



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

Second Quarterly Report
April - June 2006

SUMMARY

As the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) ramped up its activities in Phnom Penh this quarter, so did DC-Cam. The number of requests for the Center's assistance increased, as have its outreach efforts.

Tribunal-related activities. This quarter, DC-Cam responded to requests from Professor Steve Heder of UNKART (United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal) and ECCC prosecutor Robert Petit for databases containing over 50,000 documents held at DC-Cam, several thousand pages of interviews with minority groups, and spreadsheets of DC-Cam interviews that can be sorted by, for example, victim groups, times, places and perpetrators. Our Legal Response Team and interns have reviewed and edited over 10% of the Khmer Rouge telegrams in DC-Cam's archives. They also met with Cambodia's chief of security for the ECCC and the deputy director of the Central Justice Police Department, who requested training in such technical areas as conducting on-site investigations at mass graves, taking statements, and the protection of both witnesses and accused persons. The training will take place in July.

Documentation. Our documentation team keyed in 10,788 documents, posted another 11,200 into an Access list, and catalogued 140 interviews with members of the Cham Muslim community this quarter. It also duplicated and developed 341 reels of microfilm and completed the microfilming of 21 reels from collections in the Center's archives. The team traced requests for 14 biographies and 4 photographs from Democratic Kampuchea, locating 12 of the biographies and 1 photograph. Last, DC-Cam helped mount an exhibition at Rutgers University (New Jersey) this quarter. It was based on an exhibit the Center mounted earlier at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

Promoting Accountability. Two trips were made to the field this quarter to interview former low-level Khmer Rouge cadres and other survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. During the interviews, the PA team told the sister of a man who disappeared in 1976 that he had been arrested and sent to S-21 in that year. The remainder of the team's time was spent transcribing

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interviews (over 2,700 pages) and reviewing/correcting lists of 4,844 interviews conducted earlier.

Public Education and Outreach. DC-Cam held three tours to the ECCC, Tuol Sleng, and Choeung Ek this quarter. The 1,549 participants included villagers, law students, Buddhist nuns, Cham Muslims, 500 commune chiefs, and 12 provincial representatives. The participants met with Parliamentarians H.E. Moanh Saphan and H.E. Cheam Yiep, ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath, ECCC Deputy Director Michelle Lee, and ECCC Director H.E. Sean Visoth. They asked several questions of these official representatives, and the events were widely covered in the local press.

Thirteen members of the Cham community were interviewed on their understanding of and expectations for the ECCC. The interviews will be published in a forthcoming special edition of *Searching for the Truth* that focuses on the Cham community.

In addition, teams from our Public Information Room made five “road trips” to five provinces to show films and hold discussions of the upcoming Khmer Rouge tribunal and sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea. Over 2,900 people attended the film screenings and meetings. They reported seven cases of rape and many recalled other types of sexual abuse (e.g., forced marriages, the execution of people who had extra-marital affairs). The team also received 11 requests for family tracing services.

In Phnom Penh, the PIR received over 2,000 visitors in the second quarter. In April, Rutgers University-Newark’s School of Law, the International Center for Transitional Justice, and DC-Cam organized a symposium at the Rutgers campus on “The Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia/Khmer Rouge Tribunal: Balancing Victim’s Needs Against Defendants’ Rights.”

Research, Translation, and Publication. In June, DC-Cam published Osman Ysa’s new monograph, *The Cham Rebellion: Survivors’ Stories from the Villages*. It offers firsthand accounts of the Cham Muslim experience before and during Democratic Kampuchea, focusing on two Cham villages in Kampong Cham province that staged brief and catastrophic rebellions against the Khmer Rouge in 1975. This monograph is the first history of the Cham community during the period of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

Magazine and Radio. DC-Cam broadcast radio programs from three provinces and Phnom Penh this quarter (the broadcasts reach all or parts of 12 provinces), and began reading chapters of Elizabeth Becker’s book *When the War was Over*. This quarter, we published 2,100 copies of each of the three Khmer language issues of *Searching for the Truth*, and 750 copies of the English language edition. The June issue had a special focus on the DC-Cam-sponsored visits of commune leaders to Tuol Sleng, Choeung Ek, and the ECCC. Nine people requested that the magazine publish family tracing notices, and readers submitted eleven articles.

National and International Cooperation. In May and June, DC-Cam, the University of California-Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center, the East-West Center, and the Open Society Justice Initiative, held an NGO coordination workshop in Phnom Penh. The workshop's purpose was to plan for activities related to the upcoming Khmer Rouge tribunal. Participants included representatives from the ECCC and 16 Cambodian NGOs, as well as several international experts (e.g., the former coordinating judge from the East Timor tribunal). Follow-up consultations were held to allow individual NGOs to meet with the international experts, who advised them on the programs they are planning. The workshop was sponsored by the UK Office of Foreign Affairs' War Crimes Office.

From May 1 through May 8, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang and advisor Wynne Cougill traveled to Sulaymaniyah, Iraq for a meeting hosted by the Iraq Memory Foundation. He spoke at a three-day conference of about 200 NGOs, who traveled from all parts of Iraq to discuss and coordinate documentation efforts there. In addition, the Human Rights Commission of Guatemala has asked Mr. Chhang and other members of the Affinity Group to serve as its advisors.

Staff Development. Five DC-Cam staff members were accepted to graduate schools overseas this quarter. In Fall 2006, Savina Sirik will begin a master's degree program in peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK) and Kalyan Sann will begin pursuing her master's degree in museum studies at Goteborg University (Sweden). Simala Pann has been accepted for a two-year master's program in leisure, tourism and environment at Wageningen University (Netherlands). Terith Chy has been accepted to begin an LLM in human rights at the University of Hong Kong. Sorya Sim has been accepted to a doctoral program at Rutgers University.

Media Coverage. This quarter, at least 164 articles appeared in the media that were related to the tribunal and/or DC-Cam.

1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

In April, DC-Cam provided Steve Heder of UNAKRT (United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal) with a database of more than 50,000 documents held in its files, plus lists of documents DC-Cam has translated and scanned, and several thousand pages of DC-Cam interviews with other minority groups such as ethnic highlanders. In July, Dr. Heder will travel to Cambodia assess which of these documents will likely need to be translated for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) on a priority basis.

DC-Cam also submitted the resume of a Cambodian information technology specialist to the (ECCC) for its consideration. In addition, the Center offered office space for the new ECCC Records and Archives Officer Ms. Lauren McFarlane.

On April 30, Helen Jarvis, advisor to the senior minister of the Council of Ministers on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (KRT), sent DC-Cam a list of the countries contributing to the tribunal and the amount each has given to date. We posted the list in the Chronology section of our website.

In late May, DC-Cam deputy director Sorya Sim met with Livingston Armytage of the ECCC and former UNDP senior counsel for legal and judicial reform at the Center. Mr. Armytage is preparing briefings for ECCC officials. Mr. Sim spoke with him about DC-Cam's work, its legal training, and its projects to support the ECCC.

Also in May, Youk Chhang, director of DC-Cam, took UN High Commissioner on Human Rights Louise Arbour on a tour of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and spoke with her about the UN's role in the ECCC. In her June 2 letter to Mr. Chhang, she said:

I am writing to thank you for taking time to share your knowledge and experience with me during our brief tour of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. I sincerely appreciated the opportunity to listen to the many accounts of this tragic chapter of Cambodia's history you have so meticulously documented. I was also grateful to hear your views on how Cambodia should deal with its past in order to move forward in building a society based on the rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms.

I was very much inspired by the remarkable and admirable work that you and your office are carrying out.

In June, Bunsou Sour (head of DC-Cam's Legal Response Team) and two of our summer interns, Penelope Vantuyt and Megan Whittaker, reviewed the English summaries of 52 audiotapes of 31 interviews recorded with members of Cambodia's Cham Muslim community. After listening to selected tapes to check on their audio quality and reading the English summaries of the interviews, they prepared a spreadsheet on the status of the interviews and sent it to Dr. Heder, who then forwarded their assessment to the Prosecutor Robert Petit of the ECCC. Mr. Petit subsequently requested transcriptions of the tapes; DC-Cam will begin this work shortly.

Dr. Heder subsequently requested a similar spreadsheet on DC-Cam interviews with victims on a national, ethnic, and racial basis. He has ask that the spreadsheet contain the name and address of the interviewee, the date of the interview, the place(s) and date(s) where the alleged/reported crime against the victim group occurred, which victim group(s) were involved, and alleged/reported perpetrators. This format would allow interviews to be sorted relevant to particular victim groups, times, places and perpetrators.

