

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh, Cambodia



**Quarterly Report:
October – December 2003**

This Quarterly Report describes our progress at the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) between October 1 and December 31, 2003. It also cites challenges and constraints to our work, sets forth our strategies for improvement, and provides a number of indicators of our performance and impact.

1. NARRATIVE REPORT

1.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES & HIGHLIGHTS OF PROJECT IMPACT

This quarter, our work progressed very well. In addition to continued progress on all of our core projects, we made some organizational adjustments to address the challenges and demands for our work in 2004. Until November 2003, we had conceptually and functionally organized our work into seven major projects: mapping, documentation, microfilming, historical research, translation, publication, and our monthly magazine, *Searching for the Truth*. However, at our Annual Staff Meetings of November 14-15, 2003, we agreed that to proceed most effectively in 2004, and to present a clear picture of our work to donors, we needed to re-categorize our work. Certain projects (such as our Mapping Project) were nearing completion, while newer projects involving education, outreach, and efforts to promote accountability are growing rapidly. Our new conceptual structure reflects those changing work priorities. We now organize our work around four major pillars—(1) documentation, (2) accountability promotion, (3) education & outreach, (4) research, translation & publication, and (5) *Searching for the Truth* magazine. Our progress in each area is summarized below.

1.1.1 Documentation

1(a). *Cataloguing and Database Management*

Our documentation work entails collecting and cataloguing documents and managing two major databases, the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB) and the Cambodian Genocide Biographical Database (CBIO). The CBIB and CBIO were set up by experts from Yale University and the University of New South Wales approximately eight years ago. They contain detailed information on former Khmer Rouge leaders and cadres and offer an organized and

Internet-accessible information resource about the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime and many of its victims. The databases also facilitate our program of family tracing, whereby survivors of the DK era can search for information on lost loved ones.

This quarter, our Documentation Team continued to enter data into the CBIO by using the AccessPro software program. The process of data entry includes two major steps. First, our staff members read biographical documents and enter relevant information into 37 different fields. Second, we crosscheck that data against original DC-Cam documents and edit the database entries before loading the records into CD-ROMs and the Internet. By December 2003, our team completed work on 9,341 Khmer records from our "K" collection of documents and had edited and crosschecked that data. The team thus began work on our "D" collection, which includes general Khmer Rouge documents ranging from notebooks to biographies, confessions, reports, and execution logs. We entered data from 2,649 of our 20,445 "D collection" documents this quarter.

Since mid-2003, we have also worked to catalogue our *Renakse* documents—petitions made in the 1980s to the successor government to the Khmer Rouge. Signed by millions of people, they include accounts of horrific crimes and describe mass burial pits, prisons, and other evidence of Khmer Rouge terror. Out of 2,700 documents held at the Center, we have entered 230 into our new worksheet database. Finally, our documentation team began a new initiative this quarter to prepare a printed index of biographical information on Khmer Rouge members totaling roughly 3,000 pages in Khmer. We anticipate publishing the text in 2004.

1(b). *Photo Exhibitions*

DC-Cam holds a large number of photos in addition to handwritten documents and other materials from the DK period. To share our work with the public, we continue to arrange public displays of some of our photo archives. In early October, we completed a photo exhibition with photojournalist Heng Sinith in Denmark. The exhibit is now in the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh, where it will remain in 2004.

1(c). *Film Projects*

In cooperation with the Women's Media Center, we started a new film project in mid-2003. The film will be based on true stories and will present the lives of women who suffered abuses in the DK era and have endured to care for their families and promote a better future for Cambodia. This quarter, through documentary analysis and interviews, we identified women around whom to organize the film. We made two field trips, filmed some segments dealing with the women's lives today, and wrote an introduction that will be read through the opening scenes. The film will attempt to use personal case studies show the processes of loss and reconciliation.

We also completed Rachana Phat's "Message from the Dead" this quarter. The short film was selected for display at a conference organized by UNESCO and Pannasastra University in Phnom Penh on January 10, 2004. The conference is entitled "Cinema of Cambodia: Look into the Past and into the Future" and promotes women's role in film-making. Ms. Phat's film examines the Phchum Ben festival in Cambodia, a traditional celebration of the return of the souls of ancestors. It is the first film in our new "Silver Production Series." The film is accompanied by music and an oral discussion of the justice denied to so many passing Cambodian lives. Following the riverside festival at dawn in one rural village in Kampong Chhnang, Ms. Phat asks viewers to consider what the returning souls would ask their descendants and how justice can ease the suffering of both the living and departed.

