

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា  
DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam Quarter Report: October-December, 2017

Prepared and Compiled by Dara Vanthan

Deputy Director

Edited by Cindy Coleman

Consultant



“On 19 December 2017, His Majesty King Norodom Sihamoni made Mr. Youk Chhang, Executive Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia and Founder of the Sleuk Rith Institute a Commander of the Royal Order of Cambodia for his distinguished services to the Kingdom”, wrote Ambassador Julio A. Jeldres, PhD

## Executive Summary

This quarterly report covers October through December of the calendar year 2017. With the support from USAID, Swiss, Canada, European Union and GIZ, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, DC-Cam can sustain itself in order to continue the four objectives as following:

- Augment and maintain a publicly accessible historical record of the Khmer Rouge period,
- Promote justice through support to the Khmer Rouge tribunal process,
- Increase the Cambodian public's knowledge of the Khmer Rouge period, and
- Promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

During this Quarter, the end of 2017, we met the following targets: 541,015 pages of new documents plus 834 pages of new interview transcripts collected; \$273,541.57 funds raised to increase sustainability; 38 teachers trained; 91 students trained; and 348 pages of new publications.

DC-Cam is excited to see the new year, 2018, in order to work toward achieving our new goals. As always, we are indebted to USAID, Switzerland, Canada, the European Union, GIZ and other donors, including the Cambodian Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport and the Cambodian Ministry of Tourism, for their support financially, politically, institutionally, spiritually, and emotionally. Without these supporters, DC-Cam would not be able to achieve its goals.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	3
ACRONYMS .....	4
I. PROGRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT IN DETAIL.....	5
1. AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KHMER ROUGE REGIME .....	5
Output 1. New Documentation (Oral and Text) .....	5
Output 2: Public access to Archives .....	6
Output 3. Sustainability of DC-Cam.....	10
2. PROMOTE JUSTICE THROUGH SUPPORT TO THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL PROCESS .....	11
3. INCREASE THE CAMBODIAN PUBLIC’S KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD.....	13
Output 1. Teachers trained on Teaching DK History .....	13
Output 2. Students educated on DK or KR History .....	15
Output 3. Public outreach, media productions, scholarship .....	20
4. TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND THE RULE OF LAW .....	23
II. CONCLUSION .....	24
Comments:.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

## ACRONYMS

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
PIR	Public Information Room
TJWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## **I. PROGRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENT IN DETAIL**

Recently, the international community has looked to DC-Cam for a lesson-learned case and model for documentation of mass human rights violations in North Korea. An excerpt from Voice of America broadcasted on December 19, 2017 reads:

Since “documentation is a quiet, methodical, and consequently slow process,” as DC-Cam director Youk Chhang says, Son of TJWG says she learned a lot from Cambodia’s experience, particularly DC-Cam’s experience regarding documentation. “I think what the experience of Cambodia, especially the experience of DC-Cam, shows is the importance of the persistence and patience of being well aware of the political environment that we have to work within it as effectively as possible.”

Read the whole news at <https://www.voacambodia.com/a/addressing-the-norht-korean-human-rights-crisis-lessons-from-cambodia/4168745.html>

### **1. AUGMENT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE KHMER ROUGE REGIME**

This is the continuation of 5-year work plan of DC-Cam regarding augmenting and maintaining a publicly accessible historical record of the Khmer Rouge regime which took place from 1975 to 1979 and caused a million deaths to Cambodian people. To that end, DC-Cam works to achieve the following outputs which include (1) new documentation (oral and textual), (2) Public access of archives, and (3) Sustainability of archives/DC-Cam in general.

#### **Output 1. New Documentation (Oral and Textual)**

In order to augment the historical records of the Khmer Rouge regime or the Pol Pot genocidal regime, as it is called commonly by Khmer Rouge survivors, DC-Cam is looking at as many sources as possible for collection purposes. Recently, DC-Cam has looked at records released by the CIA in January, 2017 concerning the Khmer Rouge period. For the same purpose, DC-Cam has looked at records of the U.S. Library of Congress, whose records were made public in May, 2017. DC-Cam used the key word search, ‘Cambodia’, to retrieve records concerning the Khmer Rouge period in the first step. DC-Cam will use another two key word searches, eg., ‘Khmer Rouge’ and ‘Democratic Kampuchea’ in order to retrieve additional records. As of this quarter

(October-December), DC-Cam retrieved records of pages from the CIA Records Search Tool and pages from the Library of Congress.

The significance of these records is that they would be added into historical records of the Khmer Rouge period which have been collected locally. These records are being processed in the catalogue so that they would be accessible physically in DC-Cam's archive.

Doc. Category	# of Doc.	# of Page
Doc. retrieved from Library of Congress*	8,234 records	521,918 pages
Doc. retrieved from CIA website (*)	1,047 records	19,097 pages

In addition to the new records listed above, DC-Cam has produced 834 pages of story telling related to oral interviews/transcription of audio-files. DC-Cam also collected 9 new interviews with KR members and survivors.

Doc. Category	# of Doc.	# of Page
New transcripts	55 interviews	834 pages
New interview	9 (6 females)	n/a

## Output 2: Public access to Archives

There are many steps in processing records that the public can access widely. These steps include photocopying, ID numbers, filling out worksheets, keying data into computer-based databases, listing, scanning, and finally posting final results of the list of records online. For this quarter, DC-Cam has made considerable achievement regarding the support for public Access to the Archives.

