

ប្រជុំបណ្ណាល័យឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Quarterly Report January-March 2006

Summary

With the opening of the office of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in January, DC-Cam stepped up work on three projects designed to assist the ECCC and Cambodian people through public outreach. Two projects – Living Documents and the Public Information Room – are being implemented for this specific purpose, although several others (e.g., Victims of Torture, Magazine) also support our public outreach activities.

Under the Living Documents Project, DC-Cam brought 1,500 villagers to visit the ECCC and speak with its officials this quarter. In addition, a DC-Cam team was given training in documentary filmmaking in preparation for future outreach activities as the trials unfold. The Public Information room screened documentary films on Democratic Kampuchea for 1,450 villagers in two provinces and distributed information and materials to 1,500 villagers in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces.

Our Promoting Accountability (PA) Project and Legal Response Team are also providing services that will likely be of direct assistance to the ECCC. The interviews they conduct may help identify potential witnesses at the trials of Khmer Rouge leaders, and the documents they manage may well be used as evidence at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. This quarter, the PA team conducted 105 interviews in Kratie province, 21 of which were with former cadres. The Legal Response Team brought the number of compiled and translated Khmer Rouge communication documents to 556 this quarter; it also completed a list of 678 potential informants and identified 10 undisturbed mass graves from mapping reports.

In addition, we provided research assistance to 200 individuals (students, researchers, journalists, family tracing visitors, other professional and public) interested in the history of the Khmer Rouge regime.

1. Living Documents Project

The main activity of the Living Documents Project is to bring villagers from throughout Cambodia to attend a week of the trial of a former Khmer Rouge leader. However, with the delay in the opening of the ECCC trial sessions, we have brought villagers to tour the ECCC administrative offices and other sites instead. We used this opportunity for pre-trial observation to educate students, nuns, Muslims, and villagers about the history of Democratic Kampuchea and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal process.

Pre-trial Observation. We organized one pre-trial observation tours each month in which about 500 students, Buddhist nuns, Muslims, and villagers visited the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the Cheung Ek mass grave site, and the ECCC (in addition, 500 participants visited the US Ambassador's residence on March 28; Ambassador Joseph A. [Mussomeli](#) addressed the participants, speaking on the ECCC, the legacy of the Khmer Rouge, and the Cambodian justice system). At the ECCC, they met with UN and Royal Cambodian Government officials who are working on the tribunal.

Some of the news coverage of these events included:

- Douglas Gillison and Pin Sisovann, "Survivors of KR Get First Look At Trial Process," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 27, 2006
- Ker Munthit, "Cambodia Genocide Survivors Tour Courtroom for Khmer Rouge Trial," *AP*, February 26, 2006
- Chheang Bopha, "Des victimes et des bourreaux invites a vister les sites du souvenir," *Cambodge Soir*, Luni 27 Fevrier 2006
- "Seeking Peace, Cambodians Face Khmer Rouge Nightmare Again," *Channel News Asia*,
www.channelnewsasia.com/stories/afp_asiapacific/view/195275/1/html

DC-Cam teams have interviewed several villagers who had been part of the pre-trial observation tours in February and March. Some of their observations include:

Mrs. Am Han of Trapeang Ku village Leay Bo commune, Tramkak district, Takeo province, wanted answers from Not Neouv, who called her husband to be killed. She did not believe Not Neouv's statement that he didn't know about her husband's death. She said after she visited Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek, she understood the situation and had reconciled herself. She also said that she now realized that many other people suffered during the regime as she had.

Say Sem and Sautr Saing live in Trapeang Thma village, Kus commune, Tramkak district. Sautr Saing had been a guard at Kraing Tachan prison during Democratic Kampuchea and had taken Say Sem's father to be killed. Because the two men live in the same village, Say Sem feared that Sautr Saing, who often threatened him, would hurt him some day. Both men took part in the DC-Cam-sponsored tour, where they slept in the same room. Initially, Say Sem was reluctant to stay near Sautr Saing, but he reported that since the tour, the two men understood each other and now get along well.

Cham Community Outreach Project. Between January and March, we wrote 15 articles from the 528 completed questionnaires and interviews conducted to date. We plan to publish a journal on life in the Muslim community under Democratic Kampuchea.

In addition, the Center agreed to a request by Professor George Chigas of the University of Massachusetts-Lowell that proposed a project to evaluate the Cham community's expectations for justice and the rule of law before, during and after the ECCC. The research for this project will be conducted under the Living Documents Project.

Nuns' Peace March and Public Forums on Sexual Abuse under Democratic Kampuchea. With the delays in starting the trials, the nuns' march and forums have not been held yet. However, a team of seven DC-Cam staff and volunteers attended two weeks of training on documentary filmmaking given by US filmmaker Doug Kass; they will use what they have learned to document the nuns' peace and subsequent forums.

