



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

2006 Annual Report

SUMMARY

Since Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) was formed in January, DC-Cam has undertaken a number of new initiatives designed to assist the ECCC and Cambodian people through the provision of documentation for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and public outreach.

The Center's Legal Response Team began work in February 2006. With the assistance of staff from other DC-Cam's Documentation Team, it has provided hard copies of nearly 600,000 pages of documents housed at the Center, over 500 reels of microfilm containing nearly 400,000 page of documents, and lists of the documents the Center has translated and scanned, among others. The materials the team has compiled and translated include documents from Democratic Kampuchea and the successor government, interviews, photographs, and films, which could be used as evidence at the upcoming trials of senior Khmer Rouge leaders. In June, the team held a two-week pilot training course for 12 members of the Judicial Police assigned to work with the ECCC. In addition, two DC-Cam staff members and one of its summer legal associates were given positions with the Tribunal.

The Legal Response Team is supported by the Promoting Accountability (PA) Project, whose interviews may help identify potential witnesses at the trials (over 800 former cadres and other survivors of Democratic Kampuchea were interviewed in 2006). In addition, the Center's Documentation Team keyed in 10,788 documents, posted another 11,200 into an Access list, and catalogued 140 interviews

Under the Living Documents Project, DC-Cam brought more than 5,100 villagers and students to visit the ECCC and speak with its officials in 2006. To support this project, 120 volunteer students from Cambodian universities traveled to villages throughout the country to distribute materials relevant to the upcoming tribunal. Also under the Living Documents Project, DC-Cam held Cambodia's first public forum on justice and reconciliation for Muslim survivors of Democratic Kampuchea on December 29 in Kampot province.

The Public Information Room began making "road trips" this year. Traveling to 11

provinces, they screened documentary films on Democratic Kampuchea for almost 5,000 villagers and held discussions of sexual abuse during the regime as well as developments in the Tribunal. Twenty-seven cases of sexual abuse were reported. The Public Information Room in Phnom Penh received over 7,000 visitors this year. It received 116 family tracing requests.

DC-Cam began the production of its second documentary film this year, which focuses on interviews with two men who were inmates and one who was a guard at Tuol Sleng Prison. Entitled *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*, the film will premiere at Rutgers University in January 2007.

DC-Cam published two monographs in 2006. *The Cham Rebellion: Survivors' Stories from the Villages*, by Osman Ysa, presents the accounts of people who lived through rebellions that two Muslim villages staged against the Khmer Rouge in October 1975. *The Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, John Ciorciari, ed., gives an overview of the legal and political issues surrounding the Tribunal and answers key questions about the accountability process. The Center also published its Khmer language translation of Ronnie Yismut's memoir *The Journey to Freedom*.

Three of DC-Cam's staff members obtained advanced degrees this year and returned to work at the Center. Seven others continued their PhD or master's studies, or were accepted to graduate schools overseas.

In October, the Royal Government of Cambodia established a committee to review DC-Cam's text, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea* (this is the first such text written by a Cambodian). The committee met in December, and in January we were informed that owing to its length (100 pages), portions of the text will be incorporated into Cambodia's high school (grades 9-12) curriculum. The government has authorized the printing of one million copies of the full text, which will be used as supplementary material for high school teachers and libraries throughout the country. Because of cost constraints, DC-Cam will publish 3,000 copies of the text independently and distribute them nationwide.

DC-Cam's endowment from the United States Government was finalized on September 22, 2006, moving us step closer to realizing our plans for a permanent Center, which will be established after the Tribunal ends. DC-Cam has invested the monies with an asset manager in the United States. The Center will begin planning for an architectural design competition for its new permanent Center next quarter. It has also begun detailed planning for the components of the new Center (e.g., museum, education).

The Victims of Torture Project worked on a long-term plan for the future (e.g., income generating activities, cooperation with other NGOs, the treatment of trauma victims). Project staff received training from the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia on secondary trauma and self-help strategies, and designed a five-day training course focusing on the tribunal and psychological intervention. The team also refined its procedures for administering the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire this year.

1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) set up its administrative offices in Phnom Penh in February 2006. In the second half of the year, the national and international judicial officials for the ECCC were sworn in, and the ECCC began occupying a space at the Royal Cambodian Air Force headquarters, about 15 km outside the capital. The Khmer Rouge Tribunal was originally slated to begin in January 2007, but due to political conflicts, has been delayed until mid-2007. For more information, visit the Tribunal's official website at www.eccc.gov.kh.

Over the past year, DC-Cam's activities related to the Tribunal have increased dramatically. Its work has included several meetings between Center staff and officials of the ECCC and United Nations to brief them on the Cambodian genocide and the Center's work, legal training, the provision of documents, and a number of projects to support the ECCC. In addition, DC-Cam held discussions with the ECCC on ways to assist the Tribunal in gathering additional information from other sources.

The Center has made every effort to be even-handed and impartial in its work with the ECCC. Upon request, we provide services to all parts of this body, including the prosecutor, defense counsel, judges, and judicial police. Through a number of projects (e.g., Living Documents), we are also working to strengthen the voices and roles of the victims of Democratic Kampuchea, and ensure that witnesses and those traumatized are protected.

1). General Activities

Access Guidelines

The materials in DC-Cam's archives will likely form the bulk of the written evidence at the upcoming Tribunal. The Center strives to make documents available to all members of the ECCC (the prosecutor, defense, and judges) and general public in a professional, efficient, and cost-effective manner while protecting the documents. For an overview of the access procedures, please see <http://www.dccam.org/About/History/DocAccess.pdf>.

Thus, in late 2005, the Center completed the procedures to govern access to the original documents it holds. These include a memorandum of understanding between DC-Cam and the ECCC, a document on planned access rules and procedures, and a model certification form. These were sent to H.E. Sean Visoth, director of the Office of Administration at the ECCC, and Michelle Lee, coordinator of the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials, in December 2005.

One of the first issues DC-Cam put before the ECCC in 2006 was the memorandum of understanding, which is intended to protect the integrity of the original documents in the Center's possession. We again sent the MoU to H.E. Sean Visoth and Michelle Lee. Ms. Lee wrote DC-Cam, stating that the MoU would be reviewed once the co-prosecutors arrived in Phnom Penh. To date, however, the MoU has not been discussed

further or signed by parties to the ECCC. A simple formal policy regarding the procedures for accessing the Center's documentary materials may be elaborated in 2007.

Document Provision

The Center began providing copies of its databases, lists of translations, copies of interviews, and documents from Democratic Kampuchea to the ECCC in April. Since then, some of the materials we have provided:

- A database of more than 50,000 documents held in its files
- Over 114,000 pages of documents copied from the Center's archives, including photographs, field reports, and interviews
- Lists of documents DC-Cam has translated and scanned
- 524 reels of microfilm containing 59,177 documents (383,149 pages) from our archives.

Staff members from the Office of the Prosecutor visit the Center about twice a week to request and pick up documents. Documents have also been provided to the Office of the Co-Investigating Judge. The files included documents from Democratic Kampuchea, interview transcripts, books, photographs, and data, which were transmitted by CD, photocopy, and microfilm. We have also met and worked with the Defense Unit on a number of occasions. Last, we gratefully acknowledge the time the ECCC Public Affairs Office has spent in coordinating the visits of more than 6,000 victims to the ECCC this year and meeting with them to clarify the Tribunal's work.

To protect the confidentiality of the prosecutor's and defense counsel's investigations, DC-Cam cannot reveal the nature of the documents or sets of documents provided to these offices.

All of the documents handed over to the ECCC to date have been reviewed extensively for accuracy and to determine their status (e.g., whether they have been translated into English). Many of the documents have been summarized in English if they have not yet been translated and entered into spreadsheets so they can be searched easily and in a format that allows interviews to be sorted relevant to particular victim groups, times, places and perpetrators.

DC-Cam has remained fully responsive to all requests for documents from the ECCC. All of our assistance to this body has been provided free of charge and generally with a turnaround time of one or two days.

Pilot Threat Assessment in Takeo Province

DC-Cam's summer legal associate Geerteke Jansen and Center staff conducted a three-month project aimed at understanding the attitudes of people toward witnesses at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, assessing the threats and risks regarding these individuals, explicating the needs that the witnesses before the ECCC are likely to have, and formulating possible ways for DC-Cam and other organizations to respond to these

needs. For this project, about 50 interviews were conducted with victims of the regime, former Khmer Rouge cadres, base people, security personnel, and combatants. In addition, 15 interviews were conducted with representatives of the ECCC (national police, the national judiciary, and the Takeo provincial cabinet, police and judiciary) about their expectations for witnesses and protective measures that could be taken.

The interviews showed that people are not well informed about the possible consequences of being a witness before the tribunal. Thus, the team recommended that witnesses be well informed on their legal position before the ECCC and closely guided before and during their testimonies in order to gain their confidence. Anonymity as a witness, safe housing in Phnom Penh, financial compensation, mental support, safety measures after witnesses have returned to their homes, and a protective network supported by the United Nations were also suggested.

Police Training

At the request of Lt. Gen Mao Chandara, Cambodian chief of security for the ECCC, and Major Gen. Thong Lim, deputy director of the Central Justice Police Department, summer legal associates Tracy Wood and Ellie Hutchinson conducted a two-week pilot training program in July for the Judicial Police assigned to work with the ECCC.

