cam publication from Director of Institute of Cambodian Education dated 28 February 2012, DC-Cam delivered the following documents:

A History of Democratic Kampuchea: 10 copies
 The Hijab of Cambodia: 10 copies
 Genocide Case 002: 5 copies
 Teacher's Guide Book: 10 copies
 The Cham Rebellion: 10 copies
 The Duch Verdict: 10 copies
 KR song: all kinds of songs
 Breaking the Silence: 10 copies of DVD
 The Khmer Rouge Tribunal: 10 copies
 On Trial: 10 copies
 Searching for the Truth: 5 copies for each issue
 Oukoubah: 10 copies
 The Chain of Terror: 10 copies
 Victims and Perpetrators?: 20 copies
 Buddhism under the KR: 10 copies

- In response of the request of Mr Sidney L. Lieng, MPA Director, Search Program Lowell Community Health Center for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan's words. The Film team copied 12 DVDs about KR leader's testimony regarding Communist Party history for him. He wants to show it on Jivit Thmei TV show in Lowell about ECCC process. www.searchprogram.info/SEARCH Videos

DC-Cam also provided 18 copies of the Center's publications to Mondul Kiri Resource Documentation Centre (MRDC) and these became part of MRDC's library.

<http://www.nomadrsi.org/Mondulkiri-Resource-and-Documentation-Centre.html>

Reactions on Distributed Materials

- "Thank you very much for the materials. I think that the materials from DC-cam are valuable for the center."
 Long Khet, Director, Center for Peace Studies, Cambodia
- "All these documents are to serve students research on the genocide and learn the lesson in order to benefit reconciliation and prevent this similar tragedy from happening in Cambodian history."
 Director of Institute of Cambodian Education (ICE)
- "We would like express our gratitude to DC-Cam who kindly provided 18 books to the MRDC about the Khmer Rouge regime and Khmer Rouge Tribunal. We are pleased to be able to display these books and make them accessible for the public."
 --Bunthy Chey, former DC-Cam staff and current MRDC staff, March 5, 2012

6. Media Coverage

Selected Articles by or Featuring DC-Cam

Farina So, "Muslim Women's Issues and Groups in Cambodia" *Oxford Islamic Studies Online*, (January, 2012).

Phnom Penh Post featured a story about Ms. Hem Rith, a participant from Kandal province, January 2102.

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012011153868/National-news/audience-with-king-still-a-vivid-memory.html>

Document Centre Takes Stand at KRT, January 2012

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012012454114/National-news/document-centre-takes-stand-at-krt.html>

Huy Senghul, “My father and the Announcement of Duch Appeal Verdict” *Reskmei Kampuchea*, February 2012.

Hav Sophea, “My Heroin—as I grew up in a world without my father” *Searching for the Truth*, February 2012.

Ly Hor (Ear Hor), “What Actually Happened to Me,” *Searching for the Truth*, February 2012.

Roun Srei Nop, “My Lost Brother” *Searching for the Truth*, February 2012.

El Limah, “KR Survivor Story” *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, February 2012.

Duch alias Kang Guek Eav was Sentenced to Life in prison, but no compensation for Victims, February 3, 2012.

<http://www.voanews.com/khmer/news/kr-issues/cambodia-duch-alias-kang-kek-iew-final-verdict-no-compensation-to-victims-138686789.html>

Justice More Than a Verdict, February 8, 2012

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012020854377/National-news/justice-more-than-a-verdict.html>

Extraordinary Injustice, February 27, 2012

http://www.theinvestigativefund.org/investigations/international/1612/extraordinary_injustice/

Kimsroy Sokvisal on Khmer Rouge Issues and Legacy, February 6, 2012

<http://www.voanews.com/khmer/news/kr-issues/Legacy-of-S21-138795774.html>

VOA interviewed DC-Cam participants for their reactions to the Final Judgment in their article in Khmer, February 2012.

http://www.voanews.com/khmer/news/kr-issues/cambodia-final-verdict-of-duch-akakang_kek_iew-life-sentence-138686609.html

The Other Killing Fields Trial Continues, February 6, 2012

http://www.upi.com/Top_News/Special/2012/02/06/The-other-Killing-Fields-trial-continues/UPI-83361328527800/?spt=hs&or=tn

CAMBODIA: The impact of truth-seeking on mental health, February 2012

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?reportid=94790>

Case 001 Appeal Judgment: Duch Sentenced to Life, February 3, 2012

<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2012/02/case-001-appeal-judgment-duch-sentenced-life>

Khmer Rouge Jailer's Term Bad Example, February 7, 2012

<http://www.news.ninemsn.com.au/world/8415345/krouge-jailers-life-term-bad-example>

Case 001 Appeal Judgment: Duch Sentenced to Life, February 2012

<http://www.asianscientist.com/features/cambodia-trial-khmer-rouge-tuol-sleng-prison-kaing-guek-eav-duch-life-sentence-mental-toll-2012/>

Kate Bartlett, "Cham Language Textbooks Initiative Aims to Save Scrip" *The Cambodia Daily*, March 7, 2012, page 19.

Stanford researchers bring life to high school history classes with a curriculum built around historical documents, March 5,

2012 <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2012/march/rethinking-history-education-030512.html>

S-21 Survivor Plays Host, March 08, 2012

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/index.php/2012021354471/National-news/s-21-survivor-plays-host.html>

DC-Cam Conducted Live Screening on Duch's Testimony against Case 002, March 28, 2012

<http://www.dap-news.com/typography/the-news/39313-2012-03-28-09-34-32.html>

7. National and International Cooperation

a. Presentation

In February, Director Youk Chhang gave a talk on DC-Cam's mission and vision to a group of 33 Norwegian Students and a lecturer at DC-Cam's offices. This talk was part of a two month exchange program in Cambodia.

In March, Director Youk Chhang gave a presentation on DC-Cam's vision and lesson learned [about what?] to a group of 27 ITP fellows during their follow up training in Cambodia.

In March, Office Manager Farina So gave a talk on the rise and fall of the KR regime and its legacy to approximately 30 national and international students in grade 11 and grade 12 at Logos International School, Phnom Penh.

Deputy Director Vanthan Peou Dara provided a training on archive management to approximately 30 staff members of the American Intercon Institute and School in February. Bunleap Heap, Archive Manager, American Intercon Institute and School, wrote a letter to DC-Cam stating, "On behalf of the American Intercon Institute and School, I would like to say profound thanks for your kindness and consideration. I hope that I will get more experience and knowledge from the presentation in order to manage archives. Further more, I hope that you will allow me to get in touch with you in order to get experience on how to keep archives."

b. Conference Collaboration/Partnership

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the International NGO Forum based in South Korea, will organize a regional conference on History, Peace, and Reconciliation in Northeast Asia in October 2012. During this quarter, DC-Cam provided essential information and consultancy needed for preparation of the conference.

On March 16, 2012, Mr. Alejandro G. Deimundo Escobal, Minister, Embassy of the Argentine Republic, came to DC-Cam to discuss a future collaboration with DC-Cam to organize a Fourth Regional Forum on the Prevention of Genocide in Cambodia.

In Collaboration with DC-Cam, Dr. Elisa Hoven, a law clerk from the International Criminal Court (ICC) and a former civil parties lawyer at the ECCC, will conduct her study on the impact of the ECCC proceedings on survivors of the Khmer Rouge era. The objective of Dr. Hoven's project is to uncover possibilities for improving the efficacy of the international criminal justice system for victims. Marjan Firouzgar, a legal associate from Yale University, will assist with Dr. Hoven's research, including by collecting interviews and analyzing collected data for publication.

Deborah Hanus, a computer engineer from IDEAS Global Challenge, requested that DC-Cam be a community partner on a project called the "MIT IDEAS Global Challenge." This project will connect varying generations by promoting community involvement in which ex-Khmer Rouge soldiers will be trained to teach rural children project-based workshops where they can use engineering education to keep Cambodian students stay in school longer.
<http://globalchallenge.mit.edu/teams/view/281#whoweare>

c. Exhibition

Carla Rose Shapiro, a PhD candidate of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, requested an ongoing cooperation with DC-Cam on another exhibition "S-21 Prisoner Portraits" which is similar to the exhibits of Vanished and Stilled Lives.⁷ The new exhibit will be hosted at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) in Toronto and was set to open in August, 2012. ROM is one of the world's leading cultural institutions and attracts over 1 million visitors per year. Thus there is a great educational opportunity for the public to learn about the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge

DC-Cam helped find 19 biographies of S-21 prisoners for her.

