

# មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

## DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org)

### First Quarterly Report

January - March 2007

## SUMMARY

January 13, 2007 marked DC-Cam's tenth anniversary as an independent research institution. In honor of the occasion, we have inaugurated a new motto: "Ten Years of Independently Searching for the Truth."

### Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

The J.B. and M.K. Pritzker Family Foundation has generously offered to underwrite the costs of developing a new website devoted exclusively to viewing footage of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. The Foundation will engage a private firm to develop and maintain the website for the duration of the Tribunal; it will be linked to DC-Cam's existing site.

In February, DC-Cam provided interviews and witness materials for a training seminar given by International Criminal Investigations. One hundred twenty judicial police officers from four provinces were trained.

Rutgers University and DC-Cam devised a plan this quarter to digitize 854 reels of microfilm that will contain the vast majority of the Center's documentary holdings. We are seeking funding for this effort. Copies of the microfilms would be retained by the ECCC, DC-Cam and Rutgers. The digitized collection will be also be made available via the web.

There has been some dispute over the number of prisoners who escaped or were released from Tuol Sleng when the prison was liberated in early January 1979. DC-Cam has compiled a list of known survivors and is working to verify the status of some of them, who could potentially be called before the Tribunal as witnesses.

DC-Cam has instituted staggered days for ECCC personnel from the judges', prosecutors' and defense teams to conduct their research in order to protect the confidentiality of investigations. The Legal Response Team staff assists them with translation and locating documents.

Our Legal Response team also provided the ECCC with copies of 197 films from the regime, a complete set of DC-Cam's publications, and over 58,000 copies or scans of documents this quarter. The ECCC set up two scanners at DC-Cam and provided one staff member to assist in scanning.

The team also added 7 new prisons, 1 new memorial site, and 8 mass graves to its databases, and began preparing lists of informants (e.g., former cadres) from its reports and transcripts for potential use by the ECCC.

### **Documentation**

The Cataloging and Database Management Team printed and/or keyed over 15,000 records this quarter and compiled books from the Center's database that are now housed in the Public Information Room for easy access by researchers. They also completed 167 reels of microfilm from two of the Center's collections and sent copies to Rutgers University.

On January 25, the Cambodian Club of Journalists and DC-Cam presented an exhibition of the works of Nhem En, a former Khmer Rouge cadre who was a photographer at Tuol Sleng Prison. Nhem En, who is seeking forgiveness from Cambodians for his actions during Democratic Kampuchea, is planning to set up a museum featuring his photographs in the former Khmer Rouge stronghold of Anlong Veng. DC-Cam plans to provide him with technical assistance in this endeavor.

### **Promoting Accountability**

Our Promoting Accountability Teams spent this quarter transcribing interviews, entering data, and reviewing files, transcriptions, photographs and cassettes. In addition, they translated nearly 3,400 interviews with former cadres or their families. They also worked with an ECCC staff member to review and analyze PA interviews from one province.

### **Public Education and Outreach**

Four tours of the ECCC were undertaken this quarter. The 961 participants included leaders from the Cham Muslim community, commune chiefs, and students from the Cham community and the Royal University of Law and Economics. Next quarter, DC-Cam plans to suspend the tours until the trials begin. It will focus instead on selecting participants who will attend a portion of a trial and training them on what they can expect and interpreting what they see and hear at the Tribunal.

The two-year Cham Muslim Oral History Project (earlier, it was part of the Living Documents Project) continued its progress on the forthcoming quarterly magazine, website, and monograph, as well as a survey on the number of Chams who died during Democratic Kampuchea. It is also encouraging young people to write about their

parents' experiences during Democratic Kampuchea and their views on the Cambodian genocide. To date, 20 stories have been received.

The Public Information Room (PIR) received over 2,000 visitors from more than 20 countries this quarter, and provided 6,072 pages of documentation. It also held six public forums for 169 students and NGOs. At each, DC-Cam showed films, made presentations on Khmer Rouge history and developments at the ECCC, and held question-and-answer sessions.

One PIR "road trip" was made this quarter, to Kandal province, where villagers reported three cases of sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea. Trips scheduled for February and March were postponed pending government letters of permission allowing DC-Cam to show its new documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21*.

From January 16 to February 22, 2007, Rutgers University, in cooperation with DC-Cam, mounted an exhibition and symposium entitled "Night of the Khmer Rouge: Genocide and Justice in Cambodia." It featured photographic documents of the Khmer Rouge, a series of documentary films, and lectures.

DC-Cam has produced a 30-minute documentary film entitled *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*. The film features interviews the Center conducted with three survivors of Tuol Sleng prison (two inmates - Bou Meng and Chum Mei - and former guard Him Huy). The film is now shown daily to visitors at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. Our Film Team is now planning to make a 30-45 minute film of the ECCC tours.

The Center received 149 requests for family tracing this quarter; most of the requests were made during the PIR road trips, but requests also came from France, Canada, the USA, England, Australia, New Zealand, and Germany. We were able to find information on nine individuals.

In March, we launched the Khmer version of our website.

[www.dccam.org/Khmerweb/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Khmerweb/index.htm)

### **Research, Translation and Publication**

We published two monographs this quarter: *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill (in English) and *Brother Enemy*, by Nayan Chanda, translated by Tep Meng Khean (in Khmer).

### **National and International Cooperation**

DC-Cam staff participated in training, forums, and workshops hosted by the Khmer Institute for Democracy, the Center for Social Development, OSJI/CJI, and MuSea (a SIDA-sponsored program of cultural cooperation among Cambodia, Laos, Sweden, and Vietnam) this quarter. We also held discussions with the National League of POW/MIA

Families (USA) on the potential for renewed POW/MIA archival research cooperation in Cambodia.

On March 10-11, DC-Cam participated in the Youth Festival 2007 in Kampong Cham province. Organized by the International Republican Institute (IRI) in cooperation with the Youth Council of Cambodia, 35 organizations and agencies presented a wide variety of information.

From March 20-24, a DC-Cam advisor and member of the Affinity Group participated in a meeting of the International Consultative Council of the National Police Historical Archives Recovery Project in Guatemala City. The project seeks to promote these historical archives' conservation, and open them to a variety of investigative efforts.

The Center also forwarded its plans with the University of Massachusetts Lowell to conduct educational tours of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal for Cambodian-American survivors of the Pol Pot regime, and with Concordia University, to further cooperation and contribute to the oral history projects of our institutions.

### **Beyond the Tribunal**

Professors Alex Hinton (Rutgers University) and Frank Chalk (Concordia University) worked with DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang to prepare a formal plan for the educational activities of the permanent center. We also note that we have reduced our staff by 20% this year, and plan to reduce it by 50% after the Tribunal is over.

The government has given its approval to publish DC-Cam's new textbook for high school students, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*. This is the first history of the Khmer Rouge regime written by a Cambodian. DC-Cam will publish 3,000 copies of the text independently and distribute them nationwide in 2007. We are seeking donor funds for this activity, as well as for teacher training on the text that we plan to organize in 2007 and 2008, and follow-up classroom observations of teachers in 2009.

The Victims of Torture Team continued to work on a series of training presentations for grassroots community members who will participate in the project. It also developed cooperative relationships with Australian psychiatrist Dr. Maurice Eisenbruch and the Department of Psychology at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. In addition, the team was given intensive training by Ben Rath, clinical supervisor and coordinator of quality assurance for Oregon Health and Science University's Inter-Cultural Psychiatric Program, and Gerald Gray, co-director of Santa Clara University's Institute of Redress and Recovery.

## 1. ACTIVITIES FOR THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL

### 1) General News

#### DC-Cam to Serve as the De Facto Web Center for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Proceedings

In late March, Mr. J.B. Pritzker and his family foundation, the J.B. and M.K. Pritzker Family Foundation, offered to underwrite the costs of developing a new website devoted exclusively to viewing footage of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Among his many philanthropic efforts, Mr. Pritzker is the lead donor to the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center ([www.hmfi.org](http://www.hmfi.org)).

The Foundation will engage a private firm to develop and maintain the website for the duration of the Tribunal; it will be linked to DC-Cam's existing site. The new website would air the video footage of all the ECCC proceedings and may include such features as analysis and commentary from human rights scholars and other expert observers, and links to related websites. This new website would serve as a critical resource for human rights advocates, international law students, and journalists seeking to monitor the trials, as well as a means of giving the Tribunal greater transparency and visibility throughout the world.

The Foundation has proposed that the website be a jointly sponsored collaboration between DC-Cam and the Illinois Holocaust Museum and Education Center for the provision of additional content (e.g., analyses, links to news coverage and other relevant sites). This collaboration would reinforce the importance of teaching the tragic historical connections between the genocidal practices of these two eras.

Both DC-Cam and the ECCC welcome the implementation of this new website. We are grateful to Mr. Pritzker and his family's foundation for their generosity, commitment to justice, and work to bring the trials to the Cambodian people and others worldwide.

#### **Belgian Man Claiming to be a Tuol Sleng Survivor Speaks in Phnom Penh**

In March, Youk Chhang received a letter from Michelle Der Ohanesian, a resident of Phnom Penh. Ms. Der Ohanesian had recently attended an international event where the speaker was a Belgian national named Valkensborghs Roger, who said he was a Tuol Sleng survivor. She wrote:

He claims that he was sent to Cambodia in 1977 as an undercover journalist (though undercover for what organization he did not say) He says that he was staying at the Royal Hotel on the waterfront with other journalists when he was arrested in December 1977. He was sent first to Ieng Sary's villa (the old crumbling villa behind the FCC) then on to Tuol Sleng, where he was tortured until his release in March of 1978. During his time in captivity he was apparently aided by a woman who he calls "Ms. Ingrid," a mistress of Pol Pot, still alive and living in the Kampot area. He now runs an NGO called, "Kids Help Cambodia."

Ms. Der Ohanesian, who has read quite a bit about Cambodian history, asked Mr. Chhang if this mean really could have been imprisoned at Tuol Sleng.

We have not yet been successful in contacting Mr. Roger and thus cannot confirm his account. More and more new information is emerging as the trials draw near, and we encourage people to share it with us. We thank Ms. Der Ohanesian for relating the details of the talk with us.

