

## Kingdom of Cambodia

### Nation Religion King

Department of Museums  
Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

#### **The proposal of Ideas of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Residual Functions Related to Victims**

**Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum** is a former detention center of torture, interrogation and murder during Democratic Kampuchea. Today, the museum plays an important role in conserving and preserving the evidences from that period, as well as educating the younger generation about crimes and peacebuilding. In addition, the museum also contributed to the trial of Khmer Rouge leaders by providing original documents in the museum's archives and facilitating student visits. Following the call for ideas of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) Residual Functions Related to Victims, Tuol Sleng Museum would like to provide some ideas as the following:

**1. Testimony Program:** A daily program at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum that provides an opportunity for the public to listen to the childhood experiences of Khmer Rouge survivors and one surviving child from S-21. The program lasts 30 minutes from Monday to Friday. The Museum seeks to cooperate with the ECCC in facilitating five witnesses (in Case 001) to provide daily testimony at the museum due to the current limited number of witnesses and the limited information.

Duration: 2 years

**2. Public Lecture on Case 001/002:** Every year, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum organizes 5 lectures by providing a forum for national and international researchers to disseminate and share their works. The museum is requesting 5 speakers for a lecture on "Cases 001 and 002". Although former S-21's chief, Kaing Guek Eav has been convicted, but the explanation interpretation of the verdict wasn't comprehensive, especially the provision of information about the verdict to officials working at the Tuol Sleng Museum.

Duration: 2 years (Case 001 5 times / year and 002 5 times / year).

**3. Genocide Trail:** A study tour package designed for national and international students to learn about the flow of the existence of prisons, torture, and killings of the Khmer Rouge regime. A study visit that connects the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum to the Choeung Ek Killing Field and former M-13 in Kampong Speu province.

Duration: Study tour package lasts 2-3 days (option on package booker).

**4. Duplication of the remaining nearly 300,000 pages:** Amongst the 700,000 pages in the TSGM archive, the museum has digitized more than 400,000 pages. The museum is seeking financial and human resources support for the remaining duplicated 300,000-pages , which were not included in the previous project due to the fact that these are duplicates of other versions of the documents. However, they also have historical information which could be useful for the relatives of the victims, researchers, and students.

Duration: 3 years

**5. Accurate list of victims and full information/ TSGM archive website (follow up):** A list of victims is the basic document for recognizing the number and identity of the victims at S-21. The purpose of this proposal is to facilitate the searching the names (and photos) of victims, The challenge is, that the records of various types of documents on the TSGM archive website have not yet been merged, to combine all information about a prisoner into a single item. This makes it difficult to verify the number of victims and find complete data about a victim of S-21.

Duration: 3 years

**6. Preservation of archives:** Requests for coordination and financial support for human resource strengthening at museums or at specialized universities that may be involved in document preservation in the future. Preserving documents is a core task of the museum.

Duration: 2 years

**7. Search for other S-21 documents:** After the end of the Khmer Rouge era, some S-21 documents were kept in the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum archives and some seem to have been removed or even perhaps have been lost or destroyed. The museum requests the Khmer Rouge tribunal to facilitate the search and retrieval of any surviving copies wherever they may be held. Although we believe that most S-21 documents are still held in the museum archives, we know that some documents are still kept in the ECCC and other relevant institutions. To gain the return of original S-21 documents to the museum archives is important for the preservation and research of the history of S-21 and the history of Democratic Kampuchea. In addition, it will be part of providing more complete and comprehensive information to the relatives of the victims.

Duration: 3 years

**8. Organizing a temporary exhibition:** To preserve the legacy of the tribunal with the aim of preserving the values of the tribunal for seeking justice for the Cambodian people who directly affected and their relatives who lost their lives during the Khmer Rouge regime, TSGM proposes to exhibit some material to help educate and disseminate to the many thousands of visitors to the museum from the national and international general public, and especially the younger generation , so they may learn about problems in the past and the content of the trial process against former leaders of this regime.

Duration: 2 years

**9. Outreach Project on the Importance of Khmer Rouge Historical Sites:** to organize an outreach on the importance of preserving Khmer Rouge historical sites in communities, schools, pagodas through lectures and discussion on the importance of preserving evidence and historical sites to local people, in order to raise awareness about the importance of preserving sites and artifacts in order to contribute to the preservation of historical sites that are vulnerable to loss by any factors.

Duration: 3 years.

**10. Project to update the location of the Khmer Rouge crime sites in cases 001 and 002:** to research and compile the history and story that took place at the locations included in the case that was tried in the court as part of the collective memory and preserve the historical sites of the Khmer Rouge period for local dissemination to the younger generation to find out more. Because some sites are vulnerable to the loss of any remaining historical evidence.

Duration: 3 years

**11. Preservation and objects storage:** more than 2,000 objects were piled up (objects were piled on top of each other) and severely damaged and corroded. The biggest challenges are overcrowded storage and the objects are severely damaged by atmospheric fluctuations, causing some objects to rust due to lack of skilled personnel, lack of equipment and so on. On the other hand, although the museum has a conservation lab but the materials used in the lab are very shortage, the capacity of officials and staff is still limited in carrying out conservation work.

Duration: 1-3 years

The museum hopes that the above proposals will be useful to assist the ECCC in carrying out its remaining work, which is meaningful to the victims and the Cambodian people as a whole.

Sincerely yours,



**Hang Nisay**

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum