

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

www.dccam.org

Second Quarter Report April – June 2007

SUMMARY

With the adoption of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia's (ECCC) internal rules in June (see Section 1 below and www.eccc.gov.kh or <http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/Documents/index1.htm> and the Cambodian Bar Association's lowering of fees for foreign lawyers at the end of April, two of the obstacles delaying the Khmer Rouge Tribunal have been overcome.

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

Three more DC-Cam staff members joined the ECCC this quarter; they will work as data entry and analyst assistants. To date, seven members of our staff and two of our volunteers have joined the ECCC.

Ten summer legal associates are working at DC-Cam this summer. Their research topics include whether acts that resulted in starvation during Democratic Kampuchea can be prosecuted under the ECCC law, public perceptions of defense witnesses, outreach strategies for the Tribunal, victims' petitions compiled in 1982-83, memorialization as a form of victim compensation, applicable standards of conduct for ECCC staff, and the ECCC's newly adopted Internal Rules.

We also continued providing documents to all three units of the ECCC (over 703,000 pages of documents have been supplied to the Co-Prosecutor's Office alone since 2006). These include scans of all the documents Sweden donated to DC-Cam last year. In May and June, Legal Response Team Advisor Anne Heindel, Team Leader Dara Vanthan and DC-Cam Advisor Jaya Ramji-Nogales met with several UN and ECCC officials to discuss the procedures for accessing documents in the Center's custody. In addition, DC-Cam interviewed villagers who were digging up mass graves in Kampot province; we sent the transcripts to the ECCC at the request of the Office of the Co-Prosecutor.

Documentation

DC-Cam data specialists continued refining the Center's documentary collections this quarter, completing work on nearly 7,900 documents, 3,800 records, and 650 worksheets. Microfilming work was temporarily suspended in June when our data specialists were assigned to catalog the documents donated by Sweden.

Promoting Accountability

The Promoting Accountability Team made trips to Battambang, Koh Kong, Takeo, and Kampot provinces this quarter. The main focus of their interviews was former Khmer Rouge cadres who were part of Democratic Kampuchea's Marine Corps. They also transcribed nearly 1,000 pages of interviews, translated 893 files into English, and summarized/edited nearly 6,400 files.

Public Education and Outreach

DC-Cam continued to prepare for the second phase of our Living Documents Project this quarter by bringing community leaders to Phnom Penh for one-day training sessions on the Tribunal. These sessions, which cover various legal aspects of the trials, the Khmer Rouge Law, the roles of the tribunal's co-prosecutors, co-investigating judges, and judges, and the decisions to be made by each level of the ECCC, are held to familiarize participants with the upcoming courtroom proceedings. Guest speakers this quarter included H.E. Maonh Saphan, a parliamentarian who was involved in ratifying the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Law, Pamela Reusch of the Co-Prosecutor's Office, and ECCC co-investigating judges You Bunleng and Marcel Lemonde. One hundred and eight villagers representing nine provinces attended the sessions.

The Public Information Room conducted two "road trips" this quarter, traveling to Banteay Meanchey and Pursat provinces. There, the new documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21* was shown. About 650 people viewed the film and discussed developments in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Six requests were made for family tracing and 12 cases of sexual abuse were reported from Democratic Kampuchea.

The Film Team screened 10 films to 264 visitors this quarter. The titles of the films held at the Center are now posted on DC-Cam's website and a hard copy is kept in the Public Information Room. In May, the team began work on a documentary it will produce from the ECCC tours, culling hundreds of hours of interview and other footage.

Other public outreach activities this quarter included screening applications for the 2007 student volunteers, conducting and transcribing interviews for the Cham Muslim Oral History Project, and receiving visitors (555), assisting with research and showing films at the Public Information Room. We also received 25 requests for information on family members who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea.

Research, Translation and Publication

DC-Cam staff member Dany Long and Chi H. Truong of Harvard University have received approval from the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange program to continue their work on a study of the interaction among students, teachers, parents and community members in teaching and socializing ethnic identity among the M'Nong people along the Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Two monographs (on Buddhism under Pol Pot by Ian Harris and Khmer Rouge Purges in the Mondul Kiri Highlands by Sara Colm and Sorya Sim) are in final editing. Research has begun on a history of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and translations of *Getting Away with Genocide*, *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, *Why Did They Kill?* and *The Khmer Rouge Tribunal* into Khmer are underway.

In September 1993, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) donated 20 boxes of documents to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The boxes contain, for example, radio broadcasts, interviews and roundtable discussions, and news magazines. To date, Dacil Keo has catalogued 2,462 written documents and will begin cataloging the audio files next quarter.

National and International Cooperation

From April through June, volunteer Eric D. Borgman conducted research on the role of politics during the period leading up to and following the 1993 United Nations-supervised elections in Cambodia. In May and June, volunteer Lis Meyers began an independent research project to compare the knowledge and attitudes of young Cambodians regarding the Khmer Rouge with the views on the Holocaust of Jewish-American youths whose grandparents survived the Holocaust.

Staff attended a number of conferences this quarter, including one on press freedom, safety of journalists and impunity; another on justice and national reconciliation forum organized by the Center for Social Development; and a workshop sponsored by Swedish International Development Agency to promote cultural cooperation among Cambodia, Laos, Sweden, and Vietnam. The Center also hosted tours and education sessions for 40 young Cambodians who were participating in a Khmer Youth Association program, and a mock trial of Khmer Rouge leaders held by students from the University of San Francisco.

On April 19, Rutgers University and the International Center for Transitional Justice held a symposium in Newark, New Jersey, on "Local Justice." DC-Cam advisor Alex Hinton and DC-Cam staffer Meng-Try Ea spoke. On April 27-28, the Cambodian-American Community of Oregon held its Khmer Rouge Tribunal Public Forum. Featured speakers included DC-Cam advisors Beth Van Schaack and Alex Hinton.

Beyond the Tribunal

DC-Cam's new textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, was published in May. The 2,000 copies in English were distributed to the ECCC, embassies, universities, NGOs,

and international organizations. Five copies of the Khmer edition were sent to each of the country's 259 high schools, as well agencies of the Royal Government of Cambodia, NGOs, and interested individuals. Because of the demand for the text, 3,000 more copies were printed in June. The text is now being translating into French, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, and Japanese. In addition, the text will be published electronically (it is available in PDF format on DC-Cam's website), and the Voice of America will soon begin airing Khmer language segments of the text in Khmer.

Much of this quarter was devoted to training for the Victims of Torture Team. In Cambodia, Sokoeun Kong attended the Trauma Healing Initiative organized by TPO Cambodia, and in May, VOT Team members attended two training sessions sponsored by the Trauma Healing Initiatives, a joint project between TPO Cambodia and the Center for Victims of Torture in Minneapolis (USA).

From March 27 through April 30, Sophearith Choung and Nhean Socheat went to the United States on a study tour. They visited a number of facilities, including Santa Clara University, the University of California at Berkeley, Oregon Health and Science University, and Dr. Devon Hinton of Harvard Medical School. Messrs. Chuong and Nhean observed clinicians, learned about the work and services of each organization, gave presentations and observations about the work of the VOT project, and received training. In June, team members drafted a course on the Tribunal and psychosocial problem and interventions that will be given to community leaders.

1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

1) General News

Resolution of Foreign Lawyers' Fees and Adoption of ECCC Internal Rules

On April 30, DC-Cam received an e-mail from Ly Tayseng, Secretary of the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia announcing that the Association had revised its registration fees for foreign lawyers to one fixed fee of US \$500. This compromise, which had been negotiated for several months, was another step forward in helping the Khmer Rouge Tribunal come to fruition, 16 months after the UN set up its office in Phnom Penh. Yet another positive development occurred in June, the adoption of the ECCC's Internal Rules:

**ECCC Plenary Session Unanimously Adopts Internal Rules
JOINT STATEMENT BY JUDICIAL OFFICERS
13 June 2007**

ECCC Plenary Session Unanimously Adopts Internal Rules

On 12 June 2007 the Plenary Session of national and international judicial officers unanimously adopted the Internal Rules for the ECCC, concluding a two-week session in Phnom Penh. These Rules enable us to hold fair, transparent trials before an independent and impartial court.

The process of drafting the Internal Rules has been a complex one. The ECCC is a unique exercise

in international justice. For the first time a hybrid court, taking as its foundation the national law of the country in which it is operating, has incorporated the work of Co-Investigating Judges into its process. We have had no precedents as we worked to integrate Cambodian law and procedure and the particular characteristics and structure of this court, while ensuring that international standards are upheld.

Over the past eleven months of discussions, judges from different countries with differing legal systems, including from common law systems, have found mutually acceptable solutions whilst ensuring fair trial.

We have resolved all of the matters that we indicated needed further discussion last November. One such complex issue has been how to ensure the rights and involvement of victims. While a familiar element of Cambodian law, this was not spelled out in detail in the ECCC Law and Agreement. We interpreted this to mean that victims have the right to join as civil parties. However, due to the specific character of the ECCC, we have decided that only collective, non-financial reparation is possible.

Given all these complexities, and after intensive work and consultation we are pleased to have finalised the Rules in a reasonable time. It has been a worthwhile process, and it has been essential to take time to prepare this draft. In less than a year the ECCC has not only adopted its Internal Rules but also has begun the preparations necessary for the court to become fully operational.

Now that the Rules have been adopted we can move forward. We understand that the Co-Prosecutors will shortly file their first Introductory Submission. The Co-Investigating Judges can then begin the judicial process. Later today the ECCC will hold its first session when the Pre-Trial Chamber meets to swear in the court's investigators.

The ECCC judges are acutely aware that the Cambodian people have waited a long time for this process to get under way. We are all committed to completing these trials in a timely manner while ensuring the highest standards of justice are upheld.

Annual Report on Achievements of the ECCC for 2006

Issued in June, this report is available at

http://www.eccc.gov.kh/english/cabinet/files/annualReports/eccc_annual_report_2006.pdf. It cites DC-Cam's contributions to the ECCC in bringing victims of Democratic Kampuchea and visitors from abroad to the courtroom each month and in its weekly liaison with the Office of the Co-Prosecutor to "select and review relevant important documents."

The report also mentions that ECCC staff attended a conference in Bangkok given by the East-West Center. We also note that the Center also held a follow-up meeting in Phnom Penh that several ECCC officials attended. This conference, on NGO coordination, was sponsored by the British Office of Foreign Affairs. We would like to thank David Ashley of that office for generously arranging to have funds transferred to DC-Cam to support the conference. Additionally, we would like to thank the many donors who generously donated funds to other Cambodian NGOs (the Center for Social Development,

Transcultural Psychosocial Organization-Cambodia, and Khmer Institute for Democracy) so they can participate more fully in the Tribunal process.