8. The Permanent Documentation Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

The Sleuk Rith Institute consists of three main components: School, Museum, and Research. The Center has continued to conduct fundraising, produce brochure, design competitions, engage in architectural planning and institutional design and plan future action. This quarter, the Center focused on a plan of action, collecting artifacts, identifying a suitable location for the construction, and strengthening the capacity of the Sleuk Rith staff. Each team reviewed the plan of action in order to make a more concrete plan to be

⁷ The former is a photograph book of April 17 people and the latter is on Based people's photograph. Both volumes were published by DC-Cam.

implemented. Two members from the School component were asked to improve their teaching skills and enhance their professional development during staff meetings at DC-Cam.

9. Staff Development

a) Advanced Degree Training

Terith Chy will complete his MA in Criminology Studies from Hull University in September, 2012.

Rasy Peng Pong will graduate with a Master of Arts in Educational Management and Leadership from University De La Salle, the Philippines in 2013.

Phalla Chea will complete her MA in European Studies from Chulalongkorn University in May 2012. She is now doing her field trip in three countries: Germany, Belgium, and France to complete her thesis. Her thesis topic is "Host Country Perspective on the Free Movement of Workers in an Economic Union: Germany and Thailand."

Samphors Huy will be completing her MA in Global Studies from Rutgers University in late 2012. She is now admitted into a PhD program at Rutgers University.

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

Sokchamroeun Ly will be finishing her MA in Peace and Conflict Studies from University of Massachusetts at Lowell in December 2012. Ms. Ly's MA topic is on "the Role of the Angkor Dance Troupe in Healing, Reconciliation, and Peace for Cambodian American after genocide."

Sreinith Ten has been accepted into an MA in Political Science by Northern Illinois University. She will start the program in August, 2012.

Suyheang Kry has been accepted into an MA in Peace Studies by University of Massachusetts at Lowell. She will leave for the US in July, 2012.

b) International Training

Suyheang Kry concluded her two-week follow up training on Peace, Human Rights, and Security in Phnom Penh after her training in Sweden in May, 2011.

Ratanak Leng is interning at Middlesex community for three months. He will be a teaching assistant to teacher Miriam Morgenstern in her class.

Sreinith Ten has been accepted by ITP program to do her internship in Sweden in May 2012.

Chhunly Chhay has been accepted by Asian Social Institute to attend International Diploma course in community development by Asian Social Institute, Philippines from April-June, 2012. This course will be attended by 10-13 Asia-Pacific countries.

10. Recognition/Award

Youk Chhang was appointed as a Visiting Senior Research Fellow in the Center for the Study of Genocide, Conflict Resolution, and Human Rights at Rutgers, the State of New Jersey beginning February 1, 2012 ending January 31, 2013.

Samphors Huy received an Margaret McNamara Memorial Fund (MMMMF) fellowship (2012-2013) with the amount of \$12,000 to complete her course work and write her MA.

DC-Cam was recognized by ITP fellows, particularly from Liberia, as a model for his country to learn from. He commented in a reflection session of his Study visit that, "My country should have a Center just like DC-Cam which owned by Cambodian people and managed their own history comprehensively. Unlike our country, many researchers come and write the analysis differently and then disappeared leaving most Liberians with no comprehensive history of our own."

11. Cross-Cutting Issues /Success Stories

Gender issues are an integral part of the Center's programming. Women are empowered to engage in discussions related to the KR and other topics organized by DC-Cam. During this quarter, the Center has identified several compelling success stories which can function as models for other people and organizations. DC-Cam encourages its female staff members to apply for advanced degree abroad. As a result, two female staff members were admitted into MA program in the US this quarter.

Moving from the Past to Education

Vert Pi, a Cham woman from Cham Leu village, Prek Thmei commune, Koh Thom district, Kandal province, was a widow with five children. She volunteered to screen "Behind the Wall of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison" in January 2012 to her community members in order to educate them about the regime. She said some people are interested in the screening and stayed focused until the end of the film. However, some children left early because they did not have a full understanding of the film. She said that the kids wanted to see more comprehensive KR movies or films featuring the full picture of the KR regime. Vert Pi has worked with DC-Cam for six years, beginning when DC-Cam's oral history team interviewed her the first time at her residence. Later, she was invited to attend two court hearings. She got to know more about her rights by participating in the ECCC and began spreading information she learnt from her visits with her community members.

Vert Pi's father was accused of being a traitor and sent to be killed; Pi witnessed this from a distance. She refrained from screaming and crying when seeing the KR tortured her father badly like this. After her father's death, she was pregnant with her second child. Being unable to find anything to eat, she sneaked into a tomato garden and picked it for food every day. However, some of women who worked with her saw doing this and reported to her mekang, unit leader. They scolded her many times, but she still risked picking the vegetable to feed her baby. The baby was born healthy and now is 33 years old. He is married and has two children.

Having lived through this period, Pi shared her story with her children and grand children alike. When asked how she felt about the KR leaders, she said at first she wanted to take

revenge on the KR, but now she changed her mind. She wants to educate them about the regime. She requested additional DVDs to be screened to members of her village.

12. Challenges and Recommendations

During this quarter, the Center did not encounter any major challenges which hindered its overall operations or objectives. Although DC-Cam was challenged by the ECCC's Defense Team on the status of documents provided by DC-Cam in February, the Center addressed the issues raised by a thorough explanation and continued cooperation. This became a good opportunity for the Center to inform survivors and the public about the importance of the documents handled by DC-Cam, DC-Cam's work in general, and its overall management. In response, the public knew more about DC-Cam and strongly supported the Center which generated more discussion on the KR regime and the ECCC.

DC-Cam learned a great deal from the cross examination on the authenticity of documents and chain of custody in the appearance of both the director and deputy director in the court room, regarding the techniques employed by defense council, ways to respond to the questions, ways to communicate with the court effectively, and how people reacted to this hearing. This allowed the staff to reflect and be more rigorous in handling documents and performing the Center's work.

However, the Center faced several challenges regarding funding, IT management, and changes in several activities. DC-Cam's fundraising became weaker after Sida pulled out in 2011. Sida has been one of DC-Cam's core funders in the past 10 years and that contributed significantly to DC-Cam core operation. Responding to this, DC-Cam attempted to identify and curtail unnecessary spending and combined some activities together, yet maintained the quality of work. For example, the public education forum, which was supposed to be organized once a month, was now combined with quality control. The team held 4 forums during this quarter. Likewise, the Promoting Accountability team joined the Anlong Veng research team to interview former KR cadre and officials in the area. This reduced the expenses and benefited both teams.

The Center will improve its fundraising strategies in order to locate core funders or donors to support projects' activities through several areas: improve the quality of report writing, performance management, strengthen staff development, and maintain good work products and an unsurpassed reputation.

DC-Cam's IT management was still weak in 2011, while the Center needs to reach out more to the public. The IT department lacked an effective procedures for backing up and restoring files after a possible disaster and lacked creativity in web design. This was partly addressed during this quarter and will continue to be addressed in the next quarter by implementing IT procedures put in place by the Center.⁸

Next, there were challenges related to the delay of magazine publication and distribution, and the Khmer Rouge radio program. The delay of publication and distribution of new issues from January-March partly resulted from the moving of the office building. In December

⁸ IT procedure is in Appendix H.

2011, one of DC-Cam office contracts was terminated, so DC-Cam moved its staff, equipment, cabinets, and print shop in that building to other premises. This took the Center 2 months to finish the work and build a new housing for the print machine. The printer was relocated to a nearby location within the Center's compound to avoid a complaint by a neighbor in regard to the noise from the machine. To address this challenge the Center distributed old issues of the magazine left over in the office and sped up the publishing schedule by working late or over weekends. The printing and distribution will be on time for May 2012.

Regarding the Khmer Rouge Radio program, the team delayed the live program due to funding and technical issues. The proposal was submitted to several donors but result notification has not been made yet. It was likely that the funds for the program will come late and the radio room to be set up at DC-Cam office will not be ready until next quarter. During this quarter, the team tested the sound, recorded reading of text and announcements at another radio room outside DC-Cam, and worked to set up a radio room at DC-Cam. The team will start the program in May 2012.

