



DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

www.dccam.org

Fourth Quarter Report October – December 2009

SUMMARY

This quarter, the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) continued its important work to support the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), to document the history of Democratic Kampuchea, and to promote reconciliation and genocide prevention through an expanding educational program.

Activities for the Khmer Rouge Tribunal

This quarter DC-Cam's Legal Response Team provided **4032** document pages to the ECCC. For the second time the team assisted the Seattle University School of Law's International Human Rights Clinic by providing a research question and guidance on an issue currently before the court. Andrew Diamond, a New York lawyer, worked *pro bono* with the team this quarter, writing an *amicus* brief and a commentary on proposed rules changes.

Victim Participation Project

In October the Center's Victim Participation (VPA) Team conducted a 10-day field trip to Svay Khleang village, Kampong Cham (one of the oldest Cham Muslim villages in Cambodia) to hold a village forum with several hundred residents in conjunction with the Living Document project. Together they discussed the ECCC process and distributed DC-Cam's textbook A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), Searching for the Truth magazine and the ECCC's public outreach booklet. The team also provided translation assistance to the lawyers for Civil Party group 1, agreed to deliver notifications of receipt from the ECCC to 1300 complainants the project has assisted, and followed up with civil party applicants to ensure the completeness of their application forms. The team also participated in the 2nd and 3rd civil party forums organized by the ECCC Victims Unit.

Documentation and Exhibitions

The Documentation Team edited 4650 records and listed 2932 documents. The team is beginning work on a **family tracing book** that will include a biographical

record of the names of more than one million Khmer Rouge victims generated from DC-Cam's databases.

The Museum and Exhibition Project Team assisted a new exhibition at the Jewish Cultural Center in London entitled "Cambodia: Reflections on the Khmer Rouge," which will be comprised of DC-Cam archival photographs and will be an abridged version of DC-Cam's permanent exhibition at Tuol Sleng. The Center also assisted the Ugandan War Memorial Project in applying for grants and obtaining expert architectural advice to create a museum-like archive memorial. The Project and DC-Cam are planning to exchange materials and exhibitions on their respective conflicts in the future.

Promoting Accountability Project

The Promoting Accountability Team merged with the VPA team this quarter, as team leader Dany Long continues his studies in the UK.

Public Education and Outreach

This quarter the Living Documents Project brought **110** persons, including 90 district chiefs and 20 Cham-Muslims, to watch the Duch closing arguments. The project also held public forums in Kratie and Kampong Cham provinces, attended by approximately 400 people.

The Oral History Project Team transcribed over 100 interviews and read from DC-Cam publications for the radio program two days a week and assisted outreach by other projects. Center Director Youk Chhang has been asked by the whole village of Svay Khleang, an historic Cham Muslim village, for assistance in preserving their *seun* (call to prayer tower) and a traditional antique wooden house.

DC-Cam's Public Information Room in Phnom Penh received **187** visitors this quarter, providing library, family tracing, and information services. The Rutgers Newark Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights held two discussions on the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC with a *Phnom Penh Post* reporter and Clint Williamson, former US Ambassador-at-large for War Crimes Issues.

The Student Outreach Team worked with *pro bono* lawyer Andrew Diamond to answer 241 questions about the ECCC collected by youth volunteers. The team also assisted other projects, including with the organization of ECCC tours.

The Film Team filmed distributions of the textbook A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) to high school students for a 15-minute clip about the activities of DC-Cam's Genocide Education project. The team also traveled with the VPA and Living Documents projects to Svay Khleang to interview villagers about the local Cham rebellion against the Khmer Rouge. While there they produced a 6-minute clip about an antique traditional wooden house that will be used to help obtain funding for the house's preservation. This quarter the team also finished the 40-minute film "Victim Participation," which documents the participation of KR survivors in filing complaints with the ECCC. Fatily Sa has almost finished editing her 30-minute film "Living Documents" about that project's work.

The Victims of Torture Project evaluation was conducted in November by Professor Alex Hinton of Rutgers University, and is attached to this report as an Appendix.

Research, Translation and Publication

A new book on the ECCC, On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process, edited by DC-Cam Legal Advisors John Ciorciari and Anne Heindel was published in October. A book launch and signing was held at Monument Books in Phnom Penh.

Magazine, Radio and Television

Three Khmer issues and one English issue of *Searching for the Truth* were published and distributed to commune and other office around the country, and provided to forums organized by other NGOs. The Center continues to broadcast articles from *Searching for the Truth* and selections from Nayan Chanda's book Brother Enemy on FM 93.25 in Kampot province.

Beyond the Tribunal

The Permanent Center team continued to work with the Ministry of Education on the land transfer for the new Sleuk Rith Institute. An oral agreement of terms was reached at the end of December and the MOU is expected to be signed in January 2010.

The Genocide Education Project team published 5000 copies of a new teacher's guidebook for instructors using A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-79) and distributed **135,475** textbooks to nearly **1200** schools. In addition, it held a provincial teacher training on KR history and teaching methodology in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport for 187 teachers from 22 provinces. The teachers met in Phnom Penh for three days and then split into six regional groups for the remainder of the training.

1. THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL: ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

1) General News

Four Senior Leaders Charged with Genocide and National Crimes

In mid-December, the Court announced that all four charged persons—Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, and Khieu Samphan—had been additionally charged with genocide for acts committed against Vietnamese and Cham Muslims. They also have all been charged with crimes under the 1956 Cambodian Criminal Code.

New International Prosecutor Appointed

On December 2 the ECCC announced that Andrew T.



Andrew T. Cayley

Cayley (UK) had been appointed the new international Co-Prosecutor, replacing Robert Petit (Canada) who resigned in August. Mr. Cayley has experience both as a senior prosecutor at the International Criminal Court and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and as defense counsel at the ICTY and the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Closing Arguments Held in S-21 Case

From November 23-27 closing arguments were held in the S-21/Tuol Sleng case, which included an unexpected request by the national defense lawyer for acquittal and release of prison chief Duch on jurisdictional grounds. A detailed description of the arguments can be found at <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/>.



leng Sary and leng Thirith Detention Extended

In two separate orders issued on 10 November, the Co-Investigating Judges extended the provisional detention of leng Sary and leng Thirith for maximum of one more year.

CIJs Release Information About Scope of Investigation in Case 002

On November 5, the Co-Investigating Judges published information outlining the material facts falling within the scope of the investigation of leng Sary, Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, and leng Thirith. Victims who wish to participate as civil parties in Case 002 must have suffered harm that is linked to one or more of these factual situations.

National co-defense lawyer Kar Savouth (left) with Duch (behind)

ECCC Judges Summon Six High Government Officials to Testify

On October 8 it was announced that in September international Co-Investigating Judge Marcel Lemonde, acting without his Cambodian counterpart, sent letters summoning six high-level Cambodian officials to testify at the ECCC, including CPP President Chea Sim, National Assembly President Heng Samrin, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hor Namhong, Minister of Finance Keat Chhon, and CPP senators Ouk Bunchhoeun and Sim Ka. They have not yet agreed to the request.

2) Legal Response Team

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

This quarter the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) conducted a general search of DC-Cam archives to:

- identify documents that may be relevant to one or more of the factual allegations in the Introductory Submission;
- ask staff general questions in relation to the documents contained in the archives, in order to facilitate its better understanding of the archives and more expeditious searches; and
- make hard or electronic (scan) copies of documents.

The OCP requested these services "only to the extent that they are available to any member of the public. We do not intend to conduct this activity as any type of investigative work but simply as a review of publicly available materials that may be relevant to the factual allegations in case 002, in light of the impending closure of the investigation."

In addition to OCP requests, the Response team responded to document requests from the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges, including for 4 hours and 31 minutes of documentary film footage.

Documents Provided to the ECCC, Quarter 4				
	October	November	December	Total
Number of requests	1	2	3	6
Pages of documents	104	1336	2592	4032
CDs of photographs	0	0	0	0
Film DVDs	0	0	5	5

Other Activities

This quarter the Response Team for the second time provided assistance to the Seattle University School of Law's International Human Rights Law Clinic (USA). Two clinic students researched the legal implications of political interference in judicial proceedings, a question suggested by *Nuon Chea* defense counsel. Their findings will be posted on the DC-Cam website.

Andrew Diamond, a New York lawyer, worked for the team as a legal associate this quarter. He wrote an *amicus curie* brief on the appropriate scope of admissibility of confessions taken under conditions of torture and commentary on proposed rules changes that would severely limit the scope of civil party participation in Case 002.

In October the new book entitled [On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process](#) published by the Documentation Center of Cambodia was officially launched at Monument Books in Phnom Penh and attended by around 100 guests. The event started with a brief discussion of the book by one of the co-editors, DC-Cam legal advisor Anne Heindel, and was followed by a brief question-and-answer session and book signing. Her co-editor, DC-Cam legal advisor John Ciorciari, also gave a public lecture introducing the book at the University of Michigan (USA).

VPA team leader Terith Chy hosted an induction course for 15 ECCC interns as well as staff from the translation unit on October 16.

3) Victim Participation Project (VPA)

As information about victim participation has become more widely available to victims due to various outreach efforts by both the ECCC and civil society, the team leading DC-Cam's victim participation project (VPA) has seen more victims coming to DC-Cam seeking assistance in filling victim participation forms with the Court before the deadline for civil party participation in Case 002 expires. Many of these applicants are relatives of victims who perished at Tuol Sleng.

Field Trips

From October 21-29, the VPA team made a field trip to Svay Khleang village, Krauch Chmar District, Kampong Cham province. During the trip, the VPA team held a village forum in the village in conjunction with DC-Cam's Living Document Project. Together they discussed the ECCC process and distributed publications including DC-Cam's textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, *Searching for the Truth* magazine and the ECCC's public outreach booklet. A film screening of video clips from the Duch proceedings was shown to around 500 villagers. During the discussion, VPA team members informed villagers of their opportunity to participate in the proceedings against former Khmer Rouge leaders. The VPA team also encouraged villagers to share their unique stories with the ECCC by filling out ECCC's Victim Information Form.