Type of Work	# of Records	# of Pages	Notes
Photocopy news document (step 1 of database)	Nothing significant to report		
Numbering new documents (step 2 of database)	▪ 5 records	29 pgs	D74653-D74657
	▪ 3,332 records	9,791 pgs	W00001-W03332*
	▪ 1,047 records	19,097 pgs	C00001-C01047**
Filling out worksheets (steps			

3 and 4 of database)	Nothing significant to report		
Key data into CBIB database system (Step 5 of database)	2,502 records	11,739 pgs	D71840-D71929 D72241-74652
Listing Documents	Nothing significant to report		
Digitize Documents (scanning work)	1,739 records	15,999 pgs	D25219-D26956
Documents online	Nothing significant to report		
Materials distributed	68 records	626 pgs	10 requests

(\*) Note: 'W' collection refers to any records that were downloaded from Wikileaks website when the content of the records relate to the Khmer Rouge period.

(\*\*) Note: 'C' collection refers to any records that were downloaded from the CIA Records Search Tool where the content of the records relate to the Khmer Rouge period.

Beside the work mentioned above, DC-Cam provided space to serve the public, based on the research interest of individuals. This is called the Public Information Room, or PIR, where anyone interested in learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea between 1975 and 1979 can come. Researchers, both domestic and international, find at DC-Cam a wide variety of documents to peruse.

In October, PIR welcomed a total of 72 visitors. PIR welcomed all guests visiting and those visitors brought different aims, as such research, meetings and study tours, including research scholars, students and visitors. They came from NAU, UPPSALA University, McGill University, South India Baptist Bible College, American University (Phnom Penh), Civil Peace Service, Royal University of Fine Arts, Burmese Journalists, researchers from Toul Sleng Museum, Clark University, freelance researchers, Norton University, Royal University of Phnom Penh, Department of Media Communication, Australian National University, Center for Justice and Accountability, University of Georgia, and independent researchers and a researcher from Takeo. On October 12, the Documentation Center of Cambodia welcomed 25 Burmese journalists for a meeting with Dr. Ly Sokkheang to discuss the Anlong Veng project and Documentary work. On October 13, there were 14 researchers from Toul Sleng Museum

to learn about DC-Cam’s work. What is more, there was a visitor from Kandal Market requesting books.

In November, PIR welcomed a total of 84 visitors, which was an increase in number compared to the previous month. They came from different institutions, such as: the Irish Times/Dublin Ireland, Norton University, researcher from Toul Sleng Museum, Liger Learning Center, Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), University of Management and Economic, Phnom Penh Post, Department of Media Communication, an independent researcher from Berlin and a woman civil party to see Director Youk Chhang. On November 22, the Ground Asia Travel brought 14 guests to have a meeting with Director Youk Chhang. Moreover, On November 30, DC-Cam welcomed 31 people from the University of Management and Economics. The main aim of the visit was to learn about DC-Cam’s work and documentation.

From 3<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> of December, PIR welcomed 36 visitors and researchers including scholars, visitors and students. They were from the Department of Media and Communication, Sa Sa Art gallery, Royale University of Phnom Penh, Rutgers University, Royal University of Law of Economics, University of Cambodia, Royale University of Fine Arts, local Newspaper journalist the Khmer Time, Breaking the Silence researcher, University of Maryland, an independent French artist, Travel Agency Company, Brooklyn University, and Northwestern University.

Markedly, the majority of the researchers are university students from the Department of Media and Communication and the Royal University of Fine Arts. Each of them comes with a very interesting research topic. The Public Information Room staff introduced them in how to use DC-Cam’s website. They were able to search documents on their own. In addition, some of them met and interviewed director Youk Chhang.

For this quarter, DC-Cam has received the following number of visitors to its physical facilities and online websites.

Visitor Location	# Visitors	Notes
DC-Cam PIR	192	
Anlong Veng Peace Center (*)	45	This number includes

		also students, teachers, academia, politicians and researchers in Cambodia and abroad
DC-Cam websites	Approx. 6000 Sessions	www.dccam.org

**(\*) Anlong Veng Peace Center:**

During the period of October and December 2017, DC-Cam’s Anlong Veng Peace Center team provided 3 trips of study tours to Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, Northwestern part of Cambodia, to students from local and other parts of the country and pre-service teachers in a total number of 45 people. They were selected from various backgrounds, whether their relatives were considered victims or perpetrators.

The study tour program is designed to promote inter-personal and inter community dialogue as part of our broad objective of promoting memory, peace, and reconciliation. It is worth noting that Anlong Veng was the last stronghold of the Khmer Rouge movement perceived as a radical communist movement in the region. This area was seized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in 1998 in return for peaceful integration of Khmer Rouge members into society.

The activities included the introduction of the Anlong Veng Peace Center and Human Rights study tours; its purposes and its previous participants’ achievements, and two books entitled, “A History of Anlong Veng Community: The Final Stronghold of the Khmer Rouge Movement” and “Anlong Veng Guidebook”. After the introduction, participants started to go from village to village to meet local villagers in person and interview them about their experiences in living through and with the Khmer Rouge movement, both during and after the Khmer Rouge regime. They were accompanied by ECCC’s Civil Parties to assist the participant’s interview. Finally, the information gathered through the interviews was turned into research articles published by DC-Cam’s “Searching for the Truth” magazine and collumes in the Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper.

The immediate reactions by the participants was interesting. Ty Plech, 4<sup>th</sup> year student majoring in history at the Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP), wrote: “it is extremely important to strengthen our knowledge of the KR history. This will broaden our understanding, thus enabling us to think critically.” Like Plech, That Sreimab commented on the face-to-face meeting with the Anlong Veng residents, writing that: “many of our Cambodian people perished during the KR period. As part of the younger generation, I will make a strong appeal for an effective prevention of such heinous crimes.” Besides the substance of the program, the participants also valued the team spirit and the opportunity to share their various thoughts on relevant topics. Soy Natty, 2<sup>nd</sup> year student majoring in International Relations at the Institute of Foreign Language (IFL), wrote: “History teaches us about what is right or wrong. It has thus left us to remedy the mistakes so that our country can live in peace and prosperity.”