We would also like to take this opportunity to encourage the ECCC to become more active in its public outreach, a role that has largely been assumed by civil society to date. Now that the ECCC has become fully operational, they must communicate more frequently because the victims want to hear from them directly. Their active engagement with the public will be much appreciated by Cambodians and will have important effects on how the public views the effectiveness of both the ECCC and Tribunal. Last, we hope that the ECCC will also begin working with other NGOs in its efforts to obtain additional documentation that may be of use in the forthcoming trials. This would include interviews with survivors of the genocide and former perpetrators, and looking for new sources of information in Cambodia and abroad.

DC-Cam Staff Members Joins the ECCC

Three more DC-Cam staff members joined the ECCC this month; they were selected to work as data entry and analyst assistants: one will work in the Office of the International Co-Prosecutor, and the other two in the Co-Investigating Judges' Office. In addition, a DC-Cam volunteer was awarded a position on the ECCC Outreach Team. This brings the total number of our staff who now work at the ECCC to seven. We encourage our staff and volunteers to apply for positions at the ECCC. Staff members who have been accepted must resign from their DC-Cam positions to prevent potential conflicts of interest and maintain confidentiality.

Summer Interns for the ECCC

DC-Cam nominated four Cambodian law students to serve as interns at the Tribunal this summer. All four were accepted and will begin work over their summer vacation.

2) Legal Response Team

Materials Provided in Response to ECCC Requests

Several ECCC staff members have been reading publicly available materials to learn more about the Khmer Rouge regime. Several requested sets of DC-Cam's monographs in both English and Khmer, so we delivered both hard and soft copies to the ECCC in May. In addition, at the request of ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath, DC-Cam provided Tribunal personnel with 130 copies of the Khmer language edition and 40 copies of the English language edition of its new textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*.

**DC-Cam Documents Provided to the
ECCC Co-Prosecutor's Office
to Date**

Since the Center began working with the ECCC in 2006, we have provided this office with the following documents:

- Microfilm: 524 reels (over 400,000 pages)
- Scanned documents: 138,636 pages
- CDs of documents: 24 CDs containing 30,143 pages
- CDs of databases, films, interviews, etc.: 240
- Photocopies: 134,501 pages

A Note from an ECCC Officer

[Two ECCC staff members, one of whom came from DC-Cam] did a presentation on the DC-Cam website for about an hour. The site is very impressive and now all staff are using it intensively. Your assistance...has been critical to us moving forward so once again I very much appreciate every aspect of your assistance you are providing us.

Also, at the request of the ECCC, DC-Cam conducted an interview with a former mid-level cadre and updated its report on the locations of mass graves, prisons, and memorials throughout Cambodia.

DC-Cam sent the following documents to the Offices of the Co-Prosecutor, Defense, Co-Investigating Judges, and the International Translation Unit in the second quarter (scanning was done at the Center in cooperation with ECCC staff):

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 2				
	April	May	June	Total
Pages of document copied/scanned	15,223	21,818	26,028	63,069
CDs/pages or records	2/6,851	0	2	2/6,853
Soft/hard copies of documents/photographs		541	884	1,385
Books	13	15	0	28
Copies of <i>Searching for the Truth</i>	64	24	0	108
DVDs (primarily films)	0	3	0	3
Copies of <i>A History of Democratic Kampuchea</i>	0	141	0	141

In May, the International Translation Unit and Office of Public Affairs requested several of DC-Cam's publications (the new textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, and sets of the Khmer and English editions of *Searching for the Truth*). After providing them with soft and hard copies, we requested that in future, these offices download files from our website.

Copies of Swedish Archives Given to the ECCC

DC-Cam has provided the ECCC with scans of the documents Sweden donated to the Center last year. To date, we have scanned all of the documents in this collection that were written between 1975 and 1979. The ECCC wrote in May, thanking the Center and saying the collection is "invaluable." They are using an optical character recognition

system for documents in French and English in order to search on certain terms. In June, we began scanning the documents written after 1979 and before 1975. The collection has now been completed in June.

2007 Summer Legal Associates

Legal Associate	University
Solomon Bashi	Northwestern
Jessica Corsi	Harvard
Rockford Hearn	Santa Clara
Kate Dominquez	Yale
Kelly Heidrich	Temple
KoKo Huang	Seattle
Norman Pentelovich	Georgetown
B.J. Schulte	Rutgers
Natalie Senst	Ottawa
Kathryn Simon	Harvard

In May, the first three 2007 summer legal associates arrived at DC-Cam. KoKo Huang from Seattle University School of Law and Solomon Bashi from Northwestern University School of Law are researching whether acts that resulted in starvation during the Khmer Rouge period can be prosecuted under the ECCC law. Jessica Corsi from Harvard Law School is researching the role of the co-investigating judges under the ECCC Law and rules of procedure.

A Drama on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

Kelly Heidrich has written a play about the Tribunal that will be performed in several Cambodian provinces beginning next quarter. It depicts the experiences of a woman who agrees to serve as a witness at the Tribunal and her views on justice for the atrocities committed by Angkar during Democratic Kampuchea. The play is also intended to acquaint viewers with many of the legal principles that will be employed at the trials. Six students from the Royal University's School of Fine Arts will perform the play.

Six more associates arrived in June. Kelly Heidrich from Temple University's Beasley School of Law is assessing public perceptions of the role and purpose of defense witnesses. Norman Pentelovich from Georgetown University Law Center is researching outreach strategies with Kathryn Simon from Harvard Law School. B.J.

Schulte from Rutgers University School of Law-Newark is examining a series of victims' petitions compiled in 1982-83 by the Peoples' Republic of Kampuchea and assessing their possible relevance to both the ECCC proceedings and Cambodia's continuing healing process. Natalie Senst from the University of Ottawa is looking at what types of memorialization could be authorized by the ECCC as a form of symbolic compensation for victims. Rockford Hearn from Santa Clara University School of Law is researching the applicable standards of conduct for judges, prosecutors, investigators, and other ECCC staff.

Kate Dominguez from Yale Law School will arrive in July. She will be drafting comments on the newly adopted Internal Rules.

DC-Cam Meets with ECCC Officials on Document Access Procedures

Legal Response Team Advisor Anne Heindel and Team Leader Dara Vanthan met with several UN and ECCC officials in May to discuss DC-Cam's procedures for accessing documents in the Center's custody. On June 21, they and DC-Cam advisor Jaya Ramji-Nogales (she is also a professor at Temple University) met with several ECCC officials. The concerns voiced by DC-Cam included:

- Our interest in reviewing and commenting on any regulations relating to document security before they are promulgated
- Understanding how the authority for document security will be allocated, particularly with respect to original documents
- Learning their plans for security and storage of original documents
- Ensuring that original documents are returned to DC-Cam at the end of the judicial process.

The ECCC personnel – judges and legal officers – discussed DC-Cam's specific concerns and the judicial requirements of the Court; they also explained the proposed verification procedures for requesting documents. They also noted that the ECCC has already procured fireproof safes for original documents, and will ensure proper climate control. Last, the ECCC is now preparing Standard Operating Procedures for Court Management, which will govern the disposition of documents. Everyone agreed that because we share the same interests in preserving the integrity of documentary evidence, DC-Cam and the ECCC should engage in regular dialogue to ensure that we are working together as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Mass Grave Field Investigation

On May 9, Pongrasy Pheng traveled to a killing field in Sreleav village, Kampot province after learning that villagers were digging up graves there in a search for gold and other valuables. Some of the victims' bones and clothing were still in the graves. Most of the victims were people who had been brought by the Khmer Rouge to build a dam in the province's Koh Sla sub-district. Mr. Pheng interviewed some of the villagers; we sent the transcripts to the ECCC at the request of the Office of the Co-Prosecutors.

Several journalists accompanied DC-Cam staff on subsequent visits to this site. They included French photographer John Vink, Seth Mydans from the *New York Times*, and Ker Muntith from the Associated Press. The articles published by the latter two journalists can be found at

<http://www.iht.com/articles/2007/05/15/news/cambo.php> and
<http://www.chinapost.com.tw/news/print/109688.htm>

Public Engagements

Legal Response Team Leader Dara P. Vanthan participated in a talk show hosted by Apsara TV. The half-hour show, which aired on April 16, focused on the work of the ECCC and DC-Cam.

At the invitation of the Southeast Asia Press Alliance, whose mandate is to protect and promote freedom of the press and access to information in Southeast Asia, Mr. Vanthan spoke to ten journalism fellows in Jakarta on May 1. His topic was DC-Cam's work to secure justice for the victims of the Khmer Rouge. One of Indonesian fellows later came to Cambodia to write an article about the ECCC.

From May 3-5, he attended a meeting at the International Council for Human Rights Policy in Bangkok. The meeting was held to seek comments from human rights NGOs in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world to shape new policies on human rights.

2. DOCUMENTATION

1) Cataloging and Database Management

DC-Cam data specialists continued refining the Center's documentary collections this quarter, completing work on nearly 7,900 documents, 3,800 records, and 650 worksheets.

Database Management Activities, Quarter 2			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
April	Repairing and numbering documents	Swedish Collection	7,885 documents
	Printing and cross-checking Internet records	I, J, K, and Y Collections	1,378 records
	Editing Khmer spellings	L Collection	221 records
	Film development	D and L Collections	14 reels
	Producing books	L Collection	6 books
May	Printing books from the Access database records	L Collection	4 books
	Keying documents	S Collection	300 records
	Printing and cross-checking Internet records	I, J, K, and Y collections	592 records
	Correcting Khmer Spellings	L Collection	472 records
	Numbering documents	D collection from Sweden	7,033 files
	Cataloguing	D collection from	353 worksheets

Database Management Activities, Quarter 2			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
	documents	Sweden	
June	Listing documents	S collection	340 records
	Printing Internet records	I, J, K and Y collections	46 records
	Correcting Khmer spellings	L Collection	352 records
	Cataloging documents from Sweden	D collection	600 worksheets
<p>B Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>BCB Collection: Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p>D Collection: Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge.</p> <p>J Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>L Collection: Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p>R Collection: Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge.</p> <p>S Collection: Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p>Y Collection: Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

In addition, DC-Cam is compiling “collection books,” which contain summaries of the documents housed at DC-Cam; they are kept in the Public Information Room for use by students and researchers. Twenty-seven books have been completed to date.

2) Microfilming

All of the documents microfilmed this quarter were cross-checked and sent to DC-Cam’s office at Rutgers University. Microfilming work was temporarily suspended in June when our data specialists were assigned to catalog the documents donated by Sweden. In total, 94 reels were completed this quarter.