The VPA team chose Svay Khleang village for its unique history. In former times the village was the hub of Cham Muslim education and culture. During the Khmer Rouge time, it was severely persecuted by the authorities for its resistance to the regime in late 1975. During the course of the team's stay in the village, the project assisted 17 villagers in filing victim applications with the ECCC Victims Unit, 12 of which were civil party applications. These collected applications could well play an important role in supporting charges of persecution and genocide at the Court. See the report on the VPA team's visit at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Image_Eng/pdf/4th_Quarter_2009.pdf.

Assistance to Civil Parties

This quarter the VPA team provided translation assistance to lawyers for Civil Party Group 1 by translating their 53-page final submission and a 5-page annex into Khmer for the Trial Chamber.

Assistance Provided to the ECCC

On December 1, the ECCC's Victims Unit requested the Victim Participation Project to deliver notifications of receipt from the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) to complainants assisted by the project. On December 8, OCP officially handed over the first 1300 official notifications. Beginning early next year, one of VPA's major tasks will be to deliver the court notifications back to the over 1700 survivors who have chosen to participate in the Court and who have been assisted by VPA team members over the past two years. A large number of these survivors have been working with or interviewed by DC-Cam staffers since the establishment of the Center in the mid-1990s.

At the request of the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges (OCIJ), the VPA team contacted two civil party applicants it had previously assisted to obtain additional information regarding their allegations. The project was only able to get in touch with one of the two, and was able to provide additional information to the OCIJ for that applicant. The VPA team also assisted one civil party at the 3rd Civil Party forum to supplement the information he had provided to the Court.

Workshops/Conferences/Forums

From October 23-25 the VPA team attended the 2nd Civil Party Forum in Kampong Cham, organized by the Victims Unit. The Forum was attended by more than two hundred civil parties and civil party applicants from and around Kampong Cham

province. Of these civil Parties and civil Party applicants, some have been assisted by the VPA. The VPA team led a small group discussion and also collected additional information from 24 DC-Cam-assisted civil parties to support their allegations of the crimes they allegedly suffered and their proof of identity.

From December 17-18 the project participated in the 3rd Civil Party Forum organized by ECCC Victims Unit and held in the public gallery of the ECCC courtroom. Team Leader Terith Chy was invited to give a short talk to the around 300 civil parties and civil party applicants attending the event.

On December 21, team leader Terith Chy and other civil society representatives met with the new International Co-Prosecutor, Andrew T. Cayley.

4) Digitalization Project

In 2006, Director Youk Chhang received a letter from the ECCC Office of Administration indicating its desire to collaborate with DC-Cam in digitalizing nearly 1,000 reels of microfilm containing hundreds of thousands of pages of DC-Cam documents. DC-Cam has received initial funding for this project from Sida, Norway, and USAID and is now working with a number of possible international partners, including the Hoover Institution at Stanford University (USA), which has expressed interest in serving as the locus for the digitalization.

This quarter, DC-Cam has been in regular contact with Professor David Cohen of the University of California at Berkeley, who has offered to provide technical help with the digitalization process as part of his work with the ECCC and the Hoover Institution on a "Virtual Tribunal" concept. The Center is now conferring with Professor Cohen and the relevant officials at the ECCC in order to avoid duplication and achieve synergies in moving the project forward.

The Center's priorities include:

- o Making all of the documents in DC-Cam's archives available to the public for free online;
- o Using donor resources efficiently; and
- o Ensuring that the contributions of DC-Cam and other parties are accurately reflected in the presentation of digital archives.

2. DOCUMENTATION

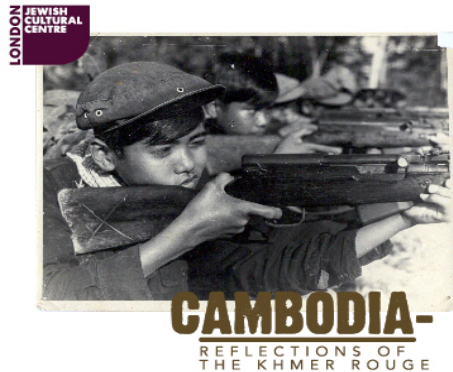
1) Cataloging and Database Management

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
October	Listing documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	650 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D	1150 records

Database Management Activities, Quarter 4			
Month	Activity	Documents	Number of Records
		Collection)	
	Checking	Swedish documents (D Collection)	12 files
November	Listing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	800 records
	Editing	Swedish documents (D Collection)	1600 records
	Arranging	Photos	2 Albums
	Checking	Swedish documents (D Collection)	12 files
December	Listing and translating documents	Swedish documents (D Collection)	2282 records
	Editing	D Collection	1900 records
	Printing	Catalogue Books	3 books
Total 4th quarter			4650 records edited, 2932 documents listed
Total 2009			8430 documents listed
<p>B Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>BCB Collection: Books written by foreign scholars on Khmer Rouge history or acts of genocide in Cambodia.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>J Collection: Confessions from S-21 (Tuol Sleng Prison).</p> <p>L Collection: Intelligence documents from the Lon Nol regime.</p> <p>R Collection: Post-1979 petitions from the Cambodian people to the United Nations detailing atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge. The Access listing of this collection has proceeded as planned and is now complete. English and Khmer spellings were also corrected for the Access list.</p> <p>S Collection: Interviews conducted by student volunteers.</p> <p>Y Collection: Biographies of S-21 prisoners and government leaders during Democratic Kampuchea, collected from books and periodicals.</p>			

3) Museum and Exhibition Project Cambodia: Reflections of the Khmer Rouge opens on 11 January 2010 at the London Jewish Cultural Centre and runs until 19 February 2010. The exhibition, presented in connection with National Holocaust Memorial Day (27th January), will be made up of photographs taken from the DC-Cam archives and is intended to raise awareness of the Democratic Kampuchea period and the ongoing need for education about genocide and remembrance. It is an abridged version of *Reflections: Democratic Kampuchea and Beyond*, DC-Cam's permanent exhibition housed at Tuol Sleng, and is being co-curated by former DC-Cam volunteer Olivia Altaras and Ilana Winterstein. The Museum team responded to their requests for photographs, captions and some published materials including 5 copies of *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*, 3 copies of *On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process*, 10 copies of *Searching for the*

Truth magazine, some DC-Cam leaflets, a copy of films "Behind the Walls of S-21" and "The Khmer Rouge Rice Field" and a copy each of all other DC-Cam monographs. Sayana Ser provided commentary on the exhibition texts and captions. The exhibition will be opened by Alex Bates, a former ECCC prosecutor, and Clive Marks, President of the London Jewish Cultural Centre.



The London Jewish Cultural Centre invites you to a private view
Monday 18th January 2010, 6.30-8.30pm
 The exhibition will be opened by LJCC President Clive M Marks OBE
 Alex Bates, an eminent UN international prosecutor who worked extensively on the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, will introduce the exhibition
 RSVP by Thursday 14th January 2010 to Sarah Gluckstein on 020 8457 5013 or by email to sarah@ljcc.org.uk

CAMBODIA- REFLECTIONS OF THE KHMER ROUGE
Exhibition open
 11th January to 19th February 2010
Opening Times
 Mondays 10am-4pm
 Tuesdays closed
 Wednesdays 10am-4pm
 Thursdays 3-8pm
 Closed 27th January
London Jewish Cultural Centre,
 Ivy House,
 98-96 North End Road,
 London NW11 7SX
www.ljcc.org.uk
 The exhibition is running in conjunction with the Documentation Center of Cambodia, the NGO at the forefront of documenting, educating, and bringing to trial those responsible for crimes committed under the Khmer Rouge.
 ខ្មែរវៀតណាមឯកសារកម្ពុជា
 (DC-Cam)
 Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) www.dccam.org
www.cambodiatribunal.org
Ongoing Ivy House Exhibit: Portraits for Posterity
 A unique photographic exhibition of Holocaust survivors living in Great Britain today will be on show in the LJCC foyer.
Special Lunchtime Lecture: Prosecuting Mass Atrocity
Monday 25th January 2010 12.45pm
Tickets priced £5
 Alex Bates, the youngest ever International Prosecutor appointed by the UN will speak about his experience working as Senior Assistant Co-Prosecutor at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, the tribunal set up to prosecute leaders of the Khmer Rouge.

Story of the Mekong: Challenges and Dreams

Kunthy Seng attended the opening ceremony of the traveling exhibition, "Story of the Mekong: Challenges and Dreams," on November 25 at the Vietnam Museum of Ethnology in Hanoi. Ceremony participants included government delegations from Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, and Sweden; local press; students; and professors. The exhibition will travel throughout the region until 2012, with two stops in Cambodia after it leaves Vietnam. The exhibition is the fruit of 5 years of regional cooperation to promote human rights and local education through the Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Development program of Museum Cooperation in Southeast Asia (MuSEA).

Ugandan War Memorial Project Cooperation

DC-Cam has been assisting the "Beyond Juba Project," a proposal by the Refugee Law Project, the Human Rights and Peace Centre and the Faculty of Law, Makerere University, Uganda, to obtain funding for a museum-like archival memorial about the ongoing war in Northern Uganda. The Project and DC-Cam intend to collaborate in the future by sharing and mounting exhibitions about the conflicts in each other's countries. In addition, DC-Cam has put the Project in contact with Permanent Center designer David Salazar, who will be visiting the region in January to share his design ideas and discuss the possibility of having his Columbia University graduate architectural clinic develop proposals for the redesign of the memorial/archive site.

Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum Exhibition

DC-Cam has several ongoing photo exhibitions at the Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum. This quarter, **775** people expressed their comments in the photo exhibition book.

Selected comments:

Coming here I was a little frightened my nerves would not do well witnessing the legacy of genocide in a museum like this. Although it is tough, I think it is important that all these atrocities are thoroughly documented. I just do not understand how anyone with even just a grain left in their conscience could do these things to other people.
- Devin, USA

Hard to understand why this happened it is also a pity of how little people know of this genocide in the western world.
- Nora, Finland

This serves as a reminder we must do all we can to prevent a repeat of such atrocities.
- Lance

It is hard to image how horrific and terrifying things must have been throughout the Pol Pot regime. The museum must be maintained for future generations, so that this disgusting behavior will never be forgotten.
- Tom and Tina, USA

3. PROMOTING ACCOUNTABILITY

With team leader Dany Long studying in the UK, this quarter the Promoting Accountability Team merged with the Victim Participation project.

4. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

1) Living Documents Project

This quarter, the Living Documents project brought 110 people to attend the *Duch* trial.

ECCC Tours/Hearing Attendees	Dates	Number of Participants
	2009	1300
	2008	308
	2007	1,209
	2006	5,169
Total to Date		7986

Kratie Public Forum

From October 13-16, the Living Documents and PIR teams traveled to Chhlong district of Kratie province to conduct a public forum and film screening for people from five villages of Pong-Ra commune. There were about 100 participants in attendance among whom 10 to 15 people had attended one of Duch's hearing sessions. Before the forum participants related their observation of the trial and

watched a short documentary film about the experiences of two S-21 survivors and one former S-21 guard called "Behind the Walls of S-21." After the screening five hearing observers shared information and expressed their personal feelings about the trial with participants, who were also provided copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine and information about filing Victim Participation Forms in Case 002.

Kampong Cham Public Forum

As mentioned above, Living Documents, the Public Information Room, and VPA conducted a public forum at a mosque at Svay Khleang commune, Kroch Chhmar district of Kampong Cham Province on October 25. Around 200-300 people attended the forum and around 500 people viewed two short films. VPA leader Terith Chy spoke about the opportunities to file complaints against KR leaders and DC-Cam director Youk Chhang spoke about DC-Cam's history textbook and the definition of "genocide." At the forum, *Hakim* Soh Ponyamin encouraged the community to consider filing complaints. Copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine and *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* were distributed.

Duch Closing Arguments Tour

From November 22-24, 90 district chiefs and 20 Cham-Muslims from Svay Khleang, Kampong Cham province, attended Duch's closing arguments through the Living Documents project. On the first day of the trip, participants attended a meeting with Prof. David Scheffer, the Former U.S. Ambassador at large for War Crime and Mr. Dara Poeu Vanthan, DC-Cam's Deputy Director. They also watched films: "Tuol Sleng 1979" and "Behind the Walls of S-21" following the speeches and question and answer session. During their visit they also attended a performance of the play "Breaking the Silence" hosted by the Center.



Former US Ambassador-at-Large David Scheffer

Survey Assessment

In December, the team began reviewing 419 survey questionnaires completed by participants who either attended the Duch trial or participated in a public forum to assist future evaluation of the project by an international evaluator.

2) Cham Muslim Oral History Project (CMOHP)

The Cham Muslim Oral History team worked with VPA, the Magazine team, and the Film team in Svay Khleang, Kampong Cham province, in October. Sayana Ser helped conduct interviews with Cham Muslim in the village, including about the history of the more than century-old *seun* or call-to-prayer tower, discussed below.

Six team volunteers assisted the Cambodia Tribunal Monitor website project and the Student Outreach project. They also transcribed interviews and read from DC-Cam publications for the Radio program for two days a week.

As mentioned above, 20 Cham Muslims from Svay Khleang in Kroch Chhmar district of Kampong Cham province attended Duch's closing statement through the Living Documents project.

On December 4, DC-Cam director Youk Chhang met with a group of Cham Muslim from Svay Khleang, Kampong Cham province. The group was led by Nor Min, the village chief of Svay Khleang, and Mei Chi Go, whose deceased father, Haji Sulaiman or Ta Bortes, built a *seun* for the community around 1834. According to local villagers, earlier residents of the village ascended to the top of the *seun* to announce prayer times and observe the moon to determine the beginning and end of Ramadan. They brought a letter of thanks to DC-Cam for providing their community the opportunity to visit the court and attend the Duch trial. They also gave him a proposal affixed with 264 thumb prints from 264 Cham Muslim families in Svay Khleang requesting DC-Cam to assist with the



restoration and conservation of the *seun* tower. Mei Chi Go also asked DC-Cam for help in preserving an antique house built by her father more than 100 years ago. Sayana Ser, visiting legal associate Andy Diamond, Kunthy Seng, Fatily Sa, and Pechet Men then worked on a funding proposal for US Embassy's Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation.

3) Public Information Room (PIR)

Activities in Phnom Penh

This quarter the Public Information Room received **187** visitors, both individuals and groups, who read documents, watched films, interviewed staff members, requested books and magazines, filmed staff members, conducted research for school, filled out ECCC complaints, toured the Center, and asked about missing family members. The PIR also received applicants for a volunteer translation and media position.

Responding to visitors' request, the PIR provided them with 303 copies of the DK textbook and 130 copies of *Searching for the Truth* magazine, 15 copies of the ECCC Law and 13 copies of the ECCC's information booklet.

This quarter the PIR received five visitors who came to find information about their missing family members. The PIR also received three ECCC complainants from Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, and Kampong Thom.

Activities in the United States

This quarter The Rutgers Newark Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights held two discussions on the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC by Elena Leslie, a Phnom Penh Post writer, and Clint Williamson, former US Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes Issues.

Selected Visitors to the PIR in the Second Quarter

Schools: Wat Koh high school, Hun Sen Phnom Penh Thmie high school, Hun Sen Kangtaneung high school, Baty high school, Royal University of Law and Economy, Royal University of Phnom Penh, National University of Management, Norton University, Free University of Berlin, Harvard University, University of Warwick, Cambridge University.

NGOs: Khmer Hosting, Star Kampuchea, Redress, CHRAC, Access to Justice Asia, American Civil Liberties Union

International Organizations: UNESCO, ECCC

Media: Cambodia Daily, Phnom Penh Post, Foreign Affairs, AFP

4) Student Outreach

The Student Outreach team worked with legal associate Andrew Diamond to answer 241 questions collected from youth volunteers from 2005 to 2007 and since updated. The team will complete a booklet of answers for publication by the end of the year.

The team assisted other projects, including VPA and Living Documents field trips. It also participated in the distribution of thousands of copies of [A History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1979\)](#) to high school students and participated in the provincial teacher training. These activities are described in the Genocide Education project update, below.

From November 22-24, two student volunteers and team leader Sayana Ser helped the Living Document team organize an ECCC Tour for 100 district chiefs, 186 provincial teacher, and 20 Cham Muslim from Kampong Cham province. The volunteers were in charge of the bus transportation, food, and accommodation. As part of the tour Sayana Ser with assistant from Pechet Men organized the performance of



Breaking the Silence

“Breaking the Silence” before more than 500 people.

Pou Sovachana of the Buddhism Education for Peace Center at Pagoda Onaklum wrote to thank the Center for inviting its students, teachers, and monks to attend the play and also to convey the students' request for a copy of all the songs. He says, “This important show has helped them promote a better understanding not only about the extreme suffering of our common people during the Khmer Rouge Regime but also the restorative justice to complete the healing process. Personally, I have learned so much from watching the theater. I will do a review today and share the depicted stories with my class.”

5) Film Project

Field Trips

From 10-16 December the Film team traveled to Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey for a DK book distribution to high school students. The film team interviewed participating students on their views of the Khmer Rouge regime and how much information about the regime they have received from their parents. The team also interviewed school principals, teachers, and students' relatives who lived under the KR in order to learn their views about the new KR curriculum and what they have previously taught their children about that time. In total, they conducted interviews with 18 people: 2 high school principals, 3 teachers, 6 relatives and 8 students. The entire distribution event was also filmed. The team will use the footage in a 15-minute video clip about the activities of Genocide Education project.

In late October Fatily Sa and Ouch Pon went to Kampong Cham province with VPA and the Living Documents project to interview Cham people at Svay Khleang commune about their rebellion against the Khmer Rouge. In total, they interviewed 14 people. Working at the village about two weeks, they also shot some b-roll of an ancient Cham house at the village and conducted short interviews with villagers living near the house about its history. A 6-minute video clip about the house was produced and is now being used to seek preservation funds for the house.

From October 6-9 the team went to Kratie with the Living Documents Project to film the village forum. Fatily Sa, who is directing the film “Living Documents,” also conducted short interviews for her film with 11 participants about their reaction to and questions about ECCC.

Film Projects

At the end of October, the team finished the 40-minute film titled “**Victim Participation**,” which documents the participation of the Khmer Rouge survivors in filing complaints regarding crimes that they witnessed or experienced during the regime. The film also shows the important work of VPA project in assisting the survivor participation in the ECCC legal process. The film captures the real stories of 17 survivors, describing their experiences of starvation, forced labor, killing and loss during the Khmer Rouge regime. Their stories were selected from 170 interviews with survivors that the film team has spent nearly two years collecting with VPA team members in ten Cambodian provinces. The film also includes ECCC footage of the accused Khmer Rouge leaders standing to defend themselves and their regime, as

well as old film footage and some photos in the DC-Cam archive mixed with the current B-roll shootings. "Victim Participation" will be used to generate discussion in future village forums organized by DC-Cam projects.

In November the team produced a 9-minute video clip of Cambodian Christians reaction to Duch's request forgiveness from a religious perspective.

Fatily Sa has been editing her 30-minute film "**Living Documents**," which she expects to complete by the end of December.

Media assistance

Upon the request from Annie Goldson, a New Zealand filmmaker, the team continued to provide assistance for her film "Brother Number One," including providing her a tape of Rob Hamill's testimony at the Duch trial. The team also provided to United Nations TV a 7-minute clip of Tuol Sleng and 4-minute clip of a deserted Phnom Penh, both in 1979, for use in a documentary film.

Film screenings

A new screening program aims to promote the awareness of the public, and especially the staff of foreign embassies, international agencies, and NGOs, about the history of the Khmer Rouge and the ECCC process. After each screening a short discussion is held about the viewed film. Film screenings have been shown to staff of the Danish, Swedish, British, and American Embassies thus far.

October

- The staff of the British DFID (Department of International Development) in Phnom Penh was shown "Behind the Wall of S-21" and "Cambodia: the Bloodiest Domino." Youk Chhang then held a discussion about the originality of the KR movement and the ECCC process.
- The film "Behind the Wall of S-21" and the video clip of Duch asking for forgiveness were screened to hundreds of Cham villagers in Svay Khleang commune. Afterward a discussion was held about whether or not the villagers would forgive Duch for his crimes.
- The films "Cambodia: The Bloodiest Domino" and "Cambodia August 1978" by Gunnar Bergstorm, and Vietnamese film footage were screened for Danish Embassy staff in Phnom Penh.
- "Cambodia: the Bloodiest Domino" was screened for a British/American theatre director who is preparing to stage a production of the play "Frost/Nixon" in the United States.