### ***Impacts***

Anlong Veng Peace Center has conducted various activities during this quarter, contemplating the impacts and challenges facing it.

- More people have begun to learn about Anlong Veng and its history.
- Local and national governments work closely with us to manage and develop the Anlong Veng historical sites.
- Prospect of socio-economic impacts has increased through the introduction of the Anlong Veng master plan to connect the 14 sites and the rest of the Anlong Veng community.

### **Output 3. Sustainability of DC-Cam**

DC-Cam is working to maintain its archives, to support the ECCC, and other activities through fundraising activities, partnerships, and strategic planning. DC-Cam performed the following activities to support sustainability.

#### **1. Fundraising, e.g., grant applications, awards**

DC-Cam received funding in the amount of \$273,541.57 from two funding sources: 1) \$188,000 from EU to support DK history education and 2) 64,316.97 GBP

(\$85,541.57) from the University of Leeds to support research and Anlong Veng Peace Center related activities.

One grant application for establishment of educational resources centers was submitted to the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF). Notification of the result will be made early next year.

## **2. New agreements, opportunities for collaboration**

A draft agreement with the University of Leeds is being reviewed and will be signed when finalized.

**Factors Influencing DC-Cam Performance:** During this Quarter, we found a new factor influenced DC-Cam's performance in support of this objective.

DC-Cam's M&E was approved by USAID in November 2017. Moving forward, we will need to just submit baseline for 2018 for the five indicators.

## **2. PROMOTE JUSTICE THROUGH SUPPORT TO THE KHMER ROUGE TRIBUNAL PROCESS**

Since the interception of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, DC-



Cam has provided tremendous support to them. A half million of pages of evidentiary documents which include paper documents, audio and transcript interviews, photographs, physical evidence, and films, were provided free of charge

to them, resulting in 4 Cases built, of which Case 001 against Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch, former S-21 prison chief, was completed in 2012; Case 002 was completed in part in 2016 and will be completed in second part in 2019. For the other two cases, 003 and 004, they seem to be hanging in balance due to controversial matters which include alleged political interference, shortage of funds, and challenges between Cambodia and the international component in regard to indictments.

However, Im Chem is one of the accused in Case 004. Her charge was dropped by the International Co-Investigating Judge on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2017, due to the lack of personal

jurisdiction. The detailed developments can be found at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/im-chaem-filing-short-reasoning> and <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/khmer-rouge-tribunal-explains-limits-prosecutions-48543486>

On 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2017, Cambodian Co-Prosecutor released a statement regarding Case 003 against one suspect, namely Meas Muth with a rank of Chief of Commander in Division 164 during the Khmer Rogue period between 1975 and 1979. In her view, she said “bringing Meas Muth to trial will not serve the interests of justice. Should he be indicted, there will be domestic political disruption and serious potential social unrest.” A completely different view was made by her counterpart, International Co-Prosecutor. He said:

The indictment of Meas Muth would not compromise national reconciliation, stability, peace, or security in Cambodia. Rather, [...] the effort to hold high-level DK leaders who were responsible for massive crimes accountable for their actions would enhance public confidence that persons of influence cannot forever evade responsibility for crimes and that justice is achievable.

DC-Cam has nothing significant to report during this quarter regarding its performance of activities in support of the ECCC, which entails:

1. Provision of evidentiary documents upon request
2. Provide clarification on authentication of documents
3. Allocation of documents at the archive of DC-Cam

**Factors Influencing DC-Cam’s Performance:** During this Quarter, we found no new factors influencing DC-Cam’s performance in support of this objective. Below are factors found last quarter which are:

1. Conclusion of TC’s hearing on 23 June 2017 and its withdrawal for deliberation. Before and during the trial hearing, DC-Cam usually receives some requests from TC’s case manager or Office of Co-Prosecutors or defense counsel. When TC concludes its trial hearing as such, the number of requests diminishes accordingly.
2. Conclusion of investigation in Cases 003 and 004 informed publically by Office of Public Affairs on 21 June 2017. This factor also diminishes the request for reviewing and copying or scanning documents from DC-Cam’s archives.

### **3. INCREASE THE CAMBODIAN PUBLIC’S KNOWLEDGE OF THE KR PERIOD**

Educating the younger Cambodian generation about the KR period is a way of preserving the history of this period and helping them to understand why and how it took place. To this end, we have worked to achieve the following outputs during this Quarter: (1) Teachers trained in DK history; (2) Students educated in DK or KR history; (3) Public outreach, media publications, and scholarship. The ultimate goal of this work is to preserve the memory of the Khmer Rouge genocide by educating the world about it.

#### **Output 1. Teachers trained in Teaching DK History**



With the collaboration of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, DC-Cam’s Genocide Education in Cambodia team provided this quarter four trainings to 38 commune teachers whose teaching major are in history, geography, citizen-morality and Khmer studies. They were from four high schools at four different Khmer Rouge’s stronghold locations which include Banteay Chhmar, Sampeou Loun, Kamrieng, and Pramaoy. Each training lasted for 6 days. An interesting composition of participants were sons and relatives of former Khmer Rouge cadres. For example, one participant from Kamrieng high school was Son Sen’s nephew and the majority of participants from Pramaoy high school are sons and daughters of former Khmer Rouge cadres.

Traveling from place to place, there were five national trainers from the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport who joined with DC-Cam’s team. The training workshop provided guidance to teachers, such as group discussions of the DK history textbook, presentation of the Teacher guidebook, model lessons, participants’ teaching practices and watching a documentary film, Q&A session and a comprehension test at the end of the training workshop.

