



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

Third Quarterly Report: July-September 2004

This report describes the Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam) activities for the third quarter of 2004 (July to September). It also cites challenges to our work and our responses to them, and provides indicators of our performance.

1. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

We have grouped DC-Cam's activities into five main categories. Our progress in each area for this quarter is summarized below.

Documentation. We catalogued nearly 3,300 documents and keyed in more than 6,400. In addition, we microfilmed over 13,000 pages of our databases. We also completed a photo archive monograph that tells the stories of 51 people who joined the Khmer Rouge in the 1960s and 70s.

Promoting Accountability. With the October 4 and 5, 2004 ratifications of the Khmer Rouge tribunal agreement and the Law on its Extraordinary Chambers, we have stepped up our activities to give access to our documentary holdings. For example, we have quadrupled the number of visitors to our Public Information Room, conducted additional interviews with survivors and former Khmer Rouge cadre, begun outreach efforts through religious, ethnic, and student communities, and opened an office in the United States.

Public Education and Reconciliation Outreach. We completed a six-week legal training course for 30 Cambodians in preparation for the Khmer Rouge tribunal, as well as a documentary film on a DK rape survivor. We increased the number of interviews conducted for our Victims of Torture project, and traveled to the Koh Sla area with staff from the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization to conduct a feasibility study there. In addition, we have also begun work on two new projects – Living Documents and Genocide Education – to reach out to communities, students, and religious and youth groups nationwide regarding memory and justice in relation to the Khmer Rouge regime.

Research, Translation, and Publication. We have four monographs that are nearing completion or are in editing, and will publish the translations of two books next quarter. In addition, we

anticipate working with the Ministry of Justice and scholars of Cambodia to publish a glossary of Khmer Rouge terms before the tribunal begins. To increase our translation capacity, we have recruited two new volunteer translators this quarter.

Magazine and Radio. We have kept pace with the production of the Khmer version of our magazine, but the third quarter edition of our English version has been delayed because our magazine's English translators are on academic leave (their replacements began work on the English edition at the end of the quarter). In addition, we are planning to publish a magazine that covers issues relevant to the Cham (Muslim) community. We have also increased the reach of our radio broadcasts.

1.1 Documentation

1.1.1 Cataloguing and Database Management

Our documentation work has entailed collecting and cataloguing documents, and managing two major databases: the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database (CBIB) and the Cambodian Genocide Biographical Database (CBIO). Both databases were developed by a team of academics, technicians, and documentalists at Yale University, DC-Cam, and the University of New South Wales. They hold information on both Khmer Rouge personnel and their victims. These databases also facilitate our program of family tracing, whereby survivors of the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) era can search for information on lost loved ones. Because they are Internet-accessible and available on CD-Rom, the expatriate Cambodians can also utilize them.

This quarter, our team continued our entering data and cataloguing the "D" and "R" collections for CBIB database.

The D collection includes general Khmer Rouge documents ranging from notebooks to biographies, confessions, reports, and execution logs. It also encompasses the Anlong Veng (a Khmer Rouge stronghold until 1996) collection of such post-1979 Khmer Rouge materials as school textbooks, minutes of meetings, and reports. Work on this collection began in late 2003. This quarter, we catalogued 2,948 documents, bringing the number completed to 15,730 (there are 24,087 D documents in total).

In early June, we began keying in items in the Khmer version of the D collection. The database fields vary depending on the type of document. For example, some of the fields for execution logs include the document's title and number of pages, while those for cadre biographies include names, dates, personal background, rank, date of arrest, number of pages, and source of information. This quarter, we keyed 3,819 records into this searchable database, bringing the total number in Khmer to 4,367. We also began keying 2,649 records in English.

We have also worked on cataloguing our *Renakse* (R) documents. These are petitions made in the 1980s to the successor government (the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea) to oust the

Khmer Rouge from their seat at the United Nations. Signed by millions of people, they include accounts of horrific crimes and describe mass burial pits, prisons, and other evidence of Khmer Rouge terror. To date, we have catalogued 701 of the 2,700 R documents.

Finally, since late 2003, our documentation team has been preparing a printable index for our CBIO database, which contains 10,612 biographies of Khmer Rouge cadres and the general population. So far, we have worked on the field layout and design (name, gender, place and date of birth, names of mother and father). This quarter, we added 250 pages of information gathered by our Promoting Accountability (PA) team, and have added the status of cadres (dead, alive, disappeared, search in progress) to the field layout.

	3 rd Quarter 2004	To Date
D Collection: Cataloged Documents	2,948	15,730
D Collection: Keyed Items (Khmer)	3,819	4,367
D Collection: Keyed Items (English)	2,649	2,649
R Collection: Cataloged Documents	341	701

1.1.2 Microfilming

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

This quarter, we continued to work on microfilming official Communist Party of Kampuchea documents from the DK era (our D collection.) From July through September, we microfilmed file numbers D24032-D24063, which comprise 1 reel (906 pages). We also microfilmed Renakse documents up to R01772, producing 17 reels (12,136 pages).