1(d). *The Digital Photo Archiving Project*

In July, we began a one-year project on digital photo archiving. The project involves digitally imaging a survey of Khmer Rouge photographs and posting them on the Internet for public view. A narrative essay written by Wynne Cougill of PA Consulting, Inc. in Washington, DC will accompany the photo presentation. To date, we have reviewed, scanned, and selected over 6,000 photographs from our archives and the Tuol Sleng Archives, including 134 new photos obtained in our field research. Our team also prepared a short interview questionnaire and will begin to interview the photographed families in January 2004. The photos show the lives of Khmer Rouge families before, during, and after the DK period. We plan to scan approximately 24,000 photos by the end of the project and will begin cataloguing them shortly. To present the photos powerfully and attractively for public view, two team members are seeking training in computer techniques for presentation and layout of photos and other graphics in books. They have identified the West Lake training center in Washington, DC and applied for admission in 2004.

1(e). *Microfilming*

Our Microfilming Project, conducted with Yale University's Sterling Memorial Library, is closely related to our documentation work. The project aims to preserve historical documents related to the Khmer Rouge through the use of microfilm. That process allows researchers and legal investigators to access our archival information without handling original documents, many which have become fragile with age. This quarter, our Microfilming Team continued to work on microfilming official CPK documents from the DK era (called our "D" collection.) Between October and December, the team microfilmed files numbered D22425-D23381. Those microfilmed records comprise 12,661 pages. In addition, we re-shot 6,476 pages at the request of Sterling Library. In the past, we have sent microfilm to Yale's Sterling Memorial Library to be developed. One set of developed film was kept at Yale, and another returned to us. In 2003, we tried developing some microfilm through the National Archives of Cambodia to see if more cost-efficient microfilming options are available. We have now determined that the most cost-efficient option consistent with our quality demands will be to acquire our own microfilm developer/duplicator. We placed an order this quarter and expect delivery soon.

1.1.2 Promoting Accountability

2(a). *Supporting the Tribunal*

As the United Nations and the Cambodian government prepare for the Khmer Rouge tribunal, we prepared this quarter to support the process. We worked with several of our legal advisors to develop and issue a set of rules and guidelines for access to our documents as the tribunal process begins and provided a copy of those procedures to the appropriate UN and Cambodian authorities. In short, we plan to provide the court and authorized officials with full access to copies of our documents. We also devised a clear set of procedures for granting authorized persons access to original documents. Our new guidelines are designed to ensure that our documents remain both available for review and as secure as possible. As the tribunal process unfolds, we will develop an even more specific set of guidelines to ensure that we assist the proceedings as effectively as possible.

This quarter, we also began to plan for a Tribunal Response Team comprised of several of our legal advisors and staff members most familiar with our documentary holdings and

accountability project. This response team will be in position to help the tribunal and authorized officials carry out their research and documentary review as needed. Mr. Bunsou Sour will head a Translation Team that will work to translate additional documents into English in advance of the tribunal. Lastly, we continued to discuss options for a potential field office in the United States to support the UN staff devoted to the tribunal.

2(b). *The Accountability Project*

Our Accountability Project (formerly the "Project to Promote Accountability") focuses on fact-finding in advance of the prospective KR tribunal. It also seeks to build a better historical understanding of the workings of the DK regime. The June agreement between the United Nations and Cambodian government to convene a tribunal adds to the importance and urgency of the PA Project. As one Cambodian wrote to our Director, Youk Chhang:

"Thank Heaven, the Documentation Center of Cambodia, under your leadership, continues to help shed light on [the KR abuses] and to remind the world and the Cambodian government of their moral obligation and international and national responsibilities to bring the KR leadership to trial. Thank you so much for all the hard and dangerous work you and your team have done on my behalf and that of other KR victims."

Using information from our files and past interviews, Accountability Team members seek interviews with former cadres who served in the DK regime. We identify and investigate all relevant biographies from a given geographic area (see our description of the CBIO in Section 1.1.2 above).

