



# DC-CAM ANNUAL REPORT 2001

*Achievements and Progress*

*Searching for the truth.*

DOCUMENTATION CENTER of CAMBODIA

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the achievements and progress of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) during the year 2001. It also describes the projects and activities that DC-Cam plans to carry out beyond the year 2001.

DC-Cam was founded primarily to engage in sustained documentation on the Khmer Rouge regime and the crimes committed in that era. Our goals are to promote the rule of law, accountability and reconciliation. The principal activities of DC-Cam include the Documentation Project, the Research Project and the Mapping Project. DC-Cam also has a Promoting Accountability Project, a Magazine Project and a number of other initiatives.

## **Documentation**

The Documentation Project focuses on building bibliographic and biographic computer databases. The Cambodian Genocide Biographical Database (CBIO) contains detailed information on Khmer Rouge leaders and cadres. In 2001, DC-Cam completed a major upgrade to CBIO, with entries on 10,412 individuals in a dual English-Khmer database. For the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB), the focus of our efforts last year was Khmer Rouge secret police documents. A total of 13,879 out of 28,691 bibliographical files were cataloged and edited by September 2001. We started data entry for a CBIB major upgrade in September, after completing CBIO upgrade.

Our long-time partner, Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program, ceased activity in 2001, so we are negotiating with Yale University for rights to incorporate the information in the existing databases into a larger, longer-term project that aims to comprehensively catalogue DC-Cam holdings. The bulk of the Center's archival holdings have not yet been catalogued, including nearly 30,000 photographs and more than 400,000 additional pages of documents, as well as a wide range of additional materials of historical and legal interest.

## **Research**

DC-Cam's Research Project reflects our mandate to compile important historical evidence about the Khmer Rouge regime. Helping the survivors of the Khmer Rouge era learn what happened to their loved ones and communities, and helping them to understand how and why those tragedies occurred, is the only way to heal their sense of being held hostage by the past. Thus, our research work serves the interests of memory and justice. It assists in building a foundation for the rule of law and genuine national reconciliation.

In 2001, we completed three major research projects. One study, entitled "Oukoubah," examines the treatment of ethnic Chams at Tuol Sleng Prison. A second, "Women as Instruments for Social Change," focuses on the treatment of women under the DK regime. These two are currently being translated from Khmer into English. A third study is entitled "Victims and Perpetrators?" It examines the testimony of young Khmer Rouge cadre at S-21, and has recently been published in English. A wide variety of additional



studies are underway at DC-Cam's Research Department. It is a goal of DC-Cam to train a generation of young Cambodians to produce valuable research, and ultimately to publish books on par with international scholarly standards. The achievements of 2001 demonstrate that we are making substantial progress toward that goal.

In addition to these internally-produced research studies, DC-Cam also created a number of other valuable research products during 2001, including translations into Khmer of four significant works: David Chandler's *Voices From S-21*; Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy*; Luoung Ung's *First They Killed My Father*; and the *Anne Frank Diary*. DC-Cam also produced a compendium of Khmer Rouge Telegrams and Minutes of the Standing Committee, running 800 pages in English and 1,200 pages in Khmer.

## **Mapping**

2001 was the seventh year of DC-Cam's Mass Grave Mapping Project. This season, DC-Cam mapping teams completed missions to 18 of Cambodia's 21 provinces. From 1995 until the present, DC-Cam mapping teams have visited 150 out of a total of 170 districts throughout Cambodia. In the course of this work, we have mapped 587 genocide sites, including 167 prisons and 77 memorials, as well as the locations of 19,440 mass graves. These prisons, execution centers and mass graves from the Khmer Rouge era are being systematically surveyed and entered into a digital mapping database.

The mapping reports compiled by DC-Cam in the course of this work constitute the most comprehensive resource ever assembled on the mechanism of Khmer Rouge mass murder.

## **Promoting Accountability**

The absence of any concerted attempt to stage a legal accounting for the crimes of the Khmer Rouge era has to some degree hindered efforts to preserve information that could serve as potential evidence against former leaders of the Khmer Rouge. Fortunately, DC-Cam and other institutions and individuals have dedicated themselves to gathering evidence of Khmer Rouge atrocities. These historical records represent major sources of potential evidence against former DK leaders and thus help to pave the way for prosecutions. DC-Cam has been at the forefront of this investigation and now holds the most complete collection of potential evidentiary materials against the Khmer Rouge.

At this time, additional funds are needed to continue the gathering of potential evidence. Significant caches of documents remain in the hands of overseas academics, former Khmer Rouge cadre and others elsewhere in America, Europe and Asia. Additional documents are also frequently discovered in Cambodia, as new torture centers are located. DC-Cam anticipates that research trips will have to be conducted in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, and potentially further abroad. In addition, DC-Cam researchers must continue memorializing the testimony of the survivors of the Khmer Rouge era.

To assist the operations of the proposed Khmer Rouge genocide tribunal, DC-Cam plans to retain a small legal staff drawn from its past and current volunteer legal advisors. Their work will include preparing potential evidence and educating the public about the process of achieving justice. This project is urgent, and of the highest importance.



## **Searching for the Truth – Magazine**

In 2000, DC-Cam launched a monthly magazine, *Searching for the truth*. In 2001, we completed publication of our 24<sup>th</sup> issue. Our magazine is designed to help inform both the Cambodian people and our international readership about life under the Khmer Rouge regime. *Searching for the Truth* also educates its readers about the justice process and ongoing preparations for a Khmer Rouge criminal tribunal. We have produced from 3,000 to 5,000 copies each of the first twenty-four Khmer-language issues, but we remain committed to our original objective of publishing up to 40,000 copies per issue. In 2001, we also published an English-language version of the first twelve issues, and we have almost completed preparations to publish the issues from 2001 in English, as well.

## **Additional Initiatives**

***A Supplementary Cambodian History Text:*** DC-Cam plans to create a supplementary history textbook for Cambodian public schools. With this project, we aim to fill the gaping hole in the current public school curriculum. Due to political disagreements among the various factions of the Royal Government since 1993, virtually all references to modern Cambodian history between 1970 and 2000 have been deleted from the materials used to educate the leaders of tomorrow's Cambodia. There is almost no mention at all of the Cambodian genocide in the educational materials used in public elementary and secondary schools. We view this as unacceptable and tantamount to a form of genocide denial.

***Cooperation with Other Organizations:*** DC-Cam has enjoyed long-standing cooperation with esteemed organizations inside and outside of Cambodia. In particular, we have maintained close ties with the Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP) at Yale University, the School of Information, Library, and Archive Studies at the University of New South Wales, Australia, and the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh. Yale's CGP ceased operations during 2001, so DC-Cam has been developing a program of cooperation with Yale University's Sterling Library to replace some of the resources previously available through our collaboration with the CGP. DC-Cam seeks good cooperation with all NGOs, government authorities and other concerned universities, institutes and archival centers worldwide.

***Protecting Our Archives:*** DC-Cam continues to work diligently at preserving our archival holdings using a variety of techniques, including microfilming, photocopying, digital scanning, photo conservation, and lamination. DC-Cam takes very seriously its responsibility as a custodian of this important national patrimony, and regularly seeks consultation with archiving specialists in various institutions around the world.

***Building the Archives:*** DC-Cam continues to grow its archives through acquisitions from a wide variety of sources, both domestic and international. In 2001, DC-Cam was entrusted with the archives of the Cambodian Documentation Commission, totaling twenty-eight cartons of various types of documents, photographs and other materials of historical and legal significance. This was one of the single most important acquisitions by DC-Cam in several years.

***Facilities Development:*** DC-Cam completed a major set of upgrades to its physical plant in 2001, most notably including the construction of a new top-level floor containing a

pavilion for meetings and training sessions. We also converted our ground floor microfilm room into a storage area for fireproof filing cabinets. We then relocated the microfilm facility to the first floor, converting the first-floor bathroom for this purpose. In addition, we converted a corridor and kitchen on the first floor into additional microfilm workspace. This iterative process of adding levels to the building and replacing amenities with work areas reflects the fact that we have run out of space.

Since 1995, DC-Cam has been located in a rented building in central Phnom Penh. That facility has served DC-Cam well, but it no longer provides adequate space to house the Center's expanding staff, activities, and documentary holdings. The Royal Government of Cambodia has donated a plot of land in Phnom Penh to DC-Cam to construct a facility that will house the Center in perpetuity. In addition to administrative, research, archive, library and conference functions, the building will also serve as both a memorial and a museum dedicated to preserving the memory of the victims of the Cambodian genocide. We have inaugurated an international architectural competition to commission a design for the new building. Letters of intent to submit designs have been received from leading universities in North America, Europe and Asia, and some designs have already been submitted. DC-Cam has also launched a capital campaign to support construction of the facility, which is expected to cost on the order of US\$5 million for the design and construction, as well as for equipping the new facility with the state-of-the-art technologies used in DC-Cam's ongoing work.

#### **Summary of Funding Needs 2002-2006**

DC-Cam projects that it will require a total of more than US\$7,500,000 to carry out all planned operations over the next five years. This includes management and indirect costs of \$1.8 million, direct project-related costs of more than \$2.7 million, and a capital construction fund of \$3 million. DC-Cam welcomes all potential donors to discuss these requirements with us in detail. For year 2002, the Dutch provided \$85,000. USAID provided \$112,500.

The Documentation Center of Cambodia is an independent institution in search of the truth. It is imperative that the Cambodian people learn the truth, for only this can set them free from the chains of the past.



## THE DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) was founded primarily to engage in sustained documentation of matters relating to the Khmer Rouge regime and the crimes committed during the “Pol Pot era.” While the Research Project and Mapping Project described below may technically fall under the rubric of “documentation,” the purely documentary elements of DC-Cam’s work consist of efforts to acquire and catalogue primary documentary materials, archive and preserve them, and compile them into two main databases, the biographic and bibliographic databases.

Much remains unknown about the history of Cambodia during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, not only with respect the genocide, but with respect to many other aspects of life since the country began its descent into an extended period of social and political chaos. At the same time, a very great deal of information about those historical unknowns still exists, scattered across the country, quietly moldering away in various undiscovered locations. This lost but still-extant information – *in the form of documents, photographs, films, physical evidence such as unrecorded mass graves, along with living evidence in the form of memories of witnesses and participants* – continues to inexorably deteriorate and is in danger of being forever lost to history due to improper storage, neglect, floods and other natural disasters, or simply old age and death. Sometimes in bits and pieces, and sometimes in small, medium or large-sized archives, this new information continues to be collected at DC-Cam, where it is preserved and incorporated into the archives of the Center. There simply is no other place in the world that is designed not merely to receive, but also to actively seek out these rapidly fading pieces of the puzzle of Cambodian history. For the future of Cambodia, it is essential to preserve the archives that have been assembled at DC-Cam. It is also crucial for the future of Cambodian history that DC-Cam continue to carry out its mission of locating and rescuing these pieces of history, before they are lost for all time.

### *The Cambodian Biographical Database (CBIO)*

DC-Cam has been working for more than three years on a major upgrade of the Cambodian Biographical Database (CBIO), which contains detailed information on Khmer Rouge leaders and cadres. During most of 2001, DC-Cam’s documentation work was devoted primarily to upgrading the CBIO. This exceptionally complex and lengthy task was completed in September 2001 with biographical entries on 10,412 individuals in a dual English-Khmer database. The upgrade consisted of incorporating information from the *Santebal* archives into the CBIO. The vast *Santebal* collection of documents includes some of the most important archives dating from the Khmer Rouge period. They were produced within the secret police organization of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime, and they contain a mass of non-standardized biographical material. The *Santebal* documents also possess great importance as potential evidence in a legal accounting. All the completed records have been sent to the University of New South Wales in Australia (UNSW) and Yale Library for an update.

For transliteration of names of provinces and districts into English, we use designations from the official UN geographical gazetteer, although we do not transliterate the names of sub-districts and villages. For various other names that do not exist in the UN gazetteer,



we have agreed with the Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP) at Yale and the University of New South Wales (UNSW) to use the DC-Cam standardized transliteration rules to transliterate the names into English. This provides an increased consistency in our database transliterations. The CBIO basic documents are Primary Documents from the Tuol Sleng (S-21) Archives.