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of
April	Microfilming	D and L Collections	5 reels
	Re-microfilming	D Collection	10 reels
	Developing		14 reels
May	Microfilming	D and Promoting Accountability (PA) Collections	11 reels
	Re-microfilming	D and PA Collections	27 reels
	Developing film	D and PA	27 reels

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of
		Collections	
	Re-microfilming	D Collection	

3) Exhibitions

Tuol Sleng Exhibitions

One thousand, one hundred and seventy nine visitors to this museum wrote comments in the exhibition book this quarter. A few examples include:

Seeing the place and pictures of unbelievable cruelty makes me angry and sad simultaneously. If I could turn back the time with enough power to change this horrific part of history... But I am sure that justice will be performing upon everyone of humankind and we have to pay for our sins. Otherwise this world would not make sense at all. I want to be optimism and hope that such hell will not be repeated anymore and that peace and harmony comes all over this world and through the whole universe.

Morris, Germany

It is hard to image how horrific and terrifying things must have been throughout the Pol Pot regime. The museum must be maintained for future generations, so that this disgusting behavior will never be forgotten.

Tom and Tina, UK

It is really a new experience for me who comes from a peaceful country, and by knowing their history. It make me feel stronger and will try my best to learn the meaning of life hope. These pictures can become an inspiration for Cambodians to develop their country with love and peace.

Kim, Malaysia

I cannot understand. There cannot be a real "why" or "because." Thank you for opening these places to the public. We need to remember so that we can stop it from happening again. We need to be aware of this so that we may counter it with tolerance.

Bonnie, USA



Year Zero to 2006 Exhibition

This photography exhibition, which was created by 2006 summer legal associates Emma-Nolan Abrahamian and Lara Finkbeiner, documents the far-reaching effects of the Cambodian genocide. Last year, it was mounted at the University of Michigan and this May was shown at Ohio University.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

	Transcriptions Cassettes/Pages	Files Summarized/Edited	Files Translated into English
April	0	3,067	764
May	24/624	2,452	129
June	15/364	860	0
Total	39/988	6,379	893

In April the Promoting Accountability Team devoted itself to data entry, completing data on files from Siem Reap, Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Battambang, Pursat, Koh Kong, Banteay Meanchey and Oddor Meanchey provinces. It also began working on files from Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kratie and Kandal provinces. The team also searched files for the ECCC.

In addition, the PA team accompanied a filmmaker from New Zealand on field trips to Kampong Som, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampot provinces to conduct interviews with survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. He is making a film about a New Zealand man who was arrested by the Khmer Rouge and sent to S-21 prison in 1978.

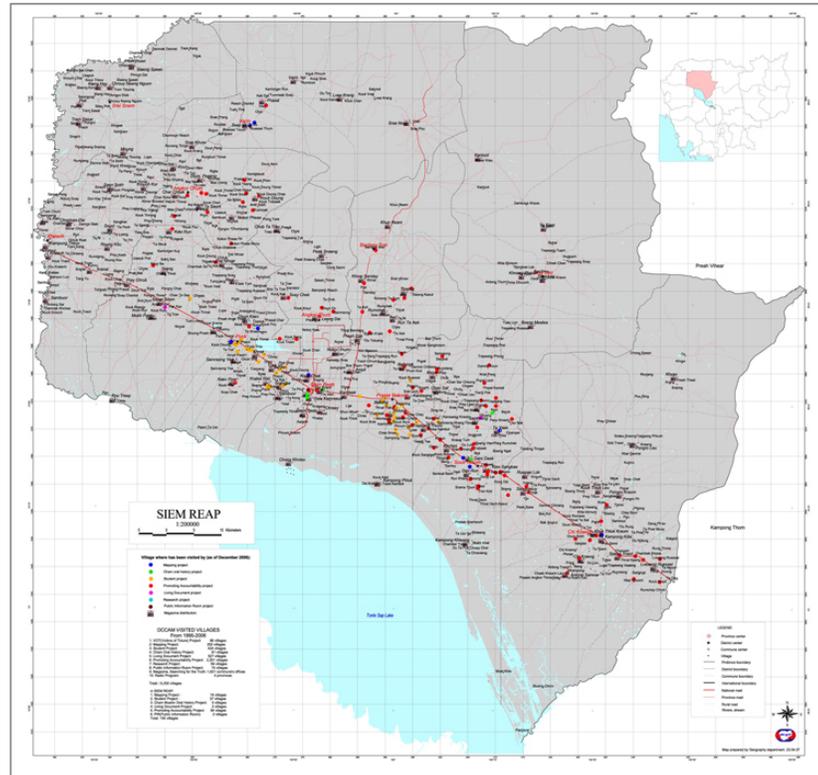
In May, the team made field trips to Battambang province (Samlot district) and Koh Kong province (Sre Ambil district), where they conducted interviews with ten former Khmer Rouge cadres who were part of Democratic Kampuchea's Marine Corps. In addition to transcription, editing, and translation for Kampong Thom, Kandal, Kampot, and Takeo provinces, team members visited the Ministry of Interior each week to search for documents related to the Khmer Rouge regime.

Two field trips were made in June. During the first trip, to Takeo and Kampot provinces from June 20-22, the team interviewed a former platoon chief of Division 164 and a

platoon chief in Company K-10 Company during Democratic Kampuchea. They also sought to interview a former chief Battalion 141, but he had fled from his village in 2000 after killing a man there. The second trip was to Battambang province from June 26-29. There, the team interviewed the former chief of a commando unit of Battalion 423, a telegram translator in Regiment 62, and the chief of the Telephone Section at Division Headquarters.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The maps DC-Cam has prepared of the villages in which it has conducted outreach have been completed. The map at right shows the 139 villages in which DC-Cam has conducted outreach in Siem Reap province. To date, our outreach activities have covered more than 5,000 villages in all 20 of Cambodia's provinces and the cities of Phnom Penh and Sihanoukville.



1) Pre-trial Outreach

Living Documents Project: Training Sessions for Participation in the Tribunal

During the second phase of this project, DC-Cam will bring representatives from various communes across the country to observe about a week of the trial of a former Khmer Rouge leader. After they return to their villages, these representatives will hold commune-level discussions on what they saw and heard at the trial, and how the judicial process is working. DC-Cam will film these meetings and help explain legal terms. The films will then be shown in communes that did not have a representative attending a trial.

Most of the people who will attend the hearings will be drawn from the 5,600 participants in the project's first phase (the tours of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum,

Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial, and the ECCC). Nearly all of them are survivors of Democratic Kampuchea (some were also former Khmer Rouge). Participants will be selected based on their strong interest in the Tribunal, knowledge, and the respect they enjoy in their communities.

The complexities of the court, which will use both Cambodian (French) civil law and international law (in areas not covered by domestic law), are a challenge for those without legal backgrounds. Thus, in February 2007, DC-Cam began preparing for the second phase of the Living Documents project by familiarizing potential participants with how the Tribunal will work. Through one-day training sessions, participants are learning about various legal aspects of the trials, the Khmer Rouge Law, the roles of the tribunal's co-prosecutors, co-investigating judges, and judges, and the decisions to be made by each level of the ECCC.

On the first day of these two-day sessions, the participants visit the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeung Ek Killing Fields. On the second day, they watch the 30-minute film *Behind the Walls of S-21*, which provides a good introduction to the issues that will be dealt with in the courtroom, such as victims' accounts versus those of perpetrators.

No session was held in June. The project was evaluated during June to help determine its future direction.

April Highlights. H.E. Maonh Saphan, a parliamentarian who was involved in ratifying the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Law, encouraged trainees to participate in the ECCC process by, for example, keeping informed and serving as witnesses. He discussed current developments in the Tribunal, and a wide array of questions was asked of him. Pamela Reusch of the Co-Prosecutor's Office then gave a presentation on the three main units of the Tribunal: the co-prosecutors, co-investigating judges, and the defense units. One participant asked her why she was part of the Cambodian tribunal. Ms. Reusch then told him about the history of her own country - Germany - and its role in the Holocaust. She stressed that we must be aware of our own history and learn about other genocides to prevent such tragedies from recurring. The man who questioned her said, "I have read some articles about Hitler and...I believe in you and I believe in the Tribunal." DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara Vanthan then discussed the rights of victims with the group.



H.E. Maonh Saphan presenting at the April Legal Information Session in DC-Cam's Public Information Room

May Highlights. H.E. Maonh Saphan also spoke at this session. After presenting information on the Khmer Rouge Law, he emphasized three points: 1) only "senior leaders and those most responsible" will be prosecuted for crimes committed

between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979, 2) the ECCC judicial system has two levels: a trial chamber and supreme chamber, and 3) the “super majority” rule governing the court’s decisions. Next, two ECCC co-investigating judges – You Bunleng and Marcel Lemonde – explained the Tribunal process to the participants. The many questions asked included: Why is there a need to have foreign judges work with Cambodian judges, why has the Tribunal been delayed so long, why are the crimes covered in the Khmer Rouge Law limited to the period from 1975-1979, and what kinds of compensation would the victims receive after the trials. The co-investigating judges also answered questions about the problem of using mass graves that have been converted into rice fields as evidence, the number of individuals to be indicted, and the issue of amnesty.

Several people made comments after the question and answer sessions. With great dignity, Mr. Chay said, “I cannot find any words that can express the horrendous acts committed by the Khmer Rouge regime. I had wondered for a long time when the trials would take place. With the deaths of millions of people, how could there have been such delays?” Mr. Chay stated that although he would be unsatisfied with whatever justice the ECCC finds due to the great loss of his wife and children, he nonetheless still believes that the trials would be a good thing. He also expressed interest in attending the court hearings once they start.

Another issue raised during the session was how to handle pain, anger, and grief that are the result of the Khmer Rouge regime. Mr. Trang stated that vengeance is the wrong response because according to Buddhism, vindictiveness will only end in more vindictiveness. When asked about what methods could be used to help ease the pain, Mr. Aom responded that the government should build memorials. Memorials would provide a common location for the souls of the dead to gather and would offer a place for survivors to remember loved ones and the past. According to Mr. Aom, building memorials would also show the government’s concern for those who died.

At the end of the session, participants were encouraged to spread what they had learned to other villagers in their community, and hold discussions about the issues that were raised during the presentations.

Session Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group
3	April	50	Village chiefs and villagers from Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces
4	May 28-29	58	Villagers and village chiefs from Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhang, Kampong Thom, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, and Pursat
--	June	0	No session held (evaluation)
1-3	February/March	100	Village chiefs and villagers from Banteay Meanchey and

Session Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group
			Battambang
Total to Date		208	

Student Outreach

General Activities. In April, the project team catalogued 25 of the over 3,000 reports on the interviews student volunteers conducted in 2006, and summarized several handwritten student surveys of Democratic Kampuchea survivors. They also completed the selection of photographs for an upcoming exhibition on the ECCC tours.

