

ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឯកសារកម្ពុជា
DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

DC-Cam Annually Report: 1st October 2017-30th September 2018

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Youk Chhang, DC-Cam Executive Director received Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2018, among others including Howard Dee (Philippines), Sonam Wangchuk (India), Vo Thi Hoang Yen (Vietnam), Maria De Lourdes Martins Cruz (Timor-Leste), and Bharat Vatwani (India). Quoted by Inquirer.net, he said “I feel this award is also a new obligation . . . a pressure on me to do more”.

Photo by: Ouch Makara
Documentation Center of Cambodia Archives

Executive Summary

The Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), the world's largest depository of Khmer Rouge documents, would like to present its annual report covering the period from 1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018. The central and humble task for DC-Cam, with the core support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), is to "document and publicize records of the Khmer Rouge regime in order to promote healing and transitional justice for Cambodians." In order to achieve the goal above, DC-Cam is required to set measurable objectives which include the following:

1. *To augment and maintain a publicly accessible historical record of the Khmer Rouge period;*
2. *To promote justice through support to the Khmer Rouge tribunal process;*
3. *To increase the Cambodian public's knowledge of the Khmer Rouge period; and*
4. *To promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law.*

Along with USAID, DC-Cam remains strong and vigorous in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport for genocide research and education in Cambodia, the Ministry of Tourism for the Anlong Veng Peace Center, and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts for the support of the Genocide Museum's research.

This year, DC-Cam engaged other donors who wish to support projects that support the objectives above. During the year, DC-Cam has received project awards from Switzerland, Canada, the European Union, Sweden, Howard Unger & Caryn Stoll via the US Holocaust Museum of Memory, Queen Belfast University, University of Leeds, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and East-West Management Institute. Some of these awards remain in effect as of today.

DC-Cam is thrilled to announce its achievements in the following areas:

1. *Successfully fundraised: USD 422,821.57*
2. *New KR documents collected: 2,987 records equal to 14,458 pages, 7,885 photos and 103 booklets*
3. *New victim and perpetrator interviews: 62 people interviewed*
4. *New interview transcripts: 3,983 pages produced*
5. *Number documents requested by ECCC: 184 pages provided to ECCC*
6. *New commune teachers trained: 90 teachers trained (40 women)*
7. *New pre-service teachers trained: 90 pre-service teachers trained (45 women)*
8. *New high school students taught: 894 students trained (490 girls)*
9. *New publications posted: 1,068 pages published*
10. *New students and teachers tours: 187 (65 women) teachers and students toured the Anlong Veng Peace Center*
11. *Tour guides trained: 300 people*
12. *Public access to new documents: 2,177 records equal to 22,062 pages, and*
13. *Public and research documents provided: 972 records equal to 11,615 pages.*

As always, we are deeply indebted to USAID, Switzerland, Canada, the European Union, Sweden, Howard Unger & Caryn Stoll via US Holocaust Museum of Memory, GIZ, EWMI,

and other donors, and the Cambodia Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, for their support financially and institutionally. Without this support, DC-Cam would not be able to achieve its goals.

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Acronyms

AJAR	Asia Justice and Rights
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
DC-Cam	Documentation Center of Cambodia
DK	Democratic Kampuchea
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
EU	European Union
FAFG	Guatemala Anthropology Forensic Foundation
ICSC	International Coalition of Sites of Conscience
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
KR	Khmer Rouge
KRT	Khmer Rouge Tribunal
GIZ	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
MMC	Mapping Memories Cambodia
OCIJ	Office of Co-Investigating Judges
OCP	Office of Co-Prosecutors
PA	Promoting Accountability Project
PIR	Public Information Room
SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies
TJWG	Transitional Justice Working Group
TPO	Transcultural Psychological Organization
UNPAZ	Universidade Nacional de José C. Paz
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNTL	Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPA	Victim Participation Assistance Project
VSS	Victim Support Section

I. Annually Achievement in Detail

DC-Cam is thrilled to see its work making a global impact on human rights documentation. According to the Voice of America on December 19, 2017, the Transitional Justice Working Group in the Republic of South Korea has looked to DC-Cam for a “lesson-learned” case and model for documentation of human rights violations in North Korea. The broadcast 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.”¹

We were thrilled to receive an appreciation letter from Acting Mission Director of USAID Veena Reddy and her colleagues who have visited DC-Cam’s Anlong Veng Peace Center located in the Northwest of Cambodia bordered by Thailand. In the letter, she expressed that:

I was very impressed by the range of activities that the DC-Cam project undertakes to further peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. As you have often told us, a society cannot know itself if it does not have an accurate memory of its own history. You have played a pivotal role in making DC-Cam the world’s largest repository of printed documents and other original documentary materials relating to the Khmer Rouge regime. The sites and individual perspectives you revealed to us presented a complex reality that Cambodian society and the world continue to struggle with understanding. The U.S. government is proud of its longstanding assistance to DC-Cam to document the atrocities committed under the Khmer Rouge regime and educate society on these events.²

Four groups of students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh’s Department of Media and Communications came to DC-Cam to do a small project as part of their coursework. They were given the chance to talk to DC-Cam members, use DC-Cam’s archives for free and consult databases online. After their completion, they wrote a letter expressing their feelings of appreciation.

Group 1 said, *“The thing that we love about DC-Cam is DC-Cam team always gives a fast response to us. We are impressed about it. We always get the documents from DC-Cam on time whenever we ask for it.”*

Group 2: *“All in all, DC-Cam is the only place that can give us this much support and help so far. We really appreciate their help and exceptional hard work to gather information about Khmer Rouge as an extra help for other researchers as well. Our project could not be*

¹ Available at <https://www.voacambodia.com/a/addressing-the-norht-korean-human-rights-crisis-lessons-from-cambodia/4168745.html>

² See Appendix 1

done without their support. We recommend that DC-Cam is a fruitful information resource where you can find what you look for.”

Group 3: *“During the process of doing our MMC project, from the beginning and until the very end of our project, we owed a lot of great idea, guide, and materials (archive video) from DC-Cam, especially Pou Youk, as he is always available for us despite his busy schedule... We really appreciate Pou Youk’s time spending with us and sometimes with one of our team members.”*

Group 4: *“It was truly awe inspiring to see the work of Documentation Center of Cambodia. Their efforts in bringing memories to life for educating and reconnecting with younger generation [are] truly mesmerizing. It made me realize that I still have much to learn about this historical chapter of my nation as there are still many things that I do not even know that I do not know. This history is a part of our identity and will shape us into we will be in the future.”*

Last but not least, there has been exciting news on the international stage during the last quarter. DC-Cam Executive Director Youk Chhang received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for his exceptional achievement in preserving the memory of Khmer Rouge genocide for Cambodians nationwide and for humanity across the globe. Among other five awardees, Mr. Chhang is the first Cambodian to receive this award. In an interview with TIME’s magazine, Mr. Chhang said:

I’m very touched by the award, personally and for my mother. She travels with me daily; she’s now 92. And in my research, I have seen many old women, like my mother, who suffered under the Khmer Rouge. So, I wanted the award for them, for all of the mothers who raised their children with an empty hand, without shoes, without education, who rebuilt this country. I want Cambodia to recognize their roles today.³

OBJECTIVE 1: Augment and Maintain a Publicly Accessible Historical Record of the Khmer Rouge Regime

This is the first year of the 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 over a million deaths to Cambodian people. To that end, DC-Cam works to achieve the following outputs which include: (1) new documentation (oral and text), (2) public access of archives, and (3) sustainability of archives/DC-Cam in general.

Output 1: New Documentation (Oral and Text)

For the first quarter of the year, DC-Cam was looking at as many sources as possible for collection purposes, for example, the CIA released of millions records in 2017 as well as the U.S. Library Congress. Of these released documents, DC-Cam focuses on the Khmer Rouge period and related documents. As a result, DC-Cam has retrieved 8,234 records

³ Read full story on The TIME at <http://time.com/5382503/youk-chhang-cambodia-ramon-magsaysay-award/>



Youk Chhang, Executive Director, reviews new documents received during third quarter of the year.

equal to 521,918 pages from the U.S. Library of Congress and 1,047 records equal to 19,097 pages from the CIA.

For the second quarter, there were 670 records of KR related documents equal to 6,748 pages handed over to be documented. After careful review, they are considered as printed documents related to the Khmer Rouge regime. Some of the contents are photographs of Khmer Rouge leaders and their activities.

On 23 March 2018, 3 new documents related to the root causes of conflict with Vietnam that the Khmer Rouge experienced were released. It is equal to 490 pages in the Khmer language acquired from Anlong Veng district, the last stronghold of the Khmer Rouge. At this point, DC-Cam’s documentation archive has reached 75,425 records or D75425 stands alone.

For the third quarter, DC-Cam also received a huge store of personal documents that belonged to Les Kosem from his wife, Madame Nataya on 4th May 2018. Les Kosem was a prominent Cham Colonel of the Khmer Republic, or Lon Nol regime, who fought against Vietnam’s take-over of the land of Champa. Due to the specification of the documents, DC-Cam named it as the Les Kosem collection.⁴ This is the first donation of personal files ever to DC-Cam.

For the fourth quarter, DC-Cam has received another 73 documentary records which consist of 725 pages. With this addition, the total amount of documents numbers up to 75,498 records or D75498. The source of these documents was from Julio’s and Sweden’s collections. DC-Cam also has received approximately 4,000 photos of former Khmer Rouge taken in 1979.

The significance of these new records is that they would be added into historical records of the Khmer Rouge period contributive to new research, genocide education, transitional justice, and healing.

Date of hand-over	# of Doc.	# of Page
Second quarter (Jan.-Mar.)	673 records	7,238 pages
Third quarter (Apr.-Jun.)	2,241 records	6,495 pages (Les Kosem collection)
	7,885 photos	(3885 of Les Kosem collection)
	19 books	Les Kosem collection
	84 booklets	Les Kosem collection
Fourth quarter (Jul.-Sep.)	73 records	725 pages

⁴ See photos at <https://photos.app.goo.gl/YqcDLQY4enWXuS1G7> and read story at <https://www.voacambodia.com/a/archive-of-fulro-colonel-kosem-to-shed-new-light-on-insurgency/4390161.html>

Total:	2,987 records	14,458 pages
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In accordance with DC-Cam’s catalogue rule, these records have been processed in the catalogue in 11 steps so that they are accessible physically in DC-Cam’s archive and electronically online.



Mrs. An Sovathary, 53, former mobile unit member during the period of the Khmer Rouge, interviewed in Anlong Veng in 2018.



Mr. Duong Sann, 72, former cadre of commerce during the period of the Khmer Rouge, interviewed in Anlong Veng in 2018.

As always, PA work provides additional primary records to the documentary amount held at DC-Cam’s archive by collecting “the story telling” from victims and perpetrators of the genocidal regime of the Khmer Rouge. Throughout the year, PA team has interviewed 62 people and produced 3,983 pages of oral interviews/transcription of audio-files. Please see a summary in the table below.

Doc. Category	# of Doc.	# of Page
New interview	62	n/a
New transcripts	171 interviews	3,983 pages
New summary	219	180 pages

The PA team also assisted other teams and visitors including student researchers, for instance, students from Royal University of Phnom Penh’s Department of Media and Communication, POW/MIA officer, and ‘*Searching for the Truth*’ magazine team.

Output 2: Public access to Archives

The documentation team continued their tasks ranging from step 1 to 7 of database processing plus digitizing and hosting documentary access lists on the website. This year, they have performed accordingly. For a detailed list of their achievements, please see the table below describing the result of each step of database processing:

Type of Work	# of Records	# of Pages	Notes
Photocopy new documents (step 1 of database)	746 records equal to 7,963 pages (up to D75498)		
Numbering new documents (step 2 of database)	746 records	7,963 pages	Up to D7598

Filling in worksheets (step 3 and 4 of database)	667 records equal to 7,648 pages (up to D75460)		
Key data into CBIB database system (Step 5 of database)	2,502 records equal to 11,739 pages (up to D75425)		
Printing out (step 6)	Completed		
Checking spelling (step 7)	27,462 records equal to 101,027 pages		
Digitize Documents (scanning work)	5,692 records equal to 75,618 pages		
Listing Documents	667 records equal to 7,648 pages (up to D75460)		
Documents online	1,361 records equal to 10,228 pages (up to D75460)		
Materials distributed	972 records 353 photos	11,615 pgs	63 requests(*)
Public Access to KR documents	2,177 records	22,062 pgs	41 request

(*) DC-Cam shared with the state-run Tuol Sleng genocide museum one set of Kraing Ta Chan documents. Kraing Ta Chan was the second secret prison of the Khmer Rouge located in Tram Kak, Takeo province. As DC-Cam has held the photocopied Kraing Ta Chan documents, the Tuol Sleng museum requested a copy to be placed there for the public to access. These documents consist of 196 records equal to 748 pages depicting, among other things, the arrest and execution orders from KR cadres.

DC-Cam provides space for all to come read and do research on the Khmer Rouge regime. At least, a hundred of visitors came to the Public Information Room including local university students and from universities abroad.

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	422	
Anlong Veng Peace Center (*)	187	This number includes students, teachers, academia, politicians, and researchers in Cambodia and abroad.
DC-Cam websites	22,948	

For last quarter, DC-Cam has received 304 guests, researchers, media corps, students, and others who came from different fields of study and institutions, including VOA, RFI, RULE, RUPP, IFL, DMC, CNC, Bophana Center, USAID, a University from Singapore, Thailand, and Australia. Their topics of interest, among other things, include KR forced transfer of population by train, KR illness, prisoners' confession under the KR, hardship under the KR, medical staff of the Khmer Rouge, the role of low level KR, KR revolutionary flag magazine, forced marriage under the KR regime, KR division, the fall of the KR regime, education under the KR regime, and the fall of the Lon Nol regime. It is worth noting that Dr. Stephen Heder, from SOAS University of London, has been spending his time studying the archives of DC-Cam. His research is focusing on

documents in relation to the period between 1970 and 1975, the period that he called the ‘five year war’ against the Khmer Republic regime, led by Lon Nol. For instance, during the month of August, Dr. Heder visited the DC-Cam archives 19 times and reviewed and copied thousands of documents.

(*) Anlong Veng Peace Center Tours

For Q1, DC-Cam’s Anlong Veng Peace Center team provided 3 study tours to Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, in the northwestern part of Cambodia, to students from local and other parts of the country and pre-service teachers. In total, 45 people went on the tour. They were selected from various backgrounds, whether their relatives were considered victims or perpetrators.



Students asking questions to a former Khmer Rouge member in Anlong Veng.

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. 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 locals 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 columns in the Reaksmei Kampuchea newspaper.

The activities included the introduction of the Anlong Veng

The immediate reaction by the participants was interesting. Ty Plech, 4th 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, 2nd 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.
- Prospects of socio-economic impacts have increased through the introduction of the Anlong Veng master plan to connect the 14 sites and the rest of the Anlong Veng community.

For Q2, on January 12-15, 2018, ten students from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and five students of Anlong Veng High School embarked on a journey out to Anlong Veng to participate in the Anlong Veng Peace and Human Rights Study Tour. The students originated from diverse backgrounds and provinces in Cambodia and came from community development and economic development academic disciplines.⁵

On February 22-25, 2018, 15 students embarked on the Anlong Veng Peace and Human Rights Study Tour, an initiative of the Anlong Veng Peace Centre. The centre is dedicated to truth, justice, and memory in Cambodia. The tour is aimed at expanding students’ knowledge of the history of the Khmer Rouge regime, deepening empathy of people’s experiences under the regime and breaking down the barriers between former members of the Khmer Rouge and the general population. The students comprised 10 pre-service teachers from the Regional Teacher Training Center in Kampong Cham province and 5 students from Anlong Veng High School. As majors of history, the students were intrigued by the stark contrast between Anlong Veng’s natural beauty and its dark history.⁶

On March 13-17, 2018, ten participants attended the second tour guide training on the Anlong Veng community history. It was co-organized by the Ministry of Tourism and Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) and held inside Ta Mok’s museum (former house of Ta Mok). Five instructors from both the MOT and DC-Cam took turns giving lectures on hospitality, code of ethics for tour guides, general information about Oddar Meanchey province including Anlong Veng, and the history of the Khmer Rouge and Anlong Veng community history. Two civil parties also came to share their personal experience through the KR regime and this served as a real practice of how a tour guide should use survivors’ stories to communicate with their visitors. Three documentary films about the village history in Anlong Veng were screened.

For Q3, The Anlong Veng Peace & Human Rights Tour provides “*an opportunity for the students to engage in an inter-generation dialogue with residents for the sake of*

⁵ Field report available at

http://www.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Anlong_Veng_A_Center_for_Dark_Tourism_and_Memory_in_Cambodia.pdf

⁶ Field report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Civil_Parties_Not_for_Revenge_but_For_Justice.pdf

promoting ‘memory, peace and reconciliation.’” Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang, Director of Anlong Veng Peace Center.

From April 18-21, 2018, twelve participants (4 women) from the Regional Teacher Training Center-Takeo province and Anlong Veng High School were specifically selected to meet for interviews with villagers in Anlong Veng. Individual stories are, as always, the key focus for the participants of the Anlong Veng Peace & Human Rights Study Tour. It is also an opportunity for the students to engage in an inter-generational dialogue with residents for the sake of promoting “memory, peace and reconciliation.” All students actively participated in the 4-day program and found it rewarding and enriching. The enthusiasm that the students displayed in conducting their film interviews yielded superb results. This product is expected to be used as part of their educational careers soon after the eight pre-service teachers from Regional Teacher Training Center in Takeo province are set to take up their teaching positions at the end of the 2018 academic year. The brief training and quick practice still made it possible for the participants to do the job effectively.⁷

“All students agreed that physically being able to visit the historical sites and speak to residents added much more depth to their understanding of the KR time period”. Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang, Director of Anlong Veng Peace Center.

On the evening of Friday, June 8th, twenty university students gathered in Anlong Veng to participate in the Anlong Veng Peace and Human Rights Tour led by Ly Sok-Kheang. Fifteen students traveled from Kampong Cham Province while the other five were local to Anlong Veng. Supporting team members were Phat Bora, Sout Vechet, Keo Theasrun, Dara Vantham, and Emmeline Eao from DC-Cam’s Phnom Penh offices. Laignee Barron, journalist from Time Magazine also joined us for the majority of the tour. This was the largest tour group to date. Overall, the intensive time in Anlong Veng was an incredibly rich and valuable experience for all who were involved. The trip allowed the students to connect their knowledge of Anlong Veng and the Khmer Rouge with tangible reference points. All of the students agreed that physically being able to visit the historical sites and speak to residents added much more depth to their understanding of the KR time period. The variation of information and techniques used in the tour are invaluable for future Cambodian educators. Mr. Kheang was put into contact with a former Peace Tour participant that was so inspired by what was being done in Anlong Veng that he returned to contribute his own skills to the community. The young man was studying agriculture at the Royal University of Agriculture when he attended the tour and since graduating has moved to Anlong Veng to begin forest protective work. He met with Mr. Kheang to express his interest in assisting with future projects. The meeting was an unexpected success story and proves the great impact the Anlong Veng Peace Center and DC-Cam can have on future generations.⁸

For Q3, sixteen visitors (6 foreigners) came to the library of the Anlong Veng Peace Center. Visits were paid by Head of UNICEF-Cambodia and Head of UNICEF Security and also Ou Ya Dav district governor and his deputy from Ratanak Kiri province. All

⁷ Field report available at http://www.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Putting_Individual_Story_into_Perspective.pdf

⁸ Related story available at <https://m.phnompenhpost.com/national-post-depth/twenty-years-after-pol-pot-died-broken-man-his-memory-looms-large>

expressed their strong interest in learning about the history of Anlong Veng community and also of the KR.

The Anlong Veng Peace Center received a donation of more than 600 plants so that as of June 26th, 2018, a “Garden for Healing” is being set up with the support of Dr. Hok Lyda and his colleague at the Royal University of Agriculture. As part of the master plan hundreds of trees are being planted. Our goal is to use the site as a model of how a garden at each household would help the local residents in many ways. The residents may find it useful to consume it. It’s expected that Dr. Lyda will be working closely with the Anlong Veng Peace Center with generous support from USAID. Within a six-month timeframe, the garden would be turned into one of the most attractive places where the local residents could treat it as a model to help them economically and mentally.

For Q4, The Anlong Veng Peace Center has conducted a series of activities in Anlong Veng as part of its educational program and other development and preservation tasks mandated by the Inter-Ministry Committee on Development and Preservation. There are 75 participants in our Anlong Veng Peace & Human Rights Study Tour. Our program is getting significantly better from one trip to another.

Anlong Veng Peace & Human Rights Study Tour



From July 16-19, 2018, a group of twenty-four students from the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE) and Anlong Veng High School participated in a study tour aimed at providing them with basic knowledge of the history of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), Anlong Veng community history (1979-1998), and also core concepts of peace and reconciliation. In particular, these students had a chance to learn directly from the personal

experiences of villagers in Anlong Veng. This inter-generational dialogue is a way to understand the past, to negotiate the differences and to promote tolerance, peace, and reconciliation in the community. For instance, *Sen Kimlang*: “I liked the uniqueness of the programs designed by the Anlong Veng Peace Center. The programs not only inspired me to learn more about our history but also encouraged me to open myself up to the Anlong Veng community.” As for *Sreu Penh Chet*: “I will always remember the warm and beautiful smiles of the Anlong Veng residents. It inspires me! I want to go back there again.” Learn more about the trip at: http://www.d.dccam.org/Projects/AVPC/pdf/Community_of_Understanding_and_Healing.pdf

From August 20-23, 2018, twenty-five participants from Regional Teacher Training Center-Prey Veng and Anlong Veng High School participated in this peace study tour in Anlong Veng as part of their curiosity about the community, its history and the lives of the local residents. This group was visiting many of the historical sites such as Ta Mok’s former school, former hospital, former house (now Anlong Veng History Museum or Ta Mok’s Museum), Pol Pot’s Cremation Site, and Ta Mok’s former meeting house (now

Anlong Veng Peace Center). Their visits were facilitated by our three potential tour guides for the community.

From September 18-21, 2018, twenty-five students from Department of Media and Communication of Royal University of Phnom Penh (RUPP) and Anlong Veng High School participated in Anlong Veng Peace & Human Rights Study Tour.

Development & Preservation Works

Since our commencement on the development and preservation of Anlong Veng Historical Sites, signposts to all historical sites were installed to give guidance to visitors. However, Anlong Veng Peace Center made no attempt to replace any existing signs. That's why installation of signposts to Pol Pot's Cremation Site, Son Sen's Cremation Site and Ta Mok's Stupa represent our continuing effort given that the existing ones were heavily damaged and could not be readable. The team is setting up a "Garden of Healing" is an ongoing work for Anlong Veng Peace Center. It's our intention to transform it under the concept of "Healing the Landscape; Healing the Society."

The team is producing a brochure (both in Khmer and in English) for "Anlong Veng History Museum, Ta Mok's Museum (Ta Mok's Former Meeting House) that is one of our main tasks to make sure that visitors can obtain proper information about the museum and use the site as a reflection center.

Ta Mok's house was built on October 17, 1993 on 1.614 hectares of land. It is located two kilometers from the roundabout of Anlong Veng district, followed by a right turn onto the national road for about 500 meters. Ta Mok's house is situated in Akhpiwat Village, Anlong Veng Commune, Anlong Veng District, Oddar Meanchey Province. The land upon which Ta Mok's house was built had been a small, elongated hill. However, in order to construct the dam and O'Chik Bridge, worker had to extract the rock from the hill. Thus, the hill was leveled and Ta Mok decided to build his house there.


The First House: Built in 1993, the house was constructed of wood with asbestos-cement roof tiles and a concrete floor. Ta Mok used this house as his headquarters while supervising the workers who were building O'Chik Dam. The house was also used as a site for parking trucks and cars.

The Second House: Construction began in 1994 and was completed in 1996. The house consisted of three floors: the top floor was Ta Mok's bedroom; the middle floor was Ta Mok's living room. Paintings of the temples of Angkor Wat and Preah Vihear, as well as a map of Democratic Kampuchea, were hung on the walls; and the ground floor had only one entrance, which was four meters wide. No one was allowed to enter except Ta Mok. The room was completely closed and seemed to contain secret items.

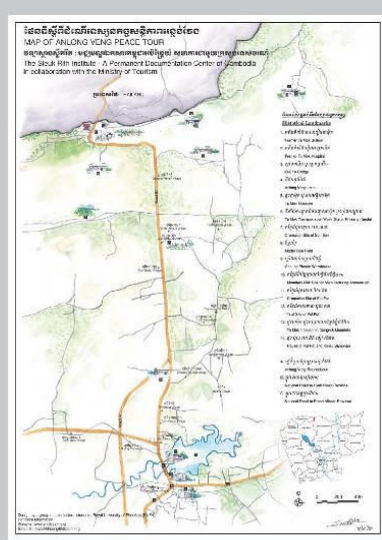
Based on a conversation with Sann Sareoun, the worker who helped build Ta Mok's house, the ground floor was used to store important items such as statues, ancient artifacts, and various sized Buddha statues. It was Ta Mok's sacred place, where he burned incense and prayed on holy days.

The Third House: The house was very large, since it was built to accommodate Ta Mok's family members as well as other visitors who came requesting cattle, rice, and unhusked rice. In addition, some people came there to receive various donations.

The Fourth House: Built in 1993, this house was for the cooks and other staff members. It was considered to be the kitchen. The house consisted of three stories—the ground floor was used as a cellar; the second floor was a place for the staff and subordinates to eat the meals; and the third floor was used for bedrooms for the cooks.



Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Yun Yat, **Ta Mok**, Vorn Vet




MAP OF ANLONG VENG PEACE TOUR
 ផែនទីទីតាំងស្ថានីយ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវស្ថានីយ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវស្ថានីយ៍ស្រាវជ្រាវ
 The Stupa Site includes: "A Monument Document Station Center of Cambodia"
 in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism

Anlong Veng History Museum

Ta Mok's Museum, Ta Mok's Former House

Ministry of Tourism & Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam)



It is Anlong Veng's remarkable history that makes it a unique and fascinating place that remains a district of much debate. Anlong Veng was the last district to integrate into the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in 1998 after former Khmer Rouge chief Chhit Choenu, better known as Ta Mok, had governed the area since 1989. Ta Mok had been the chief of the South West zone of the Khmer Rouge's governance over Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 in which the nation was known as 'Democratic Kampuchea'. The regime is believed to be responsible for the death of nearly 2 million people.

Ta Mok grew in prominence during his leadership of Anlong Veng and was revered by the people of the district. To accommodate his people, Ta Mok spent several months building basic infrastructure, which has remained a legacy of his time in power over Anlong Veng. Out of 14 historical sites designated under the RGC's sub-degree, Ta Mok's former house is recognized and was converted into a museum in the early 2000s. Rarely do visitors to Anlong Veng miss the opportunity to take a look at the so-called "Anlong Veng History Museum", which exists within Ta Mok's former house.

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 📍 Anlong Veng Peace Center

"100 Photos for Memory & Education"

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 be used 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. It has been ranked as the most popular site of all 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, an initiative of Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, is taking a step forward to display this exhibition.



Anlong Veng's reintegration into government in 1998

The First House does not have any walls, but just a roof. Upon entry, visitors will notice a billboard consisting of the precincts' history, as well as a map for guidance. A nearby damaged, ragtag truck bears a sign of "Mobile Radio Station of Pol Pot" on the right hand-side, while two cages are visible that were used as a prison. The cages are remembered as a holding facility for Ta Mok's two high-profile prisoners— So Saroeun, known simply as '05', and Mleoch San, known as '06'. These two prisoners were commanders under Democratic Kampuchea's former Prime Minister, Pol Pot, and were believed to be responsible for the killing of former Khmer Rouge Leader Son Sen, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense, and his family.



The Second House Stepping into "The Second House," there is an open space with paintings of Angkor Wat and Preah Vihear temples. An information billboard of the exhibition is hung on the wall and directs the visitor to the top floor where photo exhibitions are on display. Starting from the period before the Khmer Rouge regime, a dozen photos hang on the outside of Ta Mok's former bedroom showing officials of the Khmer Republic regime (1970-1975) led by Field Marshall Lon Nol. Before going down through the stairs, a series of photos mark the beginning of the DK regime from early 1975.



The Third House shows the entire period of the DK regime and its movement up until its demise in 1998. Starting from the walls on the right hand-side, the photo exhibition gives a glimpse of the early period of 1975 and moves through to the period of 1976 and 1977. The color photos represent the period of 1978 when Gunnar Bergstrom, a pro- communist reporter,

visited KR cooperatives and construction sites. Then, the photos show the period of 1979 when people travelled back to their native villages. The final parts cover the period of Anlong Veng under Ta Mok's rule and its final reintegration into the RGC in 1998.



The Fourth House is the visual art room where visitors could view a series of documentary films and newly produced films on Anlong Veng. Visitors can use the space to do reflections on the premises and its history.



Anlong Veng Peace Center, Ta Mok's former meeting house, on top of Dang-rek mountain.

Text by Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang | Photo by San Bunsim | Design by Long Monivann

As required by the Ministry of Tourism, DC-Cam's Anlong Veng Peace Center has created its plan for implementation over the next five years, covering the period from 2019 to 2023. and submitted the plan to the Ministry. The plan is as below:

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសន្តិភាពអន្លង់វែង
មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសន្តិភាពអន្លង់វែង
ផែនការសកម្មភាពរយៈពេល៥ឆ្នាំ
(២០១៩-២០២៣)

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសន្តិភាពអន្លង់វែង បាននិងកំពុងខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែងដើម្បីអភិរក្សនិងអភិវឌ្ឍតំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រចំនួន១៤កន្លែងរបស់ស្រុកអន្លង់វែង ដូចមានចែងនៅក្នុងអនុក្រឹត្យលេខ ៣៥ អនក្រ.បក របស់រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា។ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសន្តិភាពអន្លង់វែងគ្រោងសម្រេចបាននូវសិទ្ធិផលដូចខាងក្រោម ក្នុងរយៈពេល៥ឆ្នាំ (២០១៩-២០២៣) ខាងមុខ ៖

- ១) ប្រែក្លាយ-ប្តូរគោលសម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍស្រុកអន្លង់វែង-ទៅជាចំណុចទាក់ទាញបំផុតសម្រាប់ទេសចរណ៍និងអន្តរជាតិ ទាក់ទងនឹងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រដ៏អន្តរការរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ទេសចរទាំងឡាយមានឱកាសប្រើប្រាស់ដំណើរទស្សនកិច្ចរបស់ខ្លួន ដើម្បីរៀនសូត្រ ស្វែងយល់ និងនូវបញ្ជាក់អំពីទិដ្ឋភាពរួមនៃអំពើហិង្សាកាលពីអតីតកាលនិងជាពិសេស អំពើប្រល័យពូជសាសន៍ ព្រមទាំងដំណើរចាកចេញពីសង្គ្រាមមកសន្តិភាពនិងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ដូចសព្វថ្ងៃនេះ។ ដើម្បីសម្រេចគោលបំណងនេះ មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលសន្តិភាពអន្លង់វែងត្រូវការ-ឯកសារផ្លូវការ- ដែលក្រុមការងារនឹងអាចមានលទ្ធភាពបន្តកិច្ចការ-ប្តូរគោល-ទៅមុខទៀត និង ត្រូវការជួយជ្រោមជ្រែងពីស្ថាប័នជំនាញពាក់ព័ន្ធនិងប្រកបជនធាន។
- ២) បង្កើត-សៀវភៅមគ្គុទ្ទេសក៍សម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍទីក្រុង-នៅចន្លោះទីតាំងប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រទាំង១៤ (ដំណាក់កាលទី១) និងទីក្រុងដែលលាតសន្ធឹងពីអន្លង់វែងទៅកាន់ទីប្រជុំជន-អូរស្មាច់-(ដំណាក់កាលទី២)។
- ៣) ជួបប្រជុំពិភាក្សា នៅតាមភូមិនិងឃុំទាំងអស់របស់ស្រុកអន្លង់វែង ដើម្បីផ្លាស់ប្តូរមតិយោបល់ទៅលើ-ប្តូរគោលសម្រាប់អភិវឌ្ឍស្រុកអន្លង់វែង-នេះ។
- ៤) ផ្តល់ឱកាសជូនដល់យុវជនចំនួន៧០០នាក់ទៀត ឲ្យមកទស្សនកិច្ចសិក្សាស្តីពីសន្តិភាពនៅអន្លង់វែងក្នុងរយៈពេល៥ឆ្នាំខាងមុខ។
- ៥) បន្តបើកវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលមគ្គុទ្ទេសក៍ទេសចរណ៍។
- ៦) បន្តសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រភូមិឋានទាំងឡាយនៅក្នុងស្រុកអន្លង់វែងដើម្បីបង្កើនការទាក់ទាញផ្នែកប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ។
- ៧) ផលិតវីដេអូភាពយន្តឯកសារទាក់ទងនឹងតំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រអន្លង់វែង។
- ៨) ចូលរួមផ្សព្វផ្សាយឲ្យកាន់តែទូលំទូលាយអំពីតំបន់ទេសចរណ៍ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ។
- ៩) បន្តដាក់តាំងពិព័រណ៍ដើម្បីលើកកម្ពស់ការអប់រំ និងការចងចាំជាសាធារណៈ និងជាពិសេស ក្នុងចំណោមសិស្ស-និស្សិត។

Documentation Center of Cambodia (constituted in 1995)
 Searching for the Truth, Memory & Justice (ស្វែងរកការពិត ដើម្បីការយល់ដឹង និង យុត្តិធម៌)
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Output 3: Sustainability of DC-Cam

In contemplation of important significance in connection with human rights violations documentation, DC-Cam has been working throughout the year to maintain its archive, give support to ECCC, and other activities through fundraising activities, partnerships, and strategic planning. The ultimate goal of this is to achieve healing and transitional justice for Cambodian people. To that end, DC-Cam performed the following activities to support sustainability.

A. Fundraising, e.g., Grant Applications, Awards

Through grant applications, fundraising efforts, and other collaborations, DC-Cam has successfully gained financial support in the amount of USD 436,541.57 which is broken down as following:

Donor/Collaboration	Funding Amount	Project to Support
European Unions	USD 188,000	DK history education
University of Leeds	USD 85,541.57	Research and Anlong Veng Peace Center related activities
U.S. Holocaust Museum of Memory	USD 25,000	General
GIZ	USD 38,230	Genocide Education in focus of DK history textbook update, publication, distribution, and exhibition.
Site of Conscience	USD 36,050	Genocide Education in focus of oral history.
EWMI	USD 50,000	Public Opinion Poll on Disposition and Custody of the ECCC's Archives

B. New Agreements, Opportunities for Collaboration

Outreach and collaboration is part of DC-Cam's mission to continually work with national and international organizations as well as various bodies of government and civil society in order to not only encourage the effectiveness and competency but promote the development of the civil society in Cambodia. To that end, DC-Cam concluded the Memorandum of Understanding on March 28, 2018 with the Department of Media and Communication (DMC) to carry out the project called "Mapping Memories Cambodia", so that DMC students can access to DC-Cam's archives with the Director as their mentor. DC-Cam provided them with full access including KR printed materials and videos. The Director helped them to produce 12 radio productions, 12 video productions and a project called "mapping memories" consisting of 10 documentary videos, 20 radio features, 15 photos, and 50 fact boxes.

The Director also edited and advised Bophana Center to write a chapter about marriages under the Khmer Rouge including the provision of KR printed materials. In the meantime, in an attempt to advance and inspire the memory and reconciliation, DC-Cam has continued to work on the "Forced Transfer" Exhibition, launching the first 100 Photo Exhibitions in Anlong Veng district, Oddar Meanchey province, the last stronghold of the Khmer Rouge, and other educational activities to increase knowledge of the Khmer Rouge history.

DC-Cam has launched national and international workshops in an attempt not only to build ties between the bilateral institutes, but to also engage in connections with various bodies of civil society. In addition to advancing and inspiring extensive collaboration, DC-Cam has continued its vision and mission dedicated to Memory and Reconciliation, initiating an outreach program of 90 students to learn about the Khmer Rouge, build a dialogue and research the history, and continue with other existing educational activities.

During the fourth quarter, DC-Cam received additional financial support from GIZ in the amount of USD 38,230.00 for Genocide Research and Education Program focusing on updating, publishing, and distributing History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) and exhibition; USD 36,050.00 from Site of Conscience for Genocide Research and Education Program focusing on oral history; and USD 50,000.00 from USAID through EWMI focusing on Public Opinion Poll on Disposition and Custody of the ECCC's Archives. So, in total, DC-Cam received additional funding in the amount of USD 142,280.00.

B.1. National/International Cooperation



Mr. SOEUNG Saroeun Executive Director of CCC convened a meeting at SRI's art gallery

DC-Cam has encountered more cooperation with other NGOs. During the year, the Committee Cooperation for Cambodia (CCC) collaborated with DC-Cam in convening committee meetings in which many civil organization directors participated. This bilateral collaboration is important as NGOs literally are the main service providers for the fulfillment of the development of the country through capacity building.



DC-Cam has continued cementing more cooperation with other NGOs as the development actors. *Committee Cooperation for Cambodia (CCC)* finds a mutual collaboration in holding the committee meeting in which many civil organization directors participated. It reflected upon the moving of bilateral collaboration as NGOs literally are the main service providers for the fulfillment in the development of the country by the lens of capacity building.

Meanwhile, in mutual collaboration with photographer James Mizerki, DC-Cam launched the Video Slide Exhibition of Breaking the Silence, marking the 8th anniversary of the inauguration of the play. This one-month exhibition (February 9th-March 9th, 2018) played a special role in instilling and increasing the knowledge of

history to visitors as it attracted a lot of interest, particularly among primary school and secondary school students.

Furthermore, the Center and the Phnom Penh Photo Association opened a workshop organized in DC-Cam's SRI Gallery on March 10th, 2018. This event attempts not only to permit Cambodian people who aspire to work in the field of photography, but to inspire them to expand their dream of becoming professional photographers.

In collaboration with Site of Conscience, DC-Cam also launched its international workshop on Genocide Education & Research: International Workshop on Strengthening Capacity for Education on History and Violence on January 15th-18th, 2018. It marked an important move to create this international workshop participated in by Cambodian history teachers and international participants from Guatemala, East Timor, Indonesia, and the US. This platform not only allowed participants to exchange perspectives but to inspire the notion of a shared history of humanity.

Along with the vision above, DC-Cam has been in collaboration with the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand to pilot a program of the screening of the Holocaust movie. It attempts to raise an awareness of the human history of the Holocaust to Cambodian participants and allows them to build more engagement in the world-history discussion.

Executive Director Youk Chhang worked from a distance but closely with the main organizer of the Berlin Conference on the Myanmar Genocide, which took place at the W.M. Blumenthal Academy/Jewish Museum Fromet-und-Moses-Mendelssohn-Platz 1, 10969 Berlin, Germany on 26th February 2018 as co-sponsors. As the program stated, *"the conference aims to inform the German civil society and European public about the on-going genocide of Rohingya people in Myanmar."*

In collaboration with the Cambodia-based NGO Women Peace Makers, between 29th and 30th of April 2018, Peace Mask Demonstration Workshop and Open Dialogue on Identities was launched and hosted by the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery. DC-Cam encourages and engages Cambodian younger generations to self-reflect on identities in Cambodia through the opened-up intergenerational dialogue and the Mask Peace Exhibition of 15 Peace Masks of Cambodians from diverse backgrounds. Artist, peace practitioners, civil society, students and the public participated in the opening of the workshop and exhibition.



TJWG's workshop attendants, organizers, and lecturers photo in front of Buddhist statues in Langkar Pagoda (Youk Chhang at far left)

On June 18th - 22nd, 2018, Human Rights Documentation Training Workshop organized by Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) was opened and hosted in DC-Cam's Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery. 6 Philippines' Human Rights activists, journalists and peace practitioners participated. It built upon an extensive-but-intensive program allowing the participants to exchange experience and absorb knowledge from various

guest speakers and experts. This international workshop opened up strong ties between the two groups through mutual collaboration in documentation development by means of exchanged perspectives and capacity building.

- **Research Program “ស្វែងរកបំណែកនៃការពិត” with Royal University of Law and Economics**



Youk Chhang Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia gives a lecture to the students from Royal University of Law and Economics

DC-Cam, in collaboration with Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), initiated the research program entitled “ស្វែងរកបំណែកនៃការពិត” (Searching for Pieces of Historical Truth). This is a unique program designed and dedicated to building and nurturing the next generation of Cambodians, in the field of research, on the history of the Khmer Rouge. In interdisciplinary programs, the students absorb academic knowledge in Khmer Rouge

history and social exposure through in-class history orientation, film screening lectures, research & documentation training, research field-trips, and study tours.

85 students in the Law and Administration Class, led by Dr. Chea Seavmey, Professor in the Law Department at the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), are taking this research program, having divided into 29 research groups. These 29 research groups are engaged in different research topics within the scope of Khmer Rouge history and related topics.

On 8-9 August 2018, students from Royal University of Law and Economics headed to the Research Paper Outline Training, hosted by and implemented in the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery, in an attempt to develop their understanding of the research format to further their existing knowledge. .

- **Contemporary Breath Exhibition**

The Contemporary Breath Exhibition, photographed and designed by Mech Sereyrath, was hosted in the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery of the Documentation Center of Cambodia between July 14 and 20, 2018. Through the lens of contemporary photography, it catalogued and exhibited several photo series illustrating various sources of air pollution in Phnom Penh. It aimed at showing the current causes leading to air pollution and provoked an awareness of the air pollution that is commonly overlooked and ignored. More than 50 participants of students, artists and the public joined in the event.



Contemporary Breath Exhibition in Hall of SRI's Gallery

The photos are captured as the scenes naturally exist, which means that every shot happens by itself without any scene setup.

- **Arts Education and Career Exhibition of VAAS Students of Phare Ponleu Selpak**



Anukwat Primary School students interests in Cartoon Animation Section

Art is powerful and thought-provoking. There is a saying that art is part of human life. As art is flourishing, a society has evolved in its development. Cambodian people have lived with and linked art to their daily life since ancient times.

On August 18, 2018, Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School (VAAS) in collaboration with the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) launched "Arts Education and Career Exhibition", designed by the students from Visual and Applied Arts School (VAAS), Phare

Boutique, and Phare Creative Studio. The exhibition features cartoons, graphic animation and artworks in graphic design, animation, and visual arts. It aims not only at promoting Khmer Art but to inspire young people, allowing them to be exposed to this field.

"Arts Education and Career Exhibition" was hosted at the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, attracting 300 students, artists, and members of the general public to this event.

▪ **Arts Photography and 2018 Photography Exhibition Workshop of Photo Phnom Penh Association (PPP)**

Time goes on, and memories, especially of the suffering, gradually fade away. A photo is a collection of memories, which seem to have embedded the meaning and conveyed the story of the past to be memorialized for all.



... audiences in Arts Photography and 2018 Photography Exhibition Workshop in hall of SRI's Gallery. (Photo: Documentation Center of Cambodia)

Photo Phnom Penh Association in collaboration with the Documentation Center of Cambodia launched "Arts Photography Workshop and Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition" hosted at the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery.

"Arts Photography Workshop and Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition" is designed to show the public how to take art photography and encourage the young generation to compete in photo exhibitions. The workshop also featured

the last selection of photos to be exhibited in Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition. More than 60 participants selected a session to be in, as most of them are in the field of photography and arts.

Additionally, DC-Cam has continued its collaboration with the *Israeli Embassy to Thailand's Bangkok* to initiate and create the educational-based program on the screening of the Holocaust movie. It aims not only to bring an awareness of the human history of the Holocaust to Cambodian participants, especially the younger generations

of Cambodia that experienced such a man-made disaster, but also to allow them to build on their knowledge of world history.

B.2. Hosting Group Visits

Hosting Twelve Students of Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School



Students watched the documentary film: Don't Think I've Forgotten, Cambodia Lost Rock & Roll, at SRI Contemporary Art

DC-Cam in collaboration with Phare Ponleu Selpak has taken an initiative to create and design artwork in any forms to be exhibited and displayed in SRI Contemporary Art Gallery. This art aims not only to teach about the history and legacy of the Khmer Rouge and Cambodia's arts and culture, but to encourage the next generation of Cambodians to learn for themselves. Between February 2nd and 4th, 2018, a group of twelve students in the freshman class of Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School, and its

leader Mr. Srey Bandol, in collaboration with DC-Cam arrived at the SRI Contemporary Arts Gallery. They wanted to explore not only Cambodia's history and culture but also the contemporary design of newly-constructed buildings in the city.

Hosting Twenty-Four Cambodian Youth and Children in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

To teach about Khmer Rouge history, the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery of the Documentation Center of Cambodia will offer documentary screening lectures and discussion on various aspects of Cambodia's history as it relates to art and music.



On August 4th, 2018, a group of seven Cambodian youth, screening the documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten, Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll* (DTIF). The film is about Cambodia's unique rock and roll history and how it was nearly destroyed with the rest of the country during the KR regime. Also, it gives a new perspective on a country usually associated with only war and genocide.

Hosting Fifty-Four International Students from the US, Australia, and Japan



Mr. Youk Chhang, DC-Cam Executive Director, shows a book published by DC-Cam to the students

Apart from the visit by the local school, there were four institutes/universities from the US, Australia, and Japan, visiting the Documentation Center of Cambodia to understand Cambodia's history and culture and the center's work. The students first toured the gallery. They attended the curation presentation of artwork and exhibitions in the hall and heard how they function as sources of understanding about the past. Then, the students were shown a screening of a documentary film *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll*.

In addition, the students also had an opportunity to meet with Mr. Youk Chhang Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia and discuss the center's work on various aspects of documentation and challenges in archiving stories. After the end of the visit, the students showed their appreciation to the Documentation Center of Cambodia, especially Mr. Youk Chhang and his team, for organizing this insightful and encouraging program.



Royal University of Law and Economic students join in the Documentation & Research Documentation, Youk Chhang Director of Documentation Center of Cambodia (front right) on 14 June 2018

On April 19, 2018, DC-Cam's Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery had a special visitor, Nhem Sreyvin, a singer and a song composer who wanted to explore and learn about Khmer Rouge history. Having witnessed the destruction and survival of Cambodia's art and music after the Khmer Rouge genocide, Sreyvin has a passion for preserving old Khmer songs. As a *Cambodian Idol* contestant, she brought the lost Khmer songs to the stage.

In collaboration with the Royal University of Law and Economic (RULE), DC-Cam has initiated and designed an educational-based outreach program meeting students and provoking the discussion of the Khmer Rouge, aimed not only to inspire the learning about the history and legacy of the Khmer Rouge but also to encourage searching for pieces of the truth in the history.

On April 30 and May 25, 2018, DC-Cam's team designed the educational programs which included the Khmer Rouge history orientation, the screening of *Don't Think I've Forgotten: Cambodia's Lost Rock and Roll*, the talk with Youk Chhang and initiative to inspire the students to conduct their own research on the Khmer Rouge history. This academic research is led by Professor Chea Seavmey under the supervision by DC-Cam's

team. In inspiring and increasing the research work, DC-Cam opened Research & Documentation Training, participated in by 90 students in Law and Administration of the Royal University of Law and Economic (RULE). In this Research & Documentation Training, Youk Chhang, Director of the Documentation Center of Cambodia, played a key role in explaining and presenting the research methodology and resources, focusing on three important areas: (1) How to find and shape the specific series of events that happened during the Khmer Rouge regime. (2) Diversity of primary sources and documents of the Khmer Rouge regime at the Documentation Center of Cambodia, and (3) some important ideas explaining the implications between the past history that continuously affects the present and the future of the younger generations. The purpose is to critically explore the roots of the Khmer Rouge genocide in Cambodia.

On May 07, 2018, VOICE Cambodia, a non-profit organization, dedicated to Helping People in Crisis in Cambodia, met here to increase their knowledge and understanding of the Khmer Rouge. It marked not only the collaboration with the local organization but also an effort to inspire learning about the Khmer Rouge history to promote healing and reconciliation in Cambodia.



Utah State University Student Delegation in front of the Pagoda Wall on May 28, 2018. (Photo: Documentation center of Cambodia)

The Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery showed growth in attracting institutes/universities from the US, Australia, and Germany that visited DC-Cam to understand Cambodia’s history and culture and the center’s work. The groups were first guided to the gallery in which the offered programs took place. They attended the presentation of artworks and exhibitions in the room, explaining how they function as educational tools as a resource for the understanding of the past. Then, they watched the screening of a documentary film “Don’t Think I’ve Forgotten: Cambodia’s Lost Rock and Roll” shining the spotlight on the brief

era in the country’s history when Cambodia’s art and music excelled, then was destroyed during time of genocide in the country. The groups had a dialogue with Youk Chhang on the initiative of producing such a moving documentary film, the Khmer Rouge history and the center’s work, particularly on various aspects of challenges on documenting all voices of the history. When the visit ended, participants thanked the dc-Cam’s team for organizing the meaningful and inspiring programs, and particularly appreciated the meeting with Youk Chhang.

Below is the breakdown of the 179 visitors to the DC-Cam’s Sleuk Rith Institute Contemporary Art Gallery, within this quarterly period:

No	Names of University/ Colleges	Number of Participa	Purpose	Date

		nts		
1	Central Queensland University (CQU), Australia	17	Study Visit	April 04, 2018
2	Australian Catholic University (ACU), Australia	11	Study Visit	April 12, 2018
3	Young Cambodian Artist in singing	1	Visit	April 19, 2018
4	Australian Catholic University (ACU), Australia	10	Study Visit	May 02, 2018
5	VOICE – Helping People in Crisis in Cambodia	6	Study Visit	May 07, 2018
6	Royal University of Law and Economics, Law and Admin.	90	Study Visit	May 21, 2018
7	WAUBONESEE Community College	8	Study Visit	May 22-30, 2018
8	Pilgrimage of German Journalists	10	Visit	May 28, 2018
9	Utah State University	21	Study Visit	May 28, 2018
10	Operation Groundswell	5	Visit	June 25, 2018
Total		179		

Documentation Center of Cambodia's Outreach Program at Phare, Battambang



Documentation Center of Cambodia in collaboration with Battambang-based Phare Ponleu Selpak has re-launched, with a special screening of *Don't Think I've Forgotten Cambodia's lost Rock and Roll*, the film is about Cambodia's history and prosperity and diversity in art and music during the 60's and early 70's, the country's golden age. *Don't Think I've Forgotten* tells the story of Cambodian artists and

musicians who absorbed all kinds of music, particularly the influence of western rock music and creatively integrated it all into the local traditional music, resulting in a new music scene. That music scene was destroyed when the Khmer Rouge took over the country in 1975.

The film shines a light on the legacy of suffering left by the Khmer Rouge in which nearly two million Cambodian intellectuals, artists, singers, musicians, and ordinary people were put to death.