### **Training for Judicial Police**

On February 12-14, the Institute for International Criminal Investigations (IICI) held a training seminar for 120 judicial police officers from Pailin, Oddar Meanchey, Svay Rieng, and Ratanak Kiri provinces. The training was funded by the governments of Switzerland and New Zealand, the Open Society Justice Initiative, and the ECCC. DC-Cam provided interviews and witness materials that were used for the training sessions. The lecturers and their topics were:

- *H.E. Hy Sorphea, a secretary of state of the Ministry of Justice:*  
General roles of Cambodia's judicial police, ethics at the crime scene, and balancing personal and public interests while maintaining security.
- *Dr. Raymond Murphy, professor of international humanitarian law, University of Ireland, Galway:*  
International humanitarian law, crimes that may be brought before the ECCC, investigations, accountability, evidence, and chains of custody.
- *Mr. Bernie O' Donnell, director of investigators, Australian Commonwealth Department of Employment and Work Relations, and former team leader at the ICTY:*  
Rules of procedure and evidence, investigation management, and the joint operation of the prosecutor and analysts.
- *Mr. Jonh Ralston, the executive director of IICI*  
Investigation skills, classification of evidence, and interview notes.

DC-Cam staffer Sophary Noy attended the training and answered questions related to victim compensation and charges senior Khmer Rouge leaders might face.

### **Digitization Plan for DC-Cam's Archives**

Rutgers University and DC-Cam devised a plan this quarter to digitize 854 reels of microfilm that will contain the vast majority of the Center's documentary holdings. In addition to helping preserve documents, digitization will enable easy access through a searchable function (a "finding aid" will contain a description, history, and provenance for the collection, and a link between the microfilm roll number and each item, in both Khmer and English, for online browsing).

Copies of the microfilms would be retained by the ECCC, DC-Cam and Rutgers. The digitized collection will be made permanently available via the web through the Rutgers Community Repository (RUCore), a sophisticated, standards-based digital repository that offers web-based access to digitally preserved resources.

Rutgers' librarians have offered support in setting technical parameters for this project and in indexing the microfilm. We are now considering whether to perform this work in-house or outsource it to vendors abroad, and will seek donor funds to cover the costs.

### **Translators Needed for the ECCC**

DC-Cam translated at least 1,000 Khmer Rouge telegrams and around 50 Tuol Sleng prisoner confessions this quarter. The ECCC is using our English language translations, but will doubtless need many more documents translated as the trials get underway. During a January 25 talk at the US Embassy, Director Youk Chhang reiterated the need to provide the Tribunal with five translators to translate documents held by the Center for the court. He also noted that he is looking for two additional researchers to work with the court.

### **New Hours for the ECCC to Access DC-Cam Documents**

To ensure that the investigations for the ECCC remain confidential, we established staggered hours during which each of the body's three teams can visit our archives:

Monday-Wednesday: Investigating Judge's Team  
Thursday: Prosecutor's Team  
Friday: Defense Team.

Officials of all three ECCC offices conduct research at DC-Cam, where Legal Response Team staff assisted with translation and locating documents. The Center remains open Monday through Friday so that DC-Cam can scan and process documents for the ECCC's Office of Procurement.

### **DC-Cam Staff Member Joins the ECCC**

Another DC-Cam staffer joined the ECCC's Witness Unit (international side) early this quarter, becoming the third DC-Cam staff member to work for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. We encourage our staff and volunteers to apply for positions at the ECCC. Staff members who have been accepted must resign from their DC-Cam positions to prevent potential conflicts of interest and maintain confidentiality.

### **New Summer Legal Associates' Advisor for DC-Cam**

Anne Heindel will join DC-Cam as summer legal associates' advisor in April, where she will advise our Legal Response Team and oversee the summer law associates' program. Most recently, Ms. Heindel was assistant director of the War Crimes Research Office at American University's Washington College of Law in Washington, DC. Earlier, she was deputy convener of the American NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court, a program of the United Nations Association - USA. Ms. Heindel holds a JD from the University of California at San Francisco, Hastings College of the Law.

## 2007 Legal Associates

DC-Cam welcomed three legal associates from Harvard University Law School in January. Amy Gordon, a JD candidate, worked on the *Renakse* documents (these are petitions signed by 1.1 million Cambodians detailing atrocities and demanding the removal of the Khmer Rouge's seat at the UN). She looked for possible ways to convert these documents into a complaint before the ECCC. JD candidate Regina Fitzpatrick began revising a booklet that DC-Cam will use as a training manual to educate the public about the ECCC's structure and function. Alison Kamhi, a JD candidate, worked on DC-Cam's Access Procedures. While in Cambodia, the three met with various staff of the ECCC and Secretary General Ly Tay Seng from the Cambodian Bar Association (in the latter meeting, they explored the issue of foreign lawyers serving the defense before the ECCC).

## Potential Witnesses for the Tribunal

There has been some dispute over the number of prisoners who escaped or were released from Tuol Sleng when the prison was liberated in early January 1979. DC-Cam has compiled a list of known survivors based on records, interviews with former prisoners, and secondary sources. Research is still being conducted to verify the status of some of the men and locate others, who could potentially be called before the Tribunal as witnesses. We have also received information on the location of a former guard at S-21 who is now living abroad.

Surviving Toul Sleng Prisoners in 1979	
<p><b>Survivors who are alive today</b></p> <p>Bou Meng Chum Manh aka Chum Mei Heng Nath aka Vann Nath Nhem Sal Touch Tem</p>	<p><b>Survivors who died after 1979</b></p> <p>Eam Chann Phann Than Chann Ruy Nea Kung Ung Pech</p>
<p><b>Survivors who disappeared (witnesses reported that these men were alive after 1979, but since disappeared)</b></p> <p>Dy Phon Eng (full name unknown) Leng (full name unknown) Mok Sun Khun Pol Touch Tuon (full name unknown)</p>	
<p><b>Survivors who are thought to be alive, but status uncertain</b></p> <p>Pheach Yoeun Sok Sophat Name Unknown Vang Pheap</p>	<p><b>Status unknown (no one has reported seeing these men since 1979)</b></p> <p>Hem Sambath (arrested 11/75, released 1/76) Chheang Sun Heng (arrested 9/75, released 3/76)</p>

## Provision of Democratic Kampuchea Films to the ECCC

At the request of the ECCC, DC-Cam copied 197 documentaries (231 DVDs) for the Tribunal this quarter. The films had originally been copied for Rutgers University; we plan to copy another set and send it to Rutgers next quarter.

## 2) Legal Response Team

### Assistance to the ECCC

The Legal Response Team's documentary work this quarter included reviewing materials in the Center's archives at the request of the ECCC, translation, and document reproduction. The ECCC's Procurement Officer, Eusibius Fredua-Mensah, wrote us in January, asking that DC-Cam provide UNKART (United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials) with a complete set of its publications. We were happy to oblige; the publications will be kept in the Court's library and archives.

The following documents were provided to the Offices of the Co-Prosecutor, Defense, and Co-Investigating Judges in the first quarter (scanning was done in cooperation with ECCC staff at the Center):

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 1				
	January	February	March	Total
Pages of document copied/scanned	5,775	7,925	--	13,700
CDs/pages or records	3/12,422	9/61,270	--	12/73,512
Books	11	2		13
Maps		1		1
Copies of <i>Searching for the Truth</i>	62	157		219
DVDs (primarily films)		2	233	235
Scanned documents (pages)		11,579	32,537	44,116

The ECCC set up two scanners at DC-Cam and provided one staff member to assist in scanning. Both scanners run 8 hours a day and are capable of scanning from 2,000 to 5,000 pages per day. Each morning someone from the ECCC collects the scans from the previous day. The Legal Response team provides written authentication (number of files, file name, original or copy, request number, and date).

### Update of Democratic Kampuchea Prisons, Memorial and Burial Sites and Potential Informants' List

Staff members have been canvassing newspaper accounts of these sites' locations and cross-checking them against the Center's Mapping Team reports and transcripts. Updates in February and March have added 7 new prisons (bringing the total to 196), 1 memorial (the total is now 81), and 8 burial sites (the number is now 388). In addition, the team began preparing lists of informants (former cadres and others) from these reports and transcripts for potential use by the ECCC.

In March, the team visited the Prey O Dei Bakk killing field in Kampot province, which had not been investigated by the Center's Mapping Team. According to local residents,

Preyy O Dei Bakk contains 70 to 80 mass graves, and team members observed human bones at this site.

### **Field Investigation**

The Legal Response Team conducted a field investigation into the crimes of the Khmer Rouge during March. Visiting Trapeang Thma Khang Choeung village, Poay Char sub-district, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province, they found that over 100,000 people were forced to build Trapeang Thma Dam. They interviewed two potential witnesses and transcribed the interviews. The transcriptions were then sent to the ECCC at the Tribunal's request.

### **Map of DC-Cam's Outreach Materials**

In order to determine our projects' impacts and disseminate information efficiently, the Legal Response Team listed each of the 3,198 villages where the Center has conducted activities (including visits by our Promoting Accountability and Mapping teams, outreach work for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, and villages reached by our magazine and radio programs) between 1995 and 2006. In January, we provided this list to the government's Geography Department and asked them to produce a map of these villages by province. The map, which is color coded by type of activity, will help the public understand DC-Cam's outreach and other work related to the Tribunal. A test map of Svay Rieng province was printed in February. In March, Mr. Ith Sotha, director of the Department of Geography, announced that the outreach maps were nearing completion.

### **Meetings and Public Forums**

In January, Dara P. Vanthan, leader of the Response Team, joined a DC-Cam outreach trip to Battambang province, where he met with about 90 residents of 6 villages to discuss developments at the ECCC. A village chief stated that most of the people in his village had nearly completely lost their confidence in the Tribunal because they have heard that the trials will take place for many years, and nothing has happened yet.

Later that month, he met with 15 law students from the Royal University of Law and Economic Sciences, answering their questions about the upcoming trials. On February 24, he and public affairs officer Dacil Keo gave a lecture on Khmer Rouge history to 24 undergraduate students from Goshen University.

On March 2, Mr. Vanthan was a guest speaker at a public forum on Justice and Reconciliation held by the Center for Social Development in Siem Reap province. His talk covered the DC-Cam's provision of documents to the ECCC, and answered questions on the evacuation of cities at the beginning of the Khmer Rouge regime, the preservation of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and the relative dangers of genocide compared to weapons of mass destruction.

He also briefed 46 villagers from Banteay Meanchey province in March. He spoke to the villagers, who have been selected to observe the upcoming trials, on the Khmer Rouge Law and its agreement, and the rights of defendants and victims.

## 2. DOCUMENTATION



In October 2006, Sweden's Lund University shipped the Center a unique collection of documents related to Democratic Kampuchea that may prove useful to the Tribunal. The shipment, which arrived in January, weighs about 400 kilograms. The documents are in Cambodian, English, French and Swedish. Juho Mikael Ahava, a volunteer researcher from Finland, is helping to translate the documents in Swedish. They have been sorted by category in preparation for analysis and 25 boxes of documents (from 1966-2003) are now ready to be keyed into our Access database.