Among the total number of participants, there were 15 female teachers or 39%, most of whom looked young as they were born after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime in early January, 1979. According to the interviews , some teachers were children of former

Khmer Rouge cadre. We also learned that conflict between former cadre and victims continue happening today, and the former Khmer Rouge cadres are willing to connect with the victims. Another example; the former Khmer Rouge cadre wanted to improve their relationship with their neighborhood (victims) by proposing a marriage between their children, but the victim's family rejected this request. This real fact affected the result of the training significantly. For instance, some participants felt less involved in the trainings for the first two days, but they became more interested in the next three days. Few participants said that they felt new to the subject of the Khmer Rouge history.

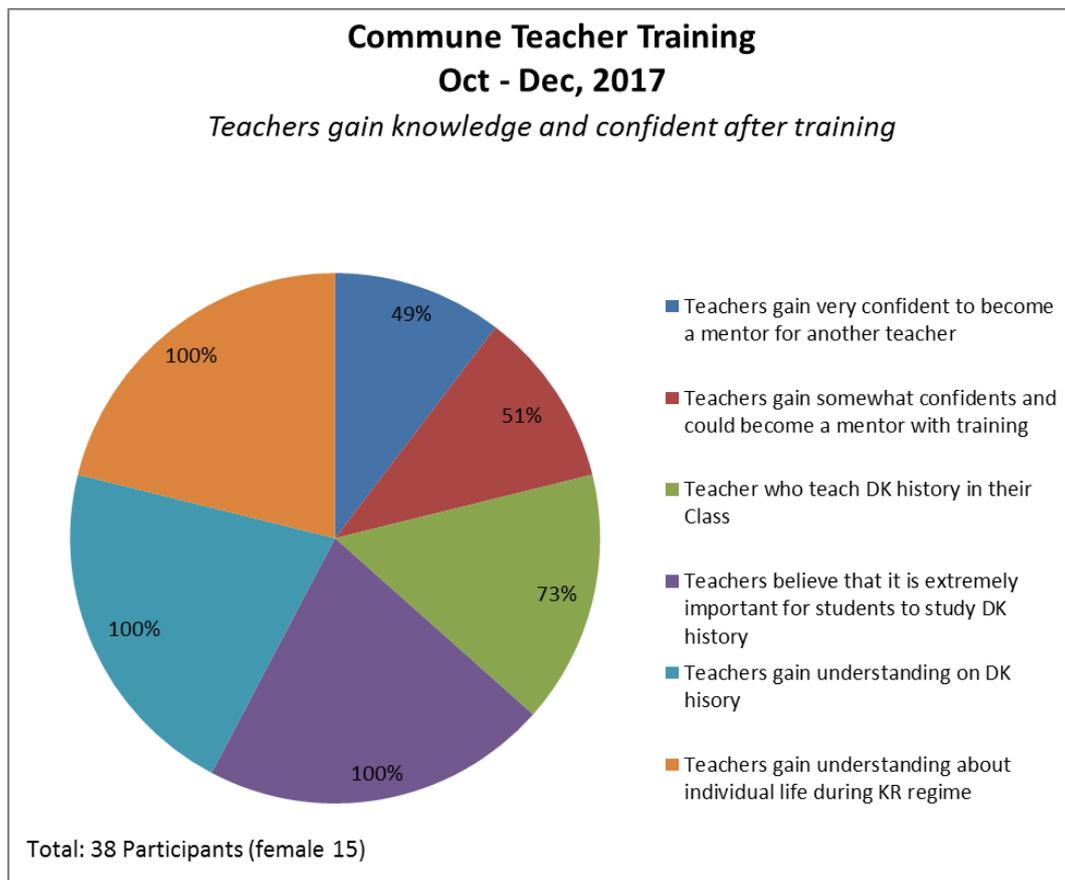
Interestingly, the team received questions from teachers who asked about third party involved in the creation of the DK regime and were displeased with the ECCC.

Below is a chart of the trainings:

No.	Name of School	Training Day	Participants	Location
1.	Banteay Chhmar	6 days	13 (5 female)	Thmar Puok District, Banteay Meanchey Province
2.	Sampeou Loun	6 days	6 (2 female)	Sampeou Loun District, Battambang Province
3.	Kamrieng	6 days	9 (4 female)	Sampeou Loun District, Battambang Province
4.	Pramaoy	6 days	10 (4 female)	Veal Veng District, Pursat Province

Finally, based on the assessment and observation, participants truly gained knowledge about the DK history. Even though some questions were left unanswered, we could still see results from observation and their activities during trainings. K-W-L chart was used frequently by participants' based on specific lessons and guidelines. All participants appreciated this method. All participants gained understanding about individual life during the KR by testimonies in the teacher guidebook and personal stories of participants and trainers who experienced the KR regime. Through a survey conducted after the training ended, we found the result interesting. For instance, all teachers

believed that teaching DK history to students is extremely important. 73% used to teach DK history in their class while another (51%) believed that they could include DK history during their class. 49% participants gained confidence in mentoring another teacher after the training.



