

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Second Quarter Report: January-March 2014

DC-Cam Team Leaders and the Management Team

Prepared and Compiled by Dara VANTHAN

Deputy Director/Chief of Staff

Edited by Dr. Kok-Thay ENG and Julie Monteiro de Castro



Table of Contents

Summary of Achievements.....	4
1. The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia: Activities and Events	6
A. Chronological Summary about Activities of the ECCC.....	6
B. Legal Response.....	6
C. Victim Participation.....	7
D. Fair Trial Observation.....	7
E. Witnessing Justice: The Cambodia Law and Policy Journal	12
2. Documentation.....	12
A. Cataloging and Database Management	14
B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum.....	15
C. Promoting Accountability	19
3. Public Education and Outreach	20
A. Genocide Education	20
B. Witnessing Justice: Public Village Forum.....	23
C. Public Information Room.....	25
D. Film “A River Changes Course” (Kbang Tik Tonle)	26
E. Book of Memory	30
F. Website Development	30
G. Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (www.cambodiatribunal.org)	33
4. Research, Translation, and Publication	36
A. New Publications	37
B. Historical Research and Writing	37
C. Translation and Publication of Books	40
5. Magazine, Radio, and Television	40
A. Searching for the Truth.....	40
B. Radio Broadcast "Voices of Genocide: Justice and the Khmer Rouge Famine"	43
6. National and International Cooperation	48
A. Selected Research Assistance	48
B. Participation in Conferences.....	48
C. International Cooperation	48
7. Staff Development.....	49
A. Advanced Degree Training.....	49
B. International Training	50
8. Media Coverage.....	50
A. Selected Articles.....	50
B. Radio	50
C. TV	50
D. Listserv	50
9. Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute.....	51

ABBREVIATION

APSARA	Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap
CBIO	Cambodian Biographical Database
CLPJ	Cambodia Law and Policy Journal
CTM	Cambodia Tribunal Monitor
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
IPSL	L'Institut Pierre Simon Laplace
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
MCFA	Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
PA	Promoting Accountability
PIR	Public Information Room
PUC	Pannasastra University of Cambodia
PVF	Public Village Forum
RULE	Royal University of Law and Economics
RUPP	Royal University of Phnom Penh
SCC	Supreme Court Chamber
SRI	Sleuk Rith Institute
TC	Trial Chamber
TSL	Tuol Sleng
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
VOA	Voice of America
VPA	Victim Participation Project
VSS	Victim Support Section
UK	United Kingdom
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Summary of Achievements:

- On January 27, there was a high level of meeting between Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, United Nation (UN)'s top legal diplomat, and H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Cabinet of Ministers. In the meeting, the Cambodian side of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) showed its commitment to providing more money to cover the salaries of the ECCC's Cambodian staff.
- On February 11, the ECCC's Trial Chamber (TC) conducted the adversarial hearing and heard the oral argument on the scope of Case 002/02 and on the Khieu Samphan Defense Team's request that Case 002/01 should adjudicate before the evidentiary hearing in Case 002/02 commences. The hearing was open to the public and the media with an interest in attending and following the proceedings directly in the courtroom.
- The Legal Response team received eight requests, four from the Office of Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ) and another four from defense lawyers. In response, the team provided 189 documents equal to 775 pages and three audio interviews equal to 5 hours 56 minutes 47 seconds long.
- The deputy co-prosecutor wrote in a letter that "The assistance of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in assisting the co-prosecutors in accessing relevant and probative evidence directly affected the quality and speed in which the co-prosecutors could conduct its preliminary investigation into the senior leaders and those most responsible for the mass crimes committed in Democratic Kampuchea (DK)".
- The Victims Participation Project (VPA) team achieved the translation of seven survivor stories and the transcription of 28 interviews equal to 1,035 pages in Khmer.
- The Fair Trial Observation team produced three drafts of the Fair Trial Observation booklet and conducted three additional outreach activities at three universities in Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Kratie Provinces. A total of 1,450 copies of the Fair Trial Observation booklets were distributed.
- The Witnessing Justice Project published the first Cambodia Law and Policy Journal (CLPJ) with the five most interesting articles.
- Thirty documents were donated to DC-Cam in this quarter. Cataloguing and Database Management achieved satisfactory progress by entering 1,147 records; filling 730 worksheets; editing 145 records; scanning 16,508 pages and listing 250 records. Another 2,591 pages were added to the amount of documentation from the transcripts of Promoting Accountability (PA) and VPA interviews.
- The KR History Classroom at Tuol Sleng (TSL) Genocide Museum provided DK historical classes for 37 days to a total of 710 local and international visitors. There are 46 questions collected from all classes.
- The PA team successfully digitized 388 tapes, and transcribed 43 interviews equal to 1,556 pages, adding to the increasing amount of documentation.
- The Genocide Education team finished transcribing the last nine interviews, conducted two events of DK history distribution in Battambang and Kratie Provinces, and two commune teacher trainings in Battambang and Prey Veng Provinces with 192 participants.
- The senior assistant to the co-prosecutor who took part in the training above wrote that "The work you are doing in these seminars is extremely important and also very inspiring for those of us working here at the Court".

- Three Public Village Forums (PVF) of the Witnessing Justice Project were held in Preah Vihear, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Cham Provinces with the participation of 930 students, children, villagers, former KR members, and co-prosecutors and their assistants of the ECCC.
- The prosecutors recognized that “DC-Cam’s contribution to justice and reconciliation for the DK period was one of the major catalysts for the establishment of the Court and continues to be the single most influencing organization in ensuring the truth gets told during the ECCC proceedings through its assistance to all parties at the Court and its general education of the public as to the importance of the ECCC’s work” - 21 February 2014.
- The Public Information Room (PIR) received 320 esteemed guests. Materials distributed free of charge include 210 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 183 copies of the DK history textbook, 84 copies of *Genocide: The Importance of Case 002* booklet, and 116 copies of the *Fair Trial Observation* booklet.
- On January 11, 2014, a new film for 2014 “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: Cambodia’s Lost Rock & Roll” was premiered at Phnom Penh Chaktomuk Theatre with financial support from the USA Embassy in Phnom Penh, followed by a Cambodian concert. Thousands of Khmer esteemed guests and foreigners came to watch the movie, marking the largest support ever of the movie. The premiere caught the attention of many media, including news and TV at both the local and international levels. This quarter DC-Cam screened *A River Changes Course (Kbang Tik Tonle* in Khmer) for 178 people and another 55 people watched three other films.
- A Book of Memory is continuing in collecting names from DC-Cam documents and crosschecking to avoid repetition and finding out whether there are links between those names.
- Website development made further progress this quarter. There are 10,433 visitors who have used DC-Cam’s website. The number of visitors in Asia increased significantly.
- The Cambodia Tribunal Monitor (CTM) Project achieved one report posted on the blog, one hearing day observed, three trial footages captured and uploaded, and three outreach workshops conducted in Siem Reap, Kampong Cham and Kratie Provinces.
- The translation of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG’s dissertation entitled “From the Khmer Rouge (KR) to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age” was done for five chapters.
- DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 169, 170 and 171) and each issue was distributed to all 24 provincial halls and municipality halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, students and individual visitors to DC-Cam’s premises.
- Voices of Genocide: Three live show broadcastings of *Justice and the KR Famine* were aired on National Radio Phnom Penh and the ten episodes were rebroadcast on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25 regularly.
- DC-Cam helped 16 researchers in their research at DC-Cam’s archives.
- DC-Cam participated in two conferences in the country and USA and trained South Korean NGOs on human rights documentation.
- DC-Cam received a group of nuns and monks from Burma to visit and learn about DC-Cam and the ECCC.
- One DC-Camer graduated with a PhD from Coventry University, the UK.

- Three DC-Cam staff will attend an international training on GIS at Kent State University and University of Massachusetts-Lowell.
- There were five selective local and international media coverage of DC-Cam's work.

1. THE ECCC: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

A. Chronological Summary about the Activities of the ECCC

On January 27, there was a high level of meeting between Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares, the UN's top legal diplomat, and H.E. Mr. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Cabinet of Ministers. In the meeting, the Cambodian side of the ECCC showed its commitment to providing more money to cover the salaries of the ECCC's Cambodian staff. See more at <http://www.voacambodia.com/content/un-cambodia-reaffirm-support-for-khmer-rouge-tribunal/1840239.html>

On February 11, ECCC's TC conducted the adversarial hearing and heard the oral arguments on the scope of Case 002/02 and on the Khieu Samphan Defense Team's request that Case 002/01 should adjudicate before the evidentiary hearing in Case 002/02 commences. The hearing was open to the public and the media with an interest in attending and following the proceedings directly in the courtroom. See more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/composition-next-phase-trial-argued> and <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/kr-tribunal-debates-second-phase-of-case-002-51983/>

B. Legal Response

In January 2014, DC-Cam received two extended Rogatory Letters from the OCIJ, one for Case 003 and another for Case 004. Under these Rogatory Letters, the OCIJ ordered his investigators to come to DC-Cam to conduct an extensive investigation into documentary evidence and other materials currently held within DC-Cam's archives. As a result OCIJ's analyst team leader sent the request to us to review 799 documents at DC-Cam. After this request was accepted, OCIJ's field investigators were sent to DC-Cam and reviewed 799 documents in one day. Most of these documents were already reviewed by the team, but they wished to make sure that no one document was overlooked. Finally, two documents equal to nine pages were asked to be scanned and were provided. See Appendix G.

Equal opportunity is provided to the defense counsel in accessing documents and other materials within DC-Cam's archives. In January, DC-Cam provided the defense counsel for prospected Case 003 with 167 documents equal to 494 pages upon receipt of their forwarded request. Upon their request in March, the defense counsel of a suspect in Case 004 came to visit DC-Cam's archives in order to explore any possibility for requesting and reviewing documents. Their ambition was to read and review all documents held within DC-Cam's archives. In response, DC-Cam has welcomed their presence at DC-Cam to read or review documents as much as they want to. In case they ask for scanning or photocopying we will respond accordingly. DC-Cam has its own procedure in place that all parties must follow. In addition, the defense counsel for Nuon Chea requested DC-Cam for the provision

of three documents in relation to S-21 prisoner’s confession which is equal to 128 pages in scanned format. The Legal Response team provided the three documents accordingly.

In late March, OCIJ’s analysis teams requested that DC-Cam allow them to conduct an in-house review of 67 documents and three audio interviews. While they were at DC-Cam’s archives, they placed one more request to scan seven documents equal to 59 pages. In response, DC-Cam provided OCIJ with ten documents equal to 85 pages in scanned format and three audio interviews equal to 5h 56m 47s long.

The prosecutors acknowledge that *“the assistance of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in assisting the co-prosecutors in accessing relevant and probative evidence which directly effected the quality and speed in which the co-prosecutors could conduct it’s preliminary investigation into the senior leaders and those most responsible for the mass crimes committed in DK”*. 21 February 2014

C. Victim Participation

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

In this quarter, the VPA team recruited five more volunteers to help with translation and transcription which brings up to five volunteers to do translation and nine to do transcription. The table below shows their major achievements:

Translation of Survivor Stories	7 (78 pages in English)
Interview Transcripts	28 (1,035 pages in Khmer)

In addition to our accomplishments mentioned above, our team has done several activities, including reading former S-21 prisoner’s confessions and taking note of all the names that appeared on the confessions in order to use in the book of memory. Furthermore, they help to translate journals and edit the English-Khmer translation for both DC-Cam Journal and the observation team.

D. Fair Trial Observation

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

Fair Trial Observation Booklet

During January 2014, the Fair Trial Observation Team worked on producing the booklet, Issue 26. Issue 26 contains four important matters with 44 pages in length (Khmer language). First, the booklet focus on the TC management meeting which focus on the scope of Case 002/02 and the future trial segments and tentative trial schedule for Case 002, the establishment of the second panel and the commencement of the Case 002/02. Second, the booklet captures the implementation of Rules of Evidence before the ECCC. Third, the booklet focuses on the protective measure before the ECCC and, lastly, the booklet seizes the issue of legal representation and the importance of upholding rights.

For February and March the team jointly wrote simple articles by focusing on Civil Party at the ECCC. These articles will be used in Issue 27 of the booklet where two main topics relevant to Civil Party's testimonies and stories in Case 002/01 and type of reparations for Civil Parties will be included in the booklet. In addition, Issue 28 will focus on certain subjects including the scope of Case 002/02, financial challenges at the ECCC, recent developments of Cases 003 and 004, the accused health condition, and scope of Civil Parties' testimony in Case 002/01. The last two issues are in draft form and will be available for printing in the next quarter of the report.

In this quarter, **1,450** booklets of the Fair Trial Observation were distributed to many individual through PIR, workshops and PVFs, and institutions including Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear in Kampong Cham Province, University of Management and Economics, Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), ECCC, Lichado, 50 commune teachers from Prey Veng and another 50 from Svay Rieng Provinces, Hun Sen Library at Boeng Trabek High School, French Cultural Center, American International School, Children's Future and others. The booklets are also available at:

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

Observing Trial Proceedings

The team of four Cambodian law-trained staff observed trial hearings on the scope of Case 002/02. It was a one-day hearing by the TC. The team wrote their observations in the booklet at later stages as demonstrated above.

Presentation at Universities

➤ On January 17, 2014, Trial Observation team member Prathna Chan and Socheata DY went to the Angkor University in Siem Reap Province to conduct the outreach workshop combining with CTM team. There were 110 foundation year students attending the workshop. At the workshop Prathna Chan presented extensive topics, including Jurisdiction of the ECCC, current developments of the trial proceeding, the trial of Kaing Guech Iev alias Duch in Case 001, and the trial of Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan in Case 002. Prathna also indicated the future judgment of Case 002/01 and the beginning of Case 002/02. The workshop was followed by a question and answer session. Notably, many students stood up and asked many interesting questions. Some provided comments and shared their experience with other students. One constructive comment involved technical words used in

the Fair Trial booklet which should, according to the comment, give more explanations especially on legal terms. Selected questions and comments are below:

- Why does the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) only try the leaders [of the KR regime] and don't try other foreign countries?
- How does the KRT provide justice for the society?
- How much money has been spent on the KRT?
- Which countries finance the KRT?
- What are the difficulties in trying the KR leaders?
- How would the case be closed if the accused does not answer questions raised in court?
- What are the nationalities of the foreign judges at the ECCC?

Student Comments:

The comments below were collected through a phone call in the later days of the workshop.

Thein Sopanha (M): I think the presentation was clear following each topic but there was not enough time for the question and answer session. There were some students who would have liked to ask more questions. I do not mind for the presenter because they used simple words, not technical words both in speaking and booklets. However, I feel concern for the other students whether they read this book or not at home. I have no more comments because I am not yet finished reading this booklet but I think the booklet is important for students and it is well done to follow the trial proceeding. Because. I received the 23rd version, so I think there are many other versions have been shared with the students. I have only one request, which is to have the opportunity to visit the ECCC someday.

Dauk Silong (M): After listening to the presentation at Angkor University, I gained much knowledge on the ECCC which I have not done before. It was a very interesting event as there were many questions that were raised and the answers were detailed. The time control is acceptable for me. For the booklet, I did not finish reading it yet, I just read and scanned shortly. I feel the booklet is simplified and easy to understand the proceedings of the court. I request to conduct the presentation to other universities in order to remind the next generation about Cambodian history and to explain the reason of establishment the ECCC for trying on the octogenarian KR leaders. It is showing about the responsibility of the leaders who commit the faults and it alerts the current leaders to pay attention on his/her activities in order to avoid such faults.

Sreng Panha (M): I gained very little knowledge after listening to the presentation at my university. I think it is a very good way to inform public about the ECCC because some people including me did not pay attention on the ECCC. However, I changed to be interested in the KRT. If possible, I think there should be a briefing on the background of the ECCC before the presenter gets started on important issues. And the history might be confusing if there are not clarifications from the speakers. Both presentation and the booklet are easy to understand but I found the books had no analysis. As I do not have much knowledge on the

history, I have no more comment on the book.

Voan Malai (F): I participated in the event very short time because I got sick. I have read some books at home. I feel the booklets are important for the public to learn about Cambodian history. Moreover, they are easy to read and understand. For me, I used to visit S-21, so I got more focus on reading those books. It would be better if there were more photos within detail captions.

Mao Baan (M): I think the presentation was easy to get to know. I finished reading the booklet of Trial Observation and I also brought it to my parent for reading. My father said that the books describe the situation of his life during the KR regime. I feel the 23rd booklet is talking too much about the testimonies of the witnesses. It makes me lose attention on it. I have only a request to put more historical pictures in the book.

Chhim Rachhou (F): After listening to the presentation, I learned a little bit about the ECCC. After participation in the event, it provides me with evidence to believe that there absolutely was a KR regime in Cambodia. I honestly finished reading about 20% of the booklet and I still understood even though I found some technical words in the booklet. I appreciate hearing that this event was conducted at the other universities around the country and [also think] that it is better if it happened in high school.