### ***The Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB)***

Along with our work on the CBIO, DC-Cam continued the task of cataloguing archival materials for the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB). The basic source materials for the CBIB include S-21 Primary Documents, the Oral History Collection, miscellaneous primary documents, the Cambodian Documentation Commission (CDC) Collection of Secondary Documents, materials from *Renakse*, the Lon Nol dossiers, Khmer Rouge Post-1979 Documents, and Khmer Rouge Notebooks. The focus of our efforts last year in this area was on the *Santebal* documents produced within the Khmer Rouge secret police organization, which we judge to be among the most crucial and legally significant of the entire archives. A total of 13,879 out of 28,691 bibliographical files were cataloged and edited by September 2001. In addition, we have catalogued and completed Khmer and English data entry for 207 out of 383 Khmer Rouge notebooks. We started to do data entry for the upgrading of the CBIB in September, after the upgrade of CBIO was completed.

Because of the intense focus of DC-Cam's documentation efforts over the last few years on upgrading the CBIO, not as much attention was devoted to the CBIB as it deserves. Currently consisting of some 3,300 records, the CBIB was originally intended to include all known existing primary and secondary documentation concerning the Khmer Rouge. The subsequent discovery by DC-Cam of very large collections of previously unknown primary documents rendered this impossible in the short term. Eventually, DC-Cam aspires to create a computer database encompassing all of the materials in the DC-Cam archives. This would entail a database with tens of thousands of records, and obviously that is an enormous, long-term undertaking. It is also an undertaking for which adequate resources currently do not exist. We do not have sufficient numbers of appropriately trained staff, computing equipment, workspace, or funding to do all of these things simultaneously. We have therefore been forced to make difficult choices.

There have been additional complications as well. Yale University informed DC-Cam that it regards the existing version of the CBIB as a copyrighted, proprietary product and that this product is the exclusive property of Yale University. In view of the fact that the Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP) was scheduled to be phased out of existence sometime in 2001, DC-Cam found it necessary to engage in protracted negotiations with Yale University concerning the conditions under which it would be possible for DC-Cam to incorporate the information in the existing version of the Bibliographic Database into a larger, longer-term project which aims to comprehensively catalogue DC-Cam holdings.

We have achieved agreement in principle with Yale University on this issue and now await approval of the final text by the Yale General Counsel. DC-Cam will continue to pursue this matter with Yale University, as we are determined to find a solution that will best serve the interests of justice and history for the Cambodian people.

### ***Future Documentation Work at DC-Cam***

Between 1995 and 1999, the Documentation Center of Cambodia catalogued approximately 155,000 pages of primary Khmer Rouge documents and more than 6,000 photographs. These catalogues have been entered into computer databases, and are disseminated to interested users via web sites and CD's, as per the original Cooperative Agreement between Yale University and the US Department of State.

As discussed above, DC-Cam has catalogued vast amounts of archival material and entered much of it into the CBIB and CBIO databases. However, this mammoth effort has barely scratched the surface of the Documentation Center's holdings. The bulk of the Center's archives have not yet been catalogued, including nearly 30,000 more photographs, more than 400,000 additional pages of documents, and numerous additional items of historical and legal interest. A very rough estimate of the un-catalogued items currently on hand is:

1. Photographs	: 28,600 items
2. Negatives and Slides	: 7,000 items
3. Videotapes	: 157 items
4. Audiotapes	: 202 items
5. Maps	: 150 items
6. S-21 Primary Documents	: 6,000 pages
7. Miscellaneous Primary Documents (mostly KR)	: 330,000 pages
8. Oral History Collection (Buddhists and Chams)	: 11,500 pages
9. CDC Collection Secondary Documents	: 42,800 pages
10. Miscellaneous Secondary Documents	: 1,750 documents
11. Renakse	: 1,783 documents
12. Lon Nol Dossier	: 8,691 documents
13. Khmer Rouge after 1979	: 16,000 pages
14. Khmer Rouge Notebooks	: 386 books

This backlog of un-catalogued materials continues to grow on a daily basis, as newly uncovered material is acquired.

DC-Cam is devising a work plan for the next five years, during which we intend to complete the cataloguing of this backlog of materials, while preparing for a substantial level of new acquisitions as well. We aim to prioritize materials that have greater potential relevance to an accountability process for leaders of the Khmer Rouge, who may be prosecuted by a tribunal in the near future. We intend to process such materials on an expedited basis so as to assist the accountability process.

Several presently unpredictable factors will impact the particulars of our forward-looking work plan, though we are taking active measures to reduce this uncertainty. One factor is the rate of acquisition of new primary materials, which continues to be high. A second factor is the ease of use of our information systems, which we believe could be significantly improved. A third factor concerns use of Yale University's existing "Cambodian Genocide Data Bases"©, which we are now discussing with Yale University. Reduction of the uncertainty regarding these factors will permit us to devise a more specific implementation plan for the coming five years. Our current plan is provided on the following page.



The roughly 400,000 pages of un-catalogued materials in the DC-Cam archives include some 91,500 pages of new biographical materials on Khmer Rouge cadres; these materials must be incorporated into the CBIO. In addition, we have some 137,000 pages of Khmer Rouge bibliographical materials as well as 70,000 pages from the work of the People Republic Kampuchea (PRK)'s Research Committee on the Genocide from 1979-1983 to be incorporated into the CBIB. In the course of this work, the size of the existing databases will be increased by a factor of from three to five. We believe that this expansion of the existing databases should be undertaken in the context of a major redesign of our existing database systems, moving the data to a new platform that is both more programmer-friendly and user-friendly.

We are currently evaluating our options regarding precisely how we will proceed with the information systems migration. This evaluation entails both technical and legal considerations. DC-Cam is negotiating with Yale University about how we can continue to enhance the existing "Cambodian Genocide Data Bases"© in the wake of the CGP's termination in 2001. We believe that the past collaborative work between the CGP and DC-Cam should be leveraged in DC-Cam's future work. We believe it is essential to continue to construct a suite of integrated and comprehensive databases, rather than to have one set based on what was accomplished during the tenure of the CGP and another based on what is accomplished by DC-Cam after the CGP ceased operations.

The outcome of our negotiations with Yale will be significant for our planning. But should Yale elect to strictly interpret its rights under intellectual property law and decline to permit the merger of the existing databases with the results of future DC-Cam efforts, we can still achieve our goals. In this event, the best option would be to reassemble the data currently incorporated in the biographical and other databases from original primary sources, thus avoiding copyright issues.

Meanwhile, we will continue to catalogue primary documents and other data based on our existing documentation strategy and information systems architecture; the details of this strategy are described in detail in our 1999/2000 Annual Report. At the same time, we will continue to study our options for adapting to a post-CGP era, in which many of the services Yale University previously provided are no longer available. In anticipation of this major change in our strategic operating environment, we have been preparing since 1997 to cope smoothly with the phase-out of the CGP. This has involved cultivating international research partners at other academic institutions around the world and developing access to services and expertise from other organizations.



## **DATA ENTRY STRATEGY PLAN FOR COMPLETION OF THE CBIO (2002 - 2005)**

**Step 1:** Keying Khmer information from worksheets into the database and checking of duplicate records. *(January - October 2002)*

**Step 2:** Translating from Khmer into English in the computerized database. *(February 2002 - April 2003)*

**Step 3:** Checking information in worksheets against the original documents. *(November 2002 – March 2003)*

**Step 4:** Adding more information and editing the Khmer spelling in computerized database against worksheets. *(April 2003 – November 2003)*

**Step 5:** Translating additional information and editing the English spelling in computerized database. *(May 2003 – April 2004)*

**Step 6:** Overall checking and editing the Khmer spelling for the additional information in database. *(December 2003 – June 2004)*

**Step 7:** Overall translating and editing the English spelling for the additional information in database. *(May 2004 – February 2005)*

**Step 8:** Overall checking of the Khmer and English spelling in the entire of Database, representing the final step. *(July – December 2005)*

## THE RESEARCH PROJECT

DC-Cam's Research Project reflects our mandate to compile important historical evidence about the Khmer Rouge regime. Helping the survivors of the Khmer Rouge era learn what happened to their loved ones and communities, and helping them to understand how and why those tragedies occurred, is the only way to heal their sense of being held hostage by the past. Research may also facilitate an eventual accounting for some of the crimes of the Democratic Kampuchea regime. When the survivors know who committed abuses against their families and that justice is being sought, they will be free to move on with a sense that the nation in which they live is finally governed by law.

Our research work serves the interests of memory and justice. It will assist in building a foundation for the rule of law and genuine national reconciliation, which in turn are prerequisites for sustainable economic and social advancement. We have completed three research projects thus far—a paper discussing the treatment of Chams at Tuol Sleng Prison (S-21), entitled “Oukoubah” (based on a term from the Holy Koran meaning “justice”); a paper analyzing the testimony of young Khmer Rouge comrades at S-21, entitled “Victims and Perpetrators?”; and a paper on the treatment of women under the DK regime, entitled “Women as Instruments for Social Change.” Two of these are currently being translated, and the third will be translated shortly. Additional studies are underway relating to the Vietnamese under the DK government, Northeastern Hill-tribes, a pre-DK study, and research on genocide memorials in Cambodia. The first two of these projects are nearing completion. Further research studies are being planned on a variety of topics—the Khmer Kampuchea Krom during the DK era, the Khmer Rouge military structure, the DK prison system, Chams in Krauch Chhmar District, Nurses and Health Care in the Khmer Rouge period, and the lives of Cambodian children between 1975-79.

It is a goal of DC-Cam to train a generation of young Cambodians to produce valuable research, and ultimately to publish books on par with international scholarly standards. During 2001, we made meaningful progress toward that goal, and our research documentation series has given us an excellent start. DC-Cam's Research Project aims to serve the following purposes:

- to serve as resource on the history of the Democratic Kampuchea regime;
- to produce scholarly publications, generate scholarly exchange, catalyze training, and create internships;
- to provide a cross-check on and confirmation of Khmer Rouge primary documents; and
- to provide a broader overall understanding of the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

### *DC-Cam's Research Methodology*

Given the experience levels of DC-Cam researchers, we do not strictly apply the standard methodology of social science research, involving the formulation and testing of inductive or deductive hypotheses. Rather, our research strategy is to comb primary and secondary sources and to conduct interviews with Khmer Rouge victims and perpetrators,



aiming to assemble a thorough empirical record of data which can then be analyzed by more experienced senior scholars. It takes a great deal of time, training and experience to produce sophisticated theoretical analyses, but we hope that over time, our own researchers increasingly will be able to carry out studies of the more analytical variety.

Cambodian schools do not yet inculcate a culture of learning that respects individual critical thinking and writing. Aspiring Cambodian scholars also face a severe lack of library resources, both in quantity and quality. The kind of liberal education and broad curricula that routinely encourage academic excellence is therefore presently out of reach in Cambodia. We therefore understand why scholars such as Dr. Craig Etcheson conclude that under present circumstances, it is impossible to expect our researchers to produce publishable studies in a mere one-year timeframe. Dr. Steve Heder has likewise concluded that the efforts of our researchers would be most wisely engaged in producing field reports. We humbly wish to challenge these conclusions. We thank the British Embassy, especially Ambassador HM George Edgar, for giving us support and understanding in our efforts to demand the most from our young researchers. The documentation research series has required more time than originally anticipated, and our funders have been patient in allowing our researchers a chance to mature. ReddBarna, The Netherlands, and Norway have also given us greatly appreciated support.

DC-Cam has also been carrying out a broad program of oral history. All interviews are structured to begin with very general questions, such as “what happened to you before and during the Pol Pot time?” The DC-Cam field research policy is based upon experience that has demonstrated the importance of avoiding leading questions. We seek to uncover individual responsibility and command responsibility for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the first elements of these crimes are revealed in the survivors’ stories. Our interview methodology attempts to penetrate every possible detail that an interviewee can remember concerning what that person observed during the DK regime. However, our researchers are discouraged from asking such questions until an interviewee has told all he or she is able to remember without being prompted. Our researchers are cautioned to confirm how an interviewee knows what he or she asserts, whether it is through first-hand experience or through rumor, but to ask such questions in a way that is not threatening to the interviewee.