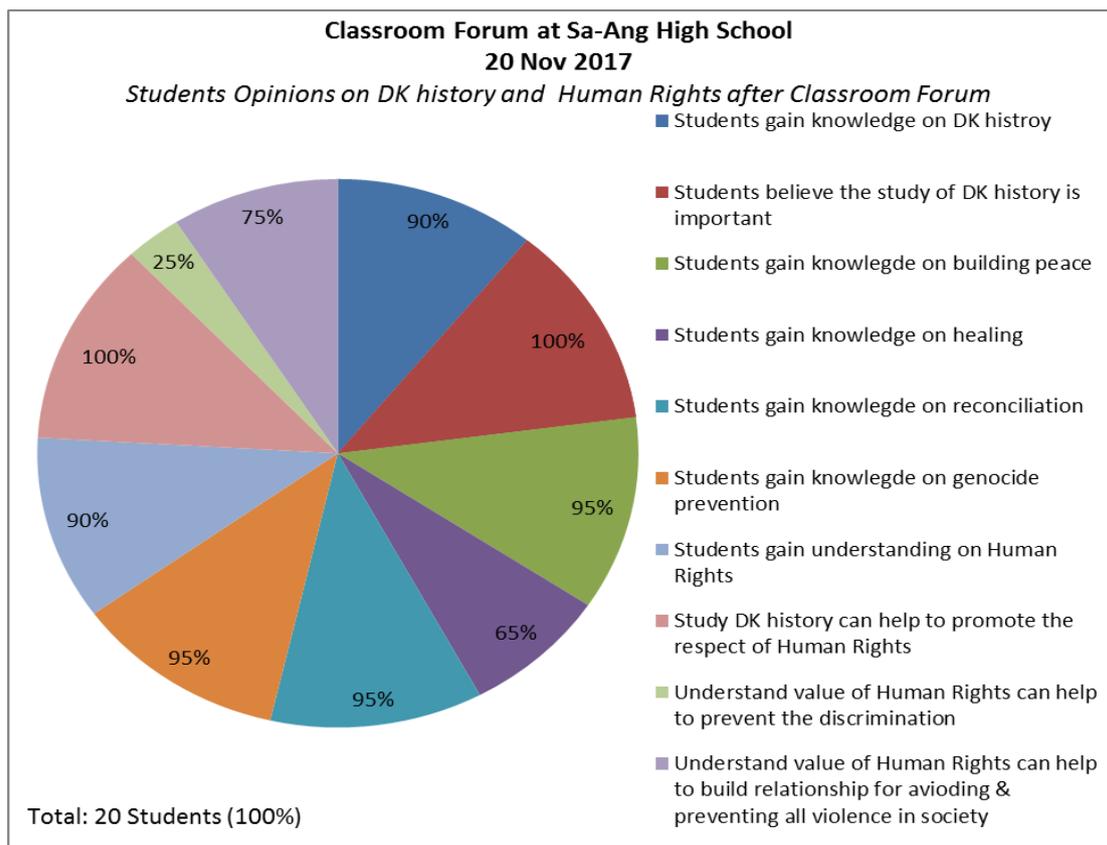
**Photos:** <https://photos.app.goo.gl/1BiF7jzSWdZr5PhS2>

**Output 2. Students educated in DK or KR History**



For this quarter, DC-Cam conducted two student classroom forums, one at Sa-ang high school and another at Chamrouen Roath high school, with a total of 91 students participating.

In November, 2017, the Genocide Education team conducted the classroom forum at Sa-ang high school in Kandal province. This was the first classroom forum with 20 selected students who took part in the specific discussion about human rights, which was included in the post-survey form. . The question reads “Do you think studying DK history is to promote the respect for of human rights?” One hundred percent of students said ‘yes’; 25% said “prevent the discrimination” and 75% said “build relationships for avoiding and preventing all violence in society”, and 90% said studying DK history will make them understand about human rights. See chart below.



In addition, the team went to conduct another classroom forum in December at Chamraen Roth high school in Chroy Changva, Phnom Penh. There were 71 (40 female) students attending the forum. There were mobile exhibitions and 100 copies of the DK history textbook distributed followed the forum. Please see chart below about the reaction of students.

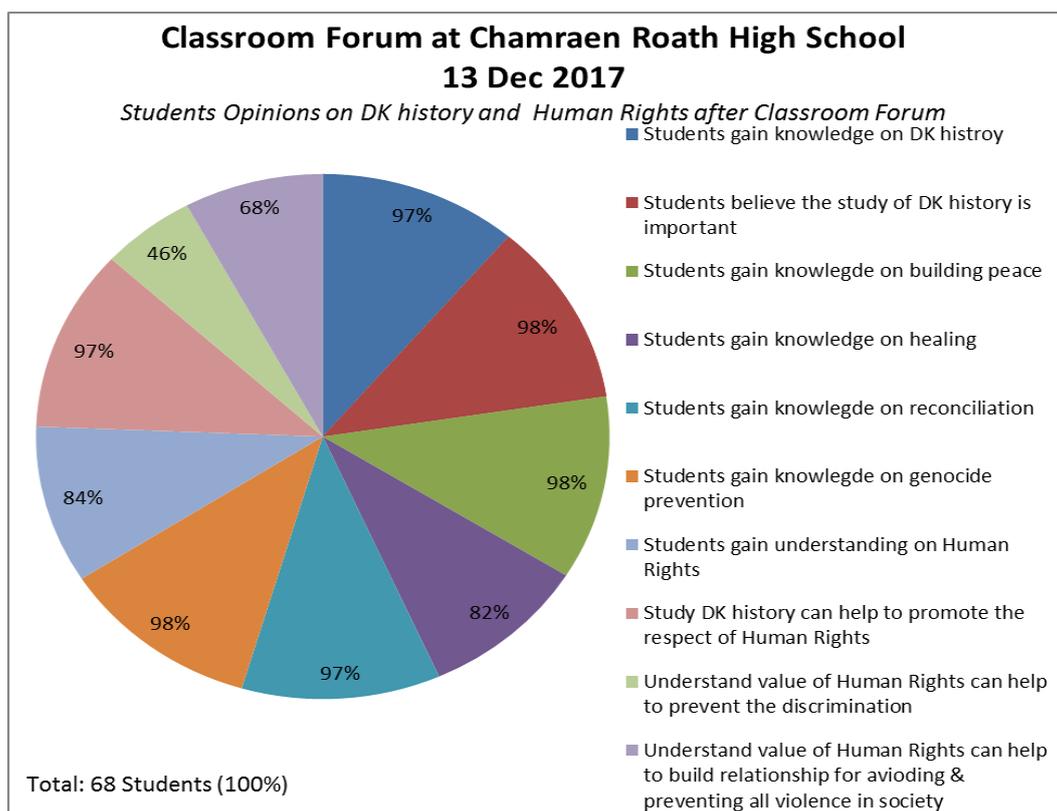


Table below highlights the schedule for next year.

