



**Second Quarterly Report:
April-June 2004
www.dccam.org**

This report describes the Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam) activities for the second quarter of 2004 (April to June). It also cites challenges and constraints to our work, sets forth our strategies for improvement, and provides indicators of our performance and impact.

1. NARRATIVE REPORT

1.1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND IMPACTS

This quarter, we have successfully completed a number of projects and at the same time, expanded several of our more recent initiatives. For example, in June, we published a 280-page book entitled *Reconciliation in Cambodia* and are now translating its executive summary into Khmer. DC-Cam has also informally opened its new Public Information Room and begun working in the former Khmer Rouge base area of Koh Sla.

DC-Cam's overall activities are best grouped into five main categories: 1) documentation, 2) the promotion of accountability, 3) public education and reconciliation outreach, 4) research, translation and 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 has entailed collecting and cataloguing documents, and managing two major databases: the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB) and the Cambodian Genocide Biographical Database (CBIO), which comprise the Cambodian Genocide Databases. These databases were developed by a team of academics, technicians, and documentalists at Yale University, DC-Cam, and the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. 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. Last year, our documentation team finished work on 9,341 Khmer Rouge records from our “K” collection of documents and edited and crosschecked the data. This essentially completed our work on the CBIO database.

This quarter, our team continued to enter data into the CBIB database (the “D” and “R” collections). The “D” collection includes general Khmer Rouge documents ranging from notebooks to biographies, confessions, reports, and execution logs. Work on this collection began in late 2003. This quarter, we catalogued 5,038 of our 20,445 “D” collection documents, bringing the total number of completed documents to 12,773.

In early June, we started to enter annotations for items catalogued in the D collection into our Khmer version of the CBIB database. The database fields vary depending on the type of document. For example, some of the fields for execution logs include the document’s title and number of pages, while those for cadre biographies include names, dates, personal background, rank, date of arrest, number of pages, and source of information. This quarter, we entered 548 records into this searchable database, and plan to key it in both the Khmer and English languages.

We have worked on cataloguing our *Renakse* (“R”) documents since mid-2003. These are petitions made in the 1980s to the successor government to oust the Khmer Rouge from their seat at the United Nations. 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 the 2,700 “R” documents held at the Center, we have entered 360 into our database worksheets thus far.

Finally, in late 2003, our documentation team began a new initiative to prepare a printed index of biographic information. We currently possess 11,612 biographies of Khmer Rouge cadres, which are contained in our CBIO database. The Khmer version of the indexed biographies encompasses 2,820 pages. We are now working on the field layout and design (name, gender, place and date of birth, names of mother and father), and are adding into the index information that our PA team members have recently collected from field interviews with cadres or their relatives.

	2 nd Quarter 2004	To Date
D Collection Catalog	5,038	12,782
D Collection Data Entry	548*	548*
R Collection Data Entry	90	360

*entries on this database began in June 2004

1(b). *Photo Exhibitions*

Our photographic exhibitions of former Khmer Rouge cadres and leaders continue to be shown at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, as does a forensic exhibition

we mounted there last quarter. The latter exhibit seeks to educate both Cambodian and foreign visitors about the scale and methods of executions during Democratic Kampuchea via scientific methods. Through our exhibitions on cadres and leaders, we endeavor to open a silent forum where perpetrators and victims can record their thoughts and feelings, and potentially find way to reconcile through understanding the viewpoints and sufferings of others.

Some Quotes from the Visitors' Book at Tuol Sleng

"I feel extremely pained. Without the Pol Pot regime, I would have met my grandfather, my grandmother, my uncle, and my aunts. Pol Pot's group were such beasts."

"Very insightful and moving. May nobody have to suffer the atrocities of this place again."

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

We have nearly completed a one-year project on digital photo archiving, and are now finalizing a monograph on the recollections of former cadres and their families, accompanied by photographs from the Democratic Kampuchea era. (The monograph will be entitled: *Stilled Lives: Portraits from the Cambodian Genocide*.) We have scanned several thousand photographs from this era, and the cadres and their family members have lent 181 photographs to DC-Cam, which are being captioned and scanned, and will be placed on the Internet. Our team has completed interviews with over 100 people for this project, and has translated biographies, confessions and other archival materials related to the photographs.

In August, our team members will receive on-the-job and informal classroom training on such subjects as layout and book design, the treatment and preservation of photographs (many of the photos we received were damaged by weather and insects), and their presentation in an electronic environment. We have arranged for training with a local design studio and are nearing the completion of arrangements for training with a large art book publisher in India.