For purposes of security, logistics and reporting, researchers fill out a research trip checklist and a result form, entries of which include the number of interviews, names of interviewees, time, place, tapes used, photos, negatives, materials obtained, and a content summary. Trips during the rainy season are discouraged. DC-Cam possesses a research trip authorization from the Ministry of Interior, which is helpful when researchers require local police escorts to travel in remote areas. Village chiefs usually are the best sources for local information and contact data.

### ***Research Project Results***

The following section describes the progress of the DC-Cam research project over the years leading up to and including 2001:

- A final product resulting from DC-Cam’s research project is its publication. With the completion of several research papers and translations of the papers and other



selected Khmer Rouge documents, DC-Cam will publish a series of papers and translations by the end of 2002.

- Translations include books authored by non-DC-Cam researchers (1-4) as well as selected Khmer Rouge documents (5-6). Our documentation series comprises monographs dealing with specific topics and authored by DC-Cam researchers (7-28). Besides the translations and documentation series, DC-Cam is also publishing books on topics related to genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity under the Khmer Rouge regime.
- The recently published research paper entitled "*Victims and Perpetrators?: The Testimony of Young Khmer Rouge Comrades,*" by Meng-Try Ea and Sorya Sim of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, is a quality sample of our research and publication project. The other projects currently in process include:

#### ***Translations by DC-Cam***

- 1) *Voices From S-21, 250 pages in Khmer*
- 2) *Brother Enemy, 400 pages in Khmer*
- 3) *First They Killed My Father, 400 pages in Khmer*
- 4) *Anne Frank Diary, 350 pages in Khmer*
- 5) KR Telegrams and Minutes of the Standing Committee, 800 pages in English
- 6) KR Telegrams and Minutes of the Standing Committee, 1,200 pages in Khmer

#### ***Documentation Series by DC-Cam***

- 7) Oukoubah (Genocide Justice by Holy Koran), 130 pages in English
- 8) Oukoubah (Genocide Justice by Holy Koran), 300 pages in Khmer
- 9) The Cham Rebellion, 130 pages in English
- 10) The Cham Rebellion, 200 pages in Khmer
- 11) Child Cadres and the KR Education at Tram Kak, 130 pages in English
- 12) Child Cadres and the KR Education at Tram Kak, 200 pages in Khmer
- 13) Khmer Rouge Nurse, 130 pages in English
- 14) Khmer Rouge Nurse, 200 pages in Khmer
- 15) Hill-tribes under the Khmer Rouge Regime, 130 pages in English
- 16) Hill-tribes under the Khmer Rouge Regime, 200 pages in Khmer
- 17) Pochendam Village Vietnamese Families, 130 pages in English
- 18) Pochendam Village Vietnamese Families, 200 pages in Khmer
- 19) Military System and Operation: Division 703, 130 pages in English
- 20) Military System and Operation: Division 703, 200 pages in Khmer
- 21) Khmer Rouge Prison System, 130 pages in English
- 22) Khmer Rouge Prison System, 200 pages in Khmer
- 23) Mapping The Killing Fields Report 2000, 150 pages in English
- 24) Mapping The Killing Fields Report 2000, 250 pages in Khmer
- 25) A Vietnamese Communist General, 200 pages in English
- 26) A Vietnamese Communist General, 300 pages in Khmer
- 27) Khmer Rouge Biographies, 90 in English
- 28) Khmer Rouge Biographies, 120 in Khmer

### *Participation in National Research Congress*

In early November 2001, several of our researchers joined in a National Socio-cultural Research Congress on Cambodia at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, the fourth of the forum's annual series. The primary goal of this annual forum is to encourage and develop research in higher education institutions and other research institutes in Cambodia. It also aims to provide local and international researchers with the opportunity to exchange information, knowledge, and experiences for a better future Cambodia for the new era of globalization.

DC-Cam researchers presented papers to the forum concerning the crimes of the Khmer Rouge between 1975-1979. DC-Cam researcher Osman Ysa presented his paper: 'Rebellion of the Cham in Krauch Chmar District against the Khmer Rouge'; Meng-try Ea spoke on: 'Security Prison System under the Democratic Kampuchea Regime'; Vannak Huy gave: 'Victory and Failure of the Democratic Kampuchea Regime'; Sokhym Em informed the congress about: 'Women Medical Workers in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province under the Democratic Kampuchea Regime'; and Keokannitha Kim presented his research on: 'Children Tram Kak District, Takeo Province under the Democratic Kampuchea Regime'. DC-Cam's mass grave mapping team was represented by Pongracy Pheng presented a summary of the work accomplished by the Mapping Project (see next section).



## THE MAPPING PROJECT

The year 2001 was the seventh year of DC-Cam's Mass Grave Mapping Project. This season, DC-Cam mapping teams completed missions to 18 of Cambodia's 21 provinces. From 1995 until the present, DC-Cam mapping teams have visited 150 out of a total of 170 districts throughout Cambodia. In the course of this work, we have mapped 343 genocide sites (19,440 mass graves), 167 prisons and 77 memorials. Prisons, execution centers and mass graves from the Khmer Rouge era are being systematically surveyed and entered into a digital mapping database. The mapping reports compiled by DC-Cam in the course of this work constitute the most comprehensive resource ever assembled on the mechanism of the Khmer Rouge mass murder.

This data includes not only geographical coordinates obtained using the Global Positioning System (GPS), but also statistics on the number of mass grave pits, bodies and memorials, as well as witness accounts, photographic documentation and other information. Some of the digital maps constructed with the GPS data are available through the DC-Cam web-site <<http://welcome.to/dccam>> via links to the mapping databases hosted at <http://www.yale.edu/cgp/cgdb/cgdbmain.htm> and <http://www-cgp.sistm.unsw.edu.au>.

As in previous years' mapping work, there was a depressing uniformity in this year's work: witnesses testify to torture and murder on an astounding scale, and remains of mass graves and former Khmer Rouge prisons provide their own mute testimony, littering the countryside as physical evidence of these crimes. It happened everywhere, and it happened in much the same way across the country. This confirms that the Khmer Rouge terror was both massive *and* systematic, which meets one of the key criteria in the definition of crimes against humanity.

The Mass Grave Mapping Project has evolved into one of the most complex – and one of the most revealing – efforts undertaken by DC-Cam to understand the extent of the devastation caused by the Khmer Rouge regime. When we began this work in 1995, we had little notion of how widespread and systematic was the Khmer Rouge system of interrogation and execution centers. Over the course of this project, we have come to understand that these execution centers were the focus of the mass killing during the Khmer Rouge regime, and that the entire system was sanctioned and centrally controlled by the regime. The sites being mapped in this work are literally the physical locus of the Cambodian genocide. But with their continuing deterioration over time, the physical genocide sites are gradually disappearing. DC-Cam's Mapping Project thus plays a crucial role in preserving the factual details of every single genocide site investigated, serving as an important source both for historical research and legal inquiry.

### *2001 Mapping Project Activities*

We visited most of the districts in the provinces that remained from the mapping plan in 2000. During 2001, our mapping teams visited 18 provinces, collecting mapping data at sites not yet visited before, as well as newly-discovered sites in each of



those provinces. In total, we have been to 136 sites in 64 districts, including 29 districts that we had not previously visited.

Our teams still have not yet visited genocide sites in Preah Vihear province, Uddar Meanchey province, and several districts of Siem Reap province due to land mine dangers. We have contacted Cambodian Mine Action Center and are now awaiting the proper time to carry out field trips to these areas.

DC-Cam recently received an updated mass grave map from Ms. Nereida Cross of UNSW, but unfortunately we have been unable to utilize this new computerized mapping facility as effectively as we wish. The new version consolidates data from 1995 to 1999. However, there are still more details to be added to the new consolidated map, including legends. We also need to create a new tool to enable multiple displays of different map versions. Presently, we can show only a genocide site map based on the 1999 data alone, or a combined map showing all the data collected between 1995 and 1999. It is desirable to incorporate more flexibility into the system. The new map also demands specific skills that had not been previously required to operate the mapping application package. However, with technical assistance from Cambodian Geographic and Mapping Department, we have been able to work on the modification and development of our maps.

We are designing a Cambodia Genocide Site map to replace the controversial "skull map" at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. We recently finalized this map, and soon we expect it to be on permanent display in Tuol Sleng.

The transcription of all mapping interview cassettes from 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1999 has just been completed, and the transcription of tapes from 1998 and 2000 is in progress. All of the transcripts have been typed into a computer. Next we will need to print them out and organize the text. We have translated the original 1999 Khmer mapping reports into English. With financial support from the UK, the 1999 Khmer and English mapping reports were recently sent to a printing house for publication. We anticipate that this publication will be ready early in 2002. DC-Cam wishes to publish the full set of mapping reports compiled from 1995 to 2000 when full funding becomes available.

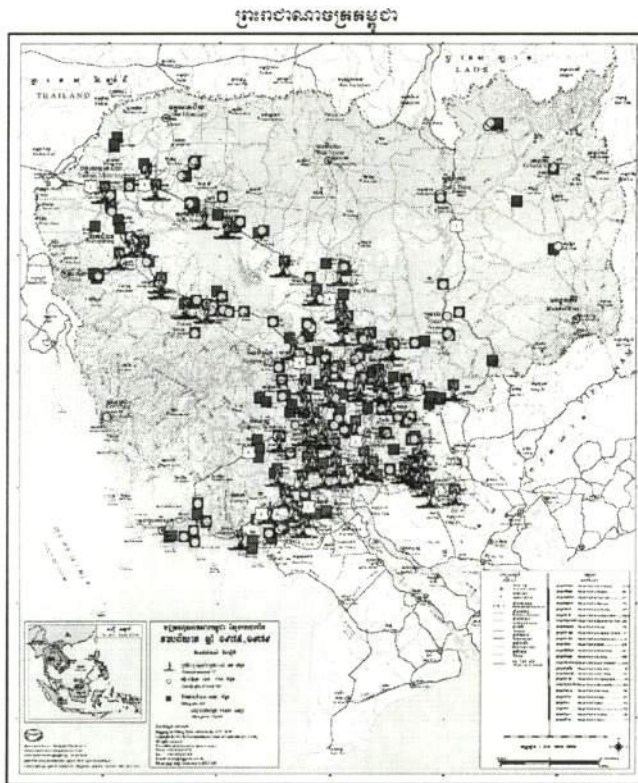
### ***Future Tasks of the Mapping Project***

A great deal of work remains to be done before the mapping of Cambodia's Killing Fields is complete. Much work remains in certain provinces, and in many districts that have already been partially surveyed, there remain sub-districts that have not yet been mapped. In many of those sub-districts, we already have preliminary information about possible mass gravesites, some of which are reported to be quite large. Many of these un-surveyed areas are in the most remote and inaccessible locations in Cambodia, a country known for difficulty of transport.

Some of these areas are also quite dangerous, due to a variety of hazards including malarial jungles, unmarked minefields, bandits and armed "former" Khmer Rouge who sometimes appear unenthusiastic about this type of research. The last miles to be traversed by the mass grave mapping teams will be especially difficult.

Moreover, once all the mapping data has finally been compiled, DC-Cam will face the final and perhaps most difficult phase of the work, forensic examination of a selected sample of the mass-grave sites. This will be necessary to add additional scientific confirmation concerning the identity and causes of death of the victims in these graves, in order to augment the evidence already collected through physical inspection of the sites by the mapping teams, the testimony of local witnesses, and the wealth of information discovered in the archives of the Khmer Rouge secret police, the *Santebal*.

Through the Mass Grave Mapping Project, DC-Cam has helped to ensure that the truth about the magnitude of Khmer Rouge evil can be known to Cambodians and to the world. This project has also helped to ensure that those who attempt to deny the truth about the Khmer Rouge genocide will not prevail in civilized debate. We are moving from the day when the Cambodian people feared the Khmer Rouge, to a new time when the Khmer Rouge must fear that if they are ever brought to justice for these catastrophic crimes, the potential evidence to secure their convictions will be overwhelming. For all who would deny that the Khmer Rouge ruthlessly killed innocent Cambodians on a massive scale, the historical evidence unearthed by DC-Cam through our digging in the "Killing Fields" provides a devastating and incontrovertible rebuttal.