Our four field offices in Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Thom, and Kampong Cham provinces operated as normal this quarter. To date, the project has yielded 1,946 interviews amounting to over 16,683 transcribed pages in Khmer. Mr. Dany Long, Mr. Sochea Phann, and Mr. Osman Ysa led the interview field teams. Ms. Sokhym Em and Ms. Ratana Oeur managed the process of transcription and cataloguing in our central office. We also continued to enter information about interviewees into our "Accountability Promotion Database," which provides the names, whereabouts, and basic biographical information about each of the former Khmer Rouge cadres whom we interview. Mr. Kem Boly Dy and Ms. Farina So will manage this database, which is likely to be extremely important to prosecutors in the upcoming Khmer Rouge tribunal proceedings. To date, they have entered 1,309 individual records into the database we began this year to organize our research findings. We are now pursuing ways to make our findings accessible to interested scholars and members of the public.

2(c). *The Mapping Project*

This quarter, our Mapping Team continued its work of seeking out and mapping mass graves, former DK prisons, and genocide memorials with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. With this quarter's new data, our total findings since 1995 amount to 19,521 mass graves in 391 different clusters, 194 former Khmer Rouge security offices, and 81 memorials constructed by survivors of the DK regime. Our Mapping Team also continued to write a manuscript detailing the history of DK Security Offices, which served as interrogation centers and prisons. The team has completed a draft of 450 pages in Khmer that includes 180 photographs, and we are now editing the report. In 2004, we intend to publish it in English and Khmer. It will demonstrate the widespread and systematic nature of the killing perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime.

2(d). *The Forensic Study*

To complement our mapping activities, we continued this quarter to work on our forensic study with our team of associated North American scholars: Dr. Craig Etcheson, Dr. Michael Pollanen, and Dr. Katharine Gruspier. By December, the team had prepared an exhibition of skulls and accompanying descriptions for presentation in Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum by early 2004. The team also completed expert examination of undisturbed mass graves and a limited excavation. The expert team indentified samples in Kampong Cham and Prey Veng provinces but decided not to pursue further excavation for a number of reasons. These include the unexpected character of the graves and logistical, financial, and time considerations. A detailed report on the project will be ready by late January 2004. A monograph on the forensic study, written by Dr. Pollanen, will be complete by April. It will be a groundbreaking work examining the character and magnitude of the Khmer Rouge crimes through the optic of forensic science, which should provide a much-needed interdisciplinary study of the terror of Democratic Kampuchea.

1.1.3 Education & Outreach

3(a). *The Legal Training Project*

A critical part of our work with the Cambodian government is to train Cambodian leaders about human rights law and related subjects. In 2003, we were grateful to receive support from the Swiss government for a revival of our Legal Training Project, which we began in 1995-96 with two successful courses in collaboration with Yale's Cambodian Genocide Program and Schell Center for International Human Rights. In 2004, we will organize a six-week course in legal training led by John D. Ciorciari, an international lawyer trained at Harvard and Oxford Universities. We will invite approximately twenty-five promising Cambodian participants to study the basic features of human rights law and related issues of accountability and reconciliation in Cambodia. We will also publish a short guide to the Khmer Rouge tribunal and a basic text introducing readers to the basic features of human rights law relevant to development and transitional justice in Cambodia. This quarter, we secured space in the Cambodian Senate Library and began to advertise the course and review the applications of interested volunteers.

3(b). *The Victims of Torture Project*

As a joint project with the Transcultural Psychosocial organization (TPO), we have helped to identify and treat former Khmer Rouge cadres and victims for the psychological aftershocks of the Khmer Rouge experience. Our research helps the TPO experts identify appropriate people for study and counseling. "Helping the Victims of the Khmer Rouge" is the title of the project. Since January 2003, our project team has been treating 15 individuals and will continue until December 2003. The project has been featured in the national press for its contribution to national and personal reconciliation and healing.

This quarter, we also proposed and received funds for a new project called the "Victims of Torture (VOT) Project." The project will last for two years and involve counseling for persons who suffered abuse under the DK regime and, when we encounter them, individuals who suffered torture at other times in Cambodia's history. The project will involve continued work with the TPO. Our primary roles will be to assist the TPO in its identification of subjects for care and to work with children of the suffering individuals to assist them in coping with difficulties that may result from their parents' difficulties.