Overall Recommendations:

- **The Center would benefit from regular staff meetings and annual meetings which helps report writing significantly.** The Center should continue to conduct regular staff meeting and one-on-one meeting in order to closely monitor the staff's performance and collect results effectively.
- **The Center would be able to attract more donors if it has a convincing and feasible fundraising strategy and submits proposals in a timely manner.** DC-Cam's team leaders and management team should meet regularly to find ways to strengthen its operational management, program design and management, communicate with its core funder effectively, and submit proposals on time.
- **The Center would be able to manage results and protect IT system effectively if it has a strong IT team.** DC-Cam's IT team should strengthen its work and communicate closely with the IT advisor in the US to help address this issue. The team and the management team should meet often to enforce the IT procedure to the staff and manage IT effectively.

End.

APPENDIX:

Appendix A: Project Summary 2012

Legal Response Team: Assist the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), legal bodies, scholars and universities in accessing DC-Cam's archives. Recruit local and international legal associates to conduct research on legal topics relating to the ECCC and the crimes of the Khmer Rouge.

Victim Participation: Assist victims to participate meaningfully in legal proceedings and helping them to find appropriate means to achieve a broad sense of justice.

Victims of Torture: Noting that mental health is a prevalent issue among survivors of the Khmer Rouge genocide, this project is a long-term activity of DC-Cam.

Documentation: Catalog, key, and add documents and photographs from DC-Cam's archives to its Internet-accessible database. Edit translations of documents and prepare document summaries. Microfilm and copy documents for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and the public.

Book of Memories: For closure and healing, compile names and brief biography of those who died under the Khmer Rouge.

Promoting Accountability: Using cadre biographies from Democratic Kampuchea and snowball interviews, locate and interview selected former Khmer Rouge cadres and/or their family members. Transcribe and translate interviews, enter them in a database, and analyze them.

Living Documents: Educate Cambodians on the workings of the Tribunal through their direct participation with the ECCC, court visits and village forums.

Public Information Room (Phnom Penh): Host visitors to the Center, inform them how to contribute to documenting genocide history, host researchers (students, NGOs, journalists, etc.), collect family tracing requests, collect names of deceased persons for Book of Memory.

Magazine – Searching for the Truth: Publish historical documents, research findings, legal analysis and family tracing announcements on a monthly basis.

Printing House: DC-Cam also runs a printing machine that enables in-house printing of our magazine and small outreach publications.

Research, Translation and Publication: Conduct historical research, translate materials into Khmer and publish them. Research is generally done by DC-Cam staff and/or international scholars.

Genocide Education: Educate Cambodian students of grades 9 to 12 and university foundation year about Khmer Rouge history.

Tuol Sleng Preservation/Exhibitions: Educate Cambodians and international visitors about the DK era through historical exhibits and artistic creations; implement MOU with Ministry of Culture; collaborate with international institutions to mount exhibitions.

Radio: Inform the public especially those illiterate through broadcasting.

Webcast of the Tribunal: Launch a dedicated Khmer Rouge tribunal website (<http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>) aiming to raise awareness of Cambodian justice process.

Website: Provide documents, photographs, electronic searches of databases, articles, reports, findings and other materials.

Audiovisual Archives: Record activities of DC-Cam projects, collect video and audio footages, and produces documentaries.

Cham Identities: Culture Preservation and Education of the Chams: Promote Cham identities through preservation, community development and research.

Digitalization: Digitalize DC-Cam microfilms into digital image files. Create a finding aid that would contain an overview of the history, organization, and purpose of the collection, in Khmer and English.

Student Outreach: Engage high school and university students in the tribunal process and genocide history through training, visiting the ECCC, field trips, interviewing survivors, writing stories and artistic works.

Observing the ECCC: Provide confidential assessments of the proceedings at the ECCC to contribute to a fair and effective process; and disseminate up-to-date factual information to Cambodians explaining the court's work and its progress.

Affinity Group/International Cooperation: Share knowledge and expertise in documentation and research on genocide with global institutions.

Sleuk Rith Institute: Build and develop a permanent center on the location of a former Khmer Rouge prison.

Appendix B Hav Sophea's Story

My Heroin -- as I grew up in a world without my father

By Hav Saophea

My name is Hav Saophea, and I am a 34-year-old woman living in Chey Mongkul Village, Balaing Commune, Baray District, Kampong Thom Province.

"Before your father left, he told me to name the baby Saophea if it was a girl; but if it was a boy, he said, "Please wait until I come back." Luckily, you are a girl or I would have named you Cham Saniya (Remember the Promise). Sadly, this conversation marked the end of our time together. He has never returned since."

-- My mom's words to me (my mother also passed away soon after Duch was sentenced to life in prison).

As I grew up in a world without my father, I longed to see his face, to feel his loving care, and above all, to call him "father." My mother and I hoped that he was still alive and would return home someday. However, his disappearance lasted forever and I was only able to know him through the stories told by my mother. Almost every night since I was six or seven years old, my mom told me about my father and her life during the Khmer Rouge regime. She recalled him as a kind, helpful, friendly, humble and hardworking person. Everyone in the village liked him. As a result, I developed an attachment and love for my father, even though I had never seen him. I always hoped to meet him someday.

I was born shortly after my father disappeared. He joined the Khmer Rouge movement in the late 1940's, had been sent to Vietnam, and returned to Cambodia in the late 1960's. My mother said he was completely devoted to his country. He always told my mother that he would resign from his military work and live an ordinary life with her when the country achieved peace. However, after their marriage in mid-1975, my parents were transferred to Boeng Trabek in Phnom Penh, along with many other soldiers who had just returned from Vietnam. In Boeng Trabek, my mother worked as a babysitter and cook, while my father continued as a soldier. My father was so gentle that he never swore or asserted his authority, even if my mother angered him. Mom said he was a reasonable and quiet man, and they respected each other.

January 15, 1976, began the darkest and most bitter chapter in my mother's life. On that day, dad told mom that he had been assigned to work and mom wasn't aware that this meant he would be killed. She told me if she had known that, she would have held on to him and followed him, even if it meant she had to die with him. However, she never suspected that he was in danger. After he left, she was transferred to Kbal Chroy. On February 7, 1976, she gave birth to me. Several weeks later, despite her weak health, she was ordered to return to work carrying containers of water to irrigate the crops along the river bank. It wasn't until nine months later that a Khmer Rouge cadre informed my mother that her husband had been arrested. Mother was shocked and speechless. In spite of this heartbreaking news, she still had faith that father was alive because he was smart; he would be able to escape to Vietnam, where he had previously lived. However, she wasn't allowed to cry, but had to quietly continue performing her work assignment. She kept her thoughts to herself.

Around 1978, the Khmer Rouge relocated us to Stung Trang District of Kampong Cham Province. My mother was assigned to dig 60 holes per day to plant banana trees, while I was assigned to the children's unit. Mother told me that each night, she secretly tried to teach me to call her "mother" and not "aunt," as the babysitter had instructed me. The living conditions in that mountainous area were harsh, and she told me I was the sole reason she struggled to survive.

When the Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge again tried to evacuate us, but my mother escaped and made her way back to our village. Along the way, as we were skirting the gunfire and bombing, my mother told me she almost fainted when she heard me ask, "Where is father?" When we arrived in our village, my mother's family and the other villagers were stunned to see her emaciated appearance and poor dress. She brought nothing but a spoon and her daughter (me) back to her home village. Mother then decided to build a cottage far away from the crowd where she and I could live. She did all the work and I helped her carry soil and sell vegetables. I remember how much I wanted to go to school, but mother refused because she was worried about my safety. Instead, she taught me the vowels and consonants at home every night so that I could be admitted to study with my aunt at a higher grade.

In the mid 1980's, my mother still believed that my father was alive. In the evening, she usually walked me to the January 1 Dam in order to inquire about my father's whereabouts. Some people said they remembered seeing him, while others said he had been arrested. Despite dwindling hope for his survival, mother persisted. Whenever there was news of people being repatriated, she always led me there, hoping that our family might be reunited. Again and again, we were disappointed. In 1992, after countless attempts, we could no longer sustain the search, and mother stopped looking for him. However, she never forgot him. The items which reminded her of father -- the belt he gave her when they were newlyweds, the water and food containers used by soldiers at that time (which she continues to use), a broken compass and motor headlight -- were all carefully stored. By saving this tangible evidence, she felt that her memory of him would not fade away.

Because of our destitute living conditions, I quit school and helped mother make ends meet, though I really enjoyed studying. One of the reasons I wished for father to return was so that I could have a better education. I had a dream: I wanted to be a lawyer or a teacher of Khmer literature. However, I could never realize my dream. Our lives, mother and daughter, were like a body without a soul. It was so quiet, lonely and hopeless. The regime turned our life upside down.