Student Outreach Groups. During their 2006 summer break, about 200 student volunteers will go to villages across the country, distributing materials on the ECCC, and interviewing villagers on their experiences during Democratic Kampuchea and views on the ECCC. We anticipate that about 40,000 people will receive materials, be interviewed, or observe interviews. In preparation, we have put out announcements to recruit students and have received 170 applications. All of the students will receive training before they go to the villages.

2. Public Information Room (PIR) Project

The PIR is open to serve members of the public who are interested in the ECCC process and the history of Democratic Kampuchea. This quarter, the PIR received 1,100 visitors, the majority of whom were participants in the Center's Living Documents Project.

	Q 2 2004	Q 3 2004	Q 4 2004	Q 1 2005	Q 2 2005	Q 3 2005	Q 4 2005	Q 1 2006
Visitors	100	427	456	283	621	689	225	1,100*

*This number includes villagers who visited the ECCC this quarter.

In addition, we provided 1,500 pages of copied documents to interested researchers. Our activities included:

Photo Exhibitions. Four exhibitions mounted by DC-Cam at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum continue to be shown. We have recorded 1,795 visitor comments related to these exhibitions, expressing their views on the justice process, genocide history, and proposed solutions.

Film Project. As noted in Section 1, our documentary film trainees will soon begin producing their first documentary films on the nun forums.

PIR Road Trips. In this quarter, the PIR team showed 4 documentary films to 1,450 people in 4 villages in Preah Vihear and Stung Treng provinces. The films were *S-21: The Khmer*

Rouge Killing Machine by Rithy Panh, DC-Cam's *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim*, Rithy Panh's *Huot Bophana*, and *The Nine-Level Hell*. After the films were screened, they talked to people who wanted to know about the process of the ECCC, received family tracing requests, and recorded people's personal accounts of their lives during Democratic Kampuchea. They also distributed outreach materials (*Searching for the Truth*, *Introduction to Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, and copies of agreements and laws related to the ECCC).

- *Films.* The people in the four villages seemed happy to watch the films and asked to see more films on the Khmer Rouge. They said that young people did not believe what happened during the regime, or that many people were killed or starved to death. They want young people to learn about the regime, but find it difficult to explain it to them. Thus, they suggested that DC-Cam show films featuring Khmer Rouge leaders and people working during the regime.
- *Family Tracing.* Two women in Mahaphal village asked the PIR to trace relatives who disappeared during the regime. Mrs. Kheng (about 40 years old) asked for information on her parents; she was separated from them in 1975 when the Khmer Rouge took over. The family lived in Kampong Thom province. She does not remember her family name, but said that her father's name was Khem. When she was young she heard a neighbor call her father Seb Sareoun; he was a lieutenant in the Lon Nol army. She remembered that her mother's name was Patt, but could not remember her face. One day, her mother's older sister took her mother away. When her father learned of his, he tried to follow her, but her mother was gone. After that, she lived alone with her father. On April 17, 1975, as they were being evacuated to Prasat district, she became separated from her father. She was forced into a children's mobile unit. Kheng said the Khmer Rouge teacher hated her and had her arrested three times, but a security guard sent her home. In 1979, a Vietnamese soldier brought her to Preah Vihear to live with her godmother. Today, she is married and has four children.
- Mrs. Khin Yorn's father was Prakk Sim and her mother Prakk Yen. She inquired about her uncle Prak Sim aka Prak Yut, a Khmer Rouge soldier who disappeared at Dang Rek Mountain some time after 1979. Khin Yorn asked that DC-Cam publish her uncle's name in *Searching for the Truth* and broadcast it on the radio.

Website Development. We continued to add materials to our website, notably the chronology of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. We have also expanded the sections of our website covering our databases, archives and interviews, which will be of value to the ECCC. More than 5,000 records were added this quarter. Please see: <http://www.dccam.org/Database/Lod/Index.php> for an example.

Khmer Writers' Association/DC-Cam Research Forum. This quarter, we received 12 essay submissions, bringing the total to 19. We expect to hold an award ceremony in late April. If photographs can be obtained, some of the stories submitted to this essay contest may be used in the monograph being produced by the Photo Archives Project (see below).

Digital Photo Archives. One of the authors wrote 7 stories this quarter from interviews conducted with New People (to date, 25 stories based on these interviews have been

published in *Searching for the Truth*). Transcription and translation into English are in process. The monograph will be published in the third quarter of 2006.

	Q 1 2006	To Date
Interviews	4	51
Photos collected	1	127

Overseas Office (Rutgers University). As mentioned above, we continued to send microfilms to DC-Cam office at Rutgers, in a process to complete our plan of making Rutgers the largest archives on Khmer Rouge history in USA. The Honors College Seminar class hosted five lecture series on Darfur, Guatemala, and Khmer Rouge. Two of the lectures were given by Columbia University's Peter Macquire and DC-Cam's Ysa Osman on opening day of the Photographic Exhibition (above mentioned) at Rutgers University.

