

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Summary of the Documentation Center of Cambodia's 2002-2005 Projects

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 1

Summary

As the table below shows, DC-Cam consistently increased the number of projects and activities it implemented over the 2002-2005 period. We were able to implement several new initiatives – particularly activities and projects designed to support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) – without significantly increasing our staff (in addition, several of our most senior staff were obtaining advanced degrees overseas during this period). This was accomplished by seconding staff to a number of other projects, improving the efficiency of our staff’s work, and utilizing the services of volunteers both from Cambodia and abroad.

DC-Cam Project History				
Project	2002	2003	2004	2005
Support for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal				
Procedures for Access to DC-Cam Archives				
Legal Training				
Legal Response Team				
Khmer Rouge Chronology				
Documentation				
Cataloging and Database Management				
Microfilming				
Museum Exhibitions				
Digital Photo Archiving				
Affinity Group				
Mapping Project				
Forensics Study				
Promoting Accountability				
Public Outreach				
Public Information Room (Phnom Penh)				
Public Information Room (USA)				
Pre-Trial Outreach (Muslims, Buddhist Nuns, Students)				
Public Education and Reconciliation				
Genocide Education				
Film Project				
Website development				
Victims of Torture Project				
Research, Publication, and Translation				
Historical Research and Writing				
Translation				
Magazine and Radio				
Magazine Project				
Radio Broadcasts				
Staff Development				
Staff sent overseas for advanced degrees				

1. Support for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

In 2004, Cambodia's National Assembly ratified: 1) The Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia Concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea, and 2) The Law on Amendments to the Law on the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia for the Prosecution of Crimes Committed during the Period of Democratic Kampuchea.* On October 27, the head of state promulgated the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Law, which harmonized the government's agreement with the UN on establishing the Tribunal. Thus, the impending Khmer Rouge Tribunal became a major focus of our work. In December 2005, Michele Lee, the UN Tribunal Coordinator, arrived in Cambodia to begin setting up the ECCC offices.

Procedures for Access to DC-Cam's Archives

DC-Cam's archives are of great historical interest and may provide important evidentiary materials in any accountability process relating to the Democratic Kampuchea regime. In order to provide ECCC and other authorized officials with full access to our documents, we began working with our legal advisors in 2004 to develop and issue a set of rules and guidelines for viewing them as the Tribunal process begins. The guidelines, which were finalized in December 2005, are designed to ensure that our documents remain both available for review and as secure as possible. We provided copies of the guidelines to the Director of the Office of Administration of the Extraordinary Chambers, the Coordinator of United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, and Cambodian authorities. The guidelines were based on analyses of the draft National Archive Law, general principles of evidence concerning original documents, and the ICTY's relevant rules on document authenticity, among others. In the last quarter of 2005, we prepared a memorandum of understanding that sets out rules, specifications, and a sample certification for using DC-Cam's documents. It was also sent to the Director of the Office of Administration and UN Coordinator.

- **Lessons Learned.** To date (February 2007), the memorandum has not been signed by the ECCC, for reasons we assume are largely political. This has caused some financial difficulties for the Center, but has not affected our documents' status.

* Although DC-Cam was not alone in encouraging the ratification, we feel that our advocacy of finding justice for the Cambodian people had some part in this process. In addition, in July 2004, we sent a request to the government proposing that it declare a national Day of Remembrance and Justice, which would be held on the first day of the Tribunal. This holiday would allow Cambodians to honor the loved ones they lost during the regime and survivors to share their experiences with others. On October 5, 2005, Prime Minister Hun Sen announced that Cambodia will adopt this national holiday.

Legal Training

In July and August 2004, we held a six-week legal training course on international humanitarian and criminal law. It was attended by 30 law students, human rights NGO workers, reporters, political representatives, lawyers, and selected DC-Cam staff.

Trainees' Institutions	Trainers/Project Staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cambodian Center for Human Rights▪ Cambodian Communication Institute, Royal University of Phnom Penh▪ Cambodia's Women Crisis Center▪ Club of Cambodian Journalists▪ Documentation Center of Cambodia▪ Khmer Institute of Democracy▪ Rice Political Party▪ Royal Academy of Cambodia▪ Royal University of Law and Economics▪ Royal University of Phnom Penh	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Oxford University▪ Santa Clara University School of Law▪ DC-Cam▪ University California, Berkeley▪ Seattle University School of Law▪ University of Virginia▪ Harvard Law School

As part of the course, our trainers prepared a short guide to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and a basic text introducing readers to the main features of human rights law relevant to development and transitional justice in Cambodia.

We held another legal training course in 2005; it focused on the defense counsel. The three two-week sessions (July-September) comprising this course were attended by 84 people; each session dealt with different aspects of international criminal law and criminal defense relevant to the Tribunal, and was accompanied by a two-volume set of course materials prepared our trainers.

Trainees/Institutions	Trainers/Project Staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cambodian Human Rights Task Force▪ Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association▪ Center for Social Development▪ Khmer Institute of Democracy▪ Reporters▪ Journalists▪ Attorneys▪ Legal interns from the Lawyer Training Center▪ Cambodian Bar Association▪ Students▪ Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Criminal Resource Defense Center of Kosovo▪ DC-Cam▪ The former prosecutor at the Kosovo Tribunal▪ Professors from McGeorge Law School (USA) and Utrecht University (Netherlands)▪ A judge from the Massachusetts District Court (USA)▪ Defense counsels before the ICTR and Sierra Leone/ICTY▪ A member of the Cambodian defense counsel

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 4

Trainees/Institutions

Trainers/Project Staff

- The deputy prosecutor of Kandal Provincial Court
- Summer legal associates from the University of Toronto, and Georgetown, Rutgers, Harvard, Santa Clara and Yale universities

- *Lessons Learned.* Although these courses were very successful and produced a short book on the Tribunal for the Cambodian public in 2006, subsequent demands on the Center's time to assist the ECCC have precluded additional courses.