	3 rd Quarter 2004 Reels/Pages	To Date Reels/Pages
D Collection Microfilm	1/906	235/176,406
R Collection Microfilm	17/12,136	21/14,922

We have been cooperating with Yale University's Sterling Library since 1998 on duplicating our microfilm records for security and academic purposes. We send the negatives to the library to be developed; they keep the masters and return a copy to us. We have sent an average of 15 reels to Yale each quarter, and have now sent 449 reels of our D, L, and I collections (the last package of 17 reels was sent on January 19, 2004). In addition, on August 26, 2004, we sent 15 reels of R documents to Yale. To date, Sterling Library has developed 370 reels and returned them to us.

Date of Sending	Type of documents	DC-Cam received so far
By Jan 19, 2004	D, L, J, I collections: 449	370
Aug 26, 2004	R collections: 15 reels	0

We have purchased and are awaiting the delivery of a microfilm developer/duplicator that will be housed at DC-Cam.

1.1.3 Photo Exhibitions

Our photographic exhibition of former Khmer Rouge cadres and leaders continues to be shown at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, as does a forensic exhibition we mounted there in early 2004. The first exhibit endeavors to open a silent forum where perpetrators and victims can record their thoughts and feelings, and potentially find ways to reconcile through understanding the viewpoints and sufferings of others. The latter exhibit seeks to educate both Cambodian and foreign visitors about the scale and methods of executions during DK.

Some Quotes from the Visitors' Book at Tuol Sleng

“Words cannot describe the feeling of shock and horror when I saw the pictures, paintings, and the torture instruments that they used.”

“What happened was bad and horrifying, but what is worse is that the Khmer Rouge was never brought to justice.”

We are planning to work with Germany's Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation to contribute photographs for an exhibit at its headquarters next year. The exhibit, whose working title is “The Trauma of Terror and the Challenges of Coming to Terms with the Past,” will be followed by a symposium which a number of DC-Cam staff will attend.

1.1.4 The Digital Photo Archiving Project

For this one-year project, DC-Cam interviewed over 100 former Khmer Rouge cadre and their family members, and obtained nearly 200 photographs from the DK era. A monograph on the recollections of former cadres and their families entitled *Stilled Lives: Portraits from the Cambodian Genocide*, is now at the printing house. We also scanned all of the photographs, captioned and indexed them, and are placing them and other project information on the Internet with the help of volunteer Isaac Tabor, a student from the Netherlands. Last, between August 30 and September 11, 2004, the project team received training on book design and layout in India.

1.2 Promoting Accountability

To support the Khmer Rouge trial, we have worked on a number of programs to ensure access to our documents and to keep the public informed.

1.2.1 Public Access to DC-Cam Archives

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

- *Documents dating from the DK era:* Communist Party of Kampuchea correspondence, confession transcripts, committee minutes and reports, Khmer Rouge biographies, foreign documents, media materials, cadre diaries and notebooks, and documents from foreign countries.
- *Post-DK documentary materials:* survivor petitions, 1979 trial documents, interview transcripts taken from survivors of the regime as well as scholars' interviews with former Communist Party of Kampuchea officials, mapping reports, and photographs.

Guidelines for Access. On October 4 and 5, 2004, Cambodia's new national assembly ratified:

- The Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea
- The Law on Amendments to the Law on the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea.

In order to provide the court and other authorized officials with full access to our documents, we worked with our legal advisors to develop and issue a set of rules and guidelines for viewing them as the tribunal process begins. The guidelines are designed to ensure that our documents remain both available for review and as secure as possible. As the tribunal process unfolds, we will develop a more specific set of guidelines to ensure that we assist the proceedings as effectively as possible. We have provided copies of those procedures to the appropriate UN and Cambodian authorities.

A Response Team for the Tribunal. In late 2003 we began to plan for a tribunal response team. This team would comprise Cambodian and non-Cambodian lawyers and political scientists/historians. Two of these experts would work on the team full-time and would be assisted by shorter-term personnel on an as-needed basis; they would be supervised by a DC-Cam staff member familiar with our Center's documentary holdings. This independent and neutral team will be in a position to help tribunal and authorized officials (as well as the public) carry out research and documentary reviews as needed. Also, Center staff will translate additional documents into English in advance of the tribunal.

Public Information Room. To meet the anticipated need for documentation materials at the tribunal, in late April DC-Cam informally opened its new Public Information Room (PIR). Access is given to legal personnel (representing both the defense and prosecution),

scholars, reporters, and the general public. DC-Cam's Response Team of documentation specialists, translators, and others provide assistance in searching for and interpreting documents.

The PIR also functions as a library and educational forum. To date, it has received over 500 visitors, hosted guest lectures and in-house training, screened four films on the regime, and provided office space for our Victims of Torture Project staff.

	2 nd Quarter 2004	3 rd Quarter 2004
Number of Visitors	100	427

DC-Cam has brought together and met with hundreds of Muslim leaders from throughout the country, Buddhist nuns, and representatives of youth organizations in the past month (see Section 1.2.5). This would not have been possible without the space provided by the PIR.

We are also in the process of seeking support to bring one or more experts from within Cambodia and overseas (e.g., historians, document preservationists) to Cambodia to work closely with our Response Team before and during the tribunal.