Public Speaker Series

Three public speaker series were executed and provided to the public at DC-Cam's SRI Contemporary Art Gallery. Below are the lectures:

- ❖ 1st Speaker Series took place on January 11, 2018, entitled “Whose Voices Are Heard? Victimhood and Dark Tourism in Cambodia”, by Dr. Cheryl Lawther, Dr. Rachel Killean, and Dr. Lauren Dempster from Queen’s University Belfast’s School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work, Northern Ireland. There are numerous destinations currently popular with travelers around the world. Tourists at the sites of Tuol Sleng and Choeung Ek in Cambodia have recently been the focus of the quiet exploration of Cambodia’s history during the gruesome period of the Khmer Rouge. As more and more visitors stream through these infamous gates every year, this lecture examines the ways in which stories of large-scale victimization and loss are represented within sites of former atrocities which have become tourist attractions.
- ❖ Lecture on Gender Issues – Dr. Genoveva Hernandez Uriz from EU Delegation On the occasion of celebrating International Women Day, March 8th, DC-Cam cordially invited Dr. Genoveva Hernandez Uriz from EU Delegation to speak to DC-Cam staff about gender issues in Cambodia. Dr. Uriz highlighted 5 priorities which include equality in economic and social rights, equality in payment at work, equality in decision making, ending violence against women, and promoting equality.
- ❖ 2nd Speaker Series in collaboration with the Center for Khmer Studies (CKS) was held on March 20, 2018 on the topic of "Aesthetics and Representations of Cambodian Court Dance From The Time of French Protectorate" by Dr. Lucie Labbé. The lecture will provide the first consideration from an ongoing research on Cambodian court dance from the end of 19th to the first half of 20th century with an approach combining the visual anthropology and history.

The Life of the Buddha at Angkor



On July 19, 2018, Public Lecture Series by Dr. Nicholas Revire Professor of Liberal Arts Faculty of Thammasat University through an initiation and collaboration between Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) and Center for Khmer Studies (CKS) showcased his noteworthy productivity in research on the Life of the Buddha at Angkor. It aims to better date and understand the advent and uniqueness

of Theravāda Buddhism at Angkor in Cambodia and, more broadly, in mainland Southeast Asia during the late Angkor period. Three main points were studied and raised in the lecture; the birth of the Buddha-to-be, the enlightenment and the miscellaneous. The lecture has showed that the Life of the Buddha at Angkor through comparing the stone steles and different texts according to the stone steles resources placing in different museums in Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam is unique and mixed between Sanskrit traditions and Pali Traditions.

Conquering Everest Base Camp, 5, 340 meters



The Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery of Documentation Center of Cambodia had the pleasure to bring an interesting Public Lecture Series featured by our distinctive guest speaker Vong Socheata on "Conquering Everest Base Camp, 5,340 Meters." This past summer, Socheata made her trip to Nepal and decided to trek to Everest Base Camp.

Everest Base Camp is either one of two base camps on opposite sides of Mount Everest (It could also be any Everest base camp on a given route, but this is less common since the two main routes became standardized). South Base Camp is in Nepal at an altitude of 5,364 metres (17,598 ft), and North Base Camp is in Tibet at 5,150 metres (16,900 ft). These camps are rudimentary campsites on Mount Everest used by mountain climbers during their ascent and descent. South Base Camp is used when climbing via the southeast ridge, while North Base Camp is used when climbing via the northeast ridge.

In exploring the mountainous nature and life, Socheata took the Everest Base Camp trek on the south side which is one of the most popular trekking routes in the Himalayas and is visited by thousands of trekkers each year. Trekkers usually fly from Kathmandu to Lukla to save time and energy before beginning the trek to this base camp. However, trekking to Lukla is possible. There are no roads from Kathmandu to Lukla and as a result, the only method of transporting large and heavy goods is by plane.

How could she make it? She has presented the key to success in the scope of mental strength and some important strategies:

Slowness, Calmness and Confidence

Breathing Physical Adaptability (acclimatization) and Mental Resiliency

Enjoyment during the Journey

All in all, it was an interesting and informative sharing session that allowed the participants to rethink everything they thought or had heard about Everest and inspired them to try.

Gender, Society and Politics in 1945-1955 Cambodia

On this coming September 18, 2018, Documentation Center of Cambodia in collaboration with Center for Khmer Studies will offer Public Speaker Series focusing on "Gender, Society and Politics in 1945-1955 Cambodia" presented by Catriona Miller, a PhD Candidate at University of Wisconsin – Madison in the History Department.

Catriona will discuss the early women's movement in Phnom Penh within the context of political and transnational relationships during the period of French Decolonization (1945-1955). It is an interesting and informative lecture for the public to attend in.

B.3. Exhibitions

Mobile Exhibition on Forced Transfer of Population Under the Khmer Rouge Regime

DC-Cam implemented its plan for an outdoor exhibition on "forced transfer" of the population under the Khmer Rouge regime. The display was conducted along with the classroom forums of the Genocide Education Project on the teaching of KR history. The twelve panels exhibited displayed many photographs and informational texts on the evacuation, survivor's testimony, as well as pictures of the top leadership of the Khmer Rouge Regime standing trial. In the panel display of the exhibition, many participants were most interested in the panel of the top leadership of the Khmer Rouge, as they were familiar with the names, but not the faces. Their interest was prompted by the fact that the ECCC was charging the leaders of the regime. This exhibition and its content followed the end of the forum session.

New Exhibition of 100 Photos of Remembrance and Education in the Ta Mok House Museum, Anlong Veng



DC-Cam is working to preserve the historical place of Anlong Veng as an educational site for all Cambodian people and visitors to explore and learn about the country's history. DC-Cam took the initiative to install and inaugurate the first 100 Photos Exhibition of the Khmer Rouge in the Ta Mok House Museum on December 10, 2017. It is very moving to engage local visitors, most of whom are former Khmer Rouge, to explore more about the history from the rare photographs during the Khmer Rouge. This exhibition is now permanently set up to display to the general public.

Incoming Exhibition of Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School



Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School team (Photo: Srey Bandol)

After the visit of Phare Ponleu Selpak's *Visual and Applied Arts School* under the full support of DC-Cam, the team has made efforts to develop and accelerate the design work. The Artwork exhibition by the group of twelve freshmen students of the *Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School* and its leader Srey Bandol, supervised by Youk Chhang and the team, aims at not only inspiring the learning of Khmer Rouge history and its legacy, but to embrace Cambodia's art and culture. See more in

Appendix 3.

Arts Photography and 2018 Photography Exhibition Workshop of Photo Phnom Penh Association (PPP)

Time goes on, and memories of suffering, gradually fade away. Photographs are a collection of memories, which are embedded with meaning and convey the story of the past.



... audiences in Arts Photography and 2018 Photography Exhibition Workshop in hall of SRI's Gallery. (Photo: Documentation Center of Cambodia)

Photo Phnom Penh Association in collaboration with the Documentation Center of Cambodia has launched a program called: "Arts Photography Workshop and Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition" hosted in the Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery.

"Arts Photography Workshop and Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition" is designed to show the public how to do art photography and encourage young people to compete in photo exhibitions. The

workshop also featured the last selection of photos to be exhibited in Photo Phnom Penh 2018 Exhibition. More than 60 participants attended the session. Most of the participants are in the field of photography and the arts.

B.4. Public Response in SRI Gallery

The Sleuk Rith Contemporary Art Gallery, Documentation Center of Cambodia, aims to encourage Cambodia's cultural heritage and artistic development, as a means of rebuilding memory, healing, and reconciliation as it is linked the past, present, and future. In educating and learning about the history of Khmer Rouge, art plays a powerful role in softly allowing the information to be absorbed. During this three-month period, more than 200 visitors, both local and international, arrived in the gallery with a number of different purposes. Some of the visitors came to explore the Khmer Rouge history as some were just seeing it for the first time. Nonetheless, all were welcomed by the gallery curator, who designed the programs as: (1) "Unfinished" & "War Remnant" curating, (2) documentary screening, and (3) meeting with the history expert. For the last quarter, no less than 500 visitors have come to the gallery for the different purposes and events. It marks the growing numbers of the public through the mutual collaboration and help not only from within the institution but with others. In continuation on promoting our work to the public, the gallery has launched its official blog for twofold purposes: (1) Self-Promotion on Education and Artistic Activities <https://sleukrithcontemporaryartgallery.wordpress.com/> and (2) Internship/ Volunteer Recruitment Extension. Consequently, the gallery has recruited two volunteers, Nop SovannUdom (high school student) and Khen Sro-Em to help, in response to the growing demand of the general work in the gallery.

B.5. Prey Veng Documentation Center: Khmer Rouge Eastern Zone Archives

A new Documentation Center Office was set up in Prey Veng's Regional Teacher Training Center (RTTC) for the purpose of making the genocide education accessible, not only in the town/urban area of Prey Veng but also in all areas of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces. The new office was created by DC-Cam in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport (MoEYS), and it is done



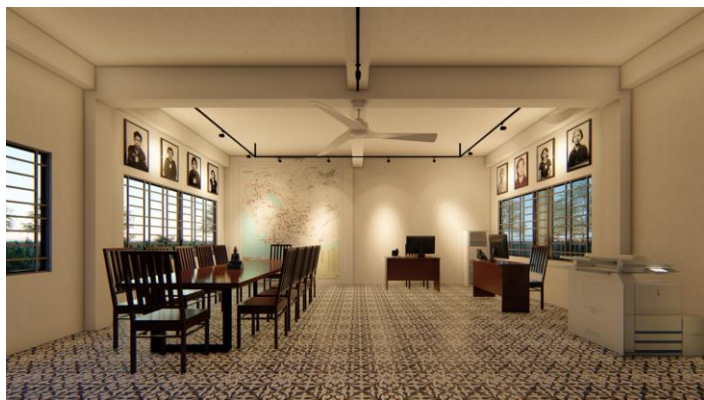
under the support of the European Union (EU) through the United Nation Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). DC-Cam arranged a formal meeting with Prey Veng's RTTC to discuss many works for the new office. Her Excellency Chumteav Tun Sa-im, Undersecretary of State of MoEYS was invited to be the guest of honor during the meeting. Mr. Buoy Vuthy, Director of Prey Veng's RTTC was a key person who gave his remarks on the provision of two new rooms to be the Prey Veng's Documentation Center Office, where many Khmer Rouge documents will be stored in the near future.

On Monday, January 22, 2018, the meeting began at 2 p.m. in a classroom with approximately 20 participating instructors to discuss more details about the new room designation and decoration, facilities and amenities, expenses for the office's logistics, staff recruitment, KR documents including 5 different kinds of documents: paper, Interview, film, photos, and physical evidence (information).

Result:

One new, large room was donated by MoEYS's RTTC of Prey Veng to be the new office of the Documentation Center. The Office is a brand-new office, designed by an architect, which will be ready for occupation and start up soon, hopefully by the middle of 2018.

DC-Cam's accounting office is ready with the expense budget from the donor to expend money for the Office's equipment.



DC-Cam's IT team have completed their list of logistics for the room and are waiting for the room to be completely built by the middle of this year.

Finally, the new center was named officially as Prey Veng Documentation Center of Cambodia: Khmer Rouge Eastern Zone Archives. There will more

work to be completed in regard to room and space decoration, selection of relevant documents to be placed in the new center, office supply plan, and other administrative work plan.⁹

Installation of Permanent Exhibition at Prey Veng RTTC (September 25-28)

In the week of September 25-28, 2018, the Genocide Research and Education team has installed permanent exhibitions at Prey Veng Regional Teacher Training Center. The exhibitions are divided into two types (indoor and outdoor). Outdoor exhibitions were installed in front of the new building. There are nineteen outdoor permanent exhibitions including the forced transfer, mass grave, memorial sites, and testimonies of survivors. The indoor exhibitions were installed inside of the Prey Veng Documentation Center: Khmer Rouge Eastern Zone Archives. The indoor exhibitions included the

⁹ More photos available at <https://photos.app.goo.gl/HFJcoYBrQyZq8Ssa9>

massive permanent exhibition of forced labor at Stung Chinit irrigation construction site, map of eastern zone, Eastern Zone high ranking KR cadres and photos of prisoners in this region. To make that exhibitions have a real social value, they must be accessible to visitors of all kind across the various provinces. These exhibitions will become an opportunity for students, teachers, and all kinds of visitors to reflect on the story of those who experienced this darkest history as well as learn the historical context of Democratic Kampuchea. The Prey Veng Regional Teacher Training Center will serve as the reflective space for the visitors. And the exhibitions will bring the dignity and honor to civil parties and survivors of Khmer Rouge period.

B.6. Workshops

Workshop on Village History to Strengthen Research Capacity

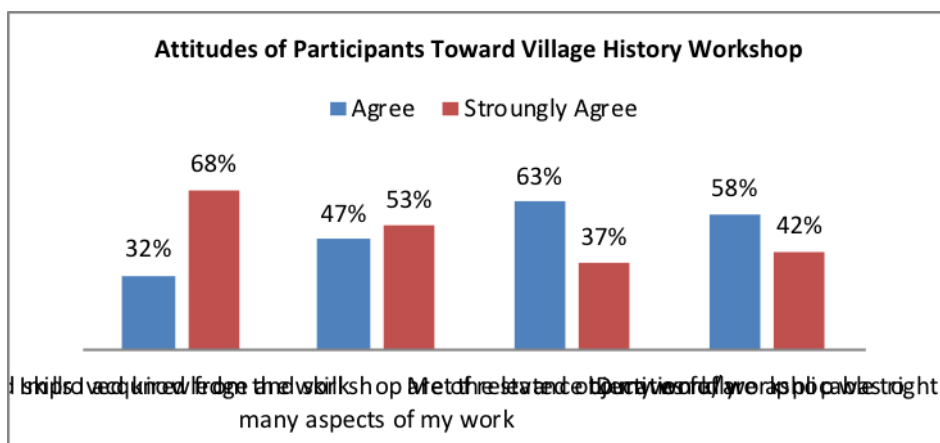


Mr. Pheng Pongrasy (standing), Director of Genocide Education in Cambodia

On February 21st, 2018, DC-Cam conducted the workshop on Strengthening Research Skills for History and Khmer Literature teachers doing Village History research. There were a total of twenty teachers from different provinces who attended the workshop. The workshop included the presentation of objectives of village history projects, research methodology (formulating research questions, interviewing technique, coding and qualitative data analysis), guest

speakers (former S-21 cadres), research topic discussion, and workshop evaluation. The first day of the workshop was a lecture on research methodology. On the second day of the workshop, teachers were able to address their topic of interest and received feedback from DC-Cam technical experts. In addition, they were able to ask questions directly to former S-21 cadres and hear their story. The final day of the workshop was a discussion on research topics and evaluation of the workshop. DC-Cam staff also write thirteen short research papers.

All teachers mentioned (32%=agree, 68%=strongly agree) that the workshop improved their knowledge and skills on village history research. They also mentioned that this workshop fully met with the stated objectives. Teachers believe that knowledge and skills acquired from the workshop are relevant and applicable to many aspects of their work. Finally, they agree that the duration of this workshop was enough.



The Village History Project progressed considerably during this quarter. The team expanded the work by assisting legal associates who are currently researching a topic about cultural heritage looting. The team also conducted the field visits to six provinces including Kandal, Takeo, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Svay Rieng and Battambang provinces, aiming at following up with and assisting sixteen teachers so that they understand village history research. The team also assisted them with both material and technical help on researching and interviewing techniques.¹⁰

Working closely with teachers and assisted by the Genocide Education team, DC-Cam has successfully produced six documentary films which include:

1. Crime site in my village: Healing the Landscape – was the idea of Mr. Seng Lyratanak who is a national trainer on DK history. The film is based on the life stories of two survivors of the KR regime.
2. Living library: Khmer Rouge Legacy in my Village – was the idea of Mr. Sam Vicheth who is a national trainer on DK history. The film focused on teaching KR history in the classroom and the discussion between children and parents about KR history.
3. Prison Without Wall – was the idea Mr. Siv Thuon who also is a national trainer. The film focused on the former KR prison at Braseth Mountain.
4. Role Play: Understand the Khmer Rouge History in my Village – was the idea of Mr. Oum Thara who is another national trainer. The film focused on students’ role playing of victims and perpetrators of the KR regime.
5. Strength – is the story of the Teacher Mol Samphos and her mother. It focused on the daughter interviewing her mother about life during the DK regime.
6. Father in Heaven – is the life story of teacher Ros Chanthon that describes her father.

All films above are expected to be used in the classroom when teaching KR history.

International Educator Workshop in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

¹⁰ Photos of activities available at <https://photos.app.goo.gl/5GahwzEhMsb7nEID2>



This workshop aims to bring together educators from Cambodia, Timor-Leste and Guatemala to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of each participating educational program or organization to teach about his/her country's histories of conflict and atrocity. The project is based on three components: (1) International Educators' Workshop; (2) Country-Specific Action Plans; and (3) Lessons Learned Workshop. Our direct

beneficiaries include teachers, students and communities. The first workshop, organized by DC-Cam in collaboration with ICSC, AJAR and FAFG, was held in Cambodia. This workshop aims at contributing to the overall project's objectives. Generally, the workshop met its stated objectives. The four-day workshop held at Sleuk Rith Institute's Contemporary Art Gallery met from January 15-18, 2018. All the participants from the US, Guatemala, Timor-Leste and Cambodia arrived on January 14, a day earlier, to get themselves prepared for the workshop.

The main activities of the workshop included the opening ceremony, presentation and films, introduction of country context, challenges, success stories and ways forward by core participants, small groups discussion, site visits, project development session, and presentation by the core participants. All these activities were accompanied by a cultural night, where most of the participants had a chance to see an art performance at the National Museum.

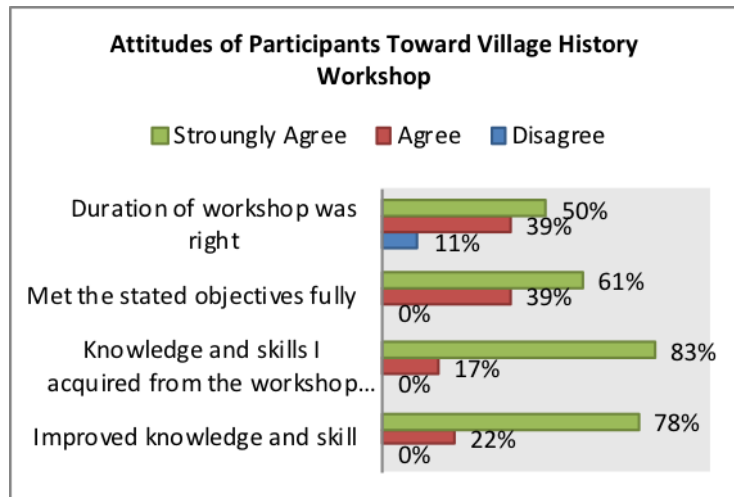
CHALLENGES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The biggest challenge facing the workshop is interpretation and/or translation for the participants because the participants came from different countries and speak different languages, Khmer, Spanish, and Tetum. At least 50% of the core participants do not speak English, so translation is required. However, there were some difficulties in getting everything translated for the educators due to the pace of presenters/discussants the amount of work to be translated, and some technical terms.

Our coordinators made an effort to translate the main points of the presentations, group discussions, Q and A sessions, and feedback from the start to the completion of the workshop. The team also provided a summary of various topics and clarifications at the end of each session. This method enabled the educators to have an overall understanding of the workshop and contribute to each session.

Another challenge was the duration of the workshop. For some sessions, we had little time for Q and A and debriefing. According to the chart below, while 89% of the participants felt that the duration of the workshop was just right, approximately 11% of the participants felt that the duration of the workshop was too short. We sometimes had to combine one or two sessions together and allow flexibility from one session to another.

Despite these challenges, the workshop produced both expected and unexpected outcomes and met its stated objectives. According to the evaluation, 100% of the participants (78% strongly agree; 22% agree) expressed that the workshop has improved their knowledge and skills and all of them supported the idea that the knowledge and skills acquired from the workshop are relevant to their work and can be applied in many aspects of their work. According to the chart below, all the participants were satisfied with the overall organization and implementation of the workshop. In addition, the participants gained a good cultural understanding after they toured a nearby pagoda and a national museum.



International Educator Workshop in Dili, Timor-Leste



Genocide Research and Education team of DC-Cam and four national trainers participated in the International Educator Workshop on Strengthening the Capacity for Education on History and Violence Prevention on 25 – 28 June in Dili, Timor-Leste. The workshop was a continuation of the workshop which was conducted in Cambodia, January 2018 and was a part of the joint program between the DC-Cam, the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of

Guatemala (FAFG) and Asia Justice and Rights (AJAR). The workshops were conducted at the Centro Nacional Chega! (CNC) office, which was a former prison and torture center called Comarca Balide in Dili. This workshop aims to bring together educators from Cambodia, Timor-Leste, and Guatemala to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and to share experiences of each participating country and organization about the education on the history of conflict and atrocity. There were approximately 20 participants – seven from Cambodia, six from Guatemala, and eight from Timor-Leste. During the workshop, there was an educator from Kosovo who shared his experience in documenting, and the history in Kosovo.

In Timor-Leste, educators have the role to adopt “Chega!, the report of the Commission of Reception, Truth and Reconciliation (CAVR) into the educational system. Together, Centro Nacional Chega! (CNC), AJAR, UNTL, and UNPAZ have the roles to disseminate and develop a curriculum for history and memory teaching for University students.

Furthermore, educators from ACbit are strengthening community history by developing and integrating the intergenerational dialogue.

In Cambodia, the four educators are developing their own unique projects based on the Village History Project. The initiative includes a Living Library of Khmer Rouge History, Documentary film on Crime Sites in My Village: Landscape of Healing, Prison without Wall, and Classroom of History: Teaching Khmer Rouge History through Role Playing. These activities focus on the high school students, parents, and community. These activities increase the intergenerational dialogue in the community.

In Guatemala, Educators, and high school teachers created and adopted various methodologies in teaching histories and memory, including a Guidebook and multimedia platform “I-witness” tools to highlight the specific case of human rights violations for use in the classroom. Their activities also involve creating a comic book on atrocities and human rights violations in post conflict countries and theatre as a mean of dialogue and reconciliation.

The workshop also included a field visit to the prison during the Portuguese Colonization, the museum of resistant, the Cristo Rei Statue, and meetings with survivors of the Santa Cruz November massacre and the Liquica massacre. Finally, participants visited the CNC office, which was a former prison in Dili.

OBJECTIVE 2: Promote Justice through Support to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal Process

1. General Observation

During the year, the Khmer Rouge Tribunal has nothing significant to be reported in connection with DC-Cam’s support to it. There were two facts that lead to decrease the demand of support from DC-Cam. On the one hand is that the KRT has been in long recess awaiting the issuance of the judgment of Case 002/02 on genocide charge against two senior Khmer Rouge leaders, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan. On the other hand, it is planning to phase out its operations in the near future.

Im Chem is one of the accused in Case 004, a case which was dropped by the International Co-Investigating Judge on February 22nd, 2017, due to the lack of personal jurisdiction.¹¹

On November 30th, 2017, the 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 Rouge 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

¹¹ Additional news available at <http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/im-chaem-filing-short-reasoning>; and at <http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory/khmer-rouge-tribunal-explains-limits-prosecutions-48543486>

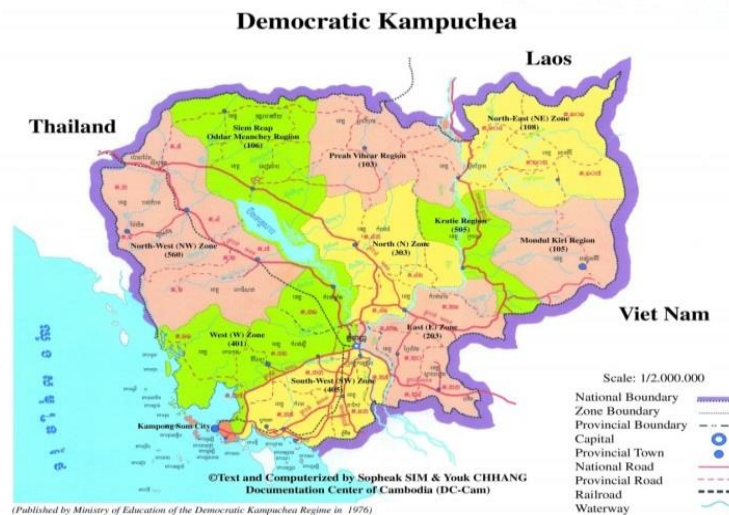
crimes accountable for their actions would enhance public confidence that persons of influence cannot forever evade responsibility for crimes and that justice is achievable.

In late June 2018, the donor group of countries of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal from New York came to Cambodia to learn more about KRT's work and its progress. Following this visit, two events occurred:

1. The announcement of the European Union (EU) about allocating EUR 3.5 million to support the ECCC's 2018 Budget, of which EUR 2.25 million will be allocated for the international component and EUR 1.25 million for the national component of the ECCC.
2. The Pre-Trial Chamber has issued a decision concerning the International Co-Prosecutor's appeal against the Co-Investigating Judges' closing order that dismissed the case against Im Chem, one of the accused in Case 004.

2. DC-Cam Supported Trial Chamber

Decrease in demand of support from DC-Cam doesn't mean there are no requests from them. Indeed, DC-Cam received 4 requests from the Trial Chamber and Office of Co-Prosecutors (international side). Via its case manager, the Trial Chamber requested for assistance from DC-Cam in locating some KR documents used by foreign scholar in English book. DC-Cam fortunately found one original document of the Khmer Rouge consisting of 23 pages. DC-Cam immediately scanned that document and sent to them by email. The Trial Chamber also requested one map from DC-Cam. It is a high-resolution image of the KR map in color. The map was texted and computerized by DC-Cam with English translation of the KR zones. Here is the map.