Hornn Savorn (F): I got better knowledge related to the law exercise before the ECCC. Before this event, I only had access by the news via radio and TV program but it was not clear compared to the explanations [provided] during the event. But, I feel some points were too broad and I could not understand the issue of the judge's role before the ECCC. It is so complicated for me. I also do not understand why there is no discussion on the former King Norodom Sihanouk in the DK's book. I could not get some parts of the booklet because it talks about the law issue which is complicated for me. I think it should provide more explanations about the technical words.

Chhoeun Kannida (F): After finishing reading the 23rd booklet which was discussed on the character of the accused, I feel the truth was hidden because the witnesses testified only about the positive things of the accused. I think the presentation is good for us but it was not identified about the victim of the crimes. The presenter only discussed about the accused but he did not introduce the other parties of the case to us. He also did not explain about the reparation which will be compensated to the victims of the KR regime either. During the question and answer session, there were some answers that were unclear.

Seng Vandy (M): I think the presenter should brief what are the case 001 and 002 and why the KRT tries Kang Gech Eav alias Duch before the four other accused. Some of our questions were ignored to answer and move to the next questions. I think the presenter have to be able to answer, he has not to say "I dare not to answer this question" and I found some answers were conducted without honesty. I also think that the presenters have to change some phrase for rejecting unclear question of the students because I found it sounds not academic. I think there are some technical words need to be provided an explanation.

Thorn Sarorn (F): After participation in the event, I got not so much understanding about

the ECCC. I have no much comment on the event but in totally it was a good workshop. I finished reading a half booklet of the Trial Observation and I found it was used some technical words. I could not get it.

➤ **On February 13, 2014**, one of the Observation team members LIM Cheytoath was invited to conduct a presentation on the recent developments of the ECCC to 200 students at Chea Sim University of Kamchaymear in Kampong Cham Province. During the presentation session, 250 Trial Observation booklets were distributed to all students along with the explanation of the personal jurisdiction, criminal charges and types of reparations the Civil Parties may be granted when the accused is found guilty. Cheytoath also raised the main obstacles that the KRT are facing, such as the aging and health issues of the accused and the financial shortage of the national side of the Court. The students showed interest in the presentation because in the Q&A session there were many questions asked for Cheytoath to answer. Among those questions, the four below were of most interest to the students.

- 1) How long does it take to try senior KR leaders?
- 2) What if the accused died before the trial?
- 3) Where were the KR leaders arrested from before the establishment of the ECCC?
- 4) Who else were the senior KR leaders, or are the most responsible ones at the ECC?

Reflections from students:

1. Im Sina, female, sophomore accounting student: The presentation is good. It allows me to get a better understanding of history and the prosecution of KR leaders at the tribunal.

2. Youheng Kimhong, male, sophomore human resources management student: I learned more about history, politics during the KR regime and the KRT. Besides, I would like the tribunal to increase the number of the prosecution. I hope the accused will not die before the prosecution.

➤ **On March 5, 2014**, the workshop and textbook distribution at the University of Management and Economics in Kratie Province was conducted by joint teams of CTM, Observation team and Genocide Education team. The event began with *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* textbook distribution to 2,000 high school and university students and was followed by presentations focusing on the history of DK and the ECCC. Cheytoath was one of speakers at the workshop presenting the on-going developments at the ECCC. He then discussed the criminal charges at the ECCC, the time frame of the trials, and jurisdictions. He concluded his presentation by discussing challenges facing the ECCC including financial issues and declining health of the accused. During the presentation, 300 Trial Observation Booklets were also been provided to students (university students).

Questions from Students

1. How was the ECCC established?
2. How can the ECCC provide justice for the victims?
3. Why does it take so long to sentence the KR leaders?
4. What was Duch's confession before the Chambers? And what was the sentence?

5. What will happen if the accused die before the ECCC can deliver its judgment?

Reflection from student:

Sothea, a 12th grade student said she knew very little about the KRT. But she said she has learned a lot from the event. She will share the knowledge with her friends. Her grandfather was killed during the KR regime because he was an educated man. In the future, she wants to study law and help to find justice for the people.

Dissemination of Information

To ease understanding and provide updates on issues arising at the ECCC's daily hearing, the Fair Trial Project team members wrote short articles on popular topics including:

- *"What Types of Reparations Will Civil Parties Be Given?"* by LIM Cheytoath. This article has been published in Trial Observation Booklet 27th edition and Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper (Publication Number: 6373, 6375, 6377, 6379 in March 2014) and also posted on the DC-Cam's public website in PDF format.
- *"My Heroine"* This article was written in English and Khmer and has been published in Searching for the Truth Magazine, Special English Edition, 1st Quarter, 2014 and Khmer Edition, Issue 171 (March 2014).

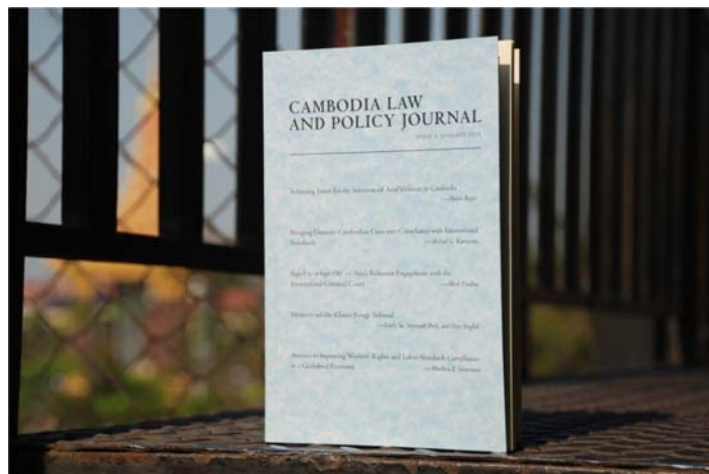
Reaching out Internationally

Mr. LIM Cheytoath went to South Korea for two weeks (3-17 January) to attend the training on international course on human rights and Asia. The training took place at the Seoul University where he had a chance to learn and share his experience as a human rights activist through working as a Fair Trial observer at DC-Cam.

E. Witnessing Justice: The CLPJ

CLPJ Issue 1

The English version of CLPJ Issue 1 was distributed by email in January via DC-Cam's listserv to thousands of people around the world who take an interest in Cambodia and the activities of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-CAM), including diplomats, UN staff, academics, judges, and lawyers.



The issue includes five articles on: the Cambodian Acid Law; the potential legacy of the KRT for building Cambodian

compliance with international standards; a collection of perspectives on family members' experiences under the KR regime and reactions to the KRT's efforts thus far; the reasons why the Asian region has the lowest International Criminal Court ratification rate; and the challenges for improving garment worker's rights and labor-standards in the region.

The article by Sharon Beijer, former staff member of the Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity, on Cambodia's new Acid Law resulted in news coverage on this topic by both the Phnom Penh Post and the Cambodia Daily.¹ Michael Karnavas, Ieng Sary co-lawyer and defense rights advocate, contributed an article and posted the journal on his blog, calling it "vital" to have a Cambodian journal. Issue 1 can be downloaded at: http://cambodiasri.org/research/pdf/CLPJ_ISSUE_01_JANUARY_2014.pdf.

Three hundred hardcopies were printed in English and, as of end of March 2014, distributed to 20 university libraries and 20 other institutions including civil societies and embassies. The journal has also been distributed to a small number individual students, in addition to editors, student editors and article authors.

The Khmer translation of Issue 1 is taking longer than expected due to the technical language used in the articles. Also, the translation of the journal articles has so far been done by part-time volunteers and, thus, has taken longer than expected. The translation has so far been completed, but the editing process is also taking a long time due to the complicated subject matter and terminology used in these technical articles.

CLPJ Issue 2

Work is underway for Issue 2, with five submissions related to KR history and the tribunal accountability process, and one related to Cambodian marriage laws. The final content of this issue will be decided in April, as additional authors have promised to submit articles shortly, and some authors are in the midst of final revisions. Four highly qualified student English-language editors have volunteered to edit the articles for Issue 2, and likely future issues.

New Website

The new logo and design for the journal's website is being finalized and is expected to be available in time for the release of Issue 2.

Research and Writing Seminar

From February to June 2014, DC-Cam is sponsoring a legal research and writing seminar for 12 students enrolled in the English Language-Based Bachelor of Laws program at the RULE. This course is being taught by Jo-Anne Bingham, a consultant international lecturer with significant experience as legal editor and lecturer/instructor. The experiences of the course will be used in the establishment of a new in-house research and writing seminar that will develop the skills of young Cambodian lawyers and law

¹ *Stuart White, Justice Still Elusive for Acid Victims, PHNOM PENH POST, Feb. 4, 2014, available at* <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/justice-still-elusive-acid-victims>; *Sek Odom & Alice Cuddy, A Year After Law, Acid Easily Available On Streets, CAMBODIA DAILY, Feb. 7, 2014, available at* <http://www.cambodiadaily.com/news/a-year-after-law-acid-easily-available-on-streets-51663/>.

students so that they have the skills to edit and write articles for future issues of the journal.

Through the end of March 2014, Jo-Anne Bigham has given the students an introduction to legal research and writing, and lectures on case law, how law is made in common law jurisdictions, the precedent system (*stare decisis*) and has just started teaching the research process. The next two or three lectures will focus on specific aspects of the research process.

In each class she has given students a writing exercise to complete either in class or as homework. Overall, the standard of student writing is about what she expected, although their technical knowledge of the English language is higher than she anticipated. Their knowledge of legal language is lacking and any analysis tends to be fairly cursory so they are working on both of these things at every opportunity. There is a general reluctance to read information required for preparatory purposes, although the students who do prepare perform well. All of the students are engaged in class, participate well and are enthusiastic about what she is teaching, so the actual teaching experience has been positive for her.

She has had a few challenges with regards to the research module as there are few, if any, research tools at the class's disposal. The computer lab has only a small portion of computers that work and those that do often do not have Internet access. They are still working towards being able to access LexisNexis so students can experience an online legal research tool. Such lack of access to online journals such as Lexis Nexis is a general challenge in all higher education in Cambodia. In addition, the library has few English language texts and other materials so they aren't working with any paper-based sources. Similarly, this lack of English language text and materials is a general challenge in Cambodia's higher education.

DOCUMENTATION

A. Cataloging and Database Management

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

For this quarter (January-March), the amount of documentation is significantly increasing by means of donation and in-house transcription of the field trip interviews. For instance, the "D" collection of documents increased up to D61157 from D61127. Another instance is that the number of pages of documents was added into the amount of document in a total number of 2,591 pages in this quarter alone.

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

Activities	Numbers of Records	Number of Pages (From)
Entering data (CBIO)	1,147 records	D44841-D45588 and (D45741 – D46142)
Filling worksheet	730 records	D46860-D47600
Edit Khmer spelling on worksheet	145 records	D24754 – D24899
Entering the edited data in Khmer and English	368 records	(L02605–L02969), (L04377–L04778) and (L04056 – L04367)
Scanning	1,106 original records (1,106 records of “I”)	I09954-I11060 equal to 1,392 pages
	Other documents	15116 pages
Listing documents	250	D47350 – D47600

B. KR History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum

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

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

Month	Number of Visitors	Origin	Occupation
January	227 (109 women)	Asia: Cambodians from different provinces, Korea, Japan, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, China, India, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Thailand.	Students, villagers, monks, tourists, reporters, professors.
February	289 (141 women)		
March	194 (99 women)		
Total	710 (349 women)	Europe: Germany, Sweden, England (United Kingdom), France, Spain and Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, New Zealand, and Russia.	
		North America: United States of America	
		Africa: South Africa and Serra Leon	

The questions below were raised during the classroom visits:

1. What is the feeling of the younger generation toward the King Father because he served the KR as well?
2. Why it takes so long to have KRT?
3. How do we deal with the rest of KR members today?
4. Do you think KRT can help reconciliation in Cambodia?
5. Why was the KR recognized by the UN after their fall?
6. Why did the prisoners not try to escape from S-21 when there were many people living around the prison?
7. Is S-21 the only prison of its kind under the KR?
8. Why did Vietnam invade Cambodia?
9. Why did the communist brothers fight?
10. Do the kids in the movie survive?
11. When was the killing field created?
12. How many people died in the KR regime?
13. Did the people learn about the TSL during KR regime?
14. Why didn't people know about TSL?
15. Did they, the city people, return back to the city during KR time?
16. Did the city people return to or get their property back after the fall of the Khmer Rouge?
17. Why didn't the people fight back against the KR?
18. Why did the KR evacuate people from the city?
19. What happened to the monks after the KR took power?
20. Did the KR destroy the pagodas?
21. How did the KR use the rest of the pagodas?
22. Did the KR destroy the palace?
23. What happened to the King?
24. Were there diplomats in Cambodia during KR time? and why didn't they help Cambodia? Did they know what was happening to Cambodia?
25. How long did the KR survive?
26. When did the KR change the former high school, TSL, to a prison?
27. Did the KR force people to confess?
28. Did the Vietnamese troops come to Cambodia?
29. Did my country vote?
30. Was the election in Cambodia fair?
31. Why some people, in Hun Sen regime, think that the KR regime did the right thing?
32. Why doesn't the KR tribunal sentence the former guards or low cadres?

After finishing the Questions and Answers, a Vietnamese American asked two questions: 33 and 34.

33. Did the Vietnamese troops really withdraw from Cambodia?
34. Is it true that up to today the Vietnamese government still influences the Cambodian government?
35. Was the king killed during the KR?

36. Was the king also involved in the genocide?
37. Are former KR members returning to their villages?
38. What happened to Pol Pot?
39. Was Pol Pot killed or did he die of illness?
40. What was the total Cambodian population from which two million died under the KR?
41. Where were prisoners brought to be killed?
42. Are those responsible for the genocide being prosecuted or punished?
43. Are people happy with Duch's punishment?
44. Why was TSL prison not known by anyone during the KR time?
45. Are there mass graves around TSL?
46. How were prisoners kept on the second and third floors?

A HISTORY CLASSROOM AT S-21 FROM APRIL TO MARCH 2014

http://cambodiasri.org/museum/tuol_sleng_genocide_museum_classroom.php

- 4/4, 5/5, 6/6, Dr. Eng Kok-Thay: How the KR came to power, security system, administrative division, and the liberation of TSL Prison.
- 4/25, 5/21, 6/16, Chy Terith: Duch: his criminality and his victims.
- 4/2, 5/2, 5/26, Vanthan Poedara: the KR history and the tribunal.
- 4/30, 5/30, 6/25, Dy Khamboly: the KR history and genocide education.
- 4/23, 5/19, 6/13, Ly Sok-Kheang: the KR history and reconciliation in local communities.
- 4/28, 5/23, 6/9, Men Pechet: the KR history and victim participation at the KRT.
- 4/7, 5/7, 6/20, Long Dany: the KR and low-ranking cadres.
- 4/21, 6/11, Ly Sokchamroeun: the KR history and the fall of the KR.
- 4/11, 5/9, 6/30, Chea Phalla: the KR history and outreach.
- 4/18, 5/12, 6/23, Nhean Socheat: the KR and their administrative system.
- 4/9, 5/9, 6/2, Kimsroy Sokvisal: the KR and Chum Mey, survivor from TSL Prison.
- 5/16, 6/4, 6/27, Seng Kunthy: the KR and reparation for the KR victims.

I want Justice at the KRT

By Mok Sin Heang

History of Mok Sin Heang

I was born and raised in Tuol Kauk, west of downtown Phnom Penh in 1952. My father Mok Lean was one of the first psychiatrists in Cambodia before the civil war. He helped every patient, regardless of social status. People who lived in Kampong Cham town, Ta Khmao and Tuol Kauk at the time knew and loved him. He took care of patients and cured them at no cost.

I was the eldest of three children. My sisters were called Mok Sin Hong (known as Srey Cham) and Mok Sin Ou (known as Srey Laos and at home I am known as Srey Chen). When my father left town for work, my mother fell ill and died of heart disease. I was five years

old. Being the eldest, I became the main caretaker of my sisters. Some years later, my father re-married and had another three children—Mok Bandith, Mok Sin Heng and Mok Rithiya.

When the KR soldiers captured Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, my father sent my sisters and I to stay temporarily in Calmette hospital with our aunt who was working as a doctor there. My aunt's husband and children were separated, but took refuge in the neighboring French embassy. My sisters and I continued to stay with our aunt in Calmette hospital for three more weeks during which the KR soldiers forbade anyone from moving in or out of the hospital. When we were there, we found out that my uncle and his children were forcibly transferred to Battambang town after which they fled to France, where they are living today.

Eventually my sisters, my aunt and I were forced to vacate the hospital. We had no idea where we were meant to go and our aunt followed others who had also been forced to move out. We finally arrived in Koh Thom District, Kandal Province and subsequently, to a village in Pursat Province.

Marrying to Survive

In Pursat Province, my aunt persuaded Sin Hong (Srey Cham) to marry a KR soldier, who was originally from Kampuchea Krom in Southern Vietnam. I didn't want her to marry the soldier and Sin Hong didn't want to marry him, either. However, Sin Hong changed her mind and married the soldier, believing that this connection to the KR would keep us all safe. I had become sickly and weak and such people were often targets for execution as they were of no use to the regime.