As time passed, we continued to await news of whether my father was alive or dead, so that we could have some degree of closure. Nothing was heard. Waiting without hope was hurtful, but mother never complained. Aside from carrying these emotional burdens, she had to work very hard to make a living and she rarely got enough sleep. Every night, through the window, she stared at the stars and sky for hours. She kept her thoughts to herself and suffered in silence. She lost interest in traveling and rarely ventured out of the village, no matter how many times I encouraged her. Instead, she replied, "No matter where I go, there is no meaning in my life. I don't know how to tell you. My soul has been dead since your father's disappearance, which cut the deepest wound ever in my life. If it can be healed, it will happen only after I die."

After thirty years of waiting, we finally realized that we had been waiting for nothing but the news of his execution at Tuol Sleng Prison. In late 2006, I visited my cousin in Phnom

Penh and there I learned the details of my father's disappearance. My cousin handed me a piece of paper which he had obtained from the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in late 2005 at Svay Rieng Province. The paper was my father's prisoner biography. I was distressed to learn that he died in such a notorious prison, and I immediately returned home to inform my mother about such heartbreaking news.

After composing herself, my mother decided to visit Tuol Sleng and also the DC-Cam office, in order to ask for a photo of my father. She almost fainted upon seeing his photo and witnessing the place where he was detained. She could not utter a word, but just kept crying. I could feel her pain and because of it, I had to do something. With the assistance of DC-Cam, I subsequently decided to file a Victim Information Form with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. I have faith that the process of seeking justice will help my mother heal her wound to a certain degree; especially, it will honor my father as well as the many other victims of such atrocities. After many years of impunity, it's time for the leaders to be held accountable for their crimes.

Despite my mother's reluctance, I insisted on participating in the Tribunal. My mother wants to bury the memories deep in her mind to relieve her suffering. However, I believe she should break her silence and let the rest of the world listen to her story. Finally, I was summoned to give testimony during Duch's hearing. I could say what I felt and pose questions to the accused. On that day, I was confident because I believed my father would give me strength. I dreamt about him the night before I was ordered to testify in the court. In the dream, he asked me to give him clothes. It was the first time I ever dreamt of him.

Duch recognized the death of my father but he claimed that it was an order from the Standing Committee. Throughout the proceeding, he accepted his crimes and always asked for forgiveness from the victims; however, to my surprise, in his final statement he asked to be acquitted. He indeed should not be trusted. Nevertheless, through my direct participation in this legal process, I feel some sense of closure. Eventually, my mother said, "I feel a bit of relief to know that people care about our story." However, her emotional pain still lingers and she will never be free from it.

Since we know the date of my father's death, we always prepare food and bring it to the pagoda on that day – May 15. We hope this religious offering will help him to rest in peace.

Father, today is the end of Duch's trial; I hope you feel that justice has been served. I know he deserves a fate worse than to be on trial; however, at least the punishment he received may prevent such a tragedy from taking place again. Mother and I will always remember you, father. May your soul rest in peace.

End

“Justice Served”

by Sin Sinet

I have very deep affection for my grandfather, Pheach Kim, and my grandmother, Nop Seng, whom I have lived with ever since I was a young girl at Kampong Som Province. My parents were very busy with their careers as teachers in Phnom Penh, so sometimes I also lived with my Uncle Vanny and Auntie Phat.

My grandfather was an honest man. In the village, everybody knew him as a friendly and respectable man. He worked as a mechanic at the SKD beer factory. Even at age 55, he was very strong physically. He was the breadwinner and conscientiously looked after the entire family. My affection for my grandfather developed from day to day, as he drove me every morning to Klaing Leu Primary School. After school, I would take food which my grandmother had prepared to my grandfather at his workplace. Sometimes, I would have lunch with my grandfather and some of his colleagues in the garden in front of the factory. My grandfather loved me very much. I remember that he protected me every time my aunt or uncle made me cry, telling them that my crying saddened him. In return for his protection, I would massage him when he felt tired after work. My grandmother also loved me very much. I remember hugging her every night when I slept. In my mind, they were like my parents and I called them "mother" and "father."

Uncle Vanny was a hardworking man. He worked and studied at the same time to earn money to support his study. He taught me how to read and how to calculate numbers. He was a high school student at that time. In his free time, he would carry me over his neck as we walked to the orchard near our house. Uncle Vanny once participated in a singing contest at his school, singing a song called "Unfortunate Military Officer," and won some money and school supplies. He also learned Taekwondo, a Korean martial art, to develop himself physically.

On April 17, 1975, the Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia, and I lost contact with my parents and my younger brother, Lin, who lived in Phnom Penh. Together with my grandparents, my uncle, and my aunt, I was forcibly evacuated from our house in the provincial town of Kampong Som. We were not informed where we were being taken. Instead, we were ordered to work along the way, and it took months before we reached our destination in Veal Reanh. In 1976, we were assigned to work in a garment factory at Orussei in Phnom Penh. The factory was called Office K-9. My grandmother was assigned to work as a cook, while my grandfather was assigned to work as a blacksmith and sometimes as a mechanic. My aunt was assigned to sew clothes, and I was assigned to repair sewing machines in the Children's Unit at Office K-9. We were not allowed to stay together as a family. Since I was living near my grandmother, every three nights I would ask my unit chief if I could spend the night with her. One night, my grandmother showed me a photo of my parents and my younger brother and told me, "These are your parents and younger brother. Please stop calling me 'mother' and your grandfather 'father.' Your parents stayed in Phnom Penh." However, I paid no attention to her words.

One day, my grandparents, uncle and aunt, as well as some other people, were sent for re-education at Chamka DOUNG, Phnom Penh, and they never returned. I was told by my aunt's friend, Pheap, that they had been accused of being CIA or KGB agents, and were taken away in a white truck. She stated further, "You should not reveal the relationship between you and your grandparents. If you miss them, do not cry out. If you do cry, you have to lie that you are crying because of a toothache, otherwise you will also be in danger." After their arrest, I discovered that my grandparents tried to hide our relationship from

Angkar so that I would survive. With the care of Auntie Pheap, I did work hard in order to survive. I was 12 years old when my grandparents, my aunt, and my uncle were arrested. At that age, I hardly understood anything and could do nothing but follow Auntie Pheap's advice. In my mind, I was waiting for my grandparents, my aunt, and my uncle to return.

In mid-1978, I was assigned to help build a dike near Phsar Deum Kor and Beong Salang. In order to complete the project, we were forced to work day and night, with little rest. At the same time, it was evident that people were disappearing one by one, and we all worked as hard as we could to avoid being called for re-education.

In January 1979, when the Vietnamese soldiers came to Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge cadres started to evacuate people from the city. The situation was chaotic and I saw Khmer Rouge cadres brutally shoot those who refused to leave. I crossed Aural Mountain, headed for Bor Vil District, along with Khmer Rouge cadres and other evacuees. Along the way, there was a big stream called Chaol Chab Stream, and very few people were able to swim across. The women and small children who were unable to cross the stream decided to move to other villages in Battambang Province. When we arrived at our destination, I was walking aimlessly, without direction, and stopped to ask the villagers for some rice. I followed other women back to Kampong Thom Province and worked for a family there in exchange for food to satisfy my hunger. Unfortunately, I was not allowed to go to school, so I decided to leave that village and I wandered, terribly lost, without any relatives. Later, the chief of military medical staff helped me to arrange my marriage.

In 1980, I was told by a friend of my parents that she saw a photograph of my grandfather at Tuol Sleng. I immediately went to the prison to search for his photo, which I eventually found. I asked the prison guard if I could take my grandfather's photograph with me so that I could pay respect to him at home. The guard refused, and I returned home, feeling hopeless.

Twenty-eight years later, in March 2008, I met staff members from the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) by chance and discovered my grandfather's prisoner biography at Tuol Sleng. DC-Cam staff told me that I could file a complaint with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal if I wished to do so. Without hesitation and with the hope of seeking justice for my grandfather and my lost relatives, I filed a Civil Party application with the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

I have never missed a chance to participate in the Tribunal. I am gratified to have the chance to sit in the Court Room and observe the proceedings. Though I have little knowledge about legal issues, I still appreciate this opportunity to seek justice for my lost loved ones. Every time I am invited by DC-Cam to join the hearings at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, I gladly accept and am always excited for the journey.