According to an article published by AP on February 12, "Cambodian Genocide Researchers get Khmer Rouge

Documents from Sweden":

Youk Chhang said he first learned of the existence of the documents during a visit to Sweden about six years ago, when he met with a group of Cambodians who sympathized with the Khmer Rouge who told him they had the files in their possession.

The documents were later handed over to Lund University in Sweden, he said, adding that with support from the Swedish government, his group was able to request a set of copies of the documents.

In opening the first box, he said, he came across a speech by Ieng Sary, the former Khmer Rouge foreign minister, given at the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 9, 1979.

### 1) Cataloging and Database Management

Much of the Documentation Team's work this quarter was devoted to:

- **Printing books from the Access Database records.** In 2007, DC-Cam will print all 58,000 of the records in the D, J, I, K, L, M, R, and S collections, which have been keyed into our Access Program database. In January, the team began printing D Collection records and assembling them in books; each book contains 300 pages. The 17 books comprising the D Collection were completed in January. The books are held in our Public Information Room for access by scholars.

- **Printing Internet records.** By May, the Center plans to print all of the D, B, BCB, J, and Y collection records from our database that are posted on the Internet. After the printing is completed, the team will cross-check the printed records against the records in the database to find errors and lost records, and then correct the database and re-upload it.
- **Correcting Khmer spellings.** Most of the records in our database have been translated into English; however, we have begun correcting the Khmer spellings. After this is completed, the Documentation Team will editing the translations and upload them into the Internet database.

Database Management Activities			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
January	Printing books from the Access database records	D Collection	5,100 pages in 17 books
	Printing Internet records	B, BCB, D, J, and Y Collections	5,623 records
	Correcting Khmer Spellings	L Collection	1,949 records
February	Printing books from the Access database records	I Collection	7 books
	Printing Internet records	J, I, K, and Y collections	2,632 records
	Correcting Khmer Spellings	L Collection	1,961 records
March	Printing books from the Access database records	K collection	6 books
	Printing Internet records	I and K collections	1,687 records
	Correcting Khmer spellings	L Collection	1,235 records
	Keying for Access List	J collection	250 documents
<b>Total</b>			15,087 records /30 books

**B Collection:** Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).

**BCB Collection:** Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.

**D Collection:** Confessions; Khmer Rouge notebooks, biographies, and execution logs; interviews with former Khmer Rouge; books and articles, and post-1979 documents on the Khmer Rouge. The keying of this collection is somewhat behind schedule owing to the completion of work for the ECCC this quarter. Work on this collection also included editing spellings in both Khmer and English, and translation.

**J Collection:** Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).

**L Collection:** Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.

**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

Database Management Activities			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.			
<b>S Collection:</b> Interviews conducted by student volunteers.			
<b>Y Collection:</b> Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.			

## 2) Microfilming

Month	Activity	Documents	Number of
January	Microfilming	D Collection	11 reels/294 pages
	Re-microfilming	L Collection	66 reels
February	Microfilming	D Collection	10 reels
	Re-microfilming	D and S Collections	44 reels
March	Microfilming	D Collection and Promoting Accountability interviews	16 reels
	Re-microfilming	D Collection	20 reels
<b>Total</b>			<b>167 reels</b>

All of the documents microfilmed this quarter are also sent to Rutgers University.

## 3) Exhibitions



**Exhibition and Museum in Anlong Veng.** On January 25, the Cambodian Club of Journalists and DC-Cam presented an exhibition of the works of Nhem En, a former Khmer Rouge cadre who was a photographer at Tuol Sleng Prison. Hosted by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, the exhibition featured talks on forgiveness and reconciliation by Nhem En, US Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli, and Youk Chhang.

While these photographs are an important contribution to preserving the record of the Khmer Rouge atrocities, I think Mr. Nhem has set a good example by apologizing for his part in those atrocities. Contrast what he has done with the fact that no Khmer Rouge leader has ever stepped forward to admit guilt or accept blame for the regime's brutal crimes. If there is ever to be

genuine national reconciliation in Cambodia, those who helped commit these atrocities will need to come forward and stop denying their crimes.

Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli



Nhem En called director Youk Chhang earlier this year, saying that he had wanted to call for a long time, but had been warned by other Khmer Rouge that what he said might be used as evidence at the Tribunal. After they spoke, Mr. Chhang felt that Nhem En could become a model for other lower-level cadres to come forward (many other former cadres had also contacted him, wanting to apologize to the Cambodian people for their past actions). DC-Cam hopes to send two or three of its staff to assist in developing the museum in Anlong Veng.

But there is another side to Nhem En, who some have described as an opportunist and untruthful. Thus, we plan to prepare a monograph and documentary film on Nhem En that will provide balanced portraits of this complex man.

**Excerpts from:**  
**“Former Khmer Rouge photographer seeks redemption through planned museum”**  
**The Associated Press and *International Herald Tribune*, January 23, 2007**

The former chief photographer at a torture center run by Cambodia's Khmer Rouge said Tuesday he intends to set up a museum with pictures of the leaders of the notorious communist group, as his way of apologizing for the death and destruction they caused.

Ngem En, now 47, had with his camera documented for the Khmer Rouge the roster of thousands of people taken into Phnom Penh's S-21 prison for torture and eventual execution in the late 1970s. Haunting photos of the victims are the centerpiece of a genocide museum at the prison site, also known as Tuol Sleng.

Ngem En's project is to set up a museum at Anlong Veng, a former Khmer Rouge stronghold in northern Cambodia where he now serves as a deputy district chief. The project, for which he said he received government permission a month ago, would be his "opportunity to apologize to all the victims who have suffered during that era," he said.

Ngem En said he has a collection of photographs he has taken or obtained over the past few decades, and that as many as 1,000 pictures could be suitable for display. The museum would be an added attraction for tourists coming to visit Anlong Veng, which is where Pol Pot died and the Khmer Rouge movement finally collapsed in 1999.

While apologizing for his work as a photographer for the Khmer Rouge, Ngem En said he had no choice if he wanted to survive. "I deeply regret it, but nobody could help anyone," he said.

Two private companies and the Australian Embassy have expressed interest in funding the museum, which will help Mr. Nhem to seek forgiveness from his family and the victims of Tuol Sleng, and other victims and perpetrators throughout Cambodia to reconcile. In addition to photo exhibitions, the museum will host dialogues and field trips to Anlong Veng.

We are also preparing two exhibits to be held at Tuol Sleng in the coming months. One is based on the new DC-Cam monograph *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*. The second is an exhibition prepared by Rutgers University and DC-Cam (see Section 4 below).

#### 4) Digital Photo Archiving

This project closed in January with the publication of the book *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea* by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill. 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. The Khmer language edition of this monograph is now being translated.

We hope to have all of our photos captioned and indexed by the end of this year. We are now seeking a summer associate to assist with this work.

### 3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

No field trips were made this quarter. Instead, members of the Promoting Accountability (PA) Team transcribed interviews, continued with data entry in both Khmer and English, filed, and reviewed files, transcriptions, photographs and cassettes. February marked the completion of transcription for interviews conducted in Siem Reap province, and data entry on interviews in Kandal and Kampot provinces. In March, data entry in both Khmer and English was completed in Kampong Thom, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey and Koh Kong provinces, while work began on an additional five provinces.

Entries to PA database, which is primarily of legal value (although it also serves historical purposes), are now essentially completed. We hope to refine it - checking

translations, editing, etc. – by the end of this year so that it will be of greater value to the ECCC’s investigations.

	<b>Transcriptions Cassettes/Pages</b>	<b>Files Summarized in Khmer/Provinces</b>	<b>Files Translated into English/Province</b>
January	68/440	483/Kampot, Kampong Thom	866/Kandal, Kampot
February	40/947	623 Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Kampot	1,035/Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Prey Veng
March		452/Kamong Thom, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Pursat, Svay Rieng, Kratie	1,470/Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Oddar Meanchey, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Pursat, Svay Rieng, Kratie
<b>Total</b>		1,558	3,371

Other activities of the PA team this quarter included:

- Reviewing the cadre biographies in DC-Cam’s possession and compiling lists of cadres in several provinces
- Reviewing 4,727 files from 9 provinces and 2,567 cassettes of interviews in 13 provinces
- Attending training at DC-Cam on working in cross-cultural counseling with the Cambodian population
- Working with an ECCC staff member to review and analyze PA interviews from one province (to protect the integrity of the investigations, DC-Cam cannot reveal this staff member’s office or the specific nature or location of the work)
- Writing articles for the Center’s monthly magazine
- Assisting on ECCC tours and PIR “road trips.”

## **4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

### **1) Pre-trial Outreach**

#### **ECCC Tours**

For many of the Cambodians who have waited so long for the trials to begin, seeing the ECCC is in itself a form of justice. It is thus important for them to have a direct role in the Tribunal process by meeting with ECCC officials, asking questions, and speaking their minds.

These tours, which are part of DC-Cam’s Living Documents Project, are held to encourage the public to participate in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, keep them informed about its activities, and help individuals in achieving reconciliation. Before the tours,

Outreach Team members travel to the provinces to select participants and train them on how to monitor the upcoming court hearings.

Tour Number	Dates	Number of Participants	Composition of Group	Information Packages Distributed
10	Jan. 16	33	Cham Muslim leaders from 12 cities and provinces	33*
11	Jan. 29-30	438	Commune chiefs from 19 provinces and three cities	500 + 1,000 posters
12	Feb. 13-14	40	Cham Muslim teachers from 10 provinces and Phnom Penh	40
13	March 12-13	450	Cham Muslim students and students from the Royal University of Law and Economics from 9 provinces and 2 cities	450
<b>Total</b>		961		1,023

\* Because many of those attending had participated in earlier tours, only t-shirts and *Searching for the Truth* were distributed.

The groups visited the following sites:

- Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum
- The Choeung Ek Killing Field Memorial
- DC-Cam
- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia.

In addition to a specially designed DC-Cam t-shirt with 42 messages in Khmer on justice and the Khmer Rouge, 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.