1) Legal Response Team

On June 29 and 30, Legal Response Team leader Bunsou Sour and interns Megha Jonnalagadda and Kate Hill traveled to Pailin and Battambang to interview two former senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge: Nuon Chea (Brother Number 2) and Khieu Samphan (president of the state presidium). They were unable to meet with Nuon Chea, whose family said he was attending a funeral in Battambang. Khieu Samphan talked largely about politics and the necessity of evacuating the cities in 1975. He still supports Pol Pot, especially Pol Pot's stand for independence both from the Vietnamese and the USA.

Summer Interns. The Legal Response Team summer interns began arriving in Phnom Penh in May and June (a few will come in early July). Our interns this summer and their main areas of work are:

Intern	Affiliation	Work Areas
Lara Finkbeiner	University of Michigan, USA	Film project
Richard K. Gilbert	University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law	Polishing Khmer Rouge communication documents in English and trying to establish chains of command from these files.
Kate Hill	Harvard University, USA	War crimes claims for Vietnamese prisoners in Tuol Sleng
Eleanor Hutchison	University of London, UK	DC-Cam Outreach Program. New ideas on skills transfer relating to the work of domestic and international court proceedings.
Geerteke Jansen	Utrecht University,) The Netherlands	Will work closely with witnesses and threat assessment.
Megha Jonnalagadda	(Rutgers University, USA)	Acts of genocide committed against Buddhist monks, tying those acts to Nuon Chea and others on the Standing Committee.
Tumaini Anthony Minja	University of San Diego, US	Not determined yet
Emma Nolan-Abrahamian	University of Michigan, USA	Film project
Danica Piche	McGill University, Canada	Not determined yet
Joyce Song	(Rutgers University, USA)	Mapping and analyzing DC-Cam documents on cases of sexual violence. Defining rape as a crime against humanity between 1975-1979
Sarah Thomas	Columbia University, USA	Possibilities for victims as <i>partie civile</i> intervening in criminal proceedings before the ECCC
Penelope Van Tuyl	University of California, Berkeley, USA	International jurisprudence relating to various substantive legal questions within the ECCC (e.g., discriminatory intent in crimes against humanity, joint criminal

Intern	Affiliation	Work Areas
		enterprise, perhaps amnesty issues)
Megan Whittaker	(Northwestern University, USA)	International jurisprudence relating to various substantive legal questions within the ECCC (e.g., discriminatory intent in crimes against humanity, joint criminal enterprise, perhaps amnesty issues)
Tracy Wood	Seattle University, USA	Training program for police investigators for the ECCC
Su Yin Tan	Yale University, US	Oral history project

Bunsou Sour, head of the Legal Response Team, developed the activities for the summer interns. At the end of the summer, the each intern will produce a memorandum or essay on the results of their areas of investigation.

Also during this quarter, the interns were introduced to selected ECCC judicial officials, who spoke with them about criminal procedures, court records management, the influence of the Cambodian Supreme Court’s judgments on provincial and municipal courts, detention facilities, and future challenges before the ECCC proceedings. The officials were: Pre-trial Judge Huot Vuthy, Co-Prosecutor Chuon Sunleng, Cambodian Chief of Security for the ECCC Mao Chandara, and Deputy Director of the Central Justice Police Department Thaong Lim.

In June, the team organized a “moot court” in Phnom Penh for a group of students from the University of the San Francisco School of Law. They visited DC-Cam in order to make a presentation on the pros and cons of prosecuting Khmer Rouge leaders for genocide. Our interns also attended. We also arranged for our interns to discuss issues related to the Khmer Rouge with historian David Chandler.

Documentation. To date, the Legal Response Team and interns have reviewed and edited over ten percent of the Khmer Rouge telegrams in DC-Cam’s archives. They have also summarized 211 files Khmer Rouge documents; 142 of these have been translated into English.

Recently, they also translated Kram No. 1, which concerns the work methods of the People’s Representative Assembly of Democratic Kampuchea in 1976. A Kram is a quasi law-decree adopted by the DK President of the State Presidium. Many researchers believe that DK did not adopt single decrees or codes, except the DK constitution. However, some are convinced that DK made few laws/codes, including Kram No. 1.

Security Training for the ECCC. On June 8, summer intern Tracy Wood met with Lt. Gen. Mao Chandara, Cambodian chief of security for the ECCC, and Major Gen. Thong Lim, deputy director of the Central Justice Police Department. Major Gen. Thong is in charge of investigations for the KRT, which currently has 83 judicial police and 28 military police at its disposal. At the national level, there are 10 judicial police and 4 military police. Each province will have its own investigating police.

The judicial police have their own program for training their officers to investigate crimes. We requested a copy of their training manual. The normal course of investigation in Cambodia is that the police investigate reported crimes and the information gathered from these investigations is passed on to the prosecutor. According to Major Gen. Thong, the process will be reversed for the KRT. The prosecutor will issue a warrant and then the police will investigate. When asked if they would like assistance with police investigations training, Lt. Gen Mao responded that they had already requested assistance from several NGOs, but had not received very favorable responses.

Major Gen. Thong stated that the police need further training in three areas: 1) technical expertise, such as conducting on-site investigations at mass graves, 2) questioning/ taking statements from victims, witnesses, and suspects, and 3) the protection of both witnesses and accused persons in all phases of the trials (pre-trial, during trial, and post-trial). He would like these trainings to be in compliance with international standards. He also expressed his desire that the KRT training collect training experience from other countries, combine this with local codes, and provide for witness compensation for the cost of having to testify. Last, he wanted us to make a plan for each training course, including how many trainers we will need and the costs for this training.

DC-Cam has arranged to provide the police with free training during July. Ms. Wood will lead the training. She was a Seattle Police Officer for eight years, and worked with the New York-based NGO Human Rights First on issues associated with the use of force by police. She is now pursuing a JD at Seattle University.

Other Meetings. On May 5, Bunsou Sour and DC-Cam Deputy Director Dara P. Vanthan met with Jean Reynaud and Julien Rivet, who are members of the Paris Bar and founders of the Justice pour le Cambodge organization. They presented their "Proposals Relating to the Rights of Victims of the Khmer Rouge before the Cambodian Extraordinary Chambers." In brief, their proposal encourages the ECCC to apply the Cambodian laws in force in order to ensure that victims' rights are respected.

On June 2, DC-Cam held a meeting in its offices on the selection of officials for the ECCC and the public monitoring of the ECCC process. Attending were opposition party representative H.E. Son Chhay, Bunsou Sour, and DC-Cam summer interns Megha Jonnalagadda, Megan Whittaker, Tracy Wood, Joyce Song, Penelope Van Tuyl, and Kate Hill.

2) Public Access to DC-Cam Archives

Because the materials in DC-Cam's archives will likely form the bulk of the written evidence at the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal, the Center has completed the procedures it will use to govern access to the original documents it holds. These include a "Memorandum of

Understanding among DC-Cam and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea (ECCC),” a document on planned access rules and procedures, and a model certification form. These were sent to H.E. Sean Visoth, director of the Office of Administration at the ECCC, and Michelle Lee, coordinator of the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials in December 2005.

In late May, Ms. Lee wrote to Youk Chhang, saying that the review of these documents would take place once the tribunal’s co-prosecutors arrive in Cambodia. In response, we wrote Mr. Visoth and Ms. Lee again, urging them to review these documents at their earliest convenience. We will also send a copy to Robert Petit, an ECCC prosecutor who has requested transcriptions of DC-Cam interviews (see above).

3) Legal Training

DC-Cam is not holding a legal training session this year owing to the time required to prepare itself fully for cooperation with the ECCC. However, it did receive a letter from a master’s degree candidate in the International Relations Program of the International University of Japan, and a participant in the Center’s 2005 legal training course:

To DC-Cam,

First of all I would like to express my high appreciation to the DC-Cam for contributing to a large extent to finding truth and justice for the victims of Khmer Rouge regime.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to DC-Cam for allowing me to have a one week legal training on Khmer Rouge Tribunal which led me to realise this study.

I hope that I can contribute somehow to finding justice for the victims through a piece of research.

Sincerely,

Chheang Vannarith

Mr. Vannarith also attached his study, “Cambodia: From Killing Fields to a Court of Justice: Challenges Ahead.”

