



Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

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DC-CAM THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT July - September 2006

SUMMARY

DC-Cam staff attended the swearing-in ceremony for judicial officials of the Extraordinary Chambers in July, and continued its cooperation with this body throughout the quarter. In addition to providing the ECCC with a database on the Center's documentary holdings, 524 reels of microfilmed DC-Cam documents, and over 19,000 pages of documents, DC-Cam completed a two-week pilot training course for 12 members of the Judicial Police assigned to work with the ECCC. The training introduced them to the structure, procedures, and jurisdiction of the ECCC; basic concepts of international law; working on large-scale investigations; appropriate interviewing strategies and techniques; and issues related to both evidentiary procedure and the proper collection and handling of evidence. In addition, we conducted a three-month project aimed at understanding the attitudes of people toward witnesses at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, assessing the threats and risks regarding these individuals, explicating the needs that the witnesses before the ECCC are likely to have, and formulating possible ways for DC-Cam and other organizations to respond to these needs.

Our documentation activities this quarter included keying and entering nearly 16,000 records into the Center's database, and copying over 10,000 pages of documents. DC-Cam's documentation activities included investigating 174 biographies of former Khmer Rouge and victims of Democratic Kampuchea, and conducting interviews with the subjects of the biographies (or their relatives and acquaintances) in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces.

The Center's Living Documents Project brought 1,565 villagers and local officials to tour the ECCC, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and Choeng Ek killing field this quarter (since the project began in February, over 5,000 people have participated in these tours). The July group also paid a courtesy call on US Ambassador Joseph A. Mussomeli at his residence. Other public outreach activities included interviewing 64 Muslim religious leaders for a forthcoming magazine devoted to the Cham Muslim community and beginning work on a text written by a Buddhist nun councilor, which will be distributed in pamphlet form on the opening day of the trials in early 2007. The Center also

welcomed a number of new student volunteers this quarter; 24 groups of students (175 people) distributed 10,232 sets of documents to 16 communities nationwide. The Public Information Room had 2,170 visitors this quarter. Among them was Mr. Sum Rithy, who had been a prisoner of the Khmer Rouge in Siem Reap province from 1976-1979; he donated 22 paintings to the PIR that depict his life in prison and the torture of prisoners. The PIR also received many requests for family tracing and was able to locate information on ten people who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. PIR teams made two "road trips" this quarter to Battambang province, where they showed a film and held discussions on the Tribunal and sexual abuse during the regime. The road trips as well as the student volunteers' visits to Kratie province were filmed by the Center's film team.

DC-Cam published two monographs this quarter. *The Cham Rebellion: Survivors' Stories from the Villages*, by Osman Ysa, presents the accounts of people who lived through rebellions two Muslim villages staged against the Khmer Rouge in October 1975. *The Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, John Ciorciari, ed., gives an overview of the legal and political issues surrounding the Tribunal and answers key questions about the accountability process. The Center also published its Khmer language translation of Ronnie Yismut's memoir *The Journey to Freedom*. Our radio team worked with Professor Frank Chalk of Concordia University in Montreal on a plan for future broadcasts.

On September 17, 140 DC-Cam staff and students from local universities participated in a peace rally and candlelight vigil for Dafur. Two staff members returned from the United Kingdom after obtaining their master's degrees, two others returned to the United States to continue pursuing advanced degrees, and three began working toward master's degrees in Sweden, Hong Kong, and the UK.

DC-Cam's endowment from the United States Government was finalized on September 22, 2006. The Center has invested the monies with an asset manager in the United States.

In July, DC-Cam sent its textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, to Prime Minister Hun Sen, the minister of education, and the ministry's secretaries of state. In September, the office of the Prime Minister called DC-Cam to say they had reviewed the text and suggested two minor points for revision. After we receive approval from the Royal Government of Cambodia's Council of Ministers Working Committee, we plan to publish 3,000 copies of the text and distribute them nationwide.

DC-Cam staff met with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia about future cooperation and training on the Victims of Torture Project. DC-Cam refined its procedures for administering the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and TPO Cambodia provided training to 19 DC-Cam staff on secondary trauma and self-help strategies. Last, the Center for Victims of Torture in the United States has agreed to provide training to a VOT staff member on counseling and mental health assessment/treatment over the next four years.

1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

Extraordinary Chambers Swearing-In Ceremony

On July 3, the national and international judicial officials for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) were sworn in at a ceremony in front of the statue of the Late King His Majesty Preah Karuna Preahbat Samdech Preah Norodom (Preah Sovannkodh). The ceremony was presided over by the Minister of the Royal Palace and the Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. That evening, a reception was held at the Raffles Hotel Le Royal, hosted by Deputy Prime Minister Sok An, Minister in Charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Royal Government Task Force for the Khmer Rouge Trials. DC-Cam's Deputy Director Dara P. Vanthan attended the ceremony.

Voice of America Approaches DC-Cam on its Khmer Rouge Glossary

Chris Dechard of the Voice of America's VOA Khmer wrote to say that the station is in the process of putting together an informal glossary so its twice-daily news broadcasts can use more consistent language. He noted that "DC-Cam's impressive glossary work and the technical translation/adaptation decisions made by your group will act as a guide and roadmap for us as we determine Tribunal-related language to use at VOA Khmer - our goal is to be consistent from day-to-day. More than likely, I expect, we will decide to use most - nearly all - of the same technical language DC-Cam uses for specifics and details. Most importantly, use of consistent language will help our listeners more easily follow our daily Tribunal coverage (broadcast to broadcast, story to story, announcer to announcer, reporter to reporter, etc.) and, additionally, put VOA Khmer in line with DC-Cam, leaders in this field."

US Ambassador Receives DC-Cam Staff

DC-Cam's summer legal interns attended a reception at the residence of US Ambassador to Cambodia Joseph A. Mussomeli on July 3. In August, he provided the Center's staff with certificates of appreciation for pursuing of justice for the victims of Cambodia's genocide and preserving the history of Democratic Kampuchea.

Genocide Expert Visits DC-Cam

On July 5, Gregory Stanton of Genocide Watch, who is working with ECCC judicial officials regarding rules and procedures for the ECCC, came to DC-Cam and met with the Legal Response Team. Dr. Stanton discussed his work with the ECC on drafting a code of criminal procedures.

Pilot Threat Assessment in Takeo Province

This quarter, legal intern Geerteke Jansen and DC-Cam staff conducted a three-month project aimed at understanding the attitudes of people toward witnesses at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, assessing the threats and risks regarding these individuals, explicating the needs that the witnesses before the ECCC are likely to have, and formulating

possible ways for DC-Cam and other organizations to respond to these needs. About 50 interviews were conducted with victims of the regime, former Khmer Rouge cadres, base people, security personnel, and combatants. They were asked about their willingness to be witnesses, whether they felt it would be safe to be a witness, who would be most vulnerable as a witness, the possible impacts on the family situation of the witnesses, and ways to protect and support witnesses during and after their testimonies in Phnom Penh. In addition, 15 interviews were conducted with official representatives of the ECCC (national police, the national judiciary, the Takeo provincial cabinet, the Takeo police and judiciary) regarding their expectations for witnesses before the Tribunal and protective measures that could be taken.

The interviews have shown that people are not well informed about the possible consequences of being a witness before the Extraordinary Chambers. The former cadres, security personnel and Khmer Rouge combatants fear the consequences of their testimony and those of other witnesses. Most of the people interviewed are willing to be a witness, but are also afraid of doing so. The officials interviewed, however, stated that revenge was taken after the Vietnamese invasion and that the Khmer Rouge organization was demolished long ago. Others explained that witnesses are not in a vulnerable position and that it will not be necessary to take protective measures.

The team recommended that witnesses be well informed on their legal position before the ECCC and closely guided before and during their testimonies in order to gain their confidence. Anonymity as a witness, safe housing in Phnom Penh, financial compensation, mental support, safety measures after witnesses have returned to their homes, and a protective network supported by the United Nations were also suggested. The measures and the suggested role of DC-Cam in supporting the witnesses will be explicated more in detail in the final report due the end of October 2006.