**Tenth Tour Highlights.** This was the first group of solely Cham Muslim community leaders brought to the ECCC. The group asked ECCC press officer Reach Sambath several times about which categories of people the Tribunal will prosecute. His reply that only “senior Khmer Rouge” and those “most responsible” will be prosecuted was not a satisfactory answer for the crowd. The issue of who will be tried was raised again when the participants met with international Co-Prosecutor Mr. Robert Petit and Cambodian Co-Prosecutor Ms. Chea Leang. It was evident from this and other DC-Cam tours that even a successful ECCC will not provide

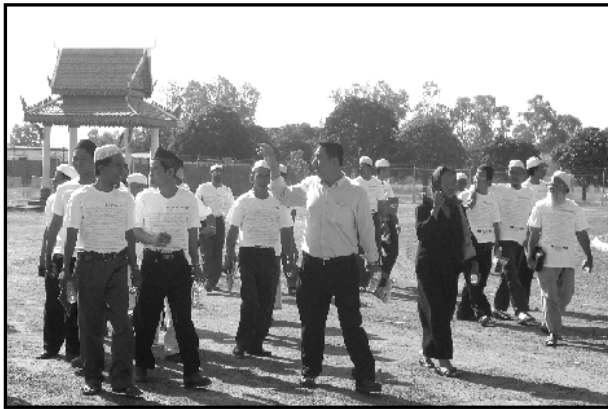


Cham Muslim leaders meet with ECCC co-prosecutors Chea Leang and Robert Petit.

villagers with a complete feeling of justice if nothing is done to reconcile the issue of killings and torture committed by mid- and low-level former Khmer Rouge cadres.

At DC-Cam, the Cham leaders discussed the issue of Muslim deaths during Democratic Kampuchea and collaboration with DC-Cam on future projects. They were given 100 surveys to pass out to their communities; the surveys seek to determine how many family members were lost during the regime and the cause of their death or disappearance.

The destruction of the written and visual materials relating to Cham history and culture during Democratic Kampuchea is gradually being reversed. Thus, the Cham Muslim tours are important in encouraging the participation of Muslims in the Tribunal,



ECCC Press Officer Reach Sambath gives Cham leaders a tour of the ECCC complex.

fostering national reconciliation, and establishing good relations in order to conduct further research for documentation and publication.

**Eleventh Tour Highlights.** This was DC-Cam's third tour for commune chiefs, bringing the total number of communes represented to 1,362 of Cambodia's 1,700 communes. After visiting Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum (some of the chiefs had attended high school there), the participants went to the Royal University of Phnom Penh, where some of the chiefs made appeals

for efficient trials with swift and fitting punishments for those found guilty (some of those attending did not realize that Cambodia does not have the death penalty). The third segment of the tour was a visit to the Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial, where a traditional Buddhist ceremony, *Bang Skaul*, was held at the grounds to bless the souls of the people who had died there.



The Bang Skaul ceremony is performed at the Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial. Five monks and several nuns led the Buddhist chants.

At the ECCC, Ms. Helen Jarvis and an ECCC translator met with the commune chiefs (Reach Sambath was absent due to a personal matter). Ms. Jarvis explained that the Internal Rules Committee meeting was simultaneously occurring and everyone at the ECCC was extremely busy.

Following the January tours, DC-Cam staff traveled to Kandal province and asked that follow-up questionnaires be given to those who joined the ECCC tours. 72 questionnaires were completed (an 80% return rate). In addition, five tour participants were interviewed.

**Twelfth Tour Highlights.** This was DC-Cam's second ECCC tour exclusively for Cham Muslims. Most of the participants were *tuans* and *hakems* (religious teachers and judges, respectively), and all were survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. This group first visited Tuol Sleng, where many people recalled their lives under the regime, although none recognized anyone in the prisoner photographs there. At Choeung Ek, they prayed aloud in the Cham language for the souls of those who died there to rest in peace.

At the ECCC, the participants spoke with Reach Sambath and Helen Jarvis, who answered their questions. Next to speak were Principal Defense Counsel Mr. Rupert Skilbeck and international Co-Prosecutor Mr. Robert Petit, who discussed the roles of the defense and co-prosecutors, and updated the group on the progress of the ECCC. In answering one of the questions, Mr. Petit told the group that while transparency is essential for the Tribunal, certain information cannot be given out immediately due to confidentially concerns or other reasons.

**Thirteenth Tour Highlights.** On March 12<sup>th</sup>, 100 Cham Muslim youth participated in an educational tour to the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and the Choeung Ek Killing Fields Memorial. On the following day, they were joined by 350 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics for a morning session at the ECCC. The participants of past tours were overwhelmingly survivors of the genocide ages 40-70, this tour was for students ages 17-25. (DC-Cam had received a formal request from the student leader at the University for a trip to the ECCC courtroom.)

The group met with Reach Sambath, Co-Prosecutor Chea Leang, and Senior Assistant to the Co-Prosecutor Office Pamela Reusch, who discussed different aspects of the ECCC and answered many questions. The questions concerned the delay in finalizing the Chambers' Internal Rules; the definition of "those most responsible"; why Cambodian and international law must be combined rather than using purely international law as in the case of the ICTY; and the circumstances regarding the disagreements between Cambodian and international judges. One student pointed out that the Tribunal is an "extraordinary" courtroom created solely to prosecute former Khmer Rouge leaders. Therefore, could there not be another extraordinary court created to prosecute countries or foreigners that supported the Khmer Rouge regime and thereby indirectly assisted in the deaths of two million Cambodians? Another used an expression to pose her question: "The whole table ate noodles, but only Mok paid," meaning that many people were responsible for the death and destruction from 1975-1979, but only Ta Mok (who

died on July 21, 2006) was arrested. After their visit to the ECCC, the Cham youths continued on to Tuol Sleng and Choeng Ek.

### Student Outreach

In the summer of 2006, over 100 student volunteers from local universities interviewed villagers throughout Cambodia about their lives under Democratic Kampuchea. This quarter, the Student Outreach Team received 3,370 questionnaires that students collected from villagers and summarized five of the summary reports on the questionnaires collected from Takeo province.

These same students asked 216 questions about the tribunal. They have now been translated into English, edited, and posted on the website. The Student Outreach team is now working on answering the questions, and has also begun making preparations for recruiting 350 student volunteers who would work for DC-Cam this summer.

## 2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

The two-year CMOHP, which was earlier part of the Living Documents Project, became a separate project in December 2006. Its activities include a planned quarterly magazine, website, and monograph, as well as a survey on the number of Chams who died during Democratic Kampuchea.

In preparation for the monograph and magazine, team members conducted and transcribed interviews (eight interviews in January, ten in February, and three in March) with survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, summarized them, and worked to engage the Cham Muslim community in the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.

Lisabeth Meyers of Brown University joined the project in January and will stay in Phnom Penh for four months. She and team leader Farinah So wrote an article entitled “Cham Muslims Express their Concerns about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal,” which was translated and published in *Searching for the Truth* in January. In March, the *News from Abroad Journal*, which is based in the United Kingdom, wrote an article on the project, which was posted on the Center’s website.



Explaining the essay contest to Cham students

To engage Cham Muslims in this project, young people are being encouraged to write about their parents’ experiences during Democratic Kampuchea and their views on the Cambodian genocide. Announcements have been distributed along with notebooks and pens to 150 young people across Cambodia to date, to encourage them to produce oral histories. The students were asked to submit their work to the Center by late April (4

articles were received in January and 16 in March), and their articles will be used for the Cham quarterly magazine. The top 10 winners will be invited to a special ceremony and reception in Phnom Penh. In addition, two articles were submitted by adults on the Cham script and marriage; they will be published in the quarterly magazine.

### 3) Public Information Room (PIR)

#### General Activities in Cambodia

The Public Information Room was established three years ago to serve the Cambodian public and visitors from abroad. To date, it has received over 7,200 visitors and provided 6,072 pages of documentation. This quarter, we received visitors from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, and the USA, in addition to Cambodians.

**January highlights.** Some examples of our assistance included providing photographs to a French filmmaker; helping students from the Royal University of Fine Arts with research on security offices (prisons) and other topics; and arranging interviews for former Tuol Sleng photographer Nhem En.

#### Selected Visitors to the PIR in the First Quarter

**Media:** French TV, Swiss TV, CNN, CTN (Cambodia) *The Sunday Times*, *Cambodge Soir*, *Reaksmi Kampuchea*, *Le Figaro*, *Cambodia Daily*, *New York Times*, *Globe Magazine*, *Health Magazine of Cambodia*, CBC Radio, BBC, AP, Brunei TV, *Travel and Leisure*, Radio Free Asia, Pacific Films, and freelancers from 6 countries.

**Students:** 6 Cambodian universities and one high school, Aulsorg University (Denmark), British Columbia Institute of Technology (Canada), Coventry University (UK), Depaw and Yale Universities and UC Berkeley (US)

**NGOs:** Foundation for Human Rights and Freedom (Turkey), YFP (Switzerland), BLZ, CCHR, CMAK, Cul Comp, GYC, Khmer Victims Association, KIND, KYA, KCD, Khmer Youth Association, KYSD, SNRO, Open Public Forum of Cambodia, WMC, YCC, Youth for Peace, YRDP, and others (Cambodia), National League of POW/MIA (USA), Seapara Association (Philippines), PRD (Thailand), Asian Human Rights Commission of Hong Kong

**Government:** ECCC, Ministry of Architecture and Planning, authorities from Anlong Veng district, the Election Committee of Banteay Meanchey Province, New Zealand Film Archives, Australian Archives, UN

The PIR held three public forums in January for students and NGOs. At each, a film was shown and staff members gave an introduction to Khmer Rouge history and developments in the ECCC. In addition DC-Cam team leaders gave presentations on the Center and their projects, and held question-and-answer sessions after the screenings.

- 25 members of the NGO Global Youth Connect on January 4
- 15 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics on January 29
- 50 students from Build Bright University (Phnom Penh).

All of those attending were encouraged to study their country's history in more detail. Students who

appeared curious to learn more were given diaries for their research.

**February Highlights.** Our assistance included providing over 30 sets of Tribunal-related materials to the Peace Building Unit of the Khmer Youth Association and the NGO Sipar, holding five film screenings for Cambodian university students, and hosting training sessions (on mental health for the VOT Project, on legal awareness for the ECCC tours, and on public speaking for the women on DC-Cam's staff).

The PIR also held three public forums in February. The visitors were 22 students from the Royal University of Law and Economics, 32 from Build Bright University, and 25 first-year students from the Royal University. At each forum, the students learned about the history of the regime, watched a film, and asked questions about the Tribunal.

**March Highlights.** We assisted several students this month, including Andraus Kranebi of the University of Vienna, who is examining the relationship between the Soviet Union and other communist countries; Agnès Deféo of Paris who is researching the Chams in Vietnam and Cambodia; and In Dana of Nagoya University in Japan who is examining the marine border between Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea. We also provided Khmer Rouge photographs for a documentary film the NGO KID is producing entitled *Don't Forget the Past*, and several documents to two students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh who are looking at the topic of education of the children of Democratic Kampuchea survivors.