1.2.2 The Accountability Project (PA)

This project aims to draw a picture of subordinate-superior relationships during Democratic Kampuchea and to identify a pool of survivors (victims and cadres) that may be helpful to the Khmer Rouge tribunal. The recent ratifications of the Khmer Rouge trial agreement and law signal the need for DC-Cam to both accelerate and expand the scope of its this project, and we are confident in our ability to do this.

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

	3 rd Quarter 2004	To Date
Survivors Interviewed/Former Cadre	62/25	1,509/429
Interview Pages	2,381	28,936
Records Entered into the Accountability Database	556	2,595

DC-Cam has also contracted with Stephen Heder from the University of London to produce a manuscript analyzing the nearly 2,000 interviews (30,000 pages) we have conducted so far with former Khmer Rouge cadres. Specifically, he will determine if the interviews provide information relevant to the cases of the former Khmer Rouge officials most likely to stand trial: Ieng Sary, Mok, Duch, Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, Ieng Thirith, and Mam Nai (deputy prison chief of S-21). Dr. Heder is providing English summaries of the historically salient points in selected interviews, while preparing the materials for legal analysis and presentation to the Extraordinary Chambers. Our legal advisor will prepare a legal analysis of Dr. Heder's manuscript.

In this quarter, Dr. Heder accompanied our field teams to conduct several follow-up interviews with cadres who may be important in providing indications of the leadership chain of the Khmer Rouge. He has also compiled and translated hundreds of pages of information on each cadre. We expect Dr. Heder's analysis to be completed in December 2004.

1.2.3 The Mapping Project

This project, which began in 1995, involved seeking out and mapping mass graves, former DK prisons, and genocide memorials using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. Our mapping team identified 19,521 mass graves in 391 clusters, 194 Khmer Rouge security offices, and 80 memorials constructed by survivors of the DK regime. Although the project is formally closed, we are continuing to enter its master data set into our GIS database and have completed a 450-page field report with 180 photographs.

1.2.4 The Forensics Study

Based on existing mapping data, a team of three North American research and forensics experts and DC-Cam's mapping team conducted a detailed reconnaissance of mass graves and memorials to identify sites for a full-scale forensic exhumation. In the first quarter, we mounted a forensic exhibition of human skeletal remains at the Tuol Sleng Museum and produced a project report on undisturbed graves in two Cambodian villages. Portions of the exhibit can now be viewed on our website. One of the North American experts hired for the project is now completing a monograph on forensic findings and crimes against humanity in Cambodia.

1.2.5 Pre-trial Outreach

In this quarter, we met with nearly 400 Cham Muslim leaders (*bakem*) from all parts of the country, 32 Buddhist nuns, and members of 22 youth and student associations, in order to engage them in the tribunal process. These groups represent a variety of religious beliefs and ages. They have been given an introduction to the tribunal and asked to reflect on its importance and their participation. The broader the public involvement, the more the tribunal will be viewed as effective and responsive to the needs of the Cambodian people.

We have two new projects that work with the Cham community. The first is an oral history project. Through *bakem*, we have developed and distributed 30 questionnaires to 336 Cham villages throughout the country. The questionnaires include 24 questions asking about the roots of the community and their experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime. The second project aims to disseminate information about Chams – their history, livelihoods, and other relevant aspects – through the development of an Internet web page. The website will enable members of this community to communicate with academics, interested members of the public, and other Muslim communities worldwide.

With the nuns, we have planned to organize a march for peace and justice. They would participate in a number of public forums hosted by DC-Cam. The forums will bring together victims and perpetrators to discuss sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea and their impacts today.

The student groups we met with have planned to go door-to-door in several areas of Cambodia to explain the process, activities, and benefits of the tribunal to citizens.

1.2.6 DC-Cam Overseas Offices

This quarter, we set up an office in the United States at Rutgers University to collect and disseminate information on Khmer Rouge history, with a particular emphasis on assisting the Cambodian North American community. It will also:

- Serve as a reciprocal exchange between DC-Cam and Rutgers' students and faculty
- Facilitate internships/externships at DC-Cam for Rutgers' students
- Present research and training opportunities for Rutgers' students and faculty
- Provide a venue for exhibitions, conferences, seminars
- **Locate information** for and provide translations to personnel from the United Nations, members of the legal community, scholars, and others interested in the upcoming tribunal.

1.3 Public Education and Reconciliation Outreach

1.3.1 The Legal Training Project

A critical part of our work is to train Cambodian leaders on human rights law and related subjects. In 2003, we received support from the Swiss and Dutch governments for a revival of our Legal Training Project, which we began in 1995-96 with two successful courses in collaboration with Yale's Cambodian Genocide Program and the Schell Center for International Human Rights. This quarter we held six weeks of legal training on international humanitarian and criminal law. Next year we plan to organize training on legal defense.

The July 22-August 31 training course was attended by 30 law students, human rights NGO workers, reporters, political representatives, lawyers, and selected DC-Cam staff. It covered lectures and discussions, group work, essay writing, and a mock trial led by experienced international law professors and lawyers as well as distinguished Cambodian guest speakers. This combined pool of teachers and learners made possible an understanding of international experiences and precedents in relation to the Extraordinary Chamber law and trial process in Cambodia.