During the trial of Case 001 against Duch, the head of Tuol Sleng, where my grandfather was imprisoned, I was afraid the Court might reject my application as the granddaughter of Pheach Kim, since there was no documentation to prove my relationship with my grandfather. If the Court would not have acknowledged my case, I would have been devastated. During the announcement of Duch's verdict in Case 001 on July 26, 2010, my Civil Party application was accepted. I was thrilled, relieved, and grateful to see justice served. At the same time, I felt sorry for those whose applications were not acknowledged by the Court.

End.

“The Past is Passed”

By Kom Men

“During the Khmer Rouge regime, even though we lived, ate and worked collectively, I felt just the opposite – isolated, fearful and hopeless.”

My name is Kom Men and I am a 63-year-old woman living in Ang-kaol Village, Sopheas Commune, Stung Trang District, Kampong Cham Province. Education is generally accepted to mean the study of particular matters in a school setting; however, during the regime of Democratic Kampuchea, the term “education” was actually a euphemism for execution. One case in point is that of my husband, Srei Yeng, who volunteered to join the Khmer Rouge revolution in 1970. Initially, he served as a guard in the commune office and also did some farming. Two years later, he was transferred to work at Andaung plantation, but I was unsure of his assignment there. I remained in the village, farming and taking care of the children. A year later, Yeng was reassigned to do farming in various locations. During this period, he visited home once every month or two.

When the Khmer Rouge took control of the entire country in 1975, my husband was sent to Wat Dei Doh and later to Toting Tha-ngai, where he again did farming. In 1976, my husband was offered a job at the rubber transportation unit at Boeng Ket, while I remained at O’Pram. He transported latex from the plantation to the riverboats, while I worked tapping rubber, but we rarely had a chance to meet. The work was strenuous, however food rations were meager. My children were often sick and cried for food, so I stole vegetables to cook for them. Fortunately, I was never caught or there would have been serious consequences. Although my husband was a member of the transportation unit, my children and I were not treated well. During the Khmer Rouge regime, even though we lived, ate and worked collectively, I felt just the opposite – isolated, fearful and hopeless. People were individually motivated and selfish.

In 1977, the zone chief, Ta Sat, called on my husband to go to Phnom Penh for education. I was unaware of the significance of that term. Later my coworkers told me that my husband had been killed because “to go for education means to die.” By that time, my fourth child was just six months old, and I felt very weak and distressed. I had no choice but to remain silent and continue doing my job. I have never heard any news about my husband since that time. I continued my work without uttering a word about my husband’s disappearance, because I feared to do so would put my four daughters in grave danger. My two youngest daughters lived with me, while the other two been placed in the children’s work unit. One day, my four-year old daughter became seriously ill, suddenly going into convulsions and becoming delirious, and I was extremely frightened. No one dared call a doctor, and she died later the same day. Despite my many misfortunes, I was forced to remain quiet and continue working on my tasks. I lived at the rubber plantation until the Vietnamese troops arrived and ousted the Khmer Rouge from power.

Between 1975 and 1979, six members of my family disappeared, and I have always assumed they died during the regime. A few years after the liberation, I learned that my husband was in fact detained and executed at S-21, currently known as Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. My neighbor, Vin, visited Phnom Penh and Tuol Sleng in the early 1980’s and later told me that he saw my husband’s photo there, confirming that he was definitely dead. I really wanted to visit the prison, but I could not afford the transportation and accommodation; in fact, I didn’t even know where it was. From that moment on, it was

absolutely clear that my family would have a lonely future with neither a father nor a husband.

The aftermath of the Khmer Rouge regime left me nothing but poverty, illness, family separation, fear, distrust, and trauma. My remaining three daughters and I struggled to cope with our tragic condition, which was extremely painful both physically and emotionally. Witnessing my children living in such destitute conditions rekindled memories of the life of my husband and me during the Khmer Rouge. As time passed and my children grew up, I started to shift my thinking about the bloody past. I decided “the past is passed.” My husband was truly dead; nothing could be changed to bring him back to life. It was time to let go, and I gradually began to feel relief. Still, the memories did not fade away easily, and I feel justice will contribute to helping me close this dreadful chapter of my past.

END.

Appendix C: Youk Chhang's Letter on Reparation

The Honorable Trial Chamber Judges
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

December 14, 2011

Dear Judges,

In view of your recent invitation to the Civil Party Co-Lead Lawyers to provide their "initial specifications of the substance of the reparations awards they intend to seek within their final claim for moral and collective reparation," I am writing to share my views on possible forms of reparation the Court may choose to recognize at the end of Case 002 and to provide you information about activities DC-Cam is currently undertaking that correspond with requests made at the October 19 hearing.

In communications to the Victim Support Section and members of the government (December 15, 2010, and March 9 and July 20, 2011), to the Senior Judicial Coordinator (August 26, 2009) and in recent discussions with the Co-Lead Lawyers, I have proposed five possible reparations awards. In summary:

- (1) rebuilding the original wooden stupa at Tuol Sleng in the name of all S-21 victims (a follow up meeting with VSS was held on this topic);
- (2) supplying donation collection boxes to be placed in each pagoda and mosque in the country to which locals and visitors can contribute in the name of the victims from that area;
- (3) holding a national event at the end of trial proceedings at the old capital of Udong at which thousands of monks and other religious leaders could be brought to the top of the mountain to hold a ceremony dedicating their merit to victims of Democratic Kampuchea, helping the dead achieve peace and survivors find relief from their suffering;
- (4) promoting attention to the mental health of KR victims through support of the proposal set forth the chapter, "*Analysis of Trauma Mental Health Resources in Cambodia: Consensus Ideas for an Improved Method*" in DC-Cam's *Cambodia's Hidden Scars: Trauma Mental Health in the Wake of the Khmer Rouge* (2011); and
- (5) building a statue of a young mother to commemorate the heroism and courage of female Khmer Rouge victims and as a memorial for all those who perished.

I am able to provide additional detailed information regarding each of these proposals. Moreover, I would like to mention some projects that DC-Cam is currently undertaking with either full or partial funding. If ECCC involvement in these initiatives would assist the Court in any way, I would be honored to discuss them with you further.

Book of Memory. DC-Cam is writing and compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period,

beginning with nearly one million names already in its database. The book is intended to assist Cambodians to search for information related to family members who went missing during the DK period. It will be distributed in free of charge to all commune offices throughout Cambodia so that people can see the names of their lost relatives and search for names of victims for whom DC-Cam has information. The Center is also working together with the Norwegian Stiltelsen Arkivet to add the names into an electronic database accessible world-wide.

Anlong Veng Historical Tourism Project

On March 23, 2010, the Cambodian government issued a sub-decree to preserve and develop historical sites in Anlong Veng. Recognizing DC-Cam for its expertise in the research and documentation of Khmer Rouge history, the Cambodian government tasked DC-Cam with conducting an extensive study of the Anlong Veng district. This authorization follows a December 14, 2001 Circular from Prime Minister Hun Sen, which mandates the DC-Cam to work with the Ministry of Tourism and related agencies for the establishment of a museum, memorials, and a historical preservation process for the Anlong Veng district. With this mandate and with the support of the Ministry of Tourism, DC-Cam is working on a study of the history of the Anlong Veng district, particularly as it relates to the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and to preserve remains as evidence of crimes. This study, to be conducted jointly by DC-Cam and the Ministry of Tourism, will produce a guidebook and related materials for tour guides as well as teachers in the district. This work will help establish the area as a prominent resource for remembering the past as well as bring greater attention to the natural beauty of the region.

DC-Cam's **Genocide Education Project** seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. Its first phase involved the writing of the first textbook about the Khmer Rouge, "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)." Since then, the Center has distributed 500,000 copies of the book around the country and has trained over 3000 history teachers nationwide how to teach the material in an effective and objective manner. Partnering with DC-Cam, the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has required that all Cambodian high schools and institutions of higher learning implement and teach Cambodian genocide education curriculum by 2011. The mandate also prescribes that all secondary-level history teachers attend one Teacher Training Seminar on DK History and Methodology in order to receive certification to teach DK history. National and provincial teacher trainings were held in 2009, and commune-level training began in 2010. The team and the Ministry have also held the first training of university lecturers and of police officers.