After Sin Hong got married, she and her family were sent to live in another village near the Tonle Sap Lake. Several months later, Sin Hong and her mother-in-law returned home to live with us. Sin Hong was pregnant and her husband was not with her. He was under arrest on suspicion of being a Vietnamese. I heard that the KR had already arrested his cousin. Sin Hong's husband was the next target. The next day rumors spread that Sin Hong's husband had been arrested because he was linked to the Vietnamese.

Two days later while Sin Hong was watering vegetables behind her house at dusk, three armed militias wearing red *krama* around their necks arrived at the door and told everyone in the house to pack quickly to be moved to the re-education center. These words shocked the whole family. Sin Hong quit her work and ran to her house to pack all their possessions. We all left for Sya Village (village of promise), then transferred to Boeung Chhouk and finally we arrived in Kbal Chhoeu Puk Village.

When we arrived at Kbal Chhoeu Puk Village, the militias put Sin Hong and her mother-in-law in a detention center. I was freed and was allowed to return home. I begged the KR militias to let my sister return home with me but the militias refused, saying that "these two ladies [Sin Hong and her mother-in-law] needed to be here because they were 'Yuong' [Vietnamese]." Before leaving, Sin Hong gave me a valuable object that she brought from home before the KR took power. Sin Hong told me to keep it in case I survived.

I could only send messages and some food to my sister through young boys who herded

cows in Sya Village. One day, I was sent to work in a village that was next to Sya where my sister was working. I couldn't recognize Sing Hong. She was severely underweight and unwell. Deeply distressed, I wept and hugged my sister. A few minutes later we were separated. It was the last time I saw her. On one occasion, I was working near my sister's unit, but we did not meet. Sin Hong wrote a letter to me on waste cement paper with a burned tree branch saying that she would deliver her baby soon and that she needed nutritious food to eat. The letter spiritually revived me. I began to grow vegetables and potatoes at my house to prepare for her arrival. However, she never came.

One day, I heard from another prisoner who was in detention with my sister that due to severe hunger, Sin Hong drank palm juice without permission from the KR cadres and they punished her by cutting her throat with the branch of a palm tree. The punishment was carried out in front of all the prisoners as a warning. Sin Hong died instantly.

My other sister, Sin Ou (Srey Laos), was forced to do hard labor to build a dam. Sin Ou often set aside food for her although she herself was very hungry. Starving and malnourished, Sin Ou had also begun showing signs of delirium or insanity. When she saw a plate she would pretend there was food on it and she would eat from the empty plate. She would tell me how good the food was. She would smile and feign happiness, though the plate was empty.

Because she could not withstand the harsh working conditions, one day Sin Ou fell to the ground in broad daylight and lost consciousness at the dam site. Seeing this, I carried Sin Ou home. But I couldn't help my sister. When night came, Sin Ou regained consciousness and began to talk to me, still delirious from hunger. Sin Ou seemed to know she was going to die because she talked about fond memories of home, the joys of being with the family and the food we used to eat before the war. I held onto my frail sister and we fell asleep together. At dawn, I tried to wake her. But she had passed away.

The Legacy and desire for justice

I was the only one who survived the KR period. Sin Hong was executed, Sin Ou died of starvation. My father, my two step brothers (Mok Bandith and Mok Rithiya), and one step-sister (Mok Sin Heng) all disappeared. To this day I am filled with regret and guilt when I think of Sin Hong's marriage to the KR cadre from Kampuchea Krom. I feel that Sin Hong exposed herself to danger in order to protect us. My sister was very healthy and energetic. She would not have died if she had not married that KR cadre. But she did it to save my life. I will never forget my other sister, Sin Ou, who died in my arms.

I can't forget the trauma of that period. I don't want to see any palm trees because they remind me of how the KR cadres used a branch of this tree to kill my sister. When I think of Sin Ou I cannot believe that the daughter of one of the most famous psychiatrists in the country died untreated for the psychological trauma caused by starvation and hard labor.

I want justice at the KRT for my sisters and to heal the psychological wounds in my heart. I will hold the memory of my late sisters in my heart until the day I die.

C. PA

Since the project's establishment in 2000, the PA project has played a pivotal role in fact-finding in an effort to promote justice and a better historical understanding of the DK

regime. Thousands of lower and middle KR cadres and their family members were interviewed for this aim. The highlights below are the selected achievements that are most relevant to the PA project.

PA Database

In this quarter, the PA team postponed the work of interview summaries and entering them into the database, as they were fully occupied with the workload of transcribing former KR interviews from Oddar Meanchey Province.

Transcription

For this quarter, the team transcribed 43 PA interviews of former KR cadres in Trapeang Prasat District of Oddar Meanchey Province which mount in page equal to 1,556. This is an invaluable asset adding to the amount of documentation at the archives of DC-Cam.

Furthermore, the team continued to digitieg the audio tapes of interviews of Kampuchea Kroam and ethnic Vietnamese into MP3 format file. There were 388 tapes done.

Field Trip

The PA team took part in other DC-Cam activities, such as 12th Commune Teacher Training in Battambang Province (as trainer), 20th Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Congress in Siem Reap Province (as participant), and History Classroom at TSL Genocide Museum (as presenter) and accompanied the architecture team in Siem Reap (as driver).

2. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

A. Genocide Education

Transcription

In this quarter the team transcribed nine interviews making up a total of 174 interviews. The total transcription in Khmer is 2,229 pages which contributes to an increasing number of documentation at DC-Cam’s archives. The transcriptions reflect some views by students, teachers and student’s parents over studying the history of the KR regime. Furthermore, they serve the purpose of studying the effectiveness of the teaching KR history in the classroom and genocide study in general.

A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) Textbook Distribution



On January 30, 2014, the Genocide Education team launched the ceremony of DK history textbook distribution at Preah Monivong High School in the middle of Battambang provincial town. Approximately 3,062 high school students attended the ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by

His Excellency Im Koch, Secretary of State from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS). A total of 3,000 copies of the textbook were distributed at that ceremony. To date, over half a million copies of the textbook are in the hands of students around the country.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Text_book_distribution_at_Battambang_Province_on_January_30_2014/index.html

Edward Milner, ACACIA Environment, London, UK

You are doing fantastic work at the DCCAM, keep it up! I was overwhelmed seeing these pictures; it looks like a process that could usefully be followed in so many other countries recovering from brutal violence and appalling conflicts.

From Nos Sles, a member of DC-Cam's listserv:

I'd like to thank you very much for your sharing all the information about the genocide and in general as well. It's interesting and I have learned a lot from them. It's really appreciated for your hard work and well done.

12th Commune Teacher Training in Battambang Province

“The work you are doing in these seminars is extremely important and also very inspiring for those of us working here at the Court”, Tarik Abdulhak wrote.



On January 25-30, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with MoEYS conducted the twelfth commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Battambang Province. The training aimed to train 100 current teachers among whom 50 from Battambang and another 50 from Banteay Meanchey Provinces. The format and structure of the

training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21*, *Prison in Prey Veng*, *Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened which complement the stories the teachers read in the book. Three guest speakers presented different topics including ten steps of genocidal occurrence by Dr. Eng Kok-Thay, ECCC proceedings and development by senior assistant to co-prosecutor Tarik Abdulhak,

and possible effect of psychology to teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbonat. See Appendix E.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (37 women)
Control-group teachers*	5 (3 women)
Complete absent	6 (2 women)
One-time absent	4 (1 woman)
Teachers born before KR	32 (14 women)
Teachers born after KR	62 (21 women)

*Control group teacher refers to a group of teachers randomly selected for the purpose of gauging their knowledge about KR history and other related knowledge. This group is asked to complete a pre-survey and then go back home. At the end of the training this group is asked to come back and do one more survey to see how different knowledge comparing to teachers who took part fully in the training.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Battambang_Province_on_January_25_2014/index.html

The 179 questionnaires equal to 537 pages of surveys from Battambang training were entered in the survey monkey database.

On March 5th, the Genocide Education team launched its DK history textbooks distribution in Kratie Province. There were approximately 1,500 students from University of Management and Economics, Kratie Krong and Preah Moha Khsatrei Yani Kosomak high schools took part in the textbook distribution ceremony. The ceremony was presided over by Her Excellency under Secretary Son Sa-Im of MoEYS.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics-Kratie/index.html

13th Commune Teacher Training in Prey Veng Province

On March 25-30, 2014, DC-Cam in collaboration with the MoEYS conducted the 13th commune teacher training at Regional Teacher Training School in Prey Veng Province. The training aimed to train 100 current teachers, among whom 50 from Prey Veng and another 50 from Svay Rieng Provinces. The format and structure of the training is the same as previous trainings. The core documents for the training include the textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, and Teacher's Guidebook. Other supplementary materials were the magazine *Searching for the Truth*, booklet *Case 002* and *ECCC Trial Observation*. During the training, several documentary films such as *Behind the Wall of S-21, Prison in Prey Veng, Baset*, and *TSL*, and *Cambodian Children* were screened which complement the stories the teachers read in the book. Two guest speakers presented

different topics including ECCC proceedings and development by international deputy co-prosecutor William Smith and the possible psychological effects of teaching DK history by Dr. Ka Sunbonat.

The table below shows the actual attendance during the training:

Total teachers invited	100 (21 women)
Control-group teachers	5 (2 women)
Complete absent	4 (1 woman)
Two-time absent	4 (2 women)
Teacher born before KR	43 (6 women)
Teacher born after KR	53 (7 women)

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Prey_Veng_Province_on_March_25-30_2014/index.html

B. Witnessing Justice: PVF

PVF in Kampong Sralao Commune, Chhep District, Preah Vihear Province



On January 14, 2014, the PVF of DC-Cam's Witnessing Justice Project was organized for twenty-two villagers (eight females) and 58 students (thirty females) in Kampong Sralao I Commune of Preah Vihear Province. The participants took two hours from their work and studied together in Chhep District's office near Kampong Sralao secondary school. They

chose to discuss a variety of topics, especially *Mum Bei (three mountains in English)*, the rally point where the defeated KR army withdrew and regrouped in order to continue its long-term resistance. The rise and fall of the KR regime marked the most memorable days for the Cambodian people and the criminal acts inflicted on them between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979. The criminal acts are currently being accounted for while a parallel route has been taken to engage the public in this endeavor. The forum discussed people's narratives and their interaction between the villagers and youths in the community. Their reactions to the forum, work of the ECCC, and history of KR can be seen also in the field report. Through the forum participants also received DC-Cam's materials to further expand their knowledge of the KR history and especially of the KR tribunal.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_S

[ralao_I_Commune_Chhep_District_Preah_Vihear_Province_on_January_13-15_2014/index.html](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_that_the_Cambodians_Deserve.pdf)

PVF in Chong Kal Commune and District, Banteay Meanchey Province



On February 6, 2014, in an effort to assure the general public of their rights to justice for the crimes committed during the period of DK between 1975 and 1979, DC-Cam's PVF was held with the direct participation from Mr. Andrew Boyle, an attorney of the Office of Co-Prosecutors at the ECCC. The February 6, 2014 forum was attended by at least 450 villagers, local leaders,

teachers and villagers who deserved to hear his presentation and to pose questions about the legal proceedings that have taken place since 2007.

This time, the forum intended to reach out to one of the most remote areas called Chong Kal Commune of Oddar Meanchey Province. In the past this area was widely known as being the furthest and most inaccessible because it was covered by dense forests with wild animals, especially elephants. The area's remoteness is depicted in a song titled "Chong Kal": "Sound of buffalo horns of elephant owners penetrates through forests on mountain. Who else know Samrong-Chong Kal more than me, who holds a grim heart...I left Chong Kal with my tears and breaking-heart..."² Presently, the distance no longer poses a challenge and the forum provided a chance for the villagers gather in their community and hear from ECCC's legal expert. They also expressed their opinions and reactions to the forum. The debate on the accountability process is well connected with that of the KR history.

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Oddar_Meanchey_Province_on_February_5-7_2014/index.html

PVF in Svay Kheang Commune, Krauch Chhmar District, Kampong Cham Province

On February 18th, DC-Cam conducted PVF in Svay Khleang Commune where in the KR regime the rebellious Cham Muslims stood against the KR. Approximately four hundred people, especially *Khmer-Islam* or Cham, participated and listened to the presentation by senior assistant prosecutor Mr. Dale Lisak of the ECCC. PVF was organized specially to allow the court officials to inform the public about the judicial developments and elicit the Cham

² The song is composed by Mr. Peou Siphon, sung by Sin Sisamut and also by Late King Father Norodom Sihanouk.

people's perspectives on the nature of genocide against their ethnic group. See more in PPP and the report in the link bellow.

PPP:

<http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/chams%E2%80%99-long-wait-nearly-over>

Report:

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

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_February_17-19_2014/index.html

The prosecutors recognized that *“DC-Cam’s contribution to justice and reconciliation for the DK period was one of the major catalysts for the establishment of the Court and continues to be the singlemost influencing organization in ensuring the truth gets told during the ECCC proceedings through its assistance to all parties at the Court and its general education of the public as to the importance of the ECCC’s work”*. 21 February 2014

C. PIR

The PIR serves as a home for the public to access information and documents held in DC-Cam’s archives. It functions in multiple ways similar to a library, meeting hall, reading hall and so on. In this quarter, PIR received 320 esteemed guests.

PIR’s guests include Cambodian remote villagers who came to search for their loved ones lost during the KR regime, students, teachers, foreign researchers and interns. Some of them spent up to two weeks in the PIR for their research.

The PIR’s guests came from SSB, Messiah College, IPSL Organization, ATC, HTV-VN, The Globe, Columbia Business School, OCIJ, Defense Support Section (DSS), Australian National University, Lesley University, University of Ottawa, National University of Taiwan, University of Cambodia, University of Hamburg, Hanshin University (Korea), Enmi Praj, Goshen Adventure, and Cambodian Defenders Project.

The topics of interest to researchers, and that they paid attention to, include KR’s policy, history, grassroots transitional justice, experience under Pol Pot, killing site and mass graves, Preah Vihear Case, KR four-year plan, marriage under the KR regime, evacuation during KR, memorial from victims of the KR, localizing transitional justice, motivation for participating in KR, International Criminal Justice and ethnicity.

Materials distributed free of charge include 210 monthly *Searching for the Truth* magazines, 183 copies of DK history textbooks in Khmer language, 84 copies of the outreach booklet “Genocide: The Importance of Case 002”, and 116 copies of Fair Trial Observation booklets which describes daily proceedings at the substantive trials of the KRT’s TC.

D. Film “A River Changes Course” (Kbang Tik Tonle)

This quarter, “A River Changes Course”, continued outreach to as many audiences as possible. The audiences include students, academics, international audiences, etc. The following is the list of locations where the film screenings have been held:

Date	# of visitor	Name of institution	Place of screening
Jan. 3, 14	8	From Australia	DC-Cam
Jan. 6, 14	8	Students from USA	DC-Cam
Jan. 17, 14	60	Pannasastra University of Cambodia	PUC, Siem Reap
Jan. 17, 14	14	Students from USA	Siem Reap
Jan. 24, 14	1	Researcher from Australian National University	DC-Cam
Feb. 5, 14	7	USAID	DC-Cam
Feb. 7, 14	10	Sypa	DC-Cam
Feb. 21, 14	3	2 civil parties and one student	DC-Cam
Mar. 10, 14	25		DC-Cam
Mar. 12, 14	39	Goshen Adventure from East Africa	DC-Cam
Mar. 17, 14	3	NHK	DC-Cam
DON'T THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN			
Mar. 10, 14	32	Embassy of Switzerland in PP	Swiss Embassy
MASS GRAVE NEAR PAGODA			
Mar. 22, 14	22	Nuns, monks, students and professors from Burma	DC-Cam
DC-Cam's Documentary Archives (1973-1979)			
Mar. 20, 14	1	University of Ottawa, French	DC-Cam

Youk Chhang, Executive Producer and Director of the DC-CAM.

A New Documentary Film of 2014

Cambodia Premier

The Documentation Center of Cambodia
with the Support of the Embassy of the United States of America (USA)

Presents A Special Screening Of

DON'T THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN

Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll

A Film by John Pirozzi

SYNOPSIS

During the 60's and early 70's as the war in Vietnam threatened its borders, a new music scene emerged in Cambodia that took Western rock and roll and stood it on its head – creating a sound like no other.

Cambodian musicians crafted this sound from the various rock music styles sweeping America, England and France, adding the unique melodies and hypnotic rhythms of their traditional music. The beautiful singing of their renowned female vocalists became the final touch that made this mix so enticing.

But as Cambodian society - young creative musicians in particular - embraced western culture and flourished under its influence, the rest of the country was rapidly moving to war. On the left, Prince Sihanouk joined forces with the KR and rallied the rural population to take up arms against the government that deposed him. On the right, the Cambodian military, with American military support, waged a war that involved a massive aerial bombing campaign on the countryside. In the end, after winning the civil war, the KR turned their deadly focus to the culture of Cambodia.

After taking over the country on April 17, 1975, the KR began wiping out all traces of modernity and Western influence. Intellectuals, artists and musicians were specifically and systematically targeted and eliminated. Thus began one of the most brutal genocides in history, killing an estimated two million people – a quarter of the Cambodian population.