The training introduced 12 members of the Judicial Police to the structure, procedures, and jurisdiction of the ECCC; basic concepts of international law; the challenges to be faced while working on large-scale investigations; appropriate interviewing strategies and techniques; and issues related to both evidentiary procedure and the proper collection and handling of evidence. The training stressed the importance of ethical behavior and of adhering to internationally accepted standards of procedure. In addition, the training addressed several other issues through film viewings, on site-visits, and engaging with victims. The Ministry of the Interior expressed both interest and satisfaction with this training program.

ECCC Internal Staff Training

From November 1-3, the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (of which DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang is a member) gave training to members of the ECCC's internal staff on investigation skills. In February 2007, it will train members of the Judicial Police. DC-Cam will provide witness accounts and other materials to be used for the training and lead the translation of the materials.

DC-Cam Staff Join the ECCC

DC-Cam has encouraged its staff, interns and volunteers to apply for positions at the ECCC where human resources are needed. Staff members who have been accepted by the ECCC must resign from their DC-Cam positions to prevent potential conflicts of interest and maintain confidentiality.

In late 2006, two of DC-Cam’s staff (Bunsou Sour and Sorya Sim) and one of its summer legal associates (Geerteke Jansen) were accepted for positions at the ECCC. One of them is now working with the Investigating Judge’s office (Cambodian side), one with the Witnesses and Experts Unit, and one with the Defense Office (international side).

Comments on ECCC Draft Internal Rules

In November, the ECCC Secretariat of the Rules and Procedures Committee invited members of Cambodia’s civil society to comment on these Rules. DC-Cam summer legal associate Sarah Thomas reviewed the rules and made comments on behalf of DC-Cam. Her evaluation covered 1) the statute of limitations for civil actions, 2) inconsistencies among Rule 27 of the Draft Rules and Rules 38 and 39 of the ECCC Law, 3) witness and victim protection, and 4) trials in absentia. Dr. Helen Jarvis, the ECCC’s chief of public affairs and an adviser to Deputy Prime Minister Sok An who heads the Tribunal Taskforce, subsequently asked DC-Cam to translate Ms. Thomas’s comments into Khmer for the Khmer speaking members of the ECCC.

DC-Cam’s legal advisor Jaya Ramji-Nogales, assistant professor of law, Temple University, also made comments on the Draft Rules. Her analysis centered on 1) the creation and enforcement of clear and detailed codes of conduct, 2) the confidentiality and security of documents and court records, 3) rights of the accused, 4) civil party actions, 5) witnesses, and 6) such other matters as experts, admission of foreign lawyers, absence of a judge during a trial or appeal, and *amicus curiae* briefs.

2). Legal Response Team

DC-Cam’s Legal Response Team became fully operational in February 2006.

Documentation

In addition to providing lists of the Center’s documentary holdings to ECCC officials and documents, the Legal Response Team undertook a number of activities to identify former Khmer Rouge cadres and actions that may constitute crimes before the Tribunal.

Sample Activity	Number
Compilation of Communist Party of Kampuchea communication documents (e.g., telegrams)	621
Translations of documents	698
Master list of applicable laws and legal materials for the Tribunal	
Listings of potential informants	678
Identification of relevant documents from DC-Cam collections	59,366
Interviews corrected and keyed into a master database	900
Identification of cadres and actions considered to be possible crimes/abuses	229
Summaries of Khmer Rouge documents according to crimes that fall under the ECCC’s jurisdiction	466
Interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres and prison guards	38
Printing and cataloguing of transcript pages from DC-Cam’s Mapping Project	5,126

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

Identification of Informants and Mass Graves

The Legal Response Team was able to locate two potentially important informants in Snuol district, Kratie Province (former sub-district chiefs who also held positions in the sub-district security system). It also located ten undisturbed graves in Kampong Chhnang and Prey Veng provinces, bringing the total number of such graves to 63 nationwide.

Summer Legal Associates

Between May and August, DC-Cam hosted 12 summer legal associates. Their main areas of work were:

Intern	Affiliation	Work Areas
Lara Finkbeiner	University of Michigan, USA	Film project
Richard K. Gilbert	University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law	Correcting Khmer Rouge communication documents in English; establishing chains of command from these files
Kate Hill	Harvard University, USA	War crimes claims for Vietnamese prisoners in Tuol Sleng
Eleanor Hutchison	University of London, UK	New ideas on skills transfer relating to the work of domestic and international court proceedings
Geerteke Jansen	Utrecht University,) The Netherlands	Work closely with witnesses and threat assessment.
Megha Jonnalagadda	(Rutgers University, USA)	Acts of genocide against Buddhist monks, tying those acts to member of the Khmer Rouge Standing Committee
Emma Nolan-Abrahamian	University of Michigan, USA	Film project
Joyce Song	(Rutgers University, USA)	Mapping and analyzing DC-Cam documents on cases of sexual violence; defining rape as a crime against humanity between 1975-1979
Sarah Thomas	Columbia University, USA	Possibilities for victims as <i>partie civile</i> intervening in criminal proceedings before the ECCC
Penelope Van Tuyl	University of California, Berkeley, USA	International jurisprudence relating to various substantive legal questions within the ECCC (e.g., discriminatory intent in crimes against humanity)
Megan Whittaker	(Northwestern University, USA)	International jurisprudence relating to

Intern	Affiliation	Work Areas
		various substantive legal questions within the ECCC
Tracy Wood	Seattle University, USA	Training program for police investigators for the ECCC

In addition, the legal associates met a number of times with ECCC judicial officials. Some of them also contributed articles to the Center’s magazine, focusing on such issues as the chain of command and victims’ and defendants’ rights. At the end of the summer, each of these individuals produced a memorandum or essay on the results of their areas of investigation.

In September, Legal Response Team members translated the materials produced by the summer legal associates into Khmer. They then produced two booklets from the writings – one for those with little education and the other for educated readers – that contain information on the structure and workings of the ECCC. DC-Cam now uses the booklets as outreach materials for the Tribunal.



Thoa Korn, Kandal Province

Thoa Korn was a respected and educated teacher in his village. His life was turned upside down when the Khmer Rouge won the war. He was forced flee to Battambang province to start a new job as a fisherman. To protect his life, he lied to the Khmer Rouge soldiers, and told them that he used to work as a motorcycle driver. He and his family suffered many hardships during the regime, including the loss of two children. He was forced to watch the beating of one of his sons, who was caught stealing

rice. The Khmer Rouge soldiers then took his young child and tied him to an ant hill so he could be bitten. His two children born after the end of the Khmer Rouge regime can scarcely believe his description of the scope of his suffering.

Thoa wants "blood for blood" when the Khmer Rouge leaders are up for trial. He says that even today, remembering his experience is very painful for him. He is still unable to understand why Cambodians would want to kill so many of their own people.

This photograph is one of 28 that make up an exhibit entitled “Year Zero to 2006: Images and Histories from Post-Khmer Rouge Cambodia,” created by summer legal associates Emma-Nolan Abrahamian and Lara Finkbeiner. The exhibition opened on September 28 at the University of Michigan and over 100 people attended. Many of the photographs can be viewed at <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~laraf/index.html>

Other Events

Members of the Legal Response Team attended a number of events sponsored by the ECCC and hosted others:

- A one-week series of discussions with ECCC prosecutors and judges at which team members gave an overview of DC-Cam’s documentary holdings, its access procedures, and the Response Team’s roles in assisting judicial authorities.
- The first meeting of the ECCC’s Principal Defense Counsel. The topics discussed included the problems surrounding the principal defender and the Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia, which resulted in the cancellation of training for Cambodian lawyers.
- DC-Cam organized a “moot court” in Phnom Penh for a group of students from the University of the San Francisco School of Law.
- DC-Cam arranged a special forum with the cooperation of the US Embassy and Bar Association of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This forum – *Placing the ECCC within the General Development of ad hoc Tribunals since Yugoslavia* – was attended by over 40 Cambodian lawyers. Presentations were made by Dr. Lilian A. Barria and Dr. Stave D. Roper of Eastern Illinois University. Radio Free Asia broadcast the forum.

2. DOCUMENTATION



During the third quarter of 2006, the Asian Library of the Centre for East and South-East Asian Studies at Sweden’s Lund University located and copied 400 kilograms (881 pounds) of documents relevant to Democratic Kampuchea. The documents arrived in Cambodia in January 2007. We thank the Embassy of Sweden for helping us to obtain these valuable documents.

1) Cataloging and Database Management

Much of the Documentation Team’s work this year was devoted to compiling and copying documents for the ECCC. In the fourth quarter alone, the team copied over 690,000 pages of materials for the Tribunal. In 2006, the team also completed over 61,000 records for the Center’s databases.

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
Quarter 1 (January - March)	Keying	S Collection	-
	Keying	D Collection	5,761
	Database Entry	R Collection	4,030

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
	(Access listing)*		
Quarter 2 (April - June)	Keying	L Collection	8,718
	Keying	D Collection	4,417
	Keying	R Collection	874
	Database Entry (Access Listing)	I Collection	15,230
	Cataloging	M Collection	140
Quarter 3 (July-September)	Keying	R Collection	1,709
	Keying	D Collection	2,942
	Keying	S Collection	2,276
	Database Entry (Access Listing)	K, L, and R Collections	8,825
Quarter 4 (October - December)	Keying	S Collection	1,936
	Keying	D Collection	1,498
	Database Entry (Access Listing)	L and R Collections	2,784
Total			61,140

Access List: Visitors to DC-Cam's Public Information Room use this list to locate documents in the Center's archives.