- "Rutgers-Newark Honors Students Chronicle Cambodian Genocide Through Photo Exhibit," www.newark.rutgers.edu/events/index.php?sld=Detail&eventID=1385, March 3, 2006
- Joyce Apsel (New York University): "Deadly Cases: Patterns of Genocide and Darfur: Genocide Before Our Eyes."
- Victoria Sandford (Lehman College-CUNY): "Buried Secrets: Truth and Human Rights in Guatemala."
- "Laura McGrew (Coventry University): "Truth, Justice, Reconciliation, and Peace: 20 Years after the Khmer Rouge."

Exhibition. Our PIR staff, Rutgers Honors College students, and Professor Alex Hinton prepared a small exhibit that is being held at the university's Dana Library from March 28 through April 30, 2006. Entitled "The Khmer Rouge, Then and Now, a Photographic History," the exhibit features photographs of Khmer Rouge cadres from DC-Cam's archives. It also includes a timeline of events during Democratic Kampuchea and an introduction to the history of the Khmer Rouge and DC-Cam. The exhibit opened with guest lectures by DC-Cam staff member Osman Ysa, who is the author of *Oukoubah* and *The Cham Rebellion*, and Peter Maguire, author of *Facing Death in Cambodia*. DC-Cam assisted Mr. Maguire when he conducted research for this book.

Under the leadership of Professor Hinton, DC-Cam and Rutgers Honors College students organized and hosted a lecture series on genocide, justice, and truth. The lectures were made possible by a grant from the Rutgers-Newark Alumni Association and the Rutgers Foundation. Attended by students, faculty, staff and alumni, three lectures were given this quarter: 1) Joyce Apsel (New York University): "Deadly Cases: Patterns of Genocide and Darfur: Genocide Before Our Eyes," 2) Victoria Sanford (Lehman College-CUNY): "Buried Secrets: Truth and Human Rights in Guatemala," and 3) Laura McGrew (Coventry University): "Truth, Justice, Reconciliation, and Peace: 20 Years after the Khmer Rouge."

Our PIR staff and 12 students from the Honors College Seminar on Transitional Justice began interviewing Cambodian-Americans as part of a Khmer-American oral history project. To date, they have conducted interviews in Philadelphia (with assistance from the Cambodian Association of Greater Philadelphia) and New York. The interviews, which are being conducted with Cambodian-Americans between the ages of 40 and 65, focus on their lives during Democratic Kampuchea. Next semester, students will conduct interviews

in Lowell, Massachusetts. At the end of this project, the oral histories will become a self-published book.

Dr. George Chigas of the University of Massachusetts-Lowell invited DC-Cam's Meng-Try Ea to give a talk for a program that will be televised in Massachusetts. Mr. Ea spoke on his work at DC-Cam and his involvement with the Center's public outreach programs for the tribunals. A copy of the taped interview will be stored at Dana Library.

The PIR also recruited applicants for its 2006 summer legal training program, which will be held at DC-Cam's headquarters in Phnom Penh. Nine law students have been selected to serve as interns on the program.

3. Promoting Accountability Project

This project's activities project consist of: interviews and the development of guidelines for accessing DC-Cam's archival materials.

Promoting Accountability Interviews. This quarter, the Promoting Accountability Project focused on Kratie province. A total of 142 biographies were investigated. Because no information could be located on some cadres or their villages were inaccessible, 105 interviews were conducted, 21 of them were with former cadres. The majority of the remaining interviews were with the relatives of cadres who disappeared during the regime.

	Q 1 2006	To Date
Former KR cadres interviewed	21	664
Interview pages	980*	38,829

*103 cassettes were also recorded in interviews this quarter. The pages transcribed are from interviews conducted in Svay Rieng and Kampong Speu provinces; these interviews were conducted in the 4th quarter of 2005.

Below are the summaries of two interviews conducted by the PA teams this quarter (we are now posting the full reports on our website):

Summary of Activities

The team interviewed 5 former cadres and the relatives of 8 former cadres. The interviews were recorded on 8 cassettes and 18 photographs were taken.

Geographic Description: Prek Prasab District

Prek Prasab district is an island separated from the provincial town of Kratie by the Mekong River. While it takes only 10 minutes to reach the district by ferry, most of its communes are far apart. This was the only district of Kratie province that was ceded to the North Zone during the Khmer Rouge regime. It was part of Region 42.

Summaries of Interviews (Former Cadres)

Phatt Sam Ol aka Lim (I06223), male, deputy group chief. Interviewed

at Kampong Kor village, Kampong Kor sub-district, February 20, 2006.

When he was young, Phatt Sam Ol studied in Kampong Kor village. He completed grade 9, but quit school in 1973 when the Khmer Rouge forces were recruiting young people to work in the Children's Unit. After two months, he was sent to the army in Kampong Thom province. Phatt Sam Ol lived with his older brother Sam At in Kampong Thom; he was a soldier in Unit 315. For the first five months in Kampong Thom, Phatt Sam Ol worked as a messenger. Then he was sent to fight, first in Kratie provincial town and in 1974 in Kampong Cham provincial town. In 1975 he was sent to fight along National Road 5.