DON'T THINK I'VE FORGOTTEN: CAMBODIA'S LOST ROCK AND ROLL tracks the twists and turns of Cambodian music as it morphs into rock and roll, blossoms, and is nearly destroyed along with the rest of the country. This documentary film provides a new perspective on a country usually associated with only war and genocide.

The film is a celebration of the incredible music that came from Cambodia and explores how important it is to Cambodian society both past and present.

Dedication

Don't Think I've Forgotten is dedicated to the resiliency of the Cambodian people.

Cast and Credit

Director/Cinematographer: John Pirozzi

Producers: John Pirozzi, Andrew Pope

Executive Producers: Youk Chhang, Brad Bessire, Jonathan Del Gatto

Editors: Daniel Littlewood, Greg Wright, Matt Prinzing

Composer: Scot Stafford

A production by Harmony / Primitive Nerd / Pearl City

Additional Production Services Provided by

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)

Copyright: (c) 2014 by DTIF Cambodia LLC

For more information, please contact DC-Cam Film Team:

Sa Fatily. Tel: 012 51 19 14

Kan Penhsamnang. Tel: 077 61 45 18

Ouch Makara. Tel: 017 66 56 75

FILM EXHIBITION, LIVE BAND & DJ

Please join us to for the opening night art exhibition - 'Don't Think I've Forgotten: Every Record Cover Tells A Story.' The art installation consists of many prints of original Khmer music album covers used in John Pirozzi's upcoming documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll*. Each elaborate cover is a work of art in it is own right using unique graphic design and color schemes that highlight the golden age of what was Cambodia's amazing music scene of the time.

There will be a DJ playing music and Live Band from the film!

LOCATION & DATE:

Kolap Sor Hotel

Friday 3, January 2014 at 6:30 pm

Ms. Phat Rachana

Mobile: 078 898 962; Office: 023 979 797

www.kolabsorhotel.com

Ms. Kkoem Chen

Le Lezard Bleu Art & Design

Tel: 012 928005

PREMIER

LOCATION: Chatomuk Theater

DATE: Saturday 11, January 2014

TIME: 6:30 pm (please arrive before 6:30 pm)

ADMISSION: Free for All

DRESS: Smart casual

Other achievements the film team made in this quarter include:

- Digitizing documentary films: There are a total of 253 documentaries about KR holdings at the archives of DC-Cam. Most of the films are in tape. In the first step and due to limited resource, DC-Cam transformed the film from tape to DVD realizing that DVD can be best in use for 5 years. Now, DC-Cam started burning all film into avi format and stored them in PC hard drives. Ninety-eight films have been burned into avi format and store in hard-drives.
- Producing video clips: The film team of DC-Cam produced four eight-minute video clips, including *Oh! Phnom Penh* (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDOTCGMnObk&feature=youtu.be>), *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Every Record Cover Tells A Story* exhibition (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odhyfaer_tE), CTM outreach (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Odhyfaer_tE) and outreach of witnessing justice (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yun8eFErmc>).

E. Book of Memory

Although the Book of Memory Project is facing a significant shortfall of financial support, significant progress is underway. One full-time staffer is tasked to move forward with the help from current and anticipated volunteers. They are compiling a book of records of names of those who died under the KR regime from 1975 to 1979 and those who disappeared during that period. They continued to crosscheck names collected from DC-Cam documents to avoid repetition and to find out whether there are links between those names.

The team recruited five volunteers who started working in January 2014. They read biographies of those who died under at S-21 prison. This month they completed reading 132 confessions and summarized these confessions into 100 pages for inclusion within the book of memory.

The first term of the five volunteers selected was completed at the end of March. Two of the five volunteers continue to work for another three months. In February and March, the volunteers summarized 175 confessions from S-21 prison.

For the same period the team recorded biographies of two people who died and three people who disappeared under the KR regime.

F. Website Development

DC-Cam's website is being updated regularly with postings on new developments, such as every issue of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, *Observation* booklets, chronology of the ECCC, information about DC-Cam's activities (photos, reports etc.), and updates on the Sleuk Rith Institute (SRI).

For this quarter, the number of visitors who visited DC-Cam's website reached 10,433 people, of those were 4,088 visitors in Cambodia; 2,399 in the USA; 490 in UK; 393 in Australia; 336 in German; 300 in France, 272 in Canada; 193 in Japan; 178 in South Korea; and 172 in Thailand; and the rest represented a small number in other countries in the globe.

The following highlights the content posted on the website.

About DC-Cam

- <http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/Annual.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_First_Quarter_Report-October_December_2013.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2013_Annual_Report_Summary.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_2013_Annual_Report.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Abouts/Annual/pdf/DC-Cam_First_Quarter_Report-October_December_2013.pdf

Archives/Documentation

- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Former_Kh_Rouge.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- <http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Press_Release_25_February_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_VSS_Reparations_KH.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/pdf/Press_Release_VSS_Reparations_EN.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Archives/News_Clips/News_Clips.htm

ECCC Trial Observation/CTM

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trial_Observation_Booklet.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_24.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_Province.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/The_Implementat_on_of_Rule_of_Evidence_at_the_ECCC.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Observation_25.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_at_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_Province.htm

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement_to_Angkor_University-Siem_Reap_province.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_University_on_17_01_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report-Outreach_at_Angkor_University.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Index.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM_Outreach_to_Chea_Sim_University_of_Kamchaymea_Kampong_Cham.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/Announcement--CTM-Outreach_to_Chea_Sim_University_of_Kamchaymea_Kampong_Cham.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/ECCC_Trail_Observation_Booklet.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Khmer_Version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/What_Types_of_Reparations_Will_Civil_Parties_Be_Given.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics-Kratie/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM--Announcement_University_of_Management_and_Economics--Kratie.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report_to_Kratie_province_reviewed_JLB.pdf

Genocide Education

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Ministry_of_Education_Youth_and_Sport.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Commune_Teacher_in_Battambang_and_Banteay_Meanchey.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_Letter_from_the_Ministry_of_Education_to_Provide_List_of_Commune_Teacher_in_Takeo_and_Kampot.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Permission_letter_from_H.E_Ton_Sa_Im_on_the_distribution_of_the_textbook.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Commune_Teacher_Training.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Twelve_Commune_Teacher_Training_January_25-30_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education_Training_for_Teacher_January_25-30_2014.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Battambang_Province_on_January_25_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/2014/Teacher_Training_In_Battambang_Province_on_January_26_2014/index.html

Magazine Searching for the Truth

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue168.pdf>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm

- <http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue169.pdf>
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/4th_Quarter_2013.pdf!

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

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Live_show.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/3rd_Live_show_Jan_24_2014.mp3
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/4th_Live_Show.mp3

Living Document: Witnessing Justice

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Mum_Bei_The_Khmer_Rouge_is_Resistant_Base.pdf
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/ECCC_Tour_and_Field_Trip_Reports.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice_that_the_Cambodians_Deserve.pdf

Photos

- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Don't_Think_I've_Forgotten_on_January_11_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Sralao_I_Commune_Chhep_District_Preah_Vihear_Province_on_January_13-15_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_University_on_17_01_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos_Gallery.htm
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Oddar_Meanchey_Province_on_February_5-7_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/CTM_Outreach_to_Cheasim_University_of_Kamchaymea_Kampong_Cham_Province/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/Public_Village_Forum_in_Kampong_Cham_Province_on_February_17-19_2014/index.html
- http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics-Kratie/index.html!

G. CTM (www.cambodiatribunal.org)

DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Center for International Human Rights, funded by the US Holocaust Memorial Museum, undertakes certain responsibilities associated with the CTM website, www.cambodiatribunal.org. This website serves to facilitate public access to the ECCC and open discussion throughout the judicial process. The selected achievement highlights are as below:

Trial Blogs

Eben Hann Saling, senior editor for CTM, wrote a hearing report entitled “Hearing Debates Delay, Scope, of Case 002/02”: <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/2014/02/11/hearing-debates-delay-scope-for-case-00202/>

Hosting Video of ECCC Proceedings

The CTM team captured all trial footage to be posted on the website. The team attended a hearing, and produced three footages of the ECCC trial proceedings (in Khmer, English and French—court official languages): <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/multimedia/case-002-trial-footage/>

Backing up ECCC Documents

In this quarter, the team backed up 1,178 files of documents in Khmer, English and French to an external hard drive. The team reviewed hardcopy files in the cabinet against the soft copy files in hard drive, and created a list that can be easily searched for files.

In the meantime, the team reviewed existing 2,530 hardcopy files (Khmer) in cabinet against soft copy files in hard drive, and created a complete list. Files in Khmer will be completed next month. It will then be followed by English and French.

Translation and Posting of CTM Articles

The team translated two articles and the Chronology of the ECCC from English into Khmer:

1. *ECCC Grounds Crowded As Defendants Speak On Final Day*, by Katharine B. Dernocoeur, 31 OCT, 2013
2. *Accused Khieu Samphan Alleges Lack of Opportunity for Adversarial Debate on Documentary Evidence*, June 17, 2013, by Anne Heindel

CTM Website Screenings

On January 17, 2014, the CTM team traveled to Angkor University that is one of the ten institutions providing higher education in Siem Reap Province. The workshop focused on the history of DK, the ECCC, and the resources provided by the CTM website. The CTM hopes to use this workshop as a platform for disseminating information on the history of the KR, the trials of KR leaders, and research tools available for accessing these important topics. It is through this awareness and greater access to resources that the CTM Project hopes to preserve memory and enhance the access to (and understanding of) justice.

The workshop was held from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. with the participation of 110 foundation-year students. To start with, vice rector of the university Mr. Tithsothy Dianorin gave an opening remark describing his personal experience during the KR era. His family was evacuated from Phnom Penh city to Battambang Province. Many of his relatives were forced to do hard labor and were executed. To him, “With or without justice, the KRT can bring [a] sense of closure for the victims”.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

- 1) Why did the USA cut off support to Lon Nol in 1973?
- 2) How did Lon Nol's regime survive until 1975?
- 3) Why did Cambodia asked for help from the Vietnamese to fight against the KR?
- 4) Which country supported KR to fight against Lon Nol?
- 5) How did Lon Nol overthrow King Sihanouk in 1970?
- 6) Why does the KRT only try the leaders [of the KR regime] and not other foreign countries?
- 7) How does the KRT provide justice for the society?
- 8) What is Angkar?
- 9) What countries financed the KRT?
- 10) What are the difficulties in trying the KR leaders?
- 11) What are the nationalities of foreign judges at the ECCC?
- 12) How will the case be closed if the accused does not answer questions raised in court?

Comment from students:

Mey Vuthai: It is important for youth to learn about the KR history as well as the tribunal because it could help prevent this kind of ferocious crimes from happening again.

Hong Sokhorn: The workshop reminded me of human rights abuses confronted by the people living under the KR regime, roles of the ECCC in providing justice for the people of Cambodia.

Photos:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/Photos/Presentation_CTM_Website_to_Students_at_Angkor_University_on_17_01_2014/index.html

Report:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/pdf/CTM_Report-Outreach_at_Angkor_University.pdf

On February 13, 2014, the CTM team conducted a workshop at Chea Sim University of Kamchaymea, Kampong Cham Province. This is one of the several public universities to provide both student loans and accommodation for students, providing an increase in participation of students in higher education. The workshop started at 8:00 a.m., and was attended by 120 students.

Below are interesting questions posted by the students during the workshop:

- 1) Why did the KR have conflict with the Vietnamese?
- 2) How long does it take to try senior KR leaders?
- 3) What if the accused died before the trials?
- 4) What is the main policy of the KR leaders?
- 5) What would Cambodia be if there was no liberation front in 1979?

- 6) Were the KR leaders arrested before the establishment of the ECCC?
- 7) Why did Lon Nol overthrow King Sihanouk?
- 8) Why did the KR leaders evacuate people?
- 9) Where was King Sihanouk when the KR gained power?
- 10) Who else are the senior KR leaders or the most responsible ones at the ECCC?

Comments from students:

1. Im Sina, female, sophomore accounting student: The presentation is good. It allows me to get a better understanding of history and the prosecution of KR leaders at the tribunal.
2. Chan Sitha, female, freshman accounting student: After I listened to the presentation and watched TSL documentary film, I believe even more that there was actually torture and executions during the KR regime.
3. Youheng Kimhong, male, sophomore human resources management student: I learned more about history, politics during the KR regime and the KRT. Besides, I would like the tribunal to increase the number of prosecutions. I hope the accused will not die before the prosecution.
4. Thy Phearom, male, sophomore human resources management student: After I listened to the presentation, I got a better understanding of KR regime history, starvation, and the torture of people during that regime.
5. Yon Socheata, female, accounting student: The presentation is very detailed. It made me understand about our history and the torture during KR regime. I am happy to have a chance to see pictures in TSL that I have never been before. After seeing these pictures, I was very shocked. I have never thought that such cruel torture really happened. For me, I have never attended such a program before. I hope the team could provide such presentations at more universities so students would understand more.

See a field report at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/

On March 5, 2014, CTM and the Witnessing Justice Projects conducted a workshop and textbook distribution at the University of Management and Economics, Kratie Province. The event began with *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* textbook distribution to 18,000 high school and university students and was followed by presentations focusing on the history of DK and the ECCC. The event started at 8:00 a.m.

Below are interesting questions posted by students:

1. How was the ECCC established?
2. How can the ECCC provide justice for the victims?
3. Why does it take so long to sentence the KR leaders?
4. What was Duch's confession before the Chambers? And what were the sentences?
5. Why did the UN not take actions against the KR?

6. What are the reasons for the DK purges in 1977-1978?
7. What will happen if the accused die before the ECCC delivers its judgment?
8. How did the KR come to power?
9. Why did the KR leaders kill their own people?

Comment from students:

Sovanarith, a first-year student majoring in economics, said that he was happy to attend the event, not only because he received a copy of the book but also because he learned about the heinous history of Cambodia in the presentation made by Dy Khamboly.

Sothea, a 12th grade student said she knew very little about the KRT. But she learned a lot from the event. She will share the knowledge with her friends and community. Her grandfather was killed during the KR because he was an educated man. In the future, she wants to study law and help to find justice for the people.

See a field report at:

http://d.dccam.org/Projects/ECCC_Trial_Observation/CTM--Textbook_Distribution_and_Workshop_at_University_of_Management_and_Economics_in_Kratie.htm

1. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

A. New Publications

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

B. Historical Research and Writing

DC-Cam continued to provide research assistance to the following individuals:

- Dr. Peter Quinn is a research associate at the Australian National University. He enquired about DC-Cam documents entitled "KR Secret Santerbal (S-21) Archives" contained in 72 microfilm reels. These documents are available in microfilm format at both DC-Cam's Phnom Penh and Rutgers University offices.
- Dr. Guy Beauregard is an associate professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, National Taiwan University. He is currently doing research on Canadian writer Madeleine Thien's most recent work "Dogs at the Perimeter." This novel focuses powerfully on the connections between Cambodia and Canada during and after the KR regime. Dr. Beauregard has been fortunate to

find some related DC-Cam publications, but he needed further assistance in terms of archival and secondary materials.

- Mr. Mathew Lauren Bin Bukit is a researcher from the Embassy of Brunei Darussalam. He was interested in domestic and international policies of the KR and would like to consult documents at DC-Cam.
- Sophie Städing was interested in the work of the Gender-Based Violence Project and would like to understand more about DC-Cam's projects. She is a master student of social anthropology and gender studies at Göttingen University in Germany. She was interested in the topic of gender-based violence during the regime of the KR and the inclusion (respectively the postponement) of GBV at the ECCC. Her bachelor thesis was about biopolitics and marriage practice of the KR. During the course of her bachelor she did one semester abroad at the Royal University of Phnom Penh.
- Han-Yian Sie is a student of architecture from Germany. She was preparing her master thesis on "Design for a Memorial for the Victims of the KR". This topic was personally connected to her. Her parents came to Cambodia in the 1930s. They set up their own business until the terror of the KR started. Many of her family members died. Her parents escaped and came to Paris where they met each other. They married and went to Oberhausen in West Germany where she was born. For a long time she did not know much about the facts of the history of her family but the older she grew the more she wanted to know about it. She aims to make her designs to serve educational purposes.
- Dong-Yeob Kim is an assistant professor from Busan University of Foreign Studies. He was doing a research on the KR's foreign policy. He visited DC-Cam to seek assistance in locating suitable materials for this purpose.
- Julie Fleischman is a physical anthropology doctoral student at Michigan State University in the United States. She spoke with Dr. Alex Hinton who provided her advice on working with DC-Cam for her research on KR mass graves. Her academic and applied interests are in forensic anthropology. She was in the process of defining her dissertation topic and her primary research focus is on skeletal trauma, particularly resulting from human rights conflicts. After finding that some forensic analysis was undertaken on ten skulls and that mapping projects of mass graves have been completed, she was interested in further analysis of the skulls with DC-Cam. Julie worked for a time in Lithuania on remains from Soviet-era mass graves.
- Timothy Williams is a lecturer at Marburg University in Germany and is doing his PhD at the Free University in Berlin. His PhD research is on the topic of perpetrators in genocide, focusing on the ordinary people, not the leaders of the genocide. Specifically, he was looking at: one, why they participated and what their motivations were, trying to synthesize the current literature on this topic (drawing on sociology, psychology, political science, anthropology as well as the case studies done so far, primarily in the Holocaust and Rwanda) to a more over-arching theory of participation; two, he was trying to develop a model which shows people's individual pathways into genocide participation.
- Rebecca Gidley is a PhD student at the Australian National University being supervised by Professor Robert Cribb. Her research focused on the creation rather than the operation of the KRT. She was interested in cases of "transitional justice"

that did not fit the typical model of a transition; in Cambodia both because of the long delay and because it was unclear what was being transitioned from and to.

