

scholars researching the Cambodian Genocide. The DC-Cam also serves as a resource for a variety of other interested parties, including servicing inquiries from the media and governments, as well as private families seeking to know the fate of their lost loved ones. The DC-Cam hopes to expand these research programs in the future, bringing more scholars for long-term in-depth research using the unparalleled resources in its archives. Effectively expanding these research programs will require additional resources.

By its existence alone, the DC-Cam serves notice to the Khmer Rouge and other potential genocidists that at least in the historical record, crimes against humanity cannot be committed with impunity. The DC-Cam will bear witness to the truth, but additional resources are urgently needed if we are to meet all of our challenges. Please help us to bear witness by contacting the DC-Cam to discuss how you can join in our work.



FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS YEAR 2000

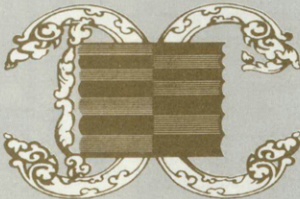
King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia



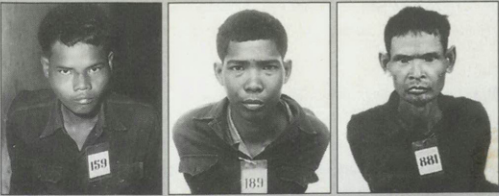
- Royal Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague
 - The Royal Netherland Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand
 - U.S. Department of State, USA
- Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, Norway
 - British Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
- Canada Funds, Canadian Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 - UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Phnom Penh
 - DanChurchAid, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 - Yale Sterling Library, USA
 - New Zealand Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand
 - AusAID, Australian Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
 - Cambodian Genocide Program at Yale University

The DC-Cam extends its gratitude to the institutions and individuals whose generosity continues to enable its pursuit of truth, justice and reconciliation in Cambodia

- Asia Foundation, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Cambodian Government
Cambodian National Library
Cambodian National Archives
Cornell University
Israeli Embassy, Bangkok, Thailand
Japanese Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
National Endowment for Democracy (NED), USA
Partners for Development, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Swedish Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Toul Sleng Genocide Museum, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
U.S. Defence POW/MIA Office, USA
USAID, United States Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Vietnamese Embassy, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



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Design: Youk Chhang; Photo Credit: Documentation Center of Cambodia, Toul Sleng Genocide Museum, and Sin Khin; Printed on January 26, 2000.

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Searching for the truth!

Genocide Justice: Two million people died premature deaths during the three years, eight months and twenty days of the Khmer Rouge regime. Up to half of those people were victims of extrajudicial execution, usually under the most barbarous of circumstances. This slaughter stands as one of the most heinous mass crimes of the twentieth century, yet a quarter century later, as we are poised on the threshold of a new millennium, not one single perpetrator of these crimes has ever been brought before a court of law to face justice. This miscarriage of justice continues even though we know who is responsible for the crimes. The archives of the Documentation Center of Cambodia contain all the information necessary to assemble possible cases and prosecute the surviving individuals who conceived and carried out the Cambodian genocide. These individuals walk free in Cambodia today, haunting their victims with their laughing confidence of their own impunity. The Documentation Center of Cambodia is a witness against their impunity, a witness before history and the truth, and stands prepared to bear witness in any court of law that will prosecute the Khmer Rouge genocidists.

Beyond the necessity for a legal accounting of Khmer Rouge atrocities, a second essential element of genocide justice in Cambodia is realized in the Documentation Center's commitment to historical education. Due in part to the Khmer Rouge's fanatical obsession with secrecy, the Cambodian people as a whole know very little about what happened during the "Pol Pot time," other than that which survivors witnessed in their own villages. Political rhetoric has mixed with popular mythology to obscure the historical facts of the Democratic Kampuchea era. The Documentation Center of Cambodia is dedicated to excavating the historical truth through careful scholarship, and to educating the Cambodian people about this dark chapter in the nation's history. Disseminating this new scholarship on the Khmer Rouge era is being done not only through academic channels, but also through more popular means of discourse such as newspapers and magazines, radio and television, and public fora. As the Documentation Center of Cambodia continues to grow and mature, it intends to expand these activities on a nationwide basis.

Background: The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) was created in January 1995 as a field office for Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP), funded by the U.S. Department of State. Until the conclusion of its mandate with the CGP, the DC-Cam coordinated all operations in Cambodia concerning CGP's three main objectives: Documentation, Historiographical Research and Legal Training. The DC-Cam became an autonomous Cambodian institute in January 1997, and is now funded from a wide variety of international sources. The DC-Cam is operated entirely by Cambodians, with support from scholars and experts in the USA, Europe and Australia. The current core staff level at the DC-Cam is thirty-five persons with over one hundred volunteers. The DC-Cam is supervised by a Board of Directors of eighteen Cambodian experts in documentation issues and a twelve member Board of Advisors.