Film screenings were held for visitors from Austria, Cambodia, and the United States. The PIR also hosted a training session for 50 people from Banteay Meanchey province. The sessions included presentations by DC-Cam staff on legal information, Khmer Rouge History, and the rights of witnesses and victims at the Tribunal. Mr. Alex Bath from the ECCC gave a presentation on the roles of the co-prosecutors and co-investigating judges at the Tribunal.

PIR Activities			
Month	Visitors	Pages Documents Provided	Films Screened
January	713	72 + 13 photographs	3 to 76 students
February	675	124	5 to 84 students
March	785	287 + 34 photos	2 to 50 visitors from abroad and Cambodia

### PIR Road Trips

Only one road trip was made this quarter, to Kandal province. Trips scheduled for February and March were postponed pending letters of permission from the Ministry of Information and Culture and the Ministry of the Interior allowing DC-Cam to show its new documentary *Behind the Walls of S-21*.

As with other road trips, the PIR Team showed films and held discussions on sexual abuse during Democratic Kampuchea and the ECCC, and interviewed survivors on their

personal stories. This quarter, the PIR team also began providing posters on the tribunal that have been produced by the ECCC.

Month	Province/ Sub-districts	Participants	Documents/Posters Provided (sets)	Family Tracing Cases	Sexual Abuse Reports
January	Kandal/3	670	195/300	123	3

The discussions at all three of the January forums were lively. Many of those in attendance were women over the age of 50 who had been widowed during Democratic Kampuchea; one of them stated that it was right to try only the top leaders in light of the social disorder that could result from trying thousands of lower-level cadres.

In all three sub-districts, many of the people were also survivors of Po Tonle, Prey Sar, and other prisons. They were anxious to receive assistance from the Center’s Victims of Torture Project. Three women came forward and stated that they had been induced to join the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s when they were 13 or 14 years old, but they were later imprisoned at Prey Sar and lost all their family members.

Most of those present at the meeting said that there was no sexual abuse or immoral sexual behavior in their sub-districts during the regime because everyone was afraid of being killed if such behaviors were discovered. However, three cases of sexual abuse were reported:

- Buch Tauch of Koh Thom district reported that she was accused of immoral behavior with the chief of her cooperative’s kitchen. She said she was accused because she often asked for palm sugar to help her sick children, and that she was not interested in the chief, who was old and ugly. Nonetheless, she was arrested and taken for reeducation. When she did not confess, she was tortured and later released.
- Tauch recalled that a man named Tann was accused of acting immorally with a local woman. The cadres tied a hose around his neck and dragged him around the village, shouting that he had committed adultery. He and the woman were killed the next day.

**The New ECCC Posters Read:**

All rulings must be accepted by Cambodian and international judges, and Cambodian and international law must be acknowledged and respected

Only the most responsible Khmer Rouge leaders will be sentenced; do not condemn low-ranking Khmer Rouge soldiers

Everyone can participate in this tribunal. Don’t miss this chance – join the tribunal by listening to the radio, watching TV, or reading newspapers

It is time to reveal the truth: educate Khmer children about their history.

- Takk Kimcha of Koh Thom district was imprisoned at Po Tonle. There, a woman named Soeng became pregnant, possibly by the man who succeeded her husband (he had been a chief of Po Tonle prison, but was arrested).

### Activities Overseas

From January 16 to February 22, 2007, Rutgers University, in cooperation with DC-Cam, held an exhibition at Rutgers' Paul Robeson Gallery in Newark, New Jersey. Entitled "Night of the Khmer Rouge: Genocide and Justice in Cambodia," the exhibition featured photographic documents of the Khmer Rouge, a series of documentary films, and lectures. Professor Alexander Hinton and DC-Cam advisor Wynne Cougill also gave brief talks. About 100 people attended, including students, professors, a forensic anthropologist, and interested citizens.



**Night of the Khmer Rouge:**  
*Genocide and Justice in Cambodia*

**Paul Robeson Gallery**  
JANUARY 16 - FEBRUARY 22, 2007

DC-Cam also printed the catalog that accompanies the exhibition; it contains photographs from DC-Cam's archives and essays by DC-Cam and Rutgers staff. We gratefully acknowledge the generous sponsorship of the Soros Foundation's Open Society Institute, the US Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Agency, the New Jersey State Council on the Arts/Department of State, the Cultural Programming Commission of Rutgers-Newark, and the NJ Commission on Holocaust Education in making the exhibition possible.

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On January 31, Rutgers screened DC-Cam's new film *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison*. The film is described below.

Rutgers also held a symposium in relation to the exhibition on February 1. Its featured speakers and their subjects were DC-Cam advisor John Ciorciari (who spoke on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal), PhD candidate and DC-Cam staff member Meng-Try Ea (child soldiers), and Sayana Ser (dark tourism).

## 5) Film Project

### New DC-Cam Documentary

In January, a 30-minute documentary film by Doug Kass and DC-Cam entitled *Behind the Walls of S-21: Oral Histories from Tuol Sleng Prison* was completed. The film features interviews the Center conducted with three survivors of Tuol Sleng prison (two inmates – Bou Meng and Chum Mei – and former guard Him Huy). The film, which was narrated by Roland Joffe, the director of *The Killing Fields*, also contains extensive footage from Democratic Kampuchea and features several of Bou Meng's paintings. This film is available at Monument Books in Phnom Penh and through DC-Cam. It is also screened daily at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum for visitors.

On March 29, we screened the film at the US Embassy in Phnom Penh. Attended by Ambassador Joseph Mussomeli and a large number of Cambodian and American staff, the screening included a talk by Him Huy and a question and answer session. Many in the audience expressed admiration for Mr. Him's courage in talking to the audience and willingness to provide evidence at the Tribunal. Several members of the Cambodian staff asked questions and talked about their experiences during Democratic Kampuchea, and later wrote the Center to express their gratitude for the screening and discussion.

The film was screened again on March 30 for 40 students at the Department of Media and Communications (DMC) at the Royal University. The students, many of whom are in the beginning stages of making their own films, had requested that it be shown. After the film was shown, the students had many questions on technique (for example, why the camera zoomed in on Him Huy's face and not those of the others), and substance: whether the audience could trust his account of S-21, how the interviewer was able to get him to admit that he killed a person on camera, whether he can be regarded as a "senior Khmer Rouge leader" or "most responsible" and thereby prosecuted at the Tribunal, and his current living condition. Other questions related to obtaining access to Khmer Rouge footage, editing, and DC-Cam's future after the Tribunal ends. At the conclusion of the presentation, Mr. Vichea S. Tieng of the DMC presented DC-Cam with a framed certificate of appreciation and a group photo was taken.

### An Upcoming Film on the ECCC Tours

In February, the team agreed on the contents of a 30-45 minute film it will produce from the ECCC tours. After an introduction on Tuol Sleng, Choeung Ek, and the ECCC, the film will present interviews with:

- Three victims of Democratic Kampuchea (asking what they think about the Tribunal, and whether it can heal them and/or meet their expectations for justice)
- Three former perpetrators (asking what they think about the Tribunal and whether they want it)
- Cham Muslims (asking what they think about the Khmer Rouge regime and Tribunal, and their expectations for justice)

- Students: (asking what they think about the Tribunal and what their parents taught them about Khmer Rouge history).

### Other Activities

Other of the team’s activities this quarter included:

- Assisting the Radio Project by burning audio and music recordings to CDs.
- Filming the January ECCC tour of commune chiefs to the ECCC, where the team interviewed 11 of the participants about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. For the February tour, the team interviewed 31 participants. They also filmed the March tours.
- Transferring films on the Khmer Rouge from their original videocassette versions to DVDs.
- Screening films for 90 students from 2 Cambodian universities.
- Hosting personnel from the ECCC who conducted research in the film room during February.
- Writing articles for *Searching for the Truth*.

### 5) Family Tracing

Requests for family tracing come to DC-Cam through a variety of routes, including our Promoting Accountability Project, ECCC tours, letters to DC-Cam’s director, and the Public Information Room. They are grouped together here for the reader’s convenience.

Requests for Family Tracing				
	PIR	PIR Road Trips	Magazine	Other
January	2	132	2	1
February	2	No road trip		1
March	3	No road trip		

The Center received 149 requests this quarter, through our PIR road trips to Kandal Province. This province was located in the Khmer Rouge Southwest Zone, which recruited many child soldiers. Many of the requests came from parents who were seeing information on their children who had joined the Khmer Rouge and disappeared. Many of the requests were made for more than one family member (one woman asked for information on seven of her relatives, for example). We were able to find information on nine of the people who disappeared. The requests included:

- Sylvie Mol Chevalier, who lives in France, wrote asking for information on her father, Phourik Mol, who was a site foreman with the city of Phnom Penh and disappeared in 1972. Ms. Mol Chevalier found her father’s name on a list of prisoners (once upon entering S-21 and again on a list of prisoners killed). DC-Cam was able to provide extracts of two

lists where her father's name appears, certified the lists as official documents, and also sent his 44-page confession.

- Y Vanna of Rung village, Srey Sa-Chhor district, Kampong Cham province, asked for information on her older brother Y Sarun who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. A search of our database revealed that Y Sarun was arrested on June 1, 1976 at Kien Svay in Kandal province and sent to Tuol Sleng prison.
- An article and photograph in the August 2006 issue of *Searching for the Truth* helped a man find his sister-in-law who is living in Takeo province and is the neighbor of the article's author, Eab Duch.
- Tim Deeds, the brother of Michael Scott Deeds, an American who died at Tuol Sleng, wrote to DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang in February, thanking him for his assistance in shedding more light on the circumstances of his brother's death.
- Hilary Holland, the sister of John Dewhirst, an Englishman who was killed in 1978, wrote to Youk Chhang in February seeking information on her brother. We found Mr. Dewhirst's files from Tuol Sleng and sent them to Ms. Holland.
- Mrs. Guech, a Cambodian-Australian, asked for information on four of her siblings.
- Mr. Prak Kuno, a Cambodian-American, saw an announcement posted by the Turkish newspaper *KI-Media* in 2006 and forwarded it to DC-Cam. The announcement stated that Mrs. Yolanda Hayat, a Turkish citizen, had been married to Cambodian Seng Keng Hun, and they had a son Seng Keng Rasmey, who was born in 1955 and attended high school in Turkey. Ms. Hayat was in Turkey during Democratic Kampuchea, but her son and husband were in Cambodia and disappeared. DC-Cam searched its records and found that Seng Keng Rasmey was arrested and killed at S-21.