- DC-Cam continued to host Reiko Okawa, an associate professor from Meiji Gakuin University, Japan, who was conducting her research on Islam in Cambodia. In this process DC-Cam assisted her in identifying interviewees, making field trips and locating relevant documents. She completed writing her paper on “Cham Hidden Documents in Cambodia: Islam in the Pol Pot Period.” She also completed another paper on “Cham Kruand the KR Period.”
- Rachel Jacobs is a PhD student from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. She was planning to be in Cambodia this summer working on some more exploratory pre-dissertation research. She wanted to use DC-Cam’s archives and talk to the staff about their experiences doing outreach work.
- Amanda Kent is a postgraduate student at the University of York in the UK studying social research. She was preparing an assignment looking at The Day of Remembrance held every May 20th in Cambodia and was seeking any documentary material relating to this event and any other post-genocide commemoration events held in Cambodia.
- Alex Hinton is a professor of anthropology at Rutgers University. He conducted his research on S-21. He consulted DC-Cam archives and met with relatives of S-21 victims.
- Jen Zelnick is a master of anthropology student at the University of Chicago. Last year she lived in Cambodia as a Luce Scholar. For her MA thesis she was continuing to work with Cambodia, specifically Cambodian refugees living in Chicago. Her project explored the ways in which Cambodians living in Chicago self-identified as refugees, citizens, subjects, victims, and survivors simultaneously, and the ways that these identities matched and did not match with the United States’ affordance of social services and other benefits. She was also interested in health outcomes of these individuals.
- Yuna C. Han is a PhD student in international relations at University of Oxford. She was working on a multi-case comparative study on why weak states of the so-called ‘Global South’ would choose to pursue an international mechanism of accountability following domestic mass violence, such as in the form of a self-referral to the ICC or request to the international community for an internationalized tribunal. She was trying to understand how preference for certain forms of accountability fit in within the greater political strategy of power consolidation and regime survival of the political elites of transitioning or weak(er) states. She conceptualized the Cambodian case as a type of counter-example—while the ‘state,’ or specifically, elite political actors, had shown a high level of agency in participating in engaging with international demands of accountability for KR crimes, it seemed that actors have shown strong resistance to specifically international modes of criminal accountability.

- Lucia Dubajova is a master student of Asian-Pacific studies at the National Sun Yat-sen University in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. She was doing research about Cambodian genocide, particularly about the ECCC and transitional justice in Cambodia. She wanted to conduct some interviews with DC-Cam staff members. She wanted to make an interview with a person who can speak English. She also wanted to meet up with victims of Cambodian genocide.

C. Translation and Publication of Books

DC-Cam continued with the translation of English and Khmer materials for respective Khmer and English readers. The translation of Dr. Kok-Thay ENG's manuscript entitled *From the KR to Hambali: Cham Identities in a Global Age* continued. As of the end of this quarter the team has completed translation of five chapters of the manuscript in total.

2. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

A. Searching for the Truth

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

DC-Cam held the premier for the documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll* at Chaktomuk theater on January 11, 2014. This documentary film premier attracted thousands—more than the numbers of seats available. Lots of local and international news from other news agencies came to cover and report about the event at both exhibition at Kolab Sor hotel and premier at Chaktomuk theaters.

In the January edition of *Searching for the Truth* we covered feature stories about the documentary film. Some of the articles were written by audience members who watched the film and live concert. In the letter section, we published Youk Chhang's letter about deafness and genocide. This article is about the life of the author's deaf sister who went through the KR regime. Since the KR regime collapsed, Youk Chhang's sister has always found a way to cope with her trauma and psychological wounds.

In the Documentation Section, three short summaries of confessions of former prisoners at S-21 were published. In the History and Research Section, we published several stories about the documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll*. Some other articles in this section were written by DC-Cam staff. One of the articles was about the discrimination against Vietnamese by political parties in Cambodia. In the legal section, we published an article about reparation for the civil parties at the KRT. In the Debate section, we published an article about the impact of Cambodian development in Cambodia. For the Family Tracing sections, we published two articles written by DC-Cam volunteers and staff, who wrote about their family and the family of KR survivors.

January Issue 169

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 35 years have passed: deafness in the genocide 2. Don't Think I've Forgotten: a soul of a human being
Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Thong Siramon: from Paris to Beijing, from Beijing to S-21 4. Confession of Yu Phos, commander of military company 08 5. Confession of Chan Thol, a former KR soldier in Siem Reap
History and Research	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll 7. A film about history, culture and music history 8. A night into the 60s: Don't Think I've Forgotten 9. Oh, Phnom Penh Euy. Don't Think I've Forgotten 10. A life of Chan Siem in the revolution 11. Past still frightens me 12. Preah Vihear during the KR control 13. How did the KR get victory? 14. Life of Prum Kiem in the KR regime 15. My husband disappeared forever 16. For Kim Tem, the past always haunts him 17. The KR wed and killed 18. Discrimination against the Vietnamese continues to occur
Legal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Making Reparations Effective in Case 002: Challenges Facing Civil Parties at the ECCC
Debate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. Cost of development in Cambodia
Family Tracing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. What my family's story was like during the KR 22. The KR killed my husband.

James Black, American who found his friend's relatives in Cambodia through Searching for the Truth magazine, was interviewed by Kallyan Kang of CNC and broadcast on CNC on January 3. James Black sent his profound thanks to DC-Cam's Searching for the Truth team for helping him located his friend's relatives.

H.E. Im Koch, Secretary of State of MoEYS said that Searching for the Truth magazine, along with other DC-Cam publications, is a very important source of information to learn about the KR regime. He himself often reads the magazine.

In the February Issue, the magazine covers the story of Mok Sin Heang, now living in France, who returned to see her house for the first time after she left in 1975. Photo of Mok Sin Heang was published on the cover of the magazine and whose story was published as well. Furthermore, her story was broadcast on CNC and also published on Rasmei Kampuchea newspaper.

In this issue, Searching for the Truth also covers featured stories about Mok Sin Heang and one of Youk Chhang’s friend—Keo Thy—passed away in Takeo Province. Keo Thy was the one who saved Youk Chhang’s life after he travelled alone to Takeo on April 1975. Therefore, in the letter section, we published Youk Chhang’s letter about Keo Thy.

In the Documentation Section, two articles were published. One of them is about the confession from S-21 and another one is about the speech of Pol Pot in 1977 in the Western Zone. In the History and Research Section, we published some stories about Cham magicians and the KR regime and about *Mom Bei* (three mountains) area near the Thai and Lao border where it was once the KR base. In the legal section, we published an article about reparation for the civil parties at the KRT. In the Debate section, we published an article about how to preserve documents on human rights abuse in transitional periods. In the Family Tracing section, we published three articles. One is written by a DC-Cam volunteer, another was written by DC-Cam staff about her opinion of the KR and how to preserve the KR history and the rest was about life of Mok Sin Heang.

February Issue 170

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Keo Thy (1962-2014): A woman who saved my life
Documentation	2. A confession of Heng Songhy alias Kea, a student from France 3. Some important speeches of Comrade Secretary of Communist Party of Kampuchea during the meeting in 1977 at the Western Zone
History and Research	4. Life in a mobile unit during the entire KR regime 5. Kru (magician of Cambodian Cham Muslim and the KR period) 6. Mum Bei: The KR’s Resistant Base
Legal	7. Making reparations effective in Case 002: challenges facing civil parties at the ECCC 8. The practice of the rule of evidence at ECCC
Debate	9. Preservation of formal human rights abuse documents in transitional period 10. An analysis on archive laws of Cambodia in 2005
Family Tracing	11. Memory remains beyond the KRT 12. Kim Tem: the past often haunts me 13. I want justice for my sister

March Issue 171

Sections	Article Title
Editorials/Letters	1. Genocide education, genocide prevention in Cambodia 2. A request to seek registration of DC-Cam into ASEAN body
Documentation	3. Yin Duong: a chief of bandits in Eastern Zone

History and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Genocide against the Cham 5. A book “Bamboo Promise: Prison without walls” 6. Became a Khmer Rouge without planned 7. Regret and reparation 8. The struggle of Suong Dos in the KR regime
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Making reparations effective in case 002: challenges facing civil parties at the ECCC 10. Memory of forced transfer in the KR regime
Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11. What kind of reparation could civil parties receive in case 002/01?
Family Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Remain regretful 13. A woman who is always my heroine 14. Nhim Chan: A life in the hand of Angkar 15. A life of Prum Keam in the KR regime 16. Story of Ek Siporann 17. In a year, I could eat rice for half of the year 18. My father’s life during the KR

Impacts and requests from readers:

- Reitz Karl-Heinz of Germany visited DC-Cam and let us know of his visit to the family of Ouch Samin, a prisoner at S-21. Reitz said that he wanted to support Ouch Samin’s family in Prey Veng Province.
- Jean Mathis contacted us for the purpose of conducting interviews about victims’ bones and Buddhism.
- Lauren Shaw in Siem Reap requested some photos for her work.
- Ingrid Montel emailed us by looking for his parents’ friends who disappeared in Cambodia during the KR regime.
- Augustin Debsi emailed us in order to search for her grandfather who was working at the Ministry of Information in the Lon Nol regime and then disappeared.
- John Einar Sandvand from Norway requested some photos of Pol Pot and Duch for his upcoming publication.

This quarter DC-Cam produced and published 9,000 copies of another three monthly Khmer issues of *Searching for the Truth* (issues 169, 170 and 171) by using its own small and outdated, one-color printing machine. Each issue of the Khmer copies of the magazine were distributed widely to all 23 provincial halls and Municipality Halls, 176 district offices, 1,537 commune offices, 33 government offices, 28 embassies, the National Assembly, the Senate, three political parties, 18 universities and libraries, the ECCC, researchers, villagers, and students and individuals who visit DC-Cam’s premises.

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

DC-Cam’s interesting community radio program “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine,” which explores the famine which occurred during the DK regime is approaching the ultimate goal. There remain two more live shows in February and March this year before the program ends in accordance with the lifetime of the project under Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) Grant. Other activities such as the broadcasting of ten episodes and

study tours ended last quarter with productive and contributive achievement of memory and justice.

Notably, the goals of this program are to provide survivors with legal and historical narratives of a major and often-overlooked source of suffering and mortality under the KR and to provide a common platform for survivors of the Cambodian genocide to share their individual experiences.

Starting from January this year the community radio program of DC-Cam re-broadcasted all ten episodes of “Voices of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine” on Kampot Radio Station FM 93.25 combining with other two programs: *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* and *Breaking the Silence* as daily basis. See table below.

Re-broadcast Programs	Schedule	Time
A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)	Mon., Tue., and Wed.	7:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
Breaking the Silence	Thu., Fri., and Sat.	
Voice of Genocide: Justice and the KR Famine 1. Background and Introduction http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_1.htm 2. Famine and Excess Mortality in DK http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_2.htm 3. What did the KR Leaders Know http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_3.htm 4. Famine and Genocide http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_4.htm 5. Famine and Crimes Against Humanity http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_5.htm 6. Famine and War Crimes http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_6.htm 7. Justice and Modern Famine Beyond Cambodia http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_7.htm 8. The Frank Case and New Information from the ECCC About Rice Distribution http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_8.htm 9. Looking Forward Beyond International Criminal Law: the Human Right to Adequate Food http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_9.htm 10. Hunger, Memory and Justice http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Episode_10.htm	Sunday	

January Live Show Broadcasting

The third live show was aired on January 24, 2014 on National Radio Phnom Penh with generous participation of Mr. Ly Sok-Kheang, PhD candidate from Coventry University (UK) and team leader of Witnessing Justice Project of DC-Cam as guest speaker to accommodate

questions and comments possibly made by listeners. The topic of the third live show focused on “reconciliation process in Cambodia after the KR regime”, the focus of Kheang’s PhD dissertation.

During the one hour live show broadcast there were 31 listeners who called into the program with keen interest to know and learn about history and the reconciliation process in Cambodia. According to Mr. Kheang, reconciliation is very important for a country that has been torn apart by conflict and/or war. After the conflict, people have been divided into different groups with regard to their political interests, race, religion, social status, and others. There are many ways that people can adopt in order to achieve reconciliation within their society. Those means of reconciliation can be varied from one society to another and from one community or group of people to the other. There is no absolute means of reconciliation. There is no one-mean-fits-all method. According to Mr. Kheang, people can seek reconciliation in many ways, for example, religion, culture, or through the courts. Furthermore, reconciliation is a process that could be time consuming due to the different contexts of each society.

Finally and regrettably, the live show could accommodate only six listeners to share their perspectives and stories on air.

Listening to the live show at [http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/3rd_Live show_Jan_24_2014.mp3](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/3rd_Live_show_Jan_24_2014.mp3)

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Mr. Ly from Kampong Chhnang Province. Mr. Ly expressed his personal feeling that every time he recalled about his experience during the KR regime he could not hold back his tears. He had endured so much suffering. Among those painful memories, Mr. Ly remembered the most his uncle who cried for food before his last breath when he had severely suffered from hunger. Mr. Ly shared that in order to release his anger he started to go to the mosque after the KR regime. Moreover, following the KRT’s proceedings has made him feel relief from knowing that the KR leaders have been brought to justice.

2. Ms. Mao from Phnom Penh. She had no first-hand experience of the KR regime, since she was born after the regime. Ms. Mao posed a question to the guest speaker that whether or not reconciliation brings development to a country? At the same time, she would like to learn more about the reconciliation process in Cambodia after the KR regime. However, she wondered if the KRT brings real reconciliation to Cambodia, due to its slow process.

3. Mr. Aun from Prey Veng Province. Mr. Aun was born after the KR regime and had learned about the regime through his mother. He learneded that one of his uncles had been killed by the KR and he felt pity about his death.

4. Mr. Seng Den from Pursat Province. Mr. Seng recalled his personal experience during the KR regime that he was once forced to get married. However, he refused their arrangement which led to persecution. Fortunately, he was not killed and was transferred to work at a

fertilizer unit. The unit produced fertilizers from human and animal waste. The KR cadre ordered him to taste the fertilizer or he would be killed if he refused. He said that he had to do as ordered in order to save his life.

5. Mr. Aun from Prey Veng Province. Mr. Aun felt great anger against the KR shortly after the regime fell. However, he has tried to reduce his anger by following Buddha's words, "pacifying vindictiveness by not being vindictive."

6. Mr. Sambour from Kampong Speu Province. Mr. Sambour thought that the government's win-win policy was one among the others in order to reunite the country.

February Live show Broadcasting

The fourth live show was conducted on February 28, 2014. The show invited Mr. Chy Terith, team leader of Victim Participation Project (VPA), as a guest speaker. There were six callers who called in to the live show to share their perspectives and stories on air. The topic of the fourth live show was "Victim Participation in the KRT." According to Mr. Chy, the KRT is the first hybrid court that is established in the country where the crimes had been committed. Victims of the KR regime can participate with the KRT in many different ways, such as participating as a complainant or civil party before the tribunal. Mr. Chy also briefed the development of the KRT to the audience.

The fourth live show is available at http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/4th_Live_Show.mp3

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Ms. Rith, Phnom Penh, hoped that the KRT would bring Cambodian people justice for the crimes committed by the KR. Ms. Rith used to follow the KRT; however, she stopped following the trial hearings, given that she was not satisfied with the KR leaders who did not admit what they had done during the KR regime.
2. Mr. Bunthoeun, Phnom Penh: Why did the KR evacuate people from city or town to the forests?
3. Ms. Saroeun, Banteay Meanchey, wanted the KRT to speed up its work, given that the KR leaders were in their old age. Ms. Saroeun had lost her husband, siblings, parents, and other relatives during the KR regime.
4. Mr. Pearith, Kandal Province, wanted to see the KRT bring people justice in the near future.
5. Mr. Hong, Takeo Province, was born after the KR regime. He learned about the KR regime from his parents and had visited the tribunal twice.
6. Mr. Suom, Battambang Province, supported the establishment of the KRT and wanted the

tribunal to proceed faster in order to bring justice to Cambodian people.

March Live show Broadcasting

The fifth live show was conducted on March 28, 2014. The show invited Dr. Eng Kok-Thay, deputy director of DC-Cam, as a guest speaker. There were four callers to the live show to share their perspectives and stories on air. The topic of the fifth live show was “the KR regime and genocide.” According to Dr. Eng, there were about two million people who died during the KR regime through starvation, torture, overwork, and execution. Additionally, Dr. Eng explained the meaning of genocide. Regarding to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Being asked how to prevent the KR regime from happening again, Dr. Eng commented that 1) Cambodia or other countries have to prevent war from happening. Mostly, genocide happens in the country where there is war erupting. 2) People have to learn and remember their own history so as not to forget about their atrocious past.