Purpose: The DC-Cam aims: 1) to serve as a permanent resource to provide the public with a better understanding of the Pol Pot regime, and to Cambodians or others who may wish to pursue legal redress for war crimes, genocide and other crimes against humanity which may have been perpetrated under the Democratic Kampuchea (DK) regime between 1975 and 1979; and 2) to prevent the return of the "Killing Fields" to Cambodia through legal and peaceful means. The DC-Cam is not a governmental organization, a political party or a court.



យ៉ូក ច័ន្ទឃាង អាយុ ២៥ឆ្នាំ
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ACHIEVEMENTS — Documentation: For the last five years, the DC-Cam has continuously acquired new and previously unknown primary documents dating to the Khmer Rouge regime, many of them from within the top-secret Khmer Rouge security services, known as the *Santebal*. These documents reveal the story of how the Khmer Rouge carried out genocide in Cambodia, and thus they constitute an irreplaceable historical and legal resource. The archive now numbers hundreds of thousands of pages of holdings, and constitutes the world's premier resource on the Khmer Rouge. All documents acquired by the DC-Cam must first be meticulously catalogued, recording bibliographic data regarding their origin, length, date, condition, contents, persons mentioned, and so on — a total of fifty different fields of data. This painstaking work is done on a continuous basis at the DC-Cam.



Once the documents have been properly catalogued, the bibliographic data is entered into a computerized system known as the Cambodian Genocide Bibliographic Database, which is coded in both the English and Khmer languages. The Bibliographic Database currently contains records for some 3,300 primary and secondary documents, articles and books pertaining to the Cambodian genocide. As part of a parallel process, any individuals mentioned in the documents are also coded for entry into a second computer system, the Cambodian Genocide Biographical Database, now comprising records on more than 8,000 individual Khmer Rouge political cadre and military personnel, as well as many victims of the Khmer Rouge.

In addition to the bibliographic and biographic databases, the DC-Cam has also constructed photographic and geographic databases. The photographic database contains images of more than 5,000 victims of the Khmer Rouge, tortured and executed by the "S-21" security center, known today as the "Toul Sleng Prison." The DC-Cam has acquired many thousands of other photographic images depicting various scenes, locations and individuals from the Khmer Rouge regime, and these are gradually being scanned for entry into the photographic database. The geographic database will be described below under the heading of "Mapping."

All four of the primary research databases constructed under the auspices of the DC-Cam have been mounted on the Internet, on-line at <<http://www.yale.edu/cgp>> and <<http://www-cgp.sistm.unsw.edu.au>>. The DC-Cam is in the process of building its own website to offer a Cambodian portal to this information, supplementing the North American and Australian sites. In addition, a second edition of a CD-ROM has recently been published, containing the bibliographic, biographic and photographic databases. The CD-ROM is available through the DC-Cam.

Preservation: Document preservation closely follows the documentation project. The twenty to

thirty year-old documents the DC-Cam has been acquiring are in very poor condition and in serious danger of further deterioration. These documents are of crucial importance to the history of the Cambodian genocide and must not be lost. Thus the DC-Cam is systematically photocopying, microfilming and digitally scanning its archives, creating multiple redundancy and duplicating the archives in secure locations abroad. Moreover, digitally scanned images of key documents are being compiled in computer databases for posting to the Internet and distribution on CD-ROM, for ease of scholarly access and additional secure redundancy. This continuing work ensures that DC-Cam's entire archive is deposited in multiple international repositories.

Research: Numerous historiographical studies have been produced under the auspices of the DC-Cam, including monographs on Western Zone, Northwest Zone, Northeast Zone, the Chinese and Cham minorities, women, and Buddhist monks under the Khmer Rouge. These papers will be compiled and published in a series of edited volumes. Further studies in progress include the Eastern Zone, Southwest Zone, the Vietnamese, Chinese and Hill Tribe minority groups, and children, women, memorials, and medicine in Democratic Kampuchea. The DC-Cam has also carried out a wide variety of translation work, including translating 1,500 pages of Khmer Rouge secret documents into English. In addition, the DC-Cam has been hosting international research specialists on the Khmer Rouge who are preparing a number of book-length studies based in whole or in part on DC-Cam archives. The DC-Cam has also provided detailed research support for official government investigators affiliated with the search for US soldiers missing in action from the war. Finally, the DC-Cam has been expanding its research activities to the international level, carrying out primary research expeditions to countries in the region, and presenting research results at a variety of international legal and scholarly conferences abroad.

Mapping the Killing Fields: Prisons, execution centers and mass graves from the Khmer Rouge era are being systematically surveyed and entered into a digital mapping database. The mapping reports compiled by DC-Cam researchers in the course of this work constitute the most comprehensive resource ever assembled on the mechanism of Khmer Rouge mass murder. This data includes not only geographical coordinates obtained using the Global Positioning System (GPS), but also statistics on the number of mass grave pits, bodies, and memorials, as well as witness accounts, photographic documentation and other information. From 1995 to 1999, the DC-Cam has mapped 144 of a total 170 districts throughout Cambodia. The remaining 26 districts will be mapped as further funding becomes available. Some of the digital maps constructed in the course of this work are available on the Yale and UNSW websites. With their continuing deterioration over time, the physical genocide sites are gradually disappearing. The mapping project preserves the factual details of every single genocide site investigated, serving as a crucial source for both historical research and legal inquiry.