When Phnom Penh was overthrown, he was assigned to patrol in the Central Market. After about two weeks, he was sent to work in Tuol Kork. A week later, he was sent to patrol and farm near Chrouy Chang Va Bridge. In 1976 Phatt Sam Ol was assigned to work at the airport in Kampong Chhnang province. After three months, Angkar moved him to fight the Vietnamese in Trapeang Phlong, Kampong Cham province. Phatt Sam Ol was first appointed as a chief group, then chief of a small cell, chief of a large cell, and last as a deputy battalion chief. He returned home in 1979 and was married in 1980.

Pen Y aka Chauv (I03703), male, soldier. Interviewed in Chong Koh village, Koh Tasuy sub-district, February 21, 2006.

Pen Y was born in 1951. Both his father Mel Men, age 84, and his mother Nhik Nai Sorn, 78, are alive. He is the second of eight siblings (five brothers and three sisters). One of his siblings died during Democratic Kampuchea. Pen Y married Muong Narith in 1980; she is 47 years old. They have two sons and four daughters.

Pen Y went to school in Kho Tasuy for three or four years and in 1967 went to live in Prek Samrong pagoda. In 1970 he returned home to study further, but gave up in 1972 because of his family's poverty. He helped his parents grow tobacco, corn and sesame.

In 1973 he was forced to join the Khmer Rouge army in Tamau village; he disliked it. After a year or so, he asked for permission to visit his parents, but his request was denied many times. In 1974 he was sent to Camkar Leu, Kampong Cham province, for two weeks' of training. Then Angkar sent him to the battlefield in Svay Phleung, Kampong Cham. He fought for Division 310.

Pen Y was injured during his first battle so Angkar sent him to Pha-av hospital in Kampong Cham. He left the hospital a month later, and then Angkar returned him to Division 310. After the April 17, 1975 collapse of Phnom Penh, he was assigned to patrol in Tuol Kor. Two weeks later he was sent to grow rice in Tum Nup Kapsrau. After a

month, he was sent to Phnom Penh for three days' of study, and then returned to Tum Nup Kapsrauv, where he worked until 1977.

In 1977 he was sent to carry stones in Koh Charam, Kandal province. There he worked with people from the East Zone. After about three months, he was transferred back to Tum Nup Kapsrauv, where he worked as a cook. In 1978 he was sent to Kampong Cham province to fight the Vietnamese. Injured again, he was hospitalized in Kampong Cham for a week and then sent to a hospital in Phnom Penh. After a month, he was sent to Kampong Cham. He returned home in 1979 and got married in the same year.

Access Guidelines. Last quarter, in preparation for the Khmer Rouge tribunal, we finalized a memorandum of understanding on the procedures for accessing DC-Cam's archives, and sent it to the director of the Office of Administration of the Extraordinary Chambers and the Coordinator of the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials. UN Tribunal Coordinator Michelle Lee has written DC-Cam, stating that the MoU will be reviewed once the co-prosecutors arrive in Phnom Penh.

4. Tribunal Response Team

In January, the Tribunal Response Team compiled 621 of the most relevant Communist Party of Kampuchea telegrams and other communication documents. Thirty other documents, which previously did not have serial numbers, were located and translated. In addition, the team advised a *Cambodge Soir* staff member who will work with ECCC translators and interpreters on a possible training course. Last, the team compiled a master list of applicable laws and legal materials, and listed 678 potential informants from DC-Cam's 1995-2003 Mapping Project.

The Tribunal Response Team became fully operational in February 2006. Its staff translated 9 Khmer Rouge telegrams and sent a list of DC-Cam documentary holdings and translations to Dr. Steve Heder of UNAKRT. The team also identified 8,134 scanned documents from the Center's J, I, B, D and MQ collections and 51,232 pages of translated documents, and keyed a list of 900 Promoting Accountability Project (PA) interviews into its master database.

The team was also able to locate two potentially important informants in Snuol district, Kratie Province (former sub-district chiefs who also held positions in the sub-district security system). Last, it located four undisturbed graves in Kampong Chhnang and Prey Veng provinces.

In March, the team translated 40 Khmer Rouge telegrams into English. It also identified 6 undisturbed gravesites from Democratic Kampuchea. Last, it identified 229 cadre names and 188 actions considered to be possible crimes/abuses.

Overall, our team's main activities for the quarter included:

- Compiling and translating Khmer Rouge communication documents (to date, 556 documents have been translated) to identify cadres and actions that may constitute

crimes during Democratic Kampuche. The telegrams will be categorized according to their content (e.g., purges, senior leaders, armed conflict) and will be published as a report, with assistance from summer interns.

- Corrected existing data and adding new data into the PA interview database,
- Completing a list of 678 potential informants and identifying 10 undisturbed mass graves from mapping reports, bringing the total to 63 throughout Cambodia.

In addition, *Cambodge Soir* (a local French newspaper) interviewed Bunsou Sour on the development of DC-Cam's Khmer Rouge glossary as well as the challenges of understanding and the unique ways the Rouge employed language.