Police Training

At the request of Lt. Gen Mao Chandara, Cambodian chief of security for the ECCC, and Major Gen. Thong Lim, deputy director of the Central Justice Police Department, DC-Cam legal interns Tracy Wood and Ellie Hutchinson conducted a two-week pilot training program for the Judicial Police assigned to work with the ECCC. Held from July 24 through August 4, the training introduced 12 members of the Judicial Police to the structure, procedures, and jurisdiction of the ECCC; basic concepts of international law; the challenges to be faced while working on large-scale investigations; appropriate interviewing strategies and techniques; and issues related to both evidentiary procedure and the proper collection and handling of evidence. Throughout the training, we stressed the importance of ethical behavior and of adhering to internationally accepted standards of procedure. In addition, we addressed several other issues through film viewings, on site-visits, and engaging with victims. In addition to classroom lectures and discussions, a few of the specific activities included:

- Watching the film *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields, The Story of Rape Survivor Tang Kim*, in order to encourage discussion on the kinds of victims and crimes that the

investigators may encounter during the course of their investigations.

- Joining the DC-Cam tour of the ECCC premises and subsequent visit to the U.S. Ambassador's residence.
- Interviewing a former Khmer Rouge cadre and subsequent victim of torture by the PRK to give participants an opportunity to speak with someone who may represent the kind of witnesses they will be interviewing.
- Touring Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, looking at it from an investigatory perspective, how the items and documents left behind may still be considered as evidence before the court. The participants viewed original documents found in the prison and were told about the importance of securing original documents in order to preserve them from the elements and the possibility of tampering.
- Visiting two mass grave sites. The evidence from the first site had already been collected and placed into a stupa. The evidence from the second site was still out in the open. We discussed procedures for collecting and securing evidence and the unique aspects of investigating 30 year old mass crime scenes.

The training program was covered by several media sources including Voice of America, *The Cambodia Daily*, *Cambodge Soir*, and Magnum Photographs. The U.S. Embassy and the Ministry of the Interior also expressed both interest and satisfaction with this training program.

DC-Cam is continuing to recruit trainers from the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) and other sources to train police officers who will play a role in the Tribunal.

Documents for the ECCC

DC-Cam provided a database of more than 50,000 documents held in its files to Dr. Steve Heder of the ECCC so he can assess which documents will likely need to be translated for the ECCC on a priority basis. We also gave the ECCC more than 19,000 pages of documents from the Center's archives, including photographs, field reports, and interviews.

Mr. Gian-Filippo Bassu, a legal officer of the UN's Office of Administration, has informed us that the Prosecutor's office was concerned about the confidentiality of their investigations. Apparently in a recent quarterly report of ours that is publicly available, we indicated some specific documents or sets of documents to which we have given the Prosecutor access that could be used by someone to ascertain the content of some of their investigations, or their prosecutorial strategy. To protect the investigations' confidentiality, DC-Cam will only report on the number of documents we provide the ECCC, not the types.

Potential Training for ECCC Defense Lawyers

The principal defense counsel at the ECCC has approached the Center, inquiring about its cooperation in training both Cambodian and foreign defense lawyers on the history of the Khmer Rouge regime, an introduction to the ECCC, and DC-Cam's evidentiary holdings. We hope to enter into discussions with the staff on this matter next quarter.

1) Legal Response Team

ECCC officials invited Legal Response Team leader Bunsou Sour and deputy director Dara Vanthan to attend a one-week series of discussions with ECCC prosecutors and judges beginning on July 5 at the Le Royal Hotel. Mr. Sour gave an overview of DC-Cam's documentary holdings, its access procedures, and the response team's roles in assisting judicial authorities.

To better understand the Cambodian judicial system and its practices, DC-Cam invited Cambodian professionals and members of parliament to speak at the Center. On July 11, Judge Hing Thirith came to DC-Cam and discussed reparations before the Cambodian court and the possibility of civil partie intervention in criminal cases.

In August, officials from the ECCC, led by Dr. Steve Heder, came to visit the Center and met with Legal Response Team staff. During the visit Dr. Heder discussed ways to search for documents necessary for the ECCC proceedings. The Response Team staff then explained the Center's access list (which is also available on line) as an effective way to begin their searches. They also agreed to continue identifying documents for the ECCC and to inform them of what is available at the Center. Members of the Response Team also summarized in Khmer 255 files of documents from the D collection according to specific types of crimes that fall under the ECCC's jurisdiction.

In September, Legal Response Team members translated the materials produced by the summer legal interns into Khmer. They then produced two booklets from the writings, which will be used as outreach materials for the Tribunal. The booklets – one written for those with little education and the other for educated readers – contain information on the structure and workings of the ECCC. The booklets are now at the Center's printing house and should be ready in October.

Also in September, the ECCC co-prosecutors requested that DC-Cam provide them with any documents related to specific locations named in one of the Center's project documents. Locating relevant documents has required searching for the names of people connected to a specific site, and then checking such documents as cadre bibliographies, confessions, interviews, books, articles and other primary documents for additional information. We anticipate this task will be completed in mid-October.

Documentation

Members of the Legal Response Team interviewed 38 former Khmer Rouge cadres (especially prison guards) to obtain information on specific crimes, including war crimes

and genocide. They also collected documents relevant to the rape and torture of prisoners of war.

Staff

In August, Bunsou Sour accepted a position with the ECCC's prosecutor's office as a language assistant. Dara P. Vanthan (LLM, Notre Dame, USA) has been appointed to head the Legal Response Team, and Sok-Kheang Ly (MA, Coventry, UK) will take over Mr. Vanthan's responsibilities on the Living Documents Project, which is bringing villagers and community leaders to the ECCC, among other activities.

DC-Cam has encouraged staff, interns and volunteers to apply for positions at the ECCC where human resources are needed. Staff members who have been accepted by the ECCC must resign from their DC-Cam positions to prevent potential conflicts of interest and maintain confidentiality.

International Interns/Legal Associate

DC-Cam's summer legal associates completed their work in August. In their last month at the Center, some of them contributed articles to the Center's magazine and outreach project relevant to the chain of command, and victims' and defendants' rights. Their articles focused on substantive issues regarding the definition and prosecution of the destruction of cultural property. Please see our website for more information on our interns' work.

The Legal Response Team welcomed another intern this quarter. Dacil Q. Keo is a graduate student from the University of Wisconsin-Madison who is focusing on the Cambodian Genocide. She speaks both Khmer and Chinese.



Thoa Korn, Kandal Province
Thoa Korn was a respected and educated teacher in his village. His life was turned upside down when the Khmer Rouge won the war. He was forced flee to Battambang province to start a new job as a fisherman. To protect his life, he lied to the Khmer Rouge soldiers, and told them that he used to work as a motorcycle driver. He and his family suffered many hardships during the regime, including the loss of two children. He was forced to watch the beating of one

his sons, who was caught stealing rice. The Khmer Rouge soldiers then took his young child and tied him to an ant hill so he could be bitten. His two children born after the end of the Khmer Rouge regime can scarcely believe his description of the scope of his suffering.

Thoa wants "blood for blood" when the Khmer Rouge leaders are up for trial. He says that even today,

remembering his experience is very painful for him. He is still unable to understand why Cambodians would want to kill so many of their own people.

This photograph is one of 28 that make up an exhibit entitled “Year Zero to 2006: Images and Histories from Post-Khmer Rouge Cambodia,” created by summer legal associates Emma-Nolan Abrahamian and Lara Finkbeiner. The exhibition opened on September 28 at the University of Michigan and over 100 people attended. The exhibition will run until October 9. Many of the photographs can be viewed at:

<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~laraf/index.html>

2) Public Access to DC-Cam Archives

The materials in DC-Cam’s archives will likely form the bulk of the written evidence at the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal. As more judicial offices become fully operational, a simple formal policy regarding the procedures for accessing the Center’s documentary materials may be elaborated.

DC-Cam has remained fully responsive to all requests for documents from the ECCC prosecutor’s office. During the second quarter, we wrote to ECCC Co-prosecutor H.E. Mr. Robert Petit, offering to send the ECCC 524 reels of microfilm containing 59,177 documents (383,149 pages) from our archives. Mr. Petit’s office picked up the microfilms from the Center on July 17. The Center has continued to provide the ECCC with all the documents it requests.

2. DOCUMENTATION



A university in Sweden has copied 400 kilograms of documents relevant to Democratic Kampuchea and is ready to send them to DC-Cam. The University is now in the process of shipping the documents to the Center. We thank the Embassy of Sweden for helping us to obtain the documents.