Legal Response Team

We began planning for this team in late 2003 and throughout 2004. By the last quarter of 2005, we finalized the Team's mandate, organizational structure, and terms of reference. Briefly, its mandate is to facilitate access to DC-Cam's collection for ECCC officials and other staff, and to provide outreach services to Cambodian society and the international community in connection with the ECCC's proceedings. The Response Team does not provide formal legal advice; however, it is available to assist with understanding and interpreting the documentary records left by the Khmer Rouge. In its outreach capacity, the team focuses on using the ECCC proceedings to enhance the legal literacy of the Cambodian public.

The Response Team consists of Cambodian and foreign experts from the fields of law, history, political science, library science, and technology. Some are based permanently at DC-Cam, while others are based abroad and consult remotely and in Cambodia with the Response Team on an as-needed basis.

On December 12, 2005, UN Tribunal Coordinator Michele Lee and her team met with the Legal Response Team, which presented them with a set of microfilms of our documents for use by Tribunal personnel. The microfilms contain all of the records on the Khmer Rouge regime that DC-Cam possesses.

Khmer Rouge Chronology and Other Documentation Work

In 2005, we began preparing a chronology that details the developments preceding the establishment of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and the developments since that time (1994-present). The materials for the chronology are compiled from news clippings, press releases, and statements by personnel from the Royal Cambodian Government, United Nations, and diplomats, among others. We post the chronology on our website.

<http://www.dccam.org/Archives/Chronology/Chronology.htm>

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 5

In addition, we began several other activities to improve the quality of our documentary holdings:

- *Chain of Custody.* DC-Cam's director and staff began preparing a report on the chain of custody of the documents in our archives in 2005. It will be based on 38 questions proposed by lawyers related to the origin of documents, acquisitions, custodianship, and usage.
- *Translations of Important Documents.* Over the reporting period, we assembled 1,287 Khmer Rouge telegrams sent from local to central leaders, reporting on daily social, health, military, and agricultural situations and activities. Some of these contain a Khmer Rouge leader's handwritten notes in the margin. We have cross-checked their translations for accuracy and corrected them when necessary. In 2005, we completed 515 of these documents.
- *Chain of Command.* From the documents noted above, we have listed the names of senior and middle-level Communist Party of Kampuchea cadres, cross-checked them, and updated them with current information obtained in cooperation with Dr. Steve Heder, who was contracted to analyze our Promoting Accountability Team's interviews.

2. Documentation

Documenting the history of the Khmer Rouge is at the core of our operations: it is an important part of our Center's mandate and plays a major role in all our projects. DC-Cam has been active in collecting documents relevant to the history of the Democratic Kampuchea era and has amassed well over 600,000 pages of documentation from the era, petitions and interview transcripts taken from survivors of the regime, and a variety of other materials that could serve as evidence at the Tribunal.

Cataloging and Database Management

Between 1995 and late 2005, DC-Cam cataloged its documentary materials in four databases. These databases were DC-Cam's authorized copies of the Cambodian Genocide Databases, which are copyrighted property of Yale University's Cambodian Genocide Program (CGP). The databases are the products of collaboration among the CGP, University of New South Wales, and DC-Cam.

In September 2001 when our formal collaboration drew to a successful conclusion, DC-Cam began modifying these databases to present the information in a different form and to include new information. For example, we added 19,752 records to our authorized copy of the biographical database.

In early 2005, international experts from our Affinity Group (it is described later in this section) began assisting us on the design and development of a more user-friendly database with increased capacity and a new format/field design. A local company, Lemon Computers, entered the data from all four databases into the MySQL program. Late in the year we posted our new DC-Cam Khmer Rouge Database (which is the collective name for the four databases) on the Center's website. DC-Cam has copyright over the additions and modifications made to the four databases, while the CGP retains its copyright over the organizational structure of the databases and content entered before September 2001.

As of late 2005, the databases held the following records:

- *Biographic Database* - 30,442 biographies of Khmer Rouge and ordinary citizens.
- *Bibliographic Database* - 2,963 documents including Khmer Rouge documents, a collection of post-1979 materials (e.g., textbooks), petitions made in the 1980s to oust the Khmer Rouge from their seat at the United Nations, interviews with former cadres, and books and articles.
- *Photographic Database* - 5,190 photographs of prisoners at Tuol Sleng.
- *Geographic Database* - Maps and digital information on 19,403 mass grave sites, 189 Khmer Rouge security offices (prisons), and 80 genocide memorials across Cambodia.

From 2002-2003, we used an ISIS search engine, which allows each database to be searched separately. When our databases were made accessible on our website and available on CD-Rom, expatriate Cambodians were also able to utilize them. Also, to facilitate research on our databases, we began entering records into a Microsoft Access List in 2004; it is available for use in our Public Information Room and on CD-Rom.

In addition, in late 2003, our Documentation Team began preparing a printable index for the Biographic Database, which contains fields on name, gender, place and date of birth, and names of mother and father for over 11,000 Khmer Rouge biographies. The 2,800 page index has been completed in Khmer by the end of 2005.

DC-Cam Cataloging Work				
Number of Records	2002	2003	2004	2005
Keyed	9,335	12,220	12,152	36,216
Catalogued	9,335	2,879	22,006	3,124
Edited/translated	7,235			505
Entered into a Microsoft Access List			7,524	20,254
Entered into a printable Biographic Database				506

- **Lessons Learned.** Our new databases have been made more accessible to the public – both at home and abroad – through their posting on our website in 2005. In later developments, we have found that our Documentation Team’s experience has proven very valuable in the Center’s responsiveness to requests from the ECCC.

Microfilming

This project gives researchers and legal investigators access to DC-Cam’s archival information without the need to handle the original documents. Many of the documents are becoming fragile with age, and protecting their physical integrity is essential. From 1998 through 2004, we cooperated with Yale University’s Sterling Library on duplicating 482 reels of our microfilm records for security and academic purposes. We sent the negatives to the library to be developed; they kept the masters and sent us copies.