November

Films were screened for:

- 20 art students of the Khmer Art Academy;
- 10 staff of the Swedish embassy;
- 17 staff of the US embassy; and
- 100 district governors who attended the Duch trial "Toul Sleng 1979" & "Behind the Wall of S-21."

Also, Cham Muslim villagers who came from Svay Khleang commune for the *Duch* closing arguments watched the video clip "Ancient Cham House," part of DC-

Cam's proposal to the US embassy seeking funding to preserve an antique Cham house in their village.

DVD Distribution

- "Behind the Wall of S-21" was provided to Michael Cruz, a producer at the Sihanouk Hospital Center of HOPE. Michael is making a video that features some of the Khmer doctors and staff who work at the hospital. This video would mainly be used at public health conferences and other public venues overseas to raise awareness about the hospital and Cambodia.
- "Preparing for Justice" was provided to Lisa Hoven, a legal assistant to Civil Parties at ECCC.
- 6 DVDs containing three video clips: I. The Khmer Rouge Liberated Zone 1973, II. Khmer Rouge prison in Prey Veng, III. Toul Sleng 1979—were edited and burned to serve as a training material for the one-week National Teacher Training on Genocide Education. The clips provide more information about Khmer Rouge history to the trainees, especially those who were not born during the Khmer Rouge regime.

6) Select Family Tracing Requests

Sun Py, 43, Ta Kung village, Natav sub-district, Phnom Srok district, Banteay Meanchey province, father named Sun Hour and mother named Thy, is looking for his 6 siblings named Sun Houng, Sun Rin, Sun Punlork, Sun Noeun, Sun Thai and Sun Thol. He said that a few days after his father's arrest in 1976, the Khmer Rouge evacuated his family to Prey Sar. After that point, they disappeared.

Thiem Chetha aka Sothea, Pong Pus village, Rong Darei sub-district, Ba Phnom district, Prey Veng, is looking for his father named Thiem Phong aka Kong whose hometown is located in Koh Kong province. He disappeared in Prey Veng province in early April 1977 after being ordered to transport clothes.



Thiem Chetha

7) Victims of Torture (VOT) Project

The evaluation of the Victims of Torture project was conducted from November 18 to 24 in two districts: Kandal Stung and Bati. Kandal Stung district is in Kandal province. Bati district is in Takeo province. The evaluation field trip was conducted by Professor Alex Hinton of Rutgers University, with participation from project team members including Kok-Thay Eng, Leakena Ry and Sengkear Sar. During the field trip the team interviewed 14 people. The districts were selected from a list of identified PTSD patients identified during the project period. Professor Alex Hinton looked through their case histories and determined which persons to meet during the evaluation field trip.

The location of the field trip was also close to two of the Southwest Zone's largest security centers, including the Sang prison in Kandal Stung district and Wat Kor Koh prison in Bati district. Each of these prisons was used by the Khmer Rouge to house and kill more than 10,000 victims during the Khmer Rouge period. One interviewee had some experience with Wat Kor Koh prison: when she was 14 she saw an execution of approximately 100 prisoners. Her father was also imprisoned at Wat Kor Koh. Her father was still chained in a communal prison cell when the Vietnamese arrived.

Interviews were conducted using a Harvard trauma questionnaire as well as using a follow-up questionnaire developed by Professor Devon Hinton of Stanford University. The follow-up questionnaire was made to suit local concepts of sickness in Cambodia including coining, cupping, pinching, sore neck, palpitation, cold hands and feet, dizzy upon standing, wind attack, shortness of breath, tinnitus, weak heart, think a lot, and sleep paralysis. The questionnaire also asked about the tribunal, Duch's apology and victims' capacity for forgiveness.

During the evaluation field trip, the team found that the treatment provided by the Russian Hospital's mental health clinic, to which participants had been referred, had been effective among patients. They reported improvement in their mental and physical health. Patients sought additional visits to the hospital. As a result, Professor Alex Hinton personally provided each of the 14 patients interviewed a small amount of money to come to Phnom Penh again to receive medicine at the hospital. The final evaluation report is attached below as an appendix.

8) Website Development (www.dccam.org)

Due to the large number of postings on the DC-Cam website, especially photos, the server space is no longer sufficient, putting a strain both on the site and on the office's e-mail services. The Center has been renting additional space from Khmer Hosting, and has begun the process of redesigning the site and seeking a host in New York with larger capacity.

Selected New Postings

New items added to DC-Cam's website this quarter include:

- o "Winds from the West"
<http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs.htm>
- o Genocide Education Teacher Guide Book in Khmer
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DCCam_%20Teacher_Guide_book_Kh.pdf
- o Genocide Education Teacher Guide Book in English
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/DCCam_Teacher_Guidebook_Eng_Nov_23.pdf
- o Report on the History Forum of the Genocide Education Project
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Report_on_History_Forum_of_Genocide_Education_Project.htm
- o Royal Government of Cambodia Accreditation Committee of Cambodia
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/RGC_Accreditation_Committee%20of_Cambodia.htm

- o Student Work Book in Khmer
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Student_Workbook_Kh.pdf
- o Student Work Book in English
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Student_Workbook_Eng.pdf
- o 2009 Interim Report to Belgium
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/pdf/Belgium_Interim_Report.pdf
- o Civil parties attend justice and Genocide Education Tour Sept 9, 2009
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/pdf/Justice&Education_Genocide_Tour.pdf
- o Photos of the distribution of DK History books at Net Yang High School in Battambang
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Net_Yang_High_School_Dec-05-09_Leakhena/index.htm
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Net_Yang_High_School_Dec-05-09_Ratanak/index.htm
- o Photos of the Genocide Education provincial training in Kandal province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEII_Nov-28_Dec-3-09-Kandal_Rasy/index.htm
- o Photos of the Genocide Education provincial training in Takeo province
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEII_Nov-28_Dec-3-09-Takeo_Terith/index.htm
 - http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEII_Nov-28_Dec-3-09-Takeo_Savina/index.htm
- o Photos of Genocide Education training in Phnom Penh
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEII_Nov-28_Dec-3-09-P.Penh_K.Dara/index.htm
- o Photos of the distribution of DK History books photos at Preah Ang Doung High School in Prey Veng province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Preah_Ang_Doung_High_School_Dec-05-09_Rasy/index.htm
- o Photos of Genocide Education Training in Kampong Cham province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/GEII_Nov-28_Dec-3-09-KG-Cham_Chamroeun/index.htm
- o Photos of distribution of DK History books photos at Preah Sihanouk High School in Kampong Cham province
http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/photos/Preah_Sihanouk_High_School_Dec-05-09_Pechet/index.htm
- o Searching for the Truth Magazine
 - Khmer Issue 118
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue118.pdf>
 - Khmer Issue 119
<http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Magazines/Issue119.pdf>

9) **Cambodia Tribunal Monitor Website**

New Video postings on the Cambodia Tribunal Website (www.cambodiatribunal.org) include:

- The reaction of Cambodian Christians to Duch's Apology
- 72 video clips from the Duch closing arguments
- Clips of the 2-hour press conference after the end of closing arguments.

- Interviews with 5 people about their reactions to the Duch closing arguments.

District deputy chiefs who attended the trial proceedings requested the team to screen the trial footage to schools in their province in order to share the information with the younger generation. A number of university students also expressed an interest in watching footage on CTM to assist their studies.

5. RESEARCH, TRANSLATION, AND PUBLICATION

1) Historical Research and Writing

Neau Yin continued researching documents for a forthcoming Tuol Sleng history monograph. This included searching weekly reports of museum staff from 1979 to 2001, photographs of staff activities, and the museum's internal rules.

Kok-Thay Eng has been writing a literature review on the relationship between moving forward and knowing the fate of lost loved ones. This literature would support an expansion of the family tracing efforts that DC-Cam has been doing in the past several years through magazine *Searching for the Truth* and the Public Information Room. It will also be used as a base for creating a family tracing book containing names and biographical information of around 1,000,000 prisoners, petitioners and other persons appearing in forced confessions.

Sok Kheang Ly is researching the social, political, traditional and religious activities in Cambodia that have contributed to reconciliation for his Ph.D thesis in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).

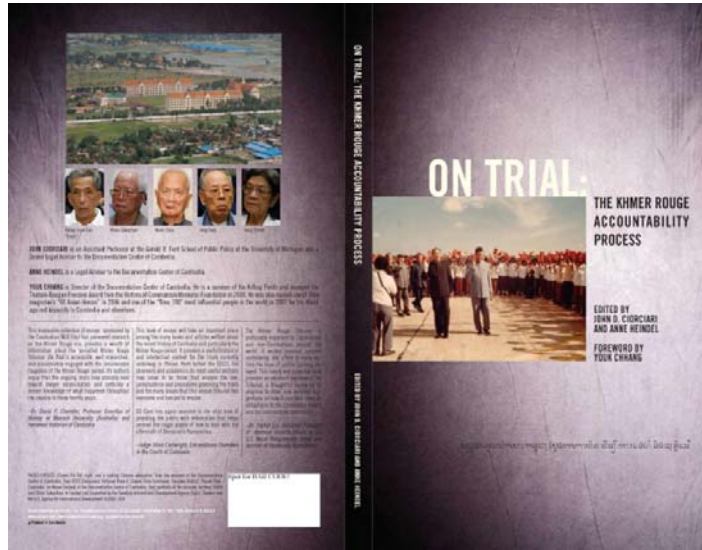
Khamboly Dy is working on a monograph on the development of genocide education in Cambodia since the 1980s in three parts: the initial efforts in the PRK regime; the challenges of genocide education from 1993 to 2002 at which time genocide study was absent from the school curriculum; and subsequent informal and formal efforts, including DC-Cam's work and collaboration with the Ministry of Education, to conduct teacher training nationwide.

Farina So is working on a paper called "Cham Muslim Women Perspectives on the Khmer Rouge Regime," which is expected to be completed in March 2010. This paper focuses on the plight of the Cham Muslim women under the Khmer Rouge regime and examines whether their experiences are different from other women in Cambodia during that era. It also looks at how Cham women express their experiences of that period.