1) Cataloging and Database Management

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
July	Keying	R Collection	1,709
	Keying	D Collection	678
	Database Entry (Access listing)	K, L, and R Collections	5,315
August	Keying	S Collection	1,176
	Keying	D Collection	1,162
	Database Entry	L and R Collections	2,090
September	Keying	S Collection	1,100
	Keying	D Collection	1,102
	Access Listing	R Collection	1,420
Total			15,752

In July, our documentation team keyed documents in Khmer (from the R collection of post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations), and translated and edited documents in Khmer and English (from the D collection) and entered them into the Center's MySQL database. One part-time staff also worked on editing and listing all of documents housed in DC-Cam into an Access List. This quarter, she entered records from the K (biographies), L (Lon Nol dossiers), and R collections, and corrected Khmer and English spellings.

With the R collection completed in late July, university student volunteers began keying the S collection of interviews in August and September. The 4,500 documents comprising this collection are transcripts of interviews conducted in 2005 by DC-Cam and Cambodian universities that are relevant to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Other activities of the team included giving training on documentation research to student volunteers, conducting interviews with members of the Cham Muslim community, and printing biographies and other documents from the database for journalists and researchers from Cambodia and abroad (for example, they printed out biographies of former Khmer Rouge cadres for a university student who planned to interview them in their homes in the United States regarding rape at Tuol Sleng prison). In addition, the team collected the biography and notes of Duch (the head of S-21 Prison) as well as lists of names of S-21 prisoners, and forwarded them to Dr. Steve Heder of the prosecutor's department of the ECCC.

Last, the documentation team assisted a number of other projects this quarter, including distributing documents for student outreach activities, and conducting interviews with members of the Cham Muslim and other communities.

2) Microfilming

Activity	Documents	Copies Made
Microfilming	Promoting Accountability (PA) interviews, documents from Democratic Kampuchea (DK)	10,427 pages
Microfilm Development	Outreach documents	11 reels
Photocopying	Tuol Sleng and other DK documents, books, mapping documents, outreach and training materials	20,799 pages
	Visitor books from Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, comments on DC-Cam's exhibitions	1,413 comments

The microfilm team filmed and copied documents for the Center's archives, staff training, ECCC, media, Cambodian Government officials, relatives of people who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea, researchers, and the general public.

This quarter, the team copied 19,170 pages of documents for ECCC officials; the documents included prisoner lists and confessions, administrative documents from DK, and documents from DC-Cam's mapping project. It also prepared CD-ROMs, PDF files, and posters from materials in the Center's archives.

3) Exhibitions

An artist from the United States (Michelle Elizabeth Rose) has written DC-Cam to suggest that it sponsor an artists' conference. The conference would bring artists together to show and share the work they are doing on the subject of genocide, the justice process in Cambodia, and other relevant topics.

Some Comments on DC-Cam Exhibits from the Tuol Sleng Visitors' Book

While this is perhaps the most difficult testimony of history that I have seen, I am at a loss for words but can feel the lives remembered from behind the very walls that took them. *Emily, USA*

Thank you for sharing the stories of Cambodians who suffered under the Khmer Rouge. The nation has come a long way. *Fanni L.+ Jun Chan, Singapore*

Words cannot express the emotions that this place has stirred. Nor can I believe the atrocities that took place here. But although the truth is hard to comprehend it is important that the past is not forgotten as only then is there any hope of preventing the horrifying events at Tuol Sleng from happening again in this world. *Natalie Thomas (England)*

Thank you all for documenting the Cambodian genocide so thoroughly. This is a massively important historical record that the world should never forget. We ignore genocide at our peril. *Perry Bayer, New Zealand*

4) Digital Photo Archiving

DC-Cam's forthcoming monograph, entitled *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, is nearing completion. The last story will be submitted in early October, and the rest of the book is being laid out at a professional design firm. It will be published next quarter.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

During this quarter, DC-Cam's Promoting Accountability (PA) teams made trips to Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces to interview former Khmer Rouge cadres. Interviewees were located using the biographies cadres (and some non-Khmer Rouge as well) wrote during Democratic Kampuchea. The biographies contain such information as the subject's name, home village, age, social status and occupations before and during the regime, and the names and ages of family members. The team investigated 174 people this quarter; the table below summarizes their activities.

Biographies investigated	174
Interviews	
Former cadres	1
Relatives/acquaintances of former cadres who are alive, but moved away	1
Relatives of former cadres who died after 1979	0
Relatives of cadres who disappeared/died during Democratic Kampuchea	62
Former cadres unknown or inaccessible	60
Former cadres alive, but not yet interviewed	0
Former cadres with no biographies	6
Victims of the Khmer Rouge	31
Victims unknown/inaccessible	13

September marks the beginning of the rice transplanting season in Cambodia, leaving people with little time to be interviewed. Thus, the PA team spent this month at the office, transcribing interviews and filing. A total of 2,315 pages were transcribed by staff and volunteers, and staff filed and catalogued 305 files; each contained the interview transcript, a photograph of the interviewee, and the Democratic Kampuchea biography of the interviewee or his/her relative or acquaintance.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Pre-trial Outreach

ECCC Tours

These tours, which are part of DC-Cam's Living Documents Project, are held to encourage the public to participate in the ECCC, keep them informed about its activities, and help individuals achieve reconciliation.

The project's sixth, seventh, and eighth tours took place this quarter. Volunteers from DC-Cam arranged for accommodations and food, and accompanied visitors on the tours.

Tour Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group	Information Packages Distributed
6	July 24-25	512	Commune chiefs from 10 provinces, Pailin, and Phnom Penh (including 12 representatives from municipalities and provinces)	512
7	August 28-29	543	Village chiefs from 8 provinces	556
8	Sept. 25-26	510	Villagers and village chiefs from 7 provinces	600
Total		1,565		3,668

With the exceptions noted below, the groups visited the following sites:

- Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum
- The Choeung Ek killing field, where seven monks held a ceremony in July for the souls of the victims buried there
- Royal University of Phnom Penh, where the visitors met with FUNCINPEC lawmaker H.E. Mr. Monh Saphan (chief of the National Assembly's Legislation Committee) and/or independent lawyer Kan Rith Kiri about the Khmer Rouge Law and Government of Cambodia-UN Agreement. They also viewed the film *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine*.
- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, where they met with:
 - Press officer Reach Sambath, who talked about the ECCC building and the progress of the ECCC
 - ECCC deputy director Michelle Lee, chief of administration H.E. Sean Visoth, Peter Foster of the UN Public Affairs Office, and/or lawmaker Monh Saphan, who welcomed the participants and answered questions.

For the 6th tour, DC-Cam worked closely with the Ministry of Interior, which wrote letters to all provincial governors so that DC-Cam could arrange to invite commune chiefs to attend. The letters were then sent from the governors to district chiefs, who informed commune chiefs about the opportunity. In addition, the Ministry of Education allowed us to use the meeting hall at the Royal University of Phnom Penh for part of the tour. The July group also paid a courtesy call on US Ambassador Joseph A. Mussomeli at his residence. He stated that the victims hunger for justice in the same way that they hunger for food.

For the 7th tour, it was not possible to take participants to Choeung Ek because the road had been cut off by flooding. However, Rithy Panh, the producer of the *S-21* film, was present when it was screened for the tour group. He spoke to the audience about his

film and told them that he had made it for young Cambodians who don't believe what their parents told them about life during Democratic Kampuchea. After this tour, project staff decided include people DC-Cam has interviewed (both former cadres and victims) on future tours in addition to village officials.

The 8th tour was the first visit to Tuol Sleng for many of the participants. A large number of them gathered around a glass panel the entrance to the museum containing photographs of top Khmer Rouge leaders. One man asked, "Which one is Ta Mok?" and another quickly replied, "That one!" Participants walked through the numerous rooms at their own pace, many with expressions of sadness, disbelief, and pain.

Several interviews were conducted during this visit, including 58-year old Nget Sok, who saw for the first time a photograph of her brother on the museum's wall; he had disappeared in 1976. She said she is interested in attending the trials if given the chance and that "delivering justice" was a matter for the educated or those knowledgeable on the subject to handle; she herself would not know how to decide such issues. Ms. Nget also added that she hoped the Tribunal would serve as a lesson to future generations, and that seeing her brother's photograph brought a certain closure for her. Hout Tawn, age 62, also saw a photograph of his older brother. To his knowledge, his brother was taken to Tuol Sleng in late 1978 on charges of splashing acid during a time when the entire population of Battambang was suspected of betrayal. Mr. Hout had seen this photograph once before in 1982, but at that time it had not been properly displayed in a glass panel; seeing it for the second time was a deeply emotional experience for him. Yun Yang, age 47, lost a brother, his parents, and many of his uncles and aunts during Democratic Kampuchea. Before the ECCC tour, Mr. Yun wasn't sure if there really was going to be a trial as he had only heard rumors about the ECCC. But after meeting with lawmaker Monh Saphan, he knows now that the Tribunal is real and was interested in attending the hearings. Mr. Yun said when he returns to his village he will tell others about what he learned in venues such as town meetings and temple visits.