5. Victims of Torture Project

A team of experts from the USA conducted an evaluation of the project. In their 23-page evaluation report, the experts found the project to be a success, and recommended its expansion nationwide. The evaluation also found that psychiatric or other treatments of people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder will be crucial in offsetting the negative impacts the ECCC may have on some victims (e.g., re-living trauma, stirring up repressed memories) and in promoting general psychological health within Cambodian society. Therefore, DC-Cam will seek funding for an expansion of the VOT Project. To read the evaluation, please go to http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Victims_Torture.htm

6. Research Project

DC-Cam has three activities under this project: research and writing, translation and publication, and academic research assistance.

Research and Writing (Documentation Series/Monographs). Editing on Osman Ysa's monograph, *The Cham Rebellion: Islam and Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge*, was completed this quarter, and will be published in May 2006. Editing has begun on *The Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, a multi-author volume of papers from DC-Cam's 2004-2005 Legal Training Project. This monograph on the legal issues surrounding the tribunal is written for general audiences. We anticipate that it will be published next quarter.

Translation and Publication. Therith Chy continued to translate Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*. Phalla Prum will soon begin translating Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?* and Sorya Sim will translate the monograph he wrote with Sara Colm, *Mondul Kiri: Purges in Region 105* next quarter.

Academic Research Assistance. We continued to provide extensive research assistance to Dr. Ian Harris, senior research fellow of the Becket Institute, St. Hugh's College, Oxford University. Dr. Harris is conducting research on Buddhism and the Khmer Rouge; he will publish a monograph with DC-Cam on this topic in 2006.

We have also provided support to Dr. Steve Heder of the University of London and

UNAKRT (United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials), who has been contracted by the ECCC to analyze Khmer Rouge documents. Dr. Heder requested copies of our interviews related to the minority community under the Khmer Rouge. By the end of April, we will have sent about 20,000 pages to Dr. Heder. Vietnamese, Chinese, Cham, hilltribe, Stieng, Kuoy, Kola, Javanese, Pakistani, Mil, and Laotian minorities were interviewed.

7. Cataloguing, Data Entry, and Database Project

We began keying data from the D Collection into the MySQL bibliographic database this quarter. The records in this collection contain:

- Confessions collected from prisoners detained at Tuol Sleng prison in Phnom Penh and at the Kraing Tachann prison in Takeo province
- Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs
- Interviews with former Khmer Rouge
- Books and articles
- The Anlong Veng (a Khmer Rouge stronghold until 1996) collection of such post-1979 Khmer Rouge materials as school textbooks, minutes of meetings, and various communications/reports.

The number of documents keyed this quarter was: 2,951 in Khmer, 2,810 in English, and 4,030 in Microsoft Access.

8. Document Preservation Project

There are two main activities under this project: microfilming and restoration. In addition, we have made arrangement to acquire documents related to Democratic Kampuchea from overseas this quarter.

Microfilming. We copied 212 reels of I, J, and D Collection documents and will provide them to the ECCC. We al microfilmed 21 reels (13,567 pages) of documents from the S Collection.

	Q 1 2006 Reels/Pages	To Date Reels/Pages
Copied for the ECCC (J, I, D collections)	212 Reels	212 Reels
Microfilms of the S Collection	21/13,567	21/13,567

Restoration. Our restoration efforts in the past have focused on re-typing and duplicating (scanning, digital photography) fragile and fading documents. We have temporarily halted this activity in order to maintain avoid any possible damage to these fragile documents.

On February 8-10, Mr. Ros Sampeou DC-Cam's Database Team leader, attended a training workshop on Magnetic and Media Preservation at the Himawari Hotel in Phnom Penh.

Acquisition. Through Mr. Maud Sundqvist, Professor Roger Greatrex of Sweden's Lund University, agreed to copy and send to DC-Cam documents related to Democratic Kampuchea. The documents are being held in the university's Asian Library of the Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies. Prof. Greatrex wrote to Mr. Chhang on April 4: "I have been in contact with the copying centre at Lund University; the unit is called Media Tryck. The manager of Media Tryck will visit the Library of the Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies next week and examine the materials that you are interested in. Thereafter he will contact you directly regarding all the practical matters concerning the copying of the documents."

9. Forensics Project

The fieldwork (grave reconnaissance) for this project was completed in 2004. Our plans to publish a monograph on this project in 2005 met with unexpected difficulties, in that Michael Pollanen, the forensic scientist who DC-Cam contracted for this work, decided after completing the initial phases of the project that he could not write the agreed-upon monograph. Dr. Pollanen has informed us that he may prepare a journal article instead of a monograph or return the unearned portion of his payment.

10. Genocide Education Project

Project staff Khamboly Dy, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, and advisors Prof. David Chandler and Wynne Cougill edited the text this quarter for consistency, use of language, etc., and checked all facts and numbers for accuracy. The text is now being translated into Khmer. We will send the translation to Prof. Sorn Samnang, chairman of the Royal Academy of Cambodia and Prof. Sambo Manara, faculty member at Royal University of Phnom Penh, for their comments.