D Collection: Confessions from prisoners at Tuol Sleng and Kraing Tachann prisons; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge cadres; books and articles; and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge (e.g., school textbooks, minutes of meetings, communications and reports). Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.

I and K Collections: Biographies of Khmer Rouge cadres and prisoners.

L Collection: Dossiers from the Lon Nol regime. Keying was done in both English and Khmer. All of this collection had been keyed in by early June 2006.

M Collection: This new collection comprises interviews conducted with Cambodia's Cham Muslim community about their lives under Democratic Kampuchea.

R Collection: Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.

S Collection: Transcripts of interviews soliciting views on the Tribunal that were conducted in 2005 by DC-Cam and volunteer Cambodian university students (approximately 4,500 pages). The keying of this collection was completed as planned.

Other activities of the Documentation Team this year included giving training on documentation research to student volunteers, conducting interviews with members of the Cham Muslim community, distributing outreach documents, and printing biographies and other documents from the Center's database for journalists and researchers from Cambodia and abroad.

2) Microfilming

The main task for the Microfilm Team this year was providing documents to the ECCC, in addition to Cambodian government officials, researchers, the media, relatives of people who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea, the general public, and Center staff. In the past, this team had focused on re-typing and duplicating (scanning, digital photography) documents from Democratic Kampuchea. However, it temporarily halted this activity in order to avoid possible damage to these fragile documents.

Activity	Documents	Copies Made
Microfilming	S Collection: Promoting Accountability team, Public Information Room, student volunteer interviews	35,995 pages
	D, H, L and K collections	341 reels
Microfilm Development and Duplication	Outreach documents	352 reels
Microfilm Duplication	Reels from the J, I, and D collections for the ECCC	212 reels
Photocopying	Tuol Sleng and other DK documents, mapping documents, outreach and training materials, magazine, interviews, Khmer Rouge Law, UN/RGC Agreement, research materials, prisoner confessions, photographs, etc.	209,064 pages
	Books (training manual on conducting field research, DC-Cam Genocide Education text)	32,196 pages
	Visitor books from Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, comments on DC-Cam's exhibitions	2,480 comments
Miscellaneous	Organizing files at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, cross-checking microfilms	513 confessions

3) Exhibitions

Exhibitions in Cambodia

The four exhibitions mounted by DC-Cam at this museum continue to be shown. This year, over 5,000 visitors wrote comments related to these exhibitions, expressing their views on the justice process, genocide history, and proposed solutions.

Some Comments on DC-Cam Exhibitions at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, 2006	
In 1978, I was in high school, enjoying myself, while a few thousand miles away here, this genocide was going on. These are people who lived at the same time as me! Now in 2006, I'm enjoying life while a few thousand miles away	This is one of the most moving, touching and sickening experiences I have ever had. It is excellent that this museum exists; such atrocities have occurred all over the world but few nations care to bare their history like this.

**Some Comments on DC-Cam Exhibitions at
Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, 2006**

(Africa, Iraq....) similar atrocities are going on. How can human beings do this to one another? *Veuhi (India)*

While this is perhaps the most difficult testimony of history that I have seen, I am at a loss for words but can feel the lives remembered from behind the very walls that took them. *Emily (USA)*

Thank you for sharing the stories of Cambodians who suffered under the Khmer Rouge. The nation has come a long way. *Fanni L. and Jun Chan (Singapore)*

Words cannot express the emotions that this place has stirred. Nor can I believe the atrocities that took place here. But although the truth is hard to comprehend it is important that the past is not forgotten as only then is there any hope of preventing the horrifying events at Tuol Sleng from happening again in this world. *Natalie (England)*

Thank you all for documenting the Cambodian genocide so thoroughly. This is a massively important historical record that the world should never forget. We ignore genocide at our peril. *Perry (New Zealand)*

I want to know why Pol Pot did this. Why they destroyed Cambodians who are the same nationality. It was fortunate for me that I didn't live in this period. *Kunthy (Cambodia)*

We would then remember that we are all the same and forget the "us versus them" ideas that made us feel separated as superior and inferior. There is so much sadness here. *Hana (USA)*

In the wake of an upcoming K.R Tribunal, it is important to include voices of both victims and perpetrators asking for justice, that this very powerful exhibit offers. *Melsha*

I can't understand how people can be so cruel. I hope and I believe that this will come back, hopefully in their next life. The absolutely saddest thing is that this was just a few years ago and that cruel people still are doing the same thing in other places on this world. For all people that died, may God be with you. Rest in peace! *Ana (Sweden)*

After visiting S.21 I am even more sad that people don't really learn from history. How could all these atrocities still exist in Africa, South America, and Sri Lanka. I want to believe in human beings still. But when I see all these pictures, especially the eyes, I wonder if we have seeds of evidence in us. We have to show how we are when we are butchers, so we can try to be all but that. *Olivier (France)*

So much pain and suffering. And why? I hope we all learn from this. My heart goes out to all Cambodians who have suffered and have to live with this black history. *Loes (Holland)*

We also prepared an exhibit based on a new DC-Cam monograph entitled *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*. The exhibition, which features photographs and the brief passages from the text, is scheduled to open at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in 2007.

Exhibitions Abroad

DC-Cam helped mount a new exhibition in the United States in 2006. Excerpts from a review of this exhibition, which was based on one the Center mounted earlier at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, follows.

Staring into the Abyss of History
Rutgers-Newark exhibit documents the Khmer rouge genocide in Cambodia

By Stanley E. Terrell, *The Star-Ledger*, Thursday, April 20, 2006

The story of the 1970s genocide in Cambodia is probably unfamiliar to many of today's college students, who don't know that an oppressive regime was responsible for the deaths of up to 2 million Cambodians during its reign.

That may soon change, thanks to a photo exhibit on display on the campus of Rutgers-Newark. The exhibit is the work of an Honors College senior seminar on transitional justice, led by Rutgers-Newark sociology Professor Alex Hinton of Glen Ridge. The course spawned the moving exhibit, "Khmer Rouge, Then and Now: A Photographic History," which is on display at the campus' Dana Library through April 30.

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

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

In addition, DC-Cam began work on an exhibition that will be mounted at Rutgers University in January 2007. Entitled "Night of the Khmer Rouge: Genocide and Justice in Cambodia," the exhibition will feature photographic documents of the Khmer Rouge, a series of documentary films, and lectures. Next year, we will bring this exhibition to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and a few Cambodian provincial offices and local universities in Phnom Penh.

Last, DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang began setting up a Khmer Rouge Photography Museum in Cambodia's Anlong Veng area. He is working with a former Khmer Rouge photographer at Tuol Sleng prison, who took photographs of its 14,000-plus inmates before they were executed. The small local museum will reach villagers in this former Khmer Rouge stronghold. Authorization for the museum and a parcel of land have been obtained.

4) Digital Photo Archiving

Khmer Writers Association/DC-Cam Research Forum

On April 29, DC-Cam and the Khmer Writers Association held an award ceremony in Phnom Penh to honor the winners of the second Khmer Rouge History Preservation Forum essay contest. Nineteen entries were received from survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, describing their lives and the lives of their family members and friends during the regime. Where photographs were available, some of the stories submitted to this essay contest were used in the monograph produced by the Photo Archives Project

(see below).

Monograph

In late 2006, the book *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea* by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill, was completed and sent to the printer. It tells the stories of 52 "April 17" or "New People," who were evacuated from Phnom Penh and other cities to the countryside during the Khmer Rouge regime, and subjected to more hardships than people who were living in areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge before Democratic Kampuchea. We anticipate that it will be available to the public by February 2007.

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2006, DC-Cam's Promoting Accountability (PA) teams made trips to Kratie, Koh Kong, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap provinces to interview former Khmer Rouge cadres. Interviewees were located using the biographies that cadres (and some non-Khmer Rouge as well) wrote during Democratic Kampuchea. The biographies contain such information as the subject's name, home village, age, social status and occupation before and during the regime, and the names and ages of family members. The team investigated more than 800 people this year.

Promoting Accountability Team 2006 Investigations	
Biographies investigated	820
Interviews	
Former cadres	71
Relatives/acquaintances of former cadres who are alive, but moved away	72
Relatives of former cadres who died after 1979	40
Relatives of cadres who disappeared/died during Democratic Kampuchea	385
Former cadres unknown or inaccessible	180
Former cadres alive, but not yet interviewed	11
Former cadres with no biographies	15
Victims of the Khmer Rouge	31
Victims unknown/inaccessible	15

All of the interviews are recorded on cassettes, transcribed, and filed (6,645 pages were transcribed this year). Each project file contains the interview transcript, a photograph of the interviewee, and the Democratic Kampuchea biography of the interviewee or his/her relative or acquaintance. The full reports are posted on our website at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Promoting/Field_Report.htm.

In addition, PA staff took the opportunity to review past lists of the biographies investigated by province. Five lists, containing nearly 5,000 pages of biographies from 5 provinces, were corrected and posted on the Center's website.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Outreach Materials

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

Examples of Talking Points on the Role of the Defense in the Khmer Rouge Trials

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

Why does the defendant have any rights?

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

What rights does the defendant have?

