



DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
www.dccam.org

**Fourth Quarterly Report  
October - December 2006**

**SUMMARY**

**Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.** Two DC-Cam staff members and a 2006 legal associate joined the ECCC staff this quarter. We also welcomed three new legal associates from Harvard University, who will work at the Center during the month of January. DC-Cam legal associate Sarah Thomas and advisor Jaya Ramji-Nogales were invited to make comments on the ECCC Draft Internal Rules on behalf of DC-Cam. Their comments were subsequently translated into Khmer for Cambodian staff of the ECCC.

DC-Cam provided the ECCC with 114,088 pages of documents this quarter, in hard copy, microfilm and/or DVD format). The ECCC has asked that the Center not divulge any specifics on the documents we have provided, so as not to give others an indication of its strategy or the contents of its investigations.

DC-Cam has also recently received requests from victims of Democratic Kampuchea or their surviving relatives asking for help in filing complaints against former Khmer Rouge leaders with the ECCC.

**Documentation.** The Cataloging and Database Management Team keyed 3,425 documents from the S collection (interviews with villagers conducted in 2005), D collection (Khmer Rouge confessions, notebooks, biographies, and execution logs, etc.), and R collection (post-1979 petitions detailing atrocities during Democratic Kampuchea) this quarter. They also entered 2,784 records from these collections into an Access list.

**Promoting Accountability.** Our Promoting Accountability Teams made 11 trips to Siem Reap province this quarter, where they investigated the biographies of 494 former Khmer Rouge cadres. Of these, they were able to interview 52 former cadres, and the relatives of 333 cadres who disappeared or died during Democratic Kampuchea, who died after the regime ended in 1979, or who are still alive but no longer live in the villages named in their biographies.

**Public Education and Outreach.** Three tours of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial, and ECCC were held this quarter. Participants in the first two tours were from 17 provinces and 2 cities; 432 people participated in the first tour and 402 in the second. The third tour was held for 381 high school seniors and their teachers. Participants in all three tours asked many questions about the tribunal, its structure, the role of other countries in Cambodia's genocide, and who will be tried and why. DC-Cam has decided to suspend these pre-trial tours and resume them once the trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders begin (anticipated in June).

DC-Cam held Cambodia's first public forum on justice and reconciliation for Muslim survivors of Democratic Kampuchea on December 29 in Kampot province. About 100 people attended and discussed retribution versus forgiveness as well as their experiences during the regime. We also held two meetings with Muslim religious leaders in Kampot and Pursat provinces in October and November. Over 200 people attended.

The Public Information Room received over 1,500 visitors this quarter. It also held road trips to Kratie, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Speu provinces to show films and discuss sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea, as well as having survivors relate their personal stories during the regime. About 495 people attended the meetings. The PIR received 20 requests for family tracing and 16 reports of sexual abuse. Most of the reports were second-hand information. The team also received several reports of the actions of former Khmer Rouge cadres who were still alive and had committed murders and other cruelties during the regime.

**Research, Translation and Publication.** Three monographs are in editing or layout for publication next quarter, and four books are being translated into Khmer.

**National and International Cooperation.** Work was nearly completed this quarter on a documentary film DC-Cam will present as its "final product" for the Affinity Group. Entitled *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*, the film was made by Doug Kass with assistance from DC-Cam's film team. It will premiere at a symposium to be held at Rutgers University beginning on January 31, 2007. It contains interviews with two former inmates and a guard at Tuol Sleng Prison.

DC-Cam will cooperate with the University of Massachusetts Lowell, which will conduct six educational tours to the ECCC for Cambodian-American survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, policy makers, and foreign investors. The Center is also working to formalize a link with Concordia University's Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights, and working on oral history projects with Concordia University.

**Beyond the Tribunal.** The Center will begin planning for an architectural design competition for its new permanent Center next quarter.

In October, the Royal Government of Cambodia established a committee to review DC-Cam's text, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The committee met in December and we hope the results of its findings will be released next quarter.

The Victims of Torture Project worked on a long-term plan (e.g., income generating activities, cooperation with other NGOs the treatment of trauma victims). In November, it designed a five-day training course geared to the community. It will focus on the tribunal and psychological intervention.

## **1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL**

### **1) General News**

#### **DC-Cam Staff Join the ECCC**

Two of DC-Cam's staff and one of its legal associates were accepted for positions at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) this quarter. One of them is now working with the Investigating Judge's office on the Cambodian side, one with the Witnesses and Experts Unit, and one with the Defense Office, international side.

#### **Confidentiality of Documents Provided to the ECCC**

Mr. Bassu of the ECCC contacted DC-Cam in October. He stated that his office was concerned about the confidentiality of their investigations. In one of the Center's recent quarterly reports, we mentioned some specific types of documents that the Center had provided to the ECCC. Because others could use this information to ascertain the content of some of the investigations or an office's strategy, DC-Cam will no longer discuss the types of documents provided to either the defense or prosecutor.

#### **Comments on ECCC Draft Internal Rules**

In November, the ECCC Secretariat of the Rules and Procedures Committee invited members of Cambodia's civil society to comment on the ECCC Draft Internal Rules. DC-Cam summer legal associate Sarah Thomas of Columbia University reviewed the rules and made comments on behalf of DC-Cam. Her evaluation covered four main areas: 1) the statute of limitations for civil actions, 2) inconsistencies among Rule 27 of the Draft Rules and Rules 38 and 39 of the ECCC Law, 3) witness and victim protection, and 4) trials in absentia. Dr. Helen Jarvis, the ECCC's chief of public affairs and an adviser to Deputy Prime Minister Sok An who heads the Tribunal taskforce, subsequently asked DC-Cam to translate Ms. Thomas's comments into Khmer for the Khmer speaking members of the ECCC.

DC-Cam's legal advisor Professor Jaya Ramji-Nogales (JD, Yale, assistant professor of law, Temple University) also made comments on the Draft Rules. Her analysis centered on 1) the creation and enforcement of clear and detailed codes of conduct, 2) the confidentiality and security of documents and court records, 3) rights of the accused, 4) civil party actions, 5) witnesses, and 6) such other matters as experts, admission of foreign lawyers, absence of a judge during a trial or appeal, and *amicus curiae* briefs.

## **ECCC Tours**

Helen Jarvis wrote to DC-Cam in response to a survey we sent her from our Living Documents Project. The survey, which was conducted in June, asked 409 participants in the ECCC tours about their impressions of the tours (see [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Living\\_Documents.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm)). Dr. Jarvis noted that ECCC representatives appreciated the opportunity to speak before the tour participants and encouraged us to continue this program.

In November, DC-Cam wrote to members of the ECCC, explaining that it was planning to discontinue the tours until the trials begin (however, we also offered to have another round of tours if the ECCC so desired). In the interim, we have begun conducting surveys in Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Kandal provinces (a high percentage of the tour participants came from these provinces) to determine the tours' impact on villagers. The surveys will eventually cover eight provinces. We will use the survey results to help select representatives to attend a week of a trial from among those who participated in the early ECCC tours.

Then, we will bring people selected to attend the trials to Phnom Penh to learn about the how to monitor a hearing and different aspects of the ECCC and its work (e.g., witness protection, the defense). We asked that members of the ECCC speak at some of the sessions, whose content will be geared toward the layman.

Dr. Jarvis responded that the ECCC looked forward to receiving more details on DC-Cam's proposals for training sessions and large group visits. Commenting on the tour program, another official said, "I have been reporting to New York each month about how valuable it has been to us; I really hope we can have it continue." Also, during DC-Cam's survey of tour participants, many expressed their wish to observe the trials, so we have decided to continue the tours and are now seeking financial support for further tours.

### **Some Questions for the Survey of ECCC Tour Participants**

What did you learn during the tour and how?

How did the tour change your understanding of the ECCC?

Did you share what you learned with others? If you did, what did you share?

Did the tour help you achieve closure or relieve stress? If so, how?

What did the tour make you feel about concepts such as reconciliation and justice?

## **Additional Requests from the ECCC**

This quarter, the ECCC informed us of several areas where it is seeking assistance. Because our major donor is precluded from providing direct support to the Tribunal, we are hoping that other donors will contact us regarding these requests if they are interested in providing assistance:

- Two legal counselors, one for the Prosecutor’s Office and one for the Cambodian Bar Association
- Five translators to work on documents from Democratic Kampuchea and interviews that have not yet been translated into English
- A scanner that converts hard copies into digital files (valued at \$3,000 - \$4,000)
- The conversion of 524 rolls of microfiche to digital format (through Rutgers University).

In addition, this quarter, DC-Cam held discussions with the ECCC on ways to assist the tribunal in gathering additional information from other sources. We also provided the ECCC with a few sets of our publications and analyses of documents by independent experts.

**Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI)**

From November 1-3, the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (of which DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang is a member) gave training to members of the ECCC’s internal staff on investigation skills. In February 2007, it will train members of the Judicial Police. DC-Cam will provide witness accounts and other materials to be used for the training and lead the translation of the materials.

**2). Legal Response Team**

**Documentation**

This quarter, DC-Cam received several requests for documents from the Office of the Prosecutor, whose staff visit the Center about twice a week to request and pick up documents. Documents were also provided to the Office of the Co-Investigating Judge. The files included documents from Democratic Kampuchea, interview transcripts, books, photographs, and data, which were transmitted by CD, photocopy, and microfilm.

<b>Pages of Documents Transmitted to the ECCC</b>			
<b>October</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>December</b>	<b>Total</b>
45,243	84,439	14,820	114,088

All of the documentation has been provided to the ECCC free of charge and within a few days of a request. We have also kept the nature of the documentation provided confidential.

DC-Cam’s quick response has helped maintain the hope that the Co-Prosecutor would be able to hand the dossiers over to the Co-Investigating Judges in a timely manner. ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath confirmed in October that the first trial will commence before June 2007.

### **2007 Legal Associates**

Through the Chayes International Public Service Fellowship at Harvard University, DC-Cam will welcome three legal in January: Amy Gordon (a JD candidate and Chayes International Public Service Fellow, who is working on the *Renakse* documents – see below), Alison Kamhi (a JD candidate and Chayes Fellow, Human Rights Program Fellowship Winner, who is working the access procedures for documents DC-Cam holds), and Regina Fitzpatrick (a JD candidate and Chayes International Public Service Fellow, who is working on a booklet DC-Cam is preparing on reconciliation).

### **The Renakse Petition Documents**

DC-Cam holds 1,166,307 petitions written by survivors of Democratic Kampuchea in the early 1980s. Usually called the *Renakse* documents, the petitions were collected by local officials of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) regime. After January 1979, the PRK had succeeded the Communist Party of Kampuchea as the *de facto* authority in most of Cambodia, and PRK officials collected petitions in districts and provinces throughout the country.

The petitions were not authored under penalty of perjury, and their evidentiary weight will hinge on adjudicators' assessment of their reliability. Many detail CPK atrocities and name specific victims, witnesses, and perpetrators. Some petitions also identify the locations of CPK prisons, interrogation centers, and mass graves. Between 1983 and 1997, the *Renakse* petitions were locked in a storage facility in the PRK Front Office, which later became the Cambodian Ministry of International Ceremonies, under the charge of Chea Kien. In 1997, Chea delivered the petitions *en masse* to DC-Cam, where they remain.

Harvard has also requested that DC-Cam accept two students from Harvard Law School for internships next summer. The Center has hosted two Harvard legal associates in the past, and we are more than happy to continue our cooperation with the university.

### **Assistance to Researchers**

The Response team helped two scholars in searching for documents this quarter. They assisted Ian Harris of London University and Linda E. Carter of the University of the Pacific in locating documents relevant to Buddhism and genocide studies, respectively.

### **Document Transcription**

In anticipation of ECCC investigative needs, the Legal Response Team has transcribed hundreds of pages of interview transcripts this quarter. In addition, we printed out 5,216 pages of transcripts from DC-Cam's Mapping Project and catalogued them into the Center's D collection.

### **Meetings**

Deputy Director and Response Team Coordinator Dara P. Vanthan attended the first meeting of the ECCC's Principal Defense Counsel on November 13 at the Sunway Hotel

in Phnom Penh. The topics discussed included the problems surrounding the Principal Defender and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which resulted in the cancellation of training for Cambodian lawyers.

On November 20, Mr. Vanthan and Dacil Keo arranged a special forum with the cooperation of the US Embassy and Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia (BAKC). This forum – *Placing the ECCC within the General Development of ad hoc Tribunals since Yugoslavia* – was attended by over 40 Cambodian lawyers. Presentations were made by Dr. Lilian A. Barria and Dr. Stave D. Roper of Eastern Illinois University. Radio Free Asia broadcast the forum on the day it was held.

In December, Edith Koesoemawiria of Deutsche Welle Radio and Swedish International Radio interviewed Mr. Vanthan on DC-Cam and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Mr. Vanthan spoke on the same topic to journalists in a training session at the Cambodian Journalists’ Club later in the month. Part of his speech was quoted in *Reasmei Kampuchea* newspaper. Also, the Voice of America interviewed him about documents on H.E. Keat Chhon, a former Khmer Rouge who is now Minister of Economy and Finance.

## 2. DOCUMENTATION



In October, Lund University in Sweden sent the Center a shipment of documents related to Democratic Kampuchea. The shipment weighs about 400 kilograms (881 lbs) and we look forward to examining its contents once it reaches Cambodia.

### 1) Cataloging and Database Management

Much of the Documentation Team’s work this quarter was devoted to compiling and copying documents for the ECCC. Team members were also seconded to the Promoting Accountability, Living Documents (ECCC tours), and Public Information Room Projects.

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
October	Keying	S Collection	911
	Keying	D Collection	980
	Database Entry (Access listing)	R Collection	1,152
November	Keying	S Collection	651
	Keying	D Collection	195
	Database Entry	L and R Collections	515
December	Keying	S Collection	374
	Keying	D Collection	314
	Access Listing	R Collection	1,117
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,209</b>
<i>S Collection</i> : Transcripts of interviews soliciting views on the Tribunal that were conducted in			

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
2005	by DC-Cam and volunteer Cambodian university students (approximately 4,500 pages). The keying of this collection was completed as planned.		
	<i>D Collection:</i> Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.		
	<i>R Collection:</i> Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.		

In addition, the team copied over 690,000 pages of materials for the ECCC and entered data from the Tuol Sleng prisoners' list. This list, which contains the names of over 4,000 prisoners, was posted on DC-Cam's website.

Two of our staff received training in microfilming this quarter.

### Research Assistance

On October 25, Mr. Edahiro Kazumune, a volunteer with the Japanese Shanti Volunteer Association based in Phnom Penh, visited DC-Cam. The Association builds schools in rural areas, promotes libraries and education for monks, and implements international friendship and cultural programs. Mr. Edahiro asked that we print out lists from the Center's Geographic Database of the places where prisons, mass graves, and memorials from Democratic Kampuchea can be found. He intends to use the lists to locate prisons, graves, and memorials in Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey provinces. He will then interview people there to collect information relevant to the history of Democratic Kampuchea.

## 2) Microfilming

Activity	Documents	Copies Made
Microfilming	Promoting Accountability (PA) interviews, documents from Democratic Kampuchea (DK)	1,666 pages (PA documents, Kratie province)
Microfilm Development	Outreach documents	--
Photocopying	Tuol Sleng and other DK documents, books, mapping documents, outreach and training materials, magazine	53,617 pages (4,778 documents)
	Visitor books from Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, comments on DC-Cam's exhibitions	1,067 comments

Activity	Documents	Copies Made
Miscellaneous	Organizing files at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, cross-checking microfilms	513 confessions

### 3) Exhibitions

From January 16 to February 22, 2007, Rutgers University, in cooperation with DC-Cam, will hold an exhibition at Rutgers' Paul Robeson Gallery in Newark, New Jersey. Entitled "Night of the Khmer Rouge: Genocide and Justice in Cambodia," the exhibition will feature photographic documents of the Khmer Rouge, a series of documentary films, and lectures. On January 31, Rutgers will screen *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*, a film by Doug Kass and DC-Cam. A symposium will be held on February 1; its featured speaker will be DC-Cam advisor John Ciorciari.

Organized by Rutgers Professor Alex Hinton and Robeson Gallery Director Jorge Daniel Veneciano, the exhibition is sponsored by the Soros Foundation's Open Society Institute, the New Jersey State Council on the Arts/Department of State, the Cultural Programming Commission, Rutgers-Newark, and the NJ Commission on Holocaust Education. DC-Cam's financial support for the exhibition was provided by the Portuguese Embassy, Swedish International Development Agency, and US Agency for International Development.