In May, the team began screening applications for the 2007 student volunteers, who will distribute documents on the ECCC and interview villagers. By the application deadline of May 15, DC-Cam had received 357 applications. The students were asked to read several documents related to the ECCC. On June 17, 279 students took placement tests at the Vanda Institute. Of these, 131 examinees passed the test. The Student Outreach Team then began preparing introductory sessions for those who passed.

DC-Cam is also beginning to recruit student volunteers from 2006 and those who passed the 2007 test. Those with good English skills will be asked to work on the Magazine Team and those who are studying psychology and sociology will work with the Victims of Torture Team. We have also recruited 15 university students to look into genocide tourism.

DC-Cam Answers Student Questions about the Tribunal. In the summer of 2006, 100 Cambodian university student volunteers worked for the Center. They interviewed villagers about their experiences during the 1975-1979 genocide and handed out information on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Many also raised questions about the upcoming trials of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. This quarter, summer legal associate Norman Pentelovich and team leader Sayana Ser answered 55 of their questions. The answers will be published in an article in *Searching for the Truth* next month and posted on our website.

2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

The CMOHP Team's activities in April included transcribing interviews with Cham Muslim women and organizing a legal information session that was held on April 25-26. The ten Chams who attended were updated on the Tribunal.

In May, Farina So and Sophal Ly conducted three interviews with Cham Muslims and two with members of the Phnaung ethnic minority living in Mondul Kiri province. During the interviews, they distributed four notebooks and pens for the essay contest

the project is sponsoring for Cham youth. They also handed out 100 survey forms on the number of Chams who died during Democratic Kampuchea.

On May 16-17, the team had a field trip to Kampong Chhnang province, accompanied by Stephanie from Aljajera TV (Malaysia) and Jens Schroder and John Vink from *GEO* magazine. There, they interviewed three women, and distributed 200 surveys and 5 notebooks.

By the end of May, the team has received 30 returned notebooks from Cham youth. They learned that young people go back to their villages and talk with their families as they are writing. One student from Kratie said that preparing her entry has helped her explore what her parents and Cambodian people suffered. At the request of several potential entrants, the deadline for the contest has been extended.

From January through June, the project was assisted by volunteer Lis Meyers, who wrote four articles for the project's upcoming magazine (one on the role of Muslim Rwandans in the Rwanda genocide, two describing tours that brought Cham community leaders to the ECCC, and one on her family's history during the Holocaust). She also helped launch the youth initiative to encourage young Chams to learn and write about their parents' stories during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Second Quarter

Media: Smiling Toad (US filmmakers), Internews, The Cambodia Daily, European Press Photo Agency, *Samne Thmey Magazine*, Jylianag Posters, Getty Images (Denmark), Radio Free Asia, Malaysian Media, *Sralanh Khmer News*, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, *Samne Thmey* newspaper, *US News and World Report*, *Tempo Magazine* (Indonesia).

Students: Royal University (of Agriculture, International Studies, Law and Economics, Media and Communications, History), Cambodian University of Phnom Penh, Paññasastra University, Baunemouth University (UK), Western University of Cambodia, Johns Hopkins and George Washington universities (USA), Singapore University

NGOs: Youth for Peace, ADHOC, Rural Development of Cambodia, Human Rights Center of Cambodia, Model Development Community, Buddhist Association of Leuk Dek district, Kandal province, WNE, NIE, Global Youth Connect

Government: ECCC, UNDP, Swedish and Italian embassies, provincial police from Svay Rieng, and Government of Cambodia Ministries of Information, Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Health, and National Assembly, National Library

Farina So attended an oral history course at Columbia University in New York City during June (see below).

3) Public Information Room (PIR)

April Highlights. April saw fewer visitors than normal owing to the Khmer New Year. Some of the services the PIR provided to visitors included assisting two students from the Royal University in locating interviewees and recording interviews; arranging for Mam Remisa (a photographer from the European Press Photo Agency) to interview staff member Khamboly Dy about his history text and Malance Kunkner of Bounemouth University to interview Rasy Phengpong about Democratic Kampuchea's prisons and mass

graves; and providing research assistance to Hannes Riemann of Boston University on documentary films.

The PIR also showed five documentary films to several NGOs, filmmakers, and students. The Center's new film, *Behind the Walls of S-21*, was particularly well received. Sin Dara, the coordinator of the Development of Youth NGO, commented that the film helped him realize the injustice that was done to many innocent people during Democratic Kampuchea, and also that not all of the security personnel at S-21 were cruel; he attributed some of their actions to the fact that they were indoctrinated and wanted to stay alive.

May Highlights. Some of research assistance the PIR provided to visitors this month was provided to 1) Mr. Guon Sam of the Ministry of Defense on Khmer Rouge battles, 2) Sorn Mean, a monk from Kampong Phnom Kong Pagoda on Cambodian traditions during the Khmer Rouge regime (he is writing a book on the development of Khmer culture since the Angkor period), 3) eight students from the Royal University's Department of Media and Communication who were preparing a short film and radio broadcasts, 4) Mr. Oeun Sam-Ol of the National Assembly staff and *Sralanh Khmer News* on commerce between Democratic Kampuchea and China for a newspaper article he is writing, and 5) Va Sothy of Prey Veng province, who was researching Khmer Rouge films. Mr. Va stated that he had helped cremate Pol Pot's body after he died, and that after the cremation, the body was run over with a truck. He also noted that he had seen many documents concerning the Khmer Rouge in Battambang province, but they were in Chinese and later destroyed by rain.

DC-Cam's new documentary, *Behind the Walls of S-21*, was screened to 50 members of Youth for Peace Association who live in Takeo, Kampot and Kandal provinces. It was also shown to 50 high school students from Siem Reap and Prey Veng provinces. All of those who watched the film were very interested in it and asked many questions.

June Highlights. Among those coming to the PIR this month was Ichiro Kahasaan from Japan Broadcasting Corporation, who requested copies of documents from our J collection. Troeng Pancharun from the Ministry of Health came to the PIR to search for documents on his father, Troeng Ngea. Mr. Troeng is planning to write his father's biography. Gillian Ryan, a volunteer at the National Library of Cambodia, searched for documents on Australians and New Zealanders who were imprisoned during Democratic Kampuchea, brought to Tuol Sleng, and killed when their yacht was captured off the coast of Sihanoukville. Chet Kim Ngoy from the NGO CARDI looked for information about agriculture under the Pol Pot regime. Meas Elin, a master's degree student in administrative law at Royal University, conducted research on religion and education under Democratic Kampuchea. Geoffrey Cain from George Washington University (USA) did research on health care under the Khmer Rouge.

PIR Activities			
Month	Visitors	Pages Documents Provided	Films Screened
April	116	50 plus 10 photographs	5
May	341	214 plus 2 CDs of songs	2

PIR Activities			
Month	Visitors	Pages Documents Provided	Films Screened
June	98	279 plus 2 CDs and 12 photos	4

PIR Road Trips

DC-Cam must obtain permission from Cambodia's Ministry of Interior before it is allowed to show films. For several months, we have sought permission to show *Behind the Walls of S-21*, but have not yet received it. This, and the Khmer New Year, when many people travel to visit their families, precluded a trip in April.

Month	Province/ Sub-districts	Participants	Documents/Posters Provided (sets)	Family Tracing Cases	Sexual Abuse Reports
April		No road trip			
May	Banteay Meanchey/1	450	100	6	8
June	Pursat/Bakan	200	300	0	4
Total		650	400	6	12

In May, the PIR team showed DC-Cam's two films, *Behind the Walls of S-21* and *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields*, to approximately 450 people who attended the public forums held at four pagodas in Mongkul Borei district of Banteay Meanchey province. A great deal of interest was shown in the upcoming trials of former Khmer Rouge leaders, and those attending asked many questions.

There were six requests for family tracing (they are detailed in the family tracing section below) and eight cases of sexual abuse were reported. Seven of the cases were about others (couples caught in a relationship out of marriage), while one woman told of her attempted rape by her sub-district chief; this man desisted when his wife came on the scene in response to the victim's cries for help.



In June, the PIR showed *Behind the Walls of S-21* to about 200 people in four villages of Pursat province. Again, those attending (about half of them were survivors of Democratic Kampuchea) asked many questions about the upcoming Tribunal and expressed an interest in hearing about Tribunal developments directly from the ECCC, rather than from NGOs or the media. Although no one reported on any cases of sexual abuse

that they witnessed or in which they were able to name either victims or perpetrators, four people told of cases they had heard about, including people being executed for love affairs and the refusal to obey an order from Angkar to marry.

4) Film Project

DC-Cam's documentary film, *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields*, was screened at Cambodia's first independent film festival, CamboFest, this quarter. The Phnom Penh festival took place on June 16-17, and is scheduled for Siem Reap in October or November.

The Film Team screened 10 films to 264 visitors this quarter, including DC-Cam's new documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral History from Tuol Sleng Prison*. Such groups as ECCC training participants (see the Living Documents section), the Khmer Youth Association, and individuals from Cambodia and abroad, viewed the films. The titles are now posted on DC-Cam's website and a hard copy of titles is kept in the Public Information Room, making it easier for people to learn about the films held in our library and request screenings. In addition, the team copied 162 films in DC-Cam's archives this quarter from their original cassettes and VCDs to DVD format, bringing the total films copied to 227.

In April, the team filmed a two-day training session for villagers under the Living Documents Project. They also interviewed three individuals:

- Neang Sombok, age 45, a village chief in Prey Veng province. During Democratic Kampuchea, his father and sister were accused of being Lon Nol soldiers; they were arrested and killed. He, his family, and the people in his village are eagerly awaiting the Tribunal.
- Phouk Sokhom, age 52, of from Kampong Cham province; her parents died of starvation during the regime.
- Chheum Sorn, age 49, of Kampong Cham province; she had looked for photographs of her uncles at Tuol Sleng, but did not find them.

The Team also assisted Leng Rattanak, who recently graduated from the Media Department of the Royal University of Phnom Penh. They provided him with a video camera, cassettes, and Khmer Rouge footage for a film he is making about starvation during Democratic Kampuchea entitled *Food is God*.

In May, the Film Team began work on a documentary it will produce from the ECCC tours. It has culled hundreds of hours of footage of interest and transferred them from a DV camera to the computer. Cutting and editing has begun, and in June, the team began supplementing the footage with photographs and songs. In addition, the Film Team began preparing a summary history of the ECCC, which it will use as an introduction to the film. Some of the segments included in the film to date include:

- Quotes from DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara Vanthann about the purpose of the ECCC
- Four short interviews with students, nuns, and villagers
- A speech by ECCC Public Affairs Officer Reach Sambath about the function of each ECCC building and the period of the Tribunal

- Question and answer sessions between villagers and lawmaker H.E. Moanh Saphan
- Quotes from villagers about their opinions on the Tribunal.