1(d). *Microfilming*

Our Microfilming Project, conducted with Yale University's Sterling Memorial Library, aims to preserve historical documents related to the Khmer Rouge. This process allows researchers and legal investigators to access our archival information without handling original documents, many of which have become fragile with age.

This quarter, our microfilming team continued to work on microfilming official Communist Party of Kampuchea documents from the DK era (our "D" collection.) Between April and June, the team microfilmed file numbers D23911-D24031. Those microfilmed records comprise 3 reels (2,472 pages). We also continued to microfilm Renakse documents up to R00363, producing 1 reel (669 pages) this quarter.

We are now in the process of obtaining quotes for the materials and supplies needed for the operation and installation of a microfilm developer/duplicator that will be housed at DC-Cam.

	2 nd Quarter 2004 Reels/Pages	To Date Reels/Pages
D Collection Microfilm	3/2472	234/175,500
R Collection Microfilm	1/669	4/2786

1.1.2 Promoting Accountability

2(a). *Supporting the Tribunal*

DC-Cam is the world's largest repository of printed documents and other original documentary materials relating to Democratic Kampuchea. The materials in our archives are thus of the utmost historical interest and may serve as important evidentiary materials in any accountability process relating to the DK regime. They over 600,000 pages of documents we have amassed include:

- *Documents dating from the DK era:* Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) correspondence, confession transcripts, committee minutes and reports, CPK biographies, foreign documents, media materials, and cadre diaries and notebooks.
- *Post-DK documentary materials:* survivor petitions, 1979 trial documents, interview transcripts, mapping reports, and photographs.

On July 8, 2004, Cambodia's legislative body convened for the first time after a nearly year-long political deadlock. This will increase the prospects of a new national assembly ratifying the Khmer Rouge tribunal agreement. In order to provide the court and other authorized officials with full access to copies of our documents, we worked with our legal advisors to develop and issue a set of rules and guidelines for viewing them as the tribunal process begins. In addition, we have provided a copy of those procedures to the appropriate UN and Cambodian authorities.

We also devised a clear set of procedures for granting authorized persons access to original documents. The 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. These procedures have also been submitted to the Cambodian government and UN.

In late 2003 we began to plan for a tribunal response team comprising our legal advisors and staff members most familiar with our documentary holdings and

Accountability Project. This team will be in a position to help tribunal and authorized officials (as well as the public) carry out research and documentary reviews as needed. The team will join our legal training from July 20-August 31, 2004. In addition, the Center's translation team will translate additional documents into English in advance of the tribunal.

To meet the anticipated need for documentation materials at the tribunal, in late April DC-Cam informally opened its new Public Information Room (PIR). Access will be given to legal personnel (representing both the defense and prosecution), scholars, reporters, and the general public. DC-Cam's Accountability Project, tribunal response team, translation staff, librarians, and others will be on hand to provide assistance in searching for and interpreting documents.

The PIR also functions as a library and educational forum. To date, it has served 100 researchers and visitors (in June alone, we received 94 visitors), hosted DC-Cam weekly staff meetings, hosted guest lecturers and in-house training, and provided office space for our Victims of Torture Project staff.

Last, we continued to discuss options for a potential field office in the United States to support UN staff assigned to the tribunal.

2(b). The Accountability Project (PA)

This project aims to draw a picture of subordinate-superior relationships during Democratic Kampuchea and to identify a pool of survivors (victims and cadres) that may be helpful to a Khmer Rouge tribunal. The recent formation of the national government means that a national assembly will likely ratify the Cambodia/UN agreement soon. This development signals the need for DC-Cam to both accelerate and expand the scope of its Accountability Project, and we are confident in our ability to do this.

This quarter, our PA team operated in two field offices, Takeo and Kampot.

	Survivors Interviewed/ Former Cadre	Interview Pages	Records Entered into Accountability Database
2 nd Quarter 2004	123/75	1,484	537
To Date	1,447/404	26,555	2,039

DC-Cam has also contracted with Stephen Heder from the University of London produce a manuscript analyzing the over 20,000 pages of interviews we have collected so far. Specifically, he will determine if the interviews provide implications of criminal responsibility on the part of the former Khmer Rouge officials most likely to stand trial, including Ieng Sary, Ta Mok, Duch, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ieng Thirith, and Mam Nai. We expect Dr. Heder's analysis to be completed in December 2004.