Socheat Neau is working on a paper called, "Patron and Client Relationship and Trust Structure in the Southwest Zone of the Democratic Kampuchea," which examines power structures in the Southwest Zone of the Democratic Kampuchea. It looks at the relationship between leaders and their followers and how trust was built and retained between these two groups.

2) Translation and Publication of Books

A new book on the ECCC, On Trial: The Khmer Rouge Accountability Process, edited by DC-Cam Senior Legal Advisor John Ciorciari and Legal Advisor Anne Heindel with a forward by Youk Chhang was published in late September. There are six chapters by Ciorciari, Heindel, DC-Cam staffers Terith Chy and Sok-Kheang Ly, former DC-Cam fellow Sarah Thomas, and John Hall of Chapman Law School. The book takes stock of the ECCC process and offers recommendations on the third anniversary of its creation.



Terith Chy and Charya Chum are translating Getting Away with Genocide by Tom Fawthrop and Helen Jarvis. Socheat Nhea is translating Hill Tribes under the Khmer Rouge by Sara Com & Sorya Sim. Meng Khean is translating David Chandler's Brother Number One from French to Khmer. Dara Vanthan has almost finished editing the Khmer translation of The Khmer Rouge Tribunal edited by John Ciorciari.

DC-Cam's online books are now also available at: <http://onlinebooks.library.upenn.edu/webbin/book/search?title=Khmer&tmode=words>.

3) Print Shop

The DC-Cam Print Shop has continued to produce 7,050 copies of the Khmer edition of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*, each month and 700 copies of the English edition each quarter. Team members distribute Khmer copies to embassies, libraries, ministries, the National Assembly and Senate, NGOs, and high schools. The magazine is also sent by taxi to 1537 sub-districts through 19 provisional and 2 city halls.

6. MAGAZINE, RADIO, AND TELEVISION

1) The Magazine Project

This quarter DC-Cam's magazine team produced and distributed 3 Khmer-language editions (#118, 119, 120) and one English quarterly edition. Online, the magazine can be found at:

- o Khmer language: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/Kh_magazine.htm
- o English language: http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Magazines/English_version.htm

Highlights from this quarter include:

Section	Article
Editorials/Letters	Some Views on Compensation; The changing of Victims' Roles at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal; When Will the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders Be Judged?
Documentation	A Royal Palace Worker Under Khmer Rouge Regime; Life of a Nurse During the KR Era
History and Research	Torture Related Problems Still remain; Can Victims of KR Forgive Lower Ranking Cadre?
Legal	Careless in Investigating; Fair Trial Implications of Corruption Allegations at the ECCC
Public Debate	What Is Necessary for Truth Commission?; Duch Is Not Sincere
Family Tracing	The Past of my Mother

Many people living in provinces share their enjoyment in reading *Searching for the Truth* magazine with the magazine staff. For example, Dim Vy, who lives in Sihanoukville, expressed his enthusiasm for the magazine and suggested that DC-Cam staff speed the delivery process by sending magazines directly to the provincial educational office instead of to the provincial hall, because he can not wait for the most recent issues of the magazine. Long Vann, a high school teacher of history in Pailin, said that the magazine has attracted her attention since it shows the truth of the stories of those who experienced hardship under the Khmer Rouge regime. She would like DC-Cam to send 10 magazines every month to the orphan center she runs, because she notices that the orphans have similar lives as those who have lost their parents or relatives during the Khmer Rouge era. A motor taxi driver in Battambang province who has read the magazine by borrowing it from his brother, the Koh Kralor District Chief, said that the magazine contains many good articles. He suggested that DC-Cam send more magazines to his province so that more people, especially the younger generation, can read it.

2) Radio Broadcasts

This year Radio FM 93.25 in Kampot province broadcast DC-Cam publications seven days a week, two times a day, from 7 to 7:30 am and 7 to 7:30 pm, including selections from *Searching for the Truth* magazine and Brother Enemy. The Center continues to receive requests for the rebroadcast of readings of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979).

The Voice of America has posted both the text and audio versions of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) on its website. Please see <http://www.voanews.com/khmer/democratic-kampuchea.cfm%20>.

7. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

1) Participation in Seminars

Kalyanee Mam, DC-Cam Civic Affairs Officer, spoke at the USC Office of Religious Life on "How a lawyer finds creative ways to apply her law degree in filmmaking and human rights issues around the world" on October 29.

2) Selected Use Abroad of Documentary Materials

Requests from abroad for copies of the A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) text book came from:

- Sidney L. Liang, Director of the SEARCH Program at Lowell Community Health Center, Massachusetts, USA
- Niem Nay Kreat, Light of Cambodian Children Inc., Lowell, Massachusetts, USA

Using DC-Cam documents and assistance, Volker Grabowsky has published, "Thirty Years after the Killing Fields: Course and Ideological Roots of the Cambodian 'Red Terror'" in *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung* 2009. Berlin: Aufbau-Verlag, S. 329–347, which examines the course of the Khmer Rouge revolution as well as its underlying ideological roots.

8. STAFF DEVELOPMENT

1) Advanced Degree Training

Four DC-Cam staff members continued advanced degree programs abroad this quarter:

- Dany Long is studying for a master's degree in peace and reconciliation studies at Coventry University (UK).
- Socheat Nean finished his master's degree in cultural anthropology at Northern Illinois University (USA).
- Pivone Beang is studying for a master's degree in international museum studies at the University of Gothenburg (Sweden).
- Farina So is studying for a master's degree in international studies at Ohio University (USA).



Graduation of Socheat Nean, bottom center

9. MEDIA COVERAGE

1) Selected Articles Featuring DC-Cam

Zsombor Peter, *Historic, Century-Old Cham House Donated to DC-Cam*, Cambodia Daily, Dec. 5-6, 2009

Here & Now, Khmer Rouge (Genocide Education) podcast report, Nov. 23, 2009, available at <http://www.hereandnow.org/2009/11/rundown-1123/>

Cambodia: Coming to Terms with a Violent Past, Nov. 11, 2009, <http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=86980>

Guy De Launey, *Textbook Sheds Light on Khmer Rouge Era*, Nov. 10, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/8350313.stm>

Julia Wallace & Kuch Naren, *Cham Muslims Recall Khmer Rouge-Era Brutalities*, Cambodia Daily, Oct 28, 2009

Mom Kunthear, *Students Confront Kingdom's Tragic Past*, Phnom Penh Post, Oct. 21, 2009

Michael Saliba, *DC-Cam Distributes Khmer Rouge History Textbooks to Students*, Oct. 9, 2009, CTM Blog, <http://www.cambodiatribunal.org/blog/2009/10/dc-cam-distributes-khmer-rouge-history.html>

10. BEYOND THE TRIBUNAL

1) Permanent Center: The Sleuk Rith Institute

DC-Cam is preparing to establish a permanent center called the **Sleuk Rith Institute**. The Institute name reflects the Center's core objectives, as well as its Cambodian heritage. *Sleuk rith* are dried leaves that Cambodian religious leaders and scholars have used for centuries to document history, disseminate knowledge, and even preserve culture during periods of harsh rule. They represent both the beauty of knowledge and the power of human perseverance during times of peril. The Sleuk Rith Institute will embody and represent a permanent stand against genocide, in Cambodia and throughout the world. It will include a research and training institute, library, and museum.

This quarter the team met with the Minister of Education about the land the government is donating for construction of the permanent center. The Minister has decided to give the Center a different site located in the same Boeng Trabeck High School campus, but encompassing a larger area. Oral agreement of the terms of the new site was reached at the end of December and the MOU is expected to be signed in January. The team has contacted Paul Redfern about redesigning the

existing DC-Cam headquarters for use as a bookshop and cafe. Also this quarter, the team produced a Khmer-language fund-raising brochure for the building project.

2) Genocide Education

The Genocide Education project seeks to disseminate the history of Democratic Kampuchea to Cambodian students. The aim of the project is to educate young Cambodians to promote reconciliation and to contribute to the prevention of genocide in the future. In October 2009, DK history was formally added to the academic year 2009-2010 curriculum for all higher education institutions by the Accreditation Committee of Cambodia. The textbook *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* will be added to the official curriculum for secondary school students starting 2010-2011.

In the three decades prior to this effort, education of this tragic period has never been accurately or effectively implemented into the Cambodian primary school curriculum. Directly after the fall of DK, the Khmer Rouge discussion in school curriculum was used for propaganda. Most recently, the regime has simply been ignored in the classroom. As a result, many present day Cambodian students either believe the claims against the Khmer Rouge are exaggerated or are altogether false.

Discussion of the new curriculum has already begun to provide survivors and children of survivors the opportunity to contextualize their own experiences or those of their relatives. The Program thus promotes not only broad education and awareness of the atrocities of the Khmer Rouge, but also provides a framework for healing and reconciliation. In many ways, the project has already provided a forum for Cambodians to speak about the trauma suffered during DK rule and for others to listen, a witnessing process that legitimates and authenticates survivors' experiences.

Guidebook Development and Publication

In October, DC-Cam finished a teacher's guidebook for those who will teach from *A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)*. DC-Cam staff then translated the guidebook into Khmer and published in both Khmer and English in November.

Provincial Teacher Training (November 23-December 4, 2009)

This quarter DC-Cam, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport, completed a twelve-day training workshop for 187 history, geography, literature, morality, and philosophy teachers from all 24 provinces and cities of Cambodia. The training afforded Cambodian provincial level teachers an overview of the history of Democratic Kampuchea (DK) as well as effective teaching methodologies so that the teachers may disseminate this knowledge effectively into Cambodian secondary schools. Additionally, the training provided provincial teachers with the skills necessary to train an additional 3000 Cambodian teachers during methodology instruction workshops that will take place in 2010. Instruction revolved around the textbook *The History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)* by Genocide Team leader Khamboly Dy and the teacher's guidebook authored by Dr. Phala Chea and Christopher Dearing.

The Provincial Training workshop is the second step in a tripartite process to train teachers throughout Cambodia in the instruction of DK history. 48 National Trainers received a similar training last quarter. The National Trainers subsequently served as “core leaders” in the provincial level workshops and were responsible for disseminating history, modeling lessons, and facilitating small groups.