Working Group on Reclaiming Cambodian History

In 2010, DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, held a third-annual teacher workshop with the aim of establishing a working group on reclaiming Cambodian history through a truth and reconciliation process. Participants in the workshop included 24 national teachers and 180 provincial teachers who received training on the teaching of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The project is based on the belief that DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project can be used as a foundation for a more comprehensive and formal truth and reconciliation commission. The Ministry of Education has suggested that national and provincial teachers can play a role in collecting and disseminating

historical information about the Khmer Rouge regime. A Cambodian truth and reconciliation process may be primarily educational, in distributing this information in an accessible manner, and may seek to uncover information about the Khmer Rouge regime that is beyond the scope of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. The next working group meeting will be held in April 2012.

DC-Cam is currently transitioning into the “**Sleuk Rith Institute,**” intended to be locus of genocide studies in Asia. In 2010, the Ministry of Interior authorized DC-Cam to use this name and build a permanent center on land donated by the government, “to further its mission of ‘collecting and researching documents relating to genocide in Cambodia and other countries’ in order to serve memory, justice and reconciliation in the Kingdom of Cambodia.” The Sleuk Rith Institute will include a museum, where locals and visitors can learn about the history of the Khmer Rouge, and find solace in a space designed for contemplation and healing. The Institute will also house a library and research center, promoting continued compilation, analysis, and preservation of information about the KR era, and enabling scholars from around the world to study human rights abuses throughout the region. Additionally, the Institute will include a school where exceptional Cambodian and foreign students can take accredited graduate level courses on regional human rights issues. More information about the Institute is available at <http://www.cambodiasri.org/>.

Please let me know if I can provide any additional information about any of these initiatives.

Sincerely,

Youk Chhang
Director, Documentation Center of Cambodia

The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge Nil Nonn
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
Silvia Cartwright
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
Ya Sokhan

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
Jean-Marc Lavergne

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
You Ottara

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
Thou Mony

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
The Honorable Trial Chamber Judge
Claudia Fenz

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)
National Road 4, Chaom Chau Commune, Dangkao District
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Appendix D: Senghul Huy, "My Father and Duch Final Judgment" *Searching for the Truth*, First Quarter, 2012.

SPECIAL ENGLISH EDITION, FIRST QUARTER 2012

MY FATHER AND DUCH

Huy Senghul

I was born in 1992 in Koh Thom District, Kandal Province. I am the fourth child among my six siblings. My father's name is Him Huy, a well-known former guard at S-21 security prison, under chief of command of Kaing Guek Eav *alias* Duch. Under the Khmer Rouge (KR) rules, many were arrested and detained at S-21, and later executed. I knew very little of what exactly happened under the KR regime although my parents had gone through it. It was not until people started talking about their stories and until I became a volunteer at the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) that I found out more about the KR history.

On April 17, 1975 the KR deared people out of Phnom Penh city to the rural areas to work in the rice fields. Parents and children were separated, and put under severe forced labor with scarce food supply. For instance, they received only one or two scoops of gruel. Furthermore, children were not permitted to go to school, and their job was to collect animal excrement and guard oxen.

Personally, I learned about the KR history from my father and my affiliation at DC-Cam. My father felt regretful, and his personal stories remained unforgotten. He often told me, he had never thought he could have survived the KR regime. For him, this remains painful, particularly the recollections at Tuol Sleng Prison. He also told me that, during the KR regime, he sometimes thought of committing suicide as he could hardly bear the harsh situation. However, he was fully aware that if decided to do so, his family would meet a similar fate. Like many other lower-ranking cadres, my father had no choice. He must follow orders from the top leaders. Duch was his leader, and thus, Duch shall be the only person to be responsible for the crimes committed at S-21 known as Tuol Sleng Prison.

After the collapse of the KR regime, my father was imprisoned for one year at Koh Thom District Security Office under conviction of crimes committed during the KR reign of terror. Finally, our family was reunited upon his release. My father often recalled,



Nong Chen Kimty and Huy Senghul at DC-Cam

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA (DC-CAM) ◆ 60



"What I did in the past was to survive." If he denied the order, he would be killed. I observe that he bears remorse over horrific events that occurred under the KR regime. Nonetheless, he strives to come to terms with it for the sake of our family survival. He is a hard-working father. He works vigorously in the rice paddies so as to earn a living for our family. After the KR regime, we were poor farmers. However, because of his hard work, we are able to lead normal lives as others. For instance, some of my brothers and sisters were married, and run their own business for a living, while I am now continuing my studies at a university in Phnom Penh. My father loves his children. He never hits any one of us. He is determined not to let his children meet the same fate as his time under the KR regime. In addition, every one of our neighbors has a friendly relationship with him. He is never involved in conflict with anyone. Because he is a good role model for us, we as his children follow his footsteps.

Personally, I hate Duch. I despise what he did under the KR regime. I am happy that Duch was sentenced to life imprisonment, and that the gravity of his crimes

would never be mitigated. I thought to myself that if the KR regime had never existed, our family's condition would have been much improved because we would not have had to start from scratch. Duch was not only a former chief of S-21 and my father's supervisor, but also the one who was responsible for operations at S-21, Prey Sar Security Office, and Choeung Ek Killing Field. Duch was a cruel revolutionist. He is responsible for the death

of more than 12,000 souls, including children.

Early this month, I traveled to witness the reading of Duch's appeal verdict at the Khmer Rouge tribunal with my father. Initially, I was anxious and worried that Duch would not be sentenced to life in prison. However, I was pleased to hear the Supreme Court sentence Duch to serve in detention for the rest of his life. I was delighted, and so was my father. Finally, Duch received a sentence that he deserved for what he had done.

Huy Senghul is a volunteer at the Documentation Center of Cambodia.



Appendix E: Cham Language Textbooks Initiative Aims to Save Script

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 2012

The CAMBODIA DAILY

19

NATIONAL

Cham Language Textbooks Initiative Aims to Save Script

BY KATE BARTLETT
THE CAMBODIA DAILY

Cham language literacy rates among the roughly 300,000 Cham Muslims in the country are low, with most speaking the language in their homes but unable to read or write the Cham script. A new initiative, however, is aiming to change that with the launch of two new Cham language textbooks funded by the US and the UN.

The Cham script was nearly wiped out during the Khmer Rouge era, during which Chams were targeted and their books destroyed, said Farina So, a researcher of Cham oral history at the Documentation Center of Cambodia.

"Cham education before the Khmer Rouge was better, and also there were plenty of texts. But when the Khmer Rouge came, the texts—even the Quran—were destroyed," she said. "After that, we lost everything and had to reconstruct our cultural identity."

Cham children have little opportunity to write in the Cham script—of which there are two versions, one originating from Arabic and the other derived from an Indian script resembling Khmer, which will be used in the new books. Children generally either have to attend religious schools or learn from older family members to become literate in their primary spoken language.

Leb Ke, a Cham researcher and program assistant manager at Emerging Markets Consulting—which has been hired by the US Embassy to help with the project—said that three books were being produced: a teachers' edition and two student editions.

"We have two kinds of books: one that teaches you how to read and write Cham script, and one that talks about Cham youth," said Mr. Ke, adding that the youth-focused book contains 20 essays on issues that affect the Cham community, including Khmer-Cham relations,

drug abuse and migration.

The target age for the latter book is about 16, according to Mr. Ke, who has spent more than a decade going from village to village collecting old manuscripts that survived the war and talking to elders who still have knowledge of the script.

The project is expected to reach about 200 Cham children in Phnom Penh, Kandal and Kompong Chhnang, and the curriculum will begin following a launch ceremony for the books later this year.

The books will be taught to those students who are interested in after-school classes by newly trained teachers brought on to teach the curriculum, according to Alberto Perez-Pereiro, an anthropologist and project manager at Emerging Markets Consulting.

"This program is not allowed to supplant Khmer education. You can only take this course if you're Khmer literate," said Mr. Perez-Pereiro.

Because most children and teenagers have never been taught Cham script, the book on the alphabet will teach them the mechanics of the writing system, he added.

"People are very interested in trying to recover this aspect of their heritage. They've been speaking it and unable to read and write it... It's an effort to make it a living aspect of the community rather than just a relic," he said.

Asked whether the US Embassy was trying to promote the study of the Indian Cham script over the Arabic script in a bid to cut down on Chams traveling to study in the Middle East, Mr. Perez-Pereiro said that the project was not discriminating.

"The program doesn't have any religious or political components. In terms of their studies, if they want to go abroad, they're still going to have to learn Arabic script."

"This program doesn't hamper them, it doesn't discourage them from going to madrassas," he said.