Tour participants asked many questions of the officials they met during the three tours. These concerned who will be tried, when the trials will start, how the ECCC will proceed, why only Ta Mok and Duch were in prison (and not Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan), what the victims can expect from the prosecution, whether Buddhist monks can participate in the ECCC, how victims could bring cases against the Khmer Rouge, whether a foreign government was behind the genocide and if the ECCC will prosecute foreign countries, why the UN waited so long to bring cases before the courts, and whether the international community knew about the genocide when it was occurring and if so, why nothing was done.

The information packages distributed to the visitors included: the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, a government-produced booklet entitled *The Right of Defense and the Right of Victims*, an ECCC-provided booklet giving an introduction to the ECCC, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine.

All three of the tours enjoyed press coverage. *Rasmei Kampuchea*, *Kohsanteheap*, *Cambodge Soir*, *The Cambodia Daily*, Bayon TV, TV 5, TVK (national television), Cambodia

Television Network, Voice of America, Radio FM 102 (Women's Media Center), AFP, and Associated Press were among those reporting on the tours.

All of these tours were important because they not only allowed villagers to see with their own eyes how the genocide is remembered by others, but also because they give the victims a role in the Tribunal, an important goal of DC-Cam.

"I had never been here before. I used to hear people talk about Tuol Sleng as a place where a lot of killings happened. When I first entered, I immediately felt angry at the Khmer Rouge. Because we were liberated [by the Vietnamese], the Tribunal has lessened my anger, but not absolutely."
A woman participating in the August tour

Cham Community Outreach

In July, DC-Cam staff traveled to Battambang province, where they interviewed 64 *hakim* and *tuon* (religious leaders), village chiefs, victims and former Khmer Rouge cadres in 10 villages. They also distributed 150 sets of documents to the interviewees and other members of the Muslim community. One request for family tracing was also received.

To date, 455 interviews have been conducted in 90 of Cambodia's predominantly Cham villages. We now anticipate that the first quarterly issue of a magazine devoted to the Cham community will be published early next year.

Nuns' Peace March and Public Forums on Sexual Abuse under DK

Buddhist nun councilor Nhek Buntha had written a 45-page text on the Buddhist interpretation of "good deeds" and "karma" as they relate to peace and reconciliation. DC-Cam staff have laid out her text and will ask Nhek Buntha to edit it as a pamphlet so the Center can distribute it at the march, which is planned for the opening day of the trials in early 2007.

Student Outreach

Four groups of around 30 student volunteers each came to the Public Information Room in July and August for introductory sessions on the work of DC-Cam, where they learned about the history of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge Law, the Agreement between the Cambodian Government and the UN, the ECCC Law, and the Center's interview guidelines. One of the sessions was attended by reporters from Reuters, who filmed the activities.

In August, DC-Cam arranged a tour for 142 of the student volunteers to visit Tuol Sleng, Choeung Ek, and the ECCC building. At the latter location, they met with Mr. Reach Sambath and Ms. Helen Jarvis, who discussed the Tribunal and answered questions. Two local radio stations - Women's Media Center and FM 102 - broadcast the event.

The students began traveling in groups of 6 or 7 to 24 cities/provinces in Cambodia in August in order to distribute Tribunal-related documents and interview villagers.

Because of heavy flooding, the students were unable to visit eight cities. They were then regrouped in Phnom Penh and sent to 16 locations. The first group left on August 17 and returned on August 23, while another seven groups traveled from August 18-24. Media Center, FM 102 and Reuters accompanied the students and produced stories about them. The students distributed about 8,200 sets of documents and interviewed 2,640 villagers using pre-prepared questionnaires. DC-Cam's director met with the students on August 29 and thanked them for their participation. Each student volunteer was given a DC-Cam t-shirt. In September, DC-Cam began cataloguing the 3,370 questionnaires and field reports, and transcribing interviews.

On September 11-17, the two groups of seven volunteers in each traveled to Kandal province and distributed 700 sets of documents to villagers. Mr. Paul F. Randolph, a senior officer of USAID, and two of his colleagues accompanied the volunteers. They introduced themselves and talked with the villagers about their impressions of the Tribunal.

In total, 24 DC-Cam groups went to 16 cities and distributed 10,232 sets of documents this quarter: An Introduction to the ECCC, the UN-Royal Government of Cambodia Agreement, the Amendment to the ECCC Law, a pamphlet on the rights of defendants, a speech by H.E Sean Visoth, assorted articles related to the ECCC, and copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine.

2) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Cambodia

Month	Number of Visitors	Pages of Documents Provided
July	803 including 513 subdistrict chiefs from the ECCC tour	1,450
August	620 including 536 from the ECCC tours	608
September	747 including 510 from the ECCC tours	260

Some of the PIR's visitors 2,170 visitors this quarter included:

- Students from: the University of Hawaii's Advanced Studies Abroad Program, George Mason University, and the Fulbright Program, as well as US student interns at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, Osaka University of Foreign Language (Osaka, Japan), University of Washington, University of Toronto, Liverpool University, the Royal University of Fine Arts, and the School District of Philadelphia (USA)

- NGO representatives: Center for Social Development and Social Services of Cambodia, CDC, OSJI, YEP, GYP, Khmer Institute of Democracy, East-West Center, Non-Violence International (Thailand), Alliance for Conflict Transformation, Amnesty International, Center for Khmer Studies, Victims of the Khmer Rouge Association
- The media: *Daily Telegraph*, Public Relations Department of the ECCC, *Kyodo News*, *Cambodia Daily*, *China Morning Post*, *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, *Foreign Affairs* magazine, *Journalist Special Online*, Radio Free Asia, *Phnom Penh Post*, *EPA Newspaper*, BBC Radio, *Bangkok Post*, *Popular Khmer Magazine*, *Der Spiegel*, Norwegian TV, CCFD (Paris), *New York Times*
- Government: World Bank, German Technical Cooperation Administration Reform and Decentralization Project, Ministry of Education, ECCC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

Many of the representatives from the media interviewed the director or deputy director Dara P. Vanthan about the materials the Center has given to the ECCC and the July 22 death of Ta Mok. Others challenged the motivations of the Tribunal and its slow start. Still others were interested in public outreach for the Tribunal and how the younger generation of Cambodians views the Khmer Rouge regime.

Documents were provided to researchers from such organizations as the US Senate, Manhattan College, Rhode Island School of Design, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Royal University of Law and Economics, Royal University of Fine Arts, the Cambodian Ministry of Planning, *Foreign Affairs* magazine, Cambodian Friendship Organization, University of California Berkeley's War Crimes Center, Khmer Institute for Democracy, and Kampot District Municipal Health Center.

On July 19, 2006 Mr. Sum Rithy, who had been a prisoner of the Khmer Rouge in Siem Reap province from 1976-1979, donated 22 paintings to the PIR. The pictures depicted his life in prison and the torture of prisoners.

Some of the Cambodian visitors in August included 86-year old Say Ham, who was in the resistance movement against the French colonialists and later a member of the Khmer Rouge. He fled to Vietnam once the Khmer Rouge targeted him for death.

Family Tracing

Some of the people requesting family tracing services in July included:

- Mr. Douc, who works at Alliance Francaise, asked for information about his family who had disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime.
- Mr. Seta Sien of Asijet of Cambodia asked about four of his relatives, Soeng Phalkun, Kong Sophal, Ke Kimhuot and Prum Seang who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. The PIR located the biographies and confessions of Ke Kimhuot, Kong Sophal and Prum Seang; they had been students in France at the time they returned to Cambodia.