Next quarter, Messrs. Dy and Chhang will meet with officials of the Ministry of Education and Sports to discuss the genocide education text's inclusion into government high school textbooks. They will also meet with teachers to hear their comments on the text. Should the Ministry not elect to include the text in the Cambodian curriculum (for budgetary, political, or other considerations), DC-Cam will publish the Khmer text and distribute it nationwide through our Living Documents and other projects. We will also publish the English language version.

11. Magazine Project

This quarter, DC-Cam opened its own print shop in order to generate cost efficiencies and improve the quality of our printed materials. Managed by DC-Cam staff member Sopheak Sim, the print shop produced the first English language edition of *Searching for the Truth* in March. We will begin printing the Khmer edition in July once our contract with a local printing house expires, and plan to print our monograph series as our expertise develops.

The publication of the *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer and English continued at a constant pace, and the February Khmer edition ran a feature on the pre-trial observation tour. We

received ten family tracing requests and survivors stories; we were able to locate information for one individual in Austria who had adopted a Cambodian child. Some of the comments from readers this quarter include:

- My name is Kamilla Solheim, and I am working on an exchange project between Agder University in Norway and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in Cambodia. I am working at the Provincial Teachers Training College in Siem Reap, and we are now creating a reading space for students and teachers at the college. We would like them to read both international and national newspapers in the reading space. I have read *Searching for the Truth* and I think this publication should be included in our reading space.
- Keo Keoleakhena requested a copy of issue 71 of *Searching for the Truth* after she saw a photograph of her father, Meng Chheng aka Kea Sothy, that the magazine had posted on the DC-Cam website.
- Kim Sameth, 45, from Russey Keo, requested information on his niece Huy Vanna who disappeared after leaving home in Trapang Ampil village, Khleng Poir sub-district, Prey Chhor, Kampong Cham in 1975 to serve as medical cadre in Phnom Penh. We found nothing related to Huy Vanna.
- Chun Sem, 84, from Kngok village, Ang Snuol, Kandal, came to DC-Cam saying that he saw his daughter's photo in issue 69 of *Searching for the Truth*. He came to the Center to ask for a copy of her photograph. His daughter Chun Aun left home in 1973 after she was recruited into a Khmer Rouge mobile unit. In 1975 she became the chief of a textile factory in Phnom Penh and married Try in 1977. We will write Chun Sem's story for a future issue of the magazine.

12. Mapping Project

This project was essentially completed in 2004; the publication of the master GIS database was completed in 2005. We plan to publish a monograph on this project in 2006.

13. Radio Project

Our radio project continued apace. This quarter, we added a new reading to our radio program: Elizabeth Becker's *When the War Was Over*. We also broadcast articles from DC-Cam's monthly magazine on Khmer Rouge history, responses to sexual abuses during Democratic Kampuchea, human rights, the Chinese ethnic minority under Democratic Kampuchea, and human rights. Our staff members have also begun to translate DC-Cam interviews with a former prisoner and guard at Tuol Sleng prison for broadcast next quarter.

14. Affinity Group Project (Cross-Border Cooperation)

In March 2006, Fredy Cumes, a database specialist who is on the staff of the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (an Affinity Group member), visited DC-Cam. He

observed the processes the Center employs to catalog documents and key information into databases. DC-Cam also began making preparations for the next meeting of the Affinity Group, which will be held in Sulaimaniyyah, Iraq, in April.

15. National and International Cooperation

This quarter, we increased our public relations work both inside Cambodia and abroad. Our activities spanned meetings, conferences, presentations, and consultations with over 60 institutions, including the ECCC, universities, and non-government organizations.

Extraordinary Chambers. On March 14, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang participated in an ECCC ceremony at which agreements for supplementary arrangements on facilities, utilities and services, as well as safety and security, were signed. He also gave CDs of a song about surviving the Khmer Rouge, entitled "Oh Phnom Penh," to 12 graduate law students from abroad who have applied to intern or volunteer at the ECCC. DC-Cam selected these men and women from over a hundred law school graduates in the US, UK, Canada, Europe and Africa. We then sent their resumes to H.E. Sean Visoth, director of the ECCC.

Overseas Governments. In January, Youk Chhang accompanied US Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli to visit the court building where the trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders will be held, and examine security and construction plans with the UN/Cambodian Government team. In addition, he accompanied Christopher Hill, US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, to Toul Sleng Genocide Museum. Mr. Chhang also accompanied Ms. Ulla Toernaes, Denmark's Minister of Justice, on a visit to Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

Universities. In addition to its work with Rutgers University (see Section 2), DC-Cam worked with three other universities this quarter:

- In coordination with UC Berkeley and the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii, DC-Cam is organizing a meeting in Bangkok. This meeting would involve 10-15 Cambodian NGOs, international NGOs with significant presence and capacity in regard to the KRT, and a group of international experts working in such areas as the legal system, outreach, witness and victim protection, and trauma counseling. The meeting, which is scheduled to be held on May 30 following the East Timor Lessons Learned Conference, will explore ways in which the NGOs can better coordinate their work to assist the ECCC.
- DC-Cam is establishing an oral history project with Concordia University (Montreal) and will assist in the creation of digital and audio interviews with expatriate Cambodians who survived Democratic Kampuchea. Copies of the interviews, which will take place in Montreal, will be sent to DC-Cam. We are also supporting Concordia's undergraduate honors program in Public History, which involves training students in creating museum exhibitions, oral history, human rights research, and documentary filmmaking.
- In March, DC-Cam researcher Osman Ysa spoke at the University of Hawaii Manoa and Rutgers University on *The Cham Rebellion* and *Justice for the Cham Muslims under the*

Democratic Kampuchea Regime – Oukoubah.