**Mapping of the Killing Fields of Cambodia: 1975-1979**

2001 Data: Genocide Memorial 77; Prison 167;  
Mass-graves: 19,440 (343 killings sites).



# THE PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

## *Discovering History and Potential Evidence*

The absence of any concerted attempt to stage a legal accounting for the crimes of the Khmer Rouge era has to some degree hindered efforts to preserve information that could serve as potential evidence against former leaders of the Khmer Rouge. Fortunately, DC-Cam and other institutions and individuals have dedicated themselves to gathering evidence of Khmer Rouge atrocities. These historical records represent major sources of potential evidence against former DK leaders and thus help to pave the way for prosecutions. DC-Cam has been at the forefront of this investigation and now holds the most complete collection of potential evidentiary materials against the Khmer Rouge. Our potential evidence takes documentary, physical and audio-visual forms. Numerous interviews of survivors of and participants in the Khmer Rouge regime have also been conducted in order to capture the experiences of the Cambodian people during this era. In addition, as noted above, a mapping project has located mass graves and former execution centers.

DC-Cam has discovered and preserved a large quantity of documents and photographs potentially relevant to the culpability of the Khmer Rouge. Much of this documentary material consists of internal memoranda and correspondence of the Khmer Rouge regime that implicates particular DK leaders in serious human rights atrocities. Many of these documents were acquired only recently, and DC-Cam continues to search for more. In 1998, the United Nations Group of Experts reviewed and evaluated these materials and concluded that sufficient evidence exists to support prosecutions of Khmer Rouge leaders for the most serious crimes under international and Cambodian law. In fact, the Cambodian military court and the defense lawyers for Ta Mok and Duch have already utilized the materials held at DC-Cam.

At this time, additional funds are needed to continue the gathering of potential evidence. Significant caches of documents remain in the hands of overseas academics, former Khmer Rouge cadre and others elsewhere in America, Europe and Asia. Additional documents are also frequently discovered in Cambodia, as new torture centers are located. DC-Cam anticipates that research trips will have to be conducted in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and potentially further abroad. In addition, DC-Cam researchers must continue memorializing the testimony of the survivors of the Khmer Rouge era.

## *Preparing Potential Evidence for a Legal Accounting*

In preparation for a foreseeable legal accounting, DC-Cam launched a documentation project to code, catalogue and analyze Khmer Rouge documents. This task aims to render DC-Cam's materials easily accessible to a future tribunal, its prosecution and defense counsel, and members of the public. DC-Cam has also translated into English many documents deemed by the Director and his legal advisors to be of utmost importance. Of course, the DC-Cam staff intends to translate additional materials as necessary. It is crucial that these primary source materials be properly preserved and translated. Not only do these materials describe much of the history of the heinous acts committed by the

Khmer Rouge, but they also constitute an invaluable collection of potential evidence that can be brought to bear in seeking justice for alleged crimes of the DK era.

DC-Cam will be a valuable resource for all those involved in a Khmer Rouge tribunal. Its files and work will be open to the court, including domestic and international prosecution and defense counsel, judges and lawyers. We also hope to make as much material as possible publicly available to human rights organizations, the media, and officials of interested governments. The primary focus of DC-Cam, however, will be intensifying its work of gathering and authenticating documentary materials in order to ensure the strongest possible factual basis for a trial.

For purposes of assisting and coordinating with the tribunal and all those involved in its operations, DC-Cam intends to retain a small legal staff drawn from its past and current volunteer legal advisors. In addition, DC-Cam continues to solicit volunteers from talented applicants around the world. The Center regularly receives applications from interested lawyers and law students in Europe, Asia, Australia, and North America. Past volunteers and applicants have come from many top international universities, law firms and nonprofit organizations.

DC-Cam stands ready to assist the court in translating documents and utilizing DC-Cam's catalog system. DC-Cam has maintained scrupulous records that trace — to the extent possible given the passage of time — the chain of custody of all the documents available in the archives. Drawing on its extensive experience in this regard, the DC-Cam will also maintain responsibility for storing and handling fragile and deteriorating documents. To meet the needs of the anticipated Khmer Rouge trial, DC-Cam has been preparing four classes of evidentiary materials.

### *1. Dossiers on Victims*

From the beginning of our work, we have classified certain materials as “At-Risk Documents.” These are materials that we believe to have particularly high potential value as probative evidence of individual criminal responsibility. Out of a total of 935 files comprising more than 40,000 pages of Khmer text, 106 dossiers totaling 6,418 pages have been compiled for their apparent probative value. Working with international consultants, the DC-Cam staff has analyzed 106 different cases illustrative of the crimes committed during the Democratic Kampuchea regime. Each of the 106 dossiers is a file on an individual victim or a group of victims, containing names and signatures of both victims and interrogators, and names of the important Khmer Rouge leaders involved in the case. These files were selected from the bibliographic collection of the DC-Cam archives, including those dealing with confessions of Khmer Rouge prisoners at the Tuol Sleng prison.

### *2. Personally Incriminating Documents*

Twenty-one members of the DC-Cam staff, led by Mr. Dara P. Vanthan, together with DC-Cam volunteers, completed the task of organizing documents that appear to be particularly incriminating of certain individuals. In carrying out this task, they went through our archives to identify relevant information on key individuals in the Khmer



Rouge leadership. As a result, they collected and compiled information totaling 5,922 pages relating to the following individuals in the Khmer Rouge leadership (or on individuals otherwise associated with events during the Khmer Rouge regime):

- a. Pol Pot: 333 pages
- b. Ieng Sary: 936 pages
- c. Nuon Chea: 437 pages
- d. Khieu Samphan: 254 pages
- e. Son Sen: 969 pages
- f. Ieng Thirith: 17 pages
- g. Ke Pauk: 20 pages
- h. Ta Mok: 1,179 pages
- i. Chan: 1,261 pages
- j. Hor: 303 pages
- k. Him Huy: 63 pages
- l. Pon: 28 pages
- m. Pon, Him, Huy and Hor: 26 pages

We have not carried out any analysis of the information we collected on these individuals. We simply compiled the relevant information and classified it according to time periods and the respective individuals concerned. Among the materials we have examined in this process are files containing minutes of the Khmer Rouge Standing Committee Meetings, documents related to Lon Nol regime, Khmer Rouge “Telegram” files reporting routine activities to and from the Khmer Rouge lower and top levels, and various other files.

Further targets singled out for creation of dossiers include Duch and Sao Phim. In addition, we are also assembling dossiers on Chou Chet, Phouk Chhay, Yun Yat, Men San and Moul Sambath, who were candidate members of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party.

### *Educating the Public about the Justice Process*

It is axiomatic that justice must not only be done, it must also be seen as having been done. Both of the existing ad hoc international tribunals have been justly criticized for not being adequately accessible to the survivors of the genocides in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. The future Khmer Rouge tribunal will have the benefit of being located within the affected country. DC-Cam believes that the public needs to be closely informed of the tribunal’s progress in order for the tribunal to help heal the wounds within Cambodian society left by the Khmer Rouge era. DC-Cam hopes to serve as a key source of information regarding the trials for the Khmer Rouge’s victims, both in Cambodia and abroad.

DC-Cam intends to launch an educational campaign by disseminating the work of the tribunal through the vehicles of a monthly magazine and a website. This project is in keeping with one of the U.N. Group of Experts’ principal recommendations, which states that it is necessary to “arrange for the unfettered dissemination of the proceedings” of the tribunal in Cambodia.

## *1. Disseminating Legal Reports and Materials*

We began compiling legal materials during 1995 in conjunction with our first training seminar on international law, organized by Yale University in conjunction with DC-Cam. Among this collection of materials are international laws and conventions relating to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Since then, we have compiled a total of 259 legal files of this sort. They can serve as study materials useful to students, as well as to lawyers who may wish to build legal cases addressing crimes committed during the Democratic Kampuchea regime between 1975-1979. DC-Cam has also finalized a legal report dealing with the issue of “command responsibility” for Khmer Rouge atrocities during the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

## *2. Legal Training*

We are in the process of re-establishing our 1995-1996 legal training project in international law, with assistance of Yale, Harvard, Oxford, and Columbia Universities. This extension of the legal training project carried out at DC-Cam five years ago aims not only to enhance the professional depth of DC-Cam staff, but more importantly to reach out to the Cambodian legal community. Our objective here is to bring legal practitioners in Cambodia closer to international standards in the area of court administration, as well as in prosecution and defense of crimes connected to international humanitarian law and international criminal law.



## **THE MAGAZINE PROJECT**

### **“SEARCHING FOR THE TRUTH”**

DC-Cam launched a magazine, *Searching for the truth*, to widespread plaudits on January 22, 2000. Our magazine is designed to help inform both the Cambodian people and our international readership about life under the Khmer Rouge regime. *Searching for the truth* also educates its readers about the justice process and ongoing preparations for a prospective Khmer Rouge criminal tribunal. We have produced from 3,000 to 5,000 copies each of the first twenty-four Khmer-language issues, but we remain committed to our original objective of publishing up to 40,000 copies per issue in both English and Khmer.

The specific objectives of *Searching for the truth* are:

1. to promote justice and accountability with respect to the crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge regime between 1975-1979;
2. to educate the public about and contribute to the establishment of the rule of law in Cambodia;
3. to inform the public about the Khmer Rouge judicial process and legal procedures;
4. to provide the public with a better knowledge of the Khmer Rouge regime based on Khmer Rouge documents held at DC-Cam and other institutions, and of Khmer Rouge history based on scholarly writings and internally-produced research papers;
5. to provide a forum for informed debate concerning the conduct of the Khmer Rouge trial;
6. to disseminate legal information about international law and what is happening internationally regarding other instances of war crimes, genocide and other crimes against humanity; and
7. to provide information to DK survivors who are searching for information about their loved ones lost during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Our monthly magazine features a variety of articles on different topics. Each issue includes five sections, including (a) documentation work at DC-Cam; (b) history; (c) legal analysis; (d) a public forum for debates; and (e) a family tracing column describing the efforts of DC-Cam to locate information about missing family members from the Khmer Rouge time.

The first column is prepared by the staff of DC-Cam and is based on primary Khmer Rouge documents. Simply put, this section presents summarized text converted from the original documents. The objective of this section is to make known to the public the different kinds of documents held at DC-Cam.

The second column features articles concentrating on analysis of Khmer Rouge history. Contributions to this section are provided by international experts on the Khmer Rouge, and it aims to advance our general understanding of that history. This column also provides materials for the preparation of a history textbook about the Khmer Rouge,

which we plan to offer for inclusion in the Cambodian government's public educational curriculum in the future.

The third section features articles on legal analysis prepared by international lawyers, judges, or other legal experts. The analysis in this section covers legal concepts, such as what kinds of alleged crimes were committed during the Khmer Rouge era and what kinds of accountability processes for each type of crime would provide real justice for the victims.

The fourth section is a public forum for debates on issues related to the Khmer Rouge, providing additional depth on relevant issues. The articles in this column are contributed by non-governmental organizations, government officials, teachers, and students. The aim in this section of the magazine is to encourage the general sharing of views, comments and suggestions. Notwithstanding our open commitment to diverse ideas in this section, contributions here must exhibit virtue, quality of education, and dignity. It is an "ideas sharing column," one we hope will suggest solutions which provide justice, historical illustrations to help heal psychological wounds, and knowledge that will contribute to public education.

The fifth section of the magazine provides a window on DC-Cam's tracing of victims' family members who died or disappeared during the Pol Pot era. It is a column filled with horrific and tragic pain but which aims to dispel lingering doubts and bring some measure of relief from unbearable losses. The section also describes new lives after the Khmer Rouge time. DC-Cam welcomes all requests by the public for family tracing, and this section of the magazine assists in informing the population that this service is available.