NO.	NAME OF HIGH SCHOOL	DISTRICT	DATE AND TIME	CONTACT INFO.	# STUD.	EXHIBITION
1.	Sa-ang	Sa-ng	20-Nov-2017 13:30-16:00	Sam Vichet (National trainer) 092 969 922	21	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
2.	Chamraen Roath	Russei Keo	13-Dec-2017 8:30-10:30 a.m.	DY Tepkaosal (Principal) 012 893 892	About 100	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
3.	Bun Rany Hun Sen Koh Dach	Chroy Changva	23-Jan-2018 13:30-16:00 p.m.	PECH Cham (Principal) 012 935 665 016 668 765	About 109	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
4.	Santhor Mok	Tuol Kok	30-Jan-2018 8:30-10:30 a.m.	LAO Molina (Principal) 017 777 925 BUN Rith (Vice Principal) 012 484 008	About 60	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
5.	Indradevi	Tuol Kok	6-Feb-2018 8:30-10:30 a.m.	NEAK Sothea (Principal) 012 908 851 TOUCH Vinet	About 200	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"

			(Vice principal) 089 855 550			
6.	Chea Sim Samaki	Tuol Kok	20-Feb-2018 8:30-10:30 a.m.	PHANN Noel 012 386 487	About 200	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
7.	Tuol Prasat	Sen Sok	9-Mar-2018 14:00-16:00 p.m.	UM Sokom (Principal) 012 883 751 HUOR Det (Vice principal) 012 510 483	About 100	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
8.	Hun Sen Borei 100 Khnang	Sen Sok	8-May-2018 8:30-10:30 a.m.	THOUK Phal Bon (principal) 012 554 353	About 150	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
9.	Samdech Hun Seng Phnom Penh Thmey	Sen Sok	8-Jun-2018 14:00-16:00 p.m.	CHHAY Songly (Principal) 092 676 566 066 676 566	About 200	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
10	Hun Sen Samraong	Sen Sok	26-Jun-2018 14:00-16:00 p.m.	RET Rann (Principal) 085 422 419 097 730 3609	About 100	1 panel of "Phnom Penh 75-79"
	<b>9 high schools</b>	<b>5 districts</b>	<b>10 classroom forums</b>	<b>Estimated total # of students : 1,000-1,250</b>		<b>9 panels of different pictures of "Phnom Penh 75-79"</b>

### Additional Anti-Genocide Memorial Erected



For this quarter, DC-Cam has erected and inaugurated 4 anti-genocide memorials in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport with direct financial support from GIZ. The 4 locations of the memorial included Banteay Chhmar high school in Banteay Meanchey

province, Sampeou Loun and Kamrieng high schools in Battambang province, and Pramoay high school in Pursat province. These locations presented the area where former KR members live after their intergration into society since 1997.



The erection and inauguration of the memorials aimed at increasing the awareness and education of students and local residents about the importance of memorializing the history of the Khmer Rouge regime, as well as to build the understanding of peace, reconciliation, tolerance, forgiveness and genocide prevention. As always, Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, under secretary of state of the Ministry of Education, sacrificed her time to give speeches in recognizing the importance of the anti-genocide memorial.

The total number of participants in the inauguration ceremonies was approximately 1,005 people including students (mostly sons and daughters of former KR members), local residents (mostly former KR members), local authority officials (some are former KR cadres), and teachers.

The two sentences on the anti-genocide memorial read:

“1. Talking about experiences during the Khmer Rouge regime is to promote reconciliation and to educate children about forgiveness and tolerance.” and “2. Learning about the history of Democratic Kampuchea is to prevent genocide.”

### Output 3. Public outreach, media productions, scholarship



On December 10, 2017, the Human Rights Day, DC-Cam’s Anlong Veng Peace Center in collaboration with Oddar Meanchey Tourism Department and Ministry of Tourism opened a new exhibition entitled: “100 Photos for Memory and Education.” The inauguration was presided over by His Excellency Top Sopheak, undersecretary of Ministry of Tourism and His Excellency Bou Sakhan, Deputy Governor of Oddar Meanchey Province and other dignitaries. The participants in the inauguration ceremony were the local leaders—commune chiefs and village chiefs.



The key message from Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang, director of Anlong Veng Peace Center was as follows: “The “100 Photos” exhibition inside Anlong Veng’s museum— which used to be Ta Mok’s house—begins its

display to the public for the first time. Each single photo conveys an untold story of Cambodia’s troubled past. The photos are intended to use as educational instruments that will, hopefully, help promote understanding and provoke critical reflection.