NGOs/Academics. Some of our activities this quarter included:

- Kalyan San participated in a fundraising ceremony organized by Youth Star, for which DC-Cam sponsored a performance by Democratic Kampuchea survivor Kong Nai, a well known *chapei* (a one-stringed instrument) player and singer.
- Sorya Sim continued to provide consultations to the Khmer Institute of Democracy (KID) on their ECCC outreach training.
- On March 30, DC-Cam staff participated in the launch of Equal Access' Digital Broadcast Initiative Cambodia in Phnom Penh.
- On March 1, DC-Cam provided participant contacts and agreed to contribute presentations and panelists for a conference on Democratic Kampuchea. The conference, which will be held in Phnom Penh, is being organized by French researcher and author Henri Locard.
- On March 15, 2006, four DC-Cam staff members (Sorya Sim, Bunsou Sour, Sokhym Em, and Dara P. Vanthan) participated in a public forum on the Khmer Rouge organized by the Center for Social Development.

16. Media Coverage

Youk Chhang is featured in *Beyond the Never Again*, a recently published book (also in CD format) that documents four conferences on The Holocaust – Education, Remembrance and Research 2000, Combating Intolerance 2001, Truth Justice and Reconciliation 2002, and Preventing Genocide – Threats and Responsibilities 2004.

In addition, DC-Cam was cited in the press frequently this quarter, for example:

From "The Documentation Center of Cambodia is ready to provide five kinds of documents to the Tribunal," *Moneaksekar Khmer*, issue 2796, January 20, 2006:

With an increased intent to bring the Khmer Rouge leaders and other related people to trial, Chhang Youk, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, said that the center is preparing to provide five kinds of documents to the Tribunal. These documents, which will become important sources for an investigation to prosecute those KR leaders, include paper documents, real evidence (mass graves), transcripts of interviews with victims, photographs, and films....

From "Pol Pot's in-laws face trial," *The Sunday Times*, February 19, 2006:

The two elderly mass murderers have been living quietly in a gracious villa in Street 21, in the south of Phnom Penh, a few miles from the courtroom where international prosecutors are at last preparing to bring them to justice... "The

Khmer Rouge believed this trial would never happen,” observed Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia. “But it is happening. And they have quietly retained foreign lawyers – imagine, they killed anyone who spoke a foreign language but now they don’t trust their own people with their defence.”

From Anne-Laure Porée, “DC-Cam: The archives of the future trial,” *International Justice Tribune*, February 6, 2006:

Just as judges are about to be appointed to the Extraordinary Chambers to try former Khmer Rouge leaders of Cambodia, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) is preparing to hand over to the prosecutors information it has collected over the past ten years. DC-Cam was first established in 1995 at Yale University in the United States to collect documentation on the Khmer Rouge so as to explain history and establish responsibility for crimes committed. It has been operating in Phnom Penh since 1997 under the leadership of Youk Chhang, a former survivor. Chhang and his center will be playing a crucial role in the preparation of future trials.

Youk Chhang, “Cambodians should join together to seek justice against KR,” *Cambodia Daily*, February 23, 2006:

During the Khmer Rouge time, all Cambodians walked and walked, from the cities to the countryside, from their villages to distant provinces, and from their rice fields to the battlefields. In 1979, the survivors walked again; this time, back to their homes. In 1997, Cambodia began another journey; this time to seek justice for the crimes committed by those responsible for their suffering. And today, 27 years after the Khmer Rouge fell, we are taking a giant step along the road to justice....

From “Annan Submits KR Tribunal Nominees to PM,” *The Cambodia Daily*, March 10, 2006:

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has submitted a list of 12 international judges and legal experts to Prime Minister Hun Sen as nominees to serve on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, the UN announced late Wednesday... A UN statement said Annan has asked Hun Sen to now transmit the list of Cambodian judge and prosecutor nominees to the Supreme Council for selection... Youk Chhang, director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, said he was not concerned about the list of nominees being kept secret for now....

In addition, we clipped 145 articles and news agency releases that covered issues related to DC-Cam’s work; 71 of the articles featured the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Fifty-eight of the articles were published in local newspapers and the rest in the international media. Five articles were written by DC-Cam staff. Some examples are:

“*When the War was Over* published on the Occasion of the Inauguration of the US Embassy,” *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, January 6, 2006.