- Mr. Borath Sun of Cambodia (pictured at left) submitted a request on behalf of San Lay Eng, age 64, of Chroy Mates, Tamouen village, Thmar Khol district, Battambang province (near Chro Mates Pagoda). Mr. San stated:

I am looking for my daughter. Her name is Eng Sam Oun, now age 38 years old. I lost her in Khao I Dang refugee camp in 1979. She lived in an orphanage in section 7. I have heard that she is now living in the USA, but I don't know where she lives. If some one knows where she is, please kindly tell her that her dad is looking for her. I miss her and wish to see her again. Thank you for your help.

- Rob Hamill of New Zealand wrote to DC-Cam in March. He was seeking permission for his friend James Bellamy to come to DC-Cam to conduct research on the disappearance of his brother, who the Khmer Rouge captured with his crewmates in the Gulf of Thailand during Democratic Kampuchea. We found information on his brother and copied his 39-page confession (in English) for Mr. Everingham.
- We were happy to grant him permission and will provide a translator for him.

#### **Missing Siblings**

March 15, 2007

Dear Mr. Youk Chhang,

I came across some information about your organization's assistance in locating missing family members and would like for DC-Cam to help me locate my siblings who were separated from me in 1975.

My twin sister and I were born in January 1975 in Phnom Penh. We were taken to a Phnom Penh orphanage called Canada House a week or so after we were born and in March 1975, we left Cambodia to be adopted by a Canadian family. We are looking for information about our older brother and sister who were left behind in Phnom Penh.

We do not know the names of our family members or which area of Cambodia we came from. We only know the small bits of information that we learned from the Canadian women who worked in the orphanage.

Our father died before we were born and was likely a soldier in the Lon Nol government. By the time our mother delivered us in 1975, she was so weak from malnutrition that she could not take care of us. Somebody told the orphanage staff about us, so they searched for us until they found us lying on a pile of garbage in a hut. They brought us to Canada house and moved our mother to a hospice across the street. Our sister, approximately age 14, worked at the orphanage and our brother, approximately age 7, stayed with our mother.

There were 40 orphaned babies in Canada House, which employed about 10-15 Cambodians to help look after the babies, all of whom were taken to Canada for adoption. It was run by several Canadian women. Naomi Bronstein traveled back and forth from Cambodia and Canada to arrange the adoptions, while Dolly Charet and Anna Charet helped take care of the babies.

While we do not have many specific details about our family, we hope that this information and our background at Canada house may be familiar to someone who knew our brother and sister. I thank you in advance for DC-Cam's assistance in helping me to find more information about my family and possibly reunite with them.

Sincerely,  
Naomi Hamersley



*Red arrow points to man with glasses*

Group photo from Canada House, circa 1975

- Nhem Socheat of Baray district visited the Public Information Room and asked for information on her husband, Than Sea. We were able to find his name in our database, but were unable to locate a photograph of him.
- M. Monan from Paris requested information on two of his relatives, Larcher Jcgues and Primonguet Antion, who disappeared during Democratic Kampuchea. We were unable to find information on either man, but referred him to the Red Cross for possible help.
- Getter Pees from Germany asked for information on his father-in-law Duong Sung, who was a chief of economic and planning studies at the Ministry of Agriculture during the Khmer Republic. He married a Belgian woman and they had one daughter. When the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh, Duong Sung took refuge in the French Embassy and disappeared after that. Mr. Pees wishes to write a book about his family-in-law and requested that we scan 34 photographs for publication in his book.

## 6) Website Development ([www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org))

In January, we began testing the unicode in preparation for launching a Khmer language space on DC-Cam's website, and in February, the Khmer font was

### New Postings on the DC-Cam Website

- A list of films from Democratic Kampuchea that are presumed to be in France
- PDF versions of the new monographs *Vanished* and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, and the exhibition catalog *Night of the Khmer Rouge*
- A DC-Cam calendar of events for 2007
- 63 requests for family tracing
- Two films - *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields* ([www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/playthis.php?file=TangKim](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/playthis.php?file=TangKim)) and *Behind the Walls of S-21* ([www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/playthis.php?file=Walls21](http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Films/playthis.php?file=Walls21)) - for streaming on the Web

embedded on the DC-Cam homepage. After the tests of the Khmer font proved successful, 156 articles from the debate section of *Searching for the Truth* were collected in preparation for posting. In March, we launched the Khmer version of our website.

[www.dccam.org/Khmerweb/index.htm](http://www.dccam.org/Khmerweb/index.htm)

In addition, we have updated our search engine, added to the Khmer Rouge chronology, and posted several articles from our magazine as well as reports from DC-Cam teams.

The Asian Human Rights Commission is now posting a link to DC-Cam's website on its homepage ([www.cambodia.ahrchk.net](http://www.cambodia.ahrchk.net)).

## 5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

### 1) Historical Research and Writing

One monograph was published this quarter:

- *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, by Pivoine Beang and Wynne Cougill

Early next quarter, we will publish on more:

- *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, by Kamboly Dy

In addition, we plan to publish the following monograph next quarter:

- *Winds from the West: Khmer Rouge Purges in the Highlands of Mondul Kiri* by Sara Colm and Sorya Sim.

In addition, Ian Harris of London and Oxford Universities has completed the fieldwork for his research into Cambodian Buddhism under Communism (1970-1989) and finished a first draft of his monograph on the subject at the end of December 2005. He will begin revising the draft and will complete the manuscript next quarter. DC-Cam plans to publish his monograph next year.

We are also pleased to note that one of the stories submitted to the DC-Cam/Khmer Writers Association essay contest, entitled "Cannot Forget My Husband," by Tep Suy Eang, was recently published by the Angkor Library in Phnom Pehn. Ms. Tep is also featured in the monograph *Vanished*.

### 2) Translation and Publication of Foreign Books

This quarter, we published Nayan Chanda's *Brother Enemy*, translated by Tep Meng Khean.

Terith Chy, who is pursuing his master's degree at Hong Kong University, continued his translation of Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis' *Getting Away with Genocide*. He is also translating *Vanished: Stories from Cambodia's New People under Democratic Kampuchea*, for publication in Khmer next quarter. Alex Hinton's *Why Did They Kill?* is being translated by Phalla Prum.

### 3) Research Assistance to the Public

In January, the Center assisted Jonathan Padwe, a PhD candidate at Yale University, with his research on ethnic minorities in Ratanak Kiri province. His research focuses on the Jarai communities of Andong Meas sub-district. Mr. Padwe also expressed interest in bringing the Rutgers-DC-Cam exhibition (*The Night of the Khmer Rouge*) to Yale in late 2007 and holding a small seminar in conjunction with it.

Tara Tran, a student at Westmont College in Santa Barbara, California, wrote to the Center requesting several Khmer Rouge songs, copies of the regime's *Revolutionary Flag* and *Revolutionary Youth* magazines, and assorted reports to help with her research on Khmer Rouge propaganda and its impacts on youth. We were happy to send her several useful files.

In February, a member of the Legal Response Team spent a week assisting Professor Richman Haire and his colleague from Akron University in taking photographs of prison, memorial and burial sites in Kampong Speu, Kandal and Takeo provinces. Professor Haire is interested in using these photographs for an exhibition in the United States.

In March, Ms. Meena David, a supervising producer at the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), wrote to the Center requesting information on the relatives of Australians and other Westerners who died at Tuol Sleng. ABC is preparing a series of stories on the Tribunal, including one on family tracing. We were able to supply her with contact information on the relatives of two Westerners who were imprisoned at Tuol Sleng.

We also provided four photographs to Mr. Chim Kang Tou, who works for the Taiwanese magazine *Rhythms Monthly*. The magazine was preparing an article on the city of Phnom Penh and wanted historical images. Spanish journalist Felix La Shexs was also provided several photographs.

Cynthia Milton of the Canada Research Chair in the History of the Americas and history professor at the University of Montreal wrote to the Center this quarter. She is conducting a comparative project on national efforts of truth-telling as a means to construct historical narratives and wishes to include Cambodia as her case study.

Last, DC-Cam provided research assistance for a book recently published in Sweden. Entitled *Pol Pots Leende (Pol Pot's Smile)*, written by Peter Froberg Idling.

#### 4) Print Shop

DC-Cam's Print Shop continued to publish the Khmer version of *Searching for the Truth* (7,150 copies in January, 7,300 in February, and 7,100 in March), which are distributed to provincial offices, schools, libraries, NGOs, government institutions, and embassies. It also printed 750 copies of the English edition, as well as the following materials, which were distributed to people attending the ECCC tours:

- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that contains speeches by Youk Chhang and U.S. Ambassador Joseph M. M. M. as well as the Royal Decree on the appointment of national and international judges, co-prosecutors, and investigating judges (6,000 copies)
- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that contains discussions on the rights of the defendant and the Agreement between The Royal Government of Cambodia and the United Nations on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (6,000 copies)
- A copy of *Searching for the Truth* that describes the rights of the victims and discusses the issue of compensation for victims (5,000 copies).

To view these booklets (they are in Khmer), please see:

<http://www.dccam.org/Tribunal/booklet.htm>.

## 6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

### 1) The Magazine Project

This quarter, our Magazine Project published three issues (85, 86, and 87) of the Khmer edition and the quarterly English edition of *Searching for the Truth*. Selected articles include:

**Letters from the Editor:** Justice, the rise of the Democratic Kampuchea Regime, and the value of archives: an example from Guatemala.

**Documentation:** Cham community leaders' interest in and hopes for the Tribunal; reconciliation and forgiveness of Nhem En, the Khmer Rouge photographer; a speech by Joseph A. M. M., US Ambassador; and a profile of *chapei* player Kong Nai

**History and Research:** Results of the ECCC tours and survey, stories of prisoners during Democratic Kampuchea, and what students learned about their parents; experiences of the Khmer Rouge regime, the Swedish government's gift of documents on Democratic Kampuchea to DC-Cam, *Behind the Walls of S-21*

**Legal:** Prosecuting Nuon Chea for war crimes, developments in the Tribunal, the possibility of funding the ECCC through private donations, the mechanics of the Tribunal: rules of procedure and evidence, an interview with John D. C. C., and the possibility of private donations to fund the ECCC

**Debate:** Cham Muslim leaders' concerns about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, incorporating the history of Democratic Kampuchea into high school textbooks, proving Khmer Rouge abuses, why the trials have been delayed, and Khmer Rouge irrigation development in Cambodia, and

**Family Tracing:** Letters from readers in Australia, Canada and Cambodia looking for lost loved ones, and stories submitted by Cambodians about their family members who died during the regime.

## 2) Radio Broadcasts

During this quarter, staff members completed reading Elizabeth Becker's book *When the War Was Over*, and continued Ronny Yismut's book *Journey to Freedom*. The team also reads articles from *Searching for the Truth* and makes family tracing announcements (both from the magazine and direct requests it receives). DC-Cam broadcasts two 15-minute segments each week from a radio station in Phnom Penh, and 30 minutes per day from stations in Kampot, Battambang, and Preah Vihear provinces.