However, by the end of the year, Yale had yet to process 77 of the 482 reels of film we sent to them, some of which were over a year late in being returned to DC-Cam. Because Yale had not fulfilled its latest contractual obligations to DC-Cam (the deadline for their completion of the microfilm was December 31, 2004), we decided to develop our microfilm in-house, using a developer/duplicator that was installed in December.

DC-Cam Microfilm Team Activities				
Records	2002	2003	2004	2005
Microfilmed	22,019	72,000	34,013	52,153

To date, we have microfilmed all of the documents in our I, J, K, and L collections, and has made substantial progress on two others: the D and R collections.

In 2005, we also began sending copies of our microfilmed materials to Rutgers University’s campus in Newark, New Jersey, where we had opened an office. We sent Rutgers 524 reels by the end of the year. In addition, we made our microfilms available to the public, who can order them from DC-Cam.

We have taken additional precautions to ensure that our files are safe. (DC-Cam has never sent original documents out of the country. On January 7, 2006, a steam leak at Yale University’s Sterling Library damaged more than 3,000 books and a valuable collection of Cambodian newspapers related to Cambodia’s genocide. Fortunately, none of the DC-Cam microfilms stored at the library were damaged.)

- **Lessons Learned.** The acquisition of a microfilm developer/duplicator has allowed us to develop our films in-house, while eliminating waits of several months, and sometimes years, for the films to be returned to the Center. In addition, most of the documents in our four databases had been microfilmed by

the end of 2004; in 2005, we focused on microfilming documents from our Promoting Accountability team’s interviews. These activities have helped us to be more responsive to the needs of both the ECCC and public.

Museum Exhibitions

DC-Cam mounted its first exhibition at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum in 2002. Since then, it has mounted three more in Cambodia, two of which have also been exhibited at Rutgers University in the United States.

DC-Cam Exhibitions				
Exhibition	2002	2003	2004	2005
The Khmer Rouge Then and Now	1			
Khmer Rouge Leaders		1		
The Bones Cannot Find Peace			1	
Stilled Lives				1
All of these exhibitions are still on display at Tuol Sleng, as indicated by the blue shading.				

The Khmer Rouge Then and Now featured the Khmer Rouge biography photographs of 12 former cadres taken during Democratic Kampuchea and photographs of the same people taken in 2002, as well as quotes from their biographies and their views on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal.



At Prey Sar [prison], I lost a knife. My colleague hid the knife. My chief hit me with a stick for that. Khmer Rouge leaders should be executed for their ruthless murders of people and for hurting me.

Khmer Rouge Leaders features photographs of six former Khmer Rouge leaders who were still alive in 2003 (one has since died) and four who were already deceased. Each photograph was accompanied by a brief biography.

The Bones Cannot Find Peace until the Truth they Hold in Themselves has been Revealed was mounted at Tuol Sleng in 2004. It contains photographs of 10 skulls excavated from Choeung Ek (the “killing fields” south of Phnom Penh where Tuol Sleng prisoners were executed) and other parts of Cambodia, accompanied by text explaining

the type of trauma to each skull. This exhibit seeks to demonstrate the value of forensic evidence in documenting the Khmer Rouge's crimes against humanity.



Cranium of a man, 25 to 45 years old.
Gunshot wound of entrance in the left frontal convexity with the bullet passing into the brain from right to left and downward on a 45-degree angle.

It is also intended to educate the public about the types of information that can be scientifically gathered from victims' remains in order to prove and record evidence of murder/genocide. (Because some Cambodians are uncomfortable with the idea of boxing human remains, we housed the skulls in a separate room at Tuol Sleng, which is open only to officials.)



Stilled Lives. To mark the 30th anniversary of the Khmer Rouge's takeover of Cambodia, DC-Cam opened an exhibition at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum on April 17, 2005. Based on the Center's monograph *Stilled Lives: Portraits from the Cambodian Genocide*, it presented photographs and brief stories of 17 people who joined the Khmer Rouge. A visitor from Sweden wrote in the museum's guestbook:

A beautiful exhibition of such terrible events. May we not only look upon it and say that we shall remember, so that it will never happen again, but learn from it to prevent any thing of this kind to occur in any country on our earth! With sympathy and remembrance for the victims of the KR.

Other Worldwide Exhibits. In 2004 and 2005, we began supplying photographs to a number of museums abroad, including the Washington State Genocide Museum (nearly the entire collection of the Washington facility, which is the first Cambodian genocide museum in the United States, was provided by DC-Cam), the Chicago Killing Fields Museum, the new Rwanda Genocide Museum, the Czech embassy in Bangkok, and Germany's Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation.

- *Lessons Learned.* We observed that Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum does not have the capacity to mount exhibitions on its own, and strove to fill a public education need though this project.

Because of the success of these exhibitions with Cambodian and foreign visitors alike, we are making a concerted effort to improve our expertise in this area and

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 10

bring more exhibitions to Cambodia (we have scheduled exhibits at Tuol Sleng and Rutgers in 2007, and one of our staff members is working on a master's degree in museum studies at Sweden's Göteborg University).

Digital Photo Archiving

In July 2003, we began a one-year project to preserve approximately 19,000 photographs from the Khmer Rouge era. Most of them were in the possession of DC-Cam and Tuol Sleng Museum, but over 300 were donated by private individuals. The photographs cover a wide range of subjects, including leaders of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the royal family, soldiers, victims, and a range of Khmer Rouge propaganda shots. About 8,000 photographs were scanned, captioned, indexed, and placed on the Center's website over the next two years.

In December 2004, we published a monograph based on the photographs collected from the former cadres and their families (the base people) entitled *Stilled Lives: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide*. In 2005, we began work on a new monograph on the lives of new people (those the Khmer Rouge evacuated from the cities), which will be published in early 2007. About 130 photographs were collected.