It also filmed a portion of the legal training sessions, shot footage while accompanying a Thai photographer to Koh Kong province for two days, and helped prepare a study with Cambodian National Television about villagers digging up mass graves in search of gold and other valuables.

5) Family Tracing

Requests for family tracing come to DC-Cam through a variety of routes, including our Promoting Accountability Project, ECCC tours, letters to DC-Cam’s director, and the Public Information Room. They are grouped together here for the reader’s convenience. Some of the requests this quarter included:

Requests for Family Tracing				
	PIR	PIR Road Trips	Magazine	Requests to Director
April	2	No trip taken	2	3
May	2	6	1	2
June	1	0	4	2
Total	5	6	7	7

Sek Sarun, a policeman in Svay Rieng province, returned to DC-Cam to ask if there was any new information on his relatives who disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime. In September 2006, he had visited the Center looking for news on his uncle and two cousins. At that time, he was interviewed about his life during the regime; Mr. Sek had been a messenger in Region 25 and was imprisoned at Phnom Chey Ou-Phnao in Kampong Speu province. On May 29, Chea Bunhong of the National University of Management visited the PIR, saying he had read an article on Sek Sarun in *Searching for the Truth*. He wanted to meet Mr. Sek, because the article described a woman named Sek Sophy aka Say (the daughter of Sek Prakk) who disappeared in 1979. Mr. Chea thought that Sek Sophy might be Sek Sat, the goddaughter of his sister-in-law who lives in Kampong Speu province. In 1979 his sister-in-law saw a girl who was 8 or 9 years old walking along the road, and asked if she would like to live with her. The girl’s name was Sek Sophy. Today, Sek Sat is married and has three children; she still lives in the same village with her godmother. Ms. Em called Sek Sarun, who agreed to meet Mr. Chea in Kampong Speu province in June when he returns from a trip to Vietnam.

Ing Sirivong of the UNDP requested information on his father Chhit Chhunly, who was disappeared in 1978. In the early 1980s his aunt visited Tuol Sleng and saw his father’s photo there. We found his father’s name in our database, but were unable to locate additional information, such as a confession.

Ms. Maliha from France visited the Public Information Room to enquire about her father Norautne, who was a director in the Ministry of Agriculture during the 1970s; he

disappeared in 1975. He married her mother, who is French, while studying in France, and then returned to Cambodia. We were unable to locate information on him, and so referred her to Tuol Sleng Museum. Unfortunately, there were no records there on her father.

Tith Chann Chann of Battambang province e-mailed the PIR to ask for information on his parents Khneng and Khoeun, who disappeared in 1978 on the Thai border. Mr. Tith grew up in a camp in Thailand and was born in Sam Lout sub-district.

Chhoy Kimly of Khy Leok village asked for information on her younger brother Nout. The Khmer Rouge forced him to join the army and she has not heard from him since.

Mom In of Khy Leok village, inquired about her husband Pheang Phon, who disappeared in Phnom Basit. Her four children, Sok, Kim, Sim, and Phim, also disappeared after the Khmer Rouge forced them into battle in 1978.

Phan Samih of Ky Leok village, asked for information on his two male cousins. Iv Saman, 64 years old, was a pilot and Iv Kim-Yi was a policeman in Phnom Penh. Both men disappeared in 1977 after being sent to Pursat province. Their parents Ta Lan and Ieng are living in Ky Leok village, Banteay Neang sub-district.

Pen Soku of Banteay Neang wanted information on her husband Tep Bunheng, who disappeared in 1977 when they were living in Kampong Trabek district, Prey Veng province. She said that her husband was known to be good at magic, and his body could not be chopped or burned. When the Khmer Rouge heard this, they ordered him dig up a tree stump, and then tried to chop his back, but could not. Her husband then became worried about his safety and fled in secret.

Sam Noo of a village near Kampong Bay in Kampot province is seeking information on her brother. A friend wrote on her behalf, saying that Sam Samut was a pilot who worked at Pochentong Airport during the Lon Nol regime. He disappeared in 1974, and would be about 53 years old today.

Ma Yit of Ou-Kandal village asked for information on her older sister who the Khmer Rouge took to the border in 1979. Their father's name was Thoang Thai; the Khmer Rouge arrested him after he scolded them for not giving people enough food.

Nim Sam At of Ou-Kandal village inquired about her older brother who disappeared in 1977 when he was sent to a mobile unit in Canga village, Damloung sub-district, Mongkul Borei district. Their father's name was Nim Tatt and their mother's was Tang Voeng.

Kim Heng of Siem Reap province requested information on his son named Heng Hauy, who disappeared during the Khmer Rouge regime. In 1975, he was sent to work in Phnom Penh along National Road 6 and then was transferred to Siem Reap.

Koh Chan of Kampong Thom province asked for help in locating his son Sar Hai, who disappeared in 1978 after he was assigned to the battlefield. At the time, he was 15 years old.

Sar Ouch of Kampong Thom requested information on his sons Chuon Chen and Chuon Sie, who joined the revolution in 1975 and 1976, respectively. Both disappeared after brief visits home.

Cheun Boran of Prey Veng province wrote to the Center for information on his younger brother Cheun Lonh. Before 1975, he was a monk at Pornng Pos pagoda, but was arrested, defrocked, and forced to join the Khmer Rouge army. He was last seen in 1979.

Chhoeun Uy of Siem Reap province is looking for his son Duong Tuy, who disappeared in 1973 after he was recruited into a Khmer Rouge art unit. When Chhoeun Uy's family returned to their home village in 1979, they heard that Duong Tuy traveled to perform and then disappeared.

Chhun Rom of Siem Reap asked for information on her sister Chhun Rean and brother Chhun Rean. Chhun Ran disappeared on April 17, 1975, while Chhun Rean joined the army in 1972. After writing home once, he disappeared.

H.E. Thieng Vandarong, under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Information, asked for information on his father, who was one of King Sihanouk's body guards. He disappeared in 1970 at Sa-Ang Prek Tauch in Kandal province while leading 100 soldiers to fight against the Khmer Rouge.

Troeng Panhchrhun of the Ministry of Health in Phnom Penh visited the Public Information Room in June, searching for information on his father, Troeng Ngea. Mr. Ngea was chief of the Kampuchea Krom Association before Democratic Kampuchea. The PIR was able to provide Mr. Troeng with his father's 12-page confession from Tuol Sleng prison.

Largajolli Lucienne from France wrote DC-Cam's director in June, looking for information on Mrs. Sareyva Koussoum Navouth and her family. She was living in Phnom Penh in 1975 and had two daughters, ages five and six.

Silvia Catia also wrote to request more information on a man named Tep Sam An, whose Tuol Sleng confession was recently published in *Searching for the Truth*.

Marianne Page wrote from Australia asking for information on Sean Flynn, Dana Stone, and other journalists who disappeared along National Road 1 on April 6, 1970.

Laure de Vulpian, a filmmaker from Paris, wrote to the director to clarify the number of French prisoners detained at Tuol Sleng, and to obtain more detailed information on them.

Keith Goodman from New South Wales wrote for information on three individuals: 1) Preyueng, Neckluong, 2) Khan, Sieng, Ki, and 3) Khan, Sieng, Hong.

6) Website Development (www.dccam.org)

Some of the documents posted our website this quarter included:

- Map of DC-Cam's outreach activities:
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Outreach%20Maps.htm>
- Updating the translation of the book *Brother Enemy*:
<http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Translations/Brother%20Enemy.pdf>
- Ministry of Education's review of DC-Cam's new textbook:
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm
- Updated DC-Cam organization chart:
<http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Staff/DCCam%20Organizational%20Chart%2007.pdf>
- Link to the International Journal of Transitional Justice:
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Affinity/The%20International%20Journal.htm>
- List of summer legal associates, 2004-2005
http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Intern/Interns_04_05.htm,
- Khmer Rouge chronology
<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>
- List of DC-Cam offices
<http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Office/Offices.htm>
- Radio Project update
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Radio/Radio.htm>
- Cooperating Organizations and Individuals
<http://www.dccam.org/Abouts/Cooperating/Cooperating.htm>
- Forensics Project
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Forensic_Study/Forensics.htm
- Promoting Accountability Project
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Promoting_Accountability.htm
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Field_Report.htm
- <http://www.dccam.org/Database/PA/Index.php> (database)
- DC-Cam Interviews
<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Interviews.htm>
- Interview with Im Chem, District Chief of Preah Net Preah, Banteay Meanchey Province during Democratic Kampuchea
http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Interviews/Sample_Interviews/Former_Kh_Rouge/Im%20Chem.htm
- Photographs and interviews from the Cham Oral History Project
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Oral%20History%20Pictures/index.htm
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Public_Info/Interview.htm
- Victims of Torture Project (Access Database list)
<http://www.dccam.org/Database/Lod/Index.php>
- Renakse documents (R-Collection) from the Bibliographic Database
<http://www.dccam.org/Database/Bibliographic/Cbib.php>

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) Historical Research and Writing

Highland Ethnography Research

DC-Cam staff member Dany Long and Chi H. Truong of the Yeching Institute, Harvard University, have received approval from the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange program to continue with their work on "A Comparative Research of Critical Ethnography of Education in Multi-Ethnic Highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam – the Dak Nong - Mondul Kiri Comparative Education Project (2007-2008)." The project will examine the interaction among students, teachers, parents and community members in teaching and socializing ethnic identity. The study will focus on the M'Nong people, a Mon-Khmer speaking group who live on both sides of the Cambodia-Vietnam border.

Two Monographs Near Publication

Two DC-Cam monographs are in final editing: *Buddhism under Pol Pot* by Oxford scholar Ian Harris, and *Khmer Rouge Purges in the Mondul Kiri Highlands* (earlier entitled "Winds from the West") by Sara Colm of Human Rights Watch and former DC-Cam Deputy Director Sorya Sim.

Research on New Monograph on Tuol Sleng

This quarter, two DC-Cam staff, Nean Yin and Sokhym Em, began conducting research on the history of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum from 1979 to the present. In June, they focused on transcribing comments from the visitors' books held at the museum. These comments were written in more than 25 languages, but the researchers are transcribing comments written in English and Khmer only. They have transcribed over 500 of these comments.