## 3) Television

In late January, DC-Cam entered into an agreement with Cambodian National Television (CTN) to find stories and interview subjects related to reconciliation between perpetrators and victims, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and the history of Democratic Kampuchea. CTN films the interviews and began airing them once per month in March.

Interviews Arranged by DC-Cam and Aired on CNT		
	Interviewee	Topic of Interview
January	Nhem Em (former photographer at Tuol Sleng Prison)	Forgiveness and reconciliation
	Ieb Douch (former youth district chief of Tram Kak district, Takeo province) and Nhor (former prisoner at Kraing Tachan)	Reconciliation between victims and perpetrators
February	Robert Petit (ECCC co-prosecutor)*	Prosecutor's role at the ECCC and how a case goes through the court
March	Former cadres and Democratic Kampuchea victims in Kandal province**	Reconciliation
*This interview was facilitated by Legal Response Team Leader Dara P. Vanthan, who provided translation and interpretation services.		
** Originally, DC-Cam had arranged a meeting between Choun Chhorn, a former security guard at Sa-ang Prison, and some of his neighbors who were victims during Democratic Kampuchea to discuss reconciliation. Unfortunately, Mr. Choun declined to have his face filmed, so other subjects were filmed the following week.		

## **7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **1) Activities in Cambodia**

#### **NGO Cooperation**

On February 6, Legal Response Team Leader Dara P. Vanthan attended the People's Council Training session organized by the Khmer Institute for Democracy. He encouraged participants to reach out to villagers as much as they can about the Tribunal, and expressed his gratitude for the cooperation DC-Cam and KID have enjoyed for several years.

Cham Muslim Oral History Project Leader Farina So gave a speech in early March to about 100 participants in a public forum sponsored by the Center for Social Development.

Student Outreach Team Leader Sayana Ser and legal associate Lisbeth Meyers attended a meeting of NGOs on March 27. Sponsored by OSJI/CJI, the meeting brought participants up to date on the progress made toward reaching agreement on the ECCC's internal rules and outreach efforts. DC-Cam and AdHoc gave presentations on their outreach activities, and ECCC judges Bun Leng and Marcel Le Mond discussed the internal rules. Also in attendance were representatives from KID, CSD, and the Cambodian Defenders Project.

#### **Workshop on "The Story of the Mekong River"**

From January 29-February 3, DC-Cam staff member Simila Pan attended a workshop organized by MuSea, a SIDA-sponsored program of cultural cooperation among Cambodia, Laos, Sweden, and Vietnam. Held in Siem Reap province, the workshop was attended by 22 delegates from the national museums of Laos and Vietnam, and Cambodia, and educators from Sweden. The workshop explored the concept of gender, identity, and stereotypes, as well as the approaches to creating an inclusive museum. Youk Chhang also spoke at the workshop on the museum being created by Nhem En and DC-Cam (please see the Exhibitions section above).

#### **Diplomat tour of Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum**

In January, DC-Cam staff accompanied Jennifer S. Spande, Economic and Labor Officer, US Embassy, and D. Kathleen Stephens, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, on a tour of the museum.

#### **Peace Corps Opportunity Identified**

DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang wrote the US Peace Corps in March, asking if they would send volunteers to teach English in two villages: one in the former Khmer Rouge

stronghold of Anlong Veng and another in a Cham Muslim village in Kampong Chhnang province. The Peace Corps is now considering this request.

### **Meeting on US Prisoner of War Research**

At the request of the National League of POW/MIA Families, DC-Cam Director Youk Chhang met with a delegation from the United States on March 27 and gave his assessment of the potential for renewed POW/MIA archival research cooperation in Cambodia. He met with four women (Jo Anne Shirley, Sue Scott, Pam Cain, and Karoni Forrester Gonzales) whose family members were reported as missing in action in Vietnam or Laos. They are interested in conducting research on the documents we recently received from Sweden.

### **Photograph Provision for Private Publications**

DC-Cam provided the photographs for two books that were published this quarter:

- *Nary, rescapée du genocide Cambodgien*, by Nathalie Sophana Lim (published by Paroles Singulières, Paris)
- *Dictionnaire des Khmer Rouges*, by Solomon Kane (published by Aux lieux d'etre, 2007).

### **Youth Festival 2007**

On March 10-11, DC-Cam participated in the Youth Festival 2007 in Kampong Cham province. Organized by the International Republican Institute in cooperation with the Youth Council of Cambodia, 35 organizations and agencies presented a wide variety of information, from civic involvement to HIV/AIDS prevention to banking services. DC-Cam disseminated information related to Democratic Kampuchea and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal (DC-Cam books, magazines and t-shirts; ECCC posters and booklets; and enlarged photographs of the Center's interviews with genocide victims and perpetrators) at the festival. Staff members also interviewed several of the students in attendance.

### **Survivor Survey**

DC-Cam director Youk Chhang responded to a questionnaire developed by TalentMine, a US-based company that seeks to measure, understand and develop people's strengths and skills. TalentMine is surveying survivors around the world in an effort to discover the talents and strengths that make the biggest difference in survival situations.

## **2) Activities Overseas**

### **Affinity Group**

Work was completed this quarter on *Behind the Walls of S-21*, the documentary film DC-Cam submitted to the Affinity Group (each member of the group prepared a “final product” for the Affinity Group’s donors).

In March, the Human Rights Education Institute of Burma (an Affinity Group member) wrote to ask if the Center would accept some members of its partner organizations for short-term internships over the next year. HREIB and its partners have reached 1,000 records in their common database, and want to begin analyzing the records for advocacy planning purposes, using DC-Cam’s project as a model.

From March 20-24, DC-Cam advisor and member of the Affinity Group Wynne Cougill participated in a meeting of the International Consultative Council of the National Police Historical Archives Recovery Project in Guatemala City. The project is sponsored by the National Police Historical Archives Restoration Project and Guatemala’s Institution of the Human Rights Ombudsman. The project seeks to make these historical archives an initiative promoted by the United Nations and other international organizations, promote the archives’ conservation, and open the archives to a variety of investigative efforts.

This very productive meeting was attended by archive experts from Guatemala, Spain, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, Iraq, and the United States. It included a visit to the archives, where over 2 million documents have been catalogued in the past year, as well as discussions on archive experiences in other countries, the protection of Guatemala’s archives, and the future legal validity of the archives.

### **University of Massachusetts, Lowell, USA**

The Global Studies Initiative at the University of Massachusetts Lowell plans to conduct six educational tours of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal for Cambodian-American survivors of the Pol Pot regime (the survivors will be selected from the Lowell area, which is home to approximately 20,000 people of Cambodian descent), US policy makers, foreign investors and international donors. The main objective of the tours will be to demonstrate how justice for survivors, the rule of law and future prospects for foreign investment in Cambodia are interrelated. The Initiative, led by Dr. George Chigas, will organize the tours in collaboration with DC-Cam. The tours will include extensive discussions with members of the ECCC and Royal Government of Cambodia, and public forums after the participants return.

### **Concordia University, Canada**

Professor Frank Chalk visited DC-Cam in December to discuss formalizing a link between the university’s Montreal Institute for Genocide and Human Rights Studies and the Center. Possible areas for cooperation included 1) educating civil servants and teachers regarding the history of genocide, 2) contributing interns for museum work, and 3) receiving visitors from DC-Cam for further work in public history and the history of genocide.

DC-Cam is also planning to work with Concordia University on its oral history project, which will interview survivors of the Cambodian genocide who are living in North America. We hope to have our staff trained at Concordia on creating museum exhibits and written materials resulting from the collection of oral histories. In turn, DC-Cam will send digitized copies of the over 1,000 interviews it has conducted with survivors in Cambodia.

### **International Journal of Transitional Justice, South Africa**

In January, *Journal* published DC-Cam's Director Youk Chhang's article on the history of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Mr. Chhang is a member of the editorial board of this journal, which is published by the Transitional Justice Program, Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, Johannesburg.

### **TinFish Press, USA**

In March, we sent 57 high-resolution scans of Tuol Sleng prisoner photographs to TinFish Press, an independent non-profit poetry press based in Honolulu. TinFish will publish a book of poetry entitled *Corpse Watching* by Sarith Peou, a Cambodian genocide survivor. The scanned images will accompany the poems.

## **8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT**

### **1) Advanced Degree Training**

This quarter, Socheat Nean was accepted by the Graduate School of Northern Illinois University, where he will begin a master's degree program this fall. Kamboly Dy was admitted for master's degree study at Rutgers University's Department of Global Affairs.

Meng-Try Ea, Kok-Thay Eng, and Phala Prum are continuing to pursue advanced degrees Rutgers University. Mr. Ea is a PhD candidate in peace and reconciliation studies, Mr. Eng is a PhD candidate in genocide and peace studies, and Mr. Prum is pursuing an MA in peace and reconciliation studies. Kalyan Sann is working toward a master's degree in museum studies at Gotenberg University in Sweden, Terith Chy is pursuing his master's degree in human rights at the University of Hong Kong, and Savina Sirik is studying for a master's in peace and reconciliation at Coventry University (UK).

### **2) Training**

#### **Internships at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum and Voice of America**

From January 8 through February 25, Khamboly Dy and Sayana Ser worked three days a week as interns at the US Holocaust Memorial Museum's Committee on Conscience (this committee works to monitor and raise awareness about contemporary genocide). Their work included learning about curriculum development, the development and preservation of archives, exhibition interpretation, and how the museum trains teachers



and the public about the Holocaust. On February 21, Mr. Dy gave a presentation on Khmer Rouge history while Ms. Ser talked about DC-Cam's work to the museum's staff.

Two days a week, Mr. Dy and Ms. Ser interned at the Voice of America, where they translated news items and broadcast news programs. They were also interviewed on Khmer Rouge history and their work at the Holocaust Museum for a half-hour program called "Hello VOA" that was broadcast in

Cambodia. Mr. Dy and Ms. Ser discussed Khmer Rouge history and their internships, and also answered the questions of callers from Cambodia about the disposition of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. In addition, a member of VOA's Iranian Division's staff filmed them to show Cambodians working to prevent future genocide.