3. DC-Cam Supported OCP

Two other requests from OCP deal with DC-Cam's interview transcripts that detail the story, during the Khmer Rouge regime, about Andaek commune in Kirivong District of Takeo Province. DC-Cam provided OCP with seven interview transcripts, equal to a total

of 161 pages. DC-Cam also accommodated OCP's legal officers who came to study the documents that might be useful to their work inquiring into the number of the victims arrested and brought to be killed at KR's S-21.

4. DC-Cam Engaged with VSS

In supporting the work of ECCC's Victim Support Section (VSS), DC-Cam's Deputy Director Dara Vanthan joined the Civil Party meeting in Kratie province on February 26-27, 2018 as guest speaker. As invited by VSS, Mr. Vanthan presented a reparations project, called genocide education, to 130 Civil Parties who took part in the meeting.

On March 20, 2018, Mr. Vanthan was invited to a reparation reflection workshop arranged by Co-Lead-Lawyer in collaboration with VSS. The workshop aims to assess the impact of proposed reparation projects on Civil Party and victims.

PRESS RELEASE

TRIAL CHAMBER OF THE ECCC SETS 16 NOVEMBER 2018 FOR THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF THE JUDGEMENT IN CASE 002/02



Comrade Nuon Chea during DK period

Comrade Khieu Samphan during DK period

Today, the Trial Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) notified the Parties that pursuant to Internal Rule 102 it will announce a summary of the findings and the disposition of the Judgement for Case 002/02 concerning the Accused NUON Chea and KHIEU Samphan on **Friday 16 November 2018 in the main courtroom of the ECCC at 9:30 am.**

Evidentiary hearings in the trial of Case 002/02 commenced with opening statements on 17 October 2014 and concluded on 11 January 2017. The trial, including closing statements, lasted for a total of 283 hearing days. During the trial, the Chamber heard the testimony of 185 individuals: 114 witnesses, 63 Civil Parties and 8 experts. The trial has been subject to considerable public interest, with 82,780 persons attending the hearings.

The Accused persons on trial in Case 002/02 are NUON Chea, who was the deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, and KHIEU Samphan who was the Head of State of Democratic Kampuchea. The charges in Case 002/02 focus on alleged crimes against humanity, genocide and Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions

based on the following alleged crime sites and factual allegations: worksites and cooperatives (Tram Kak Cooperatives, Trapeang Thma Dam Worksite, 1st January Dam Worksite and Kampong Chhnang Airport Construction Site), security centres and execution sites (S-21 Security Centre, Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre, Au Kanseng Security Centre and Phnom Kraol Security Centre), genocide against the Cham and the Vietnamese, the treatment of Buddhist and former Khmer Republic officials, and the nationwide regulation of marriage. The Trial Chamber also heard evidence about the nature of the alleged armed conflict between Democratic Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Accused persons' alleged roles within the government, as well as evidence on administrative and communication structures within the Democratic Kampuchea regime.

OBJECTIVE 3: Increase the Cambodian Public's Knowledge of the KR Period

Educating the younger Cambodian generations about the Khmer Rouge 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, DC-Cam has worked to achieve the following outputs during the year long period which include: (1) teachers trained in DK history, (2) students educated in DK or KR history, and (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 younger generations about this.

Output 1: Teachers Trained in the Teaching of DK History

Teachers Trained in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, and Prey Veng Provinces



Third from left, Chumteav Tun Sa-Im, Under-Secretary of State of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport.

The teacher training workshop in general costs a lot both financially and in collaboration. DC-Cam has made all efforts to make teacher training workshop happen as much as possible during the year in connection with funding availability, schedule of teachers, other opportunities associated with the objective above, for example, the erection and inauguration of anti-genocide memorials.



For the first quarter, DC-Cam has received funding from GIZ to specifically erect and inaugurate four anti-genocide memorials at four high schools located in the Northwest of Cambodia which includes Banteay Chhmar High School in Banteay Meanchey, Sampeou Loun and Kamrieng High Schools in Battambang, and Pramoay High School in Pursat province. There were 1,005 participants taken part in the four-inaugurations of the anti-genocide memorials, most of them were students (mostly sons and daughters of former KR members), local residents (mostly former KR members), local authority officials (some of former KR members) and teachers. DC-Cam received an endorsement from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport by sending a high ranking official of the Ministry, under-secretary of state level, to preside over the ceremony of all inaugurations.

Indeed, the anti-genocide memorial carries two messages for Cambodian people to remember. The contents of the messages were reviewed and approved by the Ministry itself. The two sentences in English and Khmer 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.”

Along with the memorials erection and inauguration above mentioned, DC-Cam’s Genocide Education team leader could provide teacher training workshop to 38 teachers (15 females) from all four schools. However, the workshop took place for 6 days in individual school compound on different schedule. Below is a chart of the training summary:

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

Based on the assessment and observation, participants truly gained knowledge about 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 an 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 results 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.



Another instance for the flexibility is that Genocide Education in Cambodia team leader has conducted teacher training workshops for 33 pre-service teachers (18 females) who were, at that time, studying at the National Institute of Education (NIE), majoring in History and Khmer Studies. The training happened under an agreement with the Ministry of Education Youth and

Sport as well as a green light from the Director of NIE. The training was a lecture-based program, which was conducted from Monday to Saturday from 5-6:30 p.m., presented by trainers from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport (MoEYS) and the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). Similar to DC-Cam's previous teacher training programs, this course was designed to develop pre-service teachers' competence in their jobs as teachers who will teach a history of Democratic Kampuchea at their schools in the near future. The course took nine weeks to complete. As part of this course, the direct beneficiaries will be pre-service teachers who teach history, geography, Khmer studies and citizen morality, and the indirect beneficiaries will be thousands of younger generations around Cambodia. The training ended in late February 2018.

During the last day of training, DC-Cam conducted the post survey and evaluation to examine knowledge of participants as well as their attitudes toward the training. The questionnaires included the knowledge of Khmer Rouge history and teachers' opinions. Most of the teachers gave positive answers. After training, 33% of the teachers gained confidence in becoming a mentor to help other teachers, while 61% additional teachers believe they feel confident after receiving training.



This was the teacher training workshop conducted with the financial support from the European Union as part of recognized reparations at the KRT process. In collaboration with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, DC-Cam's Genocide Education in Cambodia team conducted commune teacher training on teaching of the history of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) with 52

(25 women) teachers, who are currently teaching history, from Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces. The training was aimed to enhance the ability of Cambodian teachers majoring in history, with the dual focus of developing the teachers' understanding of KR history and facilitating their capacity in student-centered learning approaches. The main teaching materials used in the training included [A History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1979\)](#) and [The Teacher's Guidebook: The Teaching of A History of Democratic Kampuchea \(1975-1979\)](#).

The six-day training encompassed lectures, group discussions, and practical sessions with emphasis on having the teachers practice their use/delivery of the DK history educational materials with their peers. The training also integrated documentary film screenings, life stories by civil parties, and the presentation of international guest speakers, specializing in Holocaust study from the Swedish Embassy in Phnom Penh.

To ensure quality and long-term engagement, DC-Cam invited 4 national trainers to work with 52 teachers. Teachers were divided into classes with a gender balance. On the final day of training, DC-Cam's team conducted post-assessments to identify the teachers' knowledge and their opinion of the trainers and training.

As the results between the pre- and post-assessment for teachers indicate, we were able to make the following observations as it pertains to the impact our training has had on the teachers. There is a large increase, 30 percent, in teachers' confidence in mentoring other teachers in teaching DK history. The score in the post-assessment moderately increased by 2 points in the teachers' actual understanding of DK history. The teachers described their knowledge of DK History after attended training as 8% - Very deep understanding, 75% - Good understanding, and 17% - Little understanding. The teachers gained actual understanding of life during DK regime through lectures and the

civil parties' session can be described as 15% - Very deep understanding, 48% - Good understanding, and 17% - Little understanding.¹²



In the last quarter of the year, the Genocide Education team conducted another teacher training in Prey Veng Regional Training Center focusing on a group of pre-service teachers who were trained to become a professional teacher in Cambodia. Like previous trainings, this training workshop was conducted with the Ministry's collaboration and support from USAID and the EU. There were

57 teachers (48% women) that attended this workshop. The integration workshop focused on:

1) *DK history contents*: Two national trainers from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport were invited to present the DK history textbook from Chapter 1 to 12.

2) *Teaching methodologies*: Three main teaching techniques were used during the Workshop: (a) K-W-L, (b) the 3-big questions, and (c) Jigsaw. The national trainers used these during session of DK history textbook presentation. The participants were divided into groups to work on their assigned topics.

3) *Comparative studies (Holocaust)*: two guest speakers were invited to share their experiences with the participants. One international speaker, Allison, presented her studies of the Holocaust from her school at the University of California. The purpose of the presentation is to let all participating pre-service teachers learn from genocide events which happened in the world. Another national guest speaker who is a civil party from ECCC talked to the participants his experience during the Khmer Rouge regime.

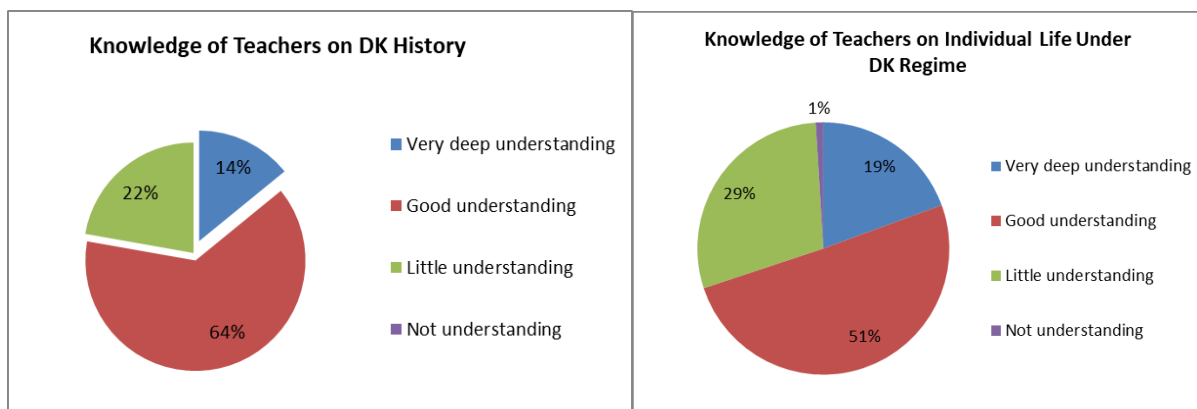
4) *Measuring knowledge of pre-service teachers*: Pre- and post-assessment were conducted at the beginning and the end of workshop.

5) *In-session follow up*: the interviews were conducted with 24 pre-service teachers (balance in gender) which are almost half of total participant. The interviews aimed to determine the motivation of participants to reconcile with the perpetrators of the past atrocity, the possibility to meet them, and discuss about their (former perpetrators) role in society.

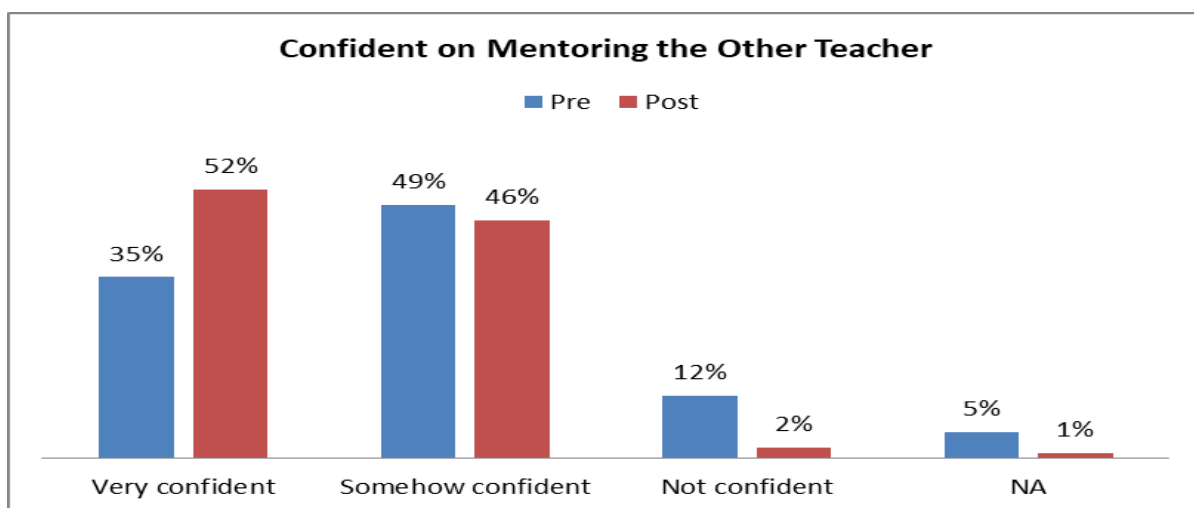
In conclusion, there were 180 teachers and pre-service teachers trained during the year. The composition of gender balance reached 47 percent women, representing a high level of women participating in the workshop.

¹² Photos of activity available at <https://photos.app.goo.gl/1tG2lKvI21G7Dzil2>

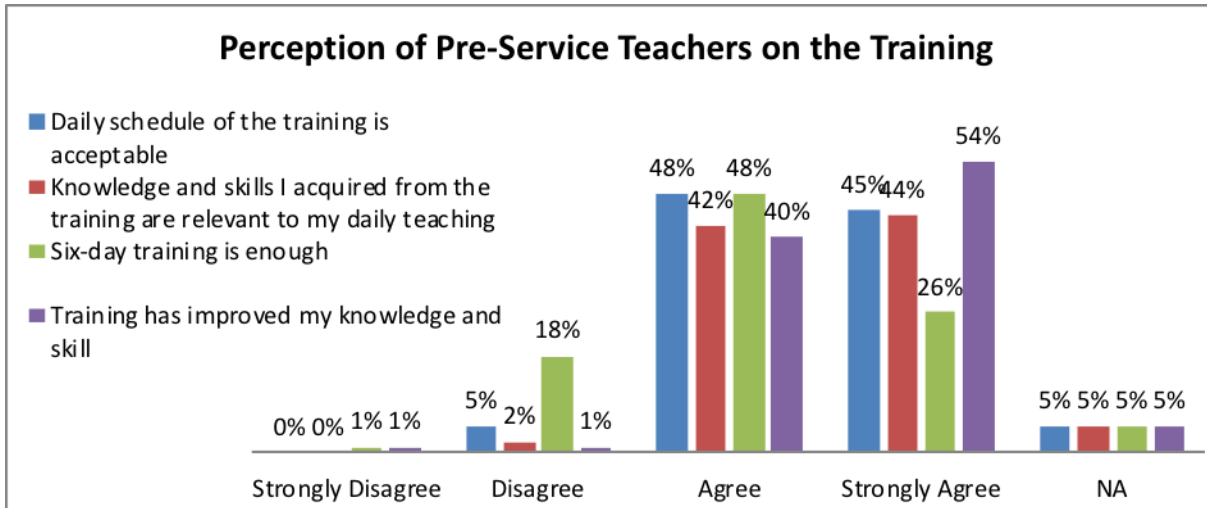
The following charts below highlight some issues to be evaluated after taking part in the workshop.



In the commune teachers training workshop, 126 participants were asked about their knowledge of KR history and its importance. First, the teachers were asked about how important they felt teaching KR history was and 99 percent answered that it was extremely important. The second question was about the level of knowledge teachers had on DK history and 64 percent answered they had a deep understanding of DK history in general. The third question was about the level of knowledge of teachers on individual life under DK regime and 51% said they had a good understanding about people’s lives under DK regime. The last question was about the teacher’s capacity to transfer knowledge gained from the workshop to other teachers and 52% of them said they were very confident in doing so.



The following chart represents the results of the evaluations made with 57 pre-service teachers whose schedule was reduced to 3 days from the normal 6 days.



Output 2: Students Educated on DK History

Ten Classroom Forums with High School Students in Phnom Penh Were Conducted.



During the year, the Genocide Education team of DC-Cam conducted ten classroom forums on the “Importance of Studying the History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)” with high school students in Phnom Penh: Sa-Ang, Chamroeun Roth, Koh Dach, Chea Sim Santhormok, Indratevy, Chea Sim Samaki, Tuol Prasat, Hun Sen Borei 100 Khnang, Hun Sen Phnom Penh Thmey, and Samrong high schools. The objectives of this

classroom forum were (1) to provide students with the opportunity to share and express their personal knowledge on what happened during the KR regime, (2) to encourage students to think critically on the transitional consequences of this KR legacy to the current Cambodian society, (3) to encourage discussion on the KR period with families and communities, and (4) to distribute the History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) textbook to students. The forum encompassed pre-and-post surveys, a documentary film, K-W-L chart, lecture of DK history, and Q&A session. There were approximately 894 (490 females) in total who attended the forums.

After participating in the classroom forums, students significantly gained knowledge of the DK history. Based on the figures below, the majority of students already have a basic knowledge of DK history.

Figure 1 gauged student’s knowledge about KR history in general. It made positively different in regard to the capacity to teach other students about KR history, considerably gained knowledge about this history after taking part in the forum,

significantly learned about KR atrocity occurrences, and extremely important to study KR history.

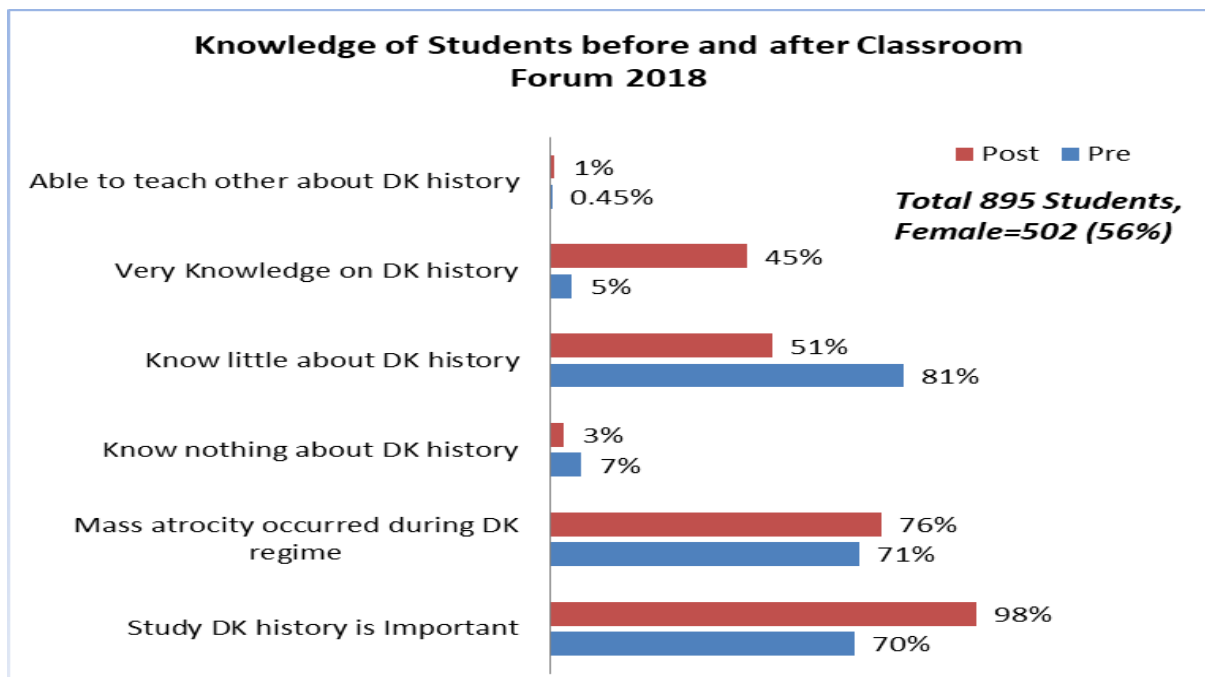


Figure 2 focused on free opinion of students expressed after attended the classroom forum. More importantly, students were asked to express their opinion on questions about peace building, healing, reconciliation, genocide preventing, empathy encouragement, and other issues, after taking the classroom forum. The answers were so impressive even though they had a half day of training about KR history in general.

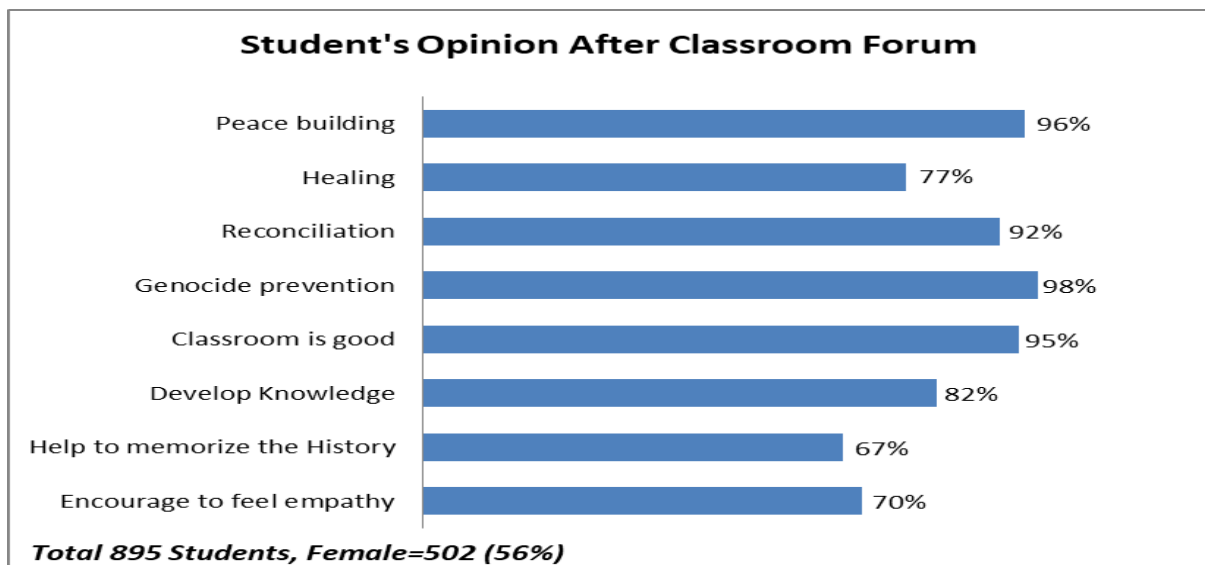
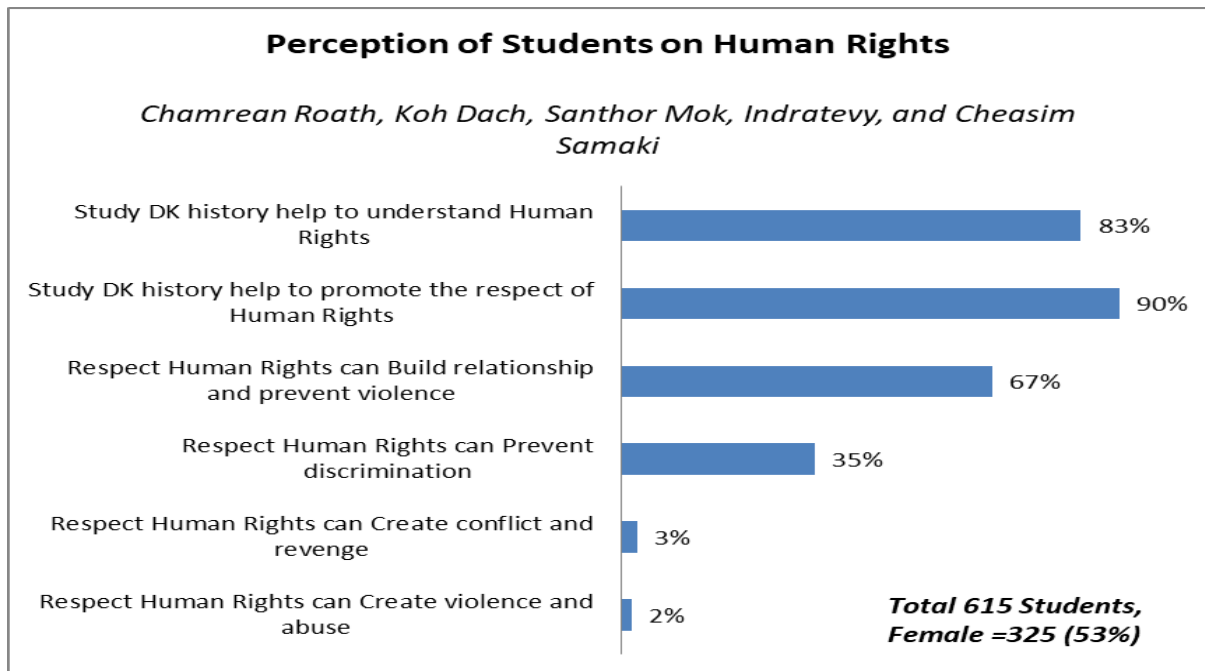
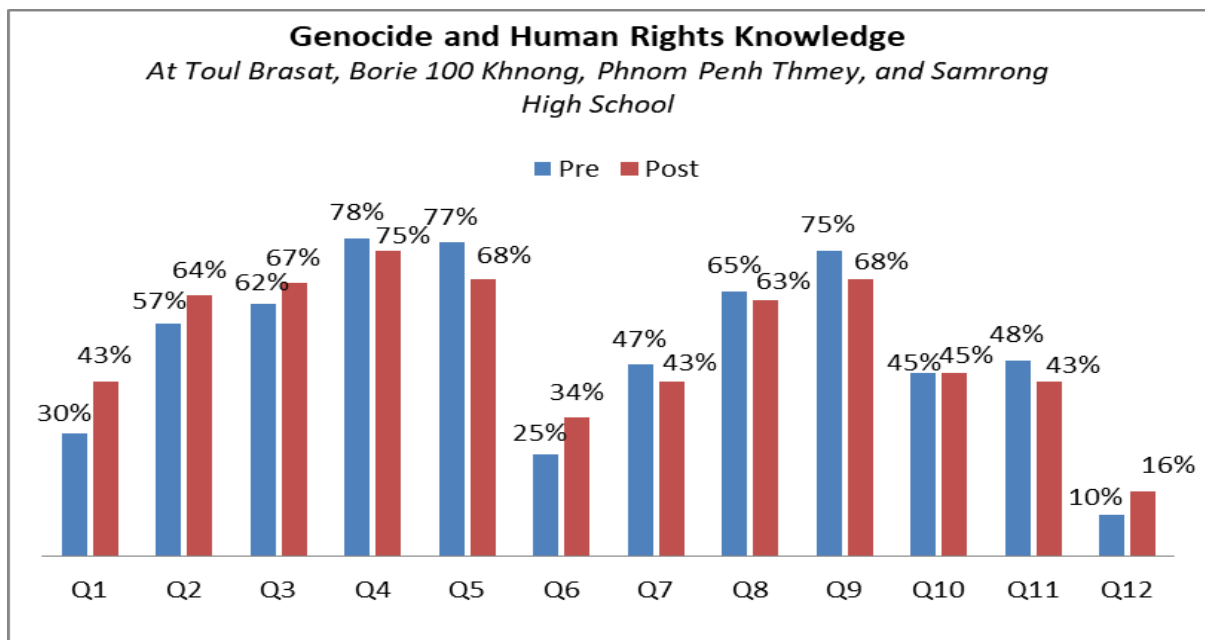


Figure 3 gauged a perception of students on human rights issue. However, the team could only conduct an evaluation after classroom forums at 5 high schools which make up the voice of 615 students. Very interesting turnout was that 90 percent of students believed to study DK history is to promote the respect of human rights. To help understanding about human rights through studying DK history was the second highly

percent which was 83%. Still, students believed that respecting human rights significantly contributed to violence prevention in future occurrence.