UNTAC Radio Inventory Research

In September 1993, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) donated 20 boxes of documents to the University of Wisconsin-Madison. The boxes contain all of its radio broadcasts: scripts (in Khmer, English and French), broadcast reels, digital audio tapes, shift logs, interviews and roundtable discussions, news magazines, internal letters, and broadcast schedules. In early June, Dacil Keo, who is currently pursuing her PhD at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, catalogued the documents (the boxes had been in storage, untouched, for 14 years). In late June, she was joined by Farina So, who assisted her on this project.

The 2,462 written documents catalogued included 49 dialogs, 38 interviews and roundtable discussions, 36 copies of news magazines, 28 internal UNTAC letters, 119 broadcast sheets, 272 shift logs, 86 song requests, 93 undated transcripts and news programs, 27 bonded documents, 93 skit and health education documents, 140

miscellaneous documents, and 1,481 transcripts and dated programs. The cataloging of the audio files will be completed next quarter, and the University will send a copy of these archives to DC-Cam.

New Book by DC-Cam Legal Advisors

Beth Van Schaack and Ronald Slye recently published a book entitled *International Law and its Enforcement, Cases and Materials*. Drawing on international and hybrid criminal tribunals in The Hague, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, East Timor, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Baghdad, and Cambodia; United Nations bodies and other sources, it examines international crimes and forms of responsibility such as complicity and command responsibility. It can be ordered from:

http://west.thomson.com/store/product.aspx?r=137737&product_id=40501699

2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

Terith Chy, who is pursuing his master's degree at Hong Kong University, continued his translation of Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*. He is also translating *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, for publication in Khmer in 2007. Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?* is being translated by Phalla Prum, who is working on a master's degree at Rutgers University. Last, Khamboly Dy is translating John Ciociari's *The Khmer Rouge Tribunal* into Khmer.

3) Print Shop

Each month, the Printing Shop produces 7,200 copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, and 900 copies of the English edition.

6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

1) The Magazine Project

Some highlights from the Khmer and English editions of the magazine this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials	
Letters from Youk Chhang	The Impact of the World's Most Influential People Ethnic Minority Groups and the Legacy of the Khmer Rouge
Documentation	Youth Questions on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
History	Youths Seek Understanding on Khmer Rouge History Discovery of the Sre Lieu Mass Grave Tuol Sleng, a Reminder of the Past To Be Starved Like a Prisoner

Section	Article
Legal	Joint Statement by Judicial Officers 13 June 2007: ECCC Plenary Session Unanimously Adopts Internal Rules
Public Debate	Coping with the Psychological Trauma of the Khmer Rouge DC-Cam's Education Tours How Participants Feel about the ECCC, Justice, and Reconciliation Review of DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project Resistance and Reconciliation: Examining the Muslim Community of Rwanda Using Documents to Understand the Khmer Rouge's Security System The Instrumental Values of Storytelling about Past Conflicts
Family Tracing	Seven readers submitted stories and a poem about their lives during Democratic Kampuchea, and two wrote letters on their views of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Seven family tracing letters were also published.

2) Radio Broadcasts

Radio broadcasts to stations in Preah Vihear and Battambang provinces were suspended this quarter so as not to duplicate the many radio programs being aired by other NGOs. However, we continued airing programs on FM 102 in Phnom Penh (readings from *Brother Enemy* and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*) and a station in Kampot province (readings from *Journey to Freedom* and *When the War was Over*).

In addition, FM 102 (the Women's Media Center) has a program called "The Truth," in which victims and a DC-Cam staff member have been invited to speak and answer listeners' questions. In addition, the Center of Social Development has a program called the "CSD Forum" that is broadcast throughout the provinces. It has invited speakers from the ECCC, DC-Cam, and other NGOs to explain and answer callers' questions about the Khmer Rouge Law, the trial process, and the biographies of former Khmer Rouge. Next quarter, we will begin recording *An Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, edited by DC-Cam advisor John Ciorciari.

3) Television

Interviews Arranged by DC-Cam and Aired on CNT		
	Interviewee	Topic of Interview
May	Khamboly Dy of DC-Cam	DC-Cam's new Khmer Rouge history text for high school students
June	Mr. Svay Saroeun, second sub-district clerk from Kampot province and DC-Cam researcher Rasy	Reconciliation and the discovery of a new mass grave in Kampot, which villagers were digging up to recover gold and other valuables

Interviews Arranged by DC-Cam and Aired on CNT	
Interviewee	Topic of Interview
Pheng Pong	

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Activities in Cambodia

DC-Cam Welcomes Two Visiting Scholars

Tim Page spoke at the Center on June 7 about the search for justice and the impacts of the Vietnam War. He is an award-winning photographer who was based in Cambodia and Vietnam during the 1960s and is now professor of photojournalism at Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia. Mr. Page is the author of several books, including *Requiem* (about the death of his best friend and fellow photojournalist, Sean Flynn – the son of the famous actor Errol Flynn – in Bei Met village, Kampong Cham province) and *Derailed in Uncle Ho's Victory Garden* (a memoir of the Indochinese war).

On June 26, Samantha Power visited DC-Cam, where she spoke to the staff and summer legal associates about genocide, justice, legal matters and state responsibility. Ms. Power is a professor at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Her book, *"A Problem from Hell": America and the Age of Genocide*, was awarded the 2003 Pulitzer Prize. Ms. Power was visiting Cambodia to conduct research for a book she is writing on Sergio Vieira de Mello, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN special representative in Iraq, who was killed in a 2003 hotel bombing in Baghdad.

Summer Researchers

From April through June, volunteer Eric D. Borgman conducted research on the role of politics during the period leading up to and following the 1993 United Nations-supervised elections in Cambodia. He made extensive use of documents in the Center's archives (including documents that Sweden recently donated to DC-Cam) and interviewed scholars close to Sihanouk or the UN while conducting his research. Mr. Borgman holds a bachelor of applied science from the University of Pennsylvania and will begin graduate studies on international relations in the United States this fall.

In May and June, volunteer Lis Meyers began an independent research project to compare the knowledge and attitudes of young Cambodians regarding the Khmer Rouge with the views on the Holocaust of Jewish-American youths whose grandparents survived the Holocaust. She conducted six lengthy interviews with Cambodian youths in Kampong Chhnang province and Phnom Penh, and devised a survey for young Jewish-Americans; about 15 people completed these surveys to date. Ms. Meyers, who has returned to the United States, plans to continue her research.

Singaporean Researcher to Work at DC-Cam

The Asian Scholarship Foundation announced that Vinita Ramani of Singapore has been awarded a six-month scholarship to explore accountability, reconciliation and recovery in post-conflict Cambodia from the legal and cultural perspectives. Ms. Ramani will be at DC-Cam for six months, beginning in July, to pursue her research.

Conference on Freedom of the Press and Journalist Protection

On May 3, staff member Pivione Beang attended a conference on Press Freedom, Safety of Journalists and Impunity in Phnom Penh. Organized by the Cambodian Communication Institute, UNESCO, and the Club of Cambodian Journalists, the conference focused on strengthening freedom of the press and protecting the safety of journalists. The speakers were: 1) H.E. Mr. Thieng Vandarong- Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Information, 2) H.E. Mr. Teruo Jinnai - UNESCO Representative in Cambodia, 3) US Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli, 4) H.E. Mr. Son Chhay - Head of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Information of the National Assembly, 5) Mr. Um Sarin (CAPJ), 6) Mr. Pen Samitthy (CCJ), and 7) Mr. Peter Starr - Representative of the Independent Journalism Foundation. Ambassador Mussomeli announced that the US was sponsoring an essay contest for investigative journalists in Cambodia.

Justice and National Reconciliation Forum

On May 4, staff members Kheang Sok Ly, Sophal Ly, Farina So, and Khamboly Dy, along with the head of the summer legal associates program Ann Heindel, attended this forum, which was organized by the Center for Social Development (CSD) in Mondul Kiri province. Present at the forum were CSD's executive director Theary Seng, the Second Deputy Ambassador of Japan, forum donor DED, ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath, co-prosecutor Rober Petit, deputy co-prosecutor Net Chakrya, co-investigating judge Marcel Lemonde, and members of the Cambodian NGO community. Mr. Ly briefed those attending on the work of DC-Cam.

DC-Cam Hosts Khmer Youth Association Sessions

On May 9, DC-Cam hosted tours and education sessions for 40 young Cambodians who were participating in the Khmer Youth Association's (KYA) Understanding the Khmer Rouge Regime and Building a Brighter Future for Youth Program. On May 18 and 22, DC-Cam hosted another 109 students from KYA's Conflict Resolution and Peace-Building Program. KYA's principal trainer, Keo Sophorn, wanted his students to learn about the Cambodian genocide, DC-Cam's research and documentation work, and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. After visiting Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial, the students were brought to DC-Cam. There, Sok-Kheang Ly talked to them about the Center's history and activities, and Khamboly Dy gave brief lectures on the history of the Khmer Rouge. They also watched the new DC-Cam documentary, *Behind the Walls of S-21*. Those attending were very interested in the lectures and films, and asked many questions.

Visitors to Tuol Sleng

On June 19, Soheat Nhean brought a group of 19 (students from Northern Illinois University and summer legal associates) to visit the ECCC. There, DC-Cam volunteer Ratanak Leng guided the group around the courtroom. They also met with Helen Jarvis, ECCC chief of public affairs, who gave them a brief introduction on her team's outreach activities. The Northern Illinois students, accompanied by anthropology Professor Judy Ledgerwood, then visited DC-Cam.

Mock Trial of Khmer Rouge Leaders

On June 14, DC-Cam held a mock in its offices. Led by Professor John Quigley of the University of California at Berkeley, students from the University of San Francisco participated in the trials, acting as both the defense and prosecution for an un-named Khmer Rouge commander charged with genocide. Other participants included DC-Cam staff and summer legal associates, and two US students who are currently interns at the Khmer Institute for Democracy.

2) Activities Overseas



A Vietnamese soldier wounded in the war against the Khmer Rouge, on display at An Giang Museum

MuSEA Workshop, Vietnam

From May 6-9, DC-Cam staff member Simila Pan attended the fifth workshop sponsored by MuSEA (a Swedish International Development Agency-sponsored program of cultural cooperation among Cambodia, Laos, Sweden, and Vietnam). Held in the new An Giang Museum in Vietnam, the workshop focused on information technology, communication and databases. The lectures and exercises provided attendees with functional skills for the everyday use of technology, and were supported by case studies

An introduction was given by Karl Magnusson, international cooperation manager from the National Museums of World Culture (NMWC). Katarina Runesson, program coordinator, began the session by demonstrating some basic IT principles, such as searching and on-line translation. Anders Eliasson, IT manager at NMWC, explained how information technology does and does not work. The first day's session closed with a tour of the museum.