- **Lessons Learned:** There is an enormous call for photographs from researchers, the media, and ordinary citizens. DC-Cam must continue locating, labeling, and indexing photographs, and making them searchable. In addition, we need to trace the origins of many of the photographs in our possession to determine if they are copyrighted. We plan to seek professional assistance in this regard.

Affinity Group

In 2004, DC-Cam's director visited three countries to provide advice and assistance to organizations whose work is similar to ours:

- Iraq, to assist NGOs, the Coalition Provisional Authority and the Iraqi Governing Council in designing a documentation effort to uncover abuses of the former Ba'athist regime.
- Thailand, to help the Human Rights Education Institute of Burma design and implement a small documentation project for minority-controlled portions of Burma.
- Serbia, to advise the Humanitarian Law Center in Belgrade on the creation of a network of documentation offices in the former Yugoslav states.

In 2005, DC-Cam, the International Center for Transitional Justice, Human Rights Education Institute of Burma, Iraq Memory Foundation, Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation, a representative from the Afghani Human Rights Commission, and DC-Cam formed an "affinity group" of documentation centers. The

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 11

purpose of the group was to share information and techniques, and work together to address constraints shared by its members.

The group’s first meeting was hosted by DC-Cam from March 1-5; participants toured Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum and met with former guards and prisoners from S-21. Following an introduction to DC-Cam that included detailed discussions of our documentation and outreach work, the group addressed such topics as strategic issues in collecting documents; technical issues in collecting, preserving, and using documents; and directions for the future of the group.

The second meeting was held at the Humanitarian Law Center in Belgrade in June and covered such documentation issues as ownership and custodianship, information management, memory, preservation and dissemination. In November, the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation hosted the group, which addressed security issues and included visits to a grave exhumation and recently discovered police archives.

- **Lessons Learned:** Although this group proved to be a fruitful collaboration and good learning experience for its members, DC-Cam’s future participation may be curtailed because of the time commitments required of members as preparations for the Tribunal continue.

Mapping Project

This project, which began in 1995, was one of DC-Cam’s first. It involved seeking out and mapping mass graves, former Democratic Kampuchea prisons, and genocide memorials using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. By the formal end of the project in 2004, our mapping team had identified 19,403 mass graves in 380 clusters, 189 Khmer Rouge security offices, and 80 memorials constructed by survivors.

Other activities of this project included working with the Geography Department of the Government of Cambodia to produce a large map with genocide sites (this map replaced the skull map of Cambodia hung at Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum) and writing a 450-page field report on this project with 180 photographs.

DC-Cam Mapping Activities				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mass graves, former Khmer Rouge security offices, and memorials constructed by survivors of Democratic Kampuchea located	43	94	0	0
The report can be viewed at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Maps/Mass_Graves_Study.htm				

- **Lessons Learned.** Because this project may provide important evidence for the upcoming Khmer Rouge Tribunal, our mapping work continues on a less formal

basis today. In 2006, for example, our Mapping Team located an additional 10 undisturbed mass graves, bringing the total to 63. We are also continuing to enter master data set into our GIS database; the first set of data was posted on our website in 2005.

Forensics Study

Based on DC-Cam’s mapping data, a team of three North American research and forensic experts and DC-Cam’s Mapping Team conducted a detailed reconnaissance of mass graves and memorials in 2003 to identify sites for a full-scale forensic exhumation. They also excavated and preserved a representative sample of human skeletal remains to shed light on the ways in which individuals were killed or otherwise abused during Democratic Kampuchea.

In 2004, we mounted a forensic exhibition of human skeletal remains at the Tuol Sleng Museum and produced a project report on undisturbed graves in two Cambodian villages.

- **Lessons Learned.** One of the North American experts hired for the project (Dr. Michael Pollenen, FRCPC medical director and forensic pathologist of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Ontario, and associate professor of pathology, University of Toronto) was to complete a monograph on forensic findings and crimes against humanity in Cambodia. Dr. Pollenen did not fulfill his obligations, despite numerous requests over a three-year period, so we decided to close this project.

The Promoting Accountability (PA) Project

This project aims to draw a picture of subordinate-superior relationships during Democratic Kampuchea, to identify a pool of survivors (victims and cadres) who may give testimony or be witnesses at the Tribunal, and to build the historic record on Democratic Kampuchea. Using information from our files, our team locates and interviews individuals who served in the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

DC-Cam Promoting Accountability Project Activities				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Provinces visited	6	4	4	5
Biographies investigated	718	1,817	476	429
Former Khmer Rouge cadres interviewed	76	189	1,916	180
Interview pages transcribed	3,221	7,000	7,325	7,000

The PA Project enters records of its interviews in DC-Cam’s Accountability Database, which contained nearly 4,000 records at the end of 2005. It also created a filing system in 2005 that includes transcripts, biographies, photographs, relevant documents such as confessions and execution lists, and audio tapes.

DC-Cam also contracted Dr. Stephen Heder of the University of London to produce a manuscript analyzing the nearly 2,000 interviews (30,000 pages) the PA Team conducted with former Khmer Rouge cadres since 2001. Dr. Heder sought to determine if the interviews provide information relevant to the cases of the former Khmer Rouge officials most likely to stand trial. He prepared English summaries of the historically salient points in selected interviews, while preparing the materials for legal analysis and presentation to the ECCC. His report, *The Analysis of PA Interviews of 170 Cadres Related to the Khmer Rouge Leaders*, presents new evidence of potential relevance to the Tribunal. Late in 2005, Dr. Heder began analyzing PA interview scripts with a new focus on building middle- and lower-rank chains of command.

- **Lessons Learned.** The information gathered from the PA Team's interviews can be used in both historical and legal contexts. For example, transcripts from such interviews, as well as conversations with cadres' family members and acquaintances, have led to information on the whereabouts of other former Khmer Rouge cadres. Since the ECCC began work in Cambodia in early 2006, these interviews have been examined extensively by ECCC personnel for evidence and to identify potential witnesses before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. (As a result, we have redoubled our efforts on this project, with over 800 people interviewed in 2006.)