2(c). *The Mapping Project*

This project, which began in 1995, involves seeking out and mapping mass graves, former DK prisons, and genocide memorials using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. With the mapping of all accessible sites in Cambodia nearly complete, our mapping team's activities this quarter were largely confined to trips made in conjunction with those of other projects.

To date, our mapping team has identified 19,521 mass graves in 391 clusters, 194 Khmer Rouge security offices, and 80 memorials constructed by survivors of the DK regime. We are now translating a 450-page, 180-photograph report on the team's activities into English; it will be published this year in both English and Khmer. The report will demonstrate the widespread and systematic nature of the killing perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime.

In this quarter, we began collecting geographic data for our new mapping database, which we will post on our website this year. The database will be of use to scholars and members of the public who are interested in searching for details on mass graves, security offices, and memorials.

2(d). *The Forensics Study*

Based on existing mapping data, a team of three North American research and forensics experts and DC-Cam's mapping team conducted a detailed reconnaissance of mass graves and memorials to identify sites for a full-scale forensic exhumation. They also preserved a representative sample of human skeletal remains in and around Phnom Penh and six provinces in 2003. In addition, the team identified undisturbed graves in Tuol Mesang village, Prey Rundeng subdistrict, Mesang district, Prey Veng province, and Stung Tauch village, Kak subdistrict, Ponhea Krek district, Kampong Cham province.

We have completed the project. Our forensic exhibition remains open at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and one of the experts hired for the project is now finalizing a monograph on the study.

1.1.3 Public Education and Reconciliation Outreach

3(a). *The Legal Training Project*

A critical part of our work is to train Cambodian leaders on human rights law and related subjects. In 2003, we received support from the Swiss and Dutch governments 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 the Schell Center for International Human Rights.

From July 22-August 31, 2004, we will conduct a six-week legal training course under the supervision of John Ciorciari, an international lawyer trained at Harvard and Oxford Universities. We have confirmed schedules and arrangements with international law professors/trainers and guest speakers. We have also selected 25 Cambodian participants to study the basic features of human rights law and related issues of accountability and reconciliation in Cambodia. The training will be held in our Public Information Room.

Five international interns have arrived to help facilitate the training:

- Aubrey Ardema, Santa Clara University School of Law
- Katrina E. Anderson, Seattle University School of Law
- Kelly Whitley, JD candidate, University of Virginia
- Julia M. Fromholz, University California, Berkeley/Harvard University
- Stephen Andrew Liang, Harvard Law School.

They are now preparing a short guide to the Khmer Rouge tribunal and a basic text introducing readers to the main features of human rights law relevant to development and transitional justice in Cambodia.

3(b). The Victims of Torture Project

We began this two-year project in late 2003 with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO). It involves counseling for people who suffered abuse under the DK regime (both victims and perpetrators) and are traumatized today. Our primary roles are to assist the TPO in its identification of subjects for care and to work with children of the traumatized individuals to assist them in coping with difficulties that may result from their parents' suffering.

In this quarter, we completed the last module of TPO training which started in January 2004. The module addressed communication: basic counseling skills and standardized questionnaires. We also completed a VOT field trip research manual. Consulting Harvard materials and with comments from our TPO partners, our questionnaire includes an introduction to DC-Cam and the VOT project, methods for eliciting personal background, a set of trauma event questions, as well as views on justice and reconciliation. Finally, we conducted 31 interviews in Kandal, Kampot, and Takeo provinces during 4 field trips (32 days). After the completion of transcripts, we refer prospective patients to TPO. In this way, we expect to refer 235 people by the end of the project.

3(c). Film Projects

Rachana Phat is working on her second documentary film, "Shadow of the Past," about the rape of a woman during Democratic Kampuchea. She screened the first draft of the film for DC-Cam staff on June 8, 2004. Ms. Phat has received many comments

after the screening and is now re-editing the film. She plans to make additional field trips in July to obtain more materials relevant the film, which will be released in August 2004.

3(d). *Koh Sla Development and Reconciliation Project*

In other projects, DC-Cam has worked in such provinces as Takeo and Kandal, where the majority of people over the age of 40 are victims of the Khmer Rouge. The Koh Sla, community, on the other hand, is a former Khmer Rouge base area and home to many recent Khmer Rouge defectors. For these reasons, we have developed a new approach for DC-Cam's outreach activities in this area.