Last but not least, figure 4 gauged the student’s general knowledge about genocide and human rights after taking part in the classroom forum. The team has designed a questionnaire consisting of 12 questions and each question has 4 multiple choices of answer. The team has used this questionnaire at the last 4 schools only.



1. Which response below is the best definition of genocide as stated in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide?

a. Killing members of a political group with the intent to destroy the entire group because of their political agenda.

b. Arresting leaders of a religious group with the intent to undermine the practice of religion.

c. Deliberately starving an ethnic group with the intent to destroy the people.

d. Killing enemy soldiers who are shooting at your soldiers during a war.

2. Which response below reflects circumstances that support violence and possibly future genocide in a community?

a. Students engaged in peaceful protest against a school policy.

b. Local leader's requirement to force members of a religious group to live separate from the rest of the community.

c. Police arresting persons who trespass on government property.

d. Immigrants from another country seeking to settle in a community.

3. Which response below reflects circumstances that support violence and possibly future genocide in a country?

a. Religious leaders who describe members of another religion as "sub-human" and "worthy of death."

b. Religious leaders who encourage their members to pray for members of another religion.

c. Political leaders who encourage everyone to vote.

d. Individuals who petition their government leaders to adopt a policy.

4. Which response below is the best description of the impact of genocide on individuals?

a. Individuals suffer as a result of lower wages and job growth.

b. Individuals mourn the loss of family and friends who were tortured and/or killed.

c. Individuals are not impacted by genocide. Genocide only affects groups of people.

d. Only children are impacted by genocide by the loss of parents.

5. Which response below is the best description of the impact of genocide on families and communities?

a. Individuals suffer during genocide but generally families and communities are unharmed.

b. Only poor families ever suffer during genocide. Rich families never suffer during genocide.

c. Genocide can impact families and communities in many ways for generations.

d. Genocide impacts communities but families can always escape by fleeing to another country.

6. Which response below is the best description of the impact of genocide on countries?

a. Countries are not impacted by genocide.

b. Countries can be impacted by genocide, but the world is too big to be impacted.

c. Countries suffer from genocide only when it is occurring. They can rebuild quickly.

d. Countries can be impacted by genocide for generations.

7. Which response below is the best description of an important strategy that individuals can do to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Individuals can ignore violence when it occurs because there is nothing they can do.
- b. Individuals can prevent violence by attacking their enemies before they are attacked.
- c. Individuals can prevent violence by staying quiet and not criticizing violence.
- d. Individuals can prevent violence by speaking against such violence.**

8. Which response below is the best description of another important strategy that individuals can do to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Individuals can encourage violence against their enemies.
- b. Individuals can encourage victims to be silent because speaking out against violence will only encourage more violence.
- c. Individuals can denounce violence and encourage peaceful solutions to conflicts.**
- d. Individuals can encourage perpetrators to commit their violence without public attention, which only aggravates the situation.

9. Which response below is the best description of an important strategy that communities can implement to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Communities can protect the individual rights of all community members, regardless of religion, nationality, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, political opinion or other characteristics.
- b. Communities can protect the individual rights of the majority group at the expense of minorities in order to preserve peace, order and stability.
- c. Communities do not need to protect individual rights; rather, they must always seek to maintain peace, order and stability.
- d. Communities do not need to protect individual rights because this is always a state responsibility.

10. Which response below is the best description of another important strategy that communities can implement to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Communities can prevent violence by identifying minorities and requiring them to live separate from the rest of the community.
- b. Communities can prevent violence by teaching youth to appreciate human diversity through education about different cultures, religions, and communities.**
- c. Communities can prevent violence by teaching youth to appreciate their own culture and identify ways to protect it from outside influence.
- d. Communities can prevent violence by teaching youth how to protect themselves and their communities through self-defense training.

11. Which response below reflects an important strategy that countries can implement to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Countries can prevent violence by censoring information and news.
- b. Countries can prevent violence by attacking enemies before they are attacked.
- c. Countries can never prevent violence, but they can assist in peaceful resolution.
- d. Countries can prevent violence through education and diplomacy.**

12. Which response below reflects another important strategy that countries can implement to prevent and avoid circumstances that are supportive to violence and possibly future genocide?

- a. Countries can identify and publicly denounce circumstances that support genocide.**
- b. Countries should never denounce other countries because it will weaken future diplomacy.
- c. Countries should only denounce enemies that support violence or genocide. Countries should never denounce allies involved in genocide because they are allies.
- d. Countries should only help people who deserve to be helped. Some genocides are necessary to preserve peace and order.

Village History Follow Up Trips

From the 3rd to the 8th of September 2018, the Genocide Research and Education team conducted the second follow up trip to meet 16 teachers from various provinces who are currently writing their village history papers. This is a continuing project of the International Coalition of Site of Conscience (ICSC), which has funded it. The team traveled to eight provinces: Kandal, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Takeo, Tbong Khmum, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Kampong Chhnang province. This trip aims to assist and support the sixteen teachers' research activities and writing. Currently, 11 papers were submitted (their first draft) to DC-Cam. The other teachers are still transcribing and writing their papers. During this follow up trip, the DC-Cam team also visited four national trainers who are currently in the final stage of implementing their projects. Projects of four national trainers:

1. Mr. Oum Thara has planned to conduct a Teacher Training program, focusing on Khmer Rouge history and teaching methodology with six high school teachers majoring in history from different high schools in Srey Santhor district of Kampong Cham province.
2. Mr. Siv Thuon has planned to extend his project to include not only teaching in the classroom, but also in the local community. He plans to conduct a forum with villagers in Phnom Baseth. The forum aims to disseminate his research on the story of Phnom Baseth.
3. Mr. Seng Lyranak has planned to conduct an educational trip to the old airport at Kompong Chhnang province and broadcast on air about the DK period. He plans

to create a session of discussion about the dark history during the DK regime on a weekend and let the listeners join in and ask questions about the regime.

4. Mr. Sam Vicheth has planned to continue the Living Library activity. He will invite students and KR survivors to read about KR history and to create videos. More short videos will be produced by him. He plans to make two short videos on collecting feedback and recommendation of former KR cadres and KR victims in order to improve education on KR history in the future at his school. Other short videos will discuss the experiences and memories of KR victims.

Village History Project with 16 Teachers					
No.	Teacher	Sex	Provinces	Research Topics	Submit to DC-Cam
1	Hin Sreynith	F	Tbong Khmum	<i>Cham-Muslim's mother and daughter under Khmer Rouge regime in Svay Klang village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
2	Hok ChheangKy	M	Tbong Khmum	<i>Story of my father in Kampong Cham Liberation Zone</i>	No
3	Hok Danin	F	Kandal	<i>One day in Khmer Rouge regime in my village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
4	Hun Thy	M	Kandal	<i>Commando unit who was protected Tep Branorm high school</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
5	Keo Puthearin	M	Tbong Khmum	<i>Mass grave in Chanloh village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
6	Khim Sras	M	Kandal	<i>The Regret of former Khmer Rouge cadre in my village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
7	Khoem Some	M	Svay Rieng	<i>The history of Popokvil pagoda which used to be a prison</i>	No
8	Matt Sanak	F	Tbong Khmum	<i>Dead's Buried culture of Cham-Muslim in Khmer Rouge regime</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
9	Mol Samphors	F	Kandal	<i>Journey to meet Spirit of Grandfather: The relationship between survivor and the Dead person</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
10	Pakk Sambo	F	Oddar Meanchey	<i>Life of Grandma Chanthou and her beloved kettle during KR regime</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
11	Phann Sophal	F	Battambang	<i>Wrath of the land spirit (Nak Ta) in by village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
12	Prasat Reaksmei Punloeu	F	Kandal	<i>Chinese Temple in Daem Mean village: Culture conflict, harmonious, and minorities in my village</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
13	Roey Rith	F	Battambang	<i>The most value item in Khmer Rouge regime</i>	Yes (1 st draft)
14	Ros Chanthan	F	Takeo	<i>History of Toek Ambil village in Khmer Rouge regime</i>	No
15	Ros Saophea	M	Svay Rieng	<i>My childhood memory of the Dam construction site in Khmer Rouge regime</i>	No
16	Maonh Nai	M	Kampong Chhang	<i>My memory of working at Dam construction site in Khmer Rouge regime</i>	No

Third Workshop on Strengthening Capacity for Education and Violence Prevention (September 17-19)

The Genocide Research and Education team conducted the third workshop entitled “Strengthen Capacity for Education and Violence Prevention” with 16 teachers majoring



in history, Khmer literature, and citizenship morality. The objectives of the workshop are: (1) to create truth and reconciliation, (2) to disseminate transitional justice, (3) to establish local-based memory, (4) to train local teachers to become village historians and encourage them to write stories from their own village, (5) to strengthen local teachers research skills and enable them to pass research skills on to their students.

This is a three-day workshop. There are three main sections: (a) lecture on overview of village history project, and basic village history research skills (interview, questionnaire, transcript and coding); (b) guest speakers; (c) discussion on research topics of interest. The workshop included addresses by Ambassador Julio Jeldres, Ph.D, and Professor Stephen Heder, from SOAS University of London, sharing their knowledge and practical experience in doing research.

Installation of Permanent Exhibition at Prey Veng RTTC (September 25-28)

During the week of September 25-28, 2018, the Genocide Research and Education team installed the permanent exhibitions at Prey Veng Regional Teacher Training Center. The exhibitions are divided into two types (indoor and outdoor). Outdoor exhibitions were installed in front of the new building. There are 19 outdoor permanent exhibitions including the forced transfer, mass grave, memorial sites, and testimonies of survivors. The indoor exhibitions were installed inside of the Prey Veng Documentation Center: Khmer Rouge Eastern Zone Archives. The indoor exhibitions included the massive permanent exhibition of forced labor at Stung Chinit irrigation construction site, map of eastern zone, Eastern Zone high ranking KR cadres, and photos of prisoners in this region. To make the exhibitions have a real social value, they must be accessible to visitors of all kinds across the various provinces. These exhibitions will give an opportunity for students, teachers, and visitors to reflect on the story of those who experienced this dark chapter of history as well as learn the historical context of Democratic Kampuchea. The Prey Veng Regional Teacher Training Center will serve as a reflective space for visitors. And the exhibitions will bring dignity and honor to civil parties and survivors of the Khmer Rouge period.

Output 3: Public Outreach, Media Productions, Scholarship

Public Outreach



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.



Activity of visitors at the exhibition hall in Anlong Veng

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.



Dr. Ly Sok-Kheang gave his speech at the workshop in Siem Reap Province.

Continuing with the launching of a new exhibition titled: “100 Photos for Memory and Education” from last quarter at Anlong Veng’s museum, on March 27, 2018 a workshop on the dissemination of Anlong Veng Tourist Sites was organized by the Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with DC-Cam’s Anlong Veng Peace Center. Inside a huge meeting hall at the Angkor Century Hotel, approximately 300 tour guides and travel agencies participated and engaged in a discussion of why visitors should visit Anlong Veng. Dr. Ly Sok-

Kheang provided some insights into this: First, Anlong Veng’s history and its 14 historical sites should be able to make this community unique and attractive; second, the local residents, most of whom were former Khmer Rouge members, are willing to share their perspectives and to discuss with them on the aspects of war and peace in Cambodia; third, its beautiful landscape, and would make a memorable trip for every visitor.

In February and March 2018, the Anlong Veng Peace Center has received a total of 58 visitors, 17 of whom are foreigners. The Center has also hosted a study tour for 18 people from CUS on the 17th of February, a peace tour from the 22nd till the 25th of February and a USAID tour on the 27th of February 2018. Some of the revisiting guests as well as the new guests have showed strong interest in the center as well as the history of Anlong Veng. They have also shared with the center’s staff stories they know about the area and Pol Pot.

The visitors find that the peace center helps them preserve the memories of Anlong Veng and the Khmer Rouge. They also said that the peace center is very interesting for those who have little to no knowledge about the Khmer Rouge and Anlong Veng and by serving as a library, it provides an opportunity for the people of Anlong Veng, especially students, to learn more about the history of their community.

During the last quarter, DC-Cam has recruited student volunteers from RUPP’s Department of Media and Communication to work on outreach to the public about the history of the Khmer Rouge regime through films. It has been a valuable experience for those students who used their free time from school to practice their skill. As a result, they have created eight documentary films focusing on stories from Anlong Veng district of Oddar Meanchey province, where the majority of populations were former Khmer Rouge cadres and was the last stronghold of the Khmer Rouge.

The films are:

1. My Father is in Heaven

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=waOF82AONXA>

2. Leader with two faces | អ្នកដឹកនាំមុខពីរ | តាម៉ុក

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F99XpuyKb2s>

3. Anlong Veng: The Shrapnel Still in My Body I អំបែងគ្រាប់ក្នុងខ្លួនខ្ញុំ

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3b2bHL8_jI

4. IF WE UNITED | ប្រសិនបើយើងចេះសាមគ្គី | អន្លង់វែង | ខ្មែរក្រហម | តាម៉ុក

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=byalPKE80ek>

5. PREY VENG DOCUMENTATION CENTER- Khmer Rouge Eastern Zone Archives

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8JZIA1G5LQ>

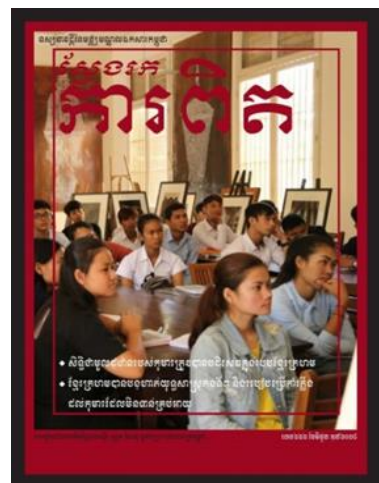
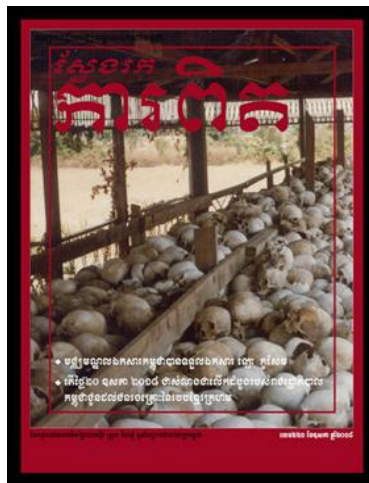
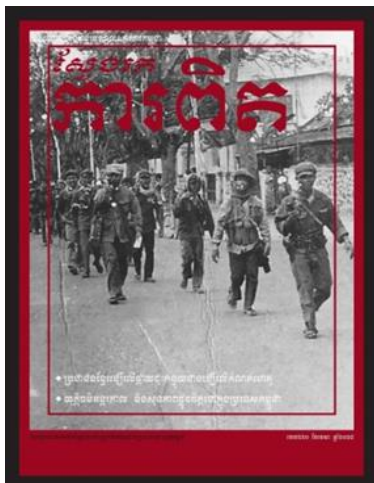
Three other films are pending.

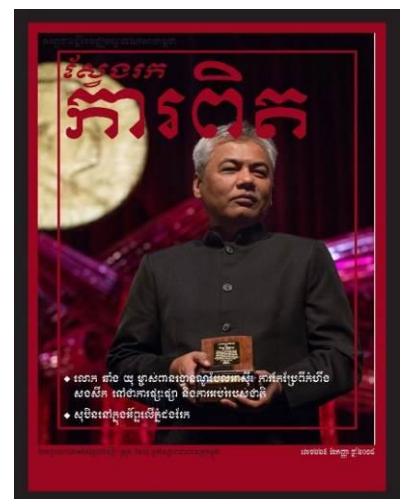
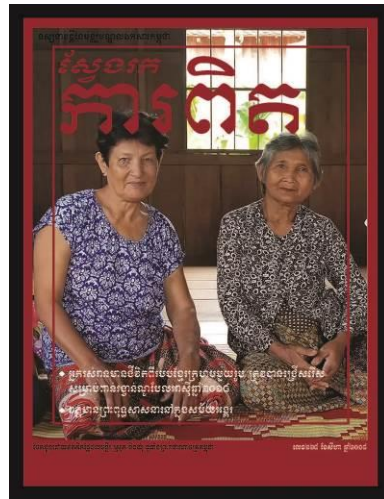
DC-Cam has raised its international profile because Executive Director Youk Chhang received the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award in Manila, Philippines in August 2018. From data collected by the team, there were media stories published in Khmer, English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Bulgarian. The detailed list of the media is available in Appendix 4.

Media Productions

To reach out to the public about its achievements promoting memory, healing and transitional justice in Cambodia and other countries around the world, DC-Cam publishes *Searching for the Truth* magazine, a monthly-Khmer language magazine. Each magazine consists of 60 pages which includes a message from the editor, historical documentation, history and research, legal issues, public debates, and family tracing. There were 12 volumes/issues published per year on DC-Cam’s website: www.d.dccam.org on which there were at least 2000 hits per month. Throughout the year, DC-Cam produced 720 pages of articles in the magazine.

In addition, DC-Cam has entered into an agreement with a local newspaper, Reasmei Kampuchea, which allowed DC-Cam to reach out at least 20K of audiences daily (3 days per week) around the country. Some contents from magazine above were published in this newspaper. At least, 722 pages of articles written by DC-Cam’s staff writers were published in this newspaper.





Scholarship and Research

Every year, DC-Cam has accepted interns from various universities inside and outside the country. The internship could last from one week to 10 weeks depending on student's schedule and requirements. Usually, students come with their own interest or topic to research or DC-Cam assigns the work for them.

For instance, Devon Pawloski, International Legal Associate of Documentation Center of Cambodia, conducted a field trip to the ancient Funan site of Phnom Da in Angkor Borei District, Takeo Province, on July 02-06, 2018, because of her interest in preventing cultural heritage looting. From her view, she said *"this prevents looting through promoting awareness about the consequences of cultural heritage destruction under both Cambodian and international law. It will encourage increasing education available to students about their country's heritage and their village history. The ultimate goal is to raise awareness about the importance of knowing where we come from and protecting our cultural heritage to allow Cambodia to continue to heal from the Khmer Rouge era by rallying around Cambodia's rich heritage."* Photos at: <https://photos.app.goo.gl/KbNpP7y2Lunm2MAZ9>

For this year, DC-Cam has received 8 interns and legal associates and 3 visiting scholars. They were:

Timo Leimeister
MA Students in Genocide and Holocaust Studies
Uppsala University

Ben Evans
J.D. Candidate, 2019
Tulane Law School

Devon E. Pawloski
J.D. Candidate, Class of 2020
University of Georgia School of Law

Nicole Weinrauch

BA Students, International Relation, Singapore
Freelance Journalist based in Singapore

Allison Welkes
Lehman College, the City University of New York

Emmaline Eao
Portland, Oregon

Daniels Sironen
Monash University

Marco Ko
Eaglebrook School (EBS)
Massachusetts, USA

Kimi Takesue
Associate Professor, Rutgers University-Newark, NJ. U.S. Department of Arts, Culture & Media / Video Program

Paul Cooke
Professor at University of Leeds, Faculty of Arts, Humanities and Cultures. U.K

Peter Manning
Lecturer at University of Bath, Department of Social & Policy Sciences

Below is the summarized story of Ros Bunnarith



Ros Bunnarith in 1976

On April 13, 1975, I was about 15 years old. I left the country with my close friend's family whom at the time was working for an American Embassy. My father knew the situation with Cambodia at the time and sent me away (I'm the oldest of five children). I left thinking that I was taking a vacation to Bangkok, obviously, me and my friend's family didn't know until we landed in Thailand camping ground. Long story short, I now reside in the US state of Florida since 1975. Below is the information of me and my family:

1. We lived in Pham Penh, city of Toul Kauk
2. My name is Ros Bonnarith - date of birth February 10, 1959
3. Father name is Ros Houn – date of birth 1933

4. Mother name is Anh So Hun – date of birth 1939

5. Siblings:

Ros Bonnara is female

Ros Bonna is female

Ros Bonne is male

Ros Bonnrathana is male

In addition to working with hundreds of students, DC-Cam took four interns on board

for this summer. They all were from the Royal University of Phnom Penh's Department of Media and Communication. They were:

Ngov Chihor

Try Socheata

Long Monyvan

Sem Paroda

At the end of their internship, DC-Cam Executive Director wrote recommendations for each by saying, *"Each member of this team deserves recognition of this commitment and sacrifice, and I would recommend each member of this team without reservation for increased leadership responsibilities in their future careers or academic pursuits."* It is very exceptional.

Letter from Try Socheata September 21, 2018

Today is the last day of my school-required internship in DC-Cam, and honestly, I miss this place already. Probably, it's because I enjoy my three-month of life working here and have been taught many lessons—that I can't find in books and in my school.

I had known this place through a Khmer Rouge Project in my class. The school required the student to do some research about burials and prisons in Pol Pot regime, and DC-Cam, as I know, is the only place I can access to those related documents and data.

I came here several months ago with my friends. From outside, this place looks like a mysterious flat with a black front door, and there hung a big size black-and-white picture which was always blocked from passerby's view by the parked cars.

I decided to intern here due to the fact that I avoided writing news and interviewing strangers. However, I'm writing right now. Initially, I presumed this organization to be monotonous. What should I have expected a documentation center to do if not documenting, archiving, typing and scanning? But my expectation always fails me hard every time. What I thought was just a minimal part of the whole works.

I surprisingly found it very interesting and exciting. Dead people's memory and bygone history are well kept in this place. I later learned that documents I read and based my work on probably can't be found at anywhere else but here. This office is not just a place in which people work for a common purpose of conservation.

Climbing the stair from the first floor to the highest was like a journey in an art gallery or maybe mini-museum. Piles of frames of painting and photos are hung to accompany the white blank wall in every room except toilets. When I'm bored or free from work, I find myself unknowingly staring at those arts trying to figure out what the artists want to tell me through his pieces. Those painting may take you seconds to glance at but hours to read about its behind-stories. My jaws always drop when I hear about how those art travel from its original place to get hung here.

There are several rooms and in which I was working is one on the first floor on the right side of the slippery stair. It seems mysterious thank to document closets outside next to the room's door. I spent half a day every day in 3 months working and learning here. This

room is totally a mess. Pile of cassettes, documents and Camera equipment take most space.

Our team, film team, consisted of seven people. Lucky number. Our room rarely falls into silence except for some serious moment that we need to think instead of talking. Whenever some of us were on work field or absent, I intuited the invisible incompleteness. I feel the completed set must be seven of us being together. Not one less. I wonder if they would feel the same when I'm absent.

There's another big room on the same floor in front of ours. Personally, I feel this room give me a strong sense of seriousness. Quietness covers this room for a whole day when I sat there choosing photos for my work. Barely did any cracks of voice or any small talks break the silence of the room despite a group of people in it. Only the sound of mouse clicking, keyboard typing, and flipping pages would do.

My most favorite one is on the highest floor. It looks like a small library in the garden. Several shelves of books are undoubtedly so little compared to those in the enormous library of my school, but I find every title of them so attractive that my curiosity is triggered and things inside the title cover are much more rewarding than I imagine. Isn't it the best to read your favorite book in a pleasing-smelled library?