This quarter, three law students from local universities also sent the Center their papers on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

2. DOCUMENTATION

1) Cataloging and Database Management

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DC-Cam 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. P.O. Box 1110 Phnom Penh Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 Fax: (855-23) 210-258 Email: dccam@online.com.kh www.dccam.org
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This quarter, the Cataloging and Database Management Team exceeded their work plan goals in all areas except indexing.

Activity	Document Collection	Quarter 2 Number of Documents	Year to Date Number of Documents
Keying	L	5,767	8,718
	R	874	874
	D	4,147	6,957
Access Listing	I	11,200	15,230
Indexing	I	--	n/a
Cataloging	M	140	140*

* This new collection comprises interviews conducted with the Cham Muslim community

Keying. The team focused on the L, R, and D collections this quarter (primarily bibliographic documents, Lon Nol dossiers, and Khmer Rouge victim petitions written between 1979 and 1982). The L and R collections were keyed into DC-Cam’s database in both Khmer and English (the entire L collection had been keyed in Khmer by early June, enabling the team to begin the R collection). The team also translated, spell checked, and edited D collection documents, and then entered them into the MySQL database.

Access Listing. One part-time staff member checked the Khmer and English spellings of documents in the I and K collections, and entered them into the Access List. This list is used by DC-Cam and researchers who come to read documents in our Public Information Room.

Indexing. No documents were indexed this quarter, as the team focused instead on posting databases on DC-Cam’s website. In addition, the materials to be indexed from our Promoting Accountability teams were being cross-checked and corrected by those teams.

Cataloguing. In June, we began cataloging a new collection: the M collection, which comprises interviews with Cham Muslims on their lives during Democratic Kampuchea. One hundred forty interviews were cataloged from interviews conducted in Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, and Takeo provinces (documents M00001 through M00040).

Articles. Sampeou Ros wrote an article on “The Younger Generation and Khmer Rouge History,” for *Searching for the Truth*. Volunteer Yousos Amat contributed two articles to the magazine: “A Memory of Khmer Rouge History” and “Man Slesh, Muslim, former Lon Nol Soldier.”

Family Tracing. Eighteen biographies or photographs were requested this quarter:

- 11 biographies of former Khmer Rouge for DC-Cam’s film team. All of them were located.

- The biography of Neou Yann, driver, of Hann Chey village, Kratie province, for the friend of one of DC-Cam’s summer interns. This biography was not in our database.
- Photographs of Sek Ul, Keo Khatt, Uy Phanna, and Tie Chhun, to accompany articles in *Searching for the Truth*. The S-21 photograph of Keo Khatt was located.
- The biography of Duong Sung San, director of economics and planning in the Ministry of agriculture. The request was made by his son in law, Peer Gatter, of Belgium. When the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh on April 17, 1975, Duong Sung San took refuge in the French Embassy, and was forcibly removed by the Khmer Rouge. His family did not know his fate after that. His biography could not be located, but Mr. Gatter asked us to publish a family tracing request in our magazine.
- The biography and photograph of Pao Pan, which was requested by his son Pao Phirun, a university student. We were able to locate his 1976 biography and photo from S-21.

2) Microfilming

	Reels	Files	Pages
Microfilm developed and duplicated	341	--	--
Outreach documents microfilmed	21	2,137	10,322
Documents copied	--		134,648
Books copied and bound	155 books		32,196

The Documentation Team duplicated and developed 341 reels of microfilm from the Center’s D, H, L and K collections of Khmer Rouge documents. In addition, it completed the microfilming of 21 reels (2,137 files/10,322 pages) from the S collection. This latter collection comprises interviews conducted in provinces throughout Cambodia by DC-Cam’s PIR, outreach, and PA teams.

2) Duplication

Documents. Among the documents copied this quarter were the Khmer Rouge Law, the Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia, and invitation letters to be used by our outreach teams in the field. Also duplicated were interviews with Cambodia’s highland minorities, which will be sent to the ECCC.

In addition, the team made copies of several documents for researchers from the United States and United Kingdom; these were primarily copies of confessions taken at Tuol Sleng prison. Nine photographs were also borrowed from the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, scanned, and sent to a researcher abroad.

Books. Among the books reproduced for research purposes, the team copied and bound over 160 copies of a training manual prepared by DC-Cam staff on conducting field research, interviewing, dealing with primary documents, and data analysis. In addition, it reproduced materials from the Center’s 2004 legal training course and about 30 copies were made of the short book produced by DC-Cam under its Genocide Education Project.

Some Comments on DC-Cam Exhibitions at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, Quarter 2	
<p>In 1978, I was in high school, enjoying myself, while a few thousand miles away here, this genocide was going on. These are people who lived at the same time as me! Now in 2006, I’m enjoying life while a few thousand miles away (Africa, Iraq....) similar atrocities are going on. How can human beings do this to one another? <p style="text-align: right;">Veuhi Ramachandran (India)</p> <p>Cambodia has a very unique history and a terrible, horrifying story to tell. But let it remind all people in Cambodia never again to [let it] happen. It hurts me to see the horrible moments of innocent lives. May the good lord bless Cambodia! <p style="text-align: right;">Abardon (Philippines)</p> </p></p>	<p>This is one of the most moving, touching and sickening experiences I have ever had. It is excellent that this museum exists; such atrocities have occurred all over the world but few nations care to bare their history like this. We would then remember that we are all the same and forget the “us versus them” ideas that made us feel separated as superior and inferior. There is so much sadness here. <p style="text-align: right;">Hana (USA)</p> <p>I’m glad they’re being remembered in such a respectful way. Let’s hope they rest in peace now and will always be in people’s hearts. <p style="text-align: right;">Vicky, Sama, Kate (UK)</p> </p></p>

3) Exhibitions

DC-Cam helped mount a new exhibition in the United States this quarter. A review of this exhibition, which was based on an exhibit the Center mounted earlier at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, follows.

Staring into the Abyss of History Rutgers-Newark exhibit documents the Khmer rouge genocide in Cambodia (excerpt)
<p>By Stanley E. Terrell The Star-Ledger Thursday, April 20, 2006</p>
<p>The story of the 1970s genocide in Cambodia is probably unfamiliar to many of today’s college students, who don’t know that an oppressive regime was responsible for the deaths of up to 2 million Cambodians during its reign.</p> <p>That may soon change, thanks to a photo exhibit on display on the campus of Rutgers-Newark. The exhibit is the work of an Honors College senior seminar on transitional justice, led by Rutgers-Newark sociology Professor Alex Hinton of Glen Ridge. The course spawned the moving exhibit, “Khmer Rouge, Then and Now: A Photographic History,” which is on display at the campus’ Dana Library through April 30.</p>

Featuring photos from the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) archive that portray crimes carried out by the Khmer Rouge, the exhibit is a bold attempt to teach valuable lessons about past genocides and how they may be applied to prevent such events in the future.

Verona resident Richard Vincent Ram, one of the students, admitted he knew little about the Cambodian genocide before taking the honors course. "Courses like this will enable future generations to facilitate a clearer understanding of genocides and the prosecution needed to achieve justice," Ram said.

"No outsider can fully understand what it means to live through genocide, but that does not mean you cannot understand the causes. It's important for us to do so," Hinton said. "Learning about genocide also teaches us cautionary lessons about our own lives and the world around us."

Meng-Try Ea, believes the exhibit is important because "students like me can not only learn about the genocide, but also can spread the knowledge to the public through the exhibition project. All of us together can work to prevent it from happening anywhere around the world." Ea said that although prosecution of those responsible is a necessity, education is one of the best measures to prevent genocide from recurring.

In Cambodia, 1,233 visitors made comments on one or more of the four exhibitions DC-Cam has mounted at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum.

4) Digital Photo Archiving

The Digital Photo Archiving team is now preparing a monograph on the lives of new people (those living in cities that had not been controlled by the Khmer Rouge before it took control of Cambodia on April 17, 1975). As part of this effort, team member Pivoine Beang interviewed one former new person, bringing the total number of interviews on the project to 52. Utara Norng translated 21 stories written by Ms. Beang based on the interviews. All of the interviews and translations have now been completed, and additional writing, editing, design and layout will be completed next quarter.