3. Public Outreach

2004 marked the beginning of the Center's outreach efforts for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. During a two-year period, DC-Cam opened Public Information Rooms in Cambodia and the United States, began planning for outreach to the country's Muslims and a peace march by Buddhist nuns, and began involving university students in bringing information on the Tribunal to Cambodia's villages.

Public Information Room (Phnom Penh)

To meet the need for documentation materials at the Tribunal and dramatically increase access to our archival holdings, DC-Cam opened its new Public Information Room (PIR) in late April 2004. Access is given to legal personnel from the ECCC, scholars, students, reporters, and the general public. The PIR also provides space to many of our volunteers and researchers, and houses such activities as family tracing, meetings, media interviews, readings, Internet usage, guest lectures, films, and training.

The PIR also provides the Cambodian and foreign public access to copies of Khmer Rouge documents, scholarly works on Democratic Kampuchea, documentary films, materials on the upcoming tribunal, and DC-Cam publications (monographs, monthly magazine). Our documents are provided to local and international students, researchers,

and NGO staff members free of charge, while monographs and some of our services carry a modest fee.

The PIR has also hosted several international groups from universities and non-government organizations concerned with the topics of genocide and justice. In April 2005, for example, DC-Cam hosted a workshop for the National Museums of World Culture’s Southeast Asia Cultural Cooperation Program, where 20 museum representatives from Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and Sweden worked to identify and articulate problems as well as priority areas for cooperation (e.g., collections research and methodology, interpretation and display, and management training).

The PIR also functions as a library and educational forum. In its first 20 months of operation, it received nearly 1,800 visitors, hosted guest lectures and in-house training, and screened 4 films on the regime. It also provided over 1,500 documents and photographs to visitors.

DC-Cam’s Public Information Room				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Visitors			983	1,800

- **Lessons Learned.** To more fully address the needs of the survivors of Democratic Kampuchea, the project began a series of “road trips” to Cambodia’s rural areas in 2006, where they showed films about the regime, held discussions on the Tribunal and sexual abuse during the regime, and took requests for family tracing and survivors’ accounts.

Public Information Room (USA)

On April 1, 2005, we officially opened an office in the United States at Rutgers University to collect and disseminate information on Khmer Rouge history, with an emphasis on assisting the Cambodian-North American community. This office also:

- Serves as a forum of exchanges between DC-Cam and Rutgers students and faculty
- Facilitates internships/externships at DC-Cam for Rutgers students
- Presents research and training opportunities for Rutgers students and faculty
- Provides a venue for exhibitions, conferences, and seminars
- Locates information for and provide translations to personnel from the UN, members of the legal community, scholars, and others interested in the Tribunal.

We also stocked this office with microfilms, films, maps, posters, photographs and publications on Democratic Kampuchea. Rutgers now holds the largest collection of such documents on the Khmer Rouge in the United States.

In 2005, 20 honors students from Rutgers who were enrolled in an oral history program began interviewing members of the Cambodian-American community in Philadelphia (many of its 100,000 members are survivors of the regime). Together with three DC-Cam volunteers, they prepared a small photo exhibition that was mounted in March 2006.

Pre-Trial Outreach

In 2004, we began planning for a two-year project that would help ensure the involvement of the regime's victims in the Tribunal by bringing representatives of communes throughout Cambodia to attend a portion of a trial. Each representative would then return to his or her village and engage other members of the public in discussions on the proceedings. We would also publicize the forums in neighboring villages that did not have a representative at the trials so that their residents can attend. This "Living Documents Project" will also help build the momentum for democracy in Cambodia by allowing participants to serve as surrogate witnesses and "judges" at the Tribunal; holding open, participatory discussions; making people aware of their "right to know"; and beginning a popular movement to demand more freedom of information.

In 2005, we traveled to the provinces to become acquainted with villagers of different ages, genders, and religious beliefs so that we can later select people to attend the trials who are well respected in their villages.

In addition, we assisted the government's Task Force for Cooperation with Foreign Legal Experts in distributing *An Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Trials*. This booklet explains the background, purpose and structure of the Extraordinary Chambers. We distributed 4,078 copies with the November 2004 issue of our magazine.

- **Lessons Learned.** The Living Documents Project began in early 2006. Due to delays in the Tribunal's start, pre-Tribunal tours were held of Choeung Ek Killing Fields, Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum, and the ECCC facilities (villagers held discussions with ECCC staff). Although the ECCC has requested that we continue the tours, nearly all of the Project's funds were used in the first year.

Cham Muslim Community Outreach. In 2004, we met with nearly 400 leaders of the Cham Muslim community (*hakim*) to plan the production of a quarterly magazine (a special edition of *Searching for the Truth*) for 2005. The magazine would be about 60 pages long and cover topics of interest to the community. It will also contain a special section written in the Cham language, which employs Arabic script. In the last quarter of 2004, we began collecting stories and articles from members of the Cham community for this publication.

Our 2005 work with this community included an oral history project. We designed a 24-question survey on the experiences of Cham community members during Democratic

Kampuchea. We distributed 1,008 copies to 336 Cham villages; over 140 had been completed and returned to DC-Cam by the end of the year. We also distributed 960 sets of documents related to the upcoming Tribunal, including copies of the Khmer Rouge Trial Law and the Agreement between the United Nations and the Cambodian government concerning the conduct of the Tribunal. At the same time, we also interviewed 388 Cham religious/community leaders and villagers.

We will use the interviews and completed questionnaires in preparing the magazine. By the end of 2005, 10 articles had been written.

- *Lessons Learned.* One of the goals set for this project – the publication of a magazine – has not been met, partly because of insufficient numbers of staff with suitable qualifications (e.g., Cham language capability). We are making efforts to recruit summer associates to help push this project forward.