What I learn from people here will become good memories and lessons. At this point, I miss the stairs I ran up to my room and the machine I scanned my thumb late in every morning. From tomorrow I'm no longer an intern who used to spend her every day here, and my name no longer appears on staff attendance email as it used to be, anymore.

In regards to research, DC-Cam has made all efforts in assisting students inside and outside the country and as well as researchers to do their research by providing them with access to DC-Cam's archives and other assistances like interviews and research outline workshop. List of students who were assigned for specific topic to do research is attached in Appendix 1 and 2.

Other instance of assistance was to respond in accordance with requests. Please find the description below:

Buruhanudeen, history teacher, who is interested in writing about Muslim personalities and their contributions to society. On January 23, he requested information on Farina So's early years, education, struggle, and contributions in order to write an article titled, "Meet So Farina- the Charming Cham Author".

Rebecca Meyer, a bachelor student in International Relations in the 5th semester at the University of Erfurt, Germany is writing a thesis on the Cambodian way of dealing with a national trauma and the effects this process has on the Cambodian national identity. Learning about DC-Cam/Sleuk Rith from the website, she requested an interview with Farina So on January 26. Using her questionnaire as a base, the interview lasted for about 2 hours, focusing on the genocide education project, reconciliation after the Khmer Rouge, and Cambodian national identity.

Holly Robertson, Journalist & Editor, and Jodi, Photojournalist, who are writing a story about efforts to revive the Cham language in Cambodia and the Cham Imam Sann

community and the Changing Face of Islam in Cambodia, looking at the historical context and the perseverance of the language despite the Khmer Rouge regime, requested an interview with Farina So on the subject matter. The interview was held on January 31 and was followed by email communications with relevant information on the community contact person media requests.

Chariya Chum, a project coordinator at TPO, working for the USAID-funded project “Healing, and Reconciliation for Survivors of Torture during the Khmer Rouge Regime” requested an interview with Farina So in order to obtain sources of information related to tradition and cultural habits of Cham Muslim in a healing process in Chhlaung community. Testimonial therapy is a part of the project’s interventions and it has to be culturally sensitive by way of incorporating their tradition and culture in a healing process. The meeting was held on February 27 for about 2 hours. Other documents such as Khmer Rouge photos were also provided to the requester and some of those will be used for a poster exhibition during the ceremony.

Dr. Julie Bernath, Senior Researcher & Program Officer at Dealing with the Past (DwP) Program, requested a meeting with Farina So in order to exchange knowledge on Cham civil parties at the ECCC. The main discussion is about the genocide charge against the Khmer Rouge senior leaders and how would this impact the relationship between Cham and non-Cham when the verdict found the leaders guilty. Also discussed was what if the leaders are not found guilty, how would this affect the expectation of the Cham civil parties/community?

Hannah Hawkins, a Journalist/Photographer who is writing a story for New Naratif about the government’s latest push to send maids abroad, including the Middle East, requested an opinion from Farina So in response to the following questions:

-What is the estimated number of Cham Muslim women already working as domestic workers in Saudi Arabia right now?

-Are there any Cham maids in any other Middle Eastern countries at the moment?

-Why would Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia and Lebanon be attractive to Cambodian Cham Muslim women?

The response was provided by email back to the requester and the story is found in the link here. <https://newnaratif.com/journalism/leaving-home-no-safety-net/>

Researchers at Directorate General of Policy and Planning at the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport sought assistance and consultation from DC-Cam on Cham language preservation. In response, we provided a number of sources and recommendations on how to make the language project inclusive.

On March 20, Farina So received two visitors/researchers (father and daughter) from Kazakhstan and one translator from Mali. They were recommended by Assistant Prosecutor Dale Lysak at the ECCC.

The father used to teach at the Institute of Technology of Cambodia during 1965-66. The daughter is doing her research on Cham for her school and soon she will be teaching at the University. She completed a manuscript on Cham in the Russian language. The purpose of the visit was to get to know more about Cham experience under the Khmer Rouge and their life in the aftermath and wanted to cross reference some of the views on Cham by other Cham experts. They wanted to seek DC-Cam's permission to translate the Hijab of Cambodia into French and Russian in order to help students and people in Kazakhstan understand about the Cham experience under the Khmer Rouge. The visitors came again on March 22 to continue asking more questions/clarifications on Cham and Muslim NGOs operating in Cambodia.

Phan Soumy and his colleague, freelance reporters, are working on various video clips. One of them is on forced marriage. The reporters requested an interview with Farina So on the topic and the video interview lasted about 10 minutes on March 28, focusing on three main questions: why is it important to remember and learn about forced marriage under the Khmer Rouge regime; how forced marriage affected the population, especially the couple; and why it is important to remember the past?

Additionally, DC-Cam recommended two staff members, Ho Vattana and Chum Chariya, from TPO to attend an international conference in April on the topic "Challenging Conceptions: Children Born of Wartime Rape and Sexual Exploitation" organized by Professor Dyan Mazurana and Kimberly Theidon in New York.

DC-Cam has made significant progress on a research project called: "Mekong River: The Most Wonderful and Important River on Earth." Its objective is to inform people of the wonders of the Mekong River and why the river system must be protected both from and for economic development in Cambodia, the region, and the world. This guide will help inform and educate people from Cambodia and around the world on the biodiversity, specific geographical features, fisheries, and sustainability of this magnificent river system. Moreover, its aim to collect stories, folk tales, and cultural tales that relate to the general categories of biodiversity (plants and animals associated with the Mekong River), geographical, and geological tales associated with the Mekong (looking for stories related to how the river was formed and abiotic features of the River), fishing, and sustainability. The goal is to have 1-2 tales to introduce each of these main sections in the "Wonders of the Mekong Educators Guide." The initial project will be historical research gleaning stories from established resources.

So far, DC-Cam has collected 30 Cambodian folktales. Those stories are about wild animals, stories about climate, reasons for respecting nature, the significance of wild animals, aquatic animals, and stories connected between human and animals. The stories as below:

1. Moni Mekhala and Ream Eyso (The Goddess and the Giant)
2. Phnom Srey Vibolker
3. History of Sompouv Hill
4. Phnom Neang Kang Rei
5. Phnom Pros, Phnom Srey (Male and Female Mountains)
6. The Novice's Crocodile (Sopor Kaley Mountain)
7. The Origin of the Dolphin

8. Animals Choose the King
9. The Intelligence of the Tortoise
10. The Mangroves and the Chheuteal Trees
11. White Sand Harbor (Prey Veng Province)
12. The Battle Between the Toads and the Brahman
13. Moranak Maeda
14. The Siva Bless the fish
15. The Hare and the Snail
16. The Python Spit Out Venom
17. The Crab, the Snail, and the Thunder
18. The Story Related to High Tide and Low Tide
19. Neak Ta Samnpeov Thleay
20. The Origin of Phnom Penh City
21. The Goose and the Shrimp
22. A Duck and a Frog
23. The Wolf and Shrimp
24. The Keng Kang Snake
25. The Tiger Ate the Baby Son of Ta Posprey
26. The Crow and the Kvek Became Enemies
27. Origin of Elephants
28. The Story Related to the Ceremony to Pray For Rain
29. The Story Related to the Words “To Beat Ah Keang to Stop to the Rain, To Beat Ah Kork to Make to the Sunshine
30. Tadork (A kind of grey fish-eating bird) Stepped on the Quail’s Baby

DC-Cam’s Research Assistants helped two American law students, Ben Evans (Tulane University) and Devon Pawloski (The University of Georgia) from the United States of America with their summer research project. They interned at DC-Cam with the Genocide Education Program and they were pleased to participate in the Village History Project to build a historical record about the locals in Cambodia. They came up with an interesting project called “Protecting Cambodia’s Heritage: An Exploration of International and Domestic Law.” The purposes of this research are threefold. First, it seeks to prevent harm to cultural heritage sites through promoting awareness about the consequences of cultural heritage destruction under both Cambodian and international law. Second, it will encourage increasing education available to students about their country’s heritage and their village history and to soldiers tasked with protecting cultural heritage. Third, it should raise awareness about the importance of knowing where we come from and protecting our cultural heritage to allow Cambodia to heal from the Khmer Rouge atrocities by rallying around Cambodia’s rich heritage. While much of Cambodia’s cultural heritage has been destroyed, much of it remains and is in need of protection. In order to accomplish this research target, DC-Cam sent the research team to assist them in field research for translation, arranging meetings and so on.

In collaboration with the Royal University of Law and Economics (RULE), DC-Cam has provided research access to students, improving younger generations recognition and discussion of the Khmer Rouge. This access provides information to the 90 students divided into 17 groups, working on varied matters. Six teams among seventeen will be

selected for further research in the field in order to qualify their research paper so a research team will assist them and share their experiences with these younger students.

Beside the work above, DC-Cam’s Research Assistants helped translating documents from English to Khmer and the purpose of the translation is to publish them in “Searching for the Truth Magazine:”

- Protecting Cambodia’s Heritage: An Exploration of International and Domestic Law
- Co-Prosecutors’ Closing Brief in Case 002/02
- Rousseau’s Discourse on the Arts and Sciences and Pol Pot’s Utopia: Violence, Tragedy and the Pathology of Virtue
- The Royal House of Cambodia

Lastly, DC-Cam’s Research Assistants conducted field research, the purpose of the field research is twofold: first, the Village History Project works with the students from Royal University of Law and Economics “Searching for Pieces of Historical Truth” (“ស្វែងរកបំណែកនៃការពិត”). The research team will pave the way on how to conduct an interview and the research locations. Second, research on the Mekong Educators Guide required the collection of Cambodian folktales, so, the research team selected six different groups of students from the Royal University of Law and Economics to conduct research in the field in six different provinces.

OBJECTIVE 4: To Promote Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law

In promoting human rights, democracy, and rule of law there is ambiguity as to the outcome of our efforts, in the sense that these concepts need to be measured in the long term. When designing our MEP, DC-Cam has tried to maximize the benefit from our program activities. In response to this, we included questionnaires in pre- and post-surveys for student forums that relate to human rights issues.

After participating in the classroom forums, the students significantly improved their knowledge about DK history. Based on the figures below, the majority of students already have a basic knowledge of DK history.

Figure 1 gauged student’s knowledge about KR history in general. The forum made a positive difference in the students’ capacity to teach other students about KR history. The students considerably gained knowledge about this history after taking part in the forum. They also learned about KR atrocities and said it was extremely important to study KR history.

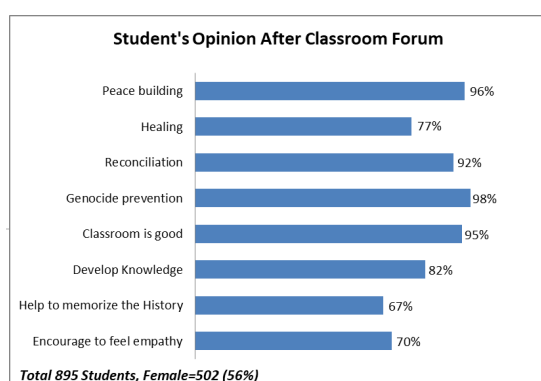
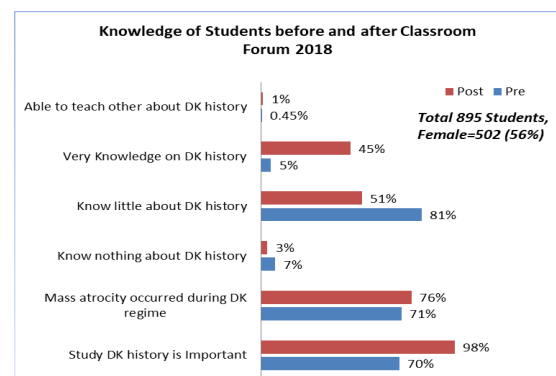


Figure 2 focused on the free opinion of students expressed after they attended the classroom forum. More importantly, students were asked to express their opinion on questions about peace building, healing,

reconciliation, genocide preventing, empathy encouragement, and other issues, after taking part in the classroom forum. The answers were impressive even though they only had a half day of training about KR history in general.

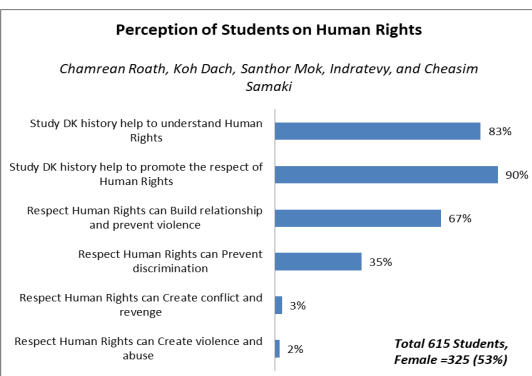
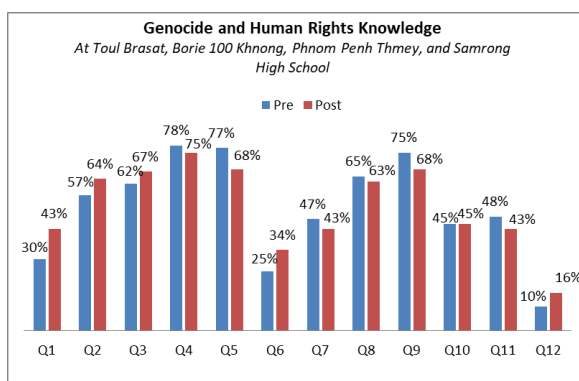


Figure 3 gauged a perception of students on human rights issues. However, the team could only conduct an evaluation after classroom forums at 5 high schools which make up the voice of 615 students. Interestingly, 90 percent of students believed that studying DK history helps to promote the respect of human rights. To help understand human rights through studying DK history was the second highest percent which was 83%. Still, students believed that respecting human rights significantly contributed to violence prevention in the future.

Last but not least, Figure 4 gauged the student's general knowledge about genocide and human rights after taking part in the classroom forum. The team has designed a questionnaire consisting of 12 questions and each question has four multiple choice answers. The team has used this questionnaire at the last four schools only.



Victim Participation Assistance Project or VPA was reactivated and victims are benefitting from DC-Cam's work.



Kim Sovannpany interviewed genocide survivor in Siem Reap province

DC-Cam has reactivated a previous project called "Victims Participation," which aims to heal 1,750 genocide survivors, some of whom were admitted by the Khmer Rouge Tribunal as 'Civil Party' and the rest were criminal complainants before this Tribunal. In association with Dr. Demy Reyes, a U.S-trained Filipino oncologist, DC-Cam coordinator Kim Sovannpany traveled to Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Chhnang, and Siem Reap provinces to meet and interview them by following the questionnaires designed primarily gauge their health condition. At the same time, DC-Cam provided them a forum so they can

express their opinion about participating, engaging, and discussing the historic testimony at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal by Khmer Rouge leaders, witnesses, experts and civil parties. During the trips, she met and interviewed 107 people. Unfortunately, information found through the field trips was that 22 genocide survivors died before seeing justice done.

DC-Cam, further, traveled to three more provinces, including Pursat, Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. DC-Cam team members attempted to meet with 63 KR victims who

had engaged with ECCC as complainants by using the questionnaires designed to primarily gauge their health condition and their opinion about participating, engaging and discussing the historic testimony at the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. At the end of these trips, DC-Cam found more that:

- a) 1 woman is carrying breast cancer that needs to be operated on, according to Dr. Demy Reyes.
- b) 11 people passed way before seeing justice done.
- c) 3 moved to live in Phnom Penh.
- d) 1 civil case in Poay Pet, Banteay Meanchey, concerning land dispute, was given legal consultation for free by DC-Cam attorney-at-law Dara Vanthan.
- e) Contacts and addresses were updated in order to communicate with them in the future.
- f) DC-Cam staff was told by these people that staff's continued interest in them was an important part of the healing process for them, more important to them than reparations the ECCC plans to provide for the victims.

All interview transcripts from these field trips were made and filed for individual files so that they will serve many purposes for future research.

II. Conclusion

It was an exciting year of the five-year plan mandated under the core support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). DC-Cam is thrilled by its achievements made throughout the year. From objective 1 to 4, DC-Cam has performed vigorously with a strategic plan that can save cost and time and enhance efficiency. Each team has learned so much through their performance and staff meetings conducted almost every week and have learned to help each other as much as possible. Still, DC-Cam has been facing challenges when arranging schedules for project activities which sometimes overlap each other's schedule, due to the requirements from DC-Cam's partners, including governmental ministries. Finally, DC-Cam is anxious to enter the new year to come and contemplates carefully setting new evaluations and monitoring the plan with USAID to address challenges from the previous year in order to make a new-year goal achievable.

III. Appendix

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Appendix 1: RULE's Student Group Assignments

ស្វែងរកបំណែកនៃការពិត

ការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវអំពីអ្វីដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម (១៩៧៥-១៩៧៩)

ដឹកនាំការស្រាវជ្រាវដោយសាស្ត្រាចារ្យបណ្ឌិត ជា សៀម៉ី

សាស្ត្រាចារ្យនៃសាកលវិទ្យាល័យនីតិសាស្ត្រ និងវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រសេដ្ឋកិច្ច

សហការជាមួយ

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

ក្រុម	ឈ្មោះ	ប្រធានបទ	ឯកសារដើម	វត្ថុតាង ឬទីតាំង	រូបថត	ខ្សែកាតយន្ត	បទសម្ភាសន៍	កាលវិភាគស្រាវជ្រាវ
និស្សិតមហាវិទ្យាល័យនីតិរដ្ឋ								
ក្រុមទី១	ឈឿន កញ្ញា រី ថានី ទូច ច័ន្ទសុជាតាទេវី	ក្រុមក្តៅនៅមន្ទីរ សន្តិសុខ ស-២១	- សម្លេងពីមន្ទីរ ស-២១ - ចម្លើយសារភាព របស់ ណែន ណាន - ស្រាវជ្រាវ តាមប្រព័ន្ធកំព្យូទ័រ	- គុកទូលស្វែង - ខ្មោះដៃ - ខ្មោះជើង	- ណែន ណាន - ហឹម ហ៊ុយ - សួស ជី - ប្រាក់ ខន - ឯកសាររូបថត រៀបរយមតិនៅមន្ទីរ ស-២១	- ម៉ាស៊ីនសម្លាប់មនុស្ស - នៅក្រោយមន្ទីរ ស-២១	កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់សម្ភាសន៍ ជាមួយ: - ហឹម ហ៊ុយ - សួស ជី - ប្រាក់ ខន	
ក្រុមទី២	ឈួន ចំប៉ី និ ម៉ាលីន ខាន់ សុវិច្ឆិកា	មនោគមវិជ្ជារបស់ មេដឹកនាំខ្មែរក្រហម	សៀវភៅ ទង់បដិវត្តន៍	រោងពុម្ព បោះផ្សាយ	អំពើប្រល័យពូជ សាសន៍ និង ប្រជា ធិបតេយ្យនៅកម្ពុជា ទំព័រ១៣	ការអបអរសាទរ របស់រៀបរយ ខែឧសភា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥	- សួង ស៊ីគៀន - ទេព យុនណាល់	

ក្រុមទី៣	សួស មីលី (ចូល ក្រុមទី៩) ខន មុំឧត្តម សុរិយារតនាទេពី បូរ័ត្ន សុផានីកា (ផ្លាស់សាលារៀន)	ភាពខុសគ្នានៃការគ្រប់គ្រងរបស់ កម្មាភិបាល ខ្មែរក្រហម						
ក្រុមទី៤	តាំង ប៊ុនអាំង ហាំង វិទូសិដ្ឋាន ដូរ យាង	រោងបាយរួមនៅ សហករណ៍	- ចម្លើយសារភាពប្រធានសហករណ៍ - សៀវភៅអានឆ្នាំ១៩៨០	បឹងតាព្រាម	រូបថតឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨ និងផ្សេងទៀត	- ផ្លូវទៅកាន់ការអប់រំ - ខ្សែភាពខ្មែរក្រហម		
ក្រុមទី៥	ស៊ឹម វ៉ា សាំង ធី ហិន ពៀន	កងទ័ពក្នុងតំបន់រំដោះ	- ទស្សនាវដ្តីប៉េកាំង ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ - កំណត់ហេតុកម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហមឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ - ស្រណោះព្រលឹងខ្មែរឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣		- រូបថតផ្លូវលំហូរដី មិញឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ - រូបថតកម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហម	- ខ្សែភាពយន្តឯកសារតំបន់រំដោះឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ - ទម្លាក់គ្រាំបែកឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣		
ក្រុមទី៦	គាត វិសុទ្ធ អៀន វីរៈ	ការគ្រប់គ្រងរដ្ឋបាលនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម	- ឯកសារសកាខ្មែរក្រ	ចតុមុខ	រូបថតកម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហម	- ប៉ុល ពត - ខៀវ សំផន		

	ហ៊ុម វុទ្ធី	ម	ហមឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ - រដ្ឋធម្មនុញ្ញខ្មែរក្រហម - សន្ទរកថានុន ជា និងខៀវ សំផន					
ក្រុមទី៧	ជុង សំណាងមាស ជីប សត្តារី ធឿន ស្រីមុំ	ទីតាំងឃ្នាំងគ្រាប់របស់តាម៉ុកនៅស្រុកអន្លង់វែង	- សៀវភៅប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រសហគមន៍អន្លង់វែង - ឯកសារ តាម៉ុក - បទសម្ភាសន៍ ជាមួយប្អូនស្រីតាម៉ុក - សៀវភៅអាវុធកងទ័ព	- ផ្ទះតាម៉ុក - ឃ្នាំងគ្រាប់តាម៉ុក - សារៈមន្ទីរកងទ័ពនៅខេត្តសៀមរាប - សារៈមន្ទីរមីននៅខេត្តសៀមរាប - ចម្រូង	រូបថតកងទ័ព	- សមរក្សិក្ខមិភាគបូព៌ា - កិច្ចសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយតាម៉ុកមុនពេលចាប់ខ្លួន	- ប្រជាជនមូលដ្ឋានដែលធ្វើចម្រូង	
ក្រុមទី៨	ទួន រក្សា ឆឹយ សុលីនណា អ៊ុង រូចនា	សម្លៀកបំពាក់ខ្មៅរបស់ខ្មែរក្រហម	- សៀវភៅកំណត់ហេតុកម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហម ចំនួន៦	- ហាងលក់សម្លៀកបំពាក់នៅជិតគុកទួលស្លែង - ឯកសណ្ឋានខ្មែរក្រហមៈក្រមា ស្បែកជើងមួក សម្គាល់ពីតួនាទីក្នុងរបបខ្មែរ	- ទស្សនាវដ្តីកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ - សៀវភៅរូបថតសម័យខ្មែរក្រហម - រូបថតខ្មែរក្រហម	- វីដេអូឯកសារឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨	- ជាងកាត់ដេរសម្លៀកបំពាក់ខ្មែរក្រហម	

				ក្រហម				
ក្រុមទី៩	សេន គឹមឡាង សៀ គឹមចេង សេង ឈុនថៃ សួស មីលី ខន មុំឧត្តមសុរិយា រតនាទេពី	ការអប់រំកុមារនៅក្នុង បេបខ្មែរក្រហម	- ឯកសារកុមារ - ឯកសារចម្លើយសារ ភាពរបស់មេកងកុ មារ - សៀវភៅសិក្សា សម្រាប់កុមារ	ភ្នំពេញ ខេត្តតាកែវ ឬ ខេត្តកំពត យកទីតាំងចេញពី រូបថត	ស្រាវជ្រាវតាមប្រព័ ន្ធកូមិសាស្ត្រ	- វាលស្រែ - អ្នកស្រែ - រាត្រីមួយក្រោយពេល សង្គ្រាម - កុមារ		
ក្រុមទី១០	រ៉េត ម៉េងហៃ ខុម គឹមវ៉ា យឹម សុផា	ក្រុមចោរព្រៃ	- សៀវភៅ "ដែលនៅមានជីវិត" - ប្រព័ន្ធទូរលេខ សម្ងាត់របស់ ខ្មែរក្រហម	ឯកសារតំបន់ ៤ និង តំបន់៥	គំនូរតាមរយៈ ការពិពណ៌នា របស់ជនរងគ្រោះ ដែលគេចខ្លួនចូលក្នុ ងព្រៃ	- កុមារកំព្រាកម្ពុជា - ម៉ុមចង្រ្កាន អសន្តិសុខ - ការមកដល់របស់ កងទ័ពវៀតណាម នៅឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ - ទិដ្ឋភាពនៅតាមជុំរុំ ជនភៀសខ្លួនកម្ពុជា ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩		
ក្រុមទី១១	មាស ប៊ុនយុទ្ធបញ្ញា ធឿង ពិសិដ្ឋ យុន សុភក្រ្ត	គោលនយោបាយសេ ដ្ឋកិច្ចខ្មែរក្រហម	ឯកសារ ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ខ្មែរក្រហម	- ផ្សារថ្មី ដែលជា ឃ្លាំងរដ្ឋក្នុងរបប ខ្មែរក្រហម	- ផ្សារថ្មី - ផែសមុទ្រ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម	ការទទួលស្វាគមន៍ របស់ប៉ុល ពត	ស្តាប់បទសម្ភាសន៍ របស់ វ៉ាន់ រិទ្ធី	
ក្រុមទី១២	រ៉ឹម កក្រា វង្ស កក្កដា អៀង ច័ន្ទភិរម្យ	អវត្តមាន						
ក្រុមទី១៣	ម៉ា ហ្គីចឡាង	សមាសភាពខ្មែរក្រ	- បញ្ជីរាយនាម		គណៈប្រតិភូ ចិន	ប៉ុល ពត		