"*Searching for the truth*" is distributed free of charge to Cambodians. So far, twenty-five issues of the magazine have been published, and the public response from readers of all kinds has been strongly supportive. This publication has been made possible with two generous grants — one from the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark, and Sida (Sweden), and the other from CIDA (Canada). In short, DC-Cam's magazine provides discriminating information to members of the public in all walks of life, on the basis of accuracy and truth. "The Truth" is designed for every Cambodian citizen. It has been established by Cambodians for the sake of Cambodians, and aims to help Cambodians find real justice.

### ***English-translated version of Searching for the truth***

We have published the English Language version of *Searching for the truth* to serve the interests of Cambodians abroad as well as international community who are concerned about the matter of genocide justice in Cambodia. Copies of the English version of the magazine went on sale at US\$5 per copy in October 2001.

We plan to generate additional funding through these sales to help defray the expenses of publishing the Khmer version, which is distributed free of charge to grass root leaders around Cambodia. As the Khmer Rouge tribunal is anticipated to begin soon, an English-language version of *Searching for the truth* is continuously requested by international NGOs and other sources in the international community. The English translation of *Searching for the truth* is funded by Sida (Sweden).



### ***Distribution***

Distribution of *Searching for the truth* has presented a challenge. At the outset, we contracted with agents for local newspapers to help us with distribution of the magazine in the countryside. We subsequently discovered that this approach not only entails additional costs and provides no positive confirmation of delivery. Several NGOs then agreed to assist in distribution of the magazine to the provinces. Nonetheless, we are currently handling distribution independently. This approach appears to be the most economical and reliable.

Every month, up to 85% of the print run of *Searching for the truth* is distributed free of charge from sub-district level to the top level all over Cambodia, in 4 cities, 20 provinces, 173 districts and 1,560 sub-districts. *Searching for the truth* is also distributed free of charge to the Royal Council, members of the National Assembly and the Senate, political parties, embassies in Cambodia, the Council of Ministers, ministries, most NGOs, all libraries, the National Archive, and all Cambodian Ambassadors working abroad. We also plan to extend the distribution of *Searching for the truth* to other concerned countries, and countries in which Cambodians live abroad. That is why we badly need additional funds to broaden the project if it is to play a significant role in disseminating news concerning the forthcoming tribunal. So far, we have managed to distribute only a small number of copies to Canada. About 15% of the print run of *Searching for the Truth* is put on sale at newsstands in Phnom Penh.

### ***Family Tracing***

One of the most important services provided by DC-Cam is its Family Tracing File system. Virtually every single family in Cambodia had loved ones disappear during the course of the Khmer Rouge revolution, never to be seen or heard from again. This left a gaping void in the lives of millions of people. Some of these victims of Cambodia genocide no doubt died anonymous deaths, unrecorded and unremembered by anyone. But many of them, on the other hand, were formally processed through the Khmer Rouge internal security system, which kept records in sometimes astonishing detail. Over the course of the first six years of DC-Cam's work, many individuals with such lost family members have come to request information about their missing relatives. DC-Cam estimates that in approximately eighty percent of these cases, it has been able to locate information regarding the fate of the missing family members. As in the past, DC-Cam receives frequent inquiries from people looking for their missing relatives and in most cases is able to provide positive information in response to the requests. Moreover, through *Searching for the truth*, DC-Cam publishes information based on its findings in a magazine column called "Family Tracing." DC-Cam hopes to expand this project with assistance from a local NGO, and to expand the publication of information related to this issue on an international scale, the better to benefit both the victims and their families.

## ADDITIONAL DC-CAM INITIATIVES

### *Creating a Supplementary Cambodian History Text*

DC-Cam remains committed to creating a supplementary history textbook for Cambodian public schools. With this project, we aim to fill the gaping hole in the current public school curriculum. Due to political disagreements among the various factions of the Royal Government since 1993, virtually all reference to modern Cambodian history between 1970 and 2000 has been deleted from the materials used to educate the leaders of tomorrow's Cambodia. There is almost no mention at all of the Cambodian genocide in the educational materials used in public elementary and secondary schools. Under these conditions, Cambodia's youth will remain ignorant of the facts of their own nation's history, leaving open the possibility that a genocide regime might one day return without their realization that it could ever happen in their midst.

We view this as unacceptable and tantamount to a form of genocide denial. We are therefore following up our plan to develop a Khmer history textbook. In this regard, we have recently received a pledge of support from Anne Frank House in Amsterdam to assist in this project. DC-Cam believes it is entirely possible – and absolutely necessary – to produce an accurate, frank and truthful rendering of the impact of the Khmer Rouge revolution on Cambodia, in such a way that it will prove acceptable to all legal parties in the Cambodian political spectrum. The future of Cambodia's children demands that we shoulder this responsibility.

### *Cooperation with Other Organizations*

DC-Cam has enjoyed long-standing cooperation with esteemed organizations inside and outside of Cambodia. In particular, we have maintained close ties with the Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP) at Yale University, the School of Information, Library, and Archive Studies at the University of New South Wales, Australia, and the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in Phnom Penh. Yale's CGP ceased operations during 2001, so DC-Cam has been developing a program of cooperation with Yale University's Sterling Library to replace some of the resources previously available through our collaboration with the CGP.

To achieve our goals and process work smoothly and quickly, DC-Cam seeks good cooperation with all NGOs, government authorities and other concerned institutes and archival centers.

DC-Cam's program of cooperation with the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocidal Crimes continues to deepen. In the past, DC-Cam contributed to the upgrading of Tuol Sleng's archive room, and helped to provide a computer for the use of Tuol Sleng staff. In the future, we intend to provide the Tuol Sleng Museum with a microfilm reader. We have developed a new joint DC-Cam and Tuol Sleng brochure, aiming to support a campaign to rehabilitate the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocidal Crimes. We hope this will also assist in the creating support for construction of a new permanent facility for DC-Cam.



DC-Cam is also working with the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocidal Crimes to establish a modern photo laboratory. This will enable the museum to develop and print Khmer Rouge photos both for research purposes as well as to generate income for Tuol Sleng, thus assisting the museum to expand its professional capacities as well as to financially sustain its operations. Recently we agreed with the Tuol Sleng Museum to set up a DC-Cam office at the museum. When this office is established, DC-Cam will detail staff members to work there. The office will be equipped with a microfilm reader and developing facilities. It will strengthen the unity and cooperation between DC-Cam and Tuol Sleng Museum. DC-Cam has committed to donate a number of copies of *Searching for the truth* to the Tuol Sleng Museum each month.

# PROTECTING DC-CAM'S ARCHIVAL HOLDINGS

## *Preservation of Existing Materials*

### *Microfilming*

During 2001, we focused on microfilming the remainder of our existing files and documents in the archive, a very ambitious goal given the quantity of materials in the archive. During the year, we microfilmed a great number of documents of our D and K collections. However, the number of remaining files and documents in those archives has been growing gradually thanks to our acquisition of newly discovered documents. So far, we have microfilmed from D02198 to D08844 out of a total of the D collection of 21,231 documents, and from K00001 to K02729 out of a total of 9,336 documents in the K collection.

DC-Cam recently received a microfilm reader and camera from the German Embassy in Phnom Penh. As a result, from now on we can view our increasingly considerable archive of microfilmed documents. We have also converted the bathroom, kitchen and coffee rooms into new rooms for microfilm cameras and reader. As the microfilm facilities are now in place, we can permit increased public access to all the information and photos on microfilm, while preserving the original documents for legal use only.

### *Photocopying*

In 1999, we photocopied more than 150,000 pages of various documents. In the year 2000, we copied 33,152 pages of Tuol Sleng documents, 8,246 pages of documents from the Ministry of Interior, and some 55,459 pages of miscellaneous items. We had also planned to copy approximately 70,000 pages of *Renakse* documents (containing petitions intended to be submitted to the United Nations by Cambodians requesting legal action against the Khmer Rouge); 383 Khmer Rouge notebooks, totaling 27,944 pages (we borrowed these notebooks from the Tuol Sleng Museum, and Tuol Sleng may seek their return at some point); and 56 issues of "Revolutionary Flag." We completed this work in 2001.

### *Scanning*

During the year 2001, we continued to digitally scan photographs taken on mass grave mapping expeditions up through and including the photographs taken during mapping trips. In addition, we also planned to digitally scan a wide variety of other genocide photos, totaling approximately 11,663 images, which were acquired from various sources including Tuol Sleng over the last few years. However, we were not able to complete the scanning of these collections because of lack of staff and more urgent priorities. As more photos continue to be acquired from various sources, we hope eventually to design and implement a large-scale multimedia database to organize and preserve this visual information.



## *Photos*

We have collected a great deal of photographs of victims and perpetrators of the genocide committed under the DK regime between 1975 to 1979. This includes some 11,663 individual images, some of which are duplicates. Most of the photos are from the Tuol Sleng Museum, some from the Ministry of Interior, and some from other sources. For the time being, we are cataloguing these photos. First, we divide them according to whether they are images of victims, of perpetrators, or general views during the Khmer Rouge regime. Second, we sort the images of people according to sex, age and date.

So far 6,690 photos have been catalogued and preserved in 19 albums. They include photos taken before and after 1979, and include such subject matter as activities of DC-Cam research and mapping projects, Isarak, Lon Nol, and the Khmer Rouge, etc. In the future we intend to collaborate with Reyum Art and film producer Rithy Panh to launch an international joint photos exhibition.

One example of these recent photographic acquisitions is the result of a new collaboration between DC-Cam and the *Phnom Penh Post* newspaper publishing company. We are working with the *Phnom Penh Post* to publish Khmer Rouge photographs for historical and legal purposes. Almost one thousand Khmer Rouge photo negatives have been donated to the *Post* and DC-Cam as a part of this new project.

## *Laminating*

Most of the documents that DC-Cam is holding are in poor condition, and some are very deteriorated, as they were neglected and not well preserved before their arrival at the Center. The decay of these documents threatens the integrity of DC-Cam's archives, and indeed, threatens Cambodian history as a whole. DC-Cam has therefore laminated the most important documents, and we plan to laminate all documents eventually. We also have laminated issues of *Searching for the truth*. So far, we have laminated 16 issues of Khmer version of *Searching for the truth* magazine, and 7 issues of its English version.

## *Transfer of Existing Archives*

One particular case illustrates this new thrust in DC-Cam's acquisition project. We recently concluded an agreement to acquire a major archive that has been privately held in the United States by the Cambodian Documentation Commission (CDC). In August, we received a shipment weighing 272 kilograms, composed of 28 cartons of documents, photographs and related materials from this archive. Assembled during the 1980s, this collection constitutes a major addition to the DC-Cam archives. Included in this archive are original primary documents from the Khmer Rouge security organization, the *Santebal*, which have been outside of Cambodia, in some cases for up to twenty years. Also included are recordings of extensive interviews with Cham Muslims and Cambodian Buddhist leaders, testifying to the extent of their persecution during the Khmer Rouge regime. This archive also includes thousands of photographs of Khmer Rouge genocide sites, which significantly enlarges DC-Cam's existing photographic archive. It is one of the single most important acquisitions by DC-Cam in the past several years.

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE DC-CAM FACILITIES

## *Recent Upgrades to Our Facilities*

On August 11, 2001, we received nine computers and two printers from the Embassy of Japan in Phnom Penh. On September 1, 2001, we also received a microfilm reader and camera from the German Embassy in Phnom Penh. DC-Cam hopes to eventually buy a microfilm developing-machine so that we will be able to process film on our own.

Between 1999 and 2001, DC-Cam initiated several new projects to upgrade our physical facilities and office building. One major addition to the building in 2001 was the construction of a new top-level floor, which contains a pavilion for meetings and training sessions. We also converted our ground floor microfilm room into a storage area for fireproof filing cabinets. We then relocated the microfilm facility to the first floor, converting the first-floor bathroom for this purpose. In addition, we converted a corridor and kitchen on the first floor into additional microfilm workspace. We plan to build another office extension on the roof of the building sometime during 2002 to house our legal advisors.

## *The Need for New Facilities*

Since its inception, DC-Cam has been located at a building in central Phnom Penh on Preah Sihanouk Boulevard near the Independence Monument. That facility has served DC-Cam well, but it no longer provides adequate space to house the Center's expanding staff, activities, and documentary holdings. A brief description of our current facilities follows. All floor space measurements are courtesy of Mr. Paul Redfern of the Red Furnesse Company.