In August, the PIR received nine requests for information on people who had disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea and found information on six of them:

- Kor Peou of Battambang province asked about his cousin Phav Peun, who was arrested by the Khmer Rouge. The PIR team located his photograph from Tuol Sleng
- Chhoeum Neth from Battambang, who was looking for information on his relative Chhoeum Khem; his name was located in Khmer Rouge records.
- Norng Navy from Takeo province who was searching for information on her uncle Norng Sarim; his Khmer Rouge biography and confession were located
- Lim Sie from Kratie province, was visiting Tuol Sleng with the ECCC tour and saw a photograph of his older sister hanging on the wall. He then came to the PIR to ask for a copy, which was given to him.
- Chea Vannak, a teacher, who was separated from his family when they were evacuated to Takeo province
- Kann Boravy, who now lives in the United States; she was looking for information on her younger sister and father who disappeared in Battambang province
- Ly Tayhong, a principal at Eap Khun High School in Battambang, who wanted to learn about his brothers Ly Tayly and Bun Thang; the staff found the confession of Bun Thang
- Pheu Pirun of Battambang asked for a photograph of her husband who was arrested in 1977; one was located for her. She also brought five of her marriage photographs with her and was interviewed for a magazine story.

The ten requests in September included:

- Kinny Phuong, a student at the Royal University of Law and Economics, asked for information on her grandmother Sam Chhan; her grandmother's name was found on a Tuol Sleng list
- Sek Sarun requested a photo of his uncle Sek Sat, who was a prisoner at S-21; we also found Sek Sat's wife's biography (Chan Kim Srun); because he had been a messenger of Sek Sat aka Prakk (secretary of Region 25 in the Khmer Rouge Southwest Zone), he was interviewed about his role during the regime
- Sar Vanna sought news of his mother Neang Saran who disappeared in 1977; his mother's biography charged her with betraying the Angkar and she was arrested at the Vietnamese border in 1977
- Chuop Vanny of Banteay Meanchey province was looking for information on her older brother, a former Lon Nol soldier who had fled to Thailand and was arrested there; his biography was located. She also brought requests from six other people in her village.

Youk Chhang also received a letter from Denise Affonço of France asking for information on her husband, Phou Teang Seng (born in Kampot province in 1937) who was arrested in July or August 1975. She and her husband were interred at Koh Tukveal, south of Phnom Penh. If she can find information on his death, Ms. Affonço intends to bring a case against former Khmer Rouge leaders under French penal law.

Mr. Chhang also received a letter from tour guide Kao Samreth in Siem Reap, whose client Ms. Ross Yun Seng, was looking for her brother in law, Mr. Ork Soeum. She had no information on him since 1974, but knew that he had worked for Voice of America. Unable to locate information on Ork Soeum, the Center requested information from VOA Director Chris Decherd, and he corresponded with Yun Seng. After Mr. Dechard located information, Kao Samreth then informed Mr. Chhang that he is writing a book about the deaths of his father and brother during Democratic Kampuchea, and requested advice from him.

In September, he received this note from Soeum and Rummy Ok: "Your generous effort had made us locate Ms Ross Yun Seng who we have been looking for 32 years. This is probably not the last person, despite some others who have disappeared and presumably dead. Thank you again."

In September, he received the following note: "Dear Director Chhang, and L. Dara: Again, thanks a lot for your time and caring in handing the bulky documents on my uncle Phuok Chhay to Judge Chhay, which were received yesterday. Take care, best regards, Richard Gau."

Education and Training

In July DC-Cam held three meetings where director Youk Chhang discussed the access procedures of DC-Cam during the Tribunal. From July 7-28, the PIR hosted six training sessions on research for 45 students from universities in Phnom Penh. The topics presented were research methodology, field research, primary documents, and collecting and analyzing data.

From July 16-30, the PIR held three training sessions for 105 volunteer students on the KR law, UN-Cambodian government agreements, an introduction to the Khmer Rouge trials, and the history of Democratic Kampuchea. No training sessions were held in August. In September, the Center held a public forum for about 50 university students on Khmer Rouge history and the Tribunal.

PIR Road Trips

The purpose of these field trips to villages throughout Cambodia is to distribute materials related to the ECCC, show films on the regime, and hold discussions on sexual abuse that occurred during Democratic Kampuchea.

When visiting villages, the team members always gave a short talk before showing the films. The topics covered 1) an introduction to the Documentation Center of Cambodia, 2) the purpose of the PIR team's visit to the village, 3) a presentation on the background and developments of the ECCC, and 4) an introduction to the film(s) the villagers were about to see. After the films were screened, the team members asked if anyone had been sexually abused during Democratic Kampuchea, or if they knew anyone or had heard about anyone who had. People were also encouraged to make comments on the film(s), ask questions about the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal, voice their opinions of the

need to educate the younger generation on the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and other topics. PIR staff also interviewed and filmed several villagers, and took requests to find information on family members who disappeared during the regime.

One PIR road trips were made this quarter. From July 10-14, the PIR team visited Banan district in Battambang province. There, the *Tang Kim* film was shown in three communes (Chheu Teal, Phnom Sampeou, and Ta Kreap). In all, about 121 people watched the films and a set of ECCC-related documents was given to each. Audiences in this district were interested in the Tribunal and hoped it would begin soon. They asked many questions about the Tribunal and discussed sexual abuse and their lives during the KR regime. Four villagers reported four cases of what the Khmer Rouge considered sexual abuse during the regime (including extra-marital affairs). Several people died when the affairs or rapes were discovered.

Trips scheduled to Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces in August were postponed; roads were impassible due to flooding. No trips were scheduled for September, which is still in the flood season (making travel difficult) as well as the rice transplanting season (making it difficult for people to take time to attend meetings).

Activities Overseas

When Rutgers University resumed classes in early September, Meng-Try Ea and Kok-Thay Eng, who are pursuing PhD and master's degrees at Rutgers, met with Jinfeng Xia of Dana Library on the disposition of the materials DC-Cam has donated to the university. Special cabinets have been set up in the library to house the collection.

3) Film Project

This project continued filming the visits of commune chiefs and villagers to the ECCC (including speeches made by officials Mr. Reach Sambath, H.E Sean Visoth, and Mrs. Michelle Lee). Interviews with 15 commune chiefs and 8 villagers were filmed. In addition, they recorded the Public Information Room's July "road trip" to Battambang province and student volunteers' visits to Kratie province to distribute documents related to the Tribunal. To date, the film team has recorded 89 filmed tapes of the road trips and ECCC tours. The film team also screened films, such as *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine* to local visitors as well as groups from France and Singapore.

In August, Chey Sopheara, the director of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, asked DC-Cam to interview and film two of the surviving prisoners of Tuol Sleng: Bou Meng and Vann Nath. The film team made two DVD copies of the interview and gave one to Mr. Chey.

The Center also assisted Singaporean filmmaker Eunice Lau of Asian Witness Productions and Oak3 Films director Lai Jason, who were making a documentary that explores ways former Khmer Rouge and their victims can reconcile. They filmed survivors of Kraing Ta Chann prison and that prison's chief in Anlong Veng and

Banteay Meanchey provinces, a prison deputy and survivors in Takeo province, and the family of a Sa-ang prison survivor in Takeo province. They also interviewed and filmed Youk Chhang, a number of young Cambodians, some ECCC officials, and Dr. Sotherea Chhim of the Transcultural Psychosocial Organizations Cambodia. DC-Cam staff made logistical arrangements, accompanied the filmmakers to the provinces, and provided translation services.

4) WEB SITE DEVELOPMENT (www.dccam.org)

The Center received several requests this quarter from people who have visited our website; typical requests are for research materials, family tracing, tribunal documents, and Khmer Rouge songs and photographs. For example, an individual in France asked the Center to translate its materials into French: "And I think that many people in France could be interested by your information. If you can do it, even if you have a lot of work, it will be very useful and important to be informed." Another request came from Joshua Pilzer, a faculty member at the University of California Santa Barbara, who is teaching a class on survivors' music. He requested access to the 128 songs listed on our website.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) Historical Research and Writing

DC-Cam published two monographs this quarter:

The Cham Rebellion: Survivors' Stories from the Villages, by Osman Ysa. This book presents the accounts of people who lived through rebellions two Muslim villages staged against the Khmer Rouge in October 1975. The Khmer Rouge had banned the practice of Islam, and villagers killed a member of the subdistrict committee and the chief of the district youth group. After the rebellions were put down, the survivors were deported to malarial areas, imprisoned, or executed. Only about 10 percent of these villages' 8,000 people survived the regime.