3(c). *The Koh Sla Development and Reconciliation Project*

This quarter, we also began work on a social service project run by UNESCO that targets 12,000 participants in the Koh Sla commune in Kampot province, where most of the population is comprised of former Khmer Rouge cadres. The project started in December 2003 and provides villagers with literacy, small business, and other training. With our expertise on the Khmer Rouge and our staff's graduate-level training in peace and reconciliation, we believe that we are positioned to carry out the project effectively. The Koh Sla community has welcomed the UNESCO project and looks forward to our contribution to the commune's development and reconciliation process in 2004.

3(d). *Web Site Development*

This quarter, we focused on ways to upgrade and improve our web page, which is one of our most important ways of disseminating our work, especially to an international audience. We purchased additional server space and technical support from a local company, Khmer Hosting, and began to test ways of showing databases on our site. We are very conscious of the need to protect the intellectual property of the Cambodian Genocide Program and Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University and began this quarter to discuss with them how we can display the databases in a manner that protects Yale's copyright interests. We have also expanded the number of photos, articles, and other materials on our site for our many Internet visitors.

1.1.4 Research, Translation & Publication

4(a). *DC-Cam Historical Research and Writing*

Our Research Project aims to develop historical understanding of the DK era and to build the capacity of young Cambodian scholars to produce quality writing and research. Our main products are the short books in our "Documentation Series." This quarter, we published the Khmer version of *The Khmer Rouge Division 703: From Victory to Self-Destruction* by Vannak Huy. We also published the Khmer version of *Oukoubah* by Osman Ysa in *Rasmei Kampuchea* newspaper and have sent the version to the printing house. We have six other forthcoming publications at the editing stage:

- *Women as Perpetrators* by Pang Pivoine (Khmer);
- *The Cham Rebellion* by Ysa Osman (Khmer);
- *Khmer Kampuchea Krom in Romlech Village* by Kim Keokannitha (Khmer);
- *Hilltribes under the Khmer Rouge* by Sara Colm and Sorya Sim (English);
- *Women under the Khmer Rouge* by Pivione Pang (Khmer); and
- *Southwest Zone Security System* by Ea Meng-Try (English).

This quarter, we postponed one manuscript, "Pochemdam Village Vietnamese Family" by Sorya Sim and Dany Long, due to the authors' other pressing work requirements.

4(b). *Joint Project on Buddhism under the Khmer Communists*

In mid-2003, we began working with Dr. Ian Harris of Oxford and Lancaster Universities (UK) on a study of Buddhism under the Khmer Communists from 1970 to 1990. The project will result in a published manuscript in our Documentation Series. This quarter, Phalla Prum assisted

Dr. Harris in the study, conducting field interviews and collecting documents from the Lon Nol period. Mr. Prum also conducted research in the National Archives and is reviewing those documents with Dr. Harris.

4(c). *Report on National Reconciliation Surveys*

Ms. Suzannah Linton, a solicitor trained at the Universities of Bristol and Essex, has conducted a detailed multi-disciplinary study of Transitional Justice in Cambodia, with particular emphasis on reconciliation and the Khmer Rouge. The heart of the study is the interpretation of extensive data collated by our magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, in the course of a public survey of 777 of our Cambodian readers in 2002. Her manuscript provides unprecedented insight into the attitudes and perceptions of ordinary Cambodians on a range of issues relating to the Khmer Rouge, accountability, revenge, forgiveness, reconciliation and their vision of the future. The manuscript is now being reviewed by experts on Cambodia and we plan to publish it in early 2004.

4(d). *Proposed Book on Cambodian Minorities*

In addition to our Documentation Series, we began work on a two-year book project in November dealing with the treatment of various Cambodian minorities. The book will include chapters from a number of our research staff members, including Irene Sokha, Osman Ysa, Keokannitha Kim, Dany Long, Sokheang Ly, and Sambath Chan. Each chapter will address the particular impact of the Khmer Rouge on a different minority group in Cambodia, including the Cham Muslims, the Khmer Krom, ethnic Chinese and Vietnamese, hill tribes, and others. Sorya Sim will write introductory and concluding chapters to frame this comparative study.