H.E. IM Sethy, Minister of Education, with the Genocide Education Project team

The Provincial Trainees and National Trainers spent three days in Phnom Penh for large group sessions where they listened to international and domestic scholars speak about topics related to DK history. They also heard heartfelt testimony from both Khmer Rouge cadres and survivors, attended textbook distributions to high school students, went on field trips to Tuol Sleng and the Choëung Ek killing fields, saw the play *Breaking the Silence*, and met the Minister of Education, Youth, and Sport.



After these orientation activities, the teachers separated into six regional groups and traveled to Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Battambang, Kampong Cham, and Phnom Penh. During each day of the training, the Provincial Trainees met at their respective regional training schools to review historical details, take part in pedagogy training, and conduct the mock lessons presented in the guidebook. The morning sessions generally consisted of National Trainers modeling chapters from A History of Democratic Kampuchea

(1975-1979) while the afternoon sessions consisted of provincial trainees dividing into small groups to practice lessons from the guidebook. Films, songs, games, and guest speakers were also incorporated into the training. A more detailed outline of each region's program can be found at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/Genocide/Genocide_Education.htm.

Book Distribution

This quarter the team distributed nearly 135,000 books to nearly 1200 schools.

For example, on November 25, all national teachers, provincial teachers and national and international guest speakers participating in DC-Cam's genocide

education training helped distribute 3000 copies of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) at Hun Sen Ta Khmao High School in Ta Khmeo City, Kandal Province. H.E. Ms. Tun Sa-Im, Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education, presided over the ceremony.

In October the team distributed thousands copies of A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) to students at:

- Chea Sim Takeo High School and the other 8 districts of Takeo:
On October 8, team members organized a ceremony to distribute 10,850 copies to 81 secondary schools and high schools in 8 districts — Angkor Borey, Borey Chulasa, Kiri Vong, Koh Andet, Prey Kabass, Daun Keo, Treang and Tram Kak — at Chea Sim Takeo High School in Daun Keo district. About 1,500 students from grade 7-12 attended the ceremony. During the ceremony, the team personally distributed 500 copies of the book to students in grade 9-12.
- Samdech Ov High School, Samrong district, Takeo province:
On October 9, the team continued to distribute 1,800 copies to students at Samdech Ov High School and another 12 schools in Samrong district. Around 400 students from grade 9-12 attended the meeting.
- Bun Rany Hun Sen Bati High School, Bati district, Takeo province:
On October 10, 2,050 copies of the book were distributed to Bun Rany Hun Sen Bati School and to 14 schools in Bati district.
- Preah Yukunthor High School, Phnom Penh:
Also on October 10, Youk Chhang led another team from DC-Cam to distribute 300 copies to students at Preah Yukunthor High School. Later on, students from this school requested that DC-Cam distribute more copies. Vanthan P. Dara therefore distributed an additional 300 copies on October 20.
- Hun Sen Balang High School and other schools of the 9 districts of Kampong Thom:
On October 16, a distribution ceremony was held in the compound of Hun Sen Balang High School where the team distributed 1,200 copies of DK books to students from grade 9-12. Chumteav Tun Sa-im was a guest speaker in the ceremony. She provided some recommendations to students and teachers of that school. After the ceremony, the team distributed 11,670 copies to the school's representatives from 8 districts of Kampong Thom.



At an October book distribution, Response Team leader Dara Vanthan updated students about the work of the Court and noticed how well informed they were

becoming on the topic, as exemplified by an 11th grade student who asked him why the Cambodian Co-Prosecutor did not agree with her counterpart that there should be additional investigations.



At several of these events Nong Chan Phal, former S-21 survivor, and Him Huy, the former S-21 prison guard, participated. The two guests told the students about their experiences during the Khmer Rouge period and answered the students' questions. Him Huy is pictured above in blue, and Nong Chan Phal in white.

In response to circulation of the images above, the Center received numerous positive comments, including the following letter:

It was a powerful symbolism for many of us survivors who are still struggle to cope with what had happened during the DK regime. The last time I shed such tears was at the second Khmer Rouge Tribunal Public Forum that I help organized in Portland, Oregon this past August.

Why shed tears you might ask? It is a very powerful act of historic, symbolic, and iconic feat of humanity being done by both men, one was a victim/survivor and the other a perpetrator of terrible crimes against humanity. It's such a simple act of reconciliation that can go a long, long way for many. A good example of healing through reconciliation that should be replicated all over the kingdom.

Him Huy, a former KR executioner, like so many of his victims, have had to live with himself regardless of what he had done to his fellow Khmer, his fellow human being. This simple act by this former KR alone, though is small, very tiny in fact, represents the right direction a former Angkar's finest is heading into. And compare to his former "comrades" sitting pretty and defiance in ECCC's jail (except perhaps Duch) and those still walking around like nothing ever happen, Him Huy is a brave man, a man who is willing to come to term with what he had done in the past and made an attempt to mend it. The rest of his former comrades, too, shall have to live with themselves—regardless. They can learn so much from Him Huy and the power of forgiveness from the many they had harmed, including this author.

Well done DC CAM! Bravo! My hat, as a survivor, is off to you and everyone involved in this massive effort to educate new generations who have been kept in the dark about Cambodia's bitter past. THANK YOU, on behalf of many Khmer, both dead and alive, for helping us heal and reconcile.

Ronnie Yimsut
A lone survivor of a KR massacre

Looking Ahead to 2010

In 2010 the Genocide Education Project will undertake the following activities to fulfill its objectives and goals:

- Revise the Teacher Guidebook;
- Revise and publish the Student Workbook;
- Post three slogan banners encouraging KR education at all 1,321 secondary schools in the country as part of an informal education on the DK regime;
- Conduct a local teacher training of 3000 teachers in 24 provinces;
- Publish additional 700,000 copies of DK history book; and
- Distribute 700,000 copies of DK history book to 1,321 public schools around Cambodia.

Speech by H.E. IM Sethy, Minister of Education, at the Provincial Teacher Training

H.E. Mr. Im Sethy

Minister of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport

Deliver at the Official Opening Ceremony of
the Provincial Teacher Training Workshop

November 23, 2009 at Cambodian Institute of Technology

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Distinguished Her/His Excellency

Distinguished national and international guests, national teacher-trainers and provincial teacher-trainers

Today, marks the beginning of the second round of Genocide Education Training for 186 provincial teachers as part of the joint venture with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport (MoEYS) and the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam).

This past July, 24 National level Cambodians received training on the *History of Democratic Kampuchea* textbook authored by Khamboly Dy and the Teacher's Guidebook published jointly by our Ministry and DC-Cam. In turn, the National and Provincial Trainers alongside DC-Cam staff will be training over 3,000 teachers nationwide.

Throughout history, Cambodia has undergone enormous changes, trials and tribulations, happiness and joyfulness; she has seen times of hardship and times of joy; of despair and hope; and of war and of peace. There was one dark period, in particular that lasted for three years, eight months and twenty days under the rule of the Democratic Kampuchea regime. In this relatively short, but most atrocious period, Cambodia's national and social fabrics were destroyed. Over a million of our people suffered. Rebuilding our country has been far from easy: subsequent leaderships along with survivors and their families have had to pick up the pieces to restore Cambodia, a process that has taken decades and still in progress today.

As custodians of our own dark chapter in history, we are indebted with grave responsibilities: to memorialize, remember, and pass down knowledge of events, acts, and thoughts that give rise to atrocious crimes and inhumanity. As such, the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport has established a national curriculum to integrate this painful, yet crucial, history into not only all Cambodian public high schools, but also implemented into higher educational institutions at the collegiate level as deemed by the Ministry of the Council of Ministers. It is a monumental time in Cambodia's history.

Over the next 10 days, you will receive training from our National Trainers, DC-Cam staff, and international experts to learn not only a history of the period, but also ways in which to teach this history to our children. I ask and encourage you to ask questions, participate, and above all, realize and understand the enormous responsibilities shouldered by you, the educator of our children.

Younger generations must understand and know about this grave past in order to learn from our past mistakes, prevent such events from happening again, and recognize and know when to stand up for fundamental principles of humanity, integrity, and justice. It is only through teaching and through gaining knowledge that our young generations can begin to understand our and their history and begin to parse through how such atrocious crimes happen. It is through that understanding, through that awareness of the how's and whys and why nots, that we, as a nation, can begin to reconcile with, and maybe even forgive, our past.

Throughout the past 30 years, the resolve of the Cambodian people and her glorious nation has always risen to the challenge. With our own hands, we have rebuilt our nation from pure and utter chaos, destruction, war, and trauma. And today we are faced with another enormous challenge: to educate our children, reconcile with the past and look towards our future. It is a challenge to which I am certain we will all rise.

APPENDIX

DC-Cam's Victims of Torture Project: An Evaluation

Alex Hinton
December 21, 2009

I. Background

Upon taking power on April 17, 1975 after a bloody civil war that had devastated the country, the Khmer Rouge, a Maoist-inspired group of revolutionaries headed by Pol Pot, enacted a series of policies that radically transformed life in Cambodia, which they renamed Democratic Kampuchea (hereafter "DK"). Attacking major social institutions that they perceived as corrupted by capitalism, imperialism, and neo/colonialism, the Khmer Rouge banned Buddhism and many aspects of traditional ritual life, collectivized economic production and consumption, shut down markets and schools, dissolved the judiciary, eliminated monetary exchange, disbanded former patronage networks, and undermined familial solidarity by sorting people by age and gender into different work teams and taking over key familial duties such as providing food and arranging marriages. Everyone now ate in communal mess halls as they worked day and night, often on starvation rations, in the name of revolution.

These socioeconomic changes, meant to catalyze a "super great leap forward," were paralleled by direct attacks on "reactionary" elements of the population. Most immediately, tens of thousands – perhaps even hundreds of thousands – of former government officials, civil servants and military and police officers were rounded up and killed *en masse*. After a brief lull, an atmosphere of fear and terror spread throughout the countryside as the Khmer Rouge leadership, convinced that "hidden enemies burrowing from within" were subverting the revolution, initiated mass purges of suspect elements both within its own ranks and in the population at large. Spies crept about at night, listening for signs of subversion. Anyone who had a suspect background – "new people" from the cities, former students and professionals, those who wore glasses or had soft hands, low-ranking soldiers and police from the former regime, those who complained or didn't work hard enough – might suddenly be taken away or disappear. If the Khmer Rouge threatened "To keep you is no gain; to destroy you is no loss" and that "Angkar [the organization] has the eyes of a pineapple," the people whispered, "Be careful – bodies disappear" or "Angkar kills but never explains."¹ Ultimately, one should "See nothing, hear nothing, know nothing and understand nothing."