Family Tracing: One of the most unique services provided by the DC-Cam is its Family Tracing File system. Virtually every single family in Cambodia had loved ones disappear during the course of the Khmer Rouge revolution, never to be seen or

heard from again. This left a gaping void in the lives of millions of people. Some of these victims of the Cambodian genocide no doubt died anonymous deaths, unrecorded and unremembered by anyone. But many of them, on the other hand, were formally processed through the Khmer Rouge internal security system, which kept records in sometimes astonishing detail. Over the course of the first five years of the DC-Cam's work, many individuals with such lost family members have come to request information about their missing relatives. The DC-Cam estimates that in approximately eighty percent of these cases, it has been able to locate information regarding the fate of the missing family members.

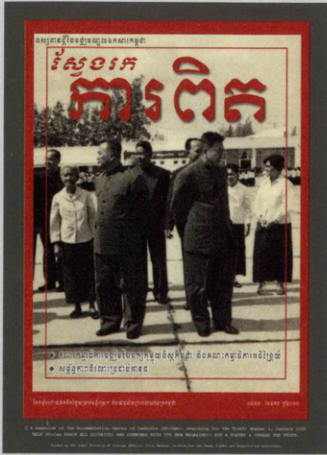


Legal Training and Related Projects:

The DC-Cam, in conjunction with CGP and the Yale Law School, hosted the 1995 "International Conference on Striving for Justice: International Criminal Law in the Cambodian Context," presided over by the Co-Prime Ministers, Samdech Krom Preah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen. DC-Cam also carried out a pair of consecutive summer legal training courses in Human Rights Law and International Criminal Law related to war crimes, genocide and other crimes against humanity, instructing human rights workers and officials from various government departments. In 1997, the DC-Cam also conducted a legal survey on a possible

tribunal or truth commission that would suit the Cambodian context and serve Cambodian people's interests. The survey showed that 75% of the respondents desired criminal prosecutions of the top leaders of the DK regime. In addition, the DC-Cam also carries out a continuing in-house training program, developing staff expertise in scientific research methodologies computing technologies, geographical information systems, archival studies, and other modern research techniques. The DC-Cam is in the process of launching a new project dedicated to systematic legal research and training. The complexity of international and Cambodian law and jurisprudence regarding genocide and crimes against humanity requires detailed work on the DC-Cam archives, if we are to uncover the true nature of the crimes committed and properly identify the individuals responsible for those violations. This project aims to bring international legal specialists to the DC-Cam to assemble individual criminal cases, with a view to providing support for private individuals who may wish to seek legal redress for crimes against members of their families. The international specialists will also work in a training mode with Cambodian legal professionals to help bring the Cambodian bar up to international standards.

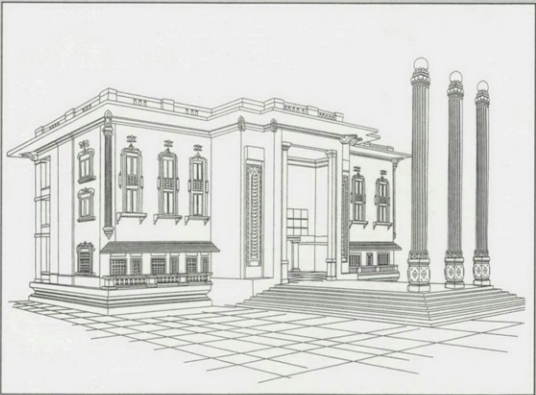
(Democratic Kampuchea: Map printed in 1976)



The Magazine: Searching for the truth! In January 2000, the DC-Cam published the inaugural issue of "Searching for the Truth," a magazine designed to help inform the Cambodian people about life under the Democratic Kampuchea regime. This publication will also educate Cambodia's citizens regarding the preparations for and conduct of any criminal tribunal that may be established to seek redress for the crimes of the Khmer Rouge. The magazine will include a variety of sections concentrating on different topics every month. Each issue will feature articles describing documentation activities at DC-Cam, historical feature articles, legal analysis from international scholars, a public forum for debates on issues related to genocide justice in Cambodia, and a family tracing column describing the efforts of the DC-Cam to locate information about missing family members.

"Searching for the Truth" will be distributed free-of-charge at the district level throughout the country, and will also be available at the Documentation Center. The DC-Cam is seeking additional funding to publish an English-language version of the magazine alongside the current Khmer-language version.

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



CONTINUING CHALLENGES: The DC-Cam is ready to deploy its staff and resources to support a tribunal and/or a truth commission if such bodies are created to seek legal redress for the crimes committed during the DK regime. With the increased likelihood that criminal proceedings against leaders of the Khmer Rouge will be launched in the near future, the DC-Cam is seeking to increase the funding available to support the complex task of assisting in the prosecution of genocide and crimes against humanity. The DC-Cam provides archival access to