4(e). *China and the Khmer Rouge*

In 2003, John D. Ciorciari began work on a short book dealing with the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Khmer Rouge regime. Mr. Ciorciari is the Wai Seng Senior Research Scholar at the Asian Studies Centre, Oxford University. Kok-Thay Eng assisted him in conducting field research. We plan to publish the text in 2004. It will draw from documents and field interviews to examine the specific roles played by Communist China in shaping the political course and foreign policy of Democratic Kampuchea.

4(f). *Translation & Publication of Foreign Books*

This quarter, our translation team continued to translate and publish books in English and Khmer. We published our Khmer translation of *Voices from S-21* by Professor David P. Chandler and approached completion of our Khmer translation of *Brother Enemy* by Nayan Chanda. The same is true for *Seven Candidates for Prosecution: Accountability for the Khmer Rouge* by Steve Heder with Brian Tittmore, which we will soon publish in both English and Khmer. We also completed a translation of *Khieu Samphan* by In Sopheap. We are now in the process of seeking further funds for our Translation & Publication Project, which helps us to disseminate both translated works and the works authored by our own researchers (see section 4(a) above).

4(g). *Research Forum: Preserving the History of the Khmer Rouge Regime*

Since summer 2003, we have worked with the Khmer Writers' Association on a project that aims to record a fuller history of the Khmer Rouge period for future generations. The project is led

by Mr. Vannak Huy and involves soliciting narrative essays from the public by advertising in a number of different media. By writing essays, survivors of the regime help to preserve historical memory that will help to prevent crimes from occurring in the future. The process also gives voice to the survivors of the DK regime and offers a chance for catharsis and progress toward reconciliation. In some cases, their essays may also contribute to the search for justice. In 2003, we received approximately 40 submissions, many of which were very moving and well-written. We selected three essays for publication in *Searching for the Truth* magazine in early 2004. Mr. Huy is now soliciting essays for the next round of the project, which we plan to make a permanent feature of our work.

4(h). *Survey on Anne Frank's Diary*

One of our most popular past publications has been Ser Sayana's translation of Anne Frank's Diary. In connection with that translated volume, Ms. Ser has given presentations around Phnom Penh and distributed a survey of 20 multiple and open-ended questions to 486 students at 15 area high schools in Phnom Penh. The questions aim to determine how young readers feel Anne Frank, the tragedies of modern Cambodia, and how to move toward justice and reconciliation. This quarter, we continued to collect the surveys, and we plan to begin analyzing them very soon.

1.1.5 OUR MAGAZINE, *SEARCHING FOR THE TRUTH*

Our monthly magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, disseminates our work to the public, facilitates public discourse on issues related Khmer Rouge, and otherwise promotes justice and reconciliation in Cambodia. The magazine contains five sections: documentary analysis, history, legal issues, public debate, and family tracing. This quarter, articles in our documentation section presented and analyzed documents in our archives, as usual. Our history section ran several historical research pieces authored by our staff and volunteers. In our legal section, we featured discussions of post-conflict reconstruction and the laws of war. The debate section of our magazine included pieces discussing reconciliation approaches and lessons from international tribunals. Finally, our family tracing articles focused on the personal and family experiences of our staff members during the DK period. We also published announcements from aggrieved individuals seeking information on lost relatives. To date, we have received approximately 65 letters or request from aggrieved family members through our family tracing program.

This quarter, we published issues 46-48 of our Khmer edition of the magazine. We published 7,000 copies of each issue (for a total of 21,000) and distributed 17,212 copies free of charge, mostly in Cambodia. We continued to work with LICADHO, PADEK, Partners for Development, and other organizations to distribute the magazine. Our field researchers also carried copies to Cambodia's villages and distributed them to local officials and interested villagers. Public responses continue to be strongly supportive. One example of reader feedback is below:

"I would like to express my gratitude for your untiring activities to research documents related to brutal manslaughter... I fully support the establishment of a fair tribunal... I strongly believe that with a neutral court, justice for Cambodians who died and who survived will be surely meaningful and the people will know who are the real chief criminals, why there was killing of the Khmer race...as well as enabling people to know clearly differences between communist and democratic regimes,"
Mam Phai Boun, Koh Kong

We have received roughly 350 such supportive letters to date. As usual, this quarter's letters included questions about lost loved ones, requests for copies of the magazine, and expressions of appreciation for our work.