In this atmosphere of fear, constant anxiety, suffering, and death, one in which traditional methods of coping such as Buddhist ritual and familial solidarity had been shattered, many people withdrew. As the late Haing Ngor, the actor who played Dith Pran in the movie *The Killing Fields*, recalled, "I could feel my brain

¹ See David P. Chandler, *The Tragedy of Cambodian History: Politics, War and Revolution since 1945*, Yale University Press, New Haven, 1991, pp. 260; Haing Ngor, *A Cambodian Odyssey*, New York: Warner Books, 1987, Pp. 235; Henri Locard, *Pol Pot's Little Red Book: The Sayings of Angkar*, Silkworm, Chiang Mai, 2004; François Ponchaud, *Cambodia, Year Zero*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1978, Pp. 65.

slowing down. It was hard to think about anything...Food – that was our main obsession." But "what was worse," he continued, "was the terror, because we couldn't do anything about it. The terror was always there, deep in our hearts. In the late afternoon, wondering whether the soldiers would choose us as their victims. And then feeling guilty when the soldiers took someone else. At night, blowing out our tiny oil lanterns so the soldiers wouldn't notice the light and come investigate, and then lying awake wondering whether we could see the dawn. Waking up the next day and wondering whether it would be our last."² Such suffering was further amplified by the uncertainty of death: not knowing what had happened to friends and family members who disappeared and, even when they did, being unable to ritually lay them to rest.

II. Mental Health in Cambodia

There are many legacies of DK, which was toppled on January 6, 1979 by the future leaders of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea backed by up to 150,000 Vietnamese troops. One legacy is the astounding death toll: perhaps 1.7 to 2.2 million of Cambodia's inhabitants, almost a quarter of the population, died of disease, starvation, overwork, and execution. A second repercussion of the genocidal past was significant suffering and trauma. While no one knows the exact prevalence of trauma and associated disorders like PTSD, evidence – including studies of PTSD carried out with refugees on the Thai-Cambodian border, with Cambodian diaspora populations, and in Cambodia after the UN-sponsored elections – suggests that many Cambodians were severely traumatized during the genocide and a number continue to suffer from PTSD today.

Yet another legacy of DK was the destruction of the country's infrastructure both in terms of its abolishment of government institutions like the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Education and its policy of targeting former civil servants, educators, students, and professionals for execution. The medical and mental health sectors were hit particularly hard as trained professionals perished or fled abroad in large numbers. In 1979, only a handful of doctors remained to treat a population that had suffered enormously. And there was no formal mental health care. Cambodians suffering from PTSD and other mental health problems related to DK often sought help by consulting monks and traditional healers, utilizing local healing practices such as coining, massage, and meditation, and relying on family support networks. Due to Cold War politics and international sanctions against the PRK regime, this situation remained largely unchanged until the early 1990s when UN-sponsored elections were held.

Cambodia's formal mental health sector therefore has only recently begun to be rebuilt. After the Cambodian National Health Plan listed mental health as a priority area in 1993, the Ministry of Health, working with the University of Oslo and the International Organization for Migration, embarked upon a program that, as of 2006, had trained 26 psychiatrists and 40 psychiatric nurses and established small clinics in most of Cambodia's provinces.³ Their efforts have been supplemented by the work

² Haing Ngor, *A Cambodian Odyssey*, New York: Warner Books, 1987, Pp. 289.

³ "Cambodian National Program for Mental Health," International Organization for Migration, (http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/projects/showcase_pdf/Cambodia.pdf, accessed December 17, 2009).

of non-governmental agencies, particularly the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), which has opened several provincial clinics, provided training in the field, engaged in outreach efforts, and treated patients.

Despite these gains, the mental health infrastructure in Cambodia remains quite weak more than 30 years after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime. While there are no firm figures about the prevalence of PTSD in Cambodia, with estimates ranging from 28.4% in a 2001 study to 11.2% in a 2009 study,⁴ there is no doubt that many Cambodians, particularly those who lived through DK, suffer from trauma and related mental health disorders, which are exacerbated by problems like poverty, chronic uncertainty, alcoholism, domestic abuse, and the lack of social and/or therapeutic support. The vast majority of these people do not have access to formal mental health care, lacking access, knowledge about, and money to the few mental health clinics exists. As Sotheara Chhim, one of the first graduates of the Ministry of Health / Oslo University program and currently the Director of TPO stated when giving expert testimony before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal on August 25, 2009, "Some foreigners probably are in doubt why after 30 years or so Cambodian people still [suffer] from this traumatization. And the answer is that Cambodian people have not had the appropriate opportunity to be treated, due to the fact that the services are inadequate and that people are very busy [earning a] living to feed their famil[ies]."

III. Victims of Torture Project

1. Origins of the Victims of Torture Project: DC-Cam's Victim of Torture project is a response to this mental health situation. The inspiration for the project originated from a 2000 conversation that the Director of DC-Cam, Mr. Youk Chhang, had with Cees Kieft from the Netherlands Embassy about the possibility of undertaking a PTSD project in partnership with TPO that would heal the wounds of the Khmer Rouge "one soul at a time."⁵ A 2003 pilot project laid the groundwork for the first Victims of Torture project, which got underway in January 2004.

The basic idea of the project was for a DC-Cam team, which had received basic mental health training from TPO, to document experiences under the Khmer Rouge, administer trauma assessment questionnaires, and provide basic mental health information to villagers from Kandal, Takeo, and Kampot. Those identified as

⁴ "Lifetime Events and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in 4 Postconflict Settings," Joop T. V. M. de Jong, Ivan H. Komproe, Mark Van Ommeren, Mustafa El Masri, Mesfin Araya, Moureddine Khaled, Willem van de Put, and Daya Somasundaram, *JAMA* 286:55-562, 2001 (<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/286/5/555>, accessed December 17, 2009); "Probable Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Disability in Cambodia: Associations with Perceived Justice, Desire for Revenge, and Attitudes Toward the Khmer Rouge Trials," Jeffrey Sonis, James L. Gibson, Joop T. V. M. de Jong, Nigel P. Field, Sokhom Hean, and Ivan Komproe, *JAMA* 302(5): 527-536, 2009 (<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/abstract/302/5/527>, accessed December 17, 2009). Even these studies must be read with care since the psychiatric diagnostic tools that exist are difficult to utilize in radically different sociocultural contexts.

⁵ "Healing from the Trauma of the Khmer Rouge: One Soul at a Time," Youk Chhang, Documentation Center of Cambodia, n.d. (http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Youk_One_Soul_at_a_Time_Final.pdf, accessed December 19, 2009).

having PTSD (95 out of the 302 people interviewed) were referred to TPO for treatment.⁶ Due to staff and time constraints, TPO was only able to treat 60 of these individuals suffering from PTSD. One distinctive aspect of the project was the use of culturally-sensitive techniques, such as relaxation, breathing, and meditation exercises. This author and two colleagues conducted an evaluation of this project and recommended its continuation with certain improvements, such as increased training and the use of government clinics as another possible source of treatment.⁷

2. Current Victims of Torture Project: The USIP-funded Victims of Torture Project, which ran from June 2008 through May 2009, builds upon these earlier incarnations even as it has been reconfigured, in part due to the fact that TPO has had to devote its already thin resources to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, which began operation in 2006 and is, at the time of writing, just concluding its first trial. Drawing upon recommendations made during the last evaluation, the current project called for training DC-Cam staff to enable them to work with trauma victims, for developing local capacity for dealing with mental health issues by training community leaders both to recognize symptoms and to use relaxation and breathing techniques to help those suffering and under stress, and for continuing to document, identify, and refer those suffering from PTSD – in this case by sending them to government clinics. DC-Cam's aim was to identify 90 cases of PTSD, provide counseling to 60 of these individuals, and train 58 community leaders from four provinces.⁸

IV. Process Evaluation

1. DC-Cam Staff Training: In order to enhance their ability to provide basic counseling in the field, DC-Cam staff received three types of training.⁹ First, two psychiatrists who had experience working with Cambodian patients in the United States, Dr. James Boehnlein (Psychiatry, Oregon Health and Science University) and Dr. Daryn Reicherter (Psychiatry, Stanford University), each visited DC-Cam for two weeks. During this time, the psychiatrists journeyed into the field with the DC-Cam's Victims of Torture team to observe their activities (see below) and held formal training seminars on "Recognition and Treatment of PTSD: Biopsychosocial and Cultural Approaches" for 30 DC-Cam staff members, including the core Victims of Torture team members.

In addition, the project team leader attended a two-week training seminar (November 7-24, 2008) on "Global Mental Health: Trauma and Recovery," which was held in Italy by the Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma. Besides such

⁶ "Victims of Torture (VOT) Project: Helping the Victims of the Khmer Rouge – Final Report, October 2003 through September 2005," Documentation Center of Cambodia, n.d. (http://www.dccam.org/Projects/VOT/Fianl_Report_2005.pdf, accessed December 19, 2009).

⁷ "Truth, Trauma, and the Victims of Torture Project: Helping the Victims of the Khmer Rouge," Alex Hinton, Nela Navarro, and Tom La Pointe, Documentation Center of Cambodia, April 5, 2006.

⁸ DC-Cam's original grant application to the United States Institute of Peace.

⁹ The information in the process and impact evaluation are based on information gathered during the author's November 18-24 evaluation, which included staff interviews, examination of documentation (ranging from materials distributed to villagers to DC-Cam's proposal and final report to USIP), and three trips to the field where village and community leader project participants were interviewed.

international training, DC-Cam also liaised with the Ministry of Health's National Program for Mental Health to enlist the assistance of a Cambodian psychiatrist, Dr. Koeut Chhunly. Dr. Koeut Chhunly traveled to the field with the team on numerous occasions both to observe them at work in the field and to train the team in counseling and psychoeducation as needed.