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

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

Pre-Trial Outreach: Tours of the ECCC*

(http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Living_Documents.htm)

This activity under the Center's Living Documents Project was intended to bring villagers from throughout Cambodia to attend a week of the trial of a former Khmer Rouge leader. However, with the delay in the opening of the ECCC trial sessions, we brought villagers to tour the ECCC administrative offices and other sites instead. Most of the people invited to these tours were villagers our staff had met during other field trips. Others were drawn from lists of people who expressed an interest in attending after those who had gone on earlier tours returned to their villages and told their neighbors about it.

* In November, DC-Cam wrote to members of the ECCC, explaining that it was planning to discontinue the tours until the trials begin. However, at the request of the ECCC and many tour participants, we have decided to continue the tours and are now seeking financial support for them.

The tours are held to encourage the public to participate in the ECCC, keep them informed about its activities, and help individuals achieve reconciliation. To date, 5,169 Cambodians have participated in these tours. Volunteers from DC-Cam arranged for accommodations and food, and accompanied visitors on the tours.

Quarter	Number of Participants	Composition of Group	Information Packages Distributed
1	904	135 Cham Muslims 100 Buddhist nuns 619 villagers 50 students	1,000
2	1,472	729 citizens 19 law students 100 Buddhist nuns 112 Cham Muslims 500 commune chiefs 12 provincial representatives	1,500
3	1,565	510 citizens 512 commune chiefs and municipality and provincial representatives 543 village chiefs	3,668
4	1,228	774 citizens 20 Buddhist nuns from Phnom Penh 53 students from Youth for Peace and the Cambodian Communication Institute 343 12 th grade students 38 teachers	1,300+

All groups visited the first three sites below, and many visited the other two locations:

- *Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum*, where some of the visitors found photographs of their relatives. They asked our staff to photograph the pictures of their family members so they could take the photos home and have the monks bless them.
- *The Choeung Ek Killing Field Memorial*, where the visitors chanted blessings to honor the victims of the Khmer Rouge.

Tour participant Om Sat of Prey Veng province found this photograph of his cousin, 19 year-old Mom Sophal, at S-21; the reason for his arrest is unknown



- *Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia*, where they met with:
 - Press officer Reach Sambath, who talked about the ECCC building and the progress of the ECCC

-- ECCC deputy director Michelle Lee, chief of administration H.E. Sean Visoth, Peter Foster of the UN Public Affairs Office, and/or members of the Co-Prosecutor's office, who welcomed the participants and answered questions.



The ECCC building on National Road 4, behind the National Army Headquarters in Phnom Penh

- *Royal University of Phnom Penh*, where the visitors met with FUNCINPEC lawmaker H.E. Mr. Monh Saphan (chief of the National Assembly's Legislation Committee) and/or independent lawyer Kang Rith Kiri, who discussed the Khmer Rouge Law and Government of Cambodia-UN Agreement. They also viewed the film *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine*. (Filmmaker Rithy Panh also addressed the participants on one of the tours about the making of his film.)
- *National Institute of Education*, where the participants met with Members of Parliament H.E. Monh Saphan and H.E. Cheam Yiep, who explained the contents of the Khmer Rouge Law and Government of Cambodia-UN Agreement. Both men were active in drafting the Khmer Rouge Law.

In addition, 500 participants visited the US Ambassador's residence on March 28; Ambassador Joseph A. Mussomeli addressed them, speaking on the ECCC, the legacy of the Khmer Rouge, and the Cambodian justice system. At the ECCC, they met with UN and Royal Cambodian Government officials who are working on the tribunal. In July, participants also paid a courtesy call on Ambassador Mussomeli at his residence. He stated that the victims hunger for justice in the same way that they hunger for food.

Each tour participant received a package of materials that contained: a booklet on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and DC-Cam's role, a booklet on the ECCC law and the Agreement between the UN and the Royal Government of Cambodia, a special edition of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*, and an introductory booklet to the ECCC produced by the Royal Government of Cambodia and the UN. In addition, they were given a specially designed DC-Cam t-shirt with 42 messages in Khmer on justice and the Khmer Rouge,

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

remaining leaders, Ieng Sary's pardon, whether a foreign government was directing orders to Pol Pot, the 1979 "show trial" of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, whether low-level KR cadres would be tried, and how would those convicted be punished.

During other parts of the tours, they also talked about personal reconciliation.

Survivors of Democratic Kampuchea and Reconciliation

Mrs. Am Han of Takeo province wanted answers from Not Neouv, who called her husband to be killed. She did not believe Not Neouv's statement that he didn't know about her husband's death. She said after she visited Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek, she understood the situation and had reconciled herself. She also said that she now realized that many other people suffered during the regime as she had.

Say Sem and Sautr Saing live in Takeo province. Sautr Saing had been a guard at Kraing Tachan prison during Democratic Kampuchea and had taken Say Sem's father to be killed. Because the two men live in the same village, Say Sem feared that Sautr Saing, who often threatened him, would hurt him some day. Both men took part in the DC-Cam-sponsored tour, where they slept in the same room. Initially, Say Sem was reluctant to stay near Sautr Saing, but he reported that since the tour, the two men understood each other and now get along well.



Villagers listen attentively to presenters inside the ECCC courtroom

Surveys and Future Training of Tour Participants. In June, asked 409 tour participants about their impressions of the tours. Questions included:

- What did you learn during the tour and how?
- How did the tour change your understanding of the ECCC?
- Did you share what you learned with others? If you did, what did you share?
- Did the tour help you achieve closure or relieve stress? If so, how?

Some Media Coverage of the Tours

Associated Press
Alliance France Presse
Orizon (France)
Magnum Photos
Channel News Asia
Cambodia Daily
Cambodge Soir
Women's Media Center
Radio Free Asia
Voice of America
Apsara TV
TVK (national Television)
Cambodia Television Networks
Reaksmei Kampuchea

- What did the tour make you feel about concepts such as reconciliation and justice?

In November, DC-Cam began conducting surveys in Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Speu, Kampong Cham, Kratie, and Kandal provinces (a high percentage of the tour participants came from these provinces) to determine the tours' impact on villagers. The surveys will eventually cover eight provinces. We will use the survey results to help select representatives to attend a week of a trial from among those who participated in the early ECCC tours.

As the trials draw near, we will bring people selected to attend the trials to Phnom Penh to learn about the how to monitor a hearing and different aspects of the ECCC and its work (e.g., witness protection, the defense). We have asked that members of the ECCC speak at some of the sessions, whose content will be geared toward the layman.

Comments on the Project from the ECCC	
Dr. Helen Jarvis wrote to DC-Cam, noting that ECCC representatives appreciated the opportunity to speak before the tour participants and encouraged us to continue this program.	Another official said, "I have been reporting to New York each month about how valuable it has been to us; I really hope we can have it continue."

Cham Outreach Project

Between January and March, the outreach team wrote 15 articles from the 528 completed questionnaires and interviews conducted with members of this community to date. In 2007, they plan to publish a journal on life in the Muslim community under Democratic Kampuchea.

In May, the team interviewed 13 members of the Cham community on their understanding of and expectations for the ECCC. All of those interviewed were eager to see the tribunal get underway (although some stated that they felt dissatisfied with the Khmer Rouge Law; they wanted lower-level cadres to be prosecuted). Stories written from the interviews will be published in a forthcoming special edition of *Searching for the Truth* that focuses on the Cham community.

In July, DC-Cam staff traveled to Battambang province, where they interviewed 64 *hakim* and *tuon* (religious leaders), village chiefs, victims and former Khmer Rouge cadres in 10 villages. To date, 455 interviews have been conducted in 90 of Cambodia's predominantly Cham villages.

In the third quarter, history professor Ronald J. Grele, director emeritus of the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, provided training on oral history to DC-Cam staff. Since then, he has continued to assist the Cham Outreach and Magazine Teams by advising them on their interview guidelines.

On October 29, DC-Cam held Cambodia's first public forum on justice and reconciliation for Muslim survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. Held in Kampot province, about 400

heads of mosques from Kampot, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo provinces attended the forum. There was a discussion of retribution (the Koran allows for retribution commensurate with a crime, but also counsels patience) and forgiveness. Also discussed was the suffering of Muslims during the regime.



Farina So, coordinator of DC-Cam's Cham Oral History Project, speaks to people attending the public forum

We also held two meetings with *hakims* and *tuans* (religious leaders) at the local mosques in Kampot and Pursat provinces in October and November. Present at the two sessions were 104 *hakims* and *tuans* and our interviewees from 13 provinces. In addition, DC-Cam staff members invited approximately 100 villagers who had gathered in the yard of the mosque and appeared interested in the meeting. We also distributed 500 sets of documents and 200 questionnaires to participants so that they can pass them on to their neighbors. At the end of the meeting, we received several suggestions and comments from the participants.

The meeting generated good discussions between DC-Cam and *hakims* and *tuans*, both local and those from other parts of the country. It gave us the opportunity to learn more about the different Cham communities in Cambodia and allowed us to gauge their views on the tribunal. We are planning to organize similar meetings in other provinces in the near future.

Nuns' Peace March

A peace march by 500 Buddhist nuns is scheduled for the first day of the tribunal, as are a series of public forums on sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea. In preparation for the march, which has been postponed several times due to the delays in starting the trials, a team of seven DC-Cam staff and volunteers attended two weeks of training on documentary filmmaking given by US filmmaker Doug Kass; they will use what they have learned to document the nuns' peace and subsequent forums. They also visited the Association of Nuns and Lay Women of Cambodia to offer them assistance in preparing a pamphlet that would be distributed during the march. The pamphlet will be based on a 45-page text written by Buddhist nun councilor Nhek Buntha on the Buddhist interpretation of "good deeds" and "karma" as they relate to peace and reconciliation.