Next year, we will bring this exhibition to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and a few Cambodian provincial offices and local universities in Phnom Penh.

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

In the wake of an upcoming K.R Tribunal, it is important to include voices of both victims and perpetrators asking for justice, this exhibit is very powerful offers. *Melsha*

I can't understand how people can be so cruel. I hope and I believe that this will come back, hopefully in their next life. The absolutely saddest thing is that this was just a few years ago and that cruel people still are doing the same thing in other places on this world. For all people that died, may God be with you. Rest in peace! *Ana, Sweden*

This is what's insane about being a human. It's happened before, it will happen again, and our descendents will be notified again. Our very nature is the problem. *David Answaliar, a descendent of a murderous regime.*

After visiting S.21 I am even more sad that people don't really learn from history. How could all these atrocities still exist in Africa, South America, and Sri Lanka. I want to believe in human beings still. But when I see all these pictures, especially the eyes, I wonder if we have seeds of evidence in us. We have to show how we are when we are butchers, so we can try to be all but that. *Olivier, France*

I want to know why Pol Pot did this. Why they destroyed Cambodians who are the same nationality. It was fortunate for me that I didn't live in this period, *Kunthy, Cambodia*

So much pain and suffering. And why? I hope we all learn from this. My heart goes out to all Cambodians who have suffered and have to live with this black history. *Loes, Holland*

May all the children learn the mistakes of the part that these be not repeated in the future. May this never happen again. *Robert, USA*

We have also prepared an exhibit based on a new DC-Cam monograph entitled *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People Under Democratic Kampuchea*. The exhibition, which features photographs and the brief passages from the text, is scheduled to open at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum next quarter.

#### 4) Digital Photo Archiving

This quarter, the book *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea* by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill, was completed and sent to the printer. It tells the stories of 52 "April 17" or "New People," who were evacuated from Phnom Penh and other cities to the countryside during the Khmer Rouge regime, and subjected to more hardships than people who were living in areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge before Democratic Kampuchea. The monograph was laid out by Design Group Cambodia. We anticipate that it will be available to the public by February 2007.

In addition, DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang is in the process of setting up a Khmer Rouge Photography Museum in the Anlong Veng area. He is working with a former Khmer Rouge photographer at Tuol Sleng prison, who took photographs of its 14,000-plus inmates before they were executed. The small local museum will reach villagers in this former Khmer Rouge stronghold. Authorization for the museum and a parcel of land have been obtained.

### 3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

During this quarter, DC-Cam's Promoting Accountability (PA) teams made eleven trips to Siem Reap province 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 occupation before and during the regime, and the names and ages of family members. The team investigated 494 people this quarter; the table below summarizes their activities. For copies of these reports, please see [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Field\\_Report.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Field_Report.htm).

Biographies investigated	494
Interviews	
Former cadres	48

Relatives/acquaintances of former cadres who are alive, but moved away	60
Relatives of former cadres who died after 1979	35
Relatives of cadres who disappeared/died during Democratic Kampuchea	238
Former cadres unknown or inaccessible	105
Former cadres alive, but not yet interviewed	4
Former cadres with no biographies	4
Victims of the Khmer Rouge	0
Victims unknown/inaccessible	0

No field trips were taken in the month of December. Instead, members of the PA Team transcribed interviews (650 pages and 34 cassettes); reviewed lists of the former cadres investigated in Kampong Speu, Kratie, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Pursat, and Battambang provinces (700 cadres); and planned activities for the project for 2007.

#### 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 ninth, tenth, and eleventh tours took place this quarter. To date, around 6,000 Cambodians have participated in these tours. 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
9	Oct. 22-23	432	382 citizens from 8 provinces 10 Buddhist nuns from Phnom Penh 40 students from Youth for Peace	432
10	Nov. 20-21	402	379 citizens 11 provinces and the city of Sihanoukville 10 Buddhist nuns 13 students from the Cambodian Communication Institute	400+
11	Dec. 19	381	343 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students 38 teachers	500 booklets 400 magazines
<b>Total</b>		1,215		1,300+

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

- Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum
- The Choeung Ek Killing Field Memorial
- 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 Kang Rith Kiri, where they discussed 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.

In addition to a specially designed DC-Cam t-shirt with 42 messages in Khmer on justice and the Khmer Rouge, each tour participant received a package of materials that contained: a booklet on the Khmer Rouge tribunal and DC-Cam's role, a booklet on the ECCC law and the *Agreement* between the UN and the Royal Government of Cambodia, a special edition of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*, and an introductory booklet to the ECCC produced by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the UN.



The ECCC building on National Road 4, behind the National Army Headquarters in Phnom Penh

***Highlights of the Ninth Tour.***

Although 558 people were invited to the ninth tour, many of them were unable to attend because they had been assigned to register voters for the upcoming commune elections (their work was scheduled to be completed on the last day of the ECCC tour). Despite the insistence of several elected officials that people in their sub-districts remain there to work, several people found their own ways to come.



Mom Sophal was 19 years old when he was sent to S-21; the reason for his arrest is unknown

At the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Om Sat from Prey Veng province saw the photograph of his second cousin. At first, Mr. Om was unsure if the young man labeled “Mom Sophal, 796” was really one of his missing relatives, but after studying the photograph for several minutes it became clear to him that this 19-year old man was in fact his second cousin. Mr. Om recalled the days when he and Mom Sophal attended primary school together.

After the genocide, Mom Sophal never returned home; his family prayed constantly for any news of him.

The visit to S-21 also proved to be an emotional experience for participant Salai Than, who was imprisoned there. Now 48 years old, Mr. Salai recalled that he was taken to Toul Sleng on charges of stealing rice grains. In December 1977, a Khmer Rouge cadre told him that he was to go “study,” meaning he was to be reeducated at a security prison. He and two other men from his village were blindfolded and taken to S-21. Alone and blindfolded in his prison cell, he waited several hours until a guard took him to a room where an interrogator awaited him. During the interrogation, Mr. Salai confessed his “crime” and said that his actions did not amount to a betrayal of the Angkar. He explained that he took the rice to give his brothers so that they would have energy to continue their work for the Angkar. He was then beaten and taken back to his room. After two months of hard labor at the prison, he was released. This was the first time he had returned to the site. His story is an unusual one because only a few people were ever released from this prison. Mr. Salai has never spoken about his experience at S-21 with his children.

The next destination on the tour was the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, where participants met with the Chief of the Legislation Committee of the National Assembly Monh Saphan; he and DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara P. Vanthan gave a presentation on issues relating to the Tribunal. The questions were similar to those asked at previous tours and covered various topics from the Cambodian genocide to issues of culpability. Participants asked about the role of the international community during and after the genocide, the whereabouts of the remaining KR leaders, Ieng Sary’s pardon, whether a foreign government was directing orders to Pol Pot, the 1979 “show trial” of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, whether low-level KR cadres would be tried, and how would those convicted be punished.



Villagers listen attentively to presenters Reach Sambath, Peter Foster and Dara P. Vanthan inside the ECCC courtroom

On the second day of the tour, participants met at the the ECCC courtroom with H.E. Reach Sambath (ECCC spokesperson), Peter Foster (ECCC Public Affairs Officer), and Dara P. Vanthan, who explained ECCC procedures, law, and the different categories of people involved (such as judges, prosecutors, and defender), and then answered questions from the audience. Officer Dr. Helen Jarvis made a short appearance to welcome villagers.

**Highlights of the Tenth Tour.** The 10<sup>th</sup> ECCC tour in November not only had the most number of relatives' photographs found at the Toul Sleng Genocide Museum, but participants also asked more questions at the ECCC courtroom than on previous tours. At the museum, Ms. Vorn Sean saw the photographs of two missing family members, her father and eldest brother. In another case, Ms. Mut Leangkry discovered her neighbor's photograph. What is unusual about this case is that her neighbor was a former S-21 guard and is still alive today, working in a garment factory. The session at the ECCC courtroom was very lively and villagers asked a total of 16 questions. ECCC officials, Mr. Reach Sambath and Senior Assistant to the Co-Prosecutor's Office, Ms. Pamela Reusch, were gracious in answering questions. This was a very successful tour.