Nuns' Peace March and Public Forums on Sexual Abuse under Democratic Kampuchea. In 2004, we met with 32 Buddhist nuns to begin planning a march for peace and justice in Phnom Penh. Plans were finalized in mid-2005. We anticipate that at least 500 nuns from throughout the country will participate, and that the march will be held on the official opening day of the trials. DC-Cam will facilitate this march with financial support for transport to and from the provinces.

Participating nuns will also assist in hosting 44 public forums that DC-Cam will organize throughout Cambodia, with at least two forums in every province. The exact locations will be determined based in part upon their proximity to known killing and prison sites. These forums will focus on sexual abuses during Democratic Kampuchea and their continued impacts upon society today. We plan to document these forums with video recordings, including interviews with participants, and to produce radio broadcasts.

- *Lessons Learned.* This activity was also postponed due to delays in the Tribunal's startup.

Student Outreach. In late 2004, DC-Cam recruited student volunteers to go door-to-door in several areas of Cambodia to explain the process, activities, and benefits of the Tribunal to citizens. We selected 171 students and trained them, for example, on how to interview victims and perpetrators.

During their two months of volunteer service (mid-July to mid-September 2005), the students visited approximately 250 villages in 20 provinces and 3 cities. There, they recorded interviews with survivors and produced field reports on villagers' stories, their views on the Tribunal, and lessons learned. Students also distributed outreach materials

(e.g., Khmer Rouge Tribunal Law, KR Law Amendment, UN/Royal Government of Cambodia Agreement, introduction to the Tribunal) to 13,100 villagers.

At the end of the field trips, eight students were selected to work for DC-Cam between late August and December 2005. Their responsibilities included filing, transcribing, and analyzing the reports described above, and summarizing 3,244 of them. They also compiled 578 questions that villagers asked the students, and transcribed 142 interviews.

DC-Cam Student Volunteer Activities				
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Interviews				142
Field reports				3,462
Copies of outreach materials distributed				45,200

4. Public Education and Reconciliation

Our public education work during the reporting period included a project that eventually produced the first high school text on Democratic Kampuchea written by a Cambodian, the improvement of our website, and the initiation of a film project. In the area of reconciliation, we undertook a project to ameliorate the widespread psychological trauma inflicted upon survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Genocide Education

It is our belief that helping the younger generation learn the history of their country's genocide will encourage a more active civil society in Cambodia, one that will work to prevent grave abuses of human rights in the future. Although high school texts on the Democratic Kampuchea period were continuing to improve over the years (the amount of text devoted to the regime rose from a few paragraphs to a few pages by year 2000), discussions of the Khmer Rouge - as well as other contemporary Cambodian history topics - disappeared from high school texts altogether in 2001.

DC-Cam had planned to write a short textbook for high school students on Democratic Kampuchea for several years. This project did not begin until late 2004, however, primarily owing to local political issues and lack of funding. Nevertheless, we had collected several thousand pages of background materials for the book by 2003. We then conducted brief surveys of the status of genocide education in Cambodia, collated annotated bibliographies and materials for curriculum development, and prepared a text, with photographs, suitable for 12th grade students.

David Chandler, Cambodia scholar and author of *Voices from S-21* provided guidance on this project. Frank Chalk, former chair of the Montreal Holocaust Memorial Centre and a

professor at Concordia University, and Sonia Zylberberg, an educator from the US Memorial Holocaust Museum, reviewed and commented on the text in 2005.

The 100-page text presents a general background (the early Communist movement through the establishment of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and its adversary political movements), the Democratic Kampuchea regime (covering conditions under the regime and a general history), and border conflicts with Vietnam and the fall of Democratic Kampuchea.

- ***Lessons Learned.*** In early 2007, the Cambodian Government committee set up to review the text announced its approval, with minor edits. Owing to costs and the text's length, the government will incorporate portions of the text into its curriculum.

The Film Project

In 2003, DC-Cam produced a short documentary entitled *Message from the Dead*, which was selected to be part of the Cinema of Cambodia festival held in Phnom Penh in January 2004. The film captures one of Cambodia's oldest traditional celebrations, the annual Phchum Ben Festival. Cambodians believe that their ancestors' souls return to where they belong after they visit their living relatives during the festival. In addition, our documentation was featured in Rithy Panh's award-winning documentary film entitled *S-21: The Khmer Rouge Killing Machine*. Based on documentary and interview research that Mr. Panh undertook with DC-Cam, the film examines the process of reconciliation between victims and perpetrators of Democratic Kampuchea.

In 2004, DC-Cam produced a 30-minute documentary entitled *The Khmer Rouge Rice Fields: The Story of Rape Survivor Taing Kim*. It is about a woman who was gang raped by Khmer Rouge soldiers and her views on justice and reconciliation. The film was screened in Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Japan, the Brussels Film Festival, Prix Bruno Mersch, 28th International Women's Film Festival of Creteil (France), and the Museum of Modern Art and Asian Cultural Council in New York. The Center's Public Information Room also screened this film widely throughout Cambodia. DVD productions of the film had earned \$1,400 by the end of 2005, which is being used to support the education of Taing Kim's children.

Website Development (www.dccam.org)

Our web page is often the most readily available way for people (and especially those overseas) to access our documentary holdings and work. In late 2003, we began focusing on ways to upgrade and improve our Web page. We purchased additional server space and technical support from a local company, and began to test ways of showing databases on our site. We also expanded the number of photos, articles, and other materials on our site for our many Internet visitors.

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 19

In 2004, we contracted with a local company to increase our storage space on the Internet, provide a range of ongoing technical services, and assist us in updating and expanding our website. A main goal of this effort was to post searchable databases on the Internet, thus enabling us to share more of our documentation work with scholars and interested members of the public.

In 2005, we completed the redesign and reorganization of our website, which included writing new face pages, installing a search engine, regrouping materials, and adding several hundred photographs. Among the new features added to the site were a chronology of the Tribunal and our new Khmer Rouge database. We also continued to explore a number of issues surrounding the use of foul or defamatory language on our site in anticipation of hosting a public forum on the Internet. In addition, the Highest Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Cambodia began helping us to collect data (number of people in villages, number of males/females, number of children attending school, means of livelihood, economic conditions) on Cambodia's Cham Muslims. We plan to use these data to develop a website for this community. Last, work continued on our Khmer language website, which we planned to bring online in 2006.