Student Outreach

During the second quarter, DC-Cam began recruiting student volunteers to travel to provinces throughout Cambodia during their summer (July-September) vacation to

interview villagers and distribute documents to them. By the closing date (May 31), we had received 441 applications. Most of the applicants were from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Royal University of Law and Economics.

In July and August, four groups of around 30 student volunteers each came to DC-Cam's Public Information Room, where they learned about the history of Democratic Kampuchea, the Khmer Rouge Law, the Agreement between the Cambodian Government and the UN, the ECCC Law, and the Center's interview guidelines. One of the sessions was attended by reporters from Reuters, who filmed the activities. They also visited Tuol Sleng, Choeng Ek, and the ECCC building.

The student traveled in groups of 6 or 7 to 16 cities/towns in Cambodia in August and September in order to distribute Tribunal-related documents and interview villagers. Media Center, FM 102 and Reuters accompanied the students and produced stories about them. The students distributed over 10,000 sets of documents (the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, *Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, the Khmer Rouge Law and its amendments, a speech by H.E. Sean Visoth, assorted articles related to the Tribunal, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*) and interviewed 3,370 villagers using pre-prepared questionnaires. In September, DC-Cam began cataloguing the interview questionnaires and field reports prepared by the students, and transcribing interviews.

In addition, the students and villagers raised 216 questions regarding the regime and the upcoming Tribunal. About 100 of the questions have now been translated from Khmer into English and posted on our website at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Student_Q_English.pdf. The next step will be to analyze the questions and write a comprehensive report on the results.

Some of the Questions Asked by the Students and Villagers

Why was the tribunal created and what can be done to help speed the process? What will happen if the tribunal encounters a setback or is interrupted? Can the judgment of the Supreme Court Chamber be appealed? Can a judgment be made without the presence of a defendant? What if the public is not satisfied with a verdict? Will there be a second trial? Will the trials be stopped and judges discharged if they are found to be biased or corrupt?

2) Public Information Room (PIR)

The PIR is open to serve members of the public who are interested in the ECCC process and the history of Democratic Kampuchea. Its services in Phnom Penh include research, films and lectures, and family tracing. This year, the PIR also began holding "road trips" to provinces throughout the country to show films and interview people about instances of sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea.

Activities in Phnom Penh

This year, the PIR received over 7,000 visitors, the majority of whom were participants in the Center's Living Documents Project. It also hosted visitors from 24 countries:

- Representatives of over 30 non-government organizations (e.g., CARE, Amnesty International, Non-Violence International (Thailand), DanChurch Aid (Denmark), Hiroshima House and Catholic Culture of Japan (Japan), Advocates Sans Frontiers (Belgium), Canadian Consortium on Human Security (Canada), and Dhammayientra Center, Khmer Institute for Democracy, and Victims of the Khmer Rouge Association (Cambodia)).
- Over 25 official representatives of the media and over 20 independent journalists, photographers, and filmmakers, including *Kyodo News* (Japan), *China Morning Post*, *Foreign Affairs Magazine*, *The New York Times*, *Der Spiegel* (Germany), *Bangkok Post* (Thailand), Radio Free Asia, *The Daily Telegraph* (UK), BBC Radio, Danish Radio, Norwegian TV, Radio Australia, and several Cambodian newspapers and magazines.
- Representatives of the Cambodian, US, German, and Swedish governments, the Cambodian Bar Association, ECCC, and World Bank.
- Students and professors from over 20 universities, including Uppsala University (Sweden), Osaka University of Foreign Language (Japan), University of Toronto and University of British Columbia (Canada), University of Liverpool (UK), Charles University (Czech Republic), Royal University of Phnom Penh and Build Bright University (Cambodia), and University of California Berkeley, University of Hawaii, and Johns Hopkins University (USA).

PIR Activities in Phnom Penh, 2006			
Quarter	Visitors	Documents	Special Events
1	1,100	1,500 pages	
2	2,261	1,820 pages 41 photographs 5 CDs of Khmer Rouge songs	Films shown to 55 students from 10 Cambodian universities 1 book written by a survivor was donated to the PIR 1 article by a survivor was submitted
3	2,170	2,318	Six training sessions (e.g., research) for 45 students from universities in Phnom Penh Three training sessions for 105 volunteer students Public forum for about 50 university students on Khmer Rouge history and the Tribunal. Mr. Sum Rithy, who had been a prisoner of the Khmer Rouge in Siem Reap province from 1976-1979, donated 22 paintings to the PIR. The pictures depict his life in prison and the torture of prisoners.
4	1,363	810 1 CD of Khmer Rouge songs 90 photographs	Film screenings of <i>The Road to Closure</i> (a film by Global Vision) and <i>The Jungle War of the Khmer Rouge</i> Three forums for Cambodian university students on the history of Democratic Kampuchea Mr. Hun Chhan Ly donated a copy of the biography

PIR Activities in Phnom Penh, 2006			
			he wrote about his life as a medical staffer under the Khmer Rouge.

Activities in Cambodia's Provinces

In January, the Public Information Room began a series of "road trips" to villages throughout Cambodia. The purposes of the trips are to distribute materials related to the ECCC and answer questions about the Tribunal, show films on the regime, and hold discussions on sexual abuse that occurred during Democratic Kampuchea. Villagers also share the stories of their lives during Democratic Kampuchea and make requests for family tracing.

When visiting villages, the team members always gave a short talk before showing the films. The topics covered 1) an introduction to DC-Cam, 2) the purpose of the PIR team's visit to the village, 3) a presentation on the background and developments of the ECCC, and 4) an introduction to the film(s) the villagers were about to see.

One or more of the following films were shown during the road trips: *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine* by Rithy Panh, DC-Cam's *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim*, Rithy Panh's *Huot Bophana*, and *The Nine-Level Hell*. DC-Cam has also been assisted by the Cambodian NGO ADHOC, which showed one of its films on sexual abuse.

After the films were screened, the team members asked if anyone had been sexually abused during Democratic Kampuchea, or if they knew anyone or had heard about anyone who had. People were also encouraged to make comments on the film(s), ask questions about the upcoming Tribunal, voice their opinions of the need to educate the younger generation on the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and other topics. DC-Cam's Film Team also interviewed and filmed several villagers.

Those attending the sessions also received sets of documents (the UN-Government of Cambodia agreement, *Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal*, Khmer Rouge Law, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine *Searching for the Truth*).

As the Tribunal approaches, PIR team members noted an increase in the number of sexual abuse cases reported (including rape, forced marriage, and execution for extra-marital affairs). In the fourth quarter, several villagers also reported on lower-level Khmer Rouge cadres who had killed or otherwise abused people during Democratic Kampuchea. These former cadres are still living in the informants' communes today. In addition, one villager reported on the presence of an un-exhumed mass grave in Dar village, Dar sub-district.

PIR Road Trips, 2006				
Quarter	Provinces	Participants	Document Sets	Sexual Abuse Reports
1	Preah Vihear Stung Treng	1,450	1,400	0

PIR Road Trips, 2006				
2	Ratanak Kiri Koh Kong Mondul Kiri Seam Reap Odor Meanchey	2,900	1,300	7 Of the rape cases reported, two people were eyewitnesses to rapes, and one victim was reported to be alive today; the other cases reported were rapes people had heard about.
3	Battambang*	121	120	4
4	Kratie Kampong Thom Kampong Speu	495	250	16 Most of the cases were based on hearsay; however, a few women reported that Khmer Rouge cadres attempted to rape them, and a few others were witnesses to rapes and/or murders.
Trips scheduled to Prey Veng and Siem Reap provinces in August were postponed; roads were impassible due to flooding. No trips were scheduled for September, which is still in the flood season (making travel difficult) as well as the rice transplanting season (making it difficult for people to take time to attend meetings).				

Family Tracing

Although most of the family tracing requests received by DC-Cam are made to the Public Information Room (either through walk-in visits, letters, phone calls, or through the "road trips"), several other projects also receive requests (e.g., Magazine, Promoting Accountability). The requests are made by both Cambodians living in-country and abroad, as well as people from overseas who were married to Cambodians who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea.

DC-Cam searches its documentary holdings for information on all the requests it receives and frequently posts notices in its monthly magazine. The Center also provides families with copies of their loved ones' biographies and photographs from Democratic Kampuchea, when these are available.

DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang received a letter in August from tour guide Kao Samreth in Siem Reap. His client Ross Yun Seng was looking for her brother in law, Ork Soeum. She had received no information on him since 1974, but knew that he had worked for Voice of America. Unable to locate information on Ork Soeum, the Center requested help from VOA Director Chris Decherd. Mr. Decherd found information on Ork Soeum and corresponded with Ms. Ross. In September, Mr. Chhang received this note from Ork Soeum and Rummy Ok: "Your generous effort had made us locate Ms. Ross Yun Seng who we have been looking for for 32 years. This is probably not the last person, despite some others who have disappeared and are presumably dead. Thank you again."

Family Tracing Requests, 2006		
Quarter	Number of Requests	Information Found on Missing Individuals

Family Tracing Requests, 2006		
1	12	1
2	51	4
3	33	11
4	20	0
Total	116	16

Activities Overseas

The Honors College of Rutgers University's Newark campus hosted a series of five lectures on Darfur, Guatemala, and the Khmer Rouge in early 2007. The lecturers included DC-Cam staff member Osman Ysa, and faculty from New York University, Lehman College-CUNY, and Coventry University (UK).