Supervisor John Ciorciari, an international lawyer trained at Harvard and Oxford Universities

Coordinators Aubrey Ardema, Santa Clara University School of Law
Bunsou Sour, DC-Cam
Sorya Sim, DC-Cam

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

Guest Speakers Doeuk Pidor, Professor of Law (Public International Law)
Royal University of Law and Economics
Hing Thirith, Judge, Provincial Court of Stung Treng
Huot Vuthy, Deputy Prosecutor, Provincial Court of Kandal
Kang Rith Kiri, Lawyer, Asian International Law Firm
Mao Chandara, Deputy Chief of National Police Commissioner of Ministry
of Interior
Maonh Sophon, Member of Parliament, FUNCINPEC
Sean Visoth, Executive Secretary, Khmer Rouge Tribunal Task Force, Office
of the Council of Ministers
Son Chhay, Member of Parliament, Sam Rainsy Party

Former trainees who participated in a working lunch with students

Chan Sotheavy, Director of Civil Affairs Department, Ministry of Justice
Huot Vuthy, Deputy Prosecutor of Kandal Province
Kang Rith Kiri, Lawyer, Asian International Law Firm
Nin Saphon, Member of Parliament, Cambodian People's Party
Seng Sivutha, Judge and Director of Criminal Affairs Department, Ministry
of Justice
Soeung Panhavuth, Board Director of Prosecutor Affair Department,
Ministry of Justice

Trainees' institutions

Cambodian Center for Human Rights
Cambodian Communication Institute, Royal University of Phnom Penh
Cambodia's Women Crisis Center
Club of Cambodian Journalists
Documentation Center of Cambodia
Khmer Institute of Democracy
Rice Party
Royal Academy of Cambodia
Royal University of Law and Economics
Royal University of Phnom Penh

As part of the course, our trainers prepared a short guide to the Khmer Rouge tribunal and a basic text introducing readers to the main features of human rights law relevant to development and transitional justice in Cambodia. It is now being edited and we anticipate it will be published in late 2004.

The students' final evaluations of the course were generally excellent. The majority expressed great satisfaction with the quality of teaching, course materials, and the mock trial. Their suggestions included adding more materials and increasing the time devoted to specific subjects, and that future courses be enlarged to accommodate more students.

We are planning to hold another legal training course next year, which will be funded by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor of the US Department of State. It will focus on the defense counsel.

1.3.2 The Victims of Torture Project

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

In early 2004 we completed comprehensive TPO training on counseling and trauma, and produced a questionnaire that we use in interviews to identify traumatized individuals as well as obtain local perspectives on justice and reconciliation. In this quarter, we conducted 102 interviews in Kandal, Kampot, and Takeo provinces during 6 field trips (34 days), bringing the total interviews to date to 144. After the interview transcripts are complete, we refer prospective patients to TPO (we expect to refer 235 people by the end of the project). For the purposes of analytical trauma studies, reconciliation, and history, we began transcribing interviews this quarter and keying interview data into the CBIB database.

	3 rd Quarter	To Date
Interview/PTSD identified	102/28	144/47
Transcript pages	2,111	2,111
Khmer/English Data Entry	25	25

1.3.3 Film Projects

In September, we completed and released Rachana Phat's 30-minute film "The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Tang Kim," about the rape of a woman during DK. The film has drawn wide interest as a result of our local and international outreach efforts. It is being shown in Phnom Penh at DC-Cam's Public Information Room and daily at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. In Bangkok, it has been screened for

audiences at the Foreign Correspondents Club, and in Chiang Mai at the Art Museum, Earth Rights University Students, Burmese Women's Union, Women's Leagues of Burma, and Shan Women's Action Network. It was also selected for the November 2004 Brussels Film Festival, has been submitted to festivals in Berlin and Prague, and is scheduled to be screened at the Asian Cultural Council in New York in December.

DVD productions of the film have earned \$400, which is being used to support the education of Taing Kim's children.

Next year, Ms. Phat will screen the film for public education in selected areas of Cambodia, and discuss it as part of her studies at the University of Pretoria in South Africa.

1.3.4 The Koh Sla Development and Reconciliation Project

In an expansion of the Victims of Torture Project, we have targeted the Koh Sla area of Kampot province for special activities. Koh Sla is home to a large number of recent defectors from the Khmer Rouge. Because of the sensitivities involved with this population, we are working carefully to build their trust through informal conversations, the erection of community street signs, the distribution of magazines, and radio broadcasts. As a result, the number of former Khmer Rouge we have been able to interview has increased sharply, with 33 interviews conducted in this quarter.

A joint TPO/DC-Cam trip was made to determine whether it was feasible to hold an informal TPO group orientation in preface to counseling of traumatized individuals. Group counseling, as it turned out, would be a bit difficult because homes in the area are widely scattered. But we did determine that family counseling may be feasible.

1.3.5 Web Site Development (www.dccam.org)

This quarter, we began to test the posting of photographs from the Digital Photoarchive Projects onto the Internet. We have also begun the re-design of our website to make information easier to access and the site more attractive.

In addition, we are developing plans to host a chat room. The room will contain links to the news and other articles posted on our larger website, and provide a forum for exchanges among the students, staff DC-Cam, and members of the general public. Although we initially planned to develop the room for Cambodian students at the University of Massachusetts/Lowell campus, we have determined that we could provide a wider range of services by opening the room to all those visiting our website.