Fifth live show: http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/MP3/5th_Live_Show.mp3

Questions/comments from the listeners:

1. Mr. Ly, Kampong Chhnang Province: Why did the KR want to kill all Cham and Vietnamese ethnic minorities? Mr. Ly himself is a Cham ethnic minority whose relatives had been killed by the KR.
2. Mr. Sambo, Kampong Speu Province: How can we prevent the KR history from happening again?
3. Mr. Den, Pursat Province, suggested to the KRT to severely punish those KR leaders for crimes committed during the KR regime.
4. Mr. Vandeth, Phnom Penh:
 - Why didn't UN agency or International Organization come to Cambodia during the KR regime?
 - Why doesn't the court bring foreign country to justice for supporting the KR leaders?
 - Did Vietnamese troops come to save or invade Cambodia from the KR?

6. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. Selected Research Assistance



DC-Cam helped arrange the visit by a group of 20 Buddhist monks and nuns from Burma to visit the ECCC and other local institutions and DC-Cam. The visit was from March 19-23, 2014.

DC-Cam's director wrote a letter of endorsement for Adrien Genoudet, director of the documentary film titled *Les Sans-têtes*, which will bring light to the stories, processes and ultimately the different underlying meanings of the memorial project, *For Those Who Are No Longer Here*.

LIM Cheytoath helped professor Alex Hinton to conduct field interviews with S-21 victim's relatives in Prey Veng Province.

Director Youk Chhnag wrote a letter of recommendation to support Mr. Robert Jason Leahey's application to Fullbright mtvU program on February 21st.

B. Participation in Conferences

Peoudara Vanthan and Khamboly Dy were invited to take part in the Sixth Annual Khmer Studies Forum in Ohio University, which was held on March 14-16, as key speakers in respective topics including *A Suitable Approach for Delivering Justice to Victims of the KR* and *Genocide Education in Cambodia: Dealing with the Past and Moving into the Future*.

Director Youk Chhang attended a workshop called The Mandela Dialogues: Dialoguing Memory Work as a guest speaker on March 4th, 2014.

C. International Cooperation

On February 16-22, deputy director Dara Vanthan provided three-day workshop at the office of National Democratic Institute's Program in South Korea on documenting human rights violations which focused on North Korean's human rights violations. The workshop was funded by NDI's program in Korea and NDI in Washington DC. There were about twenty Koreans whose work related to human rights in North Korea took part in that workshop. One participant wrote an email to Mr. Vanthan expressing her satisfaction in taking part in the workshop. She wrote that:

Thank you for your great attention and answering my questions in the workshop. Maybe, I think, some of the questions might be tough to you since your memory and different idea. However, you gave a great answer and showed nice attitude for us. [A]t the end of the workshop, I received very good idea which is how can we make a document administration system and thought what can we do in the future. I owe my idea to you.:)!!!!

Mr. Vanthan was interviewed by OTV and Daily NK news. Learn more at <http://www.dailynk.com/english/read.php?cataId=nk02500&num=11560>

March 7th, director Youk Chhang delivered a speech at the 25th Session of Human Rights Council in Geneva on genocide prevention. His speech is available in Appendix D.

In other news, you'll never guess who is coming to speak at my school tomorrow...Anne Heindel. Can you believe it? I am so thrilled to have had my experience at DC-Cam last summer – my time in Cambodia truly changed my life and is coming full-circle. While sitting at the ECCC yesterday, both DC-Cam and your name came up. To say I was swollen with pride would be an understatement. **Ashlee Stetser, MA**

7. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

A. Advanced Degree Training

Staff development at DC-Cam is a key towards succeeding in its main objectives of memory and justice. Given its importance, advanced degree opportunity is provided with no discrimination of gender, race and religion. This reflects the policy of the Center which states that “male and female staff should be given equal encouragement and opportunity to study abroad”.

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

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

Mr. Sok-Kheang Ly received his PhD degree from Coventry University in March this year. He is now Dr. Ly officially.

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

DC-Cam Staff in School

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

B. International Training

This quarter one staff Morn Sophat went to Kent State University to take two months of training on GIS. Faily Sa and Penhsamngang Kan are going to do an internship at UMASS, USA.

8. MEDIA COVERAGE

A. Selected Articles

- Phnom Penh Post, January 3-9, featured story of Youk Chhnag having gone through genocide. See more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/deafness-genocide>
- On January 29, Reasmei Kampuchea newspaper published an article about commune teacher training in Battambang Province under the title: Teaching Genocide towards Prevention, Peace and Harmony. See the article in Appendix E.
- On February 3, Youk Chhang was quoted in regard to the future of cases before the ECCC. As quoted by Voice of America (VOA) he said "The investigations seem to be getting very long and without a clear strategy to finish. This is the tricky part. Even though both sides are now in agreement to work together, this still remains to be worked out between the two parties. So I urge [the] two parties to quickly establish an exit strategy as soon as it can be done." See more at <http://www.voanews.com/content/analysts-uncambodia-trial-agreement-positive-step/1843575.html>
- SEA GLOBE, February 2014, published the interview with Youk Chhang on new documentary film called *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll*. See more in Appendix F.
- Phnom Penh Post, 21 February 2014, Sculptor plans genocide memorial for historic French embassy grounds, Youk Chhang was quoted "[I] 'wholeheartedly supports Séra's memorial: "It's the wish for people in Cambodia, not just Séra, but all of us, that we must heal and move on." Read more at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/7days/sculptor-plans-genocide-memorial-historic-french-embassy-grounds> [Supharidh wrote to Youk Chhang: Good morning Youk, Your comments quoted in this article are very pertinent. One of the mottos that I look up to was from Publius Syrus who said more than 2000 years ago: "Yesterday should be the teacher of today."]

B. Radio

None.

C. TV

None.

D. Listserv

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

9. PERMANENT CENTER: THE SRI

In February 2014, DC-Cam and Zaha Hadid Architects entered into an architectural agreement whereby Zaha Hadid Architects was chosen to design the SRI for DC-Cam. After the signing of the agreement, Zaha Hadid Architects had begun its research works to prepare for the design. The conceptual design is expected to be realized in the coming quarter.

DC-Cam is now open a unique position, Strategic Fundraising Manager to work closely with DC-Cam's Director. Please see sample bellow.

DC-Cam is writing about a unique job opportunity at the DC-Cam (www.dccam.org)—a prominent non-governmental organization in Phnom Penh dedicated to the study and prevention of genocide and related crimes. DC-Cam is now working to set up a permanent center called the SRI. The SRI will have a museum, research center, library, school, and publications. It has an endowment from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), interest from other donors, support from the government, a spacious plot of land for a campus in downtown Phnom Penh, and a commitment from the world-famous architect Zaha Hadid to design and build the facilities.

The Center's Director, Youk Chhang, and other staff leaders have an excellent track record and a compelling vision for the SRI, such as human rights classes, museum exhibits, a rule of law clinic, and a small think-tank. Most of these ideas have generated excitement from donors, and the Center has developed those ideas into an overall Strategic Plan. Over the next two years, DC-Cam will work with Zaha Hadid Architects, donors, and others to translate this vision and Strategic Plan into reality. To assist in the process, we have created a new position of Strategic Fundraising Manager and Financial Advisor. We seek candidates who will bring sound strategic thinking, organizational skills, successful international fundraising experience, and a commitment to the Center's goals of memory and justice in Cambodia to help build Asia's leading genocide studies center. Some specifications for the job are below:

- **When:** Full-time for one year and renewable for a second year, starting as soon as possible. DC-Cam will conduct evaluations every six months and envisions a two-year role if performance expectations are met.
- **Where:** The primary locus of the job will be the Center's main office in Phnom Penh, Cambodia – a nice place to live and work in a fascinating and hospitable country. The job will also include occasional international travel, including travel to the United States, as part of the Center's fundraising campaign.
- **What:** The job will entail a number of interrelated functions. The Incumbent will familiarize him/herself with the Center's Strategic Plan by examining the financial requirements of building and operating the SRI and offering recommendations on ways to generate both seed grants and other sources of revenue to support the SRI's operations. The Advisor will also help design and coordinate the Center's international fundraising campaign, which has a provisional target of approximately

\$35 million. The Advisor will participate in the design and organization of promotional materials, organize major media and donor solicitation events in key donor locations such as New York, Tokyo, and London, engage in private meetings with key donors, and otherwise communicate the Center's vision to prospective private and public supporters. The job will require learning quickly about Cambodia and the types of work the SRI will do in genocide education, research, and human rights advocacy. It will also require daily communication with staff, advisors, and outside experts. This position requires relocation to Phnom Penh for the duration of the employment. DC-Cam will provide compensation of \$2,500 per month, airfare to and from Cambodia, and business expenses approved by the Director.

- **Why:** If you are passionate about human rights research and advocacy, about Asia, or just want to refine your professional skills in fundraising for worthy civil society programs, this is an excellent opportunity. The staff at DC-Cam is committed and collegial, and the Center has always enjoyed strong support from the local community and a good relationship with the government, both of which enable it to engage in important and highly visible work related to the KR trials, history education, and support for trauma victims.

This position is very important to DC-Cam and its donors, including the U.S. government. It's a key to the success of the SRI and will require considerable energy and commitment. We are looking for someone with a masters' degree or equivalent; at least two years of prior working experience in business, successful fund-raising campaigns, government, or civil society; native fluency in English; and interests in human rights and Asia. Knowledge of Khmer is not required. A sound basic knowledge of finance is important, and international fundraising experience is strongly preferred. The successful candidate must be willing and able to travel regionally and internationally as required. Professionals at or near the end of their careers may find this an ideal opportunity to cap their work experience by engaging in and bringing their skills to bear on this important project and its human rights connections.

If you are interested and meet the criteria above, please send an email to DCCAM@ONLINE.COM.KH with your CV and the names/contact information of three professional references attached. We will then acknowledge receipt, review applications on a rolling basis, and contact short-listed candidates for phone or in-person interviews.

Applications from senior-level professionals at or near retirement with international experience and the relevant skills are encouraged to apply.

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

In this quarter, the school team has been working with Pangea team of Columbia University. A weekly meeting has been often held through Skype conference to discuss and shape up ideas for a concrete and practical business plan for the school. The Pangea team is supposed to produce the business plan within few months.

B. Museum of Memory

During this reporting period (January-March 2014), the team completed the following tasks:

Development plan for 24 provincial museums

- MM team made three trips to Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces to assess possible space for the upcoming KR temporary exhibition provided by the provincial museums. As observed from the trips, the museums in Kampong Thom and Takeo and their collections are well organized. This condition can help the team's exhibition attract people to visit the museum and the exhibit. However, the roof of the Kampong Thom provincial museum is in need of repair meanwhile Takeo provincial museum is in need of thorough grooming and clean-up. For the condition in Svay Rieng, the province does not have its own museum, so it is lent a building located in the Department of Culture and Fine Arts. In its current situation, the building remains almost empty without any visitors. The team faces this challenge to install the exhibition and bring people to visit the exhibition and museum. Otherwise, the head of department and staff of the provincial museum are obviously interested in cooperation with the team to develop the museum. See more in Appendix A.
- The team also visited and observed another three train stations of the Southern line consisting of Prey Tortoeng, Kumar Reachea train station and Takeo general stop and interviewed people who know the story of the train station. According to Khuy Oeun, 65 years old, she remembers well that Kumar Reachea train station was inaugurated in 1965 by King Norodom Sihanouk. During the KR regime, she, her family and her sister's family were evacuated by train from Takeo to Pursat Province. After the KR, only she, her husband and her elder sister were survivors.
- The team has classified all materials including lists of memorials, prisons, and burials, stories of civil parties and complainants (about 1700 from VPA files), story of Khmer cadres and several Khmer folktales into each train stop. In doing so, the team can bring the interesting stories for the upcoming exhibitions in late March or early April for the first two exhibits in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Currently, to speed up the work, there are six staff consisting of Socheata, Layhol, Prasna, Visal, Kok-Chhay and Phat also help assist to read stories of civil parties and complainants and establish a map showing train directions from South to North line (Sihanouk Ville-Battambang-Poi Pet). In the meantime, all files are needed to translate into both Khmer and English.
- The team translates texts of the exhibition (including introduction, papers from Prof. Tyner, Jaya and Rutgers team, stories of CPs/Complainants/ KR cadres who works as train drivers, burials, prisons and memorials) into Khmer that have been made by Rutgers team and proofreads the translated version twice. Those texts will be displayed at provincial museum and used in catalog books.
- The team has selected photos for "Forced Transfer" and found printing company for production. Meanwhile, it also works on exhibition design.
- The team printed draft texts for exhibition and submitted its content to Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) for approval.
- Battambang provincial museum finished 90% of ceiling repair and currently is fixing museum's roof. In the meantime, Kampong Thom provincial museum is repairing entire ceiling and roof. Both provincial museums are expected to finish ceiling and roof repair by the end of March or very early April.

- Cambodian artist, Assasax, currently works on painting wooden frame and finalize his painting entitled “What would Phnom Penh capital city look like if has no genocide?”
- The trip to film train station and set GPS by Sophat, Kok-Chhay and Makara is waiting for Victim Support Section (VSS)/GIZ approval for budget modification. The outcome of this trip will be for animation map which cooperate with Kent State team in the US.

TSL Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh

- The team has already scanned photo quality up to 1800 idp for the exhibition on child survivor at TSL genocide museum. Since the original file of photo is sort of old and low resolution, therefore, the team has contacted Mr. John Pirrozi and Linda for the expert in New York to help upgrade the photo quality that can be printed.
- Lysa currently has refined all existing materials of five exhibitions at TSL genocide museum in order to re-install new re-printed version. She also defines each point of the exhibition which these points are recommended by Soc Keng, for example, putting some sentences in bold or italic to make it easier to visitors to read quickly.
- The team is waiting for response from MCFA on period extension of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for formal collaboration between DC-Cam and the Ministry after submitting the annual report 2011-2013.
- Sweden and DC-Cam has signed agreement of TSL Development Project with financial support of amount of USD 27,500.
- The team has received the exhibition "Dinner with Pol Pot" from the Living History of Sweden. In team time, the team asked for English caption in order to set up exhibition as a part of TSL Development Project.
- Lysa has already refined the existing exhibition materials. Currently, the team has waited for the positive response on financial support from Sweden to reprint those exhibitions to be displayed at TSL. In addition, the team will also print the 6 by 7 meters photos of Child survivors at TSL to be displayed outdoor on billboard.

The Sleuk Roka Project at the complexes of Koh Ker temple, Preah Vihear Province

- The team is waiting for an MoU for Sleuk Roka project with Authority for the Protection and Management of Angkor and the Region of Siem Reap (APSARA) authority. The team will follow up APSARA authority in Phnom Penh about the MoU process.
- The team collected research document about Khmer dance and arts based on Angkor temples and Koh Ker.
- Recruited two volunteers, Horn Chhun Leang and You Chin Kheng, 1st year architecture students from RUFA to draw the ornaments, dresses, gestures of Koh Ker sculptures at the National Museum and research on Koh Ker documents. In doing so, it aims to provide the foundation for the two dancers Belle and Narim, who work on the Women of Koh Ker project, to create a possible performance inspired from Koh Ker arts. In the meantime, dancers, Belle and Narim, were asked to organize their plan to set up the project.
- On March 1, the team presented its Sleuk Roka Project to the public audience during the conference on Koh Ker Temple entitled “Koh Ker, the Lost Wonder” at Zaman University, Phnom Penh. The conference was held by Kerdomnel Khmer Foundation (*please see Appendix B for conference’s program and photo*).

Museum of Memory in Siem Reap

- Had a meeting with two students, Erik Silk and Natalie Rubin, from Columbia University to help assist the team to conduct market research for the Museum of Memory in Siem Reap Province. The team brought both of them to meet H.E Soeung, Kong, Deputy Director of APSARA Authority, Youk Chhang, and two staff from National Museum in Siem Reap. They pointed out very good questions related to the flow of money that APSARA Authority has managed and future potential of tourists in Siem Reap. They also interviewed the managers of a few top hotels in the town, such as the Hayat, about how to penetrate into the market.
- Director Youk Chhang has followed with H.E Soeng Kong about permission of construction on the land of Museum of Memory. Currently, the team has waited for the updated information from APSARA Authority.
- The team assisted architect Zaha's team to ancient site visit in Siem Reap and Preah Vihear, from March 11-15, to get Cambodian inspiration as well as access to old photo documents at National Museum of Cambodia. At the same time, the team has contacted director of Angkor Conservation for DC-Cam outreach as well as cooperation with the center, starting finding financial support to fix the whole Angkor Conservation buildings (*please see Appendix C for photos of the Zaha and DC-Cam team*).
- During March, the team has assisted DC-Cam director to recruit architecture students to be involved in architect Zaha's team project to design SRI. In total, there are 40 architecture students (3rd, 4th and 5th year students) who participate in the project. These Cambodian students are expected to do all assignments directed by the Zaha team to conduct more research on building environments and creative inspiration.
- Since February, the team has been searching for a rental house in Siem Reap for DC-Cam's outreach office.
- The team facilitated a group of 22 Burmese monks, nuns, and NGO staff, to visit Siem Reap and Phnom Penh from March 19-22. The aim of their visit, led by Dr. Zarni, was to learn about Cambodia, particularly the KRhistory, rich cultural heritage, the truth and reconciliation process, and the KRT (*please see Appendix D for photos of their visit*).