Two additional photographs were also obtained from the Promoting Accountability and Public Information Room projects. Although they will not be included in the forthcoming monograph, they will be captioned and placed on DC-Cam's website. In addition, six of the stories were published in the April and May editions of *Searching for the Truth* (the June issue has not been published yet). All of the articles were published in Khmer.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

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Tel: (855-23) 211-875 Fax: (855-23) 210-258 Email: dccam@online.com.kh www.dccam.org
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This quarter, the Promoting Accountability (PA) team made two trips to the field to seek out and interview former low-level Khmer Rouge cadres and other survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. The remainder of their time was spent transcribing interviews (over 2,700 pages) and reviewing/correcting lists of 4,844 interviews conducted earlier.

Field Interviews. In April, Chhay Yin and and Naroen Chhay traveled to Sre Ambil district of Koh Kong province to conduct interviews. Of the ten biographies they investigated, they were able to interview the relatives of a former cadre who died after 1979 and a cadre who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. The mother of the cadre who died after the regime had learned that her son had been killed by a bomb when fighting the Cambodian government in 1990. The sister of a man who had been a bridge construction supervisor and disappeared in 1976 was told that he had been arrested and sent to S-21 in that year.

In May, Sopheak Loeung and Meng-Try Ea visited Kampong Chhnang province. There, they interviewed three survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime: a 44 year-old woman, a 68 year-old woman who lost three of her siblings during Democratic Kampuchea and felt strongly about prosecuting both the regime’s leaders and lower-level cadres, and 66 year-old man who lost his father, brother, and other relatives to the regime. All three interviewees talked about the revenge villagers took on Khmer Rouge cooperative chiefs after the regime collapsed in 1979. While they were also very supportive of the upcoming tribunal, they were not particularly well informed about it.

Records/Database Review. PA staff took the opportunity to review past lists of the biographies investigated by province. Five lists were corrected and posted on the Center’s website. They also transcribed interviews and worked with the Database Team to post the results. The results are shown in the table below.

Activity	Province	Number of Cadre Biographies/ Number of Pages
Biography lists reviewed and corrected	Kampong Cham	1,295
	Kampong Thom	1,181
	Kandal	1,138
	Takeo	747
	Kampot	483
Transcriptions of interviews		2,781 pages
Database postings of interview lists	Kampong Cham	n/a
	Kampong Thom	
	Kandal	
	Takeo	
	Kampot	

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

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Summer intern Eleanor Hutchison has prepared an outline of talking points on the rights of the defense at the KRT. DC-Cam staff and volunteers will use it when questions arise during tours to the ECCC, trips to the provinces, and other public outreach events.

The Role of the Defense in the Khmer Rouge Trials

Every individual who is to be tried at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal will be granted certain rights in order to defend themselves.

Why does the defendant have any rights?

- Defendant's rights are fundamental to a lawful and just society.
- A court cannot be fair if it does not respect and recognize the rights of the defendant.
- Without an adequate defense there can be no real justice.

What rights does the defendant have?

- The right to know what they have been charged with
- The right to have their own lawyer
- The right to adequate time and facilities to prepare their defense
- The right to a swift, fair and public trial
- The right to examine evidence against them and question witnesses
- The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty
- The right to challenge their conviction in a higher court.

These rights are protected by the ECCC Law and have been based upon the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which is the leading international human rights treaty containing international standards for a fair trial.

Why do defendants deserve any rights at all?

Many people are understandably angry and upset about what has happened and may feel that those most responsible in the Khmer Rouge have acted so unfairly that they do not deserve to be treated fairly or presumed innocent.

But the rights of the defendant are important for the following reasons:

- It is necessary to have a defense to establish the *truth*. In order to find out exactly what crimes happened and who is responsible for them, the defendants have to have the chance to speak.
- It is necessary to have an adequate defense to make the Khmer Rouge trials as *legitimate* as possible for both Cambodia and the international community. It is important that the trials do not appear biased or unfair. If the trials are unfair then those on trial may have more justification in claiming that they are innocent.
- Granting a defendant rights shows a commitment to *justice*, not revenge. A society governed by the law must give rights to all in order to separate itself from regimes like the Khmer Rouge. A society governed by the law needs to apply the law and punish only those who are proven guilty.

1) Pre-trial Outreach

ECCC Tours. These tours, which are part of DC-Cam's Living Documents Project, are held to encourage the public to participate in the ECCC, keep them informed about its activities, and help individuals achieve reconciliation. Most of the people invited to these tours were villagers our staff had met during other field trips. Others were drawn from lists of people who expressed an interest in attending after those who had gone on earlier tours returned to their villages and told their neighbors about it.

The project's third, fourth and fifth tours took place this quarter. Twenty-eight volunteers from DC-Cam arranged for accommodations and food, or accompanied visitors on the tours.

Tour Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group	Information Packages Distributed
3	April 24-25	491	15 provinces and Phnom Penh (including 19 law students, 50 Buddhist nuns, and 51 Cham Muslims)	551
4	May 22-23	646	14 provinces and Phnom Penh (including 50 Buddhist nuns and 61 representatives of the Cham community)	492
5	June 26-27	412	500 commune chiefs and 12 provincial representatives from 11 provinces	510*
Total		1,549		1,553

*DC-Cam booklets and questionnaires were distributed at this event.

The groups visited the following sites:

- Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, where some of the visitors found photographs of their relatives. They asked our staff to photograph the pictures of their family members so they could take the photos home and have the monks bless them.
- Choeng Ek killing field, where the visitors chanted blessings to honor the victims of the Khmer Rouge.
- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, where they met with:
 - H.E. Moanh Saphan and H.E Cheam Yiep, members of Parliament who explained the contents of the Khmer Rouge Law (tours 3 and 4)
 - Press officer Reach Sambath, who talked about the ECCC building (tours 3 and 4). The visitors questioned him about when the trials would begin.

- ECCC deputy director Michelle Lee, who briefly welcomed the visitors (tours 3, 4 and 5)
- ECCC director H.E. Sean Visoth, who appeared with Ms. Lee (tours 4 and 5).

Visitors asked questions, chiefly about when the trials would begin, why it had taken so long for the tribunal to be formed, why the UN came to Cambodia recently but not when the genocide was occurring, and why it allowed the Khmer Rouge to hold a seat at the United Nations.

- National Institute of Education, where the participants in tour 5 met with Mr. Moanh Saphan and Cheam Yiep (also a member of Parliament) to discuss the Khmer Rouge Law and Government of Cambodia-UN Agreement. Both men were active in drafting the Khmer Rouge Law.

The information packages distributed to the visitors included: the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, *Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, Khmer Rouge Law, a special edition of *Searching for the Truth*, a speech made by the US Ambassador to Cambodia on February 28, and Youk Chhang's speech "The Long Road to Truth and Justice."

All three of the tours enjoyed press coverage from: *Reaksmei Kampuchea*, *Cambodge Soir*, *The Cambodia Daily*, Apsara TV, TVK (national television), and Cambodia Television Networks (CTN).

Some Comments from Commune Chiefs' Visit to the ECCC

Yu Min, chief of Bati district's Trapaing Krasaing commune in Takeo province, said the killings between 1975-1979 only occurred because the UN and the international community ignored the situation. "From now on, I ask the UN to work carefully," he said. Pruos Son, a commune chief from Kandal province, accused UNTAC troops of being too cowardly to penetrate Khmer Rouge areas during the early 1990, while other commune chiefs demanded to know why the Khmer Rouge was allowed to hold a seat at the UN during the 1980s. Sean Visoth, the tribunal's director of administration, fielded some of the questions, saying the UN had not intervened because Cambodia was sealed off and little information was available to outsiders. "The world was in a Cold War situation. Some countries pretended not to know anything," he said. Michelle Lee, the tribunal's UN-appointed deputy chief of administration, did not respond to the commune chiefs' remarks.

(The Cambodia Daily, June 27 & 28, 2006)

The commune chiefs were asked to fill out evaluation sheets at the end of the tour. Some quotes from the 412 sheets completed include:

- This tour is very useful because it made me understand everything. When I return home I will pass [what I learned] to villagers in my area.
- We have waited so long for the prosecution of the Khmer Rouge, and through this tour we just understood [the process], and hoped that justice will be found for the victims.

- When the prosecution of senior leaders of the Khmer Rouge begins, we want the Royal Government of Cambodia to make the public more aware of [this] through TVs and radio frequently.
- [I] want to see Documentation Center of Cambodia's team going to do research in the remote villages and communes.
- [I] want to see Documentation Center of Cambodia's team going to work out for villagers in the remote area to further more aware of [these things].

We are planning another tour of commune chiefs in July; after it has been completed, we have proposed conducting a formal evaluation of the ECCC tours.