National Brief

Chea Sim's Bodyguard to File Appeal at Both Courts

A lawyer for Chhoeun Chanthan, the former chief bodyguard for Senate President Chea Sim, said he would file notices of appeal with both the municipal and military courts today. Last month, Lieutenant General Chanthan was sentenced to a total of 36 years in prison by both courts and convicted on nine counts related to forgery, illegal weapons possession and the sale of military property. "I think that both verdicts are very extreme," defense lawyer Puth Theavy said. "It is very serious, more than criminal cases and drug trafficking cases, so we cannot accept it." The court said that Lt. Gen. Chanthan had earned millions through land swaps, and the sale of weapons and military property. (*Khy Sovanthy*)

Expressions of Interest Sought



International Development
Australian Broadcasting Corporation

ABC International Development, the international development arm of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), is preparing to undertake a new media project, Cambodia Communication Assistance Project (CCAP), from April 2012 to December 2013. The project will contribute to the achievement of better governance in Cambodia by working to improve the capacity of 3 Provincial Department of Information radio stations with respect to voice, transparency and accountability.

Subject to project funding, we are seeking 6 qualified and capable candidates to fill the following positions:

- 1. Reporting and M&E Coordinator** (1 international/national position): Based in Phnom Penh with frequent travel to provinces, this Coordinator will manage all M&E operations at provincial and national levels. This includes facilitating development of M and E plans with radio stations, developing and overseeing the use of monitoring tools on governance content and follow up, managing databases and preparing high level reports for donors and for publication. The Coordinator will also deliver training programs in research design, methodology and reporting. Working Language: Excellent in English; Good understanding of Khmer an advantage.
- 2. Program Coordinator** (1 national position): Based in Phnom Penh with frequent travel to provinces, the Program Coordinator will perform a diverse range of tasks including day-to-day operations, administrative support, coordination of implementation of project activities and ensure effective planning and management of the program. The Coordinator will communicate with stakeholders and foster relationships with senior counterparts. Working Language: Proficiency in English and Khmer.
- 3. Coordinating Officers** (3 national positions, 1 in Battambang, 1 in Kampong Cham and 1 in Kampot): These Officers oversee the day-to-day implementation of M&E activities, support the Provincial Department of Information radio stations in accurate data collection, follow up and analysis. The Officers will also facilitate collaborative working relationships with the Department of Information, other media outlets, local authorities and civil society organisations in the province. Working Language: Proficiency in English and Khmer.
- 4. ICT Officer** (1 national position): Based in Phnom Penh, the ICT Officer will implement multiplatform activities, maintain relevant websites and train staff in the use and maintenance of ICT and participatory online applications. Working Language: Proficiency in English and Khmer.

Detailed job descriptions and key selection criteria available at <http://abcinternationalprojects.net.au/jobs/jobs>

Qualified and experienced individuals should send a cover letter specifying the position applied for and **addressing key selection criteria**, together with a CV to the following address:

ABC International Development
Number 33, Street 334, BKK 1, Phnom Penh
Or by email to: rith.chharlida@radiodevelopment.org

Salary commensurate with experience. Women are actively encouraged to apply. Only short listed candidates will be notified for interview.

Closing date for application: Friday 23 March 2012 at 5:00pm.

Appendix F

The 14 Historical Sites for Study -- Anlong Veng Public Memory

Site 1: Pol Pot's Sentencing Site

The Pol Pot Sentencing Site is located in Choeng Phnom Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. This site covers a land area of approximately one-half hectare and is located near the Thai-Cambodian Choam Sa-Ngam border pass, about 14 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. In the past, the site served as Ta Mok's parking structure for transporting trucks en route to and from Thailand and also as a rest area for travelers. After the Pol Pot clique murdered Son Sen and his family, Pol Pot himself was arrested and tried on March 28, 1997. The trial meeting was organized by a group led by Khoem Ngon, Koa Bun Heng, Mak Ben, Chan You Rann, Tep Kunnal, (Ta) Nov, and Seng. Foreign reporters, including American Nate Thayer and a number of Thai reporters, were present at the trial. From 400 to 500 people from Anlong Veng attended the trial meeting. Mr. Khoem Ngon addressed the people and members of the Khmer Rouge military who attended the trial. After the trial, Pol Pot's power was stripped; he and all the members of his clique were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Site 2: Pol Pot's Cremation Site

Pol Pot was cremated at a site with a land area of 1,207 hectares. This site is located in the Dangrek Mountains in Choeng Prey Village, Trapeang Prey Sub-District, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province, about 13 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. It is located adjacent to the Thai-Cambodian border pass (Choam Sa-Ngam) on National Road No. 67. Pol Pot died on April 15, 1998 because of a sudden heart attack and the lack of medicine and oxygen supply at that time. Nate Thayer arranged for medical injection to preserve Pol Pot's body for some time. A number of foreign reporters took photos of Pol Pot's body and broke the news of his death. These reporters wondered why he had white hair at the trial, but black hair after his death. His wife told these reporters that "I dyed his hair black in an attempt to get him to escape to the Phu Noy Camp, the last Khmer Rouge outpost in Sisaketh Province, Thailand. These reporters cut his hair and tested it; the result confirmed his wife's account. On April 17, 1998 at 10 a.m., Pol Pot's body was cremated on a hill about ten meters from his house. When he was cremated, no Buddhist monks or clergy (*A-Char*) were present. Only Khmer Rouge soldiers cremated his body by burning stacks of bamboo chairs, sofas, rattan chairs, and old tires. A small group of Khmer Rouge soldiers did that in haste because the royal government armed forces were heavily attacking and most Khmer Rouge soldiers had already left this area. Then Pol Pot's family and a small group of Khmer Rouge soldiers quickly left, leaving his remains behind at the site.

Site 3: Ta Mok's Middle House on the Dangrek Mountains

Ta Mok's middle house was completed on September 7, 1995, on a piece of land with an area of 3.025 hectares. It is located in Cheung Phnom Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, Anlong Veng District, about 16.6 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. If we take the road on the Cambodian side along the Choam border pass and travel about three kilometers eastward on the Dangrek mountains, it would take

us to this house. This is where Ta Mok permanently lived and served as a focal meeting place for top Khmer Rouge leaders including Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Son Sen, and other senior commanders. Also located in the surrounding area were the houses of Nuon Chea, Son Sen, and Ta Mok, where they lived with their families. A wooden guest house with tile roof was built in front of Ta Mok's house. There was a dining table cut out of a whole Kiki tree which was later set on fire. Around the house, different kinds of flowers brought from Thailand were planted in huge vases. Ta Mok regularly instructed his driver to water them every morning. After that, he built a house with big pillars and concrete walls reinforced by iron sheets embedded in the walls to withstand bullets or artillery shells. This also served as command headquarter for the Khmer Rouge military operations in the interior of the country.

Site 4: Ammunition Production Warehouse (Mountain 200) After foreign aid was cut off, Ta Mok soon chose Mountain 200 as a location for producing ammunition and bullets. This warehouse was completed on May 9, 1994 on an area of land covering 1,142 hectares in Cheung Phnom Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. It is located 14.9 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. Half of the ammunition production equipment in this warehouse were modern. A group of Khmer Rouge specialists were assigned to produce ammunition. Adjacent to the warehouse there were a 10 by 30 meters structure for ammunition production and a machine. Mr. San Roeung, a former Khmer Rouge soldier and current official of the Anlong Veng District Tourism Office, said that, "at that time, bullets for AK47 and AK57 were produced at this location. A group of twelve Khmer Rouge cadres were put in charge of this task and each day they made between 5,000 and 6,000 bullets.

Site 5: The Houses of Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan

On October 6, 1993, Pol Pot's and Khieu Samphan's houses were completed on a land area of 117,061 hectares, located about 24.5 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. The compound is located in O Kra-nhoung Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. Pol Pot's house was concrete and has a corrugated roof. There was a basement for storing documents and valuable belongings.

Site 6: Equipment Warehouse at Cheung Phnom

This warehouse was completed on February 8, 1995 on a land area of 1,752 hectares. It is located 11.9 kilometers. We can reach this place by taking National Road No. 67, and when we get to the border pass check point at the foot of the mountain, turn right into a paved road and travel another 500 meters before reaching the site. This warehouse is located in Cheung Prey Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. There were four storage areas, each 6 meters wide and 8 meters long, including:

- The first storage area for landmines
- The second storage area for landmine triggers
- The third storage area for materials to produce landmine triggers
- The fourth storage area for clothes, hats, hammocks, and mosquito nets

There was also a gasoline tank which could store up to 10,000 liters. At that time, besides a

group of security guards, no one could enter or exit the warehouse. Mr. Chab Bunthoeun, a former chief in charge of the equipment warehouse, and now vice-chief of Trapeang Prey Commune, said that “I remember the original shapes of these storage areas.”