Last, the Highest Council for Islamic Religious Affairs Cambodia is now helping us to collect data (number of people in villages, number of males/females, children attending school, livelihood, economic conditions) on Cambodia's Cham Muslim community. We will use these data to develop a website for the Cham community.

1.4 Research, Translation and Publication

1.4.1 Historical Research and Writing

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

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

The following manuscripts are now being completed or being edited for publication:

- *Tum Teav: A Study of a Cambodian Literary Classic* by George Chigas III, who recently obtained his PhD from the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies
- *Terror from the Southwest Zone* by Meng-Try Ea
- *The Winds from The West: Khmer Rouge Purges in Mondul Kiri*, by Sara Colm with Sorya Sim
- *The Cham Rebellion* by Osman Ysa.

In addition, we have published Sokhym Em's paper, "Khmer Rouge Medical Cadres in Tramkak" in *Rasmei Kampuchea* in July.

Last, we have provided support to a number of international authors who have recently published works on Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge. These include: Khay Chuth's *Comment J'ai Menti aux Khmer Rouges* (Paris: L'Harmattan, 2004), Maud Sundqvist's *Why Did They Kill So Many?* (Swedish Committee for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, 2004), Peter Macguire's *Facing Death* (2004), Ian Harris' *Cambodian Buddhism: History and Practice* (USA: University of Hawaii Press, 2004), and a pamphlet recently published by the Secretariat of the Working Group of the Royal Government on the tribunal.

We have postponed two papers because their author is on academic leave at Rutgers University. One is on history and reconciliation through painting, based on the experiences of an S-21 survivor, and the other is a collection of essays submitted to our *Research Forum: Preserving the History of the Khmer Rouge Regime*.

1.4.2 Monographs in Preparation

In mid-2003, we began working with Dr. Ian Harris of Oxford and Lancaster Universities (UK) on a study of Buddhism under the Khmer Communists from 1970 to 1990. So far, he has made four separate research visits to Cambodia. In addition to archival work at DC-

Cam, the National Archives of Cambodia and the Buddhist Institute. Dr. Harris has conducted field interviews in Kandal, Battambang, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham and Kratie provinces. Future plans entail fieldwork in Kompong Thom, Stung Treng and Svay Rieng as well as in some of the Mekong delta provinces of southern Vietnam. The project will result in a published manuscript in our Documentation Series in late 2005.

In 2003, John D. Ciorciari began work on a short book dealing with the relations between the People's Republic of China and the Khmer Rouge regime. Mr. Ciorciari is former Wai Seng Senior Research Scholar at Oxford University. We assisted him in conducting field research. We plan to combine his text with an introductory guide to the Khmer Rouge tribunal that Mr. Ciorciari is preparing with members of our legal training course staff. We anticipate that it will be published by the end of this year.

1.4.3 Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

In this quarter, we finished translating the summary of *Reconciliation in Cambodia* by Suzannah Linton. It has subsequently been published in *Searching for the Truth*. We have also completed the publication of *Anne Frank's Diary* in the local newspaper *Rasmei Kampuchea*. In line for completion by December 2004 are the translations of *Journey to Light* by Ronnie Yim Sut and *Lucky Child* by Luong Ung.

1.4.4 Research Forum: Preserving the History of the Khmer Rouge Regime

Following the success of the first contest, we have embarked on a new round of the essay contest for the period April 17, 2004 to February 29, 2005. We have announced this contest in April through *Rasmei Kampuchea* and *Searching for the Truth*. Since then, six essays have been submitted to the competition.

1.5 Magazine and Radio

1.5.1 The Magazine Project

Khmer Edition. This quarter, we produced three issues of *Searching for the Truth*, which contain 43 articles and 5 announcements for missing relatives:

- The *documentation section* contained 3 confessions of victims at S-21 and KR documents on trade.
- The *history section* had 18 articles written by staff describing the lives of cadres and victims during Democratic Kampuchea.
- The *legal section* carried 4 articles on the amendment of the KR law, Dafur conflicts, and the East Timor trials.

- The *debate section's* 6 articles concerned Kofi Anan's speech at UN, civil society's appeal for international standards, a review of *Reconciliation in Cambodia*, and a Cambodian soldier's view on Khieu Samphan's book.
- The *family tracing section* contained an article by a DC-Cam staff member on victims in Trapeang Kokoh village and stories selected from our research forum.

From readers, we received five personal stories, a letter of appreciation, a request for copies of our magazine, and a request for information.

This quarter, we continued cooperating with LICADHO, PADEK, TPO, and PFD to distribute our magazine. We sold about 2,000 copies of the Khmer edition and distributed 68,000 free of charge. Our field teams also carried copies of magazines to villagers.

The public's interest in *Searching for the Truth* is growing, but the number of copies published has not. We are now exploring ways to increase our publication run to meet public demand. Since we began publishing the magazine in January 2000, we have distributed 550,000 copies of our Khmer edition.