**Highlights of the Eleventh Tour.** On December 19, DC-Cam organized a tour to several important genocide memorial sites and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal courtroom for 343 high school students and 38 teachers. The principal of Hun Sen Ang Snoul High School in Kandal Province, Mr. Hang Chhum, had sent a letter to DC-Cam requesting that the Center organize a tour for his students. The group visited the Toul Sleng Genocide Museum, Choeung Ek Killing Field Memorial, and the ECCC, where they met with court officials.

Students on the DC-Cam tour read the "rules" posted outside Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum

This was the first trip to these three locations for nearly all of the 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, whose ages ranged from 17 to 20. The students were given a booklet on the ECCC law

and the *Agreement* between the UN and the Royal Government of Cambodia, and the latest issue of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*.

DC-Cam's film team conducted several interviews with the students. Nineteen year-old Kim Tearith expressed his initial doubts about the full scope of genocide in Cambodia, but said that after visiting Tuol Sleng, he now believes the stories his grandparents told him. He also said that there shouldn't be a tribunal since what happened was in the past. Another 19 year old, Oun Demang, stated that he was in favor of a tribunal because those who committed such heinous acts should be put to trial before the law. Likewise, 18 year-old Neou Sokrida saw the tribunal as way to help prevent future genocides. All students interviewed said that they were very moved and shocked by what they saw in the museum.

At the Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial, 18 year-old Chhoy Chhorvy said that when her parents first told her about the backbreaking labor they endured and the horrors they witnessed during the genocide, she found it hard to believe. But at Toul Sleng and the Choeung Ek, she saw the evidence before her very eyes.

**Media Coverage of the Tours this Quarter**

*Orizon* (France)  
Magnum Photos  
*Cambodia Daily*  
*Cambodge Soir*  
Women's Media Center  
Radio Free Asia  
Freelance journalists from Canada, Germany and the United States

In the afternoon, the students met with ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath and ECCC Public Affairs Officer Peter Foster. They presented information on the mixed composition of the court, the structure of the building, certain parts of the Khmer Rouge Law such as which group of people will be tried, the internal rules of the ECCC, and the detention center located behind the courtroom. Afterwards, both teachers and

students asked many questions on such topics as who will be prosecuted, why there is international involvement in the tribunal, if the international community knew about the genocide while it was occurring and if so why nothing was done, how will the progression of the ECCC be publicized (by television, radio, and newspaper), when will the first trial be held, will there be an investigation of countries that were involved with the Khmer Rouge regime, what exactly does "those most responsible" and "senior leaders" mean, how will pardons be handled, why the Khmer Rouge had a seat in the UN General Assembly, what was the goal of the Democratic Kampuchea which led to so many being killed, will there be indictments of foreign nationals, how long will the accused be held in detention before trial, how will those convicted be sentenced, and will the killings of families by the KR 1974 be dealt with by the tribunal?

Mr. Reach also talked about post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and ways of alleviating it. Then he and Mr. Foster gave the principal and teachers several stacks of ECCC booklets.

DC-Cam plans to help arrange similar trips in the future with the mission of educating Cambodia's youth on the genocide.

### Cham Community Outreach

Last quarter, history professor Ronald J. Grele, director emeritus of the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, provided training on oral history to DC-Cam staff. Since then, he has continued to assist the Cham Outreach and Magazine Teams by advising them on their interview guidelines.

On October 29, DC-Cam held Cambodia's first public forum on justice and reconciliation for Muslim survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. Held in Kampot province, about 400 heads of mosques from Kampot, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo provinces attended the forum. There was a discussion of retribution (the Koran allows for retribution commensurate with a crime, but also counsels patience) and forgiveness. Also discussed was the suffering of Muslims during the regime. One man requested that the words of the Koran not be included in any literature on the tribunal because the words of Allah lose value when they are put into other books.



Farina So, coordinator of DC-Cam's Cham Oral History Project, speaks to people attending the public forum

We also held two meetings with *hakims* and *tuans* (religious leaders) at the local mosques in Kampot and Pursat provinces in October and November. Present at the two sessions were 104 *hakims* and *tuans* and our interviewees from 13 provinces. In addition, DC-Cam staff members invited approximately 100 locals to join the meeting. These were people who had gathered in the yard of the mosque and appeared interested in the meeting. We also distributed 500 sets of documents and 200 questionnaires to participants so that they can pass them on to their neighbors. At the end of the meeting, we received several suggestions and comments from the participants.

The purpose of the meetings was threefold: (1) five *hakims* and *tuans* in different parts of the country had the opportunity to gather in one location to share experiences, (2) meet with DC-Cam director Youk Chhang for an update on the ECCC proceedings, and (3) extend our sincere gratitude to *hakims*, *tuans*, and others who sent back responses to our questionnaires and allowed us to record their lives for our project on Cham Muslims under the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

The meeting generated good discussions between DC-Cam and *hakims* and *tuans*, both local and those from other parts of the country. It gave us the opportunity to learn more about the different Cham communities in Cambodia and allowed us to gauge their views on the tribunal. We are planning to organize similar meetings in other provinces in the near future.

In December the team transcribed 2 interviews into 54 pages. One team member presented her work on the Cham Muslim Oral History project to a group of eight students from the University of Washington (USA).

The team also worked on the implementation of the “oral history” component of the project which will comprise such works as a monograph, a magazine, website and survey; all of which are scheduled to be completed within this year and the following year. Lisbeth Meyers, a student from Brown University, will arrive in early 2007 to assist in this work.

### **Nuns’ Peace March and Public Forums on Sexual Abuse under Democratic Kampuchea**

A peace march by 500 Buddhist nuns is scheduled for the first day of the Tribunal. Two DC-Cam staff are currently working with the Association of Nuns and Lay Women of Cambodia on a five-page pamphlet that would be distributed during the march.

We asked the head of the Nuns Association, Bao Nu and Uon Leang, whom we worked with on the booklet for the Nuns Peach March, to bring ten of the Association’s nuns to join the ECCC tour in October.

### **Student Outreach**

In the summer of 2006, over 100 student volunteers from local universities interviewed villagers throughout Cambodia about their lives under Democratic Kampuchea. We received 3,370 questionnaires (1,486 from male respondents) that students collected from villagers this quarter.

In addition, the students and villagers raised 216 questions regarding the regime and the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal. About 100 of the questions have now been translated from Khmer into English and posted on our website at [http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Student\\_Q\\_English.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Student_Q_English.pdf). The next step will be to analyze the questions and write a comprehensive report on the results.

#### **Some of the Questions Asked by the Students and Villagers**

Why was the tribunal created and what can be done to help speed the process?  
What will happen if the tribunal encounters a setback or is interrupted?  
Can the judgment of the Supreme Court Chamber be appealed?  
Can a judgment be made without the presence of a defendant?  
What if the public is not satisfied with a verdict? Will there be a second trial?  
Will the trials be stopped and judges discharged if they are found to be biased, corrupt, or deviant?

## 2) Public Information Room (PIR)

### Activities in Cambodia

Month	Number of Visitors	Pages of Documents Provided
October	634	58
November	533	577
December	396	175
Total	1,363	810

**October highlights.** Ms. Tiara Delgado of Global Vision Video in New York screened a short documentary she had produced entitled *The Road to Closure*. The film first shown to DC-Cam staff and later to 75 students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh. Another film screening included *the Jungle War of the Khmer Rouge*, which was shown to students from Royal University. We plan to continue showing films to university students on a weekly basis in coming quarters.

Ms. Emma Leslic of the Alliance for Conflict Transformation brought 18 students from Australia to visit the Center and learn about the ECCC.

#### Selected Visitors to the PIR in October

Uppsala University (Sweden)  
 A filmmaker from New York, USA  
 Alliance for Conflict Transformation  
 Journalists from Denmark, France, Norway, Italy, USA  
 DanChurch Aid (Denmark)  
 Mennonite Central Committee of Cambodia  
 Students from five Cambodian universities  
 Council of Ministers, Cambodia  
 Ministry of Tourism, Cambodia  
 Ministry of Commerce, Cambodia  
 ECCC  
 Six Cambodian NGOs  
 Researchers from Japan, Cambodia and Slovenia

Requests from Cambodian citizens included one from Mr. Va Soty, a survivor of Democratic Kampuchea and a staff member of the administrative office in Battambang Province. Mr. Va was given two Khmer Rouge songs on a CD to give to his children.

Our assistance to researchers included the provision of 45 photographs to a film team from Monsoon Pictures. Two students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh were given advice and suggestions on their theses.