- **Lessons Learned.** We canceled our contract with the local company we hired in 2004 when it failed to perform (although the Center did increase its server space). Also, because our IT staff were seconded to work on other projects, we did not complete the Cham or Khmer websites. We hired an IT expert in late 2006 to improve our website and its functions.

The Victims of Torture (VOT) Project

In 2002, DC-Cam undertook a joint project with the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Cambodia (TPO) called Helping the Victims of the Khmer Rouge. Our main roles on the project were to help TPO identify former Khmer Rouge cadres and victims, to accompany TPO staff to the field where they treated individuals for the psychological aftershocks of their experiences during Democratic Kampuchea, and to provide logistics and administrative support. From January-December 2003, the project team counseled 15 individuals. This project was featured in the national press for its contribution to national and personal reconciliation and healing.

In late 2003, DC-Cam and TPO began the two-year Victims of Torture Project, which involved counseling for people who suffered abuse under the Democratic Kampuchea regime (both victims and perpetrators) and are traumatized today. Our primary role was to assist the TPO in identifying subjects for care.

The project worked in Takeo, Kampot, and Kandal provinces, which contain a large proportion of victims of the Khmer Rouge. In 2004 we added the pilot area of Koh Sla in Kampot province to the project. The majority of survivors in this region were Khmer

Rouge soldiers. Because of the sensitivities involved with the population in Koh Slah, our 2004 work concentrated on building residents' trust through informal conversations, the erection of community street signs, the distribution of magazines, and radio broadcasts.

In early 2004 our VOT team completed comprehensive TPO training on counseling and the identification of trauma victims, and produced a questionnaire that we used in interviews to identify traumatized individuals. Of the 196 people interviewed, we identified about one-third as victims of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and referred them to TPO for treatment and counseling. In addition, we obtained local perspectives on justice and reconciliation. Our preliminary findings were that there is a lower incidence of PTSD among former Khmer Rouge soldiers/cadres and a higher incidence among women (about twice as many women as men were identified as suffering from PTSD).

Victims of Torture Project Activities				
Number of People	2002	2003	2004	2005
Interviewed			196	302
PTSD victims identified			66	95

The VOT Project also led an effort in 2005 to facilitate reconciliation between former Khmer Rouge cadres and their victims. In September, 50 former perpetrators and victims from Phnom Penh and the three project provinces participated in a program we called "Our Journey to Search for the Truth and Reconciliation," whose purpose was to jointly acknowledge the truth about what happened during the Khmer Rouge regime.

5. Research, Translation, and Publication

Historical Research and Writing

Our Research Project, which began in 2001, aims to develop an historical understanding of the Democratic Kampuchea era and to build the capacity of young Cambodian scholars to produce quality writing and research, and publish their work through the Center's "Documentation Series" and other venues. We also publish the work of international scholars who use DC-Cam documents as a basis for their research.

The monographs published in the Documentation Series from 2002-2005 were:

- *Oukoubah: Justice for the Cham Muslims under the Democratic Kampuchea Regime* by Osman Ysa (2002). This monograph explores the genocide of the Cham ethnic group through 19 case studies.
- *The Khmer Rouge Division 703: From Victory to Self-Destruction* by Vannak Huy (2003). This monograph profiles 40 soldiers in Division 703, one of Democratic

Kampuchea's most favored military divisions.

- *Seven Candidates for Prosecution* by Stephen Heder and Brian Tittlemore (2004). This study examines the responsibility of seven senior officials (Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Ta Mok, Kae Pok, Sou Met and Meah Mut) for their roles in developing and implementing the policies of the Khmer Rouge.
- *Reconciliation in Cambodia* by Suzannah Linton (2004). This book analyzes the results of a 2003 *Searching for the Truth* survey of justice and reconciliation in Cambodia, and provides a context for Cambodia in terms of similar efforts in such nations as South Africa, Argentina, Chile, and Rwanda.
- *Stilled Lives: Photographs from the Cambodian Genocide* by Wynne Cougill with Pivoine Pang, Chhayran Ra, and Sopheak Sim (2004). This book contains photographs and essays on the lives of 51 men and women who joined the Khmer Rouge.
- *The Chain of Terror: The Khmer Rouge Southwest Zone Security System* by Meng-Try Ea (2004). This monograph examines the structure of the 250 prisons in the Khmer Rouge's security system in the Southwest Zone.
- *Tum Teav: A Study of a Cambodian Literary Classic* by George Chigas (2005). This monograph is a translation of the poem depicting the tragic love story between a novice monk and a beautiful adolescent girl, as well as the author's commentary on several issues.

Translations

We published five translations during the reporting period, all of which were translated by DC-Cam staff:

- *First They Killed My Father: A Daughter of Cambodia Remembers* by Luong Ung (2002)
- *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank (2002)
- *Voices from S-21* by Professor David P. Chandler (2003)
- *Lucky Child* by Luong Ung (2004)
- *When the War was Over* by Elizabeth Becker (2005).

DC-Cam Research, Publication, and Translation Activities				
Exhibition	2002	2003	2004	2005
Original monographs published	1	1	4	1
Translations and publication of foreign books*	2	1	1	1
* This does not include monographs by DC-Cam staff, all of which are originally published in English and then translated into Khmer.				

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam • 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. • P.O. Box 1110 • Phnom Penh • Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 • Fax: (855-23) 210-258 • Email: dccam@online.com.kh • www.dccam.org

page 22

Other Activities

DC-Cam has provided assistance to dozens of researchers. For example, in mid-2003 we began working with a British scholar on a three-year study of Buddhism under the Khmer Communists from 1970 to 1990. The result of the project will be a published manuscript in our Documentation Series.