MCFA

- The team managed thousands of invitation letters both in Khmer and English for director Youk Chhang to invite audiences such as ambassadors, ministers, artists, teachers, students and people for the documentary film screening "Don't Think I've Forgotten: The Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll" nation-wide at Chatumok theatre on January 11, 2014.

Read more in Appendix A.

[End]

Appendix A

Report on Field Visit to Provincial Museum in Kampong Thom January 20-21, 2014

Background information about Kampong Thom Provincial Museum

Kampong Thom Province is situated in the central part of Cambodia, about 162 Km from the capital of Phnom Penh. Kampong Thom Province is rich in tourism potential, attracting many tourists, both local and international, with its exotic lakes, rivers, forests, mountains and more than 200 ancient temples from pre-Angkorian era, including the famous Sambor Prei Kuk temple.

Kampong Thom Provincial Museum is located in the provincial town of Kampong Thom. The museum building was inaugurated in 2011. Mr. Be Tai Se is the director of Kampong Thom Provincial Museum. In the ground floor of this two-story building houses artifacts and objects which have been transported from Sambor Prei Kuk temple and other objects confiscated from smugglers. According to Mr. Be, the Kampong Thom Provincial Museum owns about 700 pieces of artifacts. However, due to the limited space of the museum not all of the artifacts have been put on display. Kampong Thom Provincial Museum is located on the way to Sambor Prei Kuk Temple, a good location that could be promoted in order to attract visitors who want to visit Sambor Prei Kuk Temple to get first-hand information before going to the temple.

The Space

After the discussion with Mr. Be Tai Se, director of Kampong Thom Provincial Museum, and Mr. Chhang Kang, the head of Department of Culture and Fine Arts of Kampong Thom Province, Mr. Be and Mr. Chhang welcome the Museum of Memory team to install the KR exhibition in their respective museum. They believe that the upcoming exhibition on the KR history will broaden the knowledge and understanding of students and local community about this dark history.

As a result of the discussion on January 20, 2014, Mr. Be and Mr. Chhang agree to provide the room upstairs to the Museum of Memory team to mount the exhibits. The room is quite big, such that the museum team could install more panels (*please see the Appendix A for the floor plan of the room*).

However, there is a problem. There is a large hole in the roof where the exhibition will be situated. The hole is caused by the pigeon's droppings. According to the museum director, the pigeons have used the museum roof as their nest. This is not a superficial hole. There is a visible gap in the actual roof of the museum, made of corrugated metal. Rain will easily seep through during the rainy season. This means the actual structural roofing will have to be fixed to close the gap, the ceiling will then have to be waterproofed to ensure even minor leaks or drips will not damage the ceiling and the ceiling will then have to be re-painted.

The museum director and the head of Department of Culture and Fine Arts request the Museum of Memory team to help, if possible, to fix the leaking roof. However, the Department of Culture and Fine Arts could allocate some budget for the roof fixing.

This problem has to be dealt with in order to ensure that the upcoming exhibits are safe from dripping water. However, the Museum of Memory team will bring this issue to discuss among its team to determine if the team could allocate any budget to fix the problem.

At the end of the discussion, the head of Department of Culture and Fine Arts inquired if it would be possible for the Museum of Memory team to duplicate another copy of the upcoming exhibits so that he can use it as mobile exhibition for public schools throughout the province in order to raise the awareness of young people about the KR history.

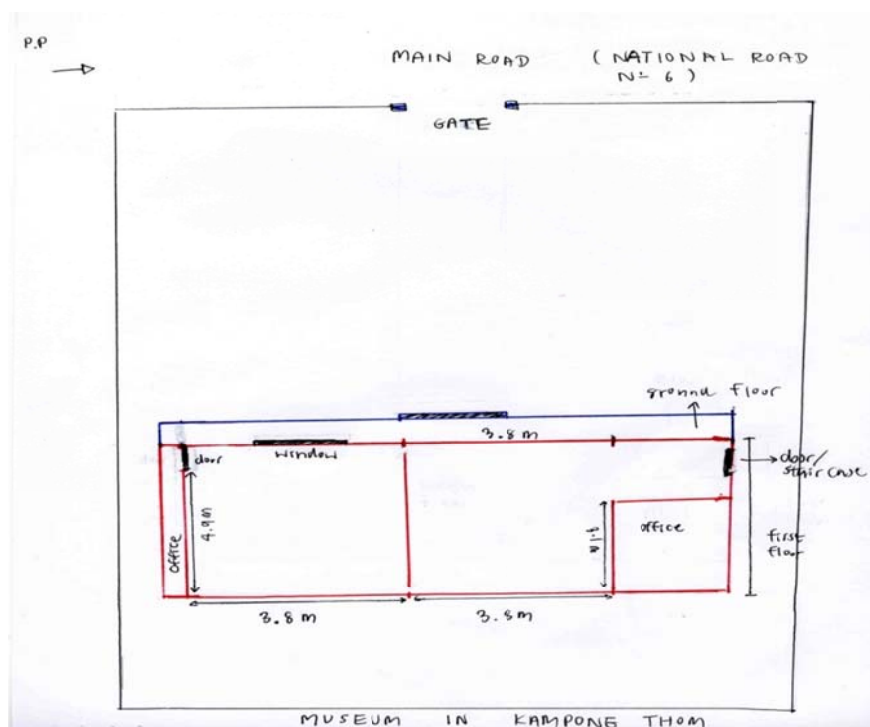
The Museum of Memory team thinks that the proposal of the head of Department of Culture and Fine Arts is beneficial in order to encourage the younger generations to learn more about the KR history.

The exhibition

The upcoming exhibits will be focused on forced transfer during the KR regime. The theme of the exhibition is about “healing”. The Museum of Memory team wants to use art and history to help Cambodian people who have been torn by many years of war heal their past suffering and to encourage the younger generation who has no firsthand experience about the KR regime to understand more about their own history.

Some parts of the exhibits will be duplicated from the exhibition mounted in the provincial museums in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

Floor Plan of Kampong Thom Provincial Museum



Report on Field Visit to Provincial Museum in Svay Rieng January 27-28, 2014

Background Information about Svay Rieng and Svay Rieng Provincial Museum

Svay Rieng may be one of the smallest provinces in Cambodia, but it has the country's busiest highway running right through town. National Highway No 1 links Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam just after the Mekong River via the Neak Loeung ferry point. Here is the international gateway of Bavet which leads to Vietnam.

This is a prosperous town reaping the benefits of the border trade traffic. There is a lively marketplace and the people here are friendly. The province comes with good food and great accommodation options.

Nearby, the Waiko River and its vast, scenic marshlands provide pleasant settings for photography. Not far from town is a bridge over the Waiko donated by prime minister Hun Sen.

The allure of this pretty province is not just in its conveniences. Its friendly nature, the beautiful Prey Ba Sak Lake area just outside of town and the Prasat Prasat Temple make this a worthwhile stopover. There are a couple of little-known temple ruins here in Svay Rieng as well; they are the Prasat Chea Hao and Prasat Basac.

The province of Svay Rieng is off the tourist maps but it is great for those who want a slice of rural life in Cambodia.

Svay Rieng does not have its own museum building. The Department of Culture and Fine Arts in Svay Rieng Province uses several of the department's office rooms as a museum building. According to Mr. Uk Kim Ny, the head of Svay Rieng Department of Culture and Fine Arts, the museum department possesses 165 artifacts, including 113 objects made from sandstone, 31 objects made from clay, 17 objects made from metal, and 4 objects made from wood. All the objects have not been put on display to the public. They are stored inside the department compound.

The Space

Mr. Uk Kim Ny welcomes DC-Cam to install an exhibition on the KR history at Svay Rieng Province. He said that having the KR history shown to the public is very essential, particularly for younger generations, given that most young people do not believe that such atrocious past had happened in Cambodia. He further noted that if there is no proper education on the KR history, this dark history would become a folk tale that old people tell their children or grandchildren, and this creates great risk that the same history could occur again when most people are not aware of it. In order to collaborate with DC-Cam to mount the KR exhibition, the Department of Culture and Fine Arts agrees to provide an office space, 3.9 x 5.5 m, to DC-Cam (*please see the Appendix A for the floor plan of the room*).

The Exhibition

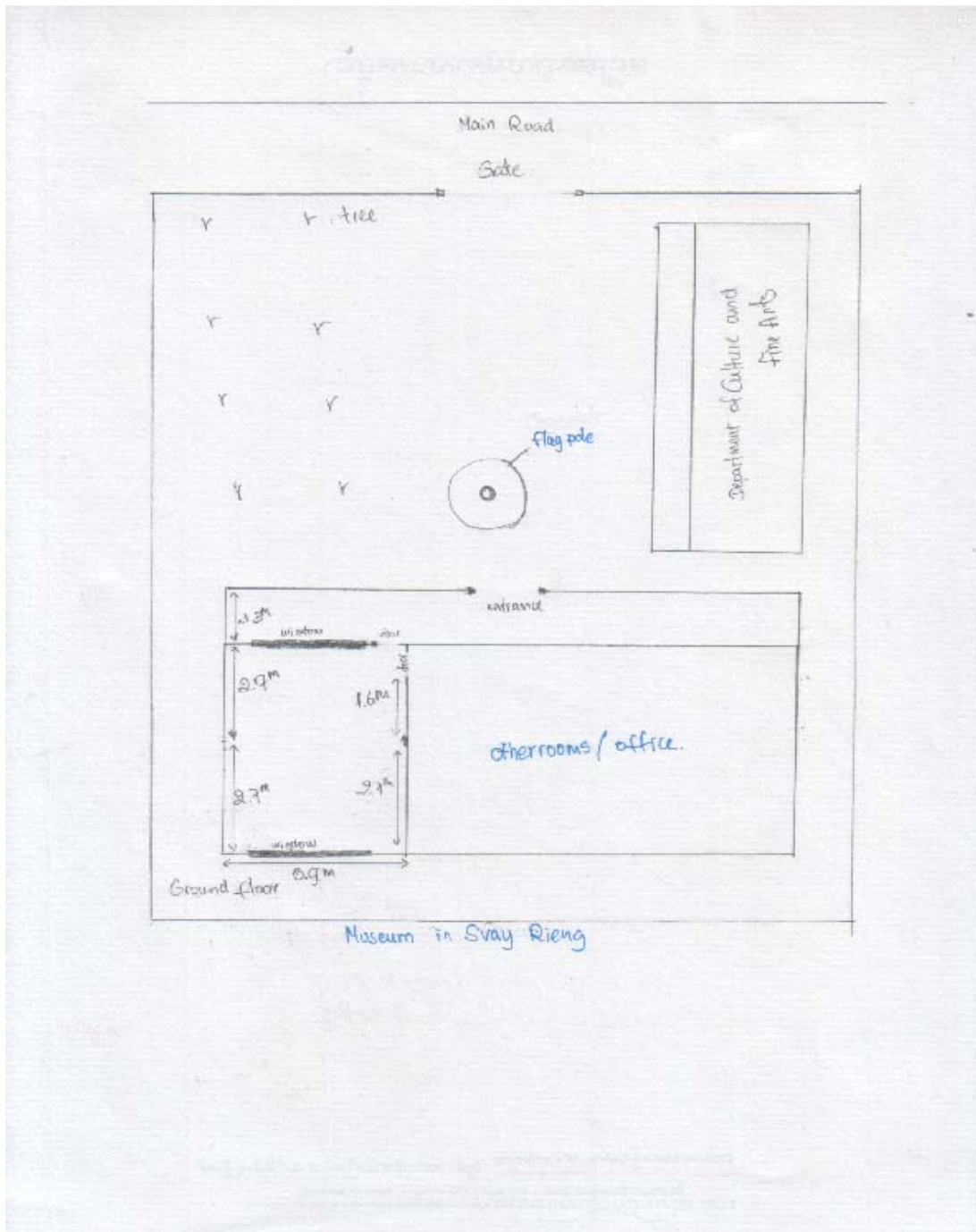
The upcoming exhibits will be focused on forced transfer during the KR regime. The theme of the exhibition is about "healing". The Museum of Memory team wants to use art and history to help Cambodian people who have been torn by many years of war heal their past suffering and to encourage the younger generation who has no firsthand experience about the KR regime to understand more about their own history.

Some parts of the exhibits will be duplicated from the exhibition mounted in provincial museum in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey.

Observation

Comparing to Bavet Town, another town of Svay Rieng along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, the provincial town of Svay Rieng is quieter. There are less people travelling along the street, both during the day and night. In term of business and economic activities, Bavet Town is livelier. Moreover, there are not many major attraction sites inside the provincial town that could capture the flow of visitors into the provincial town. There is one university called the University of Svay Rieng that could be another potential target for the museum team to work with, besides the local community. The exhibition should aim at those people in order to attract their visit. Moreover, educational program should be occasionally conducted with university and/or high school students so as to raise further awareness among younger generations about the KR history.

Floor Plan of Svay Rieng Provincial Museum



Field Visit to Provincial Museum in Takeo January 29, 2014

The museum team of DC-Cam has cooperated with National Museum of Cambodia to make its fourth trip to Takeo in order to assess exhibition space provided by the provincial museum for the upcoming KR exhibition. Taking that opportunity, the team also visited three train stops of the Southern Line from Phnom Penh to Sihanouk Village and interviewed a few local people who know history of the train station which provides extended understanding about the “Forced Transfer” by train during the KR regime.

Takeo Province, located approximately 80 Km from Phnom Penh, was an ancient city of Funan, Nokor Phnom, during 6th-7th centuries which is close to the active port, Oc Eo and prehistory sites and was once headquarters of the Southwestern zone during DK (1975-1979) under a secretary of the zone Ta Mok who originated from the province.

As theme of the exhibition focusing on “healing,” the team aims to connect these national heritages to the darker age of the KR period in order to bring the rich culture to help heal KR survivors who have been affected by the traumatic experience of this regime, and thereby help these survivors to move on in the future.

Takeo has two of its own museums, one is the provincial museum located in the town and another one is Angkor Borei museum in a district which houses lots of archaeological artefacts from Phnom Da temple and the nearby prehistory sites.

The KR exhibition will be installed in the Exhibition Hall at Takeo’s provincial museum as the Ministry and Department of Culture and Fine Arts offered to the team.

Mr. Prak Born, a head of the Department of Culture and Fine Arts, Mrs. Sim Savry, director of the provincial museum and other two staff welcomed the team and noted that they are pleased that the team installed the KR exhibition, which adds to the museum’s activities and helps to attract visitors.

Space for the KR Exhibition

Similar to Battambang case, the Exhibition Hall of Takeo provincial museum was constructed within the same period, Sangkum Reastra Niyum (1950s-1960s) and formed in the same plan. The team is allowed to choose either the first floor of the museum or the Exhibition Hall to install the KR exhibition (See Appendix A).

Both options pose challenges, in terms of visibility, access, and condition, to the upcoming exhibit. The ceiling of the first floor room easily leaks during the rainy season and visitors rarely come to visit the museum because it faces a small road. Due to this condition, Mr. Prak Born, a head of the department, decided to offer exhibition space within the Exhibition Hall because it faces toward Takeo riverside where local people enjoy their evening time. He suggested that by placing directional signs in front of the hall, the KR exhibition can attract local people to visit the Exhibition as well as the provincial museum. In addition, the KR exhibition can also connect the KR history to the former Takeo’s house located in the middle of the Takeo Lake. However, the huge space of the Exhibition Hall may isolate the KR exhibition from the rich exhibits in the main building of the provincial museum. In addition, the Exhibition Hall houses old exhibits and is unclean with a pond in the middle. This building is in need of a full clean-up and grooming and needs to be well organized to manage the upcoming exhibition. Additionally, the sunroof in the middle of the building provides natural lighting to the exhibition, but may permit rain to enter the hall. The Exhibition

The KR exhibition in Takeo Province will be duplicated from the exhibition in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Province. However, as the team observed, there might be supplement exhibits that it takes from specific stories happening during the KR regime. Mr. Prak told the team about Nhoek Dim, the famous Khmer painter during 1950s-1960s was evacuated to and killed in District 108 (Takeo Province). He knew Nhoek because he was arranged to stay close to him during that time. In some ways, the team will highlight this important story of Nhoek Dim by conducting more research as well as including a biography of Ta Mok, head of this region in the future exhibit.

Mr. Prak also proposed the idea of managing a local tour that would be interesting for visitors. After visiting the KR exhibit, visitors could also visit killing sites including KR burials, memorials and prisons in the province.