From our trips there in May and June, we have taken time to build trust and see how we can be of service to villagers (for example, we built and installed three large signs pointing the way to this remote area, and villagers have reported that the signs will make it easier for visiting relatives to find them). Another activity toward fully expanding our VOT/reconciliation work in Koh Sla is extending the broadcasts of our radio programs to this area. We have also conducted nine interviews with Koh Sla villagers to date.

We have been considering another activity, informal TPO orientations for patients, family and neighbors. We have discovered that such activities are important in working toward lessening the trauma experienced by many victims and perpetrators who lived during Democratic Kampuchea.

3(e). *Web Site Development (www.dccam.org)*

In this quarter, we resumed discussions on ways to post new databases on our website, as well as photographs from our Photo Archive Project. We expect to post both the databases and photographs next quarter.

1.1.4 Research, Translation and Publication

4(a). *Historical Research and Writing*

Our Research Project aims to develop an historical understanding of the DK era and to build the capacity of young Cambodian scholars to produce quality writing and research. We have also begun to publish the work of international scholars who conducted extensive research at DC-Cam. Our main products are the short monographs in our Documentation Series.

This quarter, we published *Reconciliation in Cambodia* by Suzannah Linton. Her book analyzes the results of a 2003 *Searching for the Truth* survey of justice and reconciliation in Cambodia, and provides a context for Cambodia in terms of similar efforts in such nations as South Africa, Argentina, Chile, and Rwanda.

Editing has begun on another manuscript. It is *Tum Teav: A Study of a Cambodian Literary Classic* by George Chigas III, who recently obtained his PhD from the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies.

Two others are in the review process in preparation for editing. They are:

- *The Cham Rebellion* by Osman Ysa
- *Terror from the Southwest Zone* by Meng-Try Ea.

Our researcher Vannak Huy is working on two new books. The first is on history and reconciliation through painting, based on the experiences of an S-21 survivor. The second is a collection of essays submitted to our *Research Forum: Preserving the History of the Khmer Rouge Regime*.

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 conducted research on documents at DC-Cam that relate to Chan Chakrei (a Khmer Rouge commander) in order to explore his links with Buddhism since a Lon Nol bulletin said he protected Buddhism while he was also working for the revolution. He also examined mapping reports at DC-Cam, which show that pagodas were used as prisons during Democratic Kampuchea. Mr. Prum and Dr. Harris also examined several issues of *Kampuch Sorya* magazine at the Buddhist Institute to add to their knowledge on the history of Buddhism and have conducted 30 interviews so far.

4(c). *The Role of China During 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 former Wai Seng Senior Research Scholar at the Asian Studies Centre, Oxford University, and is now senior advisor to the US under-secretary of the treasury. We assisted him in conducting field research. This quarter, he drafted approximately 60 pages, and will continue to conduct research in the coming months. We plan to publish the text late this year.

4(d). *Translation and Publication of Foreign Books*

This quarter, we have begun to translate the summary of the *Reconciliation in Cambodia* by Suzannah Linton. The translation of *Journey to Light* by Ronnie Yim Sut is also underway.

Anne Frank's Diary, which we translated into Khmer in 2002, is being serialized in the local newspaper *Rasmei Kampuchea*.

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

Following the success of the first contest, we have embarked on a new round of the essay contest for the period April 17, 2004 to February 29, 2005. We have announced this contest through *Rasmei Kampuchea*, and *Searching for the Truth*. We expect significant participation in Cambodia and abroad. So far, we have received four essays.

1.1.5 Magazine Project

This quarter, we produced three issues of *Searching for the Truth*, which contain 44 articles and 4 announcements for missing relatives:

- The *documentation section* contained 3 confessions, articles on Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot, and lists of leaders appointed in the Northern Zone and victims at S-21.
- The *history section* had 13 articles written by staff describing the lives of villagers during Democratic Kampuchea (DK).
- The *legal section* carried 5 articles on the international court in Rwanda, ethnic minorities in Kosovo, and arrest warrants under Cambodian law.
- The *debate section's* 8 articles concerned foreign authors discussing international courts, the trial of Saddam Hussein, Cambodian law, the KR tribunal, the reactions of KR leaders, and the role of NGOs in peace building in Cambodia.
- The *family tracing section* contained the first prize winner of the Khmer Writers' Association/DC-Cam essay contest, and two articles by DC-Cam staff members on their families' experiences during DK.