- The ground floor of the building contains a small parking area for two automobiles and several motorbikes, a documentary storage area, a bathroom, and a very modest residential space for security guards.

External secure parking area	14 m <sup>2</sup>
Internal secure parking area	29 m <sup>2</sup>
Archive fireproof filing cabinet store	11 m <sup>2</sup>
Accommodation/meals area for guards	8.5 m <sup>2</sup>
Toilet (1) & hand basin (1)	3.5 m <sup>2</sup>
Stairwell and entrance foyer	14 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Ground floor: total usable floor space</i>	80 m <sup>2</sup>

- The first floor contains a number of small office areas for staff working on documentation, data entry, *Searching for the Truth* magazine, mapping analysis, administration, and finance. A modest general office area exists, and a bathroom and kitchen are now used for microfilm and archive storage. The first floor also holds a large volume of DC-Cam's documentary materials.



Documentation area	14 m <sup>2</sup>
"Searching for the truth" magazine offices	30 m <sup>2</sup>
General office space	21 m <sup>2</sup>
Office area for mapping studies	31 m <sup>2</sup>
Administration and finance office	11 m <sup>2</sup>
Data Entry Area	17 m <sup>2</sup>
Microfilm 1,2, and archive storage	18 m <sup>2</sup>
Toilet and hand basin area, now used for microfilm	2.5 m <sup>2</sup>
Stairwell and entrance foyer	8 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Total usable floor space</i>	152.5 m <sup>2</sup>

- The second floor contains office space for several staff members to pursue documentation and research. It also contains an outdoor balcony for social gatherings.

Outdoor social meeting area	78 m <sup>2</sup>
"Searching for the truth" research offices	35 m <sup>2</sup>
General office space (documentation, etc.)	21 m <sup>2</sup>
Toilet (1), hand basin (1), and shower (1)	6 m <sup>2</sup>
Stairwell and entrance foyer	4 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Total usable floor space</i>	144 m <sup>2</sup>

- Since 1999, the rooftop has functioned as a makeshift third floor. It has a timber rooftop structure used for group meetings and an open concrete surface akin to an unfinished balcony.

Timber rooftop structure for meetings	40 m <sup>2</sup>
Rooftop concrete surfaces and balcony	41 m <sup>2</sup>
<i>Rooftop: Total usable floor space</i>	81 m <sup>2</sup>

According to Mr. Redfern's measurements, DC-Cam's existing facilities have a total available floor space of 457.5 m<sup>2</sup>.

Unfortunately, that space is no longer sufficient for our growing staff, the Center's expanded activities, and our voluminous documentary holdings. DC-Cam now employs 36 staff members and enjoys the assistance of 8 volunteers. Every possible corner of office space is occupied, and room for incoming documents is scarce. The Center no longer has adequate space for staff meetings, and space also limits DC-Cam's ability to host the many visiting scholars and members of the public who request access to the Center. DC-Cam is a leading international center for academic research on Khmer history, genocide, and related fields. We currently host between 150 and 200 researchers per year, although our current space limitations greatly constrain our ability to meet all of the scholarly demand for access to the Center.

### *Plans for a Permanent Center*

DC-Cam aims to be a permanent resource for research, training and public service. The Royal Government of Cambodia has donated DC-Cam a plot of land in Phnom Penh to construct a dedicated research facility and library that will house the Center in perpetuity. In addition to administrative, research, archive and conference functions, the building will also serve as both a memorial and a museum dedicated to preserving the memory of the victims of the Cambodian genocide. An international architectural competition has recently been inaugurated seeking to commission a design for the new building. Letters of intent to submit designs have already been received from leading universities in North America, Europe and Asia. DC-Cam will soon launch a capital campaign to support construction of the facility, which is expected to cost on the order of US\$5 million for the physical plant alone. Additional support will be required to properly equip the new facility with the state-of-the-art technologies used in DC-Cam's ongoing work.

DC-Cam has selected a committee to oversee the architectural design competition and is seeking a consultant to assist in managing the capital campaign. To date, multiple designs have already been submitted to DC-Cam, the first of which came from a Cambodian-American survivor of the DK regime. This design can be viewed on the DC-Cam homepage at <http://welcome.to/dccam>. DC-Cam is hoping that artistic renderings of the proposed designs for the new building will be submitted by as many as sixteen universities. There are at least seven important reasons why the Documentation Center of Cambodia must be preserved and expanded: memory, education, accountability, tracing, research, training and documentation. All of these reasons are focused on the future—not just the future of Cambodia, but indeed the future of the entire human race. And each one of these reasons, alone and by itself, is an adequate justification for the continued existence of the Center.



## DC-CAM IN THE PUBLIC EYE

DC-Cam has become well known as an international hub of learning about the Khmer Rouge regime, genocide, and broader Cambodian history. In 2001, the Center's profile remained very high, domestically and internationally. Many of the world's leading scholars in such areas as the Khmer Rouge history, modern Cambodia and genocide studies were regularly hosted as guest scholars to pursue advanced studies in DC-Cam archives. In addition, students, visitors from the general public, and representatives from the government and media are frequent guests to the Center.

### *Access to DC-Cam Archives*

As a research institution, DC-Cam endeavors to offer the most open access to its archives as is possible. At the current stage of collecting and cataloguing documents, however, DC-Cam does not yet function fully as a library or a public archive. The reasons for this include a lack of office space, staff, and other resources, as well as certain security concerns. Accordingly, the number of researchers and/or readers able to visit DC-Cam at any given time must be limited, as is the amount of staff time that can be allocated to DC-Cam visitors. DC-Cam plans to become a fully functioning library housed in a larger permanent building by the year 2005. To preserve the integrity of our materials and to permit the efficient functioning of the Center's ongoing work, regulations regarding copyrights, physical handling of documents and the like are strictly enforced. DC-Cam seeks to provide the public with the maximum amount of access consistent with the uncompromised integrity of our materials.

### *Visitors and Media Coverage*

DC-Cam has long welcomed Cambodian and international journalists and continued to do so throughout 2001. Because of great public interest in the Center's work, both with respect to history and the justice process, DC-Cam is attracting a growing stream of interested parties. Virtually every day we receive journalists, political leaders, activists and other guests, who come with questions about our work and holdings. We continue to make every effort to explain our work and describe our holdings to make their visits as fruitful as possible.

During 2001, media coverage of DC-Cam remained very frequent across Asia, Europe, North America and Australia. The Center is regularly featured in leading television and radio programs, newspapers, magazines, academic journals and Internet pages throughout the world. The activities of DC-Cam were frequently highlighted in national and international media, and as a result our role as the principal repository of primary and evidentiary Khmer Rouge documents is becoming better known worldwide.

## SUMMARY OF FUNDING NEEDS (2002–2006)

All figures are in U.S. dollars.

### **1. Core Requirements (Overhead)**

*includes microfilming and preservation*      1,800,000    (360,000/year @ 5 years)

### **2. Main Projects**

Digital (KR Photographs) Memory	148,157	(2 years)
KR History with High School students	110,500	(22,100/year @ 5 years)
Magazine Searching for the truth (English)	207,795	(41,559/year @ 5 years)
Magazine Searching for the truth (Khmer)	415,590	(83,118/year @ 5 years)
Mapping the Killing Fields	175,000	(35,000/year @ 5 years)
Memorial and Exhibition	60,000	(12,000/year @ 5 years)
Oral History Video Archives	750,000	(150,000/year @ 5 years)
Provincial Office (8 provinces)	101,600	(5 years)
Public Accountability	275,000	(55,000/year @ 5 years)
Publication (28 monographs)	245,600	(5 years)
Research (4 monographs)	240,000	(48,000/year @ 5 years)
School history textbook study	60,000	(12,000/year @ 5 years)

Subtotal                                      4,589,242

### **3. Capital Building Fund**

New (permanent) Center                      3,000,000

TOTAL    \$7,589,242

### **4. Budget committed for 2002**

Dutch    85,000

USAID/TAF                                        112,500

TOTAL    197,500

## **JUSTIFICATION**

### ***1. Core Requirements (Overhead), includes microfilming and preservation***

The most difficult funding category for most non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is overhead, including the basic requirements of a physical plant, utilities, office supplies, management, support services and so forth. That fact is no different for DC-Cam, which cannot function without this funding.



## **2. Main Projects**

### ***Digital (Khmer Rouge Photographs) Memory***

We possess a rich but highly vulnerable photographic record of the Khmer Rouge regime, one that is in danger of being lost due to the deterioration of the prints and negatives. We aim to use the most advanced digital imaging techniques to preserve our archive of more than 30,000 photographs, as well as to facilitate dissemination of and research on our large archives.

### ***Khmer Rouge History with High School students***

To address the lack of curricular materials dealing with modern Cambodian history in the educational system, the Documentation Center of Cambodia is launching a *non-formal educational* project involving lectures in public schools by Documentation Center researchers on the topic of the Pol Pot regime. This is a temporary project that will provide experience and materials for our textbook project (see below) and eventually be replaced by the textbook project.

### ***Magazine – Searching for the truth. (Khmer version)***

*Searching for the truth* is the Documentation Center's monthly magazine, distributed free of charge at the commune level throughout Cambodia and overseas including USA, Australia, Asia and Europe. The magazine aims to inform Cambodia's people about the results of our research, and to keep them up-to-date on the progress toward convening a genocide tribunal. Once the tribunal begins, the magazine will provide an objective source of information on the conduct of the tribunal.

### ***Magazine – Searching for the truth. (English version)***

The Documentation Center of Cambodia has recently begun releasing an English-language edition of *Searching for the truth*, starting with the back issues from the year 2000. We have done this in response to an overwhelming public demand for an English edition from citizens, NGOs, governments, and the media. Through newsstand sales of this edition, we are able to generate additional revenue to support larger print runs for our free Khmer-language edition.

### ***Mapping the Killing Fields***

Since 1995, the Documentation Center of Cambodia has surveyed 462 genocide sites nationwide, and in the process identified nearly 20,000 mass grave pits containing the remains of more than a million victims of the Pol Pot regime. This work is crucial for historical reasons, legal reasons, and especially moral reasons: people want to know where their loved ones were laid to rest. Much more work is required to complete this project, because the most difficult locations remain to be surveyed.

### ***Memorial and Exhibition***

In December 2001, the Government of Cambodia launched a formal project to preserve memorials, killing fields and other physical remnants of the Pol Pot regime for future

generations, as well as to provide places where relatives of victims may perform ceremonies for their departed ancestors. The government has named the Documentation Center of Cambodia as the lead technical consultant for the undertaking, an honor that dovetails perfectly with our existing work on mapping the Killing Fields.

### *Oral History Video Archives*

The Documentation Center of Cambodia has been carrying out a broad project of oral history, systematically recording field interviews with a wide variety of subjects, including both victims and perpetrators. In order to capture a wider spectrum of history before the people who can tell it to us pass from this life, we aim to vastly expand this project and to upgrade our current audio methodology to digital videotape.

### *Provincial Offices*

DC-Cam is launching a new project that will dramatically increase the visibility and efficiency of the Center's operations. We intend to establish provincial offices in eight locations around Cambodia, improving our ability to collect information from all corners of the country while expanding our network for disseminating information to the Cambodian people. This effort will enable us to more effectively execute our numerous projects, which rely on constant access to the provinces, and will also increase our ability to serve the various constituencies who rely on the services we provide.

### *Public Accountability*

In preparation for the proposed legal accountability process, the Documentation Center of Cambodia aims to render its archival materials highly accessible to a future tribunal, its prosecution and defense counsel, and members of the public. Not only do these materials describe much of the history of the heinous acts committed by the Khmer Rouge, but they also constitute an invaluable collection of potential evidence that can be brought to bear in seeking justice for alleged crimes of the Pol Pot regime.