The Khmer Rouge Tribunal, John Ciorciari, ed. This volume gives an overview of the legal and political issues surrounding the Tribunal and answers key questions about the accountability process. It explains why the Tribunal took so many years to create and why it became a "hybrid" court with Cambodians and international participation. It also assesses the laws and procedures governing the proceedings and the likely evidence available against Khmer Rouge defendants. Finally, it discusses how the Tribunal can most effectively advance the aims of justice and reconciliation in Cambodia and help to dispel the shadows of the past.

Three other monographs are in editing and/or layout for publication in the next two quarters:

- *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill
- *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, by Kamboly Dy
- *Winds from the West: Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondul Kiri* by Sara Colm and Sorya Sim (for quarter 1, 2007).

Ian Harris has completed the fieldwork element of his research into Cambodian Buddhism under Communism (1970-1989) and finished a first draft of his monograph on the subject at the end of December 2005. In October, he will begin revising the draft and will complete the manuscript in late January 2007. DC-Cam plans to publish his monograph next year.

This quarter, Kok-Thay Eng, who is working toward a master's degree at Rutgers University under a Fulbright Scholarship, began soliciting papers for a book he will edit on conflict studies. The book, which will be approximately 200 pages long, will be based on master's theses and other materials provided by DC-Cam staff and other scholars. The Center plans to publish this scholarly volume in 2007.

2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

This quarter, the Center published *The Journey to Freedom* by Ronnie Yismut, which was translated by Kok-Thay Eng. In this memoir, Cambodian-American Yimsut recalls his experiences as a 15-year old boy who survived five years of civil war, three years in a labor camp, Thai prison, and refugee camps before becoming a naturalized US citizen.

Next quarter, we will publish Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy*, translated by Tep Meng Khean and begin translating Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*, translated by Chy Terith. Terith Chy, who is pursuing his master's degree at Hong Kong University, is now translating *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, for publication in Khmer in December 2006, and Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?* will be translated by Phalla Prum.

Next quarter, we will publish Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy* and begin translating Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*. Terith Chy, who is pursuing his master's degree at Hong Kong University, is now translating *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, for publication in Khmer in December 2006, and Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?*

3) Research Assistance to the Public

Deputy Director Sorya Sim continues his research on the history of Cambodia's diverse ethnic communities, their treatment under the Khmer Rouge regime (the Vietnamese and Muslims in particular were treated brutally), and their status today. To date, Mr. Sim has completed interviews with members of the Cham, Chinese, Javanese, Khmer Krom, Kola, Kuay, Laotian, Mil, Stieng, Vietnamese, and upland minority communities.

Because of the large scope of this project, DC-Cam took on two volunteers to help Mr. Sim with his research. One has a degree in law and the other in anthropology. This quarter, they completed an inventory of the interview materials (tapes, transcripts, photos) produced in 2005, and are writing short articles from these materials.

DC-Cam researcher Dany Long is working with Dr. Truong Huyen Chi, a research fellow at the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore, on a study of the ethnography of education in the multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam. The study will explore the ways in which ethnic identity is socialized and taught, debated and negotiated, challenged and asserted in everyday life at school and its competing sites of learning and upbringing.

4) Printing House

DC-Cam's printing house began operating a few months ago. This quarter, it printed 10,000 copies of two Khmer language editions of *Searching for the Truth*, 10,750 copies of the Khmer Rouge Law and UN-Royal Government of Cambodia Agreement, and 6,750 copies of booklets on the Tribunal process and the visits of villagers to the ECCC, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and Choeung Ek Memorial Site. In addition, the printing house printed cards for the Center's legal response team and legal associates.

The institution of the printing house has greatly reduced DC-Cam's printing expenses. In the future, we hope to equip this facility with a color copier, paper cutter, folding machine, and printing plates.

6. MAGAZINE AND RADIO

1) The Magazine Project

Many of the articles this quarter focused on the ECCC and DC-Cam's related activities. Some examples include reports on the death of Ta Mok, the trips subdistrict chiefs and villagers took to visit the ECCC under DC-Cam sponsorship, and documents the Center has given to Tribunal staff. Most of the articles explaining legal aspects of the trials (e.g., the responsibility of judges and prosecutors, crimes against cultural property, protecting the court's independence and neutrality) were contributed by lawyers and legal experts from overseas.

In addition, the magazine is serializing DC-Cam staff member Meng-Try Ea's monograph *The Chain of Terror: the Southwest Zone Security Center*.

The magazine received and published eleven requests for family tracing this quarter (5 in July, 3 in August, and 3 in September). Five readers from Cambodia and abroad also submitted their own articles for publication in the magazine, and wrote letters of appreciation.

2) Radio Broadcasts

This quarter, radio stations in Phnom Penh, Kampot, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey provinces broadcast programs recorded by DC-Cam twice daily. The radio team completed its readings from Elizabeth Becker's *When the War was Over* in August and sent CDs of the reading to radio stations. It also continued to read articles from the Center's magazine *Searching for the Truth*.

A Letter from the Women's Media Center

Dear Mr. Youk Chhang,

We would like to express our sincere thanks to you for your cooperation to The Truth Program of Radio FM 102.

While we invited a former Toul Sleng prisoner and a former Khmer Rouge Cadre to participate in our show last week, there were a lot of people calling in. The numbers of the callers increased to 57 an hour – the most callers we ever had. The show was successful. This is because of your cooperation.

On the other hand, we would like you to help us with giving any updated information related to DC-Cam activities or any updated information related to ECCC. Truly, we want the information to be broadcasted in our show.

I hope you will be very happy to help us.

With best regards,

Khut Sokhoeun
Producer

The radio team worked with Professor Frank Chalk of Concordia University in Montreal on a plan for future broadcasts. The programs we plan to produce include:

- A phone-in program featuring court officials explaining and answering questions about the structure and functions of the mixed courts
- Dramatizations of the problems people face in villages where victims and perpetrators live side by side without justice or accountability
- Talks by school children on such problems as nightmares, food hoarding and fear of strangers and neighbors
- Dialogues between survivors and their former oppressors
- Interviews with Democratic Kampuchea survivors featuring their recollections
- Programs for teachers offering short talks on the history of the DK, drawing from DC-Cam's *History of Democratic Kampuchea* text
- A look back at Khmer Rouge radio propaganda, contrasted with the survivor's recollections of life under Democratic Kampuchea
- Interviews with veterans who fought with the Khmer Rouge.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Activities in Cambodia

Director Youk Chang accompanied Donald E. Braum, Division Chief, War Crimes and Atrocities Analysis, and Sandra L. Hodgkinson, Deputy, US Department of State, Office of War Crimes Issues on a tour of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

NGO Cooperation

DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara P. Vanthan:

- Met with 24 members of the Council on International Educational Exchange from Portland, Maine, USA, on July 7. The group was interested in DC-Cam's work and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.
- Received a group of US students on July 18 who were learning about Cambodia with the support of Global Youth Connect.
- On August 4, led a tour of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum for a group of US teachers who were visiting Cambodia through the East-West Center to learn about genocide in Cambodia and how survivors cope with the past.
- Attended an August 17 meeting arranged by the Open Society Justice Initiative on NGO outreach activities for the Tribunal.
- Spoke on DC-Cam's work for the ECCC at an August 23 conference on the "Path towards seeking justice for Victims of Khmer Rouge," hosted by the Phnom Penh-based Association of Victims of the Khmer Rouge and sponsored by its Paris-based parent Association.
- Spoke about the Center's Living Documents project at a conference on Dealing with a Past Holocaust and National Reconciliation: Learning Experience, sponsored by Fredrich-Ebert-Siftung and the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace.
- Spoke at the opening meeting of the Khmer Institute for Democracy on September 5.
- Spoke at a September 28 public forum held in Kratie province held by the Center for Social Development.

In late August, a staff member of AVKR (a French-Khmer NGO that is seeking to defend the rights of victims for the KR Tribunals) wrote for information on a Phnom Penh official named Pen Neang (born around 1918) and his wife Vimol (born around 1925) from Svay Rieng.

In addition, Sokheang Ly and five other staff from the Center attended a conference on “Justice and National Reconciliation” in Kratie Province that was sponsored by the Center for Social Development. The Center also provided the NGO SIPAR with 34 photographs from the Khmer Rouge years for publication in the book *Year Zero*, which it has translated into Khmer.

Meetings

On July 10, DC-Cam researcher Osman Ysa met with a group of teachers from the University of Hawaii led by Dr. Charnvit Kasetsiri, senior advisor and lecturer in the Southeast Asian Studies Program at Thailand’s Thammasat University and secretary of the Social Sciences and Humanities Textbook Foundation. Mr. Ysa spoke to the teachers on the topic of genocide and human rights in Cambodia.