The magazine also received 9 letters, 6 messages, and 1 phone call this quarter. Four letters came from the provinces; they expressed appreciation for DC-Cam's work and requested additional copies of the magazine. Three letters were from people who sent stories of their experiences to us, and one was a thank-you note from a school. On letter and the phone call requested information on missing relatives.

This quarter, we continued cooperating with LICADHO, PADEK, TPO, and PFD to distribute our magazine. We sold about 200 copies of the Khmer edition and distributed 68,000 free of charge. Our field teams also carried copies of magazines to villagers.

The public's interest in *Searching for the Truth* is growing, but the number of our magazines is not. We are now working to determine ways to increase our publication run to meet public demand.

5(a). *Special Quarterly English Editions of Searching for the Truth*

This quarter editor Bunsou Sour is preparing for academic leave to pursue a masters degree in the UK, and Kok-Thay Eng will take charge of translating and selecting the content of the English version of the magazine. Our second quarter edition contained the following articles:

- The *editorials* discussed the budget for the Extraordinary Chambers and the importance of Khmer Rouge history education for Cambodians.
- The *documentation section* covered a speech made by DK's president in 1978 and the leadership hierarchy of the Northern Zone. A number of DC-Cam researchers reported on the views of local people toward the upcoming tribunal.
- The *legal section* presented the opinions of Cambodian legal experts on the country's arrest warrant law, the translation of a recent order by the general prosecutor to arrest former Khmer Rouge leaders, and the verdict of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
- The *public debate section* presented articles on reconciliation in Cambodia, Sierra-Leone's post-conflict regime, and the role of NGOs in peace building.
- The *family tracing section* published the award-winning essays from our research forum.

5(b). *Radio Broadcasts*

We continued reading selected articles from *Searching for the Truth* on the Women's Media Center twice a week from 3:30 to 3:45 p.m. We have read 106 articles to date. In July, we will read *Anne Frank's Diary* on Thursdays from 3:30 to 3:45 p.m.

We have expanded our radio program to Kampot province, and are now reading *First They Killed My Father* and articles from *Searching for the Truth* from 7:00 to 7:30 a.m. and from 7:00 to 7:30 p.m. on FM 93.25. In this quarter we read 60 articles on Kampot's station, which reaches all of Kampot and parts of Takeo and Kampong Speu provinces.

In July we will start broadcasting from a station in Preah Vihear, which also reaches parts of Banteay Meanchey, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces. Our twice-daily reading will be similar to those in Kampot. We are also considering broadcasts in Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanoukville and Svay Rieng.

Recently, we set up our own studio at DC-Cam, and will begin recording there at the end of July, and then send pre-recorded tapes to local radio stations.

1.2 CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

The main challenges and constraints we facing are our needs for fundraising, translation assistance, and security.

1.2.1 Plans for a Permanent Center

We are committed to the creation of a permanent Center that will meet the long-term demands for our work, and 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 in the proposal. Some time ago, we were given a plot of land by the Cambodian government adjacent to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. But the land is now occupied by hundreds of squatters. As an organization dedicated to the welfare of all Cambodians, we do not wish to initiate legal proceedings for eviction. We have tried – thus far without success – to negotiate a solution that will enable us to utilize the land without causing undue hardship for the current residents. We are now considering other possible long-term solutions should our land issue remains unresolved.

1.2.2 Fundraising Needs

As the scope of our work grows and demand for it increases, we will require additional resources, and are eager to have the assistance of a qualified fundraiser to help us meet our goals. Drafting reports and proposals consumes a sizable fraction of our external advisors' and staff members' time. In particular, time that our advisors could use for our research and legal projects is often diverted to working on proposals and reports. As we prepare for the creation of a permanent Center, we continue to seek professional fundraising expertise. We have discussed this matter with the USAID, 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.

1.2.3 Limited Translation Capacity

Although we have formed a translation team from among our project staff in advance of the Khmer Rouge tribunal, additional staff are needed to maintain our level of work and meet anticipated demand during the tribunal. In addition, two of our most experienced translators will be on academic leave next quarter, making it imperative that we recruit additional translators.

We are also planning to translate a glossary of Khmer Rouge terms that has been prepared in Khmer and is now being re-organized into topical sections. This 200-page document will be particularly useful in helping the public to understand the distinctive language used by the Khmer Rouge. We plan to recruit a new group of translators in August to help meet our rising demand for such services.