The second day's theme was information and communication channels. After exploring the MuSEA newsletter and homepage, each delegate gave a presentation on their organization's website. In the afternoon, the Vietnamese delegate presented a case study

of the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology. The third day was devoted to the MuSEA database, which will collect stories on the Mekong River from different countries.

Khmer Rouge Tribunal Forums, New Jersey and Oregon, USA

On April 19, Rutgers University and the International Center for Transitional Justice held a symposium in Newark, New Jersey, on “Local Justice” featuring discussions of Cambodia, Indonesia, Bosnia, and East Timor. Featured speakers included DC-Cam advisor Alex Hinton and DC-Cam staffer Meng-Try Ea, who is a PhD candidate at Rutgers.

On April 27-28, the Cambodian-American Community of Oregon held its Khmer Rouge Tribunal Public Forum. This peace and reconciliation forum was intended to raise public awareness about the Tribunal. The event included panel discussions by Khmer Rouge genocide survivors and scholars of Cambodian history and culture, as well as presentations and performances by authors, musicians, and community activists. Featured speakers included DC-Cam advisors Beth Van Schaack and Alex Hinton.

International Association of Genocide Scholars Conference, Bosnia and Herzegovina

From July 9-13, Kok-Thay Eng, and Dacil Keo will attend this meeting, which is being hosted by the Institute for the Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the University of Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Meng-Try Ea will present a paper on Khmer Rouge genocide and justice in Cambodia on behalf of DC-Cam. DC-Cam advisor and Rutgers Professor Alex Hinton will also present at the conference.

Funding for DC-Cam staff’s participation in this conference was made possible by a donation from Adam Kecker and Amanda Pike, who DC-Cam assisted during 2002 when they were producing the program “Pol Pot’s Shadow” for PBS television. DC-Cam wishes to thank Ms. Pike and Mr. Kecker for their generosity.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Studies

Socheat Nhean was accepted by the Graduate School of Northern Illinois University, where he will begin a master’s degree program in cultural anthropology this fall. Khamboly Dy was admitted for master’s degree study at Rutgers University’s Department of Global Affairs.

Four of our staff who are pursuing advanced degrees abroad are working at DC-Cam this summer: Meng-Try Ea and Kok-Thay Eng (PhD candidates at Rutgers University), Phalla Prum (a master’s degree candidate at Rutgers), and Terith Chy (MA candidate at the University of Hong Kong). In addition, Kosal Phat will complete his PhD at the

University of Southern California this year and expects to return to DC-Cam shortly thereafter.

Two other staff will continue their advanced degree studies: Kalyan Sann, who is working toward a master's degree Gotenberg University in Sweden, and Savina Sirik, who is studying for a master's degree in peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK). Another, Simila Pan, will begin her MA program in the Netherlands this fall. Intern Dacil Keo will return to the University of Wisconsin-Madison to continue working toward her doctorate degree in political science this summer.

Next year, we are planning for three or four more staff to obtain advanced degrees in Hong Kong (LLM Program), Norway (MA), and the UK (MA or PhD).

2) Training

Internships

Sampeou Ros has been accepted to work at the archives NGO Stiftelsen Arkivet in Norway next fall. Stiftelsen Arkivet wrote that it would like to include Mr. Ros in its application to the Foreign Ministry for funding to establish research cooperation between Norwegian and Cambodian researchers, as well as helping Mr. Ros to pursue a master's degree in Norway.

DC-Cam staff member Terith Chy has been accepted for a six-month internship program with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bangkok. He will begin the internship on September 1, shortly after he completes his master's degree.

Farina So was awarded a fellowship attend the Oral History Summer Program at Columbia University from June 11-22, 2007. She has also been invited by the International Office of Champa in San Jose, California, to attend its July 7-8 Conference on Champa 2007.

Sophary Noy and Socheat Nhean have been accepted to attend the Hansen Foundation Summer Institute on Leadership and International Cooperation at San Diego University from July 2-22, 2007.

Kalyan Sann, who is pursuing a master's degree in museum studies at Sweden's Goteborg University, will begin a summer internship at the Department of Museum Service of Surrey County Council in London, UK, in July.

Sophearith Chhuong has been accepted to the Introduction to US Law Summer Program at Santa Clara University in California from July 30 through August 17.

Next year, we are planning for two staff to attend professional programs (one in the United States in finance and one in counseling), and three to five staff will travel to Germany for a summer law program.

In-house Training

This quarter, volunteer Lis Meyers led informal workshops on persuasive communication and public speaking for female staff members at DC-Cam. These workshops were held for an hour once or twice a week from late January to early April. She taught participants basic techniques of public speaking including introductory speeches, getting over stage fright, and interviewing techniques. She also led a two-hour workshop on this topic for male staff members.

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

Seth Mydans, "Cambodia Moves a Tiny Step Closer to Khmer Rouge Trial," *International Herald Tribune*, May 1, 2007.

Mark Clement, "Review of DC-Cam's Genocide Education Project," *Reasmey Kampuchea Daily*, May 2, 2007.

Erika Kinetz and Yun Samean, "Textbook on KR Spotlights Cambodia's History Wars," *The Cambodia Daily*, May 3, 2007.

Mark Clement, "New history textbook tackles country's divided past," *Phnom Penh Post*, May 4-17, 2007.

Tom Fawthrop, "The Long, Long, Wait for Justice," *The Guardian Unlimited*, May 5, 2007, http://commentisfree.guardian.co.uk/tom_fawthrop/2007/05/the_long_long_wait_for_justice.html.

John Kerry, "Youk Chhang," *Time Magazine* (The Time 100), http://www.time.com/time/specials/2007/time100/article/0,28804,1595326_1615754_1615879,00.html.

Sandra Lee, "Cult Celebrity Absurd," *The Daily Telegraph*, May 6, 2007. <http://www.news.com.au/dailytelegraph/story/0,,21678040-5001031,00.html>

Erika Kinetz, "In Cambodia, a Clash Over History of the Khmer Rouge," *Washington Post*, May 8, 2007.

"Rutgers-Newark Expert Can Discuss Cambodian Genocide," *Rutgers Newark Campus News*, May 9, 2007, <http://www.newark.rutgers.edu/news/index.php?sId=viewArticle&ArticleID=5777&prevTitle=Top+Stories&prevURL=index.php>

Vong Socheata, "We Must Keep Truth About KR Atrocities Alive," *The Cambodia Daily*, May 11, 2007.

Michael Sullivan, "Cambodia writes first history of Khmer Rouge," National Public Radio, May 14, 2004.

Michael Sullivan, "Cambodia Writes First History of Khmer Rouge," National Public Radio, May 14, 2007.
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=10165835>.

Seth Mydans, "Villagers find and loot Cambodian killing fields," *International Herald Tribune*, May 15, 2007. <http://www.ihf.com/articles/2007/05/15/news/cambo.php>

Sovannarith, "DC-Cam distributes the book on the history of Democratic Kampuchea to more than 200 high schools nationwide," *Voice of Khmer Youth*, May 23, 2007.

Net Peaktra, "The Khmer Rouge History textbook is published but is not included in the curriculum," *Somme Thmey*, May 30, 2007.

Somme Thmey, "In Cambodia, a Clash Over History of the Khmer Rouge," *The Cambodia Daily*, May 30, 2007.

Poch Reasey, "Former US Diplomat Questions Worth of Planned Cambodia Tribunal," *Voice of America*, June 12, 2007,
<http://www.voanews.com/english/2007-06-12-voa47.cfm>

Ker Munthit, "New Textbook Details Khmer Rouge Horrors," Associated Press, June 18, 2007, <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2007/06/18/international/i000907D52.DTL>; Irrawaddy News, http://www.irrawaddy.org/article.php?art_id=7511; *Guardian News*, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/worldlatest/story/0,,6717296,00.html>, Fort Wayne.com <http://www.fortwayne.com/mld/journalgazette/17384515.htm>;

"Textbook Closes Gap about Killing Fields," *International Herald Tribune*, Tuesday, June 19, 2007.

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

Despite the large number of requests the Center has fulfilled for the ECCC and our many efforts to educate the public about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, DC-Cam has managed to reduce its staff by 20% in the past year while still meeting its obligations to donors, the ECCC, and the public. In doing so, we have maintained our policy that staff cannot hold government jobs while working at DC-Cam.

These staff cuts are part of our strategy to build the capacity of our staff. We have encouraged them to obtain advanced degrees abroad, and in the next few years, at least 12 staff members will have earned master's or PhD degrees. When DC becomes a

permanent center after the trials are completed, we will retain the most academically qualified staff. At that point, we will have reduced our staff by 50%, retaining 20 to 25 people. To maximize our effectiveness in the interim period, we will increase participation in our exchange program, and the number of interns and volunteers working for DC-Cam.

2) Genocide Education

This project, which was originally slated to end in September 2006, was delayed until March 2007 when the text of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* was completed; the text was published in May. However, because of the importance of this project to Cambodia, DC-Cam will extend it until 2010.

The main purpose of publishing this book was for it to serve as a text for high school students nationwide. However, the Working Commission of the government decided that the book can only be used as supplementary material for teachers and as a core reference to write a condensed history, which the Ministry of Education has said it will write in 2009.

This quarter, 3,000 copies of the Khmer edition and 2,000 copies of the English edition were printed. Copies of the English edition were distributed to the: ECCC, all embassies in Phnom Penh, several Cambodian NGOs, international organizations working in Cambodia (e.g., UN), university libraries in Cambodia and abroad, the US Holocaust Museum, reporters, and interested individuals.

The 2,000 Khmer versions ran out within a month (up to 100 students came to the Center each day to request copies, which were distributed free to Cambodians). Five copies were sent to each of the country's 259 high schools, as well as the Council of Ministers, members of the National Assembly and Senate, and to people attending local NGO events, including those organized by the Center for Social Development and Youth for Peace. Because of the demand for the text, we had another 3,000 copies printed in late June. Should funds become available, we plan to publish 100,000 additional copies that will be distributed to individual high school students who have been nominated by their principals. We are now translating the textbook into French, Chinese, Vietnamese, Thai, and Japanese.

DK History Text Widely Publicized

A History of Democratic Kampuchea was the subject of at least 13 articles in the local and international press this quarter (please see Section 9 of this report). Mr. Dy was also interviewed about the text by Radio Free Asia, Voice of America, National Public Radio, Women's Media Center, Cambodian National Television, and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. In addition, Cambodians at home and abroad have been sharing the text with others (a PDF version of the text is available at http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/DK_History_07.htm).