Special Quarterly English Edition. This quarter editors Bun Sou Sour and Kok-Thay Eng took academic leave to pursue masters degrees, and Rachana Phat took charge of translating and selecting the content of the magazine's English version. Our third quarter edition will contain the following articles:

- *Editorials:* Khmer Rouge policies on moral offenses and an announcement on pre-trial outreach programs.
- *Documentation section:* a business meeting between DK and Korea, and the story of a former security unit chief of region 42.
- *History section:* articles, "My Son Will Look for Me on Phchum Ben Days," "A Combatant in Kampong Chhnang Airport," and "Chhouk District during the Revolutionary Regime."
- *Legal section:* opinions of the Constitutional Council's review.
- *Public debate section:* articles on Suzannah Linton's *Reconciliation in Cambodia* and Australian National Radio's interview with opinion leaders, "Bringing the Khmer Rouge to Justice."
- *Family tracing section:* a letter from Tbeng Mean Chey district, Preah Vihear.

Some Quotes from Readers during the Third Quarter of 2004

"First, I'd like to thank and express my full appreciation that DC-Cam has been seeking justice for the victims of the Super Great Leap Forward and the Black Clothed Regime. I have read your magazine and learned of new evidence." Yim Narin, Preah Vihear Province, July 29, 2004

"Recently, I saw my sister's name in your magazine; I lost her whole family during the Khmer Rouge regime. Before, I searched for her name, her husband's and those of her two daughters at Tuol Sleng, but to no avail. Now I realize that DC-Cam can help me to find information on them." Chhorn Chan Makara, July 21, 2004

In addition, we have added a new section this quarter entitled “Special Page.” It will contain articles on Sok An’s presentation on the prospective tribunal to the National Assembly, the Assembly’s meeting to ratify the Khmer Rouge agreement and law, and a letter from an advisor to the Cambodian Government’s Khmer Rouge Trial Task Force.

1.5.2 Radio Broadcasts

The table below shows a history of our broadcasts.

Station	Time	Coverage	Start date	Status
Womens Media Center Phnom Penh FM102MHz	3:30-3:45 p.m.	.First They Killed My father	Oct. 2002	Done
	Wednesday		May 2003	Ongoing
	Thursday	.Searching for the Truth .Anne Frank	July 2004	Ongoing
Kampot FM93.25MHz	7:00-7:30 a.m./p.m.	.First They Killed My Father	Jun. 2004	Done
	Daily		Aug. 2004	Ongoing
		.Searching for the Truth .Anne Frank	Aug. 2004	Ongoing
Preah Vihear FM99MHZ	7:00-7:30 a.m.	.First They Killed My Father	Aug. 2004	Ongoing
	6:30-7:00 p.m.		Aug. 2004	Ongoing
	Daily	.Searching for the Truth		

In this quarter we began broadcasting from a station in Preah Vihear, which also reaches parts of Oddar Meanchey, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces. Our twice-daily readings will be similar to our broadcasts in Kampot. We are still in the process of considering broadcasts in Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanoukville and Svay Rieng.

To increase the cost-effectiveness of our production, we nearly completed the setup of a new studio housed at DC-Cam that will enable us to send pre-recorded tapes to local radio stations.

2. CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES

DC-Cam is facing five main challenges at present: our needs for fundraising (a solution is in process), translation assistance, security, public outreach, and cross-border cooperation.

1.2.1 Fundraising

After a long search, we have now identified a prospective consultant for fundraising. Negotiations are under way with ICCO Netherlands (International Catholic Church Organization) to fund the consulting service.

1.2.2 Translation Capacity

Because our most experienced translation staff are on academic leave, our capacity in this area has been greatly diminished. As a result, we have recruited two volunteers for translation, but will need additional volunteers and/or staff as the tribunal nears. Finding skilled and experienced fundraisers will remain a constraint to our work, as such capacity is limited in Cambodia.

1.2.3 Security

As the prospective Khmer Rouge tribunal approaches, we have reviewed and modestly enhanced the security of our staff and documentary holdings. Our advisors and others have helped build our awareness of possible security concerns (for example, we were recently apprised of indirect threats being made in Kampong Thom province toward the Center's director).

We have sent back-up copies of approximately 70% of our documents to universities in the United States as a precaution against security threats that may come with the tribunal. Nevertheless, we have not taken all of the precautions that we will need in advance of the tribunal, and this remains a clear area for further reflection and resource allocation.

1.2.4 Public Outreach

As our 2002 survey confirmed, the more people we reach, the more people we know we need to reach. Given the country's weak communications infrastructure outside the major urban areas, we are aware that we should be reaching a far more numerous audience (for example, our magazine is delivered only to subdistrict offices, and copies are not easily available to the larger public). In this regard, we have been planning a new project to help give commune residents and members of student groups nationwide direct access to the tribunal, but we are also aware of the need to increase the circulation and availability of our publications.

1.2.5 Cross-Border Cooperation

Several organizations overseas have recognized the expertise and experience that DC-Cam possesses, particularly in the areas of documentation and public outreach. Limited staff time and language constraints preclude our providing assistance to such organizations on a broader scale. Nonetheless, we will be submitting a proposal shortly to form an "affinity group" of documentation centers from other parts of the world (e.g., former Yugoslavia, Burma, Guatemala) that would meet three or four times a year to share information and techniques, and work together to address constraints shared by its members. We would also call in international experts to help think through solutions to some of the technical documentation problems the Affinity Group wishes to work on.

3. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The impacts of our projects have been felt in five major areas: government activity regarding the tribunal for former Khmer Rouge leaders, heightened community awareness of the need for both justice and reconciliation, media and academic coverage of the center's activities, our cooperation with a number of overseas organizations, and staff development.

3.1 Government Activity toward Justice and Reconciliation

3.1.1 Ratification of KR Law

On October 4 and 5, 2004, Cambodia's national assembly ratified the Cambodian government-UN agreement on the Khmer Rouge tribunal and the law amending its Extraordinary Chambers. Although DC-Cam is not alone among the many actors that encouraged the ratification, we feel that our advocacy of finding justice for the Cambodian people, together with our willingness and ability to act impartially in the provision of documentation, had some part in this process.

3.1.2 A New National Holiday

In July 2004, DC-Cam sent a request to the government and wrote an editorial for local newspapers proposing that the Cambodian government declare a national Day of Remembrance and Justice, which would be held on the first day of the tribunal for senior Khmer Rouge leaders. This holiday would allow the Cambodian public to honor the loved ones they lost during the regime, and DK survivors to remember their lives under the Khmer Rouge and share their experiences with others. We are pleased to note that on October 5, 2005, Prime Minister Hun Sen announced that Cambodia will make this day a national holiday. The holiday has since been announced on the radio, television, and newspapers, although whether it will be established permanently has not been made clear.

3.3 Community Awareness

Virtually all of DC-Cam's projects have a component to encourage community awareness of history, justice, and reconciliation. A few of the indicators of our success in this area are discussed briefly below.

Searching for the Truth Magazine. We received a number of letters this quarter from readers who expressed their views on the Khmer Rouge tribunal and history. A man who is currently serving as a soldier in Kandal province, for example, responded to Khieu Samphan's recent book by saying:

I ask that people not allow the debate to pull us into an endless cycle of revenge and suspicion. Peace and stability in our country depend on the ability of our own people. People should have the will and courage to take an honest, clear, and responsible look at our country's recent history.

Other readers described their experiences during the regime and asked that we publish them. In most cases, we have printed their stories. In addition, two men who the Khmer Rouge had imprisoned for a substantial length of time visited DC-Cam this quarter. They volunteered to tell their stories and have them published in our magazine. They also offered to submit documents and complaints to the tribunal and expressed their eagerness to observe the court processes.

Last, we published five announcements on behalf of people seeking information on their missing relatives. One letter from Mr. Chorn Chan Makara of Battambang province, for example, stated that he had seen his sister's name in a list of victims killed at S-21 that was published in issue 49 of *Searching for the Truth*. We were able to find both his sister and brother-in-law's biographies.

In addition, we received six essay submissions from members of the public in response to the *Research Forum: Preserving the History of the Khmer Rouge Regime* contest, which we hold with the Khmer Writers Association.

Public Information Room. Through the PIR, DC-Cam has been able to increase its public service and project activities. The services we provided to our 427 visitors this quarter include family tracing inquiries, research, Khmer Rouge documentary shows, and introductions to DC-Cam projects. Rather than renting expensive space, we were also able to use the PIR for training, most notably our legal training course. In addition, we were able to accommodate meetings attended by a large number of the Cham minority group, youth organizations, and nuns. These meetings enabled these special groups to establish and maintain contacts so that they can be engaged in courtroom observations and other aspects of the tribunals.

Legal Training Course. The course served as an effective forum for exchanges and discussions about international law and Cambodia's process for the Khmer Rouge tribunal. International and Cambodian lawyers, Cambodian prosecutors, Cambodian law professors, Members of the National Assembly, political party members, the Cambodian public (e.g., students, NGOs), and officials on the Government Task Force on the Khmer Rouge tribunal met and discussed the ways they view, understand, or learn about justice and accountability in Cambodia. This and other interactions during the training will help increase the public's trust in the tribunal process (participants have stated that they will share what they learned with relatives, neighbors and colleagues).

Public Requests for Assistance. Our VOT and PA staff have gathered seven requests from individuals in the provinces asking DC-Cam for information on their missing family members. For example, a family from Krain Yauv village in Kandal province came to DC-Cam and consulted us about their lost family members.

DC-Cam Film. We have recently made a guest book available to viewers of *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields* at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. One Cambodian woman commented that “This is a true story, not a fiction. People should remember [their history] and cooperate on developing the nation. They should not commit violence or cause friction among groups.”

VOT Project. Anecdotal evidence suggests that our project is having a positive impact on the individuals it is assisting. For example, in Kandal province, the VOT team visited a former Khmer Rouge cadre, Srun Srien, who had been tortured during the regime and imprisoned at Prey Sar security office, where he was shackled for three years. Srun reported that he had not slept through a single night since 1979, as he was troubled by nightmares. After being visited by the VOT team, who gave him medicine and counseling, he was able to sleep uninterrupted for the first time in 25 years. Since the intervention, several of his neighbors have come forward to ask for help from the project.

DC-Cam staff located the biography of a former Khmer Rouge cadre (Sau Chal) in Takeo province and visited his village. We interviewed his daughter (Sau Phally), who knew why her father was arrested in 1976, but not what had happened to him. After the interview, we located her father’s confession and found that he was executed at Kraing Ta Chan security center. After telling Sau Phally, she visited the prison and made offerings to her dead father’s spirit, asking that it return to his home so she could pray to him there. She invited the VOT team for lunch at her house to show her gratitude for relieving her of a psychological burden.