Work with the Media

Legal Response Team leader Bunsou Sour spoke on a radio program aired by the Voice of America on July 6. Also in July, he was interviewed by the English language *Cambodia Daily*, Khmer language *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily* and Voice of America. Articles featuring these interviews were published. He also provided information on the background and activities of former Khmer Rouge military commander Ta Mok to several local newspapers.

On July 28, deputy director Dara Vanthan was on a panel that discussed documentation before the ECCC on the Cambodia Center for Human Rights’ radio program. He participated in an August 3 round-table hosted by The Cambodian National Research Organization that was broadcast live on the radio. He talked about the Tribunal and the Center’s documentary holdings. On August 10, Radio FM 102 of the Women’s Media Center interviewed him about how the younger generation views genocide and the role they can play in seeking justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Vanthan spoke about victims’ rights on FM 102 on August 24.

DC-Cam Staff Attend Darfur Peace Rally in Phnom Penh on September 17



DC-Cam staff light candles in a mosque during the rally.

“As victims of the Khmer Rouge, we would like to make our voices heard and unite with the rest of the world in demanding all parties involved in the conflict in Sudan to stop the killings,” said Ly Sok Kheang, a researcher at the Documentation Center of Cambodia which is gathering evidence of crimes against humanity under the Khmer Rouge.

About 140 staff and students from the center toured Cambodia's Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the former Khmer Rouge prison in the capital Phnom Penh. They wore white T-shirts that read, “We are victims of Cambodian genocide; we do not support any killings in Sudan.”

They also held an evening candlelight vigil at a local mosque to remember Darfur victims.

Source: <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article17654>

Photo, courtesy of BBC News at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/5354266.stm

3) Activities Overseas

Affinity Group

Work commenced on a film project that DC-Cam is submitting to the Affinity Group (each member of the group is preparing a “final product” as this project draws to a close). In June, deputy director Sorya Sim interviewed three of approximately 12 survivors of Tuol Sleng Prison: former guard Him Huy, and inmates Bou Meng and Chum Manh. Staff member Terith Chy, with assistance from Meng Try-Ea, translated the interviews, each of which was 1.5 hours in length. The film team inserted the subtitles, and the film’s director Doug Kass edited the script.

Youk Chhang and Professor Alex Hinton of Rutgers University are now reviewing the edited script, which will go into final production next quarter. We plan to produce the film in both Khmer and English.

Meeting on Support with Concordia University

In July, Dr. Frank Chalk of Concordia University visited DC-Cam, where he discussed conferring with the Ministry of Education about a history of Democratic Kampuchea, advancing a UNESCO link between the Montreal Institute of Genocide and Human Rights Studies (MIGS) and DC-Cam; and potential MIGS support for DC-Cam’s plans to provide training on genocide.

Thailand Visit

DC-Cam Researcher Phalla Prum was invited by the Third World Studies Center of the University of the Philippines-Deliman and Nonviolence International-Southeast Asia to a regional conference in Bangkok, Thailand on “Disseminating Peace in Southeast Asia” on September 4 and 5..

Laos Visit

Deputy Director Sorya Sim was invited to the Liberation War Museum in Vientiane from August 30 to September 2, where he toured the museum’s exhibitions, a traveling exhibition at a school, and mass graves. He also spoke about Cambodia’s experience in establishing the ECCC and DC-Cam’s work at a public lecture and press conference organized by the museum. Also participating were members of Bangladeshi civil society, academics, journalists, transitional justice activists and students. The Bangladeshis want to follow the Cambodian model to seek justice for millions who died under the Pakistani government’s crackdown of liberators in 1971. One of the six articles published in local newspapers about the visit was “Trial of War Criminals: Follow Cambodia in Collecting Evidence,” *The Daily Star*, September 2, 2006.

From September 4-8, Mr. Sim participated in a workshop in Vientiane organized by MuSea, a SIDA-sponsored program of cultural cooperation among Sweden, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. This was the third of a series of workshops to prepare for “Stories from the Mekong,” an exhibition that will be held in the participating countries in 2010. Each participant in the workshop talked about their skills, resources and programs to identify common ground for exchanges to benefit museums and their target groups.

Editorial Board Appointment

Director Youk Chhang has been made a member of the editorial board of the forthcoming *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, a publication of the Transitional Justice Program, Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Johannesburg.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

DC-Cam volunteers Katrina Anderson and Doug Kass presented a paper to the Center’s film team on a strategy for addressing gender-based violence. The paper was translated into Khmer and the team is studying it. This paper will also be useful in the Public Information Room’s village-based forums on sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea.

Training

On September 11-15, history professor Ronald J. Grele, director of the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, provided training on oral history. It focused on conducting interviews, designing questions and questionnaires, typical problems encountered during interviews, guidelines for interviewing in situations of trauma and

catastrophe, and how to select the best interviews for writing oral histories. Dr. Grele is the author of *Envelopes of Sound: The Art of Oral History*, a seminal work on oral history. Before coming to Cambodia, he corresponded with members of the Cham oral history team and suggested some websites for them to review.

Other training held for staff this month is described under the Victims of Torture portion of Section 10 below.

Advanced Degree Studies

Staff members Phalla Prum and Sok-Kheang Ly have returned from the United Kingdom after obtaining their master's degrees from Coventry and Nottingham Universities. Meng-Try Ea and Kok-Thay Eng are continuing to pursue their PhD and master's degree studies at Rutgers University, USA.

This quarter, three staff members began working toward master's degrees: Kalyan Sann began a course in museum studies at Gotenberg University in Sweden, Terith Chy in human rights at the University of Hong Kong, and Savina Sirik in peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK).

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

Articles by DC-Cam Staff and Interns

Kate Hill, "Tribunal Should Investigate the Extensive Wealth of KR Leaders," *The Cambodia Daily*, July 11, 2006.

Meng-Try Ea, "KR Tribunal is for Victims, Not Accused," *Cambodia Daily*, Wednesday, July 12, 2006.

Socheat Nean, "Khmer Rouge Tribunal Overwhelming the Issue of Border and Corruption Problems," *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, July 14, 2006.

Megha Jonnalagadda, "KR's Khieu Samphan Has Been Choosing His Words Carefully," *Cambodia Daily*, July 7, 2006.

Osman Ysa, "A Look at the Tragic Lives of Cham Muslims under the Khmer Rouge," *Bangkok Post*, September 17, 2006.

Articles Featuring DC-Cam

Sakada Chun, "Cambodian and International Jurists Study Evidence, Documents for Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Voice of America*, July 6, 2006.

"Newspaper and NGO Begin 'Khmer Rouge Watch'," *Cambodia Daily*, July 8-9, 2006.

Newspaper and NGO Begin 'Khmer Rouge Watch'

by Kay Kimsong

Cambodia Daily

Saturday and Sunday, July 8-9, 2006

As the Khmer Rouge Tribunal gets underway, a leading Khmer-language newspaper and the Documentation Center of Cambodia are instituting a so-called "Khmer Rouge Watch" to monitor the daily lives of the aging former leaders of Democratic Kampuchea.

Rasmei Kampuchea Daily newspaper has assigned reporters to cover the leaders' lives and to write articles explaining to the public events around the unfolding Tribunal.

DC-Cam staff will share information with the reporters and also contribute articles to the paper to explain the Tribunal and the regime's history to the public.

"We have to keep our eyes on the daily lives of the Khmer Rouge leaders," DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang said Friday. "If Ta Mok is sick, we have to inform people," he said.

DC-Cam will also set up a Khmer Rouge telephone hotline in August to answer questions from the public about the trial.

Youk Chhang said five staffers will be assigned to answering telephoned-in questions, which are now coming in at 400 per day, and other staffers may be assigned to answer calls coming into Rasmei Kampuchea's office.

In addition to questions, callers can also volunteer information about the locations of killing fields and graves and relate personal experiences, he said.

Rasmei Kampuchea Editor in Chief Pen Samithy said that readers have also been calling the paper to report poorly maintained killing field memorials and tell their own stories.

He added that the paper is also considering publishing the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's law in full to inform the public.

Note: DC-Cam now has feature articles in Rasmei Kampuchea three days a week and is making preparations for the hotline.

Ker Munthit, Associated Press, "Secret Khmer Rouge records detailing atrocities given to genocide Tribunal," Associated Press, July 18, 2006.