Site visit and interviews with KR survivors who were evacuated by train

Along the way to the provincial town, the team visited three train stops consisting of Prey Tortoeng stop (Figure 1), Kumar Reachea stop (Figure 2) and Takeo general station (Figure 3), which currently have been restored by Australian company investment. During the visit, the team observed that there are piles of wooden crossbars removed from the original train road. These stacks of wooden bars might be used for exhibition purposes.

One interviewee, named Khuy Oeun³, 65 years old (Figure 4), currently staying in Prech Village, Trapaing Sab Sub-District, Bati District, nearby the Kumar Reachea train station, told the team that this stop was inaugurated in 1965. She remembered well that during that time, King Norodom Sihanouk came to inaugurate the station and distributed white clothes to people. During the KR regime, she and her whole family were evacuated from Tuol Kork (Phnom Penh) to her hometown in Takeo Province, then were grouped with those family who worked for Lon Nol's military unit. Five months later, her family was evacuated from Kumar Reachea (Takeo Province) to Preah Mlu cooperatives in Boeng Knar (Pursat Province) by train. It took them four days to reach Pursat. Khuy recalled that during the evacuation, there were thousands of people including Chinese families and 17 April people crammed at Rumar Reachea train station. Many Chinese were transferred to Koh Kralor while others were forced to Pursat and Battambang.

Her sister, named Khuy Eang⁴ (Figure 5), 84 years old, and family also have the same story. After the KR, they lost their husbands and children.

³ The team can contact her through phone number 032 698 3838, 088 385 8608 (granddaughter) and 092 961 718 (daughter).

⁴ She is currently living in Moha Tep Village, Svay Poa Sub-District, Samrong 2 District, Battambang Province and the team can contact her via phone number 012 602 853. Group by 17 people and Chinese were evacuated by ox-cart



Figure 1: Prey Tortoeng train station



Figure 2: Kumar Reachea train station



Figure 3: Takeo general stop



Figure 4: (Left), KR survivor, Khuy Oeun who was evacuated by train



Figure 5: (Right) KR survivors Khuy Eang who was evacuated by train



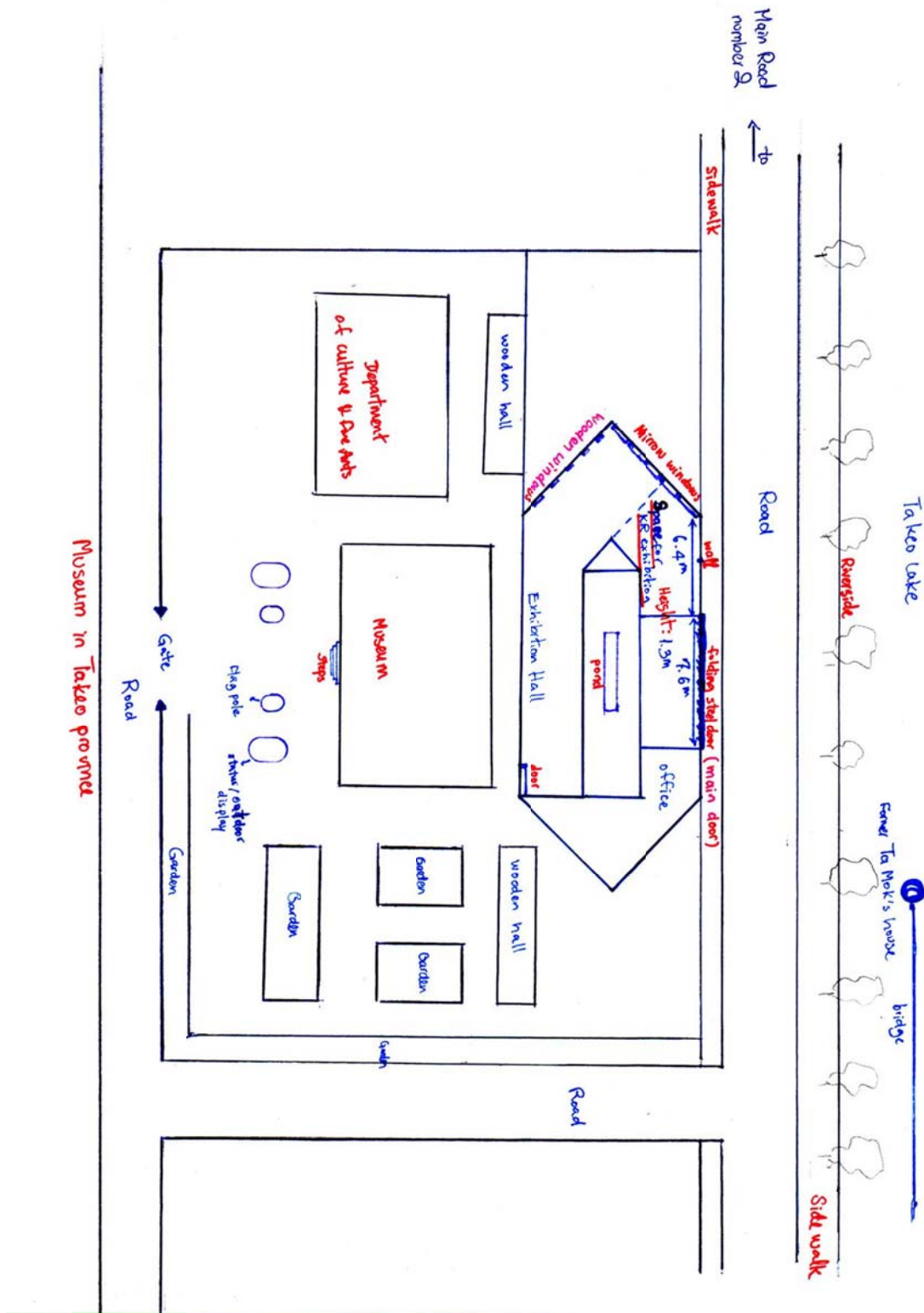
Figure 6: Takeo provincial museum



Figure 7: Space provided for temporary exhibition at Exhibition Hall

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Floor Plan of Takeo provincial museum



Appendix B

Conference on "Koh Ker, the Lost Wonder"

Draft of Program for the workshop on "Koh Ker, The Lost Wonder"
on Saturday March 1st, 2014 at Zaman University

*The Opening Ceremony will be presided by H.E Khieu Kanharith, minister of Information,
honorary president of Kerdomnel Khmer Foundation.*

7h30: Registration.

8h00: Arrival of honorary guest speakers

8h15: Arrival of H.E Khieu Kanharith

8h30: Opening Ceremony

9h00: After Opening Ceremony, we will have coffee/tea break for 15mn

Session 1 (will start from 9h30am until 11h30am; each speakers will have 30mn for the presentation)

- 1- Prof. Dr. Som Samnang (30mn), History of Academic Research in Cambodia
- 2- Dr. Chen Chanratana (30mn), History of research on Koh Ker
- 3- Dr. Thuy Chanthuon (30mn), Iron industry in Preah Vihear province...and How about Koh Ker?
- 4- H.E Seung Kong (30mn), to be confirmed, Koh Ker under the management of Apsara Authority

LUNCH TIME @ 12h00p.m (BUFFET AT ZAMAN UNIVERSITY)

Session 2 (will start from 13h00 to 15h30)

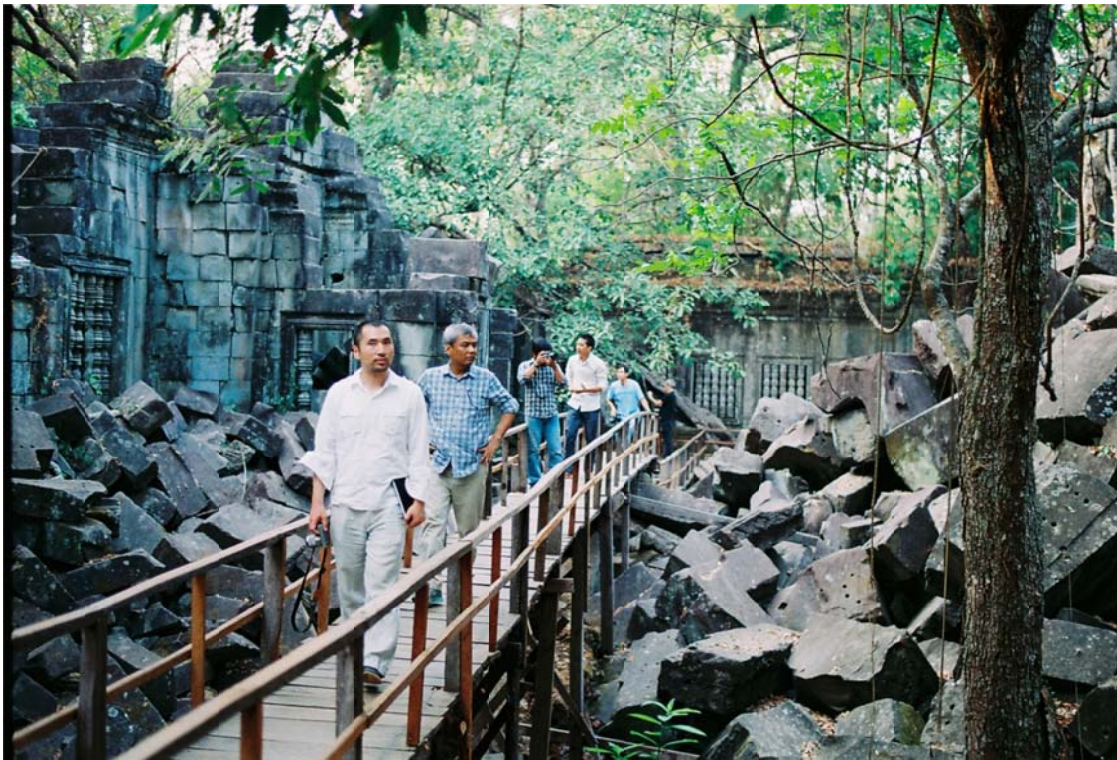
- 1- H.E Dr. Hang Chun Naron (30mn), International Law of Heritage Protection
- 2- Prof. Vong Sotheara (30mn), Koh Ker and Lingapura (Studying on Epigraphy)
- 3- Dr. Ea Darith (30mn), Archaeological Excavation at Prasat Krachap
- 4- Dr. Ichita Shimoda (30mn), Archaeological Excavation Surveys at the Koh Ker Monuments
- 5- Dr. Evans Damian (30mn), Koh Ker and LiDAR research (New Evidence for Water Management and Settlement Structure at Koh Ker)

15h30: COFFEE/TEA BREAK FOR 15mn

SESSION 3 (will start from 16h00 until 18h00)

- 1- Mr. Roath Kaniith (30mn), Koh Ker and Cambodian Mines Action Center (CMAC)
- 2- Prof. Seng Soth (30mn), What is heritage?
- 3- Mr. Sun Sithen (30mn), Koh Ker and documentary film project
- 4- Ms. Seng Kunthy and Mr. Men Pichet (30mn), Sleuk Rokar Project at Koh Ker

18h00: Closing report and ceremony by Prof. Seng Soth.



Appendix D

**Photos of Burmese monks, nuns, and NGO staff during their visit
March 19-22, 2014**





LAST QUESTION

"A LOT OF KHMER ROUGE WERE ARTISTS, SINGERS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS, FILMMAKERS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS, TOO"

Executive director of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia and executive producer of the documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten – Cambodia's Lost Rock & Roll*, which had its global premiere in Phnom Penh last month, **Youk Chhang** reminisces about an emotive time in the Kingdom's history

Q How did you get started on the film project?

A It was ten years ago, in 2004. We interview a lot of former Khmer Rouge and our aim is to get both sides of the story. When we spoke to them, some were artists themselves and others had met artists who they then killed. It was a recurring theme.

Soon after the Khmer Rouge collapsed and people were returning home, a song was written called "Oh, Phnom Penh". I love it and I hear it all the time – at weddings, karaoke, in nightclubs. People still play it and they don't realise what it's about. I asked my staff to go to the market to look for that song. I wanted the original but instead of finding the song, they found all these old albums – a whole box of them from the 1960s and 1970s. We met John (director John Pirozzi), and he fell in love with the music. It was a huge project and we didn't have much funding at the start but now, ten years later, we have our film.

Q How did it feel to work on something so uplifting?

A Genocide isn't just about the killing. A lot of Khmer Rouge were artists, singers, musicians, dancers, filmmakers and photographers, too. They had their own vocabulary, their own textbooks, they had their own way of thinking – it was just different and it made me want to know more. It's research that many



Man of memories: the documentary has been a deeply personal journey for Youk Chhang, bound up with his own memories of the music and singers

people overlook because of the overwhelming crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge. People forget the other side of it. But for me it was also personal; I had these records in my house when I was growing up and I memorised the songs. As a little boy I remember looking at all these musicians and artists and thinking: 'Wow, they are somebody.' And now, 40 years later, I feel it's an honour to discover them again.

Q Do you have a favourite song?

A Yes, a song I memorised as a child called "Ruomdoul Kratie" (or "The Flower of Kratie"). It is about a tree dancing down the Mekong River. Growing up, I always imagined that I would go to Paris, I would be well-educated, I would travel around

Cambodia, I would go to Kratie province and find a girl and I would marry her. In my mind it was beautiful. But I only visited Kratie in 1994 because of the war and I was disappointed. It wasn't so beautiful anymore like it was in the song, because during the Khmer Rouge era it was devastated. The river was dry and it was a poor province. We had the genocide and I didn't go to Paris. I didn't become the most handsome, educated traveller and find a girl. The song really captured my heart.

Q Of all the stories you heard from survivors, do you have a personal favourite?

A I loved all of the stories, but there was one in particular from a man called Sos Math. He was an Islamic singer who was married to the singer Ros Serey Sothea. It broke my heart because she had the courage to divorce him after he brutally attacked her. We lived in a society where women were expected to endure all the pain and all the suffering of domestic violence in silence – but she divorced him and went with her sister to Battambang province. She quit her career and she left. They both died during the genocide but I can't help imagining what would have happened if he had been nice to her and they hadn't divorced. Would she have had children? Would she still be on the stage today? That story really touched me. ■

Interview by Allison Smith. Photography by Sam Jam for SEA Globe

Appendix G



អង្គជំនុំជម្រះវិសាមញ្ញក្នុងតុលាការកម្ពុជា

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
Chambres Extraordinaires au sein des Tribunaux Cambodgiens

21 February 2014

Ref: /OCP/21-02-145

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir / Madam

I am the International Deputy Co-Prosecutor at the ECCC and have been in this position since shortly after the commencement of the court in July 2006. I am writing to acknowledge the assistance of the Documentation Centre of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in assisting the Co-Prosecutors in accessing relevant and probative evidence which directly effected the quality and speed in which the Co-Prosecutors could conduct it's preliminary investigation into the senior leaders and those most responsible for the mass crimes committed in Democratic Kampuchea.

Throughout this period from July 2006 until July 2007 when the introductory Submission against 5 individuals was issued DC-Cam provided many thousands of documents which they had previously archived and catalogued. Following this period from July 2007 to the end of the judicial investigation in 2010 DC-Cam further assisted in providing more documentation numbering in the thousands to assist not only the Co-Investigating Judges in their investigation but the Defence, the Co-Prosecutors and Civil Parties. During this time DC-Cam also provided documentation relating to preliminary investigations being undertaken by the International Co-Prosecutor in Cases 003 and 004. After the end of the Case 002 investigation up until now DC-Cam have provided assistance to all parties including the Co-Prosecutors in all cases before the Court namely Case 001, 002/1, 002/2, 003 and 004. This assistance has included providing witness testimony from its staff, advice on available documentation and evidence, technical support in terms of reproducing and authenticating large volumes of originals which has involved months if not years of staff time on their part to meet the requests from the ECCC.

Aside from providing documentation DC-Cam have played in an invaluable role in allowing the Co-Prosecutors and their staff to participate in Outreach and Training events which assist in creating understanding and awareness of the Khmer Rouge period and the courts work to the general public. Often the court funds have not allowed as much participation in such events as the Co-Prosecutors would have liked, so DC-Cam has provided the infrastructure, logistics and networks for the Office of the Co-Prosecutors to participate more frequently. No other entity in Cambodia, governmental or non-governmental, has achieved so much in this area of justice and reconciliation relating to the Khmer Rouge Period with relatively so little resources as has DC-Cam. Outside of the ECCC's defined role, DC-Cam is clearly the leader in this field.

To conclude, DC-Cam's contribution to justice and reconciliation for the DK period was one of the major catalysts for the establishment of the Court and continues to be the single most influencing organisation in ensuring the truth gets told during the ECCC proceedings through its assistance to all parties at the Court and its general education of the public as to the importance of the ECCC's work.

The Co-Prosecutors remain available to provide more information on the role of DC-Cam at the ECCC if necessary.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'William Smith', written over a light blue horizontal line.

William Smith
International Deputy Co-Prosecutor
Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

CETC, Rue Nationale 4, Commune: Chaom Chao, District: Dangkao PO Box 71, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: +(855) 023 219 814 Fax: +(855) 023 219 841 Web: www.eccc.gov.kh