	គល់ ជាសុចេង ម៉ក់ បូរ៉ា ឈិន វិនាថវិកាខ្លួន:	ហមនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរ ក្រហម	គណៈអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍ - គណៈបញ្ជាការទ័ព កម្មាភិបាលជាន់ខ្ពស់ - ប្រវត្តិសមមិត្តគង់ - ៥ឆ្នាំឆ្ងាយហួសពីជើងមេឃ		ភូមា និងរៀតណាម			
និស្សិតមហាវិទ្យាល័យរដ្ឋបាលសាធារណៈ								
ក្រុមទី១	សៅ ចរណែ សៅ ស្រីរដ្ឋ គួន គឹមថេង	យាយអាពត	- ឯកសារក្រាំង តាចាន់ - ឯកសារប្រវត្តិរូប អ្នកទោសភូមិភាគនិរតី	វាលពិឃាត ជើងឯក	រូបថតទីតាំងវាលពិ ឃាតនៅភូមិភាគនិរ តី	នរក៩ជាន់	បទសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយ យាយ រី	
ក្រុមទី២	រឹម សុខខេង ប៉ោក ចាន់រ៉ា ទឹម ពន្លឺ	កុមារកងឈ្នួប	- សៀវភៅសិក្សា សម្រាប់កុមារ (សៀវភៅរៀនអក្សរ ថ្នាក់ទី២) - ឯកសារបទ សម្ភាសន៍ ជាមួយ ខ្មែរក្រហម ក្រោម អាយុ១៨ឆ្នាំ (ត្រូវ	ឯកសារផែនទី កងទ័ពរំដោះ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧២ និង ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣	ស្រាវជ្រាវរូបថតកង ឈ្នួបកុមារៈ - ដែលមានឈ្មោះ - អាយុក្រោម១៨ឆ្នាំ	រឺដេអូឯកសារ ប្រកបមកពីសាមន្តីរ ហូទូខុសសហរដ្ឋអា មេរិក	- អានឯកសារប្រវត្តិ រូបក ដោយភ្ជាប់ ជាមួយរូបថត ដែលជាខ្មែរក្រហម ឬ ជនងគ្រោះ ត្រូវបានសម្លាប់	

			តែឆ្លើយតបនឹងទីតាំង ក្នុងតំបន់រំដោះ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧២ និង ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ តាមរយៈឯកសារ ផែនទីកងទ័ពរំដោះ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧២ និង ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣) - ឯកសារចម្លើយ សារភាពរបស់ កងឈ្នួប ក្រោម អាយុ១៨ឆ្នាំ ដែលត្រូវបានសម្លាប់ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម				- កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី៣	អ៊ឹង អង្គរិទ្ធ នឹម សារ៉ន ពៅ សុធារិទ្ធ	មិនទាន់ច្បាស់						
ក្រុមទី៤	យួន សោភា ម៉េងហៀង លីនណា ខុន ស្រីណែត	ការសម្លាប់មនុស្សកើតយ៉ូង	- កំណត់ហេតុ កម្មាភិបាលពេទ្យ - ចម្លើយសារភាព កម្មាភិបាលពេទ្យ - ប្រវត្តិ អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ - វេជ្ជបណ្ឌិត		រូបថតឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩ ថតដោយរៀត ណាម និងរូបថតទូទៅរូបថត អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ និងគណៈប្រតិភូបរ	អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ		

			នៅខេត្តក្រចេះ		ទេស (ពី៤-១០សន្លឹក)			
ក្រុមទី៥	សៀន ចាន់ថេង ពេញ ឈុននី ពេជ្រ ស្រីល័ក្ខ	- ប្រជាជនភូមិភាគ បូព៌ា	- ឯកសារ សោ ភឹម - ឯកសារកំណត់ ហេតុប្រជុំគណៈ មជ្ឈឹមបក្សកុម្មុយ និស្តកម្ពុជា ក្នុងការបែងចែកប្រ ភេទខ្មាំង - ឯកសារប្រវត្តិរូប I (ស្វែងរកប្រវត្តិរូបភូ មិភាគបូព៌ា ភ្ជាប់ជាមួយរូបថត) ចំនួន២	ស្វែងរកទីតាំងតា មរយៈឯកសារដៃ លត្រូវអាន ភូមិភាគបូព៌ា៖ ព្រៃវែង, ស្វាយរៀង, កំពង់ចាម និងក្រចេះ	- ការរត់ភៀសខ្លួនរប ស់កម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរ ក្រហម និងប្រជាជននៅភូមិ ភាគបូព៌ា ទៅប្រទេសវៀត ណាម នៅឆ្នាំ១៩៧៧ - រូបថតក្នុងសម័យខ្មែ រក្រហម - ការស្វែងរកទីតាំងនី មួយៗ តាមរយៈការប្រើប្រា ស់ប្រព័ន្ធភូមិគោល	- វីដេអូឯកសារ ប៉ុល ពត - វីដេអូឯកសារ យោសនារបស់ ខ្មែរក្រហម	- កំណត់ទីតាំងស្រាវ ជ្រាវជាក់លាក់ - កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី៦	មុត ច័ន្ទវិណា ហាក់ ស្រីពៅ គន់ ម៉េងហួត	ល្ខោននិយាយ	- រឿងល្ខោនទង់ បដិវត្តន៍ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨ - "ដាំ ផែង" រឿង ប្រលោមលោក ខ្មែរក្រហម	(អាន ឬ ស្តាប់) បទសម្ភាសន៍ ជាមួយសិល្បៈករ ៩រូប ដែលបានរស់ រានមានជីវិតពីរប	ស្រាវជ្រាវរូបថត ចំនួន១០សន្លឹក តាមប្រព័ន្ធកំព្យូទ័រ	- វីដេអូឯកសារខ្មែរ ក្រហម ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៥ ដល់ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨	កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ ធ្វើបទសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយ ប្រជាជនមូលដ្ឋាន ដឹងពីទីតាំងសម្តែង	

			- ឯកសារចម្លើយសារភាពសិល្បៈករខ្មែរក្រហម ៣នាក់ដែលត្រូវបានសម្លាប់ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម	បច្ចុប្បន្នក្រហមក្នុងការស្វែងរកព័ត៌មានទាក់ទងនឹងទីតាំងសម្តែងល្ខោន ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម		(ចំនួន៤) - ល្ខោននិយាយរឿង "ទម្លាយភាពស្ងប់ស្ងាត់"	ល្ខោន	
ក្រុមទី៧	តុប ច័ន្ទតនា ស៊ឹម គឹមហារ តុន តាំជេន	កងទ័ពមជ្ឈឹម	- ចម្លើយសារភាពកងពល៧០៣ - សារាចរណ៍ណែនាំរបស់អង្គការក្នុងការប្រើប្រាស់ពាក្យបក្ស - សមមិត្ត ណាត - បញ្ជីឈ្មោះ និងបទសម្ភាសន៍របស់កងទ័ពកងពល៧០៣ ដែលនៅរស់ ចំនួន៩ (ស្លាប់)	ទីតាំងនិងត្រូវបានកំណត់បន្ទាប់ពីការអាន, ការពិនិត្យ និងការស្រង់ទិន្នន័យពីឯកសារដើម	រូបថតកងទ័ពមជ្ឈឹម និងភូមិភាគចំនួន២០សន្លឹក	- វីដេអូឯកសារ កងទ័ពមជ្ឈឹមនៅជាមួយប៉ុល ពត - វីដេអូឯកសារខ្មែរក្រហម	កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ធ្វើបទសម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី៨	វិត្តា សុខដារីន ហេង ណារ៉ុត្តិ សារ៉េន ស្រីលីន	ការរស់នៅប្រចាំថ្ងៃរបស់ស្ត្រី	- ឯកសារចម្លើយសារភាពទាក់ទងស្ត្រីចំនួន១២៖ជនដៃដល់ ចំនួន៤	ទីតាំងនិងត្រូវបានកំណត់បន្ទាប់ពីការអាន, ការពិនិត្យ និង	ស្រាវជ្រាវរករូបថតនៃការវិលត្រឡប់មកវិញរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា	វីដេអូឯកសារ	- អានឯកសារ នឹងស្រាវជ្រាវរូបថតដើម្បីកំណត់ទីតាំងស្រាវជ្រាវ	

			ជនរងគ្រោះចំនួន៨ - ឯកសារសុខា ភិបាល - ឯកសារ អៀង ធីរិទ្ធ - អត្ថបទ មន្ទីរពេទ្យ បដិវត្តន៍ ដោយ អែម សុខយឹម	ការស្រង់ទិន្នន័យ ពីឯកសារដើម	បន្ទាប់ពីការដួលរលំ របបខ្មែរក្រហម៖ - ពិនិត្យមើលឈ្មោះ និង ភេទ ? - រូបថត ដែលចាប់ អារម្មណ៍បំផុត	ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩	- កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី៩	ឈាន សុពណ៍ ម៉ូវ លាងហូ កែវ សៀងតុង	គណៈស្រុកសម័យ ខ្មែរក្រហម	- ទស្សនាវដ្តីកម្ពុជា ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ - ឯកសារទង់ក្រហម ចំនួន៣ (តំបន់ឈានមុខ) - សៀវភៅខ្មែរខ្មែរក្រ ហម (ឯកសារសម្ងាត់កា គ្រប់គ្រង ភូមិសាស្ត្ររបស់ខ្មែរ ក្រហម) - ឯកសារចម្លើយសារ ភាពរបស់	- ឯកសារផែនទីខ្មែរ ក្រហម ឆ្នាំ១៩៧២, ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៣ និងឆ្នាំ១៩៧៦ - សៀវភៅ ភូមិសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជា ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ - ការស្វែងរក ទីតាំងនីមួយៗ តាមរយៈការប្រើ ប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធភូមិ គោល	ស្រាវជ្រាវរូបថត កម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រ ហម	រឿងអង្គឯកសារពណ៌ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៧ និងឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨	- ស្តាប់បទសម្ភាសន៍ គណៈស្រុកខ្មែរ ក្រហម ដែលនៅរស់ ចំនួន៦ - កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	

			គណៈស្រុកខ្មែរក្រហម ចំនួន៣ - ឯកសារកំណត់ហេតុប្រជុំគណៈមជ្ឈិមបក្សកុម្មុយនិស្តកម្ពុជា					
ក្រុមទី១០	ពៅ ដេយវីន យ៉ាង សម្បត្តិ មុត សុគន្ធាឬទ្ធីស័ក	ជោគជ័យរបស់ជនរងគ្រោះម្នាក់	- កំណត់ហេតុលាង - កំណត់ហេតុប៉ូចយួនលី - ឯកសារសំបុត្រឆ្លើយឆ្លងនៅឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨ - ឯកសារសំណុំរឿង០០២ - សៀវភៅ "ផេះផង់ធូលី" - សៀវភៅ "ដែលនៅមានជីវិត"	កំណត់ទីតាំងបន្ទាប់ពីការអាន, ការពិនិត្យ និងការស្រង់ទិន្នន័យពីឯកសារដើម	ស្រាវជ្រាវរករូបថតជនរងគ្រោះចំនួន២សន្លឹក	វីដេអូឯកសារក្រោយឆ្នាំ១៩៧៩	កម្រងសំណួរសម្រាប់ធ្វើបទសម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី១១	អែម ចំនួនវិន្ទុរតនៈ ជា តូនីតា ថៃ ស្រីវី	ចម្រៀងអំពីជនរងគ្រោះ និងជនដែល	- ចម្រៀងខ្មែរក្រហម ៣០បទ - ចម្លើយសារភាពកុ	ភូមិភាគ និងតំបន់ទាំង១០	រូបថតអ្នកសិល្បៈ និងមេអង្គភាពសិល្បៈ	ខ្សែភាពយន្តសិល្បៈ	បទសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយអតីតអ្នកសិល្បៈខ្មែរក្រហម	

			យ ធួន					
ក្រុមទី១២	សួរ សុភក្រ្តា សេង មុន្នីឧត្តម ព្រំ គិតម៉ាន់	សម្ព័ន្ធមិត្ត រៀតណាម និងខ្មែរក្រហម	- ចម្លើយសារភាពអ្នក ទោសរៀត ណាម - ចម្លើយសារភាពអ្នក ទោសខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលចាប់បានដោយ រៀត ណាម - បញ្ជីអ្នកទោស រៀតណាម	ទល់ដែនកម្ពុជា រៀតណាម	- រូបថតអ្នកទោសរៀ តណាម - រូបថតឈ្លីយសឹក ខ្មែរក្រហម	ខ្សែភាពយន្តសង្គ្រាម ថតដោយរៀតណាម		
ក្រុមទី១៣	យន បុរីវីត្តនៈ ចេង វីរៈ ទាង មករា	ការអនុវត្តច្បាប់នៅក្នុង សម័យ ខ្មែរក្រហម	- បញ្ជីឧបករណ៍ធ្វើទារុណកម្ម - សុន្ទរកថារបស់ ប៉ុល ពត - កំណត់ហេតុ អចិន្ត្រៃយ៍នៃគណៈ មជ្ឈិមបក្សកុម្មុយ និស្តកម្ពុជា	- ដំណើរស្រាវ ជ្រាវទៅកាន់ភូមិ១ នៃស្រុកព្រះនេត្យ ព្រះ ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ ស្វែងរកទីតាំងស ម្លាប់ជនរងគ្រោះ២ នាក់ ដោយ គុណការខ្មែរក្រហ មចោទពីបទ	រូបថត២០សន្លឹក ទាក់ទងនឹងការធ្វើ ទារុណកម្មក្នុងរបប ខ្មែរក្រហម	វីដេអូឯកសារ៖ - អង្គការ - មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ ខេត្តព្រៃវែង - មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ ភ្នំបាសិត - មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ ស-២១	- ស្តាប់បទសម្ភាសន៍ ជាមួយកម្មាភិបាល ខ្មែរក្រហមចំនួន៣០ - កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ បទសម្ភាសន៍ជាមួយ កម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរក្រហ ម ដូចជា មេភូមិ គណៈឃុំ ឬ គណៈស្រុក	

				ខុសសីលធម៌				
ក្រុមទី១៤	ជឿន ជាវុទ្ធ ថា ប៊ុនថង	អវត្តមាន						
ក្រុមទី១៥	ឡុង គឹមហួយ ស្រី ពេញចិត្ត ចេង ជេស្ឋរតនៈ	ការជម្លៀសប្រជាជន តាម រថភ្លើងពីភូមិមួយនៅ ខេត្តកំពត	- ឯកសារការ ជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ - ឯកសារការវាយ រំដោះទីក្រុងភ្នំពេញ - ឯកសារចម្លើយ សារភាពកម្មករ រថភ្លើងចំនួន៤ - ឯកសារបទ សម្ភាសន៍ទាក់ទង នឹងខេត្តកំពត	ស្ថានីយរថភ្លើងខេ ត្តកំពត	- អ្នកបើករថភ្លើង - អ្នកជិះរថភ្លើង - កម្មាភិបាលខ្មែរ ក្រហម ជាមួយ រថភ្លើង	- វីដេអូឯកសារ ឆ្នាំ១៩៧៨ - វីដេអូឯកសារខ្មែរ ក្រហមផ្សេងទៀត	បទសម្ភាសន៍៖ - អាន ឬ ស្តាប់ បទ សម្ភាសន៍ទាក់ទង នឹងខេត្តកំពត ចំនួន១០ - ជ្រើសរើសយក បទសម្ភាសន៍ចំនួន២ មកប្រើប្រាស់ - កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	
ក្រុមទី១៦	ផាត សុផាន់ សារ៉េត វ៉ាន់ថៃ ដូង សុខវាសនា	ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរការគ្រប់ គ្រងពីកងទ័ពទៅស៊ីវិ ល	- ឯកសារ កែវ ពក, តា ម៉ុក និង សុន សេន - ឯកសារ កងទ័ព និង ពាណិជ្ជកម្ម	អង្គរវត្ត	- រូបថតជំនាញការចិ ន - រូបថតជំនាញការរៀ តណាម ចំនួន ១០ សន្លឹក	ខ្សែភាពយន្ត រៀតណាម ចំនួន៣	- វិស្វកម្មបុគ្គល ដែលធ្លាប់ទទួលជំនា ញការចិន និងរៀតណាម ដូចជា អ្នកបើកឡាន ឬមគ្គុទេសក៍ដឹកនាំគ ណៈប្រតិភូ - កម្រងសំណួរ សម្រាប់ធ្វើបទ សម្ភាសន៍	

Appendix 2: DMC's Student Assignment

Mapping Memories Cambodia (MMC) Project List of Students' Production Project

I. STUDENT BATCH 15 (Academic year 2017 - 2018)

No.	Producer name	Radio Production – Individual Project	Video Production – Group Project
Team 1			
1	Kouch Masy	No Project	Producers: 1- Kouch Masy 2- Chhun Bunlong 3- Yama Socheata Koh Tang – Located about 50 km from the coast of Preah Sihanouk Province, Koh Tang (Tang Island) holds a crucial history as a military base for the Cambodian navy. Forty-three years ago, during the Khmer Rouge regime, an incident between a Khmer Rouge military unit and the US. Navy soldiers resulted in a hail of gunfire that tore through the island. The incident lasted 3 days and killed dozens of people. Though many documents have been written about the battle from an American perspective, three Khmer Rouge soldiers were interviewed in the documentary to analyze the incident, which was the last battle of Vietnam War.
2	Chhun Bunchhai	Khmer Rouge's Propaganda Song – The art of song performance was one of the key elements which the Khmer Rouge used to engage and influence the population. Song performances partially brought them to power and helped them rule the regime. The regime used song to promote their agenda, principles, and celebrations.	
3	Yama Socheata	Le Royal Hotel – Phnom Penh was emptied on April 17, 1975. Ordinary life ceased and farming became the profession of every Cambodian. With most public and private buildings halting operations, Le Royal Hotel, today known as Raffles Hotel Le Royal, was one of a few buildings to remain functioning during the regime. Behind the luxury, elegance and beautiful architecture, the hotel witnessed watershed moments in Cambodian history. One of the KR officials recalls what happened at the hotel during the KR regime.	
Team 2			
4	Mao Theany	Defrocked Monk - Buddhism is the most practiced religion in Cambodia. However, when the Khmer Rouge came into power; they decided to eliminate all existing religions. Religious followers abandoned their beliefs. Buddhist monks were forced to defrock and to do manual work instead. A	Producers: 1- Mao Theany 2- Heng Joly Where I can't forget - A former monk, Kak Sokhorn,

		monk before KR regime, Mak Yen who was 18 years old at that time, recalled his life during the Khmer Rouge regime.	defrocked himself and left Samrong Knong pagoda as he feared a closeby invasion of the Khmer Rouge military in Battambang province. The pagoda was turned into security center during the Khmer Rouge regime. The documentary features his life and his courage to go back to visit the pagoda after more than 40 years.
5	Heng Joly	Rape Survivor – Chan Pay, 66 years old, was forced marriage to a Khmer Rouge Cadre, a man who ordered the killing of her former husband to be with her. Chan Pay denied the marriage. She was imprisoned and raped. She survived the regime with this trauma. Pay recalls her remarkable journey to healing.	
Team 3			
6	Bun Saosopheakneath	Speak- Out - Freedom of speech is a right for Cambodians. Yet, it was restricted during the Khmer Rouge regime. People dared not to speak freely, and they used the words “dam doeum kor” to alert others to stop talking and to save them from danger. “Dam doeum kor” was a phrase used metaphorically during the Khmer Rouge regime. It meant, “be silent.” The following feature addresses the restriction on social interaction, the insistence on silence, during the KR regime.	Producers: 1- Bun Saosopheakneath 2- Seng Solydeth
7	Seng Solydeth	Forced Marriage - After the victory of the Khmer Rouge in 1975, many people were forced to marry each other. One of the aims of this policy is to increase the population for the revolution. Po Dina, one of KR survivor refused to marry the man that Angkar arranged for her, so she was severely punished. She filed the complaint against the highest Khmer Rouge leaders in the Extraordinary in the Court of Chamber of Cambodia (ECCC) in 2013. In this story, Dina explores how she survived the regime and how she deals with her mental health today.	P'ka Kamping Puoy - Kamping Puoy dam was a forest until thousands of people were forced into hard labor to build it. It was one of the biggest irrigation projects during the Khmer Rouge regime. Meng Chhorn, one of the workers at the dam, was not only forced to work exhaustively but also to marriage, which resulted in separation and death of her child. The documentary shows how she coped with her unforgettable memories and how she ended up returning to the reservoir to start a new life.

Team 4			
8	Nov Sina	No Project	Producers: 1- Nov Sina 2- Ravy Sophearath Ang Trapang Thmar – Prominent as a tourism site, the history of Ang Trapang Thmar during the Khmer Rouge regime is less known. The water reservoir is one of the major irrigation system built during the Khmer Rouge regime. Many lives were lost due to extreme labor, starvation, and disease in the process to complete the project. The site is one of the legacy of the Khmer Rouge regime that currently benefits nearby villagers. Survivors of the site face tough questions about whether to forgive or cherish the project.
9	Ravy Sophearoth	No Project	
Team 5			
10	Ty Kanha	Mobile Work Unit - Seak Chanthy and her family left Phnom Penh on foot for Kampong Thom province after Khmer Rouge soldiers took control of the country in 1975. Like many other Cambodians, she was forced to work in the countryside to support the regime's ambitions to turn Cambodia to an agrarian society. Due to extremely hard work, Seak fell terribly sick. While her whole family was killed, Seak's illness turned out to have saved her life. Seak recalls the story.	Producers: 1- Ty Kanha 2- Meng Sokhouy 3- Hing Socheata The silence of Angkor Wat Temple – In recent years, Angkor Wat - the world heritage site - plays a significant

11	Meng Sokhouy	Dark Prison – The Khmer Rouge transformed many buildings including schools, hospitals, pagodas, and houses into prisons and killing sites. Khmer Rouge prisons were in almost all communities all over Cambodia. Currently, there are 197 prisons that have been found by the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam). Only two prisons have been well-preserved, while the others have fallen into disrepair. The history of these prisons has begun to fade from memory. Dark prison in Takeo province is one example.	role in the growth of the tourism sector in the country and is Cambodia’s most iconic landmark. During the Khmer Rouge regime, which notoriously destroyed all forms of art and culture, Angkor Wat was not only protected but also became the most important place to for foreign delegations to visit. Sor Sarin, former driver, describes Angkor Wat under the Khmer Rouge. While Soung Sikoeun, former leng Sari’s assistant, explains the reasons behind why Angkor Wat was spared by the Khmer Rouge.
12	Hing Socheata	Flute Artist – Keo Malis, a flute artist, used his only handmade flute to play during the Khmer Rouge regime to survive. After the regime ended in 1979, he gathered other artists together to perform and teach Khmer traditional dance to the next generation. In 1981, he became a director of Department of Performing Arts, known today as Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA). He retired in 2005 from his role as the director of RUFA, but his passion for art did not.	
Team 6			
13	Ham SovanPidor	Mask Dance - Before the arrival of the Khmer Rouge, Lakhaon Khorl or the Cambodia Mask Dance in Lavea Em district was the only team that occupied most of the stages in the Royal Palace, which made it very prominent. Performances of the Mask Dance were banned during the KR regime. Many of the artists were killed. After the KR, surviving dancers gathered at Wat Svay Andeth to restore the tradition. The elder dancers and the locals are working together tirelessly to ensure that the dance is on a safe ground.	Producers: 1- Ham Sovanpidor 2- Tann Kimchanvesna 3- Paundria Dwijastuti The Truth behind the wall – The story of how former prisoner, SOY SEN survived and witnessed the routines of the prison, recalling what happened at the pagoda.
14	Tann Kimchanveasna	Reproduction Machine - Forced marriage was intended to increase the population of Cambodia. This meant that not only were men and women forced to marry at that time, but also they were forced to consummate their marriage to produce children. Rape and forced marriage was included in the proceedings of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court of Cambodia (Khmer Rouge Tribunal) case 002/02 against the highest Khmer Rouge leaders; however, forced	

		pregnancy was not. One Khmer Rouge survivor, Soum Vorn, was forcedly to marry in 1977, and was pressured to carry the baby that resulted from that marriage. Vorn shares her story.	
15	Paundria Dwijastuti	No Project	
Team 7			
16	Rithy Kimheng	The Khmer Arts Theatre – The Khmer Arts Theatre is a place where Khmer Classical dance is painstakingly preserved. During the reign of the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979), Khmer dance was banned. Most of its practitioners were killed or died due to forced labor or starvation. In the aftermath, the few surviving artists in Phnom Penh struggle to rebuild the tradition. Sophilline Cheam Shapiro, a founder and artistic director of the Khmer Arts Academy, is also a Khmer Rouge survivor, an experience that influences her work in many ways.	Producers 1- Rithy Kimheng 2- Meng Neardey Expensive Salt – The Story of a female KR survivor working as salt producer in Kampot province
17	Meng Neradey	Return Home – When the Khmer Rouge overthrew the Lon Nol government, Phnom Penh residents were deported to the provinces. After the collapse of Khmer Rouge, some people did not manage to go back to their former houses, but Kouy Sivleng was willing to pay for the residence to get back her home. The Khmer Rouge ruined her family, at the end, she came back alone since all her family members died during the Khmer Rouge regime.	
Team 8			
18	Rithy Odom	No Project	Producers: 1- Rithy Oudom 2- Hor Singho 3- Try Sunghy First January Dam - Many have heard about and visited the 1st January Dam in Kampong Thom Province. Built under the Khmer Rouge, few are aware of the story behind of this dam. In total 20,000 people
19	Hor Singhuo	No Project	
20	Try Sunghy	Forgotten Singer - When the Khmer Rouge came into power, singers were a target for eradication. Golden Voice Emperor Sin Sisamuath, Ros Serey Sothea and many other famous singers were killed. Against all odds, Keo Setha, one of the top singers of the time, survived the regime. 5 of her 10 children, her husband, and her fame, however, did not. At the ages of 81, Setha speaks of her memories of the time.	