5(a). *Special Quarterly English Editions*

In 2003, we instituted a new practice of publishing special quarterly issues in English. That practice continues to be successful. This quarter, volunteer Jeff Strata continued to help Bunsou Sour and Kok-Thay Eng edit our English version of the magazine. Our fourth special issue in December highlighted debates on the funding of the Khmer Rouge tribunal and the recent visit of the U.N. assessment team.

5(b). *Radio Broadcasts*

To reach a broader audience, we also continued to read selected articles on a local radio station, Women's Media Center FM 102. So far, Rachana Phat and Ly Sophal of our staff have read 59 selected articles on the radio program, which reaches almost all of Cambodia's provinces and some areas abroad.

1.2 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

Although our progress was very strong again this quarter, we face a number of challenges and constraints related to our physical facilities, our need for fundraising and translation assistance, and our security.

1.2.1 Outgrowing our Physical Facilities

Space constraints continue to exist, through we have taken active measures to deal with the issue. We completed an extension of our main office this quarter, alleviating some of our constraints. The annex, which is attached to the top floor of our Phnom Penh office, now serves as a meeting hall and houses our department of accounting. Our reading room at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum also helps to accommodate some of our scholarly visitors, who have numbered approximately 60 during 2003. We also continue to operate four field offices, which help to relieve pressure on our crowded Phnom Penh facility.

This quarter, new hires put even more pressure on our space. Demands from scholars and the public to access our materials are also high with the tribunal approaching. Therefore, this quarter we sought funds to open a space on our ground floor that can serve as an appropriate public information room for visitors, researchers, and journalists. We attempted without success to purchase additional space immediately adjacent to our existing office. We are now seeking other space as close to our main facility as possible.

1.2.2 Plans for a Permanent Center

We are committed to the creation of a permanent Center that will meet long-term demands for our work. Some time ago, we were given a plot of land by the Cambodian government adjacent to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and we are seeking funds to build a permanent facility with better security, a library and exhibition hall, proper storage facilities, and increased office space.

We have received some interest for the proposal. Unfortunately, the land given to us is occupied by hundreds of squatters. As a human rights organization dedicated to the welfare of all Cambodians, we do not wish to initiate legal proceedings for eviction. A number of NGOs, most notably the UNDP-funded Urban Resource Center, have helped the squatter residents to build up structures on the land, making our situation difficult. We have tried—thus far without success—to negotiate a solution that will enable us to utilize the land given to us without causing undue hardship for the current squatter residents. We are now considering other possible long-term solutions should our land issue remain unresolved.

1.2.3 Fundraising Needs

We continue to need assistance in fundraising. As the scope of our work grows and demand for it increases, we require additional resources. We do not have any fundraising experts at DC-Cam and very much seek the assistance of a qualified fundraiser to help us meet our goals. Drafting reports and proposals consumes a sizable fraction of the time that valued external advisors and our own staff members devote to the Center. In particular, time that our advisors could use for our research and legal projects is often diverted to working on proposals and reports. Fortunately, Ms. Wynne Cougill has volunteered to assist the Center for a nine-month period in 2004. Her skills will be extremely valuable to us. Nevertheless, as we prepare for the creation for a permanent Center, we continue to seek professional fundraising expertise. We have discussed this matter with the U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. State Department, and Network for Good Recruiting Volunteers Online, among others. We remain hopeful that a fundraising expert will soon be able to assist us.

1.2.4 Limited Translation Capacity

Translation capacity is also a continued challenge to our operations. We increased that capacity in September by hiring four new volunteers from a pool of 50 applicants, and we again increased our staff by hiring four new translators for our Accountability Project and Magazine in December. Our new volunteers come from several academic backgrounds—law, history, literature, sociology, and anthropology. Despite their aid, we continue to seek ways to translate more of our work into English. This need will continue to be pressing in 2004 as we embark on an analysis of our Accountability Transcripts by foreign experts and as our most experienced translator, Bunsou Sour, prepares for study leave abroad.

1.2.5 Security Issues

As the prospective Khmer Rouge tribunal approaches, we have reviewed and modestly enhanced the security of our staff and documentary holdings. Dr. Craig Etcheson and other of our advisors have helped build our awareness of possible security concerns. We have sent back-up copies of approximately 70 per cent of our documents to the United States, Britain, and France as a precaution against security threats that may come with the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Nevertheless, we have not taken all of the precautions that we will need to take in advance of the tribunal, and this remains a clear area for further reflection and resource allocation.