1.2.4 Security Issues

As the prospective Khmer Rouge tribunal approaches, we have reviewed and modestly enhanced the security of our staff and documentary holdings. Our advisors have helped build our awareness of possible security concerns. We have sent back-up copies of approximately 70% of our documents to the United States as a precaution against security threats that may come with the tribunal. Nevertheless, we have not

taken all of the precautions that we will need 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 from the experience we gained in our projects. Both relate to embracing a larger community of people interested in our work.

1.3.1 The Importance of Public Outreach

The more work we do, the more we know we need to reach a larger community. The distribution of our magazine, our radio broadcasts, field visits, and presentations and forums have only confirmed that the DK experience for most Cambodians was local, familial, and personal. Our work must address the many needs that arise out of those experiences. To address these needs, we are helping people traumatized by the regime to communicate their experiences and reactions to their children. Two other initiatives for which we are seeking support are to bring local community leaders to attend sessions of Khmer Rouge trials and educating the younger generation on the regime's history. The importance of these outreach activities is formally confirmed by our 2002 survey and its analysis in our new book, *Reconciliation in Cambodia*.

1.3.2 The Need for Cross-Border Cooperation

This quarter, we continue to expand our cooperation abroad.

On April 12, 2004, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang presented *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine* at the United Nations. This award-winning film was directed by Rithy Panh and produced with DC-Cam assistance. His trip was sponsored by ICCO Interchurch Organisation of the Netherlands.

In April, he spoke at several interested institutions across Canada, sponsored by the Canadian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Articles on his visits appeared in *Canada in the Asia Pacific*.

In June 2004, Arabiyani Abubakar, a researcher from *Free Women* organization in Aceh, Indonesia, conducted research at DC-Cam and expressed interest in further understanding DC-Cam's operating models.

On June 15-18, DC-Cam researcher Osman Ysa presented a paper entitled "Oukoubah and the Cham Rebellion" at Research of Champa, Kebangsaan University Malaysia. Kebangsaan University sponsored his trip.

On June 28-29, he presented a paper on "Bringing the Electronic Age to Cambodia's Rural Communities" at the First Regional Workshop on Continuing and Online Lifelong Learning for All (Cola), Palm Garden Hotel, Malaysia. His trip was sponsored by UNESCO.

2. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2.1 DC-CAM IN THE LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEDIA

This quarter, press coverage on Khmer Rouge issue notably increased. At least 87 news items appeared in 27 local and international publications, and DC-Cam's work was dominantly referenced. The local publications included *Cambodge Soir*, *Cambodia Daily*, *Kampuchea Thmei*, *Koh Santepheap*, *Moneaksekar Khmer*, *Nyo Nyim*, *Oudomkate Khmer*, *Phnom Penh Post*, *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, and *The Voices of Khmer Youth*. The international ones were *AFP*, *Bangkok Post*, *Canada in Asia*, *CBC News*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Dow Jones Newswire*, *Kyodo*, *Long Beach Press Telegram*, *Newsweek*, *Northeast Asian Weekly*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, *The New York Times*, *The Stanford Daily Online Edition*, *The World Bank Group*, *UN News Center*, *VOA*, and *Washington Post*. Selected articles include:

Puy Kea, "Civic Leaders Seek Detention for Surviving Khmer Rouge Chiefs," *Kyodo*, April 2, 2004.

Frida Ghitis, "Cambodia's Killing Fields Hold the Key to a Horrible Truth," *San Francisco Chronicle*, April 4, 2004.

Lao Mong Hay, "Khieu Samphan Apparit Comme Un Lache et un egoiste," *Cambodge Soir*, April 4, 2004.

K Srey Mom, "Victims Urge An Urgent Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Kampuchea Thmei*, April 5, 2004.

"This is Cambodia," *The World Bank Group*, April 5, 2004.

Den Sorin, "Civil Society Petitions For the Arrest of Three Khmer Rouge Leaders," *Moneakseka Khmer*, April 6, 2004.

Kompha Seth, "One Man Moving Mountains," *Chicago Tribune*, April 8, 2004.

Daniel Ten Kate, "US Officials Shows Little Faith in KR Tribunal," *Cambodia Daily*, April 10-11, 2004.

"Powell Says International Judges the Only Credibility to KR Trial," *AFP*, April 8, 2004.

"Former Khmer Rouge in Pailin Reaction Denying Detention of Former Leaders," *Koh Santepheap*, April 10-11, 2004.