### *Publication (28 monographs)*

As part of our effort to grow into a world-class research institution, the Documentation Center of Cambodia is in the process of preparing a large number of monographs for publication. 28 book-length studies are in preparation, including several books by renowned Cambodia scholars translated into Khmer, and many studies by the Documentation Center of Cambodia itself, in English and Khmer, on a wide variety of topics. These resources will vastly increase the resource materials available to the Cambodian people about the Pol Pot era.

### *Research (4 monographs)*

DC-Cam's Research Department is also preparing a number of studies for publication. We recently issued the first volume of our Research Monograph Series, "*Victims and Perpetrators: The Testimony of Young Khmer Rouge Comrades*," by Meng-Try Ea and Sorya Sim. Additional titles on Chams, Vietnamese, women and other topics are nearing completion.



### *School history textbook study*

The Center is committed to creating a supplementary history textbook for Cambodian public schools. This project will fill the gaping hole in the current public school curriculum. We believe it is entirely possible – and absolutely necessary – to produce an accurate, frank and truthful rendering of the impact of the Khmer Rouge revolution on Cambodia, in such a way that it will prove acceptable to all legal parties in the Cambodian political spectrum. The future of Cambodia's children demands that we shoulder this responsibility.

### *3. Capital Building Fund – New Center*

In line with DC-Cam's goal to become a leading Cambodian research institution, we have acquired land from the Royal Government of Cambodia and intend to construct a facility custom-designed to support the wide range of activities carried out by the Center. This permanent home for the Documentation Center of Cambodia would properly house our archives as well as a public library, provide adequate workspace for our researchers and documentalists, accommodate public programs, conferences and training, and also include a memorial to the victims of the Khmer Rouge regime.

## STATEMENT: SEARCHING FOR SUPPORT

The Documentation Center of Cambodia is an independent institution in search of the truth. The significance of our role in Cambodian society appears to be growing, if we are to judge by recent developments around the world.

While work on the establishment of a Khmer Rouge tribunal continues, there are doubts about the integrity of a tribunal process. These doubts have been voiced by some UN member states, notably in the US where Congress has passed an act which "conditions assistance to any Khmer Rouge tribunal established by the Government of Cambodia on a determination and certification to Congress that the tribunal is capable of delivering justice." Other governments have voiced similar concerns.

A withdrawal from active involvement in the Khmer Rouge tribunal process by UN member states will have serious consequences for the people of Cambodia. Inevitably, one result will be that the tribunal will be perceived both inside and outside Cambodia as having less legitimacy, and being less capable of revealing the truth about the Cambodian genocide. If the tribunal process is seen as flawed, we need to find other ways to help the Cambodian people find the truth.

Scholars and various officials have observed that for all practical purposes, DC-Cam carries out many of the functions that other countries sometimes entrust to a 'truth commission.' The Center operates independently of political influence to uncover the facts about the Cambodian genocide, to name the names of the perpetrators and reveal the fates of the disappeared victims, and to seek genuine national reconciliation in the wake of this tragedy.

This role will be more important than ever in the future because of growing doubts in the international community about whether the Khmer Rouge tribunal will embody international standards of justice. We are therefore seeking increased support for the Documentation Center of Cambodia, to help us ensure that there will be an independent voice available to the Cambodian people on matters pertaining to the genocide, regardless of the qualities displayed by the Khmer Rouge tribunal.

It is imperative that the Cambodian people learn the truth, for only this can set them free from the chains of the past.



*Appendix I:*

Royal Government of Cambodia

No.13 s.n.n.n [គ.ជ.ប]

**CIRCULAR ON  
PRESERVATION OF REMAINS  
OF THE VICTIMS OF THE GENOCIDE  
COMMITTED DURING THE REGIME OF  
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (1975-1978),  
AND PREPARATION OF ANLONG VENG TO  
BECOME A REGION FOR HISTORICAL TOURISM**

Following the liberation of 7 January 1979, numerous graves were left behind throughout the entire territory of Cambodia as physical testimony of the crimes committed against the innocent Cambodian people by the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Right away, the authorities and citizens made efforts to take the remains of the victims and to preserve them carefully, some in stupas, and some in other forms of appropriate memorial. However, the government has observed that since that time these memorials have not been properly maintained.

In order to preserve the remains as evidence of these historic crimes and as the basis for remembrance and education by the Cambodian people as a whole, especially future generations, of the painful and terrible history brought about by the Democratic Kampuchea regime against the people and territory of Cambodia during the period 1975-1978, lasting 3 years, 8 months and 20 days, and especially to preserve and prepare the Anlong Veng region to become a historical museum for national and international tourists in the future, the government issue the following directives:

1. All local authorities at province and municipal level shall cooperate with relevant expert institutions in their areas to examine, restore and maintain existing memorials, and to examine and research other remaining grave sites, so that all such places may be transformed into memorials, with fences, trees and informative plaques for both citizens and tourists; the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Ministry of Tourism shall issue further technical guidelines, and shall appoint expert officials to work together with the local authorities on this issue.
2. With particular reference to the Anlong Veng region, in the district of Along Veng, Uddar Meanchey Province, which was of historic importance in the final stage of the political life of the leaders and military organization of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, the Ministry of Tourism shall continue to make efforts, as previously directed by the government, to cooperate with the local authorities and with all relevant ministries and institutions, especially with the Ministry of Land Management, Construction, and Urbanization, Military Region 4, the

Cambodian Mine Action Center and the **Documentation Center of Cambodia** to eradicate mines, to prepare a sound master plan, to research document, to establish a historical museum, and to search for sources of grant in order to preserve all historical evidence and to transform Anlong Veng into a national region of historical tourism. It is absolutely prohibited to encroach on or subdivide land in an anarchic manner, or to undertake any form of construction in Anlong Veng that has an impact on this historic region without government permission, except for construction of housing for residents of the village and commune, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Land Management, Construction and Urbanization.

3. Efforts shall be made to implement the above provisions before 7 January 2002, the 23<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the overthrow of Democratic Kampuchea. On receiving this directive, all relevant ministries and institutions and local authorities shall implement it effectively.

Phnom Penh, 14 December 2001  
Prime Minister

[Signed and sealed]

Hun Sen

cc:  
Ministry of the Royal Palace  
General Secretariat of the Senate  
General Secretariat of the National Assembly  
Ministries, Secretariats of State and Institutions  
Office of the Prime Minister  
Offices of the Deputy Prime Ministers  
Offices of Provinces and Municipalities  
Archives and Records



*Appendix2:*

## **CRIMES COVERED BY THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL LAW**

The Khmer Rouge tribunal law covers any of the crimes below, committed between April 17, 1975 and January 6, 1979. *Note that some of the normal statutes of limitations have been extended to bring these crimes under the jurisdiction of the Extraordinary Chambers.*

### **1. Homicide (1956 Code: Article 501, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507 and 508)**

Homicide can be intentional, reckless or negligent. It requires the act of killing and a culpable mental state—intent to kill, reckless disregard for life or negligence. The different levels of mental state correspond to different "degrees" of homicide.

### **2. Torture (1956 Code: Article 500)**

Torture requires the following elements

- The accused person must have been either a public official or someone acting at the instigation of a public official.
- The accused person must have intentionally inflicted severe mental or physical pain or suffering on his victim.
- He or she must have done the abuse (1) to obtain information or a confession, either from the victim or another person, (2) to punish the victim for a past act or suspected act, or (3) to intimidate the victim or other persons.

### **3. Religious Persecution-(1956 Code: Articles 209 and 210)**

Requires the deliberate persecution of another person on the grounds of the victim's religious beliefs.

### **4. Destruction of Cultural Property**

The destruction of cultural property during armed conflict entails the destruction of artistic, literary, religious, architectural and other cultural property during war.

### **5. Genocide**

As defined in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 1948. The acts of genocide, which have no statute of limitations, mean any acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such. They include:

- killing members of the group;
- causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

- deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; forcibly transferring children from one group to another group.

Attempts to commit acts of genocide, conspiracy to commit acts of genocide, and participation in acts of acts of genocide will all be punishable under the Khmer Rouge tribunal law.

## **6. Crimes against humanity**

Crimes against humanity, which have no statute of limitations, are any acts committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population, on national, political, ethnical, racial or religious grounds, such as:

- murder;
- extermination;
- enslavement;
- deportation;
- Imprisonment;
- torture;
- rape;
- persecutions on political, racial, and religious grounds; or other inhuman acts.

## **7. War Crimes**

Committing or ordering the commission of grave breaches of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, such as the following acts against persons or property protected under provisions of this Convention:

- willful killing;
- torture or inhumane treatment;
- willfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;
- destruction and serious damage to property , not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
- compelling a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power;
- willfully depriving a prisoner of war or civilian the rights of fair and regular trial;
- unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian;
- or taking civilians as hostages.

## **8. Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons**

Crimes against internationally protected persons pursuant to the Vienna Convention of 1961 on Diplomatic Relations.



## **PILOT PROJECTS THAT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UP COMING MIX-TRIBUNAL ARE:**

### *Crucial Projects:*

#### **1. Mental Health Clinics**

Mental health experts believe that the tribunal process will revive stressful memories for a certain percentage of the people who went through terrible trauma in the Khmer Rouge regime, in some cases leading to a re-traumatizing of individual victims. These people will need mental health services to support them during and after the tribunal. Yet there is no network of modern mental health care providers in Cambodia. Efforts should be made to maximize the quantity and variety of mental health support systems available nationwide during the tribunal process, ranging all the way from traditional community services (kru, monk) to modern psychological/psychiatric intervention (counseling, medical therapy, etc).

#### **2. Legal Service for both victims and perpetrators**

The tribunal law provides that those accused by the court should have access to the legal representation of their choice, but the law also prohibits foreign defense attorneys from leading the defense teams. As the UN has pointed out, this is a violation of Cambodia's obligations under the International Covenant of Political and Social Rights. Moreover, some of the accused may not be able to afford to retain the services of highly qualified attorneys, particularly those with experience in complicated cases like genocide and crimes against humanity, to assist their defense team. If the tribunal is to provide the highest quality of justice, consistent with international standards, ways must be found to provide this assistance to the accused. The tribunal law does not provide for legal representation to witnesses who may be called before the court, or to victims who may wish to petition the court or be involved in the proceedings in other ways. Free legal services should be provided and made known to the general public so that citizens who become involved or wish to become involved in the proceedings will have recourse to competent legal advice regarding the tribunal.

#### **3. Witness Protection Program**

Witnesses called before the tribunal, or who wish to voluntarily testify before the tribunal, will face the possibility of being threatened or intimidated by parties who have an interest in the outcome of individual prosecution cases. The tribunal law specifies that the rules of procedure for the Extraordinary Court will be based on existing Cambodian judicial procedures, but it is clear that no effect mechanism exists for witness protection from potential threats to their well-being. A group should be organized to advocate the design, funding and implementation of such procedures at an official level. If such advocacy fails, the group should be prepared to offer witness protection and potentially witness relocation services, as they are provided by various international jurisdictions such as the ICTY /R.

#### **4. National Public Forum**

Fora similar in nature to the community meetings organized last year by the Center for Social Development should be established on a nation-wide basis, preferably broadcast by radio and television. The purpose of these fora would be to disseminate accurate information about what is happening at the tribunal on a real-time, and to allow citizens a channel to express their views about the process so that national leaders can become aware of the opinions of the nation regarding this process. This would help to maximize the impact of the tribunal on national reconciliation, and prevent self-interested groups from dominating the discourse about the proceedings, potentially misleading the public.

#### **5. Court Room Monitoring**

In order for the public to be properly informed about what is happening at the tribunals, professional observers must be recruited to monitor the on-going proceedings on a daily basis and report to the public about events in the tribunal. This project could be carried out in conjunction with the National Public Forum, or could be done independently, disseminating information through electronic and printed media. It is crucial for national reconciliation that the only voices reporting on what is happening at the tribunal NOT be the government and the tribunal itself.