Cham Community Outreach. In May, eight DC-Cam staff members and two summer interns from the United States traveled to Sa-ang and Koh Thom districts of Kandal province. There, they interviewed 20 people: 13 members of the Cham community and 7 others who had signed petitions in the 1980s to oust the Khmer Rouge from power. All twenty villagers were interviewed on their understanding of and expectations for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Many of them had also visited the ECCC under DC-Cam's Living Documents Project. All of those interviewed were eager to see the tribunal get underway (although some stated that they felt dissatisfied with the Khmer Rouge Law; they wanted lower-level cadres to be prosecuted).

The interviews were recorded on 15 cassettes and all the people interviewed were photographed. After they are transcribed, stories written from the interviews will be published in a forthcoming special edition of *Searching for the Truth* that focuses on the Cham community. The magazine team is now working to find articles for the debate, legal, and history sections of this magazine. Two of the recent articles added to the special edition concerns the role of Muslims in the Rwanda genocide and roles that Chams can play in the upcoming tribunal.

Efforts to transcribe the interviews conducted to date were stepped up this quarter. So far, only about 150 of the over 500 cassettes recorded have been transcribed.

Nuns' Peace March and Public Forums on Sexual Abuse under DK. A peace march by 500 Buddhist nuns is still scheduled for the first day of the tribunal (January 7, 2007). In preparation for the march, DC-Cam staff and summer interns visited the Association of Nuns and Lay Women of Cambodia (ANLWC) on June 3 to offer them assistance in preparing a pamphlet that would be distributed during the march. They also interviewed Baov Nu and Uon Leang, head and deputy of ANLWC, respectively. The women spoke about their lives during Democratic Kampuchea and their perspectives on the trials and reconciliation.

Student Outreach. This quarter, DC-Cam began recruiting 300 student volunteers, who will travel to provinces throughout Cambodia during their summer (July-September) vacation to distribute four documents to villagers: the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, *Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, the Khmer Rouge Law, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*. By the closing date (May 31), we had received 441 applications.

Most of the applicants are from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Royal University of Law and Economics.

The 13-question tests were administered to 418 students on June 18 at the Vanda Institute. The tests will be graded in early July. Two media companies, Reuters and Cambodge Soir, interviewed a few of the students after the exam.

2) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh. The PIR received over 2,000 visitors in the second quarter.

Visitors	PIR Provided	Film Screenings	Family Tracing	PIR Received
2,261	Documents: 1,820 pages Photographs: 41 CDs of KR Songs: 5	<i>Tang Kim</i> and other films to 55 students from 10 Cambodian universities	13 people sought information on 8 family members. Information was located on 4	Books: 1 Articles: 1

Overseas visitors this quarter came from the Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Peoples Republic of China, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, UK, and the USA. They worked or studied at NGOs such as CARE, news agencies, embassies, bar associations, universities, and the ECCC. Members of Cambodian government ministries, NGOs, press and students also visited the PIR. Many Cambodian citizens also came, primarily to voice opinions about the tribunal, search for missing family members, and describe their lives during Democratic Kampuchea.

On April 8, nationally known *chapei* (a one-stringed lute) player and Democratic Kampuchea survivor Kong Nay performed at a Youth Star volunteer fundraising event on behalf of DC-Cam. We plan to write a feature story on him for the Center's monthly magazine.

Activities in Cambodia's Provinces. During this quarter, the PIR Team made five field ("road") trips, visiting Ratanak Kiri, Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Seam Reap, and Odor Meanchey provinces. On the trip to Odor Meanchey, the team was assisted by ADHOC (a Cambodian NGO), which invited the team to show the film to one of its classes on sexual abuse.

During these trips, about 2,900 people attended meetings held by DC-Cam, where they watched films and held discussions on the Khmer Rouge tribunal, sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea, and other topics. About 1,300 information packages (the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, *Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, Khmer Rouge Law, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*) were handed out to villagers.

Eleven people asked the Center to trace their relatives who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. People who attended the meetings also reported seven cases of rape and several of forced marriages during the regime, and one couple who were killed for having an extra-marital affair. Of the rape cases reported, two people were eyewitnesses to rapes, and one victim was reported to be alive today; the other cases reported were rapes people had heard about.

Activities Overseas. On April 25, Rutgers University-Newark's School of Law, the International Center for Transitional Justice, and DC-Cam organized a symposium on "The Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia/Khmer Rouge Tribunal: Balancing Victim's Needs Against Defendants' Rights." After an opening address by His Excellency Dr. Widhya Chem, Cambodian Ambassador to the United Nations, sessions were held on the unique features of the tribunal, victims' expectations for the trials, responding to victims, balancing victims' interests and defendants' rights, and managing public expectations for the tribunal.

DC-Cam staff member and PhD candidate Meng-Try Ea spoke on the Cambodian genocide and international justice at a session on Changing the Domestic Landscape: Genocide, Immigration, and the Economy. Other speakers included Professor Alex Hinton (professor of Sociology at Rutgers), Roger Clark (professor of international criminal law, Rutgers School of Law), Beth Stephens (professor of international human rights, Rutgers School of Law), Caitlin Reiger of ICTJ, and journalist and independent filmmaker Socheata Poeuv. Some of the comments received included:

Thank you for inviting me to a very informative event. Though I was exhausted, it was a great way to spend my day. I learned a great deal about victims' rights in international law and obtained sufficient information to eventually conduct my own research on transitional justice, victims' rights, Cambodia and the Khmer Rouge regime - all subjects I know little about. Thank you for the opportunity to experience a fantastic event at our law school.

It was not only thoroughly informative but quite touching.

The Portuguese Embassy to Cambodia (located in Bangkok) has given DC-Cam a \$1,000 grant for an exhibition it will mount on the Khmer Rouge with Rutgers University-Newark. The exhibition, which will feature photographs, films, documents and explanatory text, will be shown in both Cambodia (Phnom Penh and several locations in the provinces) and the United States (Newark, New Jersey, as well as interested U.S. communities with substantial Cambodian-American populations) in 2007. DC-Cam's recent exhibition at Rutgers is described in Section 2.

The PIR at Rutgers University also welcomed the arrival of a summer intern, Kate Lee of the University of Chicago. Ms. Lee will work on the production of a documentary film of interviews with three Tuol Sleng survivors, among other projects.

3) Film Project

In April, Sorya Sim of DC-Cam interviewed three survivors of Tuol Sleng Prison (two former inmates and a guard) for a documentary the Center will produce this year. The 1.5 hour interviews were filmed by Doug Kass, a professional filmmaker from the United States, assisted by DC-Cam's film team. The interviews are now being translated in preparation for subtitling and editing. In addition, the film team recorded the Public Information Room's (PIR) road trips to Koh Kohn and Ratanak Kiri provinces, the Youth Exhibition in Battambang province, and villagers' visits to the ECCC.

During May, the film team produced 48 DVDs from 41 videotapes of documentary films on Democratic Kampuchea. Nine audiotapes were also made from interviews with villagers who: 1) attended film screenings in Steung Treng and Ratanak Kiri provinces (under the PIR "road trips" and pre-trial outreach activities) and 2) visited Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the Choeung Ek killing fields, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. Also, on May 3 and 4, four members of the film team attended a two-day training program on documentary filmmaking at the Khmer Institute of Democracy in Phnom Penh.

In June, the team filmed the visit to the ECCC by subdistrict chiefs (both the tour and interviews with these local officials), and began transcribing 15 audiotapes from this tour. They also produced three DVDs, including one of Ta Mok in Anlong Veng, and updated the film catalog.

4) Web Site Development (www.dccam.org)

DC-Cam is developing a portion of its website that will be devoted to the history of the Cham Muslim community in Cambodia. We will select one or two of our student summer volunteers to help develop this section of our website.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang received the following letter from George Chigas, a professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts, Lowell, about the Center's publication of his book, *Tum Teav*:

Dear Youk,

I just want to let you know that our publication party for *Tum Teav* was a great success. It was held on Saturday night at a Cambodian restaurant in Lowell. About 120 people attended. There was a reading from the book, food, dancing, etc. Members of the Cambodian community made speeches saying how grateful they were that this

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important story is now available in English so their children can read and study about one of the jewels of Cambodian literature and culture. DC-Cam was acknowledged and thanked for all its efforts to preserve this masterpiece for future generations.

I want to personally thank you for all you did to make this publication come to fruition.