Excerpt from
In Cambodia, a Clash Over History of the Khmer Rouge
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/05/07/AR2007050701870.html?hpid=artslot>

by Erika Kinetz
Special to The Washington Post
Tuesday, May 8, 2007; A14

Nearly three decades after the Khmer Rouge were overthrown, a battle over history is underway in Cambodia. On one side are forces eager to reckon with the past, both in school and at a special court set up to try the surviving leaders of the Khmer Rouge. Many teachers, students and activist groups say more should be taught about the Khmer Rouge years, which is virtually absent from school curriculums now.

Blunting these demands is a government whose top leaders were once associated with the now-defunct communist movement and who seem loath to cede control over such a politically sensitive chapter of Cambodian history.

A new high school textbook about the era, the first written by a Cambodian, was recently published by the Documentation Center of Cambodia. In "A History of Democratic Kampuchea," author Khamboly Dy, 26, spells out in 11 detailed chapters the rise, reign and fall of the Khmer Rouge, who called themselves the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the country, Democratic Kampuchea.

A Cambodian government review panel deemed the book unsuitable for use in the regular curriculum. Instead, the panel said the book could be used as supplementary reference material and as a basis for the Ministry of Education to write its own textbook.

[Historian Philip] Short said Khamboly's text is hard to fault on substantive historical grounds. "It deserves to be not merely an approved textbook for Cambodian schools but a compulsory text, which all Cambodian schoolchildren should be required to study," he said.

Khamboly said that picking his way through politically charged points was the most difficult aspect of writing the book, which was printed with \$10,000 from the Soros Foundation's Open Society Institute and the National Endowment for Democracy. By citing sources, focusing on survivor stories and seeking neutral language, Khamboly said, he hoped to avoid political tussles.

It wasn't enough. The committee that reviewed the text criticized it for giving too much attention to the years after 1979, when Cambodian factions fought a long civil war, and for tracing the roots of the Khmer Rouge back to the struggle against French colonization and to Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party.

Committee members also said naming individuals associated with the Khmer Rouge government was "unnecessary" and a threat to their safety.

History "should be kept for at least 60 years before starting to discuss it," said committee member Sorn Samnang, president of the Royal Academy of Cambodia, a graduate school, according to the minutes of a Dec. 14 meeting of the review panel.

Some Letters from the Textbook's Readers

From Cambodia

First of all, I would like to thank you for your kind and generous sending me a very important documentation on The History of Cambodia Democratie, Khmer Rouge, that you have searched, prepared and composed with your hard efforts.

May I, last but not least, convey my appreciation and gratitude to you and your colleagues for being struggle and courage for finding the truth for Cambodia and Cambodian People.

Heng Sokkung

Undersecretary of State

Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

I have a pleasure to share with you a recent achievement of the first KR book written by a young Cambodian researcher, "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)". The attached file is a complete copy of the DK history. A Khmer version will be soon available on DC-Cam's website at http://dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/DK_History_07.htm . Please help share this information and attachment to those whom you know.

The government does not include the DK History in the general education of the school curriculums. However, it decides to use the book as the "Core Document". In this regard, please share this document among university and high school students so that they get to be more aware of this tragedy.

Vong Socheata

From France:

I am really glad to receive the complete copy of " A History of The Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) written by a young Cambodian researcher you have been so kind to let us share with you as well as a writing from Mr. Youk Chhang.

I am so proud that it is a fruit of a young Khmer researcher who has devoted himself to put to light this dark period of our national history. Through you, I would like to present to its author my very sincere and very warm congratulations and admiration. I hope his writing would constitute a starting point that would encourage other Cambodians to research and to write on Cambodia.

Mey Siphah

Text to be Published Electronically

Roger Sperberg of Newark, New Jersey, who has worked in publishing for many years as an editor, copy-editor, writer, and computer-production editor, has volunteered to produce an electronic version of the textbook. He will re-create the monograph in MS Reader, Mobipocket, OEB, OpenReader, eReader and Plucker formats, for a variety of handheld devices – Palms, PocketPCs, UMPC's, Nokia Internet Tablets – and different e-book readers.

DK History to Air on Voice of America

As part of its coverage of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, the VOA announced in June that it plans to begin airing Khmer language segments of DC-Cam's new textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. The recordings, which will be three to four minutes long, would be aired at least once a day. Voice of America reaches an estimated 25% of adult Cambodians at least once a week.

Public Outreach

Khamboly Dy, the author of the text, participated in a public forum on justice and reconciliation conducted by Center for Social Development in Modul Kiri and Svay Rieng provinces, where he discussed Khmer Rouge history and distributed copies of the text. He and DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang also attended in an informal meeting with students of pedagogy in Takeo province; 20 of the 60 trainees were history students. After the two spoke, each student received a copy. Last, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum requested 56 copies for each of its staff members. The museum will use the book as reference in guiding visitors through the museum.

3) Victims of Torture Project

The month of April was largely devoted to training for the VOT Team. From April 9-13, Sokoeun Kong attended the Trauma Healing Initiative, which was organized by TPO Cambodia and sponsored by the Center for Victims of Torture in the United States.

From March 27 through April 30, Sophearith Choung and Nhean Socheat went to the United States on a study tour. They held discussions with:

Institution	Representative
Asian Americans for Community Involvement San Jose, CA	Gerald Gray, co-director, Institute for Redress & Recovery, Santa Clara University Two Cambodian behavioral counselors
Santa Clara University Santa Clara, CA	Beth Van Schaack, assistant professor and DC-Cam legal advisor Elizabeth Barrón Silva, program manager, Center for Global Law and Policy (CGLP) Mack Weinstein, director of the Facing History and Ourselves Project Mack A. Player, director of CGLP Lynette Parker, immigration attorney, Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center Sergio Lopez, communication specialist at the Center
University of California at Berkeley Berkeley, CA	Camilles Crittenden, executive director of the Human Rights Center
Center for Justice and Accountability San Francisco, CA	Pamela Merchant, executive director Moira Feeney, staff attorney
Oregon Health and Science University	David Kinzie, MD, professor of psychiatry Ben Rath, program manager and clinical supervisor,

Institution	Representative
Portland, OR	Intercultural Psychiatric Program
Northern Illinois University Chicago, IL	Judy Ledgerwood, chair, Department of Anthropology
Cambodian Association of Illinois (CAI) and Cambodian-American Heritage Museum and Killing Memorial Chicago, IL	Staff members Joel Bookman, president, North River Commission Mark Mckernin, project team leader, Community Building through Arts, and Mike Quigley, commissioner
Video conference	Theanvy Kouch, executive director and chairman, Khmer Health Advocates, Connecticut
Boston, MA	Kompha Seth, former chairman (CAI) Devon Hinton, MD, PhD, Harvard Medical School and Southeast Asian Clinic Audria S. Chea, regional program coordinator, Statewide Head Injury Program (SHIP) Richard F. Mollica, director of the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma (HPRT) Svang Tor, senior clinician, HPRT James Lavelle, director of international programs, HPRT Staff of the North Suffolk Mental Health Association Staff members of Lynn Health Center
Lowell, MA	Staff members of Metta Community Health Center Cambodian Community Health 201 Cambodia Mutual Assistance Association
Allstate Financial Services New York, NY	Timothy S. Chhim, personal financial representative (presentation on funding to support women survivors of Democratic Kampuchea)

Messrs. Chuong and Nhean observed clinicians, learned about the work and services of each organization, and gave presentations and observations about the work of the VOT project. In addition, Dr. Hinton gave Messrs. Chuong and Nhean two days of training on how to provide culturally appropriate ways to support Khmer Rouge survivors in Cambodia, a treatment method called Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which he designed for TPO-Cambodia. At Rutgers University in Newark, NJ, they met with Dr. Alex Hinton. Last, while they were attending the Khmer Rouge Tribunal: A Public Forum in Portland, Oregon, Mr. Nhean was interviewed by Radio Free Asia about the study tour; the program was later aired in Cambodia.

Excerpt
The KGACLC Shares its Experience with Organizations Across the Globe
Published by Santa Clara University
<http://www.scu.edu/law/news/pr/the-kgaccl-shares-its-experience-with-organizations-across-the-globe.cfm>

The Katharine and George Community Law Center (KGACLC) was recently honored by a visit

from Mr. Sophearith Choung and Mr. Socheat Nhean, two members of the Victims of Torture Project, a part of the Documentation Center in Cambodia (DC-Cam). One of their goals during their visit to the SCU School of Law and the KGACLC was to learn more about working with victims of trauma in relation to legal cases. To this end, they met with Professor Lynette Parker, the Law Center's immigration attorney, who specializes in legal cases involving victims of crime and trauma.

DC-Cam and the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO) are working together to implement the two-year Victims of Torture Project, which was designed to address the trauma experienced by both the victims and perpetrators of the Khmer Rouge. Much of the knowledge gained by Mr. Choung and Mr. Nhean during their extensive and admirable work in their country and their visit to organizations like the KGACLC will be applied as they provide psychological and moral support to the victims testifying during the trial, scheduled for July 2007.

Regarding his meeting with Professor Parker, Mr. Choung said, "This was very helpful and suitable for our project. We did learn a lot, and this makes our trip a very fruitful one." Professor Parker recognized that the meeting was mutually beneficial. "We share common experiences and face similar challenges on how to best serve and support traumatized persons within the legal process, as well as how to minimize re-traumatization and vicarious trauma of legal representatives, interpreters, court personnel, and investigators. Through these dialogs we are able to continually refine our protocols and practices," she said.

In May, VOT Team members attended two training sessions sponsored by the Trauma Healing Initiatives, a joint project between TPO Cambodia and the Center for Victims of Torture in Minneapolis (USA). The aim of this project is to help people who have experienced trauma or torture as a result of domestic violence, sexual assault, rape, or political violence. The first session, held on May 16-17, addressed practical assessment and diagnostic formulation for assessing trauma/torture clients, and featured lectures, group discussions, role playing, and case studies. The second, held on May 23-24, addressed suicide recognition of ideation and prevention; the role of religion (Buddhism and Islam) in preventing suicide, recognizing when someone may be about to attempt suicide, and the causes of suicide.

In June, project team members drafted a four-day course on the Tribunal and psychosocial problem and interventions for such community leaders as village chiefs, commune council members, monks, nuns and traditional healers. They further refined procedures for administering the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire by combining Harvard Trauma Questionnaire-Revised (HTQ-R) with The Cambodian Addendum of Culturally Sensitive Items (CACSI). Using the refined procedures, team members also resumed their identification of trauma victims in Kandal, Kampot, and Anglong Veng. Eleven trauma victims were identified in May and June. In late June, Joshua B. Dieamostein from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill accompanied the team on interviews with villagers in Dang Tung district, Kampot province.

Prepared by DC-Cam advisor Wynne Cougill and the Center's team leaders.