#### **6. Forensics**

The Documentation Center has scientifically recorded the existence of tens of thousands of mass grave pits in Killing Fields around the nation. Various kinds of evidence suggest that virtually all of these mass grave pits were created by the Santebal bureaucracy of the Khmer Rouge regime. However, we can anticipate that one argument deployed by the defense teams at the tribunal will be that the people in these mass graves were killed by the US bombing, during the war with Vietnam, or by various kinds of "traitors." In order to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that such arguments are false, forensic exhumation of a selected sample of these mass graves should be undertaken. This kind of forensic evidence, when combined with eyewitness testimony and documentary evidence already gathered, would be sufficient to prove that the mass graves were the result of crimes by the 5hmer Rouge regime. In other conflicts, such as Guatamala, Bosnia and the Ukraine, forensic projects carried out by NGO's have yielded evidence admissible in court.

#### ***Other Useful Projects:***

#### **7. Press/Media Support**

Provide informational and other services to the flood of international reporters who will come for the tribunal.

#### **8. National/Provincial Radio**

Organize regular radio programming about the tribunal for a mass audience.

#### **9. National/Provincial TV**

Organize regular TV programming about the tribunal for a mass audience



## **10. National/Provincial On Line/On Call**

Provide web-based and telephone-based information centers so that citizens have a place to obtain unbiased information about what is happening at the tribunal, and how it might affect them and their communities. .

## **11. Legal Publication**

Produce a series of published news reports, pamphlets, and books to inform the public about the tribunal process.

## **12. Petitions/Complaints Facilitation**

Individuals and communities may wish to petition the court, or lodge a complaint against a defendant, but might not know how to proceed to do so; this could be done independently, or in conjunction with the Legal Service for Victims and Perpetrators.

## **13. Legal training (focusing on crimes mentioned in above laws)**

Very few Cambodian lawyers – not to even mention the general public – has detailed knowledge about the kinds of laws which will be used to prosecute suspects at the tribunal; it is urgent that such training programs should be gotten underway.

## **14. Research Case Study: Child Soldiers, Ethnic group and Sexual Abuse**

DC-Cam has already carried out research studies on various topics related to the Khmer Rouge regime, but we see that as the tribunal approaches, much more information is coming out, people are remembering and talking about what happened. This information should be collected, recorded and analyzed for future generations.

## **15. Door to Door Outreach (providing historical facts)**

Many Cambodians are too timid, too fearful of the political aspects of the tribunal, or too poor to take advantage of such informational and support services as might exist. An outreach program to deliver information to such people should be started.

## **16. Investigative Assistance Project**

Court investigators, particularly international personnel associated with the tribunal, may wish to have access to locations and persons in the provinces without having to rely directly on the resources of the government; services to assist with logistics for travel in the provinces, and finding places and people, could be offered to tribunal investigators.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA DOCUMENT

**STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF  
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA REGARDING THE  
DECLARATION OF RESIGNATION BY PRINCE  
NORODOM SIHANOUK**

Upon receipt of the declaration of resignation by the Head of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk dated April 2, 1976, to be effective April 4, 1976 the Cabinet of Ministers has thoroughly discussed [this issue] under the chairmanship of Samdech Pen Nouth, Prime Minister.

The Cabinet of Ministers acknowledges that Prince Sihanouk is a monarch of supreme patriotic nature who has made active contributions to the movement for national liberation from the barbarous war of aggression by American imperialists and their lackeys. The resolution of our extraordinary (third) session of the National Assembly dated April 27, 1975, noted the prince's gratitude and declared solemn promise to remain in his position as head of state in this new phase of Cambodian history and current Cambodian society. However, the prince requested for retirement so that he could pay more attention to his royal family after the fulfillment of political missions for 35 years. The Cabinet of Ministers expresses its regret for the prince's resignation. Yet, in response to the request proposed by the prince, the Cabinet of Ministers decides to abide by the request for resignation. In the mean time, the Cabinet of Ministers has decided to propose that the Assembly:

1) Inscribe the contribution to the nation made by Prince Sihanouk, who has played very active role in the era of barbarous war of aggression staged by the American imperialists and traitors, namely the clique of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret [and] Sostene in a period of five years. In recognition thereof, the Cabinet of Ministers is in total agreement to give Prince Sihanouk a title, "Highly Patriotic Hero". At the same time, the Cabinet of Ministers proposes to have a memorial built for in scribing these outstanding contributions.

2) The Government of Democratic Kampuchea shall sponsor the expense of the prince and his family in accordance with the honor and rank of the prince as Head of State and former President of National Liberation Front of Kampuchea, and proposes a total of two thousand dollars per quarter, equivalent to eight thousand dollars per year. All proposals shall be forwarded by the government to the People's Representative Assembly for examination and approval.

Phnom Penh, April 4, 1976  
Government of Democratic Kampuchea



## **MINUTES OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE**

Documentation Center of Cambodia Catalogue Number: D7562

THE FRONT

11 March 1976

**PARTICIPANTS:** COMRADE SECRETARY GENERAL [Pol Pot]  
COMRADE DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL [Nuon Chea]  
COMRADE VORN [Vorn Vet]  
COMRADE KHIEU [Son Sen]  
COMRADE HEM [Khieu Samphan]  
COMRADE DOEUN  
COMRADE TUM  
COMRADE TOUCH

### **AGENDA: SIHANOUK'S RESIGNATION FROM HIS POST**

#### **I. Report on the Resignation of Sihanouk**

Comrade HEM reported to the Standing Committee on the resignation of Sihanouk. Sihanouk has sent two letters written in French:

The first letter conveys his resignation and explains the important reason for which he is resigning. In particular, he emphasizes his various health problems, which do not allow him to continue his work.

The second letter is a statement addressed to the people of Democratic Kampuchea informing them that he wishes to resign from his post before the 20<sup>th</sup> March 1976.

During his meeting respectively with the Ambassadors of Mauritania and Senegal, Sihanouk has also indicated that he categorically resigns. But during his meeting with the Chinese Economic Delegation he grumbled about his illnesses...

#### **II. Angkar's Opinion**

##### **1. Reason for his resignation.**

There are two: in the long term and in the short term.

a. In the long term: it is the difference of "classes", the difference between the grass roots of the Revolution and his own person and family. He cannot live with us. If in the past he was able to remain with us, it was simply because of his strategy. As we no longer go along with his strategy, he can only remain provisionally with us. It is not the first time that Sihanouk has resigned. He did that in 1971 already.

b. In the short term: It is a strategic difference together with the grass roots difference. An example was the case when we dispatched our Ambassadors abroad without consulting him. The incident has no importance but he would have thought that we no longer have any need for him. Thus the wrangle over position continues.

But the situation has evolved more thoroughly than before. Outside the country, Sihanouk can work with us. While inside the country he feels completely lost without any future He is very frustrated. He lacks work, he is bored and also the environment that surround him, in particular his wife who cries constantly, pushes him to the point that he cannot endure. In the case that he decides to remain with us, that cannot last either, at the most 1 or 2 years. As he wishes to leave, his leaving now is the best.

## **2. Positive and negative aspects of his resignation**

### **a. Positive aspects for our revolution:**

All the people of Kampuchea will feel a huge surge of relief. The same applies to all our cadres and military. As far as the world is concerned, there won't be any problem.

We can resolve the problem of the nomination in our state organization easily. And under these conditions we can work peacefully without any obstacles.

Our work in external affairs will thus be improved because henceforth we will make the decisions ourselves, we will express our position by ourselves. Without Sihanouk we are clean-cut.

### **b. Negative aspects for our revolution**

On the one hand, Vietnam attacks us and treats us as being too far to the left. Sihanouk has helped us, so why should we drop him. The Vietnamese will point out to the others, saying something bad about us, but good about themselves. But it is a provisional problem only. If in the final analysis we remain very close to them, we shall certainly have no problem.

On the other hand, the enemy is about to attack us, but we should let them be for say half a month. But even if Sihanouk had not resigned the enemy will always attacks us, their spies still exist. If the enemy does not cease attacking us, are we going to suffer? No, because they cannot isolate us.

## **3. Measures to be taken: two directives**

**a. First directive:** We don't reject him. We ask him to remain in the same position. If he wishes to remain with us, he could remain for 5 months, 1 or 3 years, as long he would like. If he cannot resist, it is not because of us, it is not our fault. In fact he won't be able to remain with us. He and his family can see very well that they won't enjoy their happiness. We don't give him any choice, if he does not wish to remain, too bad for him. Thus we must go and see him and ask him to excuse us for being unable to pay him visits as often as we would like, because we were very busy. We should acknowledge reception of his letter. That is why we come together to see him. The Situation of our country is very difficult, very poor, the country must face tremendous difficulties. We



must resolve all the problems with national dignity. It is in this way that we can be truly independent. Our position, including that of the government, is of always recognizing his noble contribution, his deeds and efforts for the country, in particular in the international arena. The nation owes him its gratitude for his highly patriotic contribution, something which our Assembly has already noted in its resolutions. We respect a lot [our] collective decisions once they have been adopted. But we request that he remains with the people. The people will preserve his nationalist undertakings and we also will congratulate him and will do our utmost to implement the resolution of our extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

**b. Second Directive: in the event that he insists on resigning.**

We thank him. In the recent past we fought together, shoulder to shoulder. We very much regret his resignation. We shall convolve a meeting of the Council of Ministers to take a decision. If he resigns we won't allow him to leave the country. His departure will render the situation complicated to China. The enemy does not cease to condemn and criticize us.

If we refuse to allow him to leave, the enemy can criticize us at least for one month. Certain reasonable attitudes of Sihanouk show a patriotic spirit, but his wife has no patriotic spirit at all. Consequently, if we are not clear in solving this problem, it is possible that unresolved questions will complicate our tasks later on. Thus we should go for the first solution and if that does not work, adopt the second one.

**III. ANGKAR'S OPINION (meeting of 13 March 1976)**

Comrade HEM made several reports to the Standing Committee on the Sihanouk problem. He has made a categorical decision to resign. He asks Angkar that it take pity on him.

He lowers and humbles himself only requesting Angkar that it accepts his resignation. This resignation is not against us... Comrade Secretary General pointed out that it is an important question to be decided by the Central Committee of the Party. But Comrade Secretary General has already prepared a number of ideas, which were supported by the Standing Committee:

**1. To forbid Sihanouk from leaving the country is the first measure to be taken.**

2. It is necessary to call a meeting of the Council of Ministers to submit to it reports on the matter, in order for the latter to make a decision and, then, to meet Sihanouk once again, with the presence of Penn Nouth.

It is necessary that arrangements be made to record the conversation with Sihanouk. It is necessary to speak to him in such a way so as for him to keep his hopes and accept to allow the recording of his conversation. It is for our documentation.

3. To dispatch telegrams to the sons of Sihanouk asking them to return as soon as possible, pointing out that they must come for the New Year and the National Day celebration. We must solve this problem once and for all. We must also solve it for the interests of our revolution.

#### **4. Is our decision true to a revolutionary morality?**

a. As the morality of the Revolution or the interests of the Revolution. The morality of the revolution must be based on the interests of the revolution. It is a gain for the revolution. To allow Sihanouk to leave it is a loss for the Revolution. In reality, Sihanouk is a meek tiger, which only has its skin and bones left, without the claws and the fangs. His beard has also been shaven. Thus all that remains is to wait for the day of his death. But if this old tiger is freed in the street, all the children would certainly be afraid of it. Certain old men that did not know this meek tiger would also be afraid.

b. Sihanouk participated with us in our Revolution despite his differences with us. That is the reason why our Party decided that Sihanouk should become President of Democratic Kampuchea. But Sihanouk refuses. Thus it is up to him, he can remain or not, it is his problem.

We consider him as a Senior Personality. We shall not kill him. But vis-à-vis the people and the Nation, Sihanouk must also be punished for his fault of having massacred the people. Thus our decision is reasonable in every respect. We shall not change it. But if he continues to resist us, we shall take measures to liquidate him.

#### **5. Direction of the evolution of our revolution:**

Consequently, it is necessary to put an end to feudalism. We have reached this stage. The whole feudal regime has been destroyed and definitively dismantled by the Revolution. The Monarchy existing for over 2000 years has finally been dismantled. We do not have any other alternatives. Reactions will certainly take place, but we must follow the path of the Revolution in order to win.

#### **6. Another measure to be taken:**

Henceforth, Sihanouk shall not be allowed to meet foreign diplomats. We shall give them valid reasons to explain the situation.

(Ends.)