Many people asked about purchasing the book, and the Lowell Public Schools has expressed interest in using the book in the school system. I wonder if you might ever consider another printing, possibly in paperback that is less expensive, to make the book more available in the US, Australia, Canada and other countries with large English speaking Cambodian communities.

Best,
George

1) **Historical Research and Writing**

On April 29, DC-Cam and the Khmer Writers Association held an award ceremony in Phnom Penh to honor the winners of the second Khmer Rouge History Preservation Forum essay contest. The four prize winners were:

- Tep Suy Eang, who lives in France, for her 547-page essay “Unforgettable”
- Um Sareith, a college teacher in Phnom Penh, for her 130-page essay “Mother’s Tears”
- Hun Chhunly, a doctor in Phnom Penh, for his 150-age essay “The Life of a Physician under the Khmer Rouge Regime”
- Chhom La, who lives in Kandal province, for her 96-page essay “My Life in the Pol Pot Regime.”

The women received silk sets, while Dr. Hun was awarded a DVD player. *Reaksmey Kampuchea* newspaper covered the event in an article entitled “Writing and Remembering the Suffering to Prevent the Wheel of Dark History from Recurring.”

DC-Cam announced its summer training on research methodology in May; the announcement was placed in local newspapers and at local universities. Fifty Cambodian undergraduate and graduate students responded and attended an introductory meeting, where they received homework assignments. They were tested on June 29. Based on the test results, we will select 20 students for further training. They will then work as volunteers, conducting research about the fate of minority groups under Democratic Kampuchea.

In June, DC-Cam published Osman Ysa’s new monograph, *The Cham Rebellion: Survivors’ Stories from the Villages*. It offers firsthand accounts of the Cham Muslim experience before and during Democratic Kampuchea, focusing on two Cham villages in Kampong Cham province that staged brief and catastrophic rebellions against the Khmer Rouge in 1975. This monograph is

the first history of the Cham community during the period of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

Ian Harris completed the fieldwork portion of his research into Cambodian Buddhism under Communism [1970-1989] and finished a first draft of his monograph on the subject at the end of December 2005. He intends to submit a final version of this text for publication by DC-Cam in September 2006.

2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

Terith Chy continued to translate Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' book, *Getting Away with Genocide*.

3) Research Assistance to the Public

Academic Research. DC-Cam researcher Ahmad Yousos is assisting Laura McGrew of the Institute for Global Communications on her PhD research. Mr. Yousos is identifying appropriate contacts for interviews, and translating the interviews from English to Khmer and Khmer to English.

The Center provided assistance to Elizabeth Rooney, a 12th grade student from Cranebrook, Australia. She is examining Tuol Sleng prison for her modern history class and focusing on why it was kept secret during Pol Pot's reign.

In April, DC-Cam assisted Professor Denis Peterson of the University of Iowa, sending him a CD of 12 prisoner photographs from Tuol Sleng (S-21) prison.

In May, DC-Cam helped two of its summer interns – Lara Finkbeiner and Emma Nolan-Abrahamian from the University of Michigan (USA) – to conduct photographic research on the Cambodian genocide. DC-Cam also helped these students to obtain funding for their research.

Family Tracing. On April 6, 2006, Rasmey Chan, who lives in Australia, wrote to thank Youk Chhang for providing information on his uncle, Chea Kahn, who was studying in the Soviet Union. He returned to Cambodia after the Khmer Rouge took control of the country and was subsequently arrested and executed at S-21 prison. "Today, I got the document that you sent to me. I am really appreciated for your help and I will show it to my family as a hard evidence. I am sure my family will believe that my uncle was executed in S-21 in Pol Pot regime. I wish all the best to you in finding the Truth for the victims of Pol Pot's regime."

Mr. Chhang received another letter this quarter from Lucktinny Soeung, who is living in Maryland (USA):

Your story about Lo Sim, survivor of Tuol Sleng prison (*Phnom Penh Post*, March 10) is the first time I have learned about her experience. She is from my birthplace. I was born in Phum Prek Ta Duong, Koh Thom, Kandal. I left Cambodia in 1972, went to Paris, came back in 1976, and worked in Re-education Camp B-30 (Boeng Trabek).

I recall that one night *Angkar* sent us to Olympic Stadium for a meeting. We walked right behind Tuol Sleng Prison without knowing at that time that it was the torture and killing place. I would like to know how Lo Sim ended up in that prison and how she survived.

Please could you cash my \$150 check [enclosed] and give \$100 to her and \$50 to Chan Sorn, the elderly lady selling coconuts in front of the Royal Palace (*Phnom Penh Post*, January 27). I love her smile.

6. MAGAZINE AND RADIO

1) The Magazine Project

This quarter, we published 2,100 copies of each of the three Khmer language issues of *Searching for the Truth*. The table below gives some examples of articles that appeared in the Khmer issues. The June issue had a special focus on the DC-Cam-sponsored visits of commune leaders to Tuol Sleng, Choeung Ek, and the ECCC.

Nine people visited the Magazine Team or wrote to the magazine requesting information on their missing relatives; the requests were forwarded to the Center's Documentation Team, which was able to find biographies, confessions, and/or photographs on two of those who disappeared. We also published eight family tracing requests this quarter.

Readers submitted eleven articles to the magazine, including eight stories from survivors and former Khmer Rouge cadres, a list of cadres who disappeared from Prek Pdao village in Prey Veng province, a story by a ten year-old schoolgirl, a report on mass graves and killing sites in Prey Vent, and a letter on Khmer Rouge history. A reader also called to request the address of the author of an article published in May.

The Center's in-house print shop printed 750 copies of the English language edition of our magazine during the second quarter. It also made 6,000 copies of booklets for the ECCC trips. Next month, when DC-Cam's contract expires with an outside printing house, our print shop will also begin printing the Khmer language issues.

English Language Issue 2 Contents, 2006*	Selected Stories from the Khmer Language Quarter 2 Issues
<p>Editorial: The Judges' Will for Justice</p> <p>Letters from Youk Chhang What is the National Human Rights Context in which we are Working? Healing from the Trauma of the Khmer Rouge: One Soul at a Time</p> <p>Documentation Confession: Ong Bel, Law Student in France Confession: Hing Sokhom, Student in the USA</p> <p>History Two Child Prisoners at Prey Sar</p> <p>Legal Supplementary Agreement between the UN and RGC on Safety and Security List of National and International Judges and Prosecutors for the ECCC</p> <p>Public Debate War is Evil, But Sometimes it is Right to Wage It The Perpetrator, the Victim, the Witness</p> <p>Family Tracing Survival My Fear of the Khmer Rouge My Story in Pol Pot's Regime Crime Deserves Judgment A Journey to find a Missing Daughter</p>	<p>Documentation Execution in Kbal Hong Chah Village Circular on Preparing for the Day of Anger List of Victims Executed at S-21 KR Telegram Dated 1 April 1978 on the Khmer New Year Celebration</p> <p>History The Chain of Terror: The Khmer Rouge Southwest Zone Security System Life of Lao-Khmer Translators in the Khmer Embassy to Laos during Democratic Kampuchea The Victim, the Perpetrator, the Witness Two Child Prisoners at Prey Sar Trip to the ECCC</p> <p>Legal ECCC: In Need of Evaluation List of National and International Judges and Prosecutors at the ECCC</p> <p>Public Debate War is Evil, But Sometimes it is Right to Wage It Nuon Chea: The Making of a Khmer Rouge Ideologue Justice for the Killing Fields Compensation: An Unsolved Matter</p> <p>Family Tracing Justice for My Dead Father, Husband and Relatives Photo of Missing Brother Found at S-21 during ECCC Visit Nun Finds Photo of her Dead Husband during ECCC Trip</p>

2) Radio Broadcasts

DC-Cam broadcast from four radio stations this quarter (the broadcasts reach all or parts of 12 provinces):

- FM 102 MHz (Women's Media Center in Phnom Penh), two days a week
- FM 93.25 MHz (Kampot province), twice a day, 7-7:30 a.m. and 7-7:30 p.m.
- FM 99 MHz (Preah Vihear), twice a day, 7-7:30 a.m. and 7-7:30 p.m.
- FM 103.25 MHz (Battambang), twice a day, 7-7:30 a.m. and 7-7:30 p.m.