Site 7: Son Sen’s Cremation Site

The site is located in Srah Chhouk Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, about 8.9 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District with a land area of about 0.06 hectares. On April 9, 1997, eleven people (six females and five males), including Son Sen, his messenger, driver, and family members (two daughters included) were murdered at the site.

Ron, Ta Saveoun (alias 005)’s son-in-law, dragged Son Sen’s two daughters to the stream nearby and raped them before brutally beheading them there. The rest were killed by gunshots. After that, Ta Mon and other senior military leaders under his command launched an attack on Pol Pot’s faction to bring back the eleven bodies for cremation. After Son Sen’s death, Ta Mok ordered his men to take photographs of the bodies that had been brutally shot, tortured, and raped by the Pol Pot clique, and showed them to the people in Anlong Veng. People were very furious at Pol Pot’s heinous acts against a top leader and a long-time revolutionary, and they broke ranks with him, dividing the entire armed forces into two factions—one under Pol Pot’s command, and the other under Ta Mok’s.

The factional clashes went on until Ta Mok announced a policy of unity in which every soldier who surrendered to his side would have their previous position or rank reinstated. After their surrender, Ta Mok ordered an arrest of a number senior commanders, including (Ta) Savoeun (alias 005), (Ta) San, (Ta) Yorn, (Ta) Nguon, Khemara, and (Ta) Sen who were all thrown into iron cages. These iron cages are exhibited in the museum of Ta Mok’s lakeside villa located near the O Chik Bridge. Ta Mok ordered a rather small house to be built for Pol Pot and his family to live as regular citizens while under arrest.

Site 8: The Site of Rice Field Models (Sre Kumrou)

These rice field models were completed on August 17, 1994 with a land area of 4.41 hectares. They are located in Cheung Phnom Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, about 13.5 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District office. This site was used as a hideout for Pol Pot and other top leaders for some time. Behind this site, five houses were built with many trees serving as their cover. Under threats from neighboring countries, Ta Mok built these houses for hiding and only top Khmer Rouge leaders were aware of the existence of this location. Soon after Pol Pot stopped using this site, so Ta Mok ordered people to plant rice there. That is why this site bears the name of “rice field models.”

Site 9: Ta Mok’s Warehouse (known as the Central Warehouse)

This site was completed on May 2, 1992 with a land area of one-tenth of a hectare, located in Kleang Kandal Village, Trapeang Prey Commune, about 4.1 kilometers from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. Mr. Khun Ly, a former Khmer Rouge cadre in charge of transporting patients to the hospital and now a member of the council of the Anlong Veng District, said that “this wooden warehouse had a brick floor, and looked

more like a car garage.” Mr. San Roeung, a former Khmer Rouge soldier and currently an official of the Tourism Office of the Anlong Veng District, said that, “this site was the headquarters for supply distribution.”

Site 10: Anlong Veng Lake

The Anlong Veng Lake is located east of Ta Mok’s bridge, about 200 meters from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District. This lake consists of a total land area of 417 hectares, bordered with Thlat Commune to the east, Anlong Veng Commune to the west, Trapeang Prey to the north, and Anlong Veng Commune to the south. In the past the Anlong Veng Lake was an enormous natural stream with pristinely clear water that served as a breeding ground for fish and a primary source of fish for local consumption. There were also many trees in the stream. However, every summer the stream dried up and local people lost their water supply. For this reason Ta Mok ordered the construction of a dam that was eventually built in three phases. In the first phase a water dam was built between 1990 and 1991. Then in 1992 the dam was raised to retain more water. The final phase was completed in 1994, when Ta Mok ordered the construction of a small bridge and increased height of the dam walls. After that, as a great volume of water was retained, the stream turned into a big lake. Since then it has been known as the O Chik Lake or the Anlong Veng Lake.

Site 11: Museum of Ta Mok’s Lakeside Villa

Ta Mok’s lakeside villa was completed on October 17, 1993. It is located in Aphivoatt Village, Anlong Veng Commune, Anlong Veng District, with a land area of 1.614 hectares, about 1,450 meters away from the roundabout of the center of the Anlong Veng District. In the process of building the O Chik Bridge and Dam, a large quantity of rocks was acquired from a former hill on the site. When the hill was leveled to the ground, Ta Mok ordered the construction of his villa and other houses on this site.

House No. 1: This wooden house was built in 1993 with a corrugated roof and concrete floor. This house served as Ta Mok’s office to make it easy for him to command the day-and-night construction of the O Chik Bridge and also functioned as a parking space for transportation vehicles.

House No. 2: The construction of this three-floor building began in 1994 and was completed in 1996.

a. the top floor was Ta Mok’s home.

b. The middle floor was for receiving guests. On the wall, there were two paintings of Angkor Wat and Preah Vihear temples, and a map of the Democratic Kampuchea regime. These were to display the Khmer national identity and cultural heritage.

c. On the ground floor, there was only one exit, which was four meters in width. Only Ta Mok could come in and out of that floor. Even his own family members were not allowed on that floor. The door was closed at all times and looked like a secret place. According to Mr. Sann Saroeun, a former construction worker at the site, this floor was used to store valuable artifacts including Buddhist statues of various sizes. It was a sacred place for Ta Mok to worship Buddha and pray on religious days.

House No. 3: This big house was built for his family and guests, including people who came

to ask him for donations of cattle, rice, and other supplies. It also served as accommodation for those who came to receive his donations.

House No. 4: This three-floor house was built in 1993 to accommodate Ta Mok's staff and chefs. It was also known as the kitchen. The ground floor served as a trench during battles, the second floor as his staff's dining room, and the third floor housed his chefs.

Site 12: Ta Mok's Hospital

Ta Mok's hospital was completed on October 17, 1993 with an area of 1.614 hectares , about two hundred meters from the roundabout in the center of Anlong Veng District. This site of the three-floor hospital is located in O Chen-chien Village, Anlong Veng Commune, Anlong Veng District. The construction of this building was directly supervised by (Ta) Lorn, who studied in China and (Ta) Live, who was a construction manager from Thailand. This hospital was built to provide medical treatment to Khmer Rouge soldiers and their family members, and staff mostly treated patients who were infected by malaria or wounded from the frontlines. For serious illnesses, patients were sent to Thailand for treatment. Most of the medicine was brought from Thailand, and the medical equipment was not sophisticated at all. It had only medical supplies for treating malaria and other basic medical appliances. Since 1998, Ta Mok's hospital has become the primary hospital for the entire Anlong Veng District.

Site 13: Ta Mok's School

Ta Mok's school was completed on April 01, 1993 with a land area of 4.830 hectares. It is located in Thnal Keng Village, Anlong Veng Commune, Anlong Veng District, about 700 meters from the roundabout, and on a national road toward Preah Vihear Province. This three-floor concrete building consisting of twelve rooms was a primary school for grades one to five and had a population of 400-500 pupils. At that time, only basic math and writing were taught at this school. The reading texts were all about fighting the Yuon (Vietnamese) invaders. Teaching materials included pens, reading books, chalk, and black boards. All materials were imported from Thailand with one exception; reading text books were produced by the Khmer Rouge themselves. Each text book had the motto of the Democratic Kampuchea regime on the cover. Teachers did not receive any salary. Nowadays, this school is named Anlong Veng Secondary School.

Site 14: Ta Mok's Bridge (O Chik Bridge)

This bridge was completed on January 1, 1996. When travelling from the roundabout in the center of the Anlong Veng District toward the Choam-Sa-Ngam border pass, one would have to cross this bridge. This bridge is located 200 meters from the roundabout in O Chen-chien Village, Anlong Veng Commune, Anlong Veng District. It took two years to complete the construction of this bridge; the construction equipment and technology were imported from Thailand. Previously, the Chik Stream (O Chik) was 20-30 meters wide, making it very difficult to transport food, material supplies, and ammunition. This bridge was built to make it easier to transport essential items and ease traffic congestion.

Reference

Team Leaders' monthly reports collected from January-March, 2012

Victim of Torture,

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/DCCAM_VOT_EVALUATION_FINAL.pdf

Genocide Education Project,

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm

Living Documents, http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm

Cham Oral History Project,

http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Public_Information.htm

Magazine Project, http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazine_Searching.htm