"Cambodia marks end of Khmer Rouge regime," Bangkok Post, January 7, 2006.
www.bangkokpost.com/breaking_news/breakingnews.php?id=71719.

Pin Sisovann & Yun Samean, "Fall of KR Celebration Draws Crowd, Dissent," *The Cambodia Daily*, January 9, 2006.

"'Privatized' Killing Fields site tries to quiet critics," *The Japan Times*, January 13, 2006,
www.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/getarticle.pl5?nn2060113f2.htm.

"Khmer Rouge trials move another step closer," Reuters, January 18, 2006.

"Statement on the handover of the remises for the extraordinary chambers in the court of Cambodia," Press release of the Secretariat of the Task Force, January 18, 2006.

Lee Berthiaume, "Leftover Aid Money May Fund KR Tribunal," *The Cambodia Daily*, January 20, 2006.

"Former Cambodian Leaders to Face Trial," *The New York Times*, January 23, 2006,
www.nytimes.com/2006/01/23/international/asia/23cambo.html.

Jon Henley, "Thirty years on, the nightmare of Pol Pot's terror haunts a widow in a Paris suburb," *Guardian Unlimited*, January 27, 2006.

Geoffrey York, "The victim who survived a Khmer Rouge prison," *The Globe and Mail*, January 28, 2006,
www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20060128.wx cambodia0128/BNP.

Pin Sisovann, "UN Delegate to KR Trial Arrives in Cambodia," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 6, 2006.

Thet Sambath, "Rumors of KR No. 2's Death Greatly Exaggerated," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 9, 2006.

"UN Trial for Cambodia's Khmer Rouge to Begin Next Year," VOA News, February 9, 2006.

"UN, Cambodia look to Khmer Rouge trial in 2007," *Thanh Nien Daily*, February 13, 2006.

"Recalling the killing fields," *Chicago Tribune*, February 17, 2006.

"UN urges speedy Khmer Rouge trials," AFP, February 18, 2006.

Michelle Vachon and Kuch Naren, "A History in Images: Award-winning filmmaker Rithy Panh builds a home for the audiovisual relics of Cambodia's past," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 18-19, 2006.

Erik Wasson, "KR Trial Administrators Await UN Fund Approval," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 21, 2006.

Youk Chhang, "On the long road to truth and justice," *Resmei Kampuchea Daily*, February 24, 2006.

"Bringing the witnesses for the tribunal to visit the courtroom," *Koh Santepheap Daily*, February 27, 2006.

"400 witnesses visited Cheung Ek genocide museum," *Moneaksekar Khmer*, February 27, 2006.

Douglas Gillison and Pin Sisovann, "Survivors of KR Era Get First Look at Trial Process," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 27, 2006.

"Trial of Alleged Genocide Leaders," *Bangkok Post*, February 27, 2006.

Dara P. Vanthan, "For some KR victims, time has run out," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 2, 2006.

Vannak Huy, "KR Tribunal is essential for a healthy Cambodian Democracy," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 3, 2006.

Evan Osnos, "Why you should care about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Chicago Tribune*, March 5, 2006.

Annan nominates seven judges for Cambodia's Khmer Rouge trials," Bloomberg online, March 8, 2006.

Ellen Nakashima, "Cambodia Steps Slowly toward a Genocide Trial: Skepticism Clouds Quest for Accountability," *Washington Post*, March 10, 2006.

Ysa Osman, "How many Cham killed: important genocide evidence," *Phnom Penh Post*, March 10, 2006.

Moeun Chhean Nariddh, "Milosevic's death highlights the urgency of hastening KR trial," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 14, 2006.

"UN and Cambodia sign key agreements ahead of Khmer Rouge trials," UN News Center, March 15, 2006.

"UN wants Khmer Rouge genocide trial to start soon," *Jurist News & Research*, March 15, 2006.

Chhayrann Ra, "Khmer Rouge leaders are still hiding from history," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 20, 2006.

Socheata Sim, "Disbelief in KR atrocities is disturbing," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 29, 2006.

17. Human and Physical Resources: Staff Development and Security

Currently five members of the DC-Cam staff are pursuing advanced degrees abroad: four are working on master's programs (two in the United States and two in the United Kingdom) and one is working on a PhD at overseas universities. Staff member Sayana Ser will be awarded an MSc in Leisure, Tourism and Environment from Wageningen University in the Netherlands this May. Staff member Kalyan Sann will begin a Master's Program in International Museum Studies at Museion, Göteborg University this fall.

In addition, 21 DC-Cam staff members began a remote course in English taught by two English professors from Rutgers University (Nela Navarro and Tom La Pointe). The students and professors send materials and completed assignments through emails and web posts. Two classes are being given, one to prepare more advanced English speakers for graduate study overseas and one on introductory English. The staff will study more intensively in July, when Drs. Navarro and La Point are in Cambodia.

With respect to security measures, we are confident of our continued good working relationship with the Ministry of Interior. In addition, all DC-Cam staff took part in exercises on maintaining security measures this quarter, including working in teams to secure the building on a continual basis.