			died building the dam. Two survivors will share their personal experiences of a tragedy they have lived through.
Team Nine			
21	Um Chanraksa	Chapey Artist - Kong Nai, age 72, is one of the fifteen artists of the Chapey Dong Veng art form to survive the Khmer Rouge regime. From 1975 to 1979, the Khmer Rouge executed almost 90 percent of Cambodian artists, writers and intellectuals. While expected to be target for execution, he was recruited to use Chapey to sing “propaganda” songs for the regime. He survived to preserve the Chapey Dong Veng art form. He recalls the journey.	Producers: 1- Um Chanraksa 2- Heng Puthyrak 3- Khoun Kemsonita Net the Life – Unlike those living on land, people who lived on Tonle Sap were forced to fish during the Democratic Kampuchea. In the Prek Toal floating village, most men had to fish while women provided other food supplies which stayed under the command of Khmer Rouge cadre.
22	Heng Puthyrak	Khmer Rouge Propaganda’s Film - When the Khmer Rouge came to power, popular films were banned. Many actors and actresses were killed over the four years of KR’s rule. The Khmer Rouge replaced popular films with propaganda films. The regime produced 78 propaganda films with the support of Chinese film experts. The films show an idealistic vision of the country and gives a triumphant vision of the regime: Large scale public works, agriculture industry, happy lives of the children. Behind this scene, millions of Cambodians suffered from extreme overwork, starvation, and death.	
23	Khoun KemSonita	Trading in Khmer Rouge Regime - As an employer at Royal Air Cambodge, a 69-year-old Tan Phally could prevent herself from being interrogated and tortured under the Khmer Rouge while some people similar to her position could be investigated and killed. She had a better life than some others.	
Team 10			
24	Heang Sokuntheary	Child Solider- In Cambodia, as in other countries, children were used to carry out a communist revolution. The Khmer Rouge used many strategies to attract children and young people to become their followers. Recruiting children to work for and fight in the revolution was a method that Pol Pot	Producers: 1- Chhun Bunlong 2- Heang Sokuntheary 3- Thim Rachna

		adapted from China's Mao Zedong during Mao's "Great Leap Forward" campaign which preceded the country's Cultural Revolution. Kong Son, who was recruited to be a Khmer Rouge soldier and later became a child Unit Leader, discusses his experience before and during the Khmer Rouge regime.	Koh Sla Dam – Koh Sla Dam is one of the four strategic dams built by the Khmer Rouge. The project started in 1973 but it malfunctioned after 1979. Even if the dam cannot be used today, it is a significant historical place, which was built at the expense of thousands deaths, and left the survivors with sorrowful memories.
25	Thim Rachna	The Unseen Scribbles of Toul Sleng - Details about the journey of unveiling the hidden stories on the walls of S-21, and what it means to the younger generation.	
26	Chun Bunlong	No Project	
Team 11			
27	Chhum Chanrachana	Female Soldier of the Khmer Rouge – Before coming to power in 1975, Khmer Rouge movement actively recruited people from different areas into its forces. Among those, a large number of people from southwestern Cambodia joined the KR. Many women from Kandal province had become Khmer Rouge soldiers, and some of them were recruited to be the red female soldiers. From 1970 to 1975, any forms of Khmer tradition and culture were forbidden by the regime and women were required to carry a gun instead.	Producers: 1- Chhum Chanrachna 2- Thanh Chansotheary 3- Vann Chansopheakvatey Beng Mealea temple - Beng Mealea temple is a Hindu temple that can be dated back to the 12th century. Located in Siem Reap it's not far from the world-renowned Angkor Wat. Beng Mealea gained strategic importance for the Khmer Rouge regime - even after the regime collapsed.
28	Thanh Chansotheary	The KR Disrupts My Education - The Democratic Kampuchea regime came into power in 1975. The Khmer Rouge, as they were known, placed no value on education. None of the universities, schools, or other educational institutions functioned at that time. Intellectuals and former government officials, were regarded as enemies of the regime. The Khmer Rouge did not think that education was important. What was important was work and revolution. This ideology destroyed many people's dreams of having an education. My mother was one of them.	
29	Vann C. Sopheak Vatey	That Woman - Peng Phan, now 65 years-old, was a former national radio broadcaster and film actress during the Lon Nol regime. She survived a secret prison of the Khmer Rouge Regime. During her detention at Champus Kaek Pagoda, she witnessed prisoners being mistreated and tortured. Almost	

		four decades later, she still speaks eloquently about what happened at the detention center. Having survived that experience, she now devotes her life to protecting children through an organization she founded.	
Team 12			
30	Seng Socheata	French Embassy - At the French embassy, scenes of rescue but also scenes of tragedy took place in 1975. Cambodian and French nationals in the embassy considered staying in Cambodia or leaving the country. One who experienced this tragedy and his own rescue is the 56-year-old French-Cambodian artist, Phouera Ing. His artwork shows a lifelong struggle to deal with the incidents that happened at that time, and at that place.	Producers: 1- Seng Socheata 2- Sous Sakal 3- Zahron Sokry S-21 Museum - The size of the central security center of the KR regime was thought to be the size of the current museum. But, records show that the area of S-21 was larger than the size of the museum now. The story shows the actual borders of S-21 in KR regime through the story of former S-21 guard and interrogation officer.
31	Sours Sakal	No Project	
32	Zahron Sokry	Hidden worship - The worship of Allah is one of the five main pillars of Islam, and every Muslim has to pray five times a day. However, Cambodian Cham Muslims could not fulfill this religious obligation during the Khmer Rouge regime since every religion was prohibited. Ke Tiveou and Sos Mohammad Nour, Cham Muslims in Khpob II village in what is now Tboung Khmum Province, risked praying despite that prohibition.	

II. STUDENT BATCH 16 (Academic Year 2017- 2018)

No.	Student name	Photo-story/ Photo-series – Individual Project	Details
1	Or Sreypich	Khmer Rouge Security Center - The current Chey Chumneas Referral Hospital was formerly known as Prek Thnaot Psychiatric Hospital before the Khmer Rouge took power in Ta Kamo city, Kandal province in January 15, 1975. The hospital was well-known and specialized in mental illness. However, the hospital was closed during for Khmer Rouge regime, and it was turned into a detention center until the liberation day of January 7, 1979, based on a report of DC-CAM by Pheng Pong-Rasy, entitled “Khmer Rouge	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)

		Security Center at Former Prek Thnoat Psychiatric Hospital Ta Khmao District, Kandal Province.” The report also stated that most victims were handicapped people who were gathered from Phnom Penh and other places. They were executed after being tortured. The dead bodies of the victims were buried at the compound of the hospital where the Khmer Rouge planted the coconut trees on the site in the belief that the corpses would provide good fertilizer. There are around 130 coconut trees planted there during the Khmer Rouge regime.	
2	Song Seakleng	Champuh Ka-ek as Secret Prison of the Khmer Rouge Regime - Champuh Ka-ek pagoda located in Kien Svay district, Kandal province has historical records related to the Khmer Rouge regime. According to DC-Cam, Champuh Ka-ek pagoda was used as a killing field during the Khmer Rouge regime and many mass graves are all around the compound of pagoda. Many people were killed and more than 1500 skulls can be found at a large brick and tile memorial. The documents of DC-Cam also addressed that people were brought to this place in 1976 and killed. And many other people were loaded on the boats from this pagoda and brought along Bassac river to kill in Koh Por and Koh Thmey island.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
3	Try Socheata	Baray Choin Dek as Memorial Site - Baray Choin Dek is the name of a pagoda located in Tros Village, Ballang Commune, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province. The place has particular relevance to the Cambodian history during Khmer Rouge regime. According to the residents there, there were many dead bodies of Khmer Rouge’s victims buried in the compound of the pagoda during Khmer Rouge regime. After the Khmer Rouge regime ended, the victims’ bones were collected and kept at the pagoda. And later, the people and NGOs, with support from international funding, built the memorial stupa in the pagoda to keep all the victims’ bones who died during Khmer Rouge regime.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
4	Oung Dane	Security Center of Khmer Rouge Regime - Boeng Trabek high school located in Khan Chamkarmon, Sangkat Tonle Basak, Preah Monivong Blvd (St. 93), in Phnom Penh was inaugurated as anti-genocide memorial by the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) on February 19, 2011. In Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979), the place served as a center for detaining and torturing approximately one hundred intellectuals from abroad, according to the records of DC-Cam. The document also stated that during that regime, the campus of the high school was used for crops and raising animals while the prisoners were assigned to plant rice, harvest crops, gather edible flowers, build dams, and do other agricultural work. And the prison’s intellectual group members who made comments or raised concerns, any criticism direct at Angkar Revolution would result in disappearance, and presumably death. After Khmer rouge regime, the place resumed as high school, and the old building was abandoned in 2016, according to the high school security guard.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)

5	Pheng Sopheaneath	Sngoun Pich Pagoda Turned Into prison - Sngoun Pich pagoda located in Konthok commune, Ang Snoul district, Kandal province was known as the security center in Khmer Rouge regime. According to the magazine of DC-Cam, entitled "Searching for the Truth" published in 2010, the Khmer Rouge, in 1976, created a security center in the compound of Sngoun Pich pagoda. There the prisoners were arrested from all over Ang Snoul district. These prisoners included Chinese and Cham minorities, who were accused of being White Khmer, CIA, KGB, former old society officers, and base people who disobeyed Angkar's regulation and did not serve the revolution well. Currently, a compound of this pagoda is used as a memorial site called as "Wat Snguon Pich Memorial" in order to remember the suffering during the regime and to dedicate with respects to the people who died in the Khmer Rouge regime.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
6	Chhum Chaivattanak	Chhroy ChanVar Bridge - Chhroy ChanVar Bridge is a major part of transportation in Phnom Penh since 1966 until the present. During Khmer Rouge regime Chahroy ChangVar bridge was blown up by the Khmer Rouge military, so Khmer people could not use it at all. Therefore, during the war this bridge was abandoned.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
7	Hong Thollysonit	Wat Ang Tonleap Pagoda of Takeo Province - It's a burial site and a prison used during the Khmer Rouge Regime. It is also one of the many places that Khmer Rouge used. There are no recorded documents about this pagoda but my grandfather was killed and buried here during the time, according to my father and my uncle. The pond in the pagoda was rumored to be where they buried people and the school near the pagoda was where they kept the prisoners.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
8	Leng Mary	Olympic Stadium - When Lon Nol's soldier invaded Phnom Penh, the football stadium became a place for foreign airplane evacuation to take people back to their home country. When Lon Nol controlled the whole city, their soldiers paraded and congratulated their success. Then the Olympic Stadium became a place for their meeting, doing exercise, and execution field.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
9	Thon Phallavathey	S-21 Museum - The Tuol Sleng Genocide Museum is a former high school turned into the notorious Security Prison 21 (S-21) by the Khmer Rouge regime from its rise to power in 1975 to its fall in 1979. The site is one of the Khmer Rouge's torture, interrogation, and execution center. The site has four main buildings, known as Building A, B, C, and D. Building A holds the large cells in which the bodies of the last victims were discovered. Building B holds galleries of photographs. Building C holds the rooms sub-divided into small cells for prisoners. Building D holds other items including instruments of torture.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
10	Ty Aulissa	Svay Andet Pagoda - Svay Andet Pagoda is located in Kandal province. According to one of the monks residing in the pagoda, during Khmer Rouge regime, the temple was used as prison center. That temple is around 60 years old.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)

11	Heung Sattya	Head Quarter of Democratic Kampuchea – The Ministry of Religion and Culture used to be the old location of the headquarters of the Khmer Rouge Regime. The site remained the headquarters of the regime until the end of 1979. During this regime, there was only one election, which took place on 20th March.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
12	Tann Somethea	Sauphy Pagoda - Sauphy Pagoda, also known as Ka Koh Pagoda, is located in Tonle Bati District, Takeo Province. It takes around 60 minutes by motorbike to from Phnom Penh to arrive at the pagoda. During the Khmer Rouge regime, Ka Koh Pagoda was used as a detention center/prison, according to documents at DC-Cam. Approximately 20,000 people were killed. Two big ponds in the pagoda are believed to be used as burial sites during the regime. East of the pagoda, a memorial stupa was built to mourn their deaths. Some of the buildings in Ka Koh pagoda are now abandoned because the a new one has been built.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)
13	Lim Sonita	Wat Phnom - According to legend, Wat Phnom (Mountain Pagoda) is the heart of Phnom Penh. The site was built in 1373 for religious purposes. The wat is currently located on Wat Phnom street, Wat Phnom commune, Daun Penh district, Phnom Penh. During the Khmer Rouge regime, the place was abandoned. The Khmer Rouge regime banned the practice of any religion. Most Buddha statues were destroyed, except the big Buddha of Wat Phnom, according to the archive at Bophana, entitled “Cambodia: A Country to Be Redone,” produced by French TV1 in 1979. After the Khmer Rouge, the place was resumed as the pagoda, and some parts were renovated. Today, the pagoda is believed as a sacred place where people come to pray for good luck and success in study or business.	- 5 to 10 photos - Teasers + Captions (in Khmer and English)

Appendix 3: Phare Ponleu Selpak's Visual and Applied Arts School









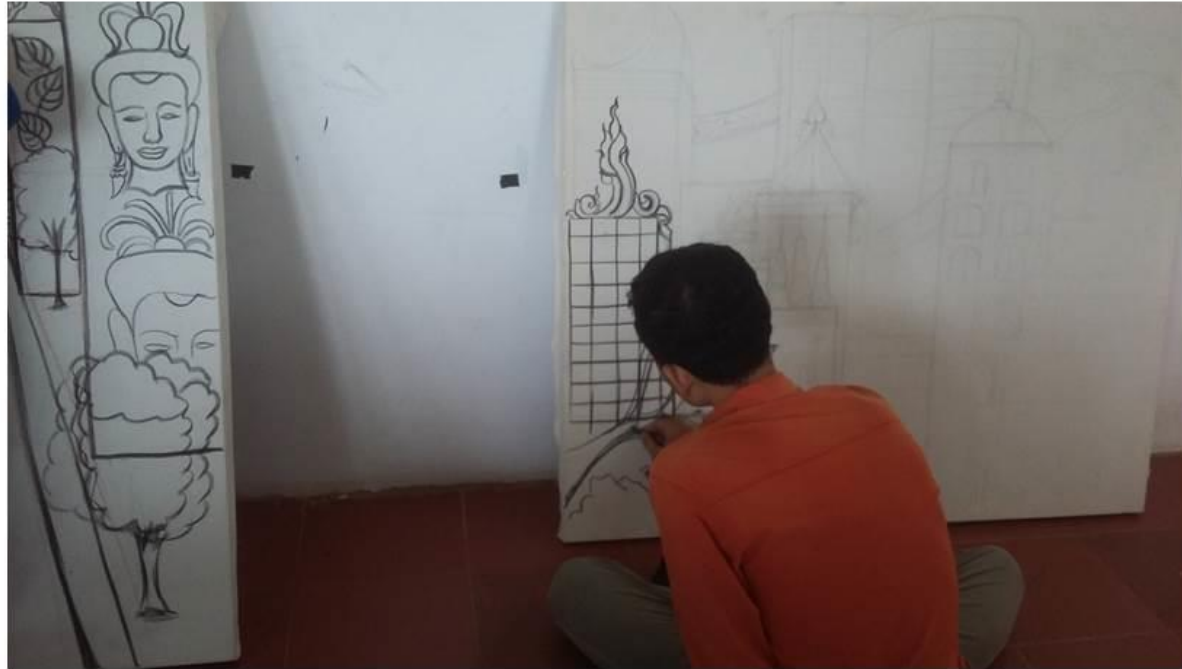
































Appendix 4: Digital Outreach: Youk Chhang and Ramon Magsaysay Award 2018

Digital Outreach: Youk Chhang and Ramon Magsaysay Award 2018

September 05, 2018

Bunsim San

Summary

These websites have mentioned about Youk Chhang, Cambodia and genocide in their news reports. The worldwide media outreach will published in Khmer, English, French, Spanish, German, Chinese, Korean, Arabic, Vietnamese, Indonesia, and Bulgarian.

Websites: Date, media name, headlines and links

2018-07-26 (timesofindia.indiatimes.com)

India's Bharat Vatwani, Sonam Wangchuk among Magsaysay award Winners

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/indias-bharat-vatwani-sonam-wangchuk-among-magsaysay-award-winners/articleshow/65147192.cms>

2018-07-26 (kleykley.sabay.com.kh)

លោក ឆាំង យុ ឈ្នះពានរង្វាន់ណូបែលទ្វីបអាស៊ី

http://kleykley.sabay.com.kh/article/1071808#utm_campaign=onpage

2018-07-26 (www.gmanetwork.com)

Ex-envoy Howard Dee among 2018 Ramon Magsaysay awardees

<http://www.gmanetwork.com/news/lifestyle/content/661886/ex-envoy-howard-dee-among-2018-ramon-magsaysay-awardees/story/>

2018-07-26 (Rappler.com, Philippines)

PH's Howard Dee, 5 others named 2018 Ramon Magsaysay awardees

<https://www.rappler.com/nation/208222-list-ramon-magsaysay-awardees-2018>

2018-07-26 (saudigazette.com.sa of Saudi Arabia from AFP)

Investigator of Cambodian genocide wins 'Asia's Nobel'

<http://saudigazette.com.sa/article/539880/World/Asia/Investigator-of-Cambodian-genocide-wins-Asias-Nobel>

2018-07-26 (oleantimesherald.com)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards

http://www.oleantimesherald.com/news/world/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_5d395fd3-7d38-5804-b576-cce0fbf851ef.html

2018-07-26 (ABS-CBN news news.abs-cbn.com)

Howard Dee among 6 winners of 2018 Magsaysay Award

<http://news.abs-cbn.com/news/07/26/18/howard-dee-among-6-winners-of-2018-magsaysay-award>

2018-07-26 (argus-press.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards

https://www.argus-press.com/news/international/article_b7be4ee4-5e82-5334-bb5a-d9850b5c4f20.html

2018-07-26 (bgdailynews.com)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards

https://www.bgdailynews.com/news/international/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_b74df4a8-9ddd-5c69-9659-a3985a0fbd54.html

2018-07-26 (mysuncoast.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards

http://www.mysuncoast.com/ap/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_146508db-ea8e-5b7f-9799-e3ee732995a2.html

2018-07-26 (elpasoinc.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards

http://www.elpasoinc.com/news/ap_wire/international/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_25c017fa-23eb-5630-bd36-250e12a9f33f.html

2018-07-26 (kpvi.com)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards
https://www.kpvi.com/news/national_news/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_687b96a1-2ff5-550a-941e-bba95e199cb9.html

2018-07-26 (heraldstandard.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards
https://www.heraldstandard.com/world_news_ap/cambodian-indian-among-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/article_5b32bd59-5f07-59a1-9d86-aea4e900bf69.html

2018-07-26 (Inquirer.net)

Howard Dee among 2018 Ramon Magsaysay awardees
<http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1014696/howard-dee-among-2018-ramon-magsaysay-awardees>

2018-07-26 (townhall.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards
<https://townhall.com/news/politics-elections/2018/07/26/cambodian-indian-among-2018-winners-of-magsaysay-awards-n2503955>

2018-07-26 (South China Morning Post www.scmp.com)

Cambodian activist Youk Chhang who investigated genocide and Indian doctor Bharat Vatwan who rescued homeless recognised with 'Asia's Nobel Prize'

<https://www.scmp.com/news/asia/southeast-asia/article/2157034/cambodian-activist-who-investigated-genocide-and-indian>

2018-07-26 (Kyodo News english.kyodonews.net)

Six winners announced of 2018 Magsaysay award, Asia's Nobel
<https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2018/07/3d4b3f3d25b6-six-winners-announced-of-2018-magsaysay-award-asias-nobel.html>

2018-07-26 (wtop.com from AP)

Cambodian, Indian among 2018 winners of Magsaysay awards
<https://wtop.com/asia/2018/07/cambodian-indian-among-2018-winners-of-magsaysay-awards/>

2018-07-27 (VOA Cambodia)

Winners of 2018 Philippine-Based Magsaysay Awards Announced
<https://www.voacambodia.com/a/winners-of-2018-philippine-based-magsaysay-awards-announced/4501528.html>

2018-07-31 (Cambodge Mag cambodgemag.com)

Youk Chhang récompensé pour son travail sur le génocide
<https://cambodgemag.com/2018/07/youk-chhang-recompense-pour-son-travail-sur-le-genocide.html>

2018-07-31 (vayofm.com)

កូនខ្មែរមួយរូបទទួលបានពាន់រង្វាន់ល្អបំផុតសម្រាប់ឆ្នាំ២០១៨

<http://vayofm.com/news/detail/88772-762887582.html>

2018-07-26 (VOA Indonesia)

Pemenang Penghargaan Magsaysay Diumumkan
<https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/pemenang-penghargaan-magsaysay-diumumkan/4500671.html>

2018-07-27 (Chinese, udn.com)

記錄赤棉屠殺歷史 尤張獲麥格塞塞獎
https://udn.com/news/story/6809/3275127?from=udn-referralnews_ch2artbottom

2018-07-28 (Chinese, nownews.com)

菲律賓麥格塞塞獎 獲獎6人來自東南亞及南亞
<https://www.nownews.com/news/20180728/2793992>

2018-07-27 (Chinese, Asianews.it)

「麦格赛赛奖」颁发给那些改善亚洲社会的人
<http://www.asianews.it/news-zh/%E3%80%8C%E9%BA%A6%E6%A0%BC%E8%B5%9B%E8%B5%9B%E5%A5%96%E3%80%8D%E9%A2%81%E5%8F%91%E7%BB%99%E9%82%A3%E4%BA%9B%E6%94%B9%E5%96%84%E4%BA%9A%E6%B4%B2%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E7%9A%84%E4%BA%BA-44529.html>

2018-07-26 (Chinese, swissinfo.ch)

记录赤棉屠杀历史 尤张获麦格塞塞奖
<https://www.swissinfo.ch/chi/%E8%AE%B0%E5%BD%95%E8%B5%A4%E6%A3%89%E5%B1%A0%E6%9D%80%E5%8E%86%E5%8F%B2->

%E5%B0%A4%E5%BC%A0%E8%8E%B7%E9%BA%A6%E6%A0%BC%E5%A1%9E%E5%A1%9E%E5%A5%96/44283082

2018-07-26 (Arabic, SNN.ir)

محقق کامبوجی و پزشک هندی برندگان جایزه نوبل آسیا ۲۰۱۸ شدند

<http://snn.ir/fa/news/699761/%D9%85%D8%AD%D9%82%D9%82-%DA%A9%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%A8%D9%88%D8%AC%DB%8C-%D9%88-%D9%BE%D8%B2%D8%B4%DA%A9-%D9%87%D9%86%D8%AF%DB%8C-%D8%A8%D8%B1%D9%86%D8%AF%DA%AF%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%AC%D8%A7%DB%8C%D8%B2%D9%87-%D9%86%D9%88%D8%A8%D9%84-%D8%A2%D8%B3%DB%8C%D8%A7-%DB%B2%DB%B0%DB%B1%DB%B8-%D8%B4%D8%AF%D9%86%D8%AF>

2018-07-26 (AFP in Daily Mail)

Investigator of Cambodian genocide wins 'Asia's Nobel'

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-5994819/Investigator-Cambodian-genocide-wins-Asias-Nobel.html>

2018-07-28 (Sabay News)

អបអរសាទរ !បុរសខ្មែរ ឈ្នះពានរង្វាន់ណូបែលទ្វីបអាស៊ី

http://news.sabay.com.kh/article/1072141#utm_campaign=onpage

2018-07-31 (Fresh News English)

Cambodian Wins Ramon Magsaysay Award 2018

<http://en.freshnewsasia.com/index.php/en/10437-2018-07-31-04-03-28.html>

2018-07-31 (Fresh News Khmer)

លក្ខណៈពិតមួយរូប ត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសសម្រាប់ពានរង្វាន់ណូបែលអាស៊ីឆ្នាំ២០១៨) video inside)

<http://freshnewsasia.com/index.php/en/localnews/94442-2018-07-31-01-41-04.html>

Fresh News Video (Khmer)

<https://www.facebook.com/freshnewstvonline/videos/1887959458166427/>

2018-8-03 (international.thenewslens.com)

Ramon Magsaysay Awardees Bring Hope and Peace to Asia

<https://international.thenewslens.com/article/101211>

2018-08-01 (phnompenhpost.com)

DC-Cam's Chhang given award for his KR research

<https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/dc-cams-chhang-given-award-his-kr-research>

2018-08-01 (khmertimeskh.com)

Renowned researcher to get 'Asian Nobel Prize'

Or Sreypich / Khmer Times

<https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50517818/renowned-researcher-to-get-asian-noble-prize/>

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2018-09-04 (Rasmeinews)

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2018-09-04 (VOA Cambodia)

Genocide Documentarian Wins ‘Nobel Prize for Asia’

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