In June 2003, DC-Cam and the Khmer Writers Association held an essay competition for survivors of Democratic Kampuchea. We asked survivors to submit narrative essays on their lives during the regime or their thoughts on issues related to the Khmer Rouge. Four of the 43 people who submitted essays were given awards at a ceremony held in April 2004. The winning essay was published in *Searching for the Truth*. Because of the success of this contest, another was held and awards announced in 2006.

- **Lessons Learned.** The Center published seven original monographs in the last four years and translated five works by foreign authors. We have managed to maintain our research and publications' pace, despite the demands on our staff from the ECCC and related projects (we published two monographs and one translation in 2006, and plan to publish the same number in 2007).

6. Magazine and Radio

The Magazine Project

Our monthly magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, disseminates the Center's work to the public, facilitates discourse on issues related to the Khmer Rouge, and otherwise promotes justice and reconciliation in Cambodia.

Between January 2002 and December 2005, we distributed 336,000 copies of our Khmer issues nationwide (we publish 7,000 copies per month). The vast majority of these magazines are distributed free of charge, mostly in Cambodia, by DC-Cam and local NGOs.

In its first three years of publication, DC-Cam printed 12 issues of the English language versions of *Searching for the Truth* each year, through a generous grant from SIDA. However, because of time constraints on our translation staff, the publication of the English versions of our magazine lagged behind the Khmer versions. In 2003, we decided to publish 700 copies of the English version of the magazine each quarter. The English issues contain articles from the Khmer issues that are selected to be of interest to English-speaking readers. Many of the English language copies are distributed free to donors, NGOs, libraries, provincial governors, and visitors to the Center. The rest sell for US \$3.50 per copy, with the revenues (about \$2,000 in 2003) used to help defray the expenses of publishing the Khmer issues.

In 2003, we began publishing *Searching for the Truth* on-line so that the Cambodian Diaspora (an estimated one million Cambodians live abroad) and other overseas readers can access it easily.

The magazine's main sections – editorials, documentation (which analyzes representative documents in DC-Cam's archives), history, legal, debate, and family tracing – have focused on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and related issues (e.g., laws pertaining to the upcoming trials, confession summaries, pieces written by scholars from abroad). Several pieces were also submitted by readers (for example, readers sent in over 50 articles and letters in 2005).

In addition, we opened an in-house print shop in late 2005; it began operations in 2006. The print shop can produce 5,000 to 7,000 one-color pages per hour, making the publication of our magazine more cost-effective.

- **Lessons Learned.** In 2004, the number of requests for information on people who disappeared during the Lon Nol or Khmer Rouge regimes has jumped from 1 or 2 per month to about 15. We also noted a rise in the number of Cambodians abroad who are requesting help in learning about the fate of their family members. This is at least partly due to the distribution of copies of the magazine to the participants on our ECCC tours.

Radio Broadcasts

We began broadcasting on local radio stations in 2003, reading 59 articles selected from *Searching for Truth* on a local radio station, *Women's Media Center FM 102*. We read another 57 articles in 2004, as well as chapters of two books: *First they Killed my Father* and *Anne Frank's Diary*.

In addition, we completed the construction of an in-house studio in 2004. The studio allowed us to prepare high-quality audio tapes that are sent to provincial radio stations. In 2005, we read and broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth*, *Anne Frank's Diary*, *Stilled Lives* and *An Introduction to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal* on the radio.

DC-Cam Radio Broadcasts				
Station Coverage	2002	2003	2004	2005
Women's Media Center, Phnom Penh				
FM93.25 MHz, Kampot Province				
FM99 MHz, Preah Vihear Province*				
FM103 MHz, Battambang Province				
*this broadcast reaches parts of Oddar Meanchey, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, and Kampong Thom provinces				

- **Lessons Learned.** As the table above shows, we have increased our coverage each year. Realizing that we need to improve the variety of our broadcasts, our Radio Team met with Dr. Frank Chalk of Concordia University (Canada) in late 2006 to make plans in this regard.

7. Staff Development

DC-Cam sent 11 of its staff members to obtain master's degrees abroad, and one for an undergraduate degree in Cambodia between 2002 and 2005. Three of those who obtained master's degrees have obtained or are now pursuing another master's degree or PhD. Two additional staff members were accepted to advanced degree programs in 2005, which they began in 2006.

DC-Cam Academic Degrees				
Staff Member	2002	2003	2004	2005
■ Kosal Phat: PhD, international relations, Southern California University (USA)				
Meng-Try Ea, MA, Peace and Reconciliation Studies, Coventry University (UK)				
Dara P. Vanthan, LLM, Human Rights Law, University of Notre Dame Law School (USA)				
Keokannitha Kim, MA, Peace/Reconciliation Studies, Coventry University (UK)				
Sayana Ser, MA, Tourism & Museum Studies, Wageningen Agricultural University (Netherlands)				
■ Osman Ysa, BA, Build Bright University (Cambodia)				
Bunsou Sour, MA, in international human rights law, University of Nottingham (UK)				
■ Meng-Try Ea: PhD, global affairs, Rutgers University (USA)				
Bunsou P. Sour: LLM, Essex University (UK)				
Kok-Thay Eng: MA, genocide and peace studies, Coventry University (UK)				
■ Vannak Huy: MS, global affairs, Rutgers University (USA)				
■ Kok-Thay Eng, MA, global affairs, Rutgers University (USA), Fulbright Scholar				
Kheang Ly Sok, MA, peace and reconciliation studies, Coventry University (UK)				
Phalla Prum, MA, peace and reconciliation studies, Coventry University (UK)				
■ Degree still in progress.				

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

DC-Cam ♦ 66 Preah Sihanouk Blvd. ♦ P.O. Box 1110 ♦ Phnom Penh ♦ Cambodia
Tel: (855-23) 211-875 ♦ Fax: (855-23) 210-258 ♦ Email: dccam@online.com.kh ♦ www.dccam.org

page 26