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On April 17, the three stations in provinces began airing excerpts from Elizabeth Becker's book, *When the War was Over*, during the morning (five chapters have been broadcast to date). In the afternoons, they aired articles selected from issue 68 of *Searching for the Truth*. *When the War was Over* is also being read on the Phnom Penh station (the first two chapters have been aired) as have articles from issue 66 of *Searching for the Truth*.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) NGO Coordination Meeting

Together with the University of California-Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center, the East-West Center, and the Open Society Justice Initiative, DC-Cam held an NGO coordination workshop at the Phnom Penh Hotel on May 31. The workshop was sponsored by the UK Office of Foreign Affairs' War Crimes Office.

The purpose of the workshop was to plan for activities related to the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The workshop was held to help Cambodia's NGOs to work together on activities that are consistent (for example, in terms of the information provided to the public), comprehensive, and non-duplicative.

The first part of the program consisted of presentations by seven international experts about their experience at other tribunals in such areas as outreach, public affairs, witness and victim protection, capacity building, witness counseling, problems related to trauma, the role of NGOs, trial monitoring, outreach, media relations, public affairs, and investigations. The experts were:

- Philip Rapoza (former coordinating judge, East Timor)
- Robin Vincent (former registrar, Special Court for Sierra Leone)
- Caitlin Reiger (former senior legal advisor to the Appeals Chamber at the Special Court for Sierra Leone)
- Mark Harris (political affairs officer, UNOTIL)
- David Savage (country program manager, Asia Regional Project to Prevent People Trafficking, Myanmar)
- Saleem Vahidy (head of Witness and Victim Unit, Special Court for Sierra Leone)
- Dr. An Michels (a psychiatrist who developed the witness and victim counseling program in Sierra Leone).

The second half of the program addressed the task of coordinating the NGOs' activities. Representatives from the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and Cambodian and international NGOs discussed their activities related to the tribunal. The NGOs present were: Khmer Institute of Democracy, CAS, Women's Media Center, Open Forum, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization-Cambodia, LAC, SILAKA, LICADHO, SSC, NICFEC, CHRAC,

ADHOC, Center for Social Development, Cambodia Defenders Project, and Media Consulting and Development.

On June 1 and 2, follow-up consultations were held to allow individual NGOs to meet with the international experts, who advised them on the programs they are planning.

2) Activities in Cambodia

Exhibitions. On April 8-9, eighteen members of DC-Cam's staff participated in an NGO festival in Battambang province sponsored by the International Republican Institute. DC-Cam's exhibition covered the Center's activities and displayed such products as its magazine, books, documentary film, and t-shirts the Center designed featuring quotes about justice in Cambodia and the ECCC. We also used the exhibit as an opportunity to distribute announcements to recruit students for research training next summer.

Speeches/Conferences. On May 27, DC-Cam Deputy Director Sorya Sim visited the Institute of Foreign Languages in Phnom Penh, where he spoke to 25 Cambodian scholarship students who will be pursuing master's degrees in Japan this fall. He screened the Center's *Tang Kim* film and answered questions the student posed.

On April 5, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang spoke at the residence of the Swedish Consul General. His topic was "Making Sense out of Genocide" (see "Speeches and Conferences" under "Activities Overseas" below).

Meetings. On May 5, DC-Cam Deputy director Dara P. Vanthan met with Gráinne Kelly to discuss the Center's work. Ms. Kelly is a researcher and practitioner of reconciliation and peace-building in North Ireland. She later wrote to him saying "I found our discussion very interesting and it has given me another perspective on reconciliation practice in Cambodia."

Work with International Organizations and NGOs. From April 23-28, Sorya Sim and Dany Long participated in a workshop on logical framework strategy sponsored by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and National Museum of World Culture. The NMWC is organizing a ten-year program of Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Development with cooperating museums from throughout Southeast Asia (MuSEA). The meeting workshop was held in Hoi An, Vietnam, with 20 participants from Cambodia (DC-Cam, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, National Museum of Cambodia, and Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts), Vietnam, Laos, and Sweden, who produced a working document outlining objectives, activities, monitoring and evaluation, schedules, and organizational structures.

On May 12, Dara Vanthan received a delegation of the International Fact-Finding Commission from Poland. The delegation sought support from the Royal Government of Cambodia to accept its competence as a fact-finding organization for international war crimes.

Also on May 12, Mr. Benoit Narbey of the French Aission pour Abolir la Torture et les Executions Capitales met with DC-Cam representatives to seek cooperation between our organizations. He agreed that if necessary, he will help file a complaint to the French Embassy in Cambodia and officials in France for the return of documentary films from Democratic Kampuchea (these films may be important for the KRT).

On May 16, Mr. Vanthan attended a meeting at the Women's Media Center on a Khmer Rouge history program the WMC plans to air on radio station FM 102 hz.

He also attended a press conference held by the Open Society Justice Initiative on the launch of its publications: *Justice Initiative: The Extraordinary Chambers* and *a Colloquium on the International Standards for the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia*.

On May 19, 2006, Sorya Sim, Bunsou Sour, and Dara Peo Vanthan participated in a public forum organized by the Center for Social Development in Kampot province. Along with other speakers, former US Ambassador for War Crimes David Scheffer, Heather Ryant from OSJI, and Sorya Sim took questions on DC-Cam's work, DK history, and DC-Cam's contributions to the ECCC.

Deputy Director Dara P. Vanthan has been working with the Cambodian Center for Human Rights (CCHR) on a radio program it is producing to educate the public on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Tours for UN Personnel. On May 18, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang took Louise Arbour, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Julie de Rivero, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR Cambodia, on a tour of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Ms. Arbour was visiting Cambodia to focus on strengthening the country's judiciary.

Work with the Media. DC-Cam deputy director Dara P. Vanthan received several members of the media this quarter:

- May 8: Mr. Craig Simons, Asia Bureau Chief of Cox newspapers. Mr. Simons was seeking information for a possible story about the Khmer Rouge tribunal. Mr. Vanthan arranged for him to go to the field and meet with victims of the regime.
- On May 9, Mr. Vanthan met with Shanthi Kalathil, media and civil society expert from USAID in Washington, DC. She wanted to learn how DC-Cam has been dealing with the media how it has been reaching out to victims of Cambodia's genocide.
- May 10: Sundance Film Festival award-winning director Rob Fruchtmann filmed Mr. Vanthan describing Khmer Rouge documents for a documentary he is making.

- May 11: Naoko Okaya and her film crew from TV TOKYO Corporation based in Hong Kong. She interviewed Mr. Vanthan for a story on the lease of Cheoung Ek to a private Japanese firm, JC Company. She was also given news clips of articles on the lease.
- May 23: Mr. Vanthan participated in two radio broadcasts. He spoke on the participation of Cambodian youth in the Khmer Rouge tribunal process at the request of the Youth Council of Cambodia, and on Khmer Rouge history for the Cambodia Center for Human Rights.

In addition, Kira Kay and Jason Maloney from PBS Television in New York visited the Center and requested 49 photos of Khmer Rouge leaders, the April 17, 1975 evacuations, forced labor, S-21 and its prisoners, the 1979 trial, and Cambodia in 1979 for a documentary they are making. The photographs were provided to them. Early in July, we will accompany them to Koh Slah to interview former Khmer Rouge (DC-Cam's Victims of Torture Project worked in this area).

3) Activities Overseas

Affinity Group. From May 1 through May 8, members of this group (DC-Cam, The Humanitarian Law Center (Belgrade), the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, the Human Rights Education Institute of Burma, and the International Center for Transitional Justice (New York)) traveled to Sulaymaniyyah, Iraq for a meeting hosted by Affinity Group member the Iraq Memory Foundation. The group visited the memorial at Halabja, the city on which the Bathist regime dropped chemical bombs. It also participated in a three-day conference of about 200 NGOs, who traveled from all parts of Iraq to discuss and coordinate documentation efforts there. Each member of the group talked about its documentation, memorialization, and other work with the participants.

DC-Cam is now working to complete its "final product" under this grant. We will produce a documentary film of interviews with a former guard and two former prisoners at Tuol Sleng. The film will be in Khmer and subtitled in English (please see the discussion in the Film Project section). In addition, the Human Rights Commission of Guatemala has asked the group to serve as its advisors.

Speeches/Conferences. On April 7, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, along with survivors from Rwanda (Esther Mujawayo) and the Holocaust (Hédi Fried), came to McGill University in Montreal, Canada, to participate in the Speaking the Unspeakable: A Conversation with Survivors of Three Genocides forum. Mr. Chhang's speech was entitled "Making Sense out of Genocide." The forum was sponsored by McGill University's Faculty of Law, Center for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism, and the Embassy of Sweden. Mr. Chhang, Ms. Mujawayo, and Ms. Fried are featured in the book *Beyond the 'Never Agains'*, produced and distributed for free by the Government of Sweden (the UN website also sells it for \$29.95). Mr. Chhang had spoken on this same topic to members of the United Nations in New York on April 6.