The PIR also held two public forums in October with students from Royal University of Phnom Penh's Khmer Literature and History Departments. Khamboly Dy spoke at the forums on genocide education in Cambodia and other parts of the world, the history of

Democratic Kampuchea, and the ECCC. The students asked more than 30 questions of Mr. Dy.

**November Highlights.** Some of the researchers assisted in November include a visitor from Johns Hopkins University who was interested in Buddhism during the Khmer Rouge regime, three Japanese men who were provided with 45 photographs for an

**Selected Visitors to the PIR in November**

Johns Hopkins University  
Freelance journalists from New York, USA, Italy, Rome, France  
Hiroshima House (Japan)  
Radio Australia  
Associated Press, New York, USA  
Advocate Sans Frontiers (Belgium)  
*Health Magazine* Cambodia  
World Bank  
Swedish Embassy  
University of British Columbia  
Canadian Consortium on Human Security  
Catholic Culture of Japan  
ECCC  
Danish Radio  
Build Bright University  
Royal University of Agriculture

upcoming exhibition on Hiroshima, two women students from Asia and Europe who were researching economics, culture, and religion during the regime for their theses, a student from the Royal University of Phnom Penh who wanted information on the constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, a journalist from Paris who was given copies of two confessions, and 15 masters degree students from throughout Asia who wanted to discuss justice, reconciliation, and peace building with our staff.

In addition, Phalla Prum was interviewed about Buddhism under the Khmer Rouge by Radio Australia. Mr. Hun Chhan Ly also visited the PIR and gave DC-Cam a copy of the biography he has written about his life as a medical staffer under the Khmer Rouge.

The PIR held a forum attended by 22 second-year students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh's School of Law and Economics. After watching a documentary film, Khamboly Dy gave a presentation on the history of Democratic Kampuchea and the ECCC.

**Selected Visitors to the PIR in December**

Danida (Denmark)  
RFI (Paris)  
Council of Ministers (Cambodia)  
Der Tagesspiegel (Germany)  
Department of Political Science (Sweden)  
Dhammayientra Center (Cambodia)  
University of Washington (USA)  
Journalists from *The Cambodia Daily*, *Bangkok Post*, *Phnom Penh Post*, *History TV (UK)*, Denmark and New Zealand  
Charles University (Czech Republic)  
Royal University of Phnom Penh

**December Highlights.** The news media conducted several interviews with DC-Cam staff in December. Others were given photographs.

A group of students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh's Media Department conducted research on Khmer Rouge wedding ceremonies and the rights of children during the regime.

On December 5, 20 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics attended a public forum in the PIR. The topics were the Tribunal process and genocide education.

**PIR Road Trips.** Three road trips were held this quarter. At each location, the PIR team showed films and held discussions on sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea and the ECCC, and interviewed survivors on their personal stories. In addition, several

villagers reported on lower-level Khmer Rouge cadres who had killed or otherwise abused people during Democratic Kampuchea. These former cadres are still living in their communes today. Some villagers suggested that lower-level cadres be tried rather than Khmer Rouge leaders. Many people discussed their personal sufferings during the regime, and there was lively discussion on the upcoming tribunal. In addition, one villager reported on the presence of an un-exhumed mass grave in Dar village, Dar sub-district.

Month	Location	Participants	Documents Provided (sets)	Family Tracing Cases	Sexual Abuse Reports
October	Kratie Province	350	100	11	9
November	Kampong Thom	50	50	3	5
December	Kampong Speu	95	100	6	2
Total		495	250	20	6

On October 9, staff from the PIR traveled to Kratie province. Meetings were held in Kratie provincial town, and Dar and Kan-Tout sub-districts. Most of the cases of sexual abuse reported were based on hearsay; however, a few women reported that Khmer Rouge cadres attempted to rape them, and a few others were witnesses to rapes and/or murders:

- A widow who was accused of moral wrongdoing and sent for reeducation. She is still alive today but was not available for interview.
- A women who was raped by the Khmer Rouge and killed at Svay Chrum construction site.
- A man who was accused of a moral offense and sent for reeducation at Ou Long.
- Two women from Sambok sub-district who were raped by six security personnel.
- A man stated that his younger sister was raped and then killed with a hoe in Dar sub-district.
- A woman living in Kan-Tuot village who was accused of moral wrongdoing and raped by two Khmer Rouge guards before being killed.
- A 14-year old girl who accidentally came upon her cooperative chief, who was in bed with a woman. She was subsequently accused of moral wrongdoing, hung upside down by her feet, and forced to swallow water before she was killed.
- A woman who had been a Khmer Rouge cadre and stated that her construction site chief attempted to rape her. This same man raped several other women.
- A woman who witnessed the chief of her mobile unit rape and kill a woman. He also attempted to rape the informant.

On November 14, the PIR traveled to Kampong Thom province's Sambo sub-district. The following cases of sexual abuse were reported:

- One man related that he saw a man rape a woman; later the Khmer Rouge arrested the man and killed him.
- One man reported on a woman living in the sub-district who fell in love with another Khmer Rouge cadre. He was killed as a result of this “moral offense” and she was sent for re-education. This woman is still alive.
- A woman reported on an attempted rape in At Suong village by four Khmer Rouge security personnel.
- A woman who was evacuated from Phnom Penh was arrested and taken to be killed, but was first raped by a security guard who is now deceased.
- The chief of Boeng cooperative was accused of raping several women; when people learned what he had done, he had them killed. This former chief is now dead.

On December 25-28, the PIR traveled to Chbar Man and Samroang Tang sub-districts of Kampong Speu province. The following cases of sexual abuse were reported:

- A villager from Chbar Man district related the story of the chief of the woman’s mobile unit (a base person) in Mong Russey district, Battambang province who fell in love with a man from the city (a new person). After the Angkar learned of this, he arrested both of them, then tied them together and walked them along the road to Tuol Tom village, where they were killed.
- A woman told of a woman who was wrongly accused of having an affair with a man. She tried to kill herself because she was frightened that the Angkar would kill her. Her suicide attempt failed and she is still alive.

*Family Tracing.* In October, the Public Information Room received a visit from a Cambodian expatriate living in France, Kong Chan Bopha, who requested information on her father Kong Chan San. A former soldier during the Sihanouk regime, he was arrested by the Khmer Rouge in Kampong Cham Province. Unfortunately, the PIR Team was unable to locate information on him.

Other requests in October came from the PIR Road Trip to Kratie province:

- Keut Vin, 72, sought information on her son, Keut Savan aka Vy and Vorn, who disappeared in 1973-74. He had joined the Khmer Rouge that year at the age of 15.
- Dan Maut, 50, asked for information on two of his siblings who were brought to Phnom Penh to work in a garment factory in 1977. They disappeared when they were 11 and 12 years old.
- Chreng Orn, 36, wanted information on his siblings Chreng Oeun aka Ol and Cheng Mao, who were Khmer Rouge soldiers. They disappeared in 1979. Chreng Oeun’s biography was found; it showed that he was arrested on April 13, 1978 and sent to Tuol Sleng.

- Chap Huon, 58, asked for information on her niece San Vanna aka Mao. She disappeared in 1973 after the Khmer Rouge arrested her father, who had been a soldier during the Sihanouk regime.
- Vorn Sreng, 66, wanted information on her brother Vong Chay Ieng. He disappeared in 1977 after the Khmer Rouge asked him to work in the fields.
- Chhean Chhun, 49, asked us to find information on his older brother Mauv Chhan who disappeared in 1975.
- Mil Yaut, 63, asked for information on his nephew Snguon Say, a Khmer Rouge soldier who disappeared in 1979 when Vietnamese troops entered Kratie province.
- Chuon Nhan, 45, wanted information on his older brother Chuon Phan, a Khmer Rouge soldier who disappeared in 1975.
- Praup Ham, 56, asked for information about his older sister who disappeared in 1979 when the Vietnamese were fighting the Khmer Rouge in Kratie province.
- Ms. Polin, 59, requested information on her two younger brothers Pou Ngorn and Pou Lon, who disappeared during the 1970 coup d'état.

In November, Madame Camlou asked the PIR to find information on a friend of hers named John Dewhurst who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. The following requests came from the PIR road trip to Prasat Sambo district of Kampong Thom province:

- San Ney, 57, asked for information on her brothers Neak Sat (a soldier in King Sihanouk's army) and Neak San (a student), as well as her aunt who disappeared during the regime.
- Kut Al, 58, was seeking information on her brothers-in-law Lung Leap and Lung Leng, who were working in a mobile unit and disappeared in 1974.