Our PIR staff, students from Rutgers University-Newark's Honors College, and Professor Alex Hinton mounted a small exhibit at the university's Dana Library from March 28 through April 30. Entitled "The Khmer Rouge, Then and Now, a Photographic History," the exhibit featured photographs of Khmer Rouge cadres from DC-Cam's archives. It also included a timeline of events during Democratic Kampuchea and an introduction to the history of the Khmer Rouge and DC-Cam.

Our PIR staff and 12 students from the Honors College Seminar on Transitional Justice began interviewing Cambodian-Americans as part of a Khmer-American oral history project. To date, they have conducted interviews in Philadelphia and New York. The interviews, which were conducted with Cambodian-Americans between the ages of 40 and 65, focus on the interviewees' lives during Democratic Kampuchea.

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

Late this year, the documents and 550 reels of microfilm that DC-Cam has provided to Rutgers University to date were moved to the University's Dana Library, where they are housed in special cabinets (Rutgers now has the largest archives on Khmer Rouge history in the United States). DC-Cam also prepared an index of the microfilms for Rutgers.

3) Film Project

Most of the Film Team's work this year focused on recording DC-Cam activities, including the Public Information Room's (PIR) road trips, the Youth Exhibition in

Battambang province, the ECCC tours, and interviews with villagers for such projects as Cham oral history and student outreach activities. To date, for example, the team has recorded 89 tapes for the road trips and ECCC tours.

In August, Chey Sopheara, the director of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, asked DC-Cam to interview and film two of the surviving prisoners of Tuol Sleng: Bou Meng and Vann Nath. The film team made two DVD copies of the interviews and gave one to Mr. Chey. The Center also assisted Singaporean filmmaker Eunice Lau of Asian Witness Productions and Oak3 Films director Lai Jason, who were making a documentary that explores ways in which former Khmer Rouge and their victims can reconcile.

They also produced 60 DVDs from videotapes of documentary films on Democratic Kampuchea (including one of Ta Mok in Anlong Veng), and copied 137 films from videotapes onto DVDs for DC-Cam's film library.

In April, DC-Cam began the production of its second documentary film by interviewing three survivors of Tuol Sleng Prison (two former inmates and a guard). The 1.5 hour interviews were filmed and edited by Doug Kass, a professional filmmaker from the United States, assisted by DC-Cam's film team. Entitled *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*, the film will premiere at a symposium to be held at Rutgers University beginning on January 31, 2007.

DC-Cam's legal and film advisors are working to ensure that the Center has proper copyrights on all the films and photographs in its possession before using them or giving others permission to use them. We will shortly formalize a process of having our film team track down the origins of a film or photograph, and then writing a memorandum to the files explaining why/ why not a film or photograph can be used. We will seek a student in film archiving to work with the Center this summer for this purpose.

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

We continued to add materials to our website throughout the year, notably the chronology of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. We have also expanded the sections of our website covering our databases, archives, interviews, and documents relevant to the ECCC (for example, we recently posted the ECCC's draft Internal Rules - in English, French and Khmer - and comments on the rules). More than 19,000 records were added this year.

In December, DC-Cam hired an independent contractor, Mr. Sandos Nong, to help the Center maintain and improve its databases and website. Mr. Sandos has expertise in information technology management.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) Historical Research and Writing

We published two monographs in English this year:

The Cham Rebellion: Islam and Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, by Osman Ysa. This volume offers firsthand accounts the catastrophic rebellions two Muslim villages in Kampong Cham province staged against the Khmer Rouge in 1975. After the rebellions were put down, the survivors were deported to malarial areas, imprisoned, or executed. Only about 10 percent of these villages' 8,000 people survived the regime. This monograph is the first history of the Cham community during the period of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

The Khmer Rouge Tribunal, a multi-author volume edited by John Ciorciari. This collection of papers from DC-Cam's 2004-2005 Legal Training Project was written for general audiences. It gives an overview of the legal and political issues surrounding the Tribunal and answers key questions about the accountability process.

Three other monographs were prepared for publication in early 2007:

- *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill
- *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, by Kamboly Dy
- *Winds from the West: Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondul Kiri* by Sara Colm and Sorya Sim.

2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

The Center published Kok-Thay Eng's translation of *The Journey to Freedom* by Ronnie Yismut in the third quarter. In this memoir, Cambodian-American Yimsut recalls his experiences as a 15-year old boy who survived five years of civil war, and three years in a labor camp, Thai prison, and refugee camps before becoming a naturalized US citizen.

Four other books are now in translation:

- Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy*, translated by Tep Meng Khean
- Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*, translated by Terith Chy
- Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill's *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, translated by Terith Chy
- Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?*, by Phalla Prum.

3) Research Assistance to the Public

Some of the academics DC-Cam provided research assistance to during 2006 were:

- Dr. Ian Harris, senior research fellow of the Becket Institute, St. Hugh's College, Oxford University. Dr. Harris is conducting research on Buddhism and the Khmer Rouge.
- Dr. Steve Heder of the University of London and UNAKRT, who was contracted by the ECCC to analyze Khmer Rouge documents.
- Laura McGrew of the Institute for Global Communications, who is conducting research for a PhD.
- DC-Cam researcher Dany Long is working with Dr. Truong Huyen Chi, a research fellow at the National University of Singapore, on a study of the ethnography of education in the multi-ethnic highlands of Cambodia and Vietnam.
- Ahmed Abid, a PhD student in human rights and peace studies at Mahidol University, Thailand, with research on ethnic Muslim minorities in South East Asia.

4) Printing House

DC-Cam's printing house began operating in July. This facility has printed over 30,000 copies of Khmer language editions and nearly 1,000 copies of English language editions of *Searching for the Truth*, 10,750 copies of the Khmer Rouge Law and UN-Royal Government of Cambodia Agreement, and 6,750 copies of booklets on the Tribunal process and the visits of villagers to the ECCC, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and Choeung Ek Memorial Site. In addition, the printing house printed cards for the Center's legal response team and legal associates.

The institution of the printing house has greatly reduced DC-Cam's printing expenses. We plan and to print our monograph series as our expertise develops.

6. MAGAZINE AND RADIO

1) The Magazine Project

The publication of *Searching for the Truth* in Khmer and English continued at a constant pace in 2006. We printed 2,100 copies of the Khmer edition each month and 750 copies of the English edition each quarter.

Selected articles, which are organized into six sections in each edition, included:

Letters from the Editor: “Missing Films from Democratic Kampuchea,” and “What is the National Human Rights Context in which We are Working?”

Documentation: Confessions, list of prisoners killed at S-21, executions in Kbal Hong Chah Village, Khmer Rouge telegrams.

History and Research: Articles on Khmer Rouge prisoners, child prisoners, the Southwest Zone, former Lon Nol soldiers, the ECCC tours.

Legal: The crimes to be judged by the ECCC, the ECCC’s Supplementary Agreement Regarding Utilities, Facilities and Services, list of national and international judges and prosecutors for the ECCC

Debate: The history of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, “The Evils of War vs. the Right to Wage It,” “Nuon Chea: The Making of a Khmer Rouge Ideologue,” “Justice for the Killing Fields,” and “Compensation: An Unsolved Matter;”

Family Tracing: Letters from readers, profiles of five children who died during Democratic Kampuchea, and over 30 announcements from people looking for missing family members.

Readers from Cambodia and abroad submitted over 20 articles to the magazine this year, including stories from survivors and former Khmer Rouge cadres, and a story by a ten year-old schoolgirl.

Letters from Readers

My name is Kamilla Solheim, and I am working on an exchange project between Agder University in Norway and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports in Cambodia. I am also working at the Provincial Teachers Training College in Siem Reap, and we are now creating a reading space for students and teachers at the college. We would like them to read both international and national newspapers in the reading space. I have read *Searching for the Truth* and I think this publication should be included in our reading space.

A Japanese magazine called *Smill* wrote to DC-Cam saying that it is translating all editions of *Searching for the Truth* into the Japanese language.

2) Radio Broadcasts

In 2006, DC-Cam broadcast programs from four radio stations, reaching all or parts of 12 provinces:

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

We began airing excerpts from Elizabeth Becker’s book, *When the War was Over* and Ronnie Yismut’s memoir *The Journey to Freedom* in 2006. We also continued airing articles selected from *Searching for the Truth* on such subjects as Khmer Rouge history, sexual abuses during Democratic Kampuchea, human rights, the Chinese ethnic minority under Democratic Kampuchea, and human rights.

A Letter from Khut Sokhoeun, Producer, the Women's Media Center

We would like to express our sincere thanks to you for your cooperation to The Truth Program of Radio FM 102.

While we invited a former Toul Sleng prisoner and a former Khmer Rouge cadre to participate in our show last week, there were a lot of people calling in. The numbers of the callers increased to 57 an hour – the most callers we ever had. The show was successful. This is because of your cooperation.

On the other hand, we would like you to help us with giving any updated information related to DC-Cam activities or any updated information related to the ECCC. Truly, we want the information to be broadcasted in our show.

The Radio Team also worked with Professor Frank Chalk of Concordia University in Montreal on a plan for future broadcasts. In addition, the Center began planning pilot programs with Cambodian National Television and Bayon TV. The programs will focus on monitoring the trials and looking beyond the ECCC.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

DC-Cam remained active in the larger domestic and world community this year, through interactions with government bodies, universities, NGOs, and the media. Some examples of our cooperation are given below.