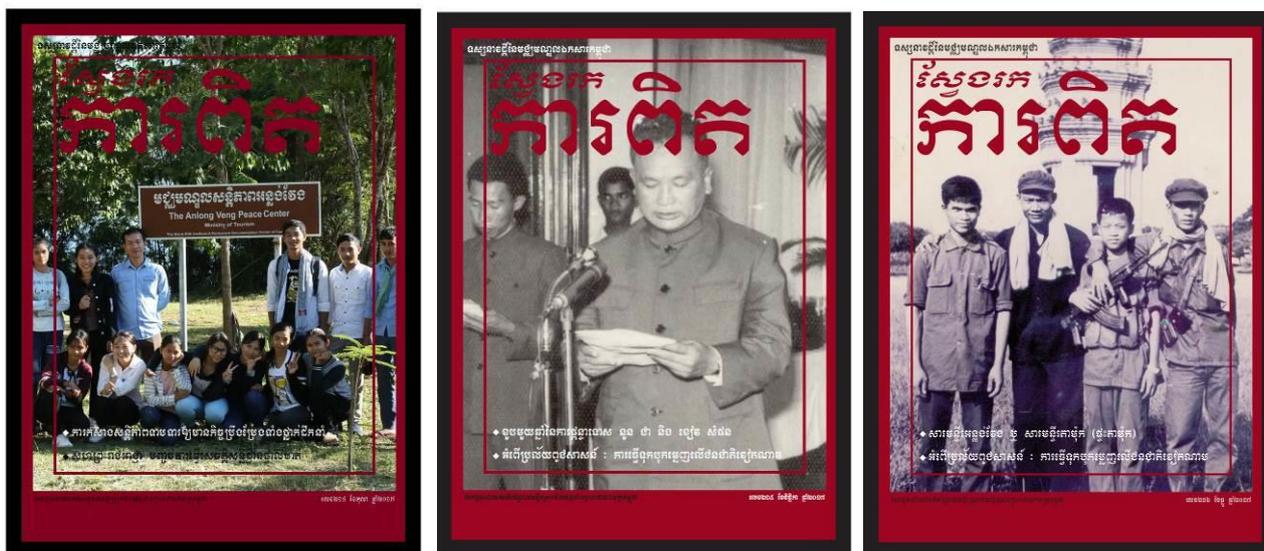
While being a stark reminder of the past, this exhibition is also physical evidence, which preserves the memory of the horrific events the Cambodian people have endured. After Anlong Veng’s reintegration into Cambodia in 1998, Ta Mok’s house was converted into a Museum two years later. Its commencement and symbolism was, frankly, merely that it existed in physical form.

However, it has been ranked as the most desirable site compared to the rest of the 14 historical sites in Anlong Veng. It has received approximately ten thousand visitors per year, and locals form the majority of the visitors. With the need to revitalize the site for a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the history of war and peace in Cambodia, the Anlong Veng Peace Center, the initiative of the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, is taking a step forward to display this exhibition.”

**Quick Facts:**

Target population	Activity	# of days	# of Part.	Female to Male ratio
Teachers	4 trainings	24	38	39%
Students	2 forums	2	91	47%

**Searching for the Truth Magazine:** During this Quarter, DC-Cam produced 3 volumes of e” Searching for the Truth” monthly magazine, totaling 180 pages in Khmer. It is now on the PDF format that is posted and available at the website: [www.truthcambodia.com](http://www.truthcambodia.com). At least 2,000 users hit this website per quarter.



**Articles:** In addition, DC-Cam published 33 articles totaling 168 pages related to the following topics such as peace, genocide education workshop on teaching KR history, story on anti-genocide memorial inauguration with the participation of students, teachers and elderly KR survivors, story of KR survivors who lived along Cambodia-Thai border, and the Khmer Rouge Tribunal proceedings, in the local Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper. These articles were published online of this newspaper as well.

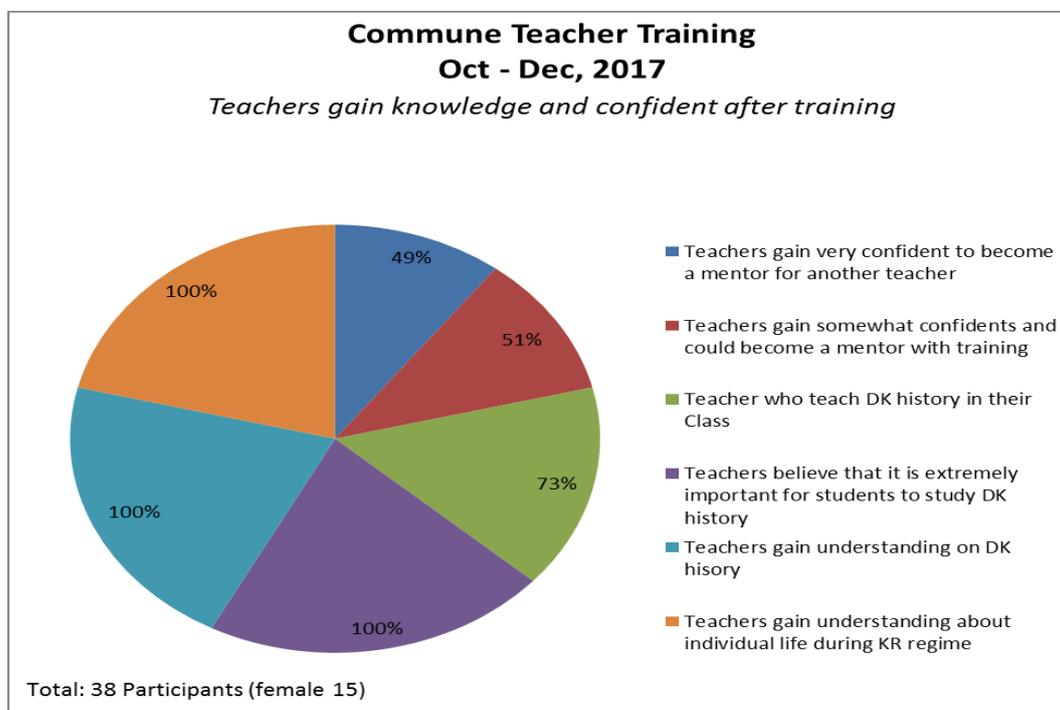
Media Productions & Scholarship	#	Notes
Online/journal publications	348 of pages	Articles written by students and DC-Cam's staff related to KR History