In December, 25 year-old On Kim Vuthy of Kampong Som contacted the PIR for information on his father, Kim Vann, who disappeared in 1976. He brought father's identification card (he was a translator) that was signed by R.R. Willis. Kim Vann was an interpreter with the US forces in Vietnam in the 1960s and early 1970s. On April 17, 1975 his father returned home and was then evacuated to Battambang province. In 1976 his father was called for reeducation and disappeared. A search of our files, however, did not reveal any information on Kim Vann. In addition, the following requests came from the PIR road trip to Kampong Speu province:

- Tep Man, 58, asked us to find information on his older brother Meas Meun who was a member of Parliament during the Lon Nol regime. He disappeared in 1975.
- Chin Mao, 56, asked for information on his uncle who disappeared in 1975. His uncle Chin Kun was a bodyguard in Phnom Penh during the Lon Nol regime.
- Moa Saran, 39, asked to find his aunt who disappeared in 1975. Her husband Phal was a guard of Thach Suong in Phnom Penh.
- Iep Chann, 74, asked for information on her husband Sok Chan who was a soldier of Chan Reangsey; he disappeared in 1975 in Phnom Penh.
- Men Chan, 53, asked for information her older brother Men Phal, a Lon Nol pilot in Kampong Som. In 1975 he was evacuated to Takeo province. He tried to hide his identify, but a neighbor from his home town reported him. The Angkar arrested him and sent him to San Lung prison; three months later, he was sent to Phnom Penh and disappeared.

### **Activities Overseas**

The documents and 550 reels of microfilm that DC-Cam provided to Rutgers University (the Cambodia collection) were moved to the University's Dana Library in October. Staff member and graduate student Kok-Thay Eng checked all the boxes, and two of our staff in Phnom Penh prepared short descriptions of the contents of each box, in both Khmer and English. DC-Cam has also prepared an index of our microfilms and sent it to Rutgers. We wish to thank social sciences librarian Jingfeng Xia for his assistance on this project.

On October 9, Joseph A. Mussomeli, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, visited Rutgers-Newark, where he gave an address at the Law School on "American Foreign Policy, Globalization, and International Law." The Ambassador's visit included meetings with groups of faculty and students.

On January 31, the Paul Robeson gallery at Rutgers will open its exhibition of photographs from the Khmer Rouge regime (please see the Exhibitions Section above). A symposium will take place on the following day; DC-Cam's new documentary -- *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories of Tuol Sleng Prison* -- which features interviews with two former prisoners and a guard from Tuol Sleng prison, will be shown at the symposium.

### **3) Film Project**

The Documentary Film Team recorded all of DC-Cam's ECCC tours this quarter, transcribed footage and interviews from various trips, and updated the film catalog.

On October 23-24, the team interviewed eight participants on the ECCC tour and recorded the tour's activities on nine videotapes. The team also copied 16 documentary films in DVD format and transcribed five cassettes of the ECCC tours (99 pages).

In November, the team copied 137 films from videotapes onto DVD for DC-Cam's film library. They filmed the November ECCC tour, conducted short interviews with 10 villagers, and screened the *Huot Bophana* film at the Royal University of Phnom Penh.

Two of the team members accompanied the Cham Muslim Oral History team to Pursat province for a meeting with religious leaders. They recorded the meetings on two video tapes.

On November 13<sup>th</sup>, the team screened the film *The Jungle War* for a group of students from the Royal University of Law and Economics. The team also produced 136 pages of transcription from interviews with villagers, and the October speeches given by H.E. Maonh Samphan and Mr. Reach Sambath at the ECCC.

In December, the team filmed the Student Outreach tour to the ECCC. For a documentary film DC-Cam is producing, they shot buildings at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, copied Khmer Rouge propaganda footage, and translated the film credits into Khmer. In addition, the team copied nine films from videotape to DVD and one of the team members went to Koh Thom province to film a pagoda that was painted by Mr. Bou Meng, a survivor of Tuol Sleng.

In addition, DC-Cam's legal and film advisors are working to ensure that the Center has proper copyrights on all the films and photographs in its possession before using them or giving other permission to use them. We will shortly formalize a process of having our film team track down the origins of a film or photograph, and then writing a memorandum to the files explaining why/ why not a film or photograph can be used. We will seek a student in film archiving to work with the Center this summer for this purpose.

Youk Chhang recently wrote an article that was published in *Searching for the Truth* entitled "Missing Films from Democratic Kampuchea: A French Mystery," which describes the fate of Khmer Rouge films that were illegally spirited out of Cambodia. It will appear in English in the fourth quarter 2006 edition.

#### **4) Web Site Development ([www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org))**

In December, DC-Cam updated the Khmer Rouge chronology and posted the ECCC's draft Internal Rules (English, French and Khmer) and comments on the rules.

In December, DC-Cam hired an independent contractor, Mr. Sandos Nong, to help the Center maintain and improve its databases and website. Mr. Sandos has expertise in information technology management.

### **5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION**

#### **1) Historical Research and Writing**

Three 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.

In addition, Ian Harris of London University has completed the fieldwork for 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. 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, DC-Cam Research Director Kok-Thay Eng, who is working toward a master's degree at Rutgers University under a Fulbright Scholarship, began soliciting papers for a monograph he will edit on conflict studies. The monograph, 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 2008.

## **2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books**

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

## **3) Research Assistance to the Public**

Ahmed Abid, a PhD student in human rights and peace studies at Mahidol University, Thailand, wrote to the Center for assistance with his research on ethnic Muslim minorities in South East Asia. He corresponded with DC-Cam researcher Osman Ysa, who is the author of the recent monograph *The Cham Rebellion*. Mr. Abid requested a complementary copy and we were happy to oblige him. Please also see the Public Information Room section for additional examples of our research assistance.

## **4) Printing House**

The Printing House continued to publish copies of the Khmer version of *Searching for the Truth* (7,000 copies in October, 7,400 in November, and 7,050 in December), which are

distributed to provincial offices, schools, libraries, NGOs, government institutions, and embassies. It also printed 750 copies of the English edition, as well as the following materials, which were distributed to people attending the ECCC tours:

- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that contains speeches by Youk Chhang and U.S. Ambassador Joseph M. M. M. as well as the Royal Decree on the appointment of national and international judges, co-prosecutors, and investigating judges (6,000 copies)
- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that contains discussions on the rights of the defendant and the Agreement between The Royal Government of Cambodia and UN-Royal Government of Cambodia on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (6,000 copies)
- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that describes the rights of the victims and discusses the issue of compensation for victims (5,000 copies).

To view these booklets (they are in Khmer), please see:

<http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/booklet.htm>.

## 6. MAGAZINE AND RADIO

### 1) The Magazine Project

Our Magazine Project continued apace this quarter. Selected articles included:

**Letters from the Editor:** "Missing Films from Democratic Kampuchea," and "Preserve What We Have, Both Bad and Good."

**Documentation:** Confessions and a list of prisoners killed at S-21.

**History and Research:** Articles on Khmer Rouge prisoners, the Southwest Zone, cadres killed at S-21, former Lon Nol soldiers, and the ECCC tours.

**Legal:** The crimes to be judged by the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and the ECCC's Supplementary Agreement Regarding Utilities, Facilities and Services

**Debate:** The history of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

**Family Tracing:** Several letters from readers, profiles five children who died during Democratic Kampuchea, and nine announcements from people looking for missing family members.

In addition, readers submitted both articles and poems for future publication.

A Japanese magazine called *Smill* has written to the Center saying that it is translating all editions of *Searching for the Truth* into the Japanese language.

## 2) Radio Broadcasts

During this quarter, two staff members recorded readings from Elizabeth Becker's book *When the War Was Over* and some articles from the magazine.

DC-Cam broadcasts twice a day from four radio stations based in Phnom Penh, Kampot, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey provinces.

In November, our volunteers read the first ten chapters of Ronnie Yismut's memoir *The Journey to Freedom*, and burned the readings onto 27 CDs, which were sent to each of the four stations for broadcast in December.

In December, the stations continued to broadcast articles from the Center's magazine, chapters from *The Journey to Freedom* and *When the War was Over*, and readings of the booklet: "An Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal."