1) Activities in Cambodia

Overseas Governments/Agencies

Director Youk Chhang accompanied US Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli to visit the ECCC court building and examine security and construction plans with the UN/Cambodian Government team. He also accompanied the following individuals on tours of the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum:

- US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Christopher Hill
- Denmark's Minister of Justice Ulla Toernaes
- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Louise Arbour
- Human Rights Officer, OHCHR Cambodia Julie de Rivero
- Division Chief, War Crimes and Atrocities Analysis Donald E. Braum
- Deputy, US Department of State, Office of War Crimes Issues Sandra L. Hodgkinson
- Assistant US Secretary of State Barry Lowenkron
- US Congress Committee on International Relations members Jamie McCormick and Kristen Gilley
- US Deputy Chief of Mission Piper W. Campbell
- Seven members from the International Relations Committee of the US Congress.

In April, Mr. Chhang spoke at the residence of the Swedish Consul General. His topic was "Making Sense out of Genocide." In May, he received a delegation of the International Fact-Finding Commission of Poland, which was seeking support from the Royal Government of Cambodia to accept its competence as a fact-finding organization for international war crimes.

Chris Decherd of the Voice of America's VOA Khmer wrote to say that the station was putting together an informal glossary so its twice-daily news broadcasts can use more consistent language. He noted that "DC-Cam's impressive glossary work and the technical translation/adaptation decisions made by your group will act as a guide and roadmap for us as we determine Tribunal-related language to use at VOA Khmer."

DC-Cam's summer legal interns attended a reception at the residence of US Ambassador to Cambodia Joseph A. Mussomeli on July 3. In August, he provided the Center's staff with certificates of appreciation for pursuing justice for the victims of Cambodia's genocide and preserving the history of Democratic Kampuchea.

Universities

In addition to Rutgers University (see above), DC-Cam worked with five universities this quarter:

- Together with the University of California-Berkeley War Crimes Studies Center, the East-West Center, and the Open Society Justice Initiative, DC-Cam held an NGO coordination workshop on May 31. The workshop was sponsored by the UK Office of Foreign Affairs' War Crimes Office. The purpose of the workshop was to plan for activities related to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Attendees included representatives of the ECCC, Khmer Institute of Democracy, CAS, Women's Media Center, Open Forum, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization-Cambodia, LAC, SILAKA, LICADHO, SSC, NICFEC, CHRAC, ADHOC, Center for Social Development, Cambodia Defenders Project, and Media Consulting and Development.
- DC-Cam is establishing an oral history project with Concordia University (Montreal) and will assist in the creation of digital and audio interviews with expatriate Cambodians who survived Democratic Kampuchea.

Non-Government Organizations

In March, DC-Cam staff participated in the launch of Equal Access' Digital Broadcast Initiative Cambodia in Phnom Penh. We also participated in a public forum on the Khmer Rouge organized by the Center for Social Development.

On April, 18 DC-Cam staff participated in an NGO festival in Battambang province sponsored by the International Republican Institute. DC-Cam's exhibition covered the Center's activities and displayed such products as its magazine, books, documentary film, and t-shirts the Center designed featuring quotes about justice in Cambodia and

the ECCC.

In May, DC-Cam participated in a public forum organized by the Center for Social Development in Kampot province. We discussed DC-Cam's work, DK history, and DC-Cam's contributions to the ECCC. We also worked with the Cambodian Center for Human Rights on a radio program it is producing to educate the public on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

In November, the Star Kampuchea Organization asked DC-Cam to comment on a draft proposal it had written. The proposal, which was sent to the World Bank, is for the "Open Dialogue on Potential Enactment of a Law for NGOs and Associations."

Our staff also met with representatives of more than 20 Cambodian and international NGOs to explain its roles in the upcoming Tribunal and spoke at conferences hosted by the Association of Victims of the Khmer Rouge, Fredrich-Ebert-Siftung and the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace, Khmer Institute for Democracy, and Center for Social Development. We also provided the NGO SIPAR with 34 photographs from the Khmer Rouge years for publication in the book *Year Zero*, which it has translated into Khmer.

Media

DC-Cam assisted the Cambodia Journalism Fellows in conducting interviews with people who lived through Democratic Kampuchea. We also assisted journalists from Cox Newspapers, the Sundance Film Festival, TV Tokyo Corporation, the US Public Broadcasting System, and others in conducting field interviews, and locating documents and photographs.

Several of our staff members were interviewed by the media and took part in radio programs aired by the Voice of America, Deutsche Welle Radio and Swedish International Radio, Cambodia Center for Human Rights, Cambodian National Research Organization, and Women's Media Center. They were also interviewed by two local newspapers, *The Cambodia Daily* and *Rasmei Kampuchea*.



US photographer Stuart Isett visited the Center in November, where he took photographs. Mr. Isett also gave DC-Cam a photograph that he took of Duch, the head of S-21 prison, in 1999, about two weeks before he was arrested by the Royal Government of Cambodia. We are grateful to him for giving us a copy of this valuable photograph.

DC-Cam Staff Attend Darfur Peace Rally in Phnom Penh on September 17



DC-Cam staff light candles in a mosque during the rally.

“As victims of the Khmer Rouge, we would like to make our voices heard and unite with the rest of the world in demanding all parties involved in the conflict in Sudan to stop the killings,” said Ly Sok Kheang, a researcher at the Documentation Center of Cambodia which is gathering evidence of crimes against humanity under the Khmer Rouge.

About 140 staff and students from the center toured Cambodia's Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, the former Khmer Rouge prison in the capital Phnom Penh. They wore white T-shirts that read, “We are victims of Cambodian genocide; we do not support any killings in Sudan.”

They also held an evening candlelight vigil at a local mosque to remember Darfur victims.

Source: <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article17654>

Photo, courtesy of BBC News at http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/5354266.stm

3) Activities Overseas

Affinity Group

In March 2006, Fredy Cumes, a database specialist who is on the staff of the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (FAFG, an Affinity Group member), visited DC-Cam. He observed the processes the Center employs to catalog documents and key information into databases.

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

Work was nearly completed on a documentary film project that DC-Cam will submit to the Group based on interviews with two surviving inmates and a guard from S-21 Prison (see above).

Speeches/Conferences

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

The events attended by other DC-Cam staff included the East Timor Lessons Learned conference in Bangkok; Disseminating Peace in Southeast Asia in Bangkok; a workshop in Vientiane organized by MuSea, a SIDA-sponsored program of cultural cooperation among Sweden, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos; and a public lecture at the Liberation War Museum in Vientiane, Laos.

Editorial Board Appointment

Director Youk Chhang has been made a member of the editorial board of the forthcoming *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, a publication of the Transitional Justice Program, Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Johannesburg. The first issue will contain his article on the history of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Cooperation with Concordia University, Canada

Professor Frank Chalk visited DC-Cam in December to discuss formalizing a link between Concordia University's Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies and the Center. DC-Cam is also planning to work with Concordia on its oral history project, which will interview survivors of the Cambodian genocide who are living in North America.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Advanced Degree Studies

In 2006 three members of the DC-Cam staff obtained masters degrees overseas:

- Phalla Prum, masters in peace and reconciliation, Coventry University (UK)
- Sok-Kheang Ly, peace and reconciliation, Nottingham University (UK)
- Sayana Ser, masters in leisure, tourism and environment, Wageningen University (Netherlands).

Seven others were pursuing advanced degrees abroad:

- Meng-Try Ea, PhD in global affairs, Rutgers University (USA)

- Kok-Thay Eng, masters in global affairs, Rutgers University (USA) (Fulbright scholar)
- Phalla Prum, masters in international relations, Rutgers University (USA)
- Kalyan Sann, masters in museum studies, Göteborg University (Sweden)
- Terith Chy, LLM, human rights, University of Hong Kong
- Savina Sirik, masters in peace and reconciliation, Coventry University (UK)
- Simala Pann, masters in leisure, tourism and environment, Wageningen University (Netherlands).

Training

Twenty-one DC-Cam staff members began a remote course in English taught by Nela Navarro, Tom La Pointe, and Doug Irvin of Rutgers University. The students and professors send materials and completed assignments through emails and web posts. They studied more intensively in July, when Drs. Navarro and La Pointe and Mr. Irvin were in Cambodia. The classes, which met three times a week for two hours, included lessons on effective writing, and grammatical and speaking instruction. The classes for more advanced students also teach presentation skills, including how to give speeches in front of live audiences.

Other staff training this year included:

- In June, Terith Chy of the Center's Legal Response Team completed a three-week course at American University's Academy on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Washington, DC. The course, on international humanitarian law and international justice for human rights violations, was sponsored by American University, the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights, and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.
- Four members of the Film team attended a two-day training program on documentary filmmaking at the Khmer Institute of Democracy in Phnom Penh
- DC-Cam's internal control officer Sophorn Huy and administrative officer Makara Sam participated in a grant management training seminar in June sponsored by USAID/Cambodia.
- In September, history professor Ronald J. Grele, director of the Oral History Research Office at Columbia University, provided training on conducting interviews, designing questions and questionnaires, problems encountered during interviews, guidelines for interviewing in situations of trauma and catastrophe, and how to select the best interviews for writing oral histories.
- In December, Dr. Frank Chalk of Concordia University gave a series of lectures on genocide education to DC-Cam staff.
- In late December, Khamboly Dy and Sayana Ser left for the United States to begin six-week internships at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum's Committee on Conscience (three days a week) and Voice of America, where they will translate news items and broadcast programs (two days a week).