On May 26-30 DC-Cam staff members Dara Vanthan, Bunsou Sour, Savina Sarik, and Meng-Try Ea attended the East Timor Lessons Learned conference in Bangkok.

Proposals. DC-Cam assisted Doug Saul, a forensic scientist from the United States, in preparing a proposal to form a crime laboratory in Cambodia.

In April, DC-Cam gave its support to a “Life Stories” CURA project proposal application submitted by Concordia University. As a partner in this project, DC-Cam will assist in the creation of digital and audio life course interviews with Cambodian immigrants to Montreal, Canada.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In June, DC-Cam welcomed the arrival of Rutgers University’s Doug Irvin, Navarro and Tom LaPointe who will teach English to our staff in June, July and August. The three have been giving an e-teaching English Language course to DC-Cam staff members for the past six months. The classes, which meet three times a week for two hours, include lessons on effective writing, and grammatical and speaking instruction. The classes for more advanced students also teach presentation skills, including how to give speeches in front of live audiences. Ten staff members attend the advanced classes and nineteen attend the remedial classes.

In June, Terith Chy of the Center’s Legal Response Team completed a three-week course at American University’s Academy on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Washington, DC. The course, on international humanitarian law and international justice for human rights violations, was sponsored by American University, the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights, and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

Five DC-Cam staff members were accepted to graduate schools overseas this quarter. In Fall 2006, Savina Sirik will begin a master’s degree program in peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK) and Kalyan Sann will begin pursuing her master’s degree in museum studies at Goteborg University (Sweden). Simala Pann has been accepted for a two-year master’s program in leisure, tourism and environment at Wageningen University (Netherlands). Terith Chy has been accepted to begin an LLM in human rights at the University of Hong Kong. Sorya Sim has been accepted to a doctoral program at Rutgers University.

DC-Cam’s internal control officer Sophorn Huy and administrative officer Makara Sam participated in a grant management training seminar on June 7 at the Sunway Hotel in Phnom Penh. The training, which was attended by 52 Cambodian NGO staff, was sponsored by USAID/Cambodia.

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

This quarter, at least 164 articles appeared in the media that were related to the tribunal and/or DC-Cam. Some examples of those that feature DC-Cam or its staff are given below.

Articles in the Press

Rith, Sam, "Potential KR Trial Witnesses Visit Courtroom," *Phnom Penh Post*, April 7, 2006.

Chhim, Sotheara, "Psychosocial Support Needed for KR Tribunal," *The Cambodia Daily*, April 11, 2006.

Sloan, Bronwyn "Can Cambodia Get Justice?" *Global Policy Forum*, April 13, 2006, <http://www.globalpolicy.org/intljustice/tribunals/cambodia/2006/0413dpa.htm>

"April 25 Symposium to Explore Victims' Interests vs. Defendants' Rights in Upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal," Rutgers Newark Online, April 25, 2006.

AFP, "Thai Movie in Bad Taste, Says Researcher," *Bangkok Post*, April 26, 2006.

Agence France-Presse, "Scholar Calls Thai Film 'An Abuse of Memory,'" *The Nation*, April 26, 2006.

Michelle Vachon and Kuch Naren, "A History of Champa: Cham Nation that Survived into the 1980s Has a Unique History in the Region," *The Cambodia Daily*, April 29-30, 2006.

"Youk Chhang in conversation with Jens-Martin Eriksen," *Eurozine* <http://www.eurozine.com/articles/2006-04-28-lettredk-en.html>, April 2006.

Sloan, Bronwyn "Phnom Penh Perspective: Khmer Rouge Trials," *Tales of Asia*, April 2006, <http://www.talesofasia.com/cambodia-bronwyn-apr06.htm>

McGirk, Jan, "Justice Catches Up with the Khmer Rouge," *Global Policy Forum*, May 5, 2006, <http://www.globalpolicy.org/intljustice/tribunals/cambodia/2006/0505catches.htm>

Uproar over a Thai Film that Exploits Tuol Sleng Prison

In April the commercial film *Ghost Game* opened in Bangkok, triggering an angry reaction from Cambodians and the Thai press. The film depicts 10 contestants in a reality-television game show who must stay in a haunted prison in order to win a cash prize. According to the Thai press, "The problem is that the prison featured in the film – shot entirely in Thailand – has an uncanny similarity to the Khmer Rouge Tuol Sleng torture centre in Phnom Penh, also known as S-21... In one of the most offensive scenes, contestants provoke the spirits of genocide victims by smashing up skulls and skeletons (artificial, not real ones). Again the piles of skulls and skeletons depicted in the movie are eerily similar to those on exhibit at Phnom Penh's Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum" ("Film brings shame upon Thai society," *The Nation*, April 30).

DC-Cam director Youk Chhang was asked to provide a response to the film. His article, "Genocide is Not a Game," appeared in the *Bangkok Post* on May 1, 2006. The film's producers later offered their apologies to the Cambodian people.

Chheang Bopha, "DC-Cam Staff May be Sent to Work in Iraq," *Cambodge Soir*, May 18, 2006.

Srei Neath, "Ministers of Khmer Rouge Tribunal Went to Attend a Seminar in Bangkok," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, May 27, 2006.

Hang Udom, "Judges and Prosecutors Went to Attend a Meeting in Bangkok," *Moneakseker Khmer*, May 27-28, 2006.

Simons, Craig, "Three decades after genocide, Cambodia moves slowly toward trial," *Statesman*, May 28, 2006, www.statesman.com/news/content/news/stories/world/05/28cambodiac.html

Hinton, Alex, "Seeking Justice for the Killing Fields," *International Herald Tribune*, May 31, 2006, <http://www.ihf.com/articles/2006/05/31/opinion/edhinton.php>.

Embassy of Sweden, Ottawa, "Three Genocides, Three Survivors," May 2006, http://www.swedenabroad.com/pages/news_48196.asp&root=8167

Columbia University Press, "Facing Death in Cambodia," May 2006, <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/cup/catalog/data/023112/0231120524.HTM>

"Three Voices of Genocide," June 20, 2006, www.mcgill.ca/reporter/38/15/genocide/.

Articles by DC-Cam Staff

Ea, Meng-Try, "On April 17, 1975, 31 Years of Impunity Began," *Cambodia Daily*, April 18, 2006.

Chhang, Youk, "Don't Thai Horror Film Makers Know that Genocide is No 'Game'?" *Cambodia Daily*, April 28, 2006.

Chhang, Youk, "Psychological Effects Resulted from the Khmer Rouge Regime," *Rasmei Kampuchea*, May 21-22, 2006.

Chhang, Youk, "Attempting to Heal from the Khmer Rouge, One Person at a Time," *The Cambodia Daily*, May 22, 2006.

9. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

In April, DC-Cam began holding discussions with architects in New York City in preparation for a design competition it will hold. Architects from Cambodia and abroad will be asked to submit designs for the buildings that will make up DC-Cam's permanent center, which will

house museum/exhibition space, and research and education facilities. An appropriate site is now being sought for the Center.

In June, we prepared a PowerPoint presentation that outlines the goals and activities of the proposed center.

2) Genocide Education

During the second quarter, the textbook being prepared by this project (*A History of Democratic Kampuchea*) was reviewed by Sambo Manara, a history professor at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. He made several comments and corrected some errors. After incorporating his changes, the text was reviewed by DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang. It was corrected again, and several additions were made.

We have sent the text to the Prime Minister for his review. Soon after we hear from him, we will finalize the text for publication. We hope that the government will incorporate all or part of it in the national high school curriculum. We also intend that the text serve as supplementary material for both high school and university students.

The text's author, Khamboly Dy, also gave a brief training session on DK history to volunteers from the Center for Social Development, who will be passing out information on the tribunal to people in remote areas of Cambodia, and a half-hour presentation on DK history to 50 students visiting DC-Cam. Last, he answered several questions posed by a teacher in Pursat province posed about the regime. The teacher said he would pass the answers on to his students and introduce them to DK history, which is not in the Ministry of Education's curriculum.

Prepared by
Wynne Cougill, DC-Cam Advisor