2. Identification and Referral: The Victims of Torture project included two field activities, the first and most critical of which was interviewing and identifying villagers suffering from PTSD. To heighten the impact of the study, three field site clusters were selected for their proximity both to DC-Cam's office in Phnom Penh and to former Khmer Rouge prisons and mass graves, one each in Kandal (near Sa'ang Prison), Takeo (near Wat Ka Koh prison), and Kampot (near the Ta Manh killing field), where local populations were thought to have been more likely to have suffered a trauma event.

Interviewees were identified using a snowball method in which the project team would consult with local officials and villagers to identify individuals who were known to have had trauma events or evinced signs of mental health stress. To assess the mental health status of interviewees, the project team documented their experiences during DK before administering a series of questionnaires, including the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, a Forgiveness and Reconciliation Survey, and a pilot Cambodian Addendum of Culturally Sensitive Items that had been designed by the author and the Harvard psychiatrist, Dr. Devon Hinton, after the previous Victims of Torture project.

In total, the Victims of Torture team made 24 trips to the field to conduct interviews. The team was able to interview 150 people, 90 of whom were identified as having PTSD. In keeping with the projects goals, 60 of these 90 individuals were referred to government clinics in Phnom Penh, Takeo, and Kampot. A grant from the Swedish International Development Agency provided funds to assist with their initial transportation and clinical fees. At the clinics, patients were interviewed by trained medical staff, diagnosed, and, if appropriate, given a one-month supply of medication.

3. Psychoeducation: Many of these trauma victims were also assisted by the Victims of Torture team's second field activity, psychoeducation. This activity was two-fold. First, the Victims of Torture team held six psychoeducation sessions for approximately 500 villagers living in six villages, a number of whom had been identified as having PTSD. During these sessions, the Victims of Torture team used four mental health posters designed by TPO (see figures 1 and 2 below) to educate villagers about stress, including its definition, etiology, and treatment. To supplement the verbal training, the team distributed related materials, depending on supply, that might include copies of the TPO posters, mental health education leaflets designed by TPO or the National Program for Mental Health, Khmer Rouge Tribunal booklets, and copies of DC-Cam's magazine, *Searching for the Truth*. During the evaluation, villagers sometimes showed us the magazines they had been given or where they had put up the TPO posters.

lay practitioners, and other local leaders) about mental health issues so that they could potentially recognize symptoms and perhaps even help people alleviate their stress with basic breathing and relaxation techniques. Exceeding their original goals, the Victims of Torture team held four psychoeducation training sessions for over 200 community leaders from four different communes. This training was more in-depth and expansive than the psychoeducation sessions for villagers, involving education about symptoms related to anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other psychosocial problems. Community leaders were given the same materials as the villagers along with more in-depth mental health booklets from TPO, DC-Cam's new education text, A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), and instructional materials from a mental health guide.

V. Impact Evaluation

1. DC-Cam Staff Training: During the project period, the Victims of Torture team accomplished its major goals and had a clear impact on the communities involved. A key objective was to procure additional training for the Victims of Torture team itself so that they could more effectively engage with trauma victims. As with the previous incarnation of the Victims of Torture project, DC-Cam staff uniformly agreed that the international training was quite useful and wished that they could have even more. While logistics did not permit it, the international training might have been even more valuable had it taken place earlier in the project since Dr. Boehnlein visited in December 2008 and Dr. Reicherter visited in April 2009, shortly before the conclusion of the project.

2. Identification and Referral: The Victims of Torture project clearly made a significant difference to the lives of villagers. 60 people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder had the opportunity to travel to a government clinic for formal diagnosis and treatment – most for the first time in their lives. However, almost every person we interviewed during the evaluation lamented the fact that the funding to visit the government clinics was temporally limited (since the Swedish funding ran out). As a result, many of their symptoms, which had been alleviated at least to an extent by medication, had returned. As we re-administered the trauma questionnaires, we found that patients continued to score for PTSD but would often make caveats to the effect of “Yes, I have [symptom X] a lot now, but it abated while I was taking the medications I received at the clinic.”

These medications were one of a number of self-treatments a villager might use when distressed. Others included traditional healing methods like coining, pinching, massage, using tiger balm and other oils, and engaging in meditation or prayer. Finally, as with the previous Victims of Torture project, there are clearly gender issues that need to be addressed by mental health practitioners in Cambodia. Women more readily agreed to be interviewed and self-reported symptoms than men. It is likely that there is a gendered dimension to trauma due to the structural position of women (for example, the difficulties widows sometimes have in remarrying and in providing for their families), but it also seems that men tend to under-report their stress, perhaps due to norms of masculinity. In any event, this issue requires further examination. Finally, the project also helped advance our knowledge of the cultural dimensions of Cambodian trauma by piloting the

Cambodian Addendum of Culturally Sensitive Items, which proved a sensitive instrument for assessing psychosocial distress on the village level. Several publications will result from this pilot research.

3. Psychoeducation: Through its psychoeducation program, the Victims of Torture team also made inroads in educating local officials and villagers about mental health issues and building local capacity to help individuals who are under stress. While the team reached an even a larger audience than originally planned, there clearly was a desire for even more training. One commune chief with whom we spoke said he greatly appreciated the training he received but that, without follow-up sessions, he had begun to forget some of the things he had learned. Even as he pulled out various materials that the Victims of Torture team had distributed at the training session he had attended, this commune chief asked for even more educational materials and suggested that they might be distributed prior to the psychoeducation training session whenever possible to allow time for preparation.

It is also clear that there is great variance in the level of formal education among community leaders and villagers. Victims of Torture staff suggested that, if the project were to be continued in some form, additional posters and short video clips might be created specifically for an audience of villagers. Such materials, combined with additional follow-up training, would help increase the retention of psychoeducational training and perhaps move the community leaders and villagers to a point where they could utilize and help others use basic relaxation and breathing techniques.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

Two things emerged clearly during the study. First, there is a somewhat of a mental health crisis in Cambodia, one that has been going on below the radar for years and that may escalate as the Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceeds and potentially reactivates traumatic memories. Unfortunately, besides some very broad surveys, such as Jeffrey Sonis's recent study (see footnote 4), it will be very hard to track such trends. And, second, Cambodia needs more initiatives like DC-Cam's Victims of Torture project to address this deficiency, ideally ones that are supported with more funding and training and conceptualized for the long-term. (With regard to this project, I would strongly urge that donors be re-approached and funds found to enable the villagers who scored for PTSD and visited the government clinics to return for follow-up visits.)

During the evaluation, two interrelated ideas emerged that could potentially help address Cambodia's mental health needs, particularly given that the tribunal is underway. First, to pull together the state of the art knowledge about Cambodian mental health, it would be useful to have a conference and related book publication on this topic. Leading psychiatrists, psychologists, and other experts on Cambodian mental health would contribute to this volume, which would not just enhance our understanding of the consequences of trauma in Cambodia but lay out a vision of how mental health efforts might be improved in the future. Ideally this project would have a web presence so that it could reach diaspora communities, which often have an even higher incidence of post-traumatic stress disorder due to

issues of culture loss and relocation.¹⁰ Particular emphasis should be paid to local understandings and treatment of PTSD and related disorders in contrast to the more experience-distant biomedical mental health models that are too frequently used in international mental health.

This volume, combined with DC-Cam's past experience with the Victims of Torture project, could serve as a guidepost for the second important initiative, the creation of a mental health clinic at DC-Cam's permanent center, which will be built within the next couple of years. Working with international and Cambodian mental health experts who are well-versed in culture-specific issues and treatments (ideally these experts would be invited to participate in the aforementioned conference and book), DC-Cam clinic staff would diagnose and treat individuals suffering from PTSD and psychological distress (the clinic would already have a large clientele consisting of the individuals who have already been identified with PTSD during the Victims of Torture project), conduct research on mental health issues in Cambodia (the pilot study with the Cambodian Addendum of Culturally Sensitive Items illustrates how this might be done), conduct on-site psychoeducation training, and include a "traveling clinic" team that would, as in the Victims of Torture project, travel into the countryside to document, identify, and provide basic counseling for villagers who have long lacked access to professional mental health care. In addition, following up on a recommendation from the previous evaluation, this team could interface both with community officials and "local healers," such as Buddhist monks and traditional healers to further build capacity on the ground. Given its almost decade-long work on mental health issues and long record of organizational excellence, DC-Cam is ideally posed to successfully undertake such a project.

VII. Evaluator Biography

Alex Hinton is Director of the Center for the Study of Genocide and Human Rights (CGHR) and Associate Professor of Anthropology and Global Affairs at Rutgers University, Newark (<http://cghr.newark.rutgers.edu/>). He is the author of *Why Did They Kill? Cambodia in the Shadow of Genocide* (California, 2005), which received the 2008 Stirling Prize, and six edited or co-edited collections, *Transitional Justice: Global Mechanisms and Local Realities after Genocide and Mass Violence* (Rutgers, 2010), *Genocide: Truth, Memory, and Representation* (Duke, 2009), *Night of the Khmer Rouge: Genocide and Democracy in Cambodia* (Paul Robeson Gallery, 2007), *Annihilating Difference: The Anthropology of Genocide* (California, 2002), *Genocide: An Anthropological Reader* (Blackwell, 2002), and *Biocultural Approaches to the Emotions* (Cambridge, 1999). He is currently working on several other book projects, including an edited volume on the legacies of genocide and mass violence, a book on 9/11 and Abu Ghraib, and a book on memory and justice after the Cambodian genocide. He serves as an Academic Advisor to the Documentation Center of Cambodia, on the International Advisory Boards of *Genocide Studies and Prevention*, the *Journal of Genocide Research* and the *Online Encyclopedia of Mass Violence*, as Vice-President of the Institute for the Study of Genocide, as the editor of the CGHR / Rutgers University Press Series "Genocide, Political Violence, Human Rights," and as the First Vice-President of the International

¹⁰ "PTSD, Depression Endemic among Cambodian Refugees," National Institute of Health, NIH News, August 2, 2005.

Association of Genocide Scholars. In 2009, the American Anthropological Association selected Hinton as the recipient of the Robert B. Textor and Family Prize for Excellence in Anticipatory Anthropology "for his groundbreaking 2005 ethnography *Why Did They Kill? Cambodia in the Shadow of Genocide*, for path-breaking work in the anthropology of genocide, and for developing a distinctively anthropological approach to genocide."