**Factors Influencing DC-Cam's Performance:** During this Quarter, we found a new factor ( no. 6) which influenced DC-Cam's performance. The factors are as follows:

1. DC-Cam entered into a contract with Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper, a popular local newspaper with 20,000 copies distributed around the country a day, in order to create space (3 volumes a week) for students to share and publish their articles about Khmer Rouge history and related KR matters.
2. DC-Cam staff is encouraged to write articles for publication either in *Searching for the Truth* Magazine or in the Reasmei Kampuchea Newspaper.
3. It is a requirement for students who join the peace tour trip to Anlong Veng to write an article reflecting what they have been learned or shared with local people, most of whom are former Khmer Rouge who defected to the government in 1998.
4. Survivors of the Khmer Rouge regime contribute articles to the magazine team of DC-Cam.
5. Specific donors like GIZ require DC-Cam to implement the genocide education project for the period only by the end of October 2017.
6. There were two media onlines interested in taking articles from DC-Cam's *Searching for the Truth* Magazine for their website publication. They are DNT news (<http://www.dnt-news.com/famous-people/4462>) and Chuok Khmer news (<https://choukhmer.wordpress.com/2014/01/19/preah-vihear-temple-under-khmer-rouge/>).

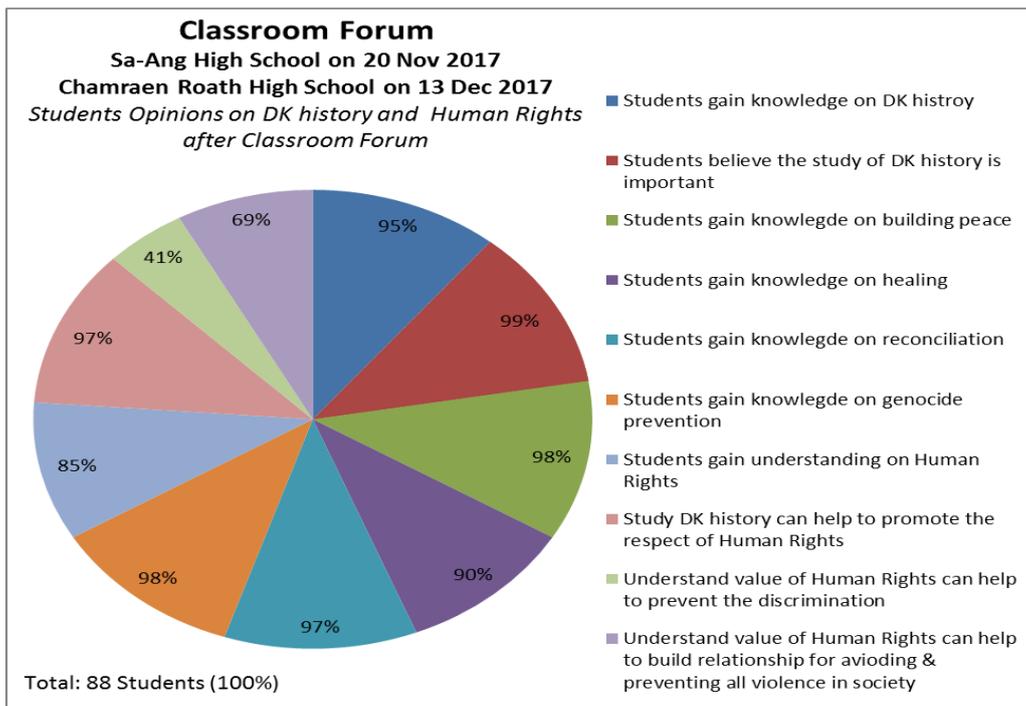
#### 4. TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY, AND THE RULE OF LAW

Gradually, DC-Cam’s program activities are aiming to promote human rights understanding after designing its Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. For example, DC-Cam conducted 4 training workshops on teaching the Khmer Rouge history with 38 commune teachers from 4 different high schools around the country.



According to the chart above, we can see that all teachers gained understanding about life during the Khmer Rouge regime and believed that it is extremely important for the students to study Khmer Rouge history in the classroom, implying that promoting human rights through the teaching of the Khmer Rouge history to young Cambodian students helps them deal with the past.

Another instance of showing how human rights have been promoted is through 2 classroom forums conducted in this quarter. According to the chart below, we can see that 97% of students said that studying DK history is to promote respect for human rights. 41% said “prevent the discrimination” and 69% said “build relationships for avoiding and preventing all violence in society”, and 85% said studying DK history makes them understand about human rights.



**Factors Influencing DC-Cam’s Performance:** During this Quarter, we found one factor interestingly influenced DC-Cam’s performance in support of this objective.

DC-Cam’s Genocide Education in Cambodia Project team, after discussion, included some questions regarding human rights issues in the survey form.

**II. CONCLUSION**

DC-Cam is more than happy with the achievement we made during this quarter covering the period of October through December, 2017, the end of the year. However, despite its achievements, DC-Cam has identified one area for improvement which involves documentation. DC-Cam needs to make documents in the ‘D’ collection available for public access online via Cambodian Bibliographical Database or CBIB. For improving this area, Deputy Director Vanthan Peoudara has been assigned to work directly with the team in addition to his current tasks. [End]