Ly Sour, "Co-Prosecutors Take Some Evidence from Documentation Center of Cambodia," *Moneaksekar Khmer*, July 18, 2006.

Prak Chan Thul and Erik Wasson, "KR Virtually Absent from History Curriculum," *The Cambodia Daily*, July 19, 2006.

Chheang Bhopha, "DC-Cam Hands 524 Rolls of Microfilm to ECCC," *Cambodge Soir*, July 20, 2006.

Chheang Bhopha, "Film of a Rape Survivor Shown to Break Barriers," *Cambodge Soir*, July 21-22, 2006.

Adam Piore, "The man who tracked Cambodia's war crimes: Youk Chhang's work has come to fruition with the formation this month of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Christian Science Monitor*, July 24, 2006.

Thet Sambath, "DC-Cam Training Police in KR Probe Tactics," *The Cambodia Daily*, July 26, 2006.

La Yum, "Student Volunteers to Disseminate Information on the Process of the Upcoming Tribunal," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, August 16, 2006.

Den Sorin, "US Ambassador Joseph M. M. M. Consider DC-Cam is Entering its Significant Stage," *Moneaksekar Khmer*, August 23, 2006.

Michelle Vachon, "Tales of Survival (A Collection of Personal Writings of Wrongs against the Cham People)," *The Cambodia Daily*, September 2-3, 2006.

World Movement for Democracy, "What's being Done on Memory Projects?" September 3, 2006.

Seth Mydans, "Survivor Gently Adds Voices to Cambodia's Dark Tale," *New York Times*, Saturday, September 16, 2006.

Elizabeth Tomei, "Cambodians Hold Vigil for Darfur Genocide Victims," *The Cambodia Daily*, September 19, 2006.

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

DC-Cam's endowment from the United States Government was finalized on September 22, 2006. The Center has invested the monies with an asset manager in the United States. DC-Cam wishes to express its profound gratitude to the US Government, and particularly the US Agency for International Development, for helping us more toward realizing our dream of a permanent center. A few of the organizations that have voiced support for our move toward a permanent institute include Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Switzerland, the Royal Government of Cambodia, and the UNDP.

Next quarter, DC-Cam will begin planning for an architectural design competition for the facilities that will comprise the new center. To be called the Center for Genocide Education and Reconciliation, the permanent Center will maintain DC-Cam's objectives of memory and justice, but expand its activities to include:

- A museum offering educational exhibits, music archives, film screenings, performances, family tracing, and seminars
- An educational institution offering certificate, undergraduate and graduate programs in genocide, peace and reconciliation, and other relevant topics
- Research and documentation facilities with a library, offering opportunities for fieldwork and publications
- Reconciliation services, including referral and counseling for trauma victims and public education and outreach.

Some years ago, the Royal Government of Cambodia donated a piece of land to DC-Cam adjacent to Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Because that land is now being occupied by the poor, the government has offered to look for another suitable site for the permanent Center.

2) Genocide Education

This project is scheduled to end in February 2007. In July, we sent copies of the text – *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* – to Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Secretaries of State of the Ministry of Education. To encourage the government to take action on this issue, the book’s author, Kamboly Dy, wrote an article for the local paper the *Cambodia Daily* entitled “The Urgent Need for Genocide Education.”

In September, the office of the Prime Minister called DC-Cam. They said they had given the text a serious review and commented that overall, they were pleased with it. In addition, the prime minister’s advisor suggested two minor points for revision. The History Committee of the Council of Ministers is still reviewing the text; we hope to have their decision on it by early October. The government has now officially established a committee to review the text; the committee is chaired by H.E Mr. Im Sothy, Secretary of State for the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.

Next quarter, we plan to publish 3,000 copies of the text and distribute them nationwide to help teachers, students and the general public learn more about Democratic Kampuchea. We will also explore training for teachers on using the text in classroom situations.

Excerpt from
“KR Virtually Absent from History Curriculum”
Cambodia Daily
 July 19, 2006

In 2002, an attempt was made to introduce the first modern Cambodian history textbook containing information on Pol Pot’s regime into the 12th grade high school curriculum. But as soon as 25,000 copies were printed, the book was withdrawn from schools amid controversy.

In April of that year, Funcinpec President Prince Norodom Ranariddh publicly complained that the 1993 Funcinpec election victory over the CPP was not included in the textbook, although the CPP’s 1998 victory was in the text. By the end of the month, Prime Minister Hun

Sen had ordered the textbook revised and it has not yet appeared.

To combat the dearth of information in high schools about the Democratic Kampuchea regime, the Documentation Center of Cambodia submitted a supplemental history textbook to Hun Sen and the Ministry of Education earlier this month, said DC-Cam director Youk Chhang. The 11th grade text covers the early rise of the Cambodian communist party and ends with the fall of Pol Pot.

“We talked to some professors and they talk about their personal experiences during the DC regime, but it is not done in a scientific way,” he said.

He added that he has noticed some confusion and doubt about the regime when recruiting high school and college students to do work for DC-Cam.

“We are not in a position to say how much the young people know exactly. They do not come out and say they do not believe, but they express doubts because it is so difficult to comprehend what happened,” Youk Chhang said.

Mr. Dy and Sayana Ser have been accepted for a month-long internship at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum beginning in January 2007 to learn about the workings of a genocide museum and its educational projects.

3) Victims of Torture Project

On July 4, the DC-Cam staff met with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia (TPO Cambodia) about future cooperation and training on this project (although the two-year pilot project ended in 2005, DC-Cam is now seeking funding for an expanded project). The VOT team also held several internal meetings to plan field trips and procedures for interviewing and administering questionnaires. Last, plans were made to receive training from TPO on secondary trauma and self-help strategies. The training will be followed by field assessments and interviews.

In August, the VOT team again met with TPO Cambodia to introduce them to the procedures listed below as well as a new refugee training manual from Harvard. Also discussed was the how VOT could cooperate with government mental health services. Two main obstacles were identified in this regard: TPO Cambodia’s small staff and their previous commitments, and the problems with case reporting and follow-up in working with the government.

New Procedures for the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)

In July, the VOT team met several times with Tom LaPointe of Rutgers University. The meetings focused on ensuring that the Khmer translations of the questions accurately reflect the content of the original English. The following points were agreed upon:

- To maintain the integrity and coherence of the scoring system, interviewers will continue to ask all of the questions in the HTQ and in the order in which they appear.

- A question was added to the HTQ asking whether potential interviewees agree to have the contents of their interviews published or made public as part of the DC-Cam archive. Another question was added on whether the interviewee wanted his or her identity to be kept confidential.
- A list of culturally-sensitive items prepared by Dr. Alex Hinton (the lead evaluator of the first phase of the VOT project) will be attached to the questionnaire as a reference for interviewers.
- Before asking the questions that appear on the HTQ, interviewers will collect information on the history and experiences of victims, as well as their perceptions of the Tribunal.
- To collect additional information on symptoms related to anxiety and depression, interviewers will continue using the Hopkins Symptom Checklist at the end of the interview.

The VOT team also met with Dr. David Johnson, a psychiatrist and co-medical director of the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) in the United States. The meeting focused on the possibility of VOT staff members receiving training from the CVT in the future. Over the next four years, VOT staff member Sokoeun Kong, who holds a BA in psychology, will attend day-long training sessions on counseling and mental health assessment/treatment given by the CVT each month under its USAID-sponsored Trauma Healing Initiative Project. He will also attend three to five of their workshops each year.

In September, VOT's team leader developed a detailed plan of activities for the project through December 2006, which include training for DC-Cam, TPO Cambodia and government staff; seminars; and a series of field assessments and interviews.

Mr. Leang Lo, Dr. Lor Vannthary and Dr. Chantal Dorf from TPO Cambodia held another training session at DC-Cam between September 6 and 8. Nineteen staff members attended. It focused on secondary traumatization and the self-care strategy. The session also taught DC-Cam staff new skills in interviewing people who had experienced trauma and how to avoid being affected by the traumatic events they hear about during the interviews. The objectives of the course were to help DC-Cam staff:

- Be aware of trauma and trauma-related issues
- Be aware of factors facilitating the recovery from trauma
- Understand the impact of unhealed trauma on daily life and on the next generation
- Be aware of possible paths to recovery
- Be able to identify traumatic stress and being aware of its impact on the staff/themselves
- Identify and apply self-care strategies.

Group discussions and presentations at TPO Cambodia's training course



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