We also are also beginning a pilot program with Cambodian National Television and have planned another program with Bayon TV. The programs will focus on monitoring the trials and looking beyond the ECCC.

## 7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### 1) Activities in Cambodia

Assistant Secretary Barry Lowenkron visited Phnom Penh on October 16 and 17, and Jamie McCormick and Kristen Gilley of the US Congress' Committee on International Relations visited on October 21. DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and Outreach Team leader Kheang Ly Sok accompanied them on tours of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and discussed the upcoming Tribunal. Later, Mr. Chhang received a note from Don Braum of the US State Department, thanking him for his time, and saying, "I know your efforts over these past years will make an important contribution to the effectiveness of the Tribunal."

On November 21, Mr. Chhang accompanied the following people on tours of Tuol Sleng:

- US Deputy Chief of Mission Piper W. Campbell and her mother.
- Seven staff members from the International Relations Committee of the US Congress.



US photographer Stuart Isett visited the Center in November, where he took photographs. Mr. Isett also gave DC-Cam a photograph that he took of Duch, the head of S-21 prison, in 1999, about two weeks before he was arrested by the Royal Government of Cambodia. We are grateful to him for giving us a copy of this valuable photograph.

### **NGO Cooperation**

In October, DC-Cam hosted a mix of church leaders and young people from Australia's Alliance for Conflict Transformation. It also assisted the Cambodia Journalism Fellows (sponsored by the East-West Center and the United Nations Development Programme) in conducting interviews with people who lived through Democratic Kampuchea, victims of post-traumatic stress disorder, former Khmer Rouge prisoners, and former security guards from S-21, who came to DC-Cam for interviews. Our Documentation Team assisted Mr. Edahiro Kazumune, a volunteer with the Japanese Shanti Volunteer Association, by printing out documents and maps showing Democratic Kampuchea prisons, mass graves, and memorials in five provinces. Mr. Kazumune intends to interview people at these locations on their experiences during Democratic Kampuchea.

In November, the Star Kampuchea Organization (SKO) asked DC-Cam to comment on a draft proposal written by SKO. The proposal, which was sent to the World Bank, is for the "Open Dialogue on Potential Enactment of a Law for NGOs and Associations."

### **3) Activities Overseas**

#### **Affinity Group**

Work was nearly completed this quarter on a documentary 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, DC-Cam 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 and advisor Wynne Cougill edited the script. Youk Chhang and Professor Alex Hinton of Rutgers University have reviewed the edited script, which will go into final production in January 2007. We plan to produce the film in both Khmer and English.

Next quarter, we will complete a chapter of a book for the International Center for Transitional Justice on our documentation efforts as part of this project.

#### **Support for a University of Massachusetts Project**

The Global Studies Initiative at the University of Massachusetts Lowell plans to conduct six educational tours of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT) for Cambodian-American survivors of the Pol Pot regime (the survivors will be selected from the Lowell area, which is home to approximately 20,000 people of Cambodian descent), US policy makers, foreign investors and international donors. The main objective of the tours will be to demonstrate how justice for survivors, the rule of law and future prospects of foreign investment in Cambodia are interrelated. The Initiative, led by Dr. George Chigas, will organize the tours in collaboration with DC-Cam. The tours will include extensive discussions with members of the ECCC and Royal Government of Cambodia, and public forums after the participants return.

### **Cooperation with Concordia University, Canada**

Professor Frank Chalk visited DC-Cam in December to discuss formalizing a link between Concordia University's Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies and the Center. Possible areas for cooperation included 1) educating civil servants and teachers regarding the history of genocide, 2) contributing interns for museum work, and 3) receiving visitors from DC-Cam for further work in public history and the history of genocide.

DC-Cam is also planning to work with Concordia University on its oral history project, which will interview survivors of the Cambodian genocide who are living in North America. We hope to have our staff trained at Concordia on creating museum exhibits and written materials resulting from the collection of oral histories. In turn, DC-Cam will send digitized copies of the over 1,000 interviews it has conducted with survivors in Cambodia.

### **Assistance to the ICHRP, Switzerland**

DC-Cam is assisting The International Council on Human Rights Policy in its expansion efforts. The organization is looking for two research directors for its Secretariat in Geneva.

### **South Africa**

In November, as 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, DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang submitted an article for publication on the history of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and the advantages and disadvantages of solely Cambodian trials versus the current "mixed" international/Cambodian structure.

## **8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT**

### **Training in Cambodia**

In December, Dr. Frank Chalk of Concordia University gave a series of lectures on genocide education to DC-Cam staff.

### **Training in the United States**

In late December, Khamboly Dy and Sayana Ser left for the United States, and will begin six-week internships at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum's Committee on Conscience (this committee works to monitor and raise awareness about contemporary genocide) in January. They will work in the Museum three days a week, and two days a week will intern at the Voice of America, where they will translate news items and broadcast programs.

### **Advanced Degree Studies**

Meng-Try Ea and Kok-Thay Eng are continuing to pursue their PhD and master's degree studies at Rutgers University, respectively. Phala Prum joined them this quarter, when he began his work toward a master's degree in international relations.

Three other staff members are also continuing their master's degrees studies: Kalyan Sann 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**

DC-Cam now has a column in the Cambodian newspaper *Reasmei Kampuchea* (circulation: 50,000) that appears three days per week. The columns focus on developments in the ECCC, new data (e.g., on prisons and mass graves) and witness accounts. The column is translated into English by the local NGO Forum and is also used by the ECCC and others.

### **Articles by DC-Cam Staff and Summer Legal Associates**

DC-Cam, "Justice for Cham Community May not be a Tribunal," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, November 11, 2006.

Eleanor Hutchinson, "The Role of the Defense at the ECCC," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, November 12, 2006.

Dacil Q. Keo, "Over 3000 Cambodian Students Visit the Killing Fields, Tuol Sleng and ECCC to Understand the KR Regime and Future Trials" *Rasmei Kampuchea*, December 24, 2006.

### **Articles Featuring DC-Cam**

Kunthea, "A Book about the Khmer Rouge Trial has been Published," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, October 2006.

Chheang Bopha, "Khmer Rouge Tribunal: To Ensure a Good Trial, Victims Should be Provided with Trauma Counseling," *Somme Thmey*, October 2006.

Erik Wasson, "NGO: Khmer Rouge Tribunal Budget Inadequate," *The Cambodia Daily*, October 10, 2006.

Kra Nhoun, "Two Bomb Craters from the Khmer Rouge Regime Found," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, October 25, 2006.

Chheang Bopha, "Why do they Sentence only the Khmer Rouge Leaders, What about the Responsibility of the Lower Level Cadres?," *Somme Thmey*, October 23, 2006.

Luke Hunt, "A Friend of the Dead Ready for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *World Politics Watch*, October 27, 2006.

Douglas Gillison, "New Web Site to Provide In-Depth Look at the Tribunal," *The Cambodia Daily*, October 31, 2006.

Erika Kinetz and Prak Chan Thul, "For Cham Muslims, Justice May Not Be a Tribunal," *The Cambodia Daily*, October 31, 2006.

Staff Correspondent, "DC-Cam Releases Positive Report about the Peoples' Tour to the Pol Pot Genocide Sites," *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, November 4, 2006.

Chheang Bopha, "Le DC-Cam dresse un bilan positif des ses visites organisees au les sites symboliques des l'era Pol Pot," *Cambodia Soir*, November 4, 2006.

Philip Short, "Youk Chhang: A relentless investigator of Cambodia's killing fields seeks justice, not revenge," *Time Magazine*, November 13, 2006.

Chheang Bopha, "Deux employees de DC-Cam form en vue de creer un musee," *Cambodia Soir*, November 16, 2006.

Erika Kinetz, "DC-Cam Researchers Receive US Internship," *The Cambodia Daily*, November 17, 2006.

Erika Kinetz, "KR Victims Return in Anticipation of Tribunal," *The Cambodia Daily*, December 5, 2006.

Manilene Ek, "Youk Chhang: Killing Fields Justice Seeker" VOA News, December 7, 2006.

Erika Kinetz, "ECCC Welcomes Victims' Complaints, Risks Deluge," *The Cambodia Daily*, December 8, 2006.

Kira Kay, "Cambodians Search for Justice after Pol Pot's Brutal Regime," Public Broadcasting Service ([www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/asia/july-december06/Cambodia\\_12-18.html](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/asia/july-december06/Cambodia_12-18.html)), December 18, 2006.