3.4 Media and Academic Coverage

This quarter, at least 77 news items on Khmer Rouge issues appeared in 30 local and international publications, and DC-Cam’s work was dominantly referenced. The local publications included *Cambodge Soir*, *Cambodia Daily*, *Cambodia Today*, *Koh Santepheap*, *Oudomkate Khmer*, *Phnom Penh Post*, and *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*. The international ones were *AFP*, *Bangkok Post*, *Kyodo*, *Long Beach Press Telegram*, *Factmonste.com*, *AP*, *Khaleej Times Online*, *SFGate.com*, *The Dallas Morning News*, *Daily Times*, *VNA*, *Taipei Times*, *Financial Times*, *Toronto Star*, *VOA*, *Radio National Australia* and *ABA Radio Australia*.

Most of the stories focused on DC-Cam’s legal training and pre-trial outreach, NGO support for the KR trial, concerns expressed over the trial’s budget, the Cabinet and the assembly work on the scheduled ratification of the Khmer Rouge agreement, and the King’s newly declassified archives of 1970s.

Selected articles include:

“Justice for Cambodia Too,” *Christian Science Monitor*, July 2, 2004.

Lawrence F. Kaplan, “In Iraq, Silencing Memory,” *The Washington Post*, July 11, 2004.

“Put the Khmer Rouge on Trial,” *The Los Angeles Times*, July 18, 2004.

Chheang Bopha, “De jeunes juristes en specialisation,” *Cambodge Soir*, July 27, 2004

Wency Leung and William Shaw, “King Declassified KR Papers to Serve History,” *Cambodia Daily*, August 2, 2004

Kay Kim Song, “Cabinet to Hasten WTO Accession, KR Trial,” *Cambodia Daily*, August 7-8, 2004

“Cambodian Gov’t to Hurry Khmer Rouge Trial,” *The China Post*, August 7, 2004.

“Survey shows over 70 per cent Want Quick Khmer Rouge Tribunal,” *Rasmei Kampuchea Daily*, August 8-9, 2004

“Cambodia Gears up Establishment of Khmer Rouge Trial,” *VNA*, August 11, 2004.

“Civil Societies Support Government Position on Issue of the Khmer Rouge Trial,” *Oudomkate Khmer*, August 13-14, 2004

Richard Woodd and Cheang Sokha, “Cham Muslims Compile Evidence of Suffering Under Pol Pot,” *Phnom Penh Post*, August 13-26, 2004

David Scheffer, “A Rare Chance to Try These Architects of Atrocity,” *Financial Times*, August 16, 2004

“Khmer Rouge Tribunal Encounters More Delays,” *Cambodia Daily*, August 17, 2004

Sokhym Em, “Khmer Rouge Medical Cadres in Tramkak,” *Rasmei Kampuchea*, July 6, 2004.

“Rape Victim Seeks Healing as New Khmer Rouge Atrocities Exposed,” *Khaleej Times*, August 26, 2004.

Yun Samean and Porter Barron, “Assembly Returns Draft Bill for KR Tribunal,” *Cambodia Daily*, August 27, 2004

“Hun Sen Concerned about Khmer Rouge Tribunal Judges,” *Japan Today*, September 16, 2004.

“The Genocide Convention,” *CBC News Online*, September 20, 2004.

“Cambodia Parliament Set to Approve KR Tribunal Next Month,” *AFP*, September 23, 2004.

3.5 Cooperation with Overseas Organizations

We are now in the process of developing two activities that will increase our cooperation with and assistance to similar organizations overseas.

The first is what we call the “Affinity Group.” In this project, we plan to share information, techniques, and ideas about such subjects as preserving and securing documents, the collection of information in the field, public education and outreach, media (e.g., photography, films), strategy and fundraising with similar organizations. To several organizations in former Yugoslavia, Burma, Iran and Guatemala, as well as a number of international organizations and documentation centers in North America and Europe, have expressed their interest in participating in this project.

Second, while we were screening the Center’s new documentary film in Thailand in September, we met with representatives of several non-government organizations that are advocating for human rights in Burma (e.g., Burmese Women’s Union, Women’s Leagues of Burma, Shan Women’s Action Network). We plan to host two or more interns from these groups, who will come to DC-Cam to learn about our documentation, public outreach, and other activities.

3.6 Staff Development

This quarter, we sent four of our staff members to pursue advanced degrees overseas:

- Meng-Try Ea: PhD in global affairs at Rutgers University USA
- Vannak Huy: MS in global affairs at Rutgers University, USA
- Kok Thay Eng: MA in genocide and peace studies at Coventry University, UK
- Bun Sou Sour: LLM at Essex University, UK.

In addition, staff member Dany Long began working on a graduate diploma in development studies in Vietnam and Switzerland at the Asian Institute of Technology.

A number of our staff have also received short-term training this quarter. Pivoine Pang, Chhayran Ra, and Sopheak Sim traveled to New Delhi and Ahmedabad, India, to receive training in book design from the senior designer at Mapin, a large art book publisher that designs books for the Smithsonian Institution and Victoria and Albert Museum, among others.

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