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

At least 80 articles in the national and international new media featured DC-Cam’s work this year; in addition, our staff members wrote 18 articles that were published in the local press.

Some of the Publications Featuring DC-Cam in 2006		
International	International	Cambodian
AFP AP <i>Bangkok Post</i> <i>Chicago Tribune</i> <i>Christian Science Monitor</i> Columbia University Press <i>The Daily Star</i> (Laos) <i>Eurozine</i> <i>The Globe and Mail</i> <i>Guardian Unlimited</i> <i>International Herald Tribune</i> <i>Japan Times</i>	<i>The Nation</i> <i>New York Times</i> PBS (US) <i>Reuters</i> Rutgers Newark Online <i>The Sunday Times</i> <i>Than Nien Daily</i> <i>Time Magazine</i> * <i>Voice of America News</i> <i>Washington Post</i> <i>World Politics Watch</i>	<i>Cambodia Daily</i> <i>Cambodge Soir</i> <i>Koh Santepheap Daily</i> <i>Moneaksekar Khmer</i> <i>Phnom Penh Post</i> <i>Rasmei Kampuchea Daily</i> <i>Somme Thmey</i> <i>The Voice of Khmer Youth</i>
*Time named DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang one of its “60 Asian Heroes.” (Philip Short, “Youk Chhang: A relentless investigator of Cambodia’s killing fields seeks justice, not revenge,” <i>Time Magazine</i> , November 13, 2006.)		

In addition, DC-Cam now has a column in the Cambodian newspaper *Reasmei Kampuchea* (circulation: 50,000) that appears three days per week. The column focuses on developments in the ECCC, new data (e.g., on prisons and mass graves) and witness accounts. The column is translated into English by the local NGO Forum and is also used by the ECCC and others.

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center

In April, DC-Cam began holding discussions with architects in New York City in preparation for a design competition it will hold. Architects from Cambodia and abroad will be asked to submit designs for the buildings that will make up DC-Cam’s permanent center. To be called the Center for Genocide Education and Reconciliation, the permanent Center will maintain DC-Cam’s objectives of memory and justice, but expand its activities to include:

- A museum offering educational exhibits, music archives, film screenings, performances, family tracing, and seminars
- An educational institution offering certificate, undergraduate and graduate programs in genocide, peace and reconciliation, and other relevant topics

- Research and documentation facilities with a library, offering opportunities for fieldwork and publications
- Reconciliation services, including referral and counseling for trauma victims and public education and outreach.

An appropriate site is now being sought for the Center, and detailed planning has begun for the activity components of the permanent Center.

DC-Cam's endowment from the United States Government was finalized on September 22, 2006. The Center has invested the monies with an asset manager in the United States. DC-Cam wishes to express its profound gratitude to the US Government, and particularly the US Agency for International Development, for helping us more toward realizing our dream of a permanent center. A few of the other organizations that have voiced support for our move toward a permanent institute include Sweden, Denmark, The Netherlands, Switzerland, the Royal Government of Cambodia, and the UNDP.

2) **Genocide Education**

The 100-page text, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, is the first history of Democratic Kampuchea written by a Cambodian (Khamboly Dy, with assistance from Kalyan Sann and Sampeou Ross). The text's preparation began in 2004. In early 2006, Mr. Dy, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang, and advisors Prof. David Chandler and Wynne Cougill edited the text for consistency, use of language, etc., and checked all facts and numbers for accuracy. It was then translated into Khmer.

During the second quarter, the text was reviewed by Sambo Manara, a history professor at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. After incorporating his changes, DC-Cam sent copies of the text to Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Secretaries of State of the Ministry of Education. To encourage the government to publish the text or incorporate parts of it into the existing curriculum, Mr. Dy wrote an article for the local paper the *Cambodia Daily* entitled "The Urgent Need for Genocide Education."

In September, the office of the Prime Minister called DC-Cam, saying that overall, they were pleased with it. In October, Prime Minister Hun Sen wrote to Deputy Prime Minister Sok An, asking him to establish a committee to review DC-Cam's text. The committee comprised:

- His Excellency Im Sothy, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education (chair)
- His Excellency Sorn Samnang, President of the Royal Academy of Cambodia (vice chair)
- His Excellency Ros Chantrabot, Vice President of the Royal Academy (vice chair)
- His Excellency Chhay Aun, member of the Economic Social and Cultural Inspection (permanent member)
- His Excellency Eat Sok, member of the Legal Council (member)
- Ton Sa Im, Head of Pedagogical Research of the Ministry of Education (member).

The government committee met to discuss the content of the text on December 14, 2006 and announced their intention to release a decision soon. In early January 2007, the committee stated that it had accepted parts of the text (owing to its length of 100 pages) for inclusion into the Cambodian high school (grades 9-12) curriculum. The government has authorized the printing of one million copies of the full text, which will be used as supplementary material for high school teachers and libraries throughout the country. Because of cost constraints, DC-Cam will publish 3,000 copies of the text independently and distribute them nationwide in 2007. We are seeking donor fund for this activity, as well as for teacher training on the text that we plan to organize in 2007 and 2009, and follow-up classroom observations of teachers in 2009.

**"Text Aims to Rest Young People's Awareness on KR,"
Excerpt from an article in *The Cambodia Daily*, December 26, 2006**

The Documentation Center of Cambodia has spent two years writing an 11-chapter, in-depth history text on Democratic Kampuchea for high-school use, and is now awaiting approval from the government. . . In 2002, a high school history textbook that covered the Pol Pot regime was introduced in schools, but quickly recalled after controversy arose over the book's omission of Funcinpec's 1993 electoral victory. A new version of the text has yet to appear. . . Dy Khamboly, 26, who wrote the new DC-Cam textbook, said he struggled over a number of issues when writing the book. . . "The idea of the text is to provide facts about what really happened," DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang said. "From that, people can create their own interpretation," Youk Chhang said.

3) Victims of Torture Project

A team of experts from the United States evaluated the project during the second quarter. They deemed it a success and recommended its expansion nationwide. The evaluation also found that psychiatric or other treatments of people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder will be crucial in offsetting the negative impacts the ECCC may have on some victims (e.g., re-living trauma, stirring up repressed memories) and in promoting general psychological health within Cambodian society.

In August, DC-Cam's VOT Team met with members of its 2003-2005 pilot project partner, the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization of Cambodia (TPO Cambodia) about future cooperation and training on this project. It also introduced them to DC-Cam's new procedures (see below), and discussed the how VOT could cooperate with government mental health services.

New Procedures for the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)

In July, the VOT team met several times with Tom LaPointe of Rutgers University. The meetings focused on ensuring that the Khmer translations of the questions accurately reflect the content of the original English. The following points were agreed upon:

- To maintain the integrity and coherence of the scoring system, interviewers will continue to ask all of the questions in the HTQ and in the order in which they appear.

New Procedures for the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ)

- A question was added to the HTQ asking whether potential interviewees agree to have the contents of their interviews published or made public as part of the DC-Cam archive. Another question was added on whether the interviewee wanted his or her identity to be kept confidential.
- A list of culturally-sensitive items prepared by Dr. Alex Hinton (the lead evaluator of the first phase of the VOT project) will be attached to the questionnaire as a reference for interviewers.
- Before asking the questions that appear on the HTQ, interviewers will collect information on the history and experiences of victims, as well as their perceptions of the Tribunal.
- To collect additional information on symptoms related to anxiety and depression, interviewers will continue using the Hopkins Symptom Checklist at the end of the interview.

The VOT team also met with Dr. David Johnson, a psychiatrist and co-medical director of the Center for Victims of Torture in the United States. Over the next four years, VOT staff member Sokoeun Kong, who holds a BA in psychology, will attend day-long training sessions on counseling and mental health assessment/treatment given by the CVT each month under its USAID-sponsored Trauma Healing Initiative Project. He will also attend three to five of their workshops each year.

Mr. Leang Lo, Dr. Lor Vannthary and Dr. Chantal Dorf from TPO Cambodia held a training session at DC-Cam in September. Attended by 19 staff members, the training session focused on secondary traumatization and the self-care strategy.



Group discussions and presentations at TPO Cambodia's training course

At the end of the year, the team worked on a long-term plan for the project (e.g., income generating activities, cooperating with other NGOs in addition to the identification and treatment of trauma victims). Its assessments revealed that it will not be possible to work directly with TPO Cambodia (this organization is over-committed relative to its resources) or the Cambodian government clinics (because of their shortage of funds), although in the future, the VOT Project will continue to refer people to them. Instead, the project will focus on local training and working with international NGOs to help improve the project's services. We have made several

contacts in this regard and held discussions with both local and international experts on receiving assistance for the project.

Other VOT activities this year included:

- Attending a workshop on Trauma and Restorative Justice sponsored by Church World Service (CWS) Cambodia, Cambodian Development Resources Institute, the TPO Cambodia, and the Alliance for Conflict Transformation.
- Conducting field assessments in five provinces and visiting a hospital where the government provides mental health services. The hospital has worked with the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma since 1994.
- Designing a five-day training course that will be presented at twelve project locations. The course is geared to the community and will focus on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and psychological intervention.

Prepared by Wynne Cougill with the Team Leaders.