Tum Somalay, "Chinese Provide Nearly 1000 Millions Dollars in Exchange for Not Having a Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *The Voices of Khmer Youth*, April 9-11, 2004.

"Hundreds at Cheung Ek for April 17," *ASIA NEWS*, April 17, 2004.

"Documentation Center of Cambodia: For Memory and Justice, Research Forum on Preserving Khmer Rouge History," *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, April 17, 2004.

Thet Sambath and Porter Barron, "KR Leader Lashes Out at His Critics," *Cambodia Daily*, April 28, 2004.

"King Wants to Testify at KR Tribunal," *Cambodia Daily*, April 29, 2004.

"Swiss Jurist Named New UN Legal Counsel," www.un.org/news, May 18, 2004.

"Open Cambodian Cultural Museum and Killing Field Memorials," *Northwest Asian Weekly*, May 18, 2004.

"Government Appoints Leaders of KR Trial Security," *Cambodia Daily*, May 19, 2004.

Phelim Kyne, "Cambodian Finance Minister May Testify at Genocide Trial," *Dow Jones Newswires*, May 16, 2004.

Elvis Mitchell, "Survivor of Cambodian Prison Confronts a Nation's Madness," *NYT*, May 19, 2004.

Yn Samean and Thet Sambath, "Court Denies Report of KR Warrant," *Cambodia Daily*, May 28, 2004.

"Khmers Rouges: Rumeurs d'arrestation de Khieu Samphan et Nuon Chea," *Cambodge Soir*, May 30, 2004.

Nuon Norin, "Court Issuing of Arrest Warrant of Two Khmer Rouge Leaders Enough but Outdated," *Kampuchea Thmei*, May 29, 2004.

Nicole Kang and Fred Ngo, "25 years later: Cambodia Remembered," *The Stanford Daily Online Edition*, May 26, 2004.

Yun Samean, "Prosecutors Ignore Order To Arrest KR," *Cambodia Daily*, May 31, 2004.

"Ieng Sary in Thailand for Heart Treatment," *Cambodia Daily*, June 1, 2004.

Porter Barron and Uun Samen, "Donors Want KR Tribunal Budget Cut," *Cambodia Daily*, June 4, 2004

"What Price Justice," *Newsweek*, June 4, 2004.

Yun Samean, "Hun Sen Says Only UN Can Arrest KR," *Cambodia Daily*, June 7, 2004.

"Prosecutors Defends KR Leaders Arrest Order," *Cambodia Daily*, June 8, 2004.

Buffy Childerhose, "Pol Pot Legacy, Amputees and Scattered Bones," *CBC News*, June 9, 2004.

"Searching for the truth no. 52," *Nyo Nyim*, June 10, 2004.

Chheng Bopha, "Sophana des memoires pour la vie," *Cambodge Soir*, June 21, 2004.

Benjamin Sand, "Cambodia: New Coalition Agreement Ends 11 Month Political Deadlock," *VOA*, June 30, 2004.

2.2 ANALYTICAL PAPERS AND BRIEFING REPORTS

In this quarter, four members of our staff made presentations locally:

Youk Chhang visited Hagar, a Swiss soya factory in Phnom Penh, and gave a presentation to over 100 workers on the Khmer Rouge tribunal.

Youk Chhang spoke to the Khmer Youth Association and six other organizations for young people in Phnom Penh on the upcoming trials of Khmer Rouge leaders.

Meng-Try Ea, "Khmer Rouge History of Conflict and its Legacy," Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Phnom Penh. A Conference on Crime against Humanity: Genocide Legal, Historical, and Societal Aspects. May 15, 2004.

Meng-Try Ea, "Justice and Reconciliation in Cambodia," Cambodian Youth Learning Community Training on Memory and Accountability as Tools for Healing: Exploring the Roots of the Cambodian Genocide, June 30, 2004.

Meng-Try Ea, "How to Work with Former Khmer Rouge Cadres," at German Development Service (DED), April 26, 2004.

Sokhym Em, "Cataloguing the Khmer Rouge Documents," Conference on Advocacy, Pact, Phnom Penh, June 10, 2004.

Sorya Sim, "Documenting the Khmer Rouge: An Approach toward Truth, Reconciliation and Justice," Conference on Advocacy, Pact, Phnom Penh, June 10, 2004.

Prepared by Sorya Sim and Wynne Coughil