1.3 LESSONS LEARNED FROM PROGRAM ADJUSTMENTS

This quarter, we learned two lessons above all from our adjustments. Both related to spreading out and embracing a larger community of people interested in our work.

1.3.1 The Importance of Public Outreach

The most important lesson that we continue to learn from our program adjustments is that the fulfillment of our core missions of memory and justice requires us to engage the public as fully as possible. This means working on a grassroots level with the public—sharing our work, interviewing more survivors, and engaging in a variety of education and outreach activities. We have learned that the public views our role as something akin to a “surrogate truth commission” in Cambodia. Even if the planned KR tribunal materializes, it will be a relatively brief episode in history and will deal only with a select group of surviving leaders. The reality of the DK experience for most Cambodians was local, familial, and personal. Our work needs to address the many needs that arise out of those experiences.

1.3.2 The Need for Cross-Border Cooperation

As we broaden our work, we have also learned that we have much to give to similar organizations outside of Cambodia and much to learn from them. We have tried to play a more active role in international conferences and reach out to share our work and learn from others in Southeast Asia and beyond. In November, Sophearith Chuong and John D. Ciorciari attended a conference on regional history in Bangkok to share our mapping work. In addition, we worked with foreign organizations to strengthen cooperation. Youk Chhang spent a week in Baghdad helping Iraqi NGOs to begin the process of documenting serious human rights abuses in that country. Mr. Ciorciari worked with Patrick Pierce of the Human Rights Education Institute of Burma (HREIB) and Natasa Kandic of the Humanitarian Law Center in Belgrade, as well as Louis Bickford of the International Center for Transitional Justice, to begin a program of more formal cooperation among documentation centers. A number of organizations have looked to us for leadership in developing similar programs abroad, which we see as a major way forward to develop our work and further increase our impact.

2. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2.1 HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY WITH THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT & OTHERS

DC-Cam is an organization with a long-term role to play in human rights promotion in Cambodia and abroad. We have sought to become a hub for work on issues of human rights related to the Khmer Rouge and the aftermath of the DK regime. Thus, we have recently undertaken or secured funds for four new projects in cooperation with the Cambodian government and other organizations active in the country. We also continue to support our staff members in their volunteer human rights advocacy. This quarter, Sorya Sim helped the Khmer Institute of Democracy develop a training program on democracy and justice in relations to the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The objective is to disseminate information about the tribunal and ensure that the process is understood by the public and shared with them. The project is designed to enhance public engagement in democratic society by showing them how the law operates and encouraging their direct participation in developing the rule of law.

2.2 DC-CAM IN THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

As in previous quarters, dozens of articles in the local and international media featured our work between October and December of 2003. At least 62 articles appeared in relation to our work

this quarter in at least 15 different local and international publications. The *Associated Press*, *Orbit*, *Agence France Presse*, *The New York Times*, *Asahi*, *Reuters*, the *Bangkok Post*, and *ABC Radio Australia News* were among those covering our work or publishing our own pieces. Local news coverage has come from *Cambodge Soir*, the *Phnom Penh Post*, the *Cambodia Daily*, *Kampuchea Smei*, *Moneak Seka*, *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, *Indra Devy*, and *Koh Sentepheap*. Some examples of our media coverage are as follow:

- Lor Chandara and Wency Leung, "KR President Admits Many Were Killed," *Cambodia Daily*, December 31.
- Bunsou Sour, "Khmer Rouge Tribunal Deserves More U.S. Attention," *Cambodia Daily*, December 25.
- Daniel Ten Kate, "Number of Tribunal Defendants is Still Unclear," *Cambodia Daily*, December 23.
- Vannak Huy, "Don't Let KR Chiefs Hole Up Against Justice," *Cambodia Daily*, December 19.
- Ly Koy, "Khmer Rouge Tribunal to be established Two Months after Assembly Ratification," *Voice of Khmer Youth*, December 13.
- Kunthea, "U.N. Pushes for Ratification of Khmer Rouge Tribunal Process," *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, December 13.
- Daniel Ten Kate, "Annan Urges Assembly to OK Tribunal," *Cambodia Daily*, December 11.
- Miranda Leitsinger, "Official: U.N. genocide tribunal likely to open next year," *Associated Press*, December 7.
- "Cambodians frustrated as squabbling politicians fail to form a government," *Agence France Presse*, November 23.
- Ly Sour, "Ta Mok wants to be Visited by UN Human Rights Representative," *Khmer Conscience*, November 21.
- Ker Munthit, "Cambodia proposes US\$40 million budget for Khmer Rouge tribunal," *Associated Press*, November 11.
- "Chhang Youk Sollicité pour un centre de documentation en Irak," *Cambodge Soir*, November 11.
- Porter Barron, "Youk Chhang Helps Iraq Collect Documents," *Cambodia Daily*, November 11.
- Ker Munthit, "Cambodian researcher to help set up Iraqi center to document Saddam's crimes," *Associated Press*, November 9.
- Craig Etcheson, "Beyond the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Phnom Penh Post*, October 24-November 6.
- Ratana, "Ta Mok Lawyer wants to quickly have trial of former Khmer Rouge leader," *Khmer Conscience*, October 27.
- "Memory and Justice," *Asahi News*, October 20.
- Sorya Sim, "Letter to the Editor: UN Project Collaborates in Land Grabbing," *Cambodia Daily*, October 17.
- "Cambodian Political Standoff May Delay Khmer Rouge Trials: PM," *ABC Radio Australia News*, October 15.
- Christopher St. John, "Director Sees Film About KR as Learning Tool," *Cambodia Daily*, October 10.
- Arianne Cohen, "'Anne Frank' Translator Pursues Degree Abroad," *Cambodia Daily*, October 9.
- Soren Seelow, "Penser le tourisme autour des lieux de mémoire," *Cambodge Soir*, October 6.
- Elvis Mitchell, "An Artist's Stark Vision of Cambodian Slaughter," *The New York Times*, October 4.
- Wassana Nanuan, "Must Wait Till Trial in Cambodia is Over," *Bangkok Post*, October 3.
- "Presence of Mind," *Orbit*, October issue.

2.3 ANALYTICAL PAPERS AND BRIEFING REPORTS

This quarter, in addition to the many newspaper and magazine articles referenced above, DC-Cam staff members and advisors continued to present our work through presentations at conferences, university seminars, and policy institutes. Papers have related to Khmer Rouge history, the means by which we carry out our research, and the benefits and drawbacks of different approaches to transitional justice. Recent papers presented by our staff and advisors include:

- Sorya Sim, "A Positive History: Toward Truth, Accountability, and Reconciliation: A Perpetrator Study", Royal University of Phnom Penh, November 18-20, 2003;
- Sophearith Chuong, "The Collective Victims of Genocide in Cambodia," Royal University of Phnom Penh, November 18-20, 2003;
- Kalyan Sann, "About *Searching for the Truth Magazine*," Royal University of Phnom Penh, November 18-20, 2003;
- John D. Ciorciari and Sophearith Chuong, "Mapping the Killing Fields," Pacific Neighborhood Consortium conference, Bangkok, Thailand, November 9-11; and
- John D. Ciorciari, "The Legal Ambiguity of Transitional Justice," Danish Institute for International Studies, Workshop on transitional justice, December 15-16.
- Researcher Meng-Try Ea also attended the Second National Conference on Crime and Security at in Phnom Penh on December 1-5. We also have further presentations scheduled in the near future. Researcher Vannak Huy is set to present his paper entitled, "Reconciliation: The Role of Arts," at the SEACSN Conference in 2004. Research assistant Prum Phalla and scholar-in-residence Ian Harris will discuss their research on Buddhism under the Khmer Communist regimes at a conference organized by the Centre for Khmer Studies in January 2004.

Finally, UNESCO and the Southeast Asian Ministries of Education Organization have recognized the success of our Mapping Project by accepting a draft chapter by Pheng Pongrasy and John D. Ciorciari for inclusion in a forthcoming textbook entitled *Charting Time and Space: Digital Histories of Southeast Asia*. The chapter describes DC-Cam's use of GIS technology to study Khmer Rouge history.

Report prepared by John D. Ciorciari and Sorya Sim, January 2004