### **Study Tour for VOT Project Staff, USA**

VOT Project members Sophearith Chuong and Socheat Nean left for a study tour in the United States in late March. Their agenda includes training at the Santa Clara University's Institute of Redress and Recovery (IRR) in California. An interdisciplinary institute, the IRR helps assure that victims and witnesses who appear before legal proceedings have adequate treatment support before, during, and after they give testimony. During the training, they will visit psychologists, psychoanalysts, academics, and social workers who are experts in working with survivors of grave human rights abuses. Also scheduled for Messrs. Chuong and Nean are visits to the Center for Survivors of Torture and Survivors International (non-profits that provide assistance to Asian-American victims of torture in the San Francisco area), the Center for Justice and Accountability, the Southeast Asian Clinic at the Oregon Health Sciences University, Rutgers University, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they will receive training from Devon Hinton, assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, who has extensive experience in working with trauma victims from Democratic Kampuchea.

### **Summer Programs, Columbia and San Diego State Universities**

Farina So has been accepted to attend the summer program at Columbia University's Oral History Department from June 11-22 in New York City, The program focuses on human rights dialogues.

Sophary Noy and Socheat Nhean have been admitted to the Hansen Summer Institute on Leadership and International Cooperation at San Diego State University. From June

2-22, they and 30 other students from 13 countries will take classes in leadership skills, conflict resolution, and relationship building.

## 9. MEDIA COVERAGE

DC-Cam continued publishing a column in the Cambodian newspaper *Reasmei Kampuchea* (circulation: 50,000) that appears three days per week. The columns focus 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.

In June, Jens Schröder, a reporter from the German monthly *GEO* will visit Cambodia. Mr. Schröder will profile DC-Cam as part of a special *GEO* issue on global justice.

### 1) Articles by DC-Cam Staff and Summer Legal Associates

Youk Chhang, "Let's hope the tribunal finds justice in 2007," *The Cambodia Daily*, January 5, 2007.

Youk Chhang, "Work together to find truth and justice," *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*, January 14-15, 2007.

Chhayrann Ra, "The pity Nuon Chea showed for Saddam is simply pitiful," *The Cambodia Daily*, January 16, 2007.

Youk Chhang, "Seeking Justice at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, February 7, 2007.

*Searching for the Truth*, "Losing Life is Just a Reward in Exchange for Cambodian Sovereignty," *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, February 7, 2007.

Youk Chhang, "DC-Cam Produces a New Documentary Film - Oral Histories from S-21," *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*, March 4-5, 2007.

Youk Chhang, "A Long Road to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal," *Samne Themei*, March 5, 2007.

### 2) Selected Articles Featuring DC-Cam

In addition to the articles below, one on the Center's receipt of documents from Sweden appeared in the Finnish newspaper *Kaleva* this quarter.

Associated Press, "Cambodian genocide researchers get Khmer Rouge documents from Sweden," February 12, 2007.

Associated Press, "Ex-Khmer Rouge Leader Denies Genocide," Friday, January 12, 2007.

Associated Press and *International Herald Tribune*, "Former Khmer Rouge photographer seeks redemption through planned museum," January 23, 2007.

Kejal Vyas, "Gallery shows 'victims' of the genocide," *Observer*, January 30, 2007.

Adele Waugaman and Anne-Louise Porée, "International Justice - New Ground for Investment?" *International Justice Tribune*, February 19, 2007.

Kejal Vyas, "Rutgers-Newark's Cambodia Connection," *Observer*, March 10, 2007. )This article profiled DC-Cam staff member and Rutgers PhD candidate Meng-Try Ea.

Ou Ka, "US Ambassador and Nhem En, Former Khmer Rouge Photographer," *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*, February 7, 2007.

Erkia Kinetz and Thet Sambath, "Khmer Rouge Tribunal Posters Greeted with Interest, Confusion," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 7, 2007.

Theary Seng, "The Necessity of Outreach for the KRT, Justice, Peace, and Reconciliation," *Phnom Penh Post*, February 22, 2007.

"Civil Society is working while the Tribunal is bogging down over internal rules," *The Voice of Khmer Youth*, February 11-12, 2007.

Associated Press, "Group Receives Stored Khmer Rouge Papers," *Bangkok Post*, February 13, 2007.

Associated Press, "Documents Recovered to Aid Khmer Rouge Probe," *The Nation*, February 13, 2007.

Sveriges Radio International, "Sweden Hands Khmer Rouge Investigator 400 kg of Documents," February 14, 2007.

Na Ky, "200 Law Students Visit Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek," Sveriges Radio International, February 14, 2007.

Na Ky, "Islamic Leaders and Teachers Visit Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek," *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*, February 14, 2007.

Erkia Kinetz, "Documents Shed Light on KR's International Ties," *The Cambodia Daily*, February 15, 2007.

Na Ky, "Sweden Hands Historical Documents Relevant to KR to DC-Cam," *Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily*, February 15, 2007.

Chheang Bopha, "Un film du DC-Cam sur S-21 indigne Van Nath, un des survivants," UN-film-du-DC-Cam.pdf, March 8, 2007.

Erika Kinetz, "Cambodian Lawyers to Receive Training," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 6, 2007.

Chheang Bophea, "Un Film du DC-Cam sur S-21 indigne Vann Nath, un des survivants," *Cambodge Soir*, March 9-11, 2007.

Mut Sruoch, "Sweden handed Khmer Rouge-International relations related documents to DC-Cam," *Moneaksekar Khmer*, March 14, 2007.

Neth Pheaktra, "Victims and Tuol Sleng Prison guards confront each other in a film," *Samne Thmei*, March 12-18, 2007.

Erika Kinetz and Chhay Channyda, "Law Students and Cham Muslims Visit ECCC," *The Cambodia Daily*, March 15, 2007.

## 10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

### 1) Permanent Center

DC-Cam's permanent Center will maintain its 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.

### Education Plan for the Permanent Center

This quarter, Professors Alex Hinton (Rutgers University) and Frank Chalk (Concordia University) worked with DC-Cam director Youk Chhang to prepare a formal plan for the educational portion of the permanent Center. Its objectives will be to educate Cambodian students and professionals on genocide and its aftermath, initially through certificate programs and a year or two later, a degree program in genocide studies. The Center will also offer exchange programs with foreign universities. Its faculty will

comprise former DC-Cam staff who have acquired advanced degrees abroad, and visiting local and foreign scholars.

### **New Donation to DC-Cam**

Doug Kass, who directed DC-Cam's new documentary film *Behind the Walls of S-21*, was given an award by his firm, GSN, under its "The GSN 24-Hour Challenge Program. This program donates a check to the charity of choice of a member of the company who has volunteered considerable time to community service/charitable organizations, etc. We thank Mr. Kass, who elected to donate his award to DC-Cam.

### **Staffing Reductions**

Despite the large number of requests the Center has fulfilled for the ECCC and our many efforts to educate the public about the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, DC-Cam has reduced its staff by 20% in the past year while meeting its obligations to donors, the ECCC, and the public.

These staff cuts are part of our strategy to build the capacity of our staff. We have encouraged them to obtain advanced degrees abroad, and in the next few years, at least 12 staff members will have earned master's or PhD degrees. When DC becomes a permanent center after the trials are completed, we will retain the most academically qualified staff. At that point, we will have reduced our staff by 50%, retaining 20 to 25 people. To maximize our effectiveness in the interim period, we will increase participation in our exchange program, and the number of interns and volunteers working for DC-Cam.

### **Increased Transparency**

DC-Cam also enforces a policy that helps maintain our transparency and keeps us free from outside influence: none of our staff members can hold a government position, even if it does not interfere with his or her work at DC-Cam. We will continue to enforce this policy for the DC-Cam Permanent Center.

## **2) Genocide Education**

DC-Cam's new textbook, *A History of Democratic Kampuchea*, is the first history of the Khmer Rouge regime written by a Cambodian (Khamboly Dy, with assistance from Kalyan Sann and Sampeou Ross). The text's preparation began in 2004. In September, the office of the Prime Minister established a committee headed by the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education to review DC-Cam's text. In early January 2007, the committee stated that it had accepted 10 to 20 pages of the text (owing to its length of 60 pages) for inclusion into the Cambodian high school (grades 9-12) curriculum.

The government has informally 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 funds 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.

The text should be printed by the end of April. In the meantime, it is available for viewing on our website:

<http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/History%20of%20DK%20Part%201.pdf>

<http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/History%20of%20DK%20Part%202.pdf>

### 3) Victims of Torture Project

This quarter, the VOT Team continued to work on a series of training presentations for grassroots community members who will participate in the project. The training will focus on psychological interventions before, during, and after the Khmer Rouge trials. Five-day sessions will be held in at least 12 locations in provinces where VOT is working. The sessions will cover:

- An introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal
- Community experiences with mental health services
- Introduction to psychosocial issues and mental health disorders
- Ways of coping with trauma and other mental health-related issues.

From January 16-25, the VOT Team met with Dr. Maurice Eisenbruch, a psychiatrist from Australia, and four of his staff members; three staff members from the Department of Psychology at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), and one representative from the Buddhist Institute. The purpose of this meeting was to explore possible collaboration among this group in terms of capacity building and Dr. Eisenbruch's research on cultural competence (CULCOM). As the result of this meeting, we drafted a plan for collaboration among DC-Cam, CULCOM, and RUPP for both the VOT Project and CULCOM Research.

In February, the team met with William Van de Put, a psychiatrist from Health Net-TPO about how our two organizations could collaborate on the VOT Project. We then traveled with him to Takeo province, where we screened the film *Deacon of Death*, which was shown at the request of a victim of post-traumatic stress disorder.

From February 19 to March 2, Ben Rath, clinical supervisor and coordinator of quality assurance for Oregon Health and Science University's Inter-Cultural Psychiatric Program, gave training on mental disorders and psychosocial issues at the Center. The two-week training course was attended by VOT staff members, CULCOM, and staff of the National Program for Mental Health of the Cambodian government. The topics covered in this session included understanding psychiatric symptoms, cross-cultural issues, family therapy, the concepts of transference and counter-transference, and how to run group effective group therapy.

Gerald Gray, co-director of Santa Clara University's Institute of Redress and Recovery, trained staff from the VOT Project, the Department of Psychology at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, and National Program for Mental Health from March 2-7. The topic of the training was the provision of support for witnesses who testify before the ECCC, and covered how to work with human-induced primary trauma in clients, how to work with secondary trauma in staff, and self-care for staff working in trauma situations.

During this training session, Mr. Rath, Dr. Gray, and training participants met with Dr. Chhit Sophal, deputy-director of the National Program for Mental Health and his staff. Dr. Chhit and the VOT Team gave presentations on their program activities to give participants a better understanding of current mental health services in Cambodia and discuss areas for improvement and further cooperation.

On March 12, team members attended training at the US Embassy on how to provide support to witnesses who will testify in the ECCC. On March 15, they participated in a workshop on "Trauma and Restorative Justice" organized by Church World Service.

*Prepared by Wynne Cougill with Sokhym Em and the team leaders.*