Erika Kinetz and Chhay Channyda, "Text Aims to Raise Young People's Awareness of KR," *The Cambodia Daily*, December 25, 2006.

"Text Aims to Rest Young People's Awareness on KR," *The Cambodia Daily*, December 26, 2006.

## 10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

### 1) Permanent Center

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 Cambodian 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. In the meantime, DC-Cam is looking for land of its own to house the future permanent center.

### 2) Genocide Education

On October 6, Prime Minister Hun Sen wrote to Deputy Prime Minister Sok An, asking him to establish a committee to review DC-Cam's text, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The committee comprises:

- His Excellency Im Sothy, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education (chair)
- His Excellency Sorn Samnang, President of the Royal Academy of Cambodia (vice chair)
- His Excellency Ros Chantrabot, Vice President of the Royal Academy (vice chair)
- His Excellency Chhay Aun, member of the Economic Social and Cultural Inspection (permanent member)
- His Excellency Eat Sok, member of the Legal Council (member)
- Ton Sa Im, Head of Pedagogical Research of the Ministry of Education (member).

Each member of the committee was given a copy of the text, and DC-Cam is following up with them to ensure they are reviewing it. Im Sothy asked DC-Cam in November if it would coordinate a meeting of the committee.

In the interim, project team members double-checked sources for accuracy and preparing to answer questions the committee might have.

**"Text Aims to Rest Young People's Awareness on KR,"  
Excerpt from an article in *The Cambodia Daily*, December 26, 2006**

The Documentation Center of Cambodia has spent two years writing an 11-chapter, in-depth history text on Democratic Kampuchea for high-school use, and is now awaiting approval from the government...In 2002, a high school history textbook that covered the Pol Pot regime was introduced in schools, but quickly recalled after controversy arose over the book's omission of Funcinpec's 1993 electoral victory. A new version of the text has yet to appear...Dy Khamboly, 26, who wrote the new DC-Cam textbook, said he struggled over a number of issues when writing the book..."The idea of the text is to provide facts about what really happened," DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang said. "From that, people can create their own interpretation," Youk Chhang said. DC-Cam declined to provide a copy of the textbook for review...Youk Chhang said that in July, DC-Cam submitted the manuscript to the prime minister's office, which requested two minor changes...A review committee comprised of members of the Ministry of Education, the Royal Academy of Cambodia and the Council of Ministers met Dec 14 to discuss the manuscript, according to DC-Cam. Youk Chhang said he hopes to get their approval by early next year. If they do not get approval, he said DC-Cam would publish its own version of the text....

The government committee met to discuss about the content of the text on December 14, 2006. According to Mr. Sim Bora, assistant to His Excellency Im Sothy (Chairman of the committee), all members of the committee gave their opinions and suggestions to the Chairman. They will write a report about the results of the meeting to H.E. Sok An, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in charge of the Office of Ministers. After that, the decision will be released.

We hope the review committee will approve the text early next year. Once approved, DC-Cam will publish 3,000 copies of the text for use as supplementary material in high school curricula.

### **3) Victims of Torture Project**

Pending the results of an evaluation of the new questionnaires developed in September, the Victims of Torture (VOT) Team devoted themselves to several tasks this quarter:

- The team worked on a long-term plan for the project (e.g., income generating activities, cooperating with other NGOs in addition to the identification and treatment of trauma victims). Our assessments have revealed that it will not be possible to work directly with TPO Cambodia (this organization is over-committed relative to its resources) or the Cambodian government clinics (because of their shortage of funds), although in the future, the VOT Project will continue to refer people to them. Instead, the project will focus on local training and working with international NGOs to help improve our services.

We have made several contacts in this regard and held discussions with both local and international experts on receiving assistance for the project.

- On October 2-6, three staff members attended a workshop on Trauma and Restorative Justice sponsored by Church World Service (CWS) Cambodia, Cambodian Development Resources Institute, the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia, and the Alliance for Conflict Transformation. This workshop, which was designed for practitioners in peace building, conflict resolution and social services, was based on the STAR Program (Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience) designed by Eastern Mennonite University and CWS Worldwide. Nineteen representatives from ten Cambodian NGOs attended the workshop.
- During the ECCC tours and PIR Road Trips this quarter, VOT staff members interviewed people who had been imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge and are now writing articles based on the interviews for *Searching for the Truth*. In addition, several of the people who participated in the tours and were interviewed requested counseling services. They were referred to TPO Cambodia or government health services if TPO did not have an office in their province. One of them, a man who had been imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge, reported that his symptoms were greatly relieved after having been treated by TPO Cambodia. TPO Cambodia then asked him if he would agree to be interviewed on a local radio station about how he was traumatized and how his symptoms had improved.

In addition, Tuol Sleng Prison survivor Chum Mei (Mr. Chum is one of the subjects interviewed for a recent DC-Cam documentary) requested assistance from TPO Cambodia. He felt that as one of the perhaps 12 survivors out of the approximately 14,000 people imprisoned at Tuol Sleng, he will likely be called as a witness at the tribunal.

- In October and November, the team conducted field assessments in five provinces (Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom). During the assessments, we met with survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, and held discussions with and filmed villagers, monks and members of the younger generation. We also visited a hospital where the government provides mental health services. The hospital has worked with the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma since 1994. We observed that their services are good and that they have sufficient medications, pay home visits, and have some financial support from the Harvard Program. Our team purchased the *Harvard Guide to Khmer Mental Health* pamphlet for them.
- Also in October, DC-Cam invited four victims of post-traumatic stress disorder, and former Khmer Rouge prisoners and security guards at Tuol Sleng Prison to be interviewed with a group of journalism fellows. Sponsored by the East-West Center and the United Nations Development Programme, the journalists, who were from the United States, were touring Cambodia to

become familiar with important issues in the country.

- Team members accompanied Stefan Brenken, a Swiss freelance journalist to Kandal province, where he interviewed two survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, a former inmate at Por Tonle security center and a security guard at the center. Mr. Brenken was preparing an article on the Tribunal for a Swiss newspaper.
- Jane Arnfield, a theater specialist from England, requested advice from the VOT team on her master's thesis, which will be a performance deriving from her research on stories from the Cambodian genocide.
- In November, the team designed a five-day training course which will be presented at twelve project locations. The course is geared to the community and will focus on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and psychological intervention. Its purpose is to bring acceptable justice and trauma healing services to Cambodian communities before, during, and after the trials of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. It will contain presentations for grassroots mental health workers on the Tribunal, community experiences with mental health services, an introduction to psychological issues and mental health disorders, and ways of coping with trauma and related mental health issues. The training program design will be sent to local and international experts for comment, and finalized next quarter if adequate responses are received.
- Team members traveled to Kandal province in December to visit the Center for Victims of Torture (CVT), where they interviewed trauma victims who received psychological treatment and those who did not, to assess their progress. The team also filmed the Trauma Healing Initiative at work (both the CVT and TPO Cambodia have worked with this initiative).
- From December 5-8, a VOT staff member participated in the Trauma Healing Initiative Workshop at TPO Cambodia's Office.
- With the arrival of DC-Cam advisor and Rutgers University Professor Alex Hinton on December 8, the team discussed a number of project aspects with him, including the revised questionnaire and the 2007 project plan. Three VOT Team members and Dr. Hinton conducted field interviews in Takeo province in order to test the revised questionnaire on cultural sensitivity.
- We also met with Dr. Rath Ben, a Cambodian-American who is a program manager/clinical supervisor with the Intercultural Psychiatric Program of the Oregon Health Science University. Dr. Gerald Gray from Santa Clara University had introduced the team to Dr. Rath. We discussed the possibility of Dr. Rath assisting the VOT Project in the future and also introduced him to Dr. Sotheara of TPO Cambodia.

- In addition, we contacted Mr. Kampha Seth, executive director of the Cambodian Association of Illinois, to ask for assistance and comments on the VOT project. He then introduced us to Mrs. Theanvy Kouch, chairperson of the National Cambodian American Health Initiatives and executive director of Khmer Health Advocates, Inc., which was founded to care for the health needs of survivors of the Cambodian genocide and their families. Mrs. Theanvy promised to share our work with her colleagues and perhaps send us training materials relevant to our project.

Prepared by Wynne Coughil with Sokhym Em.