

Challenges and Lessons Learned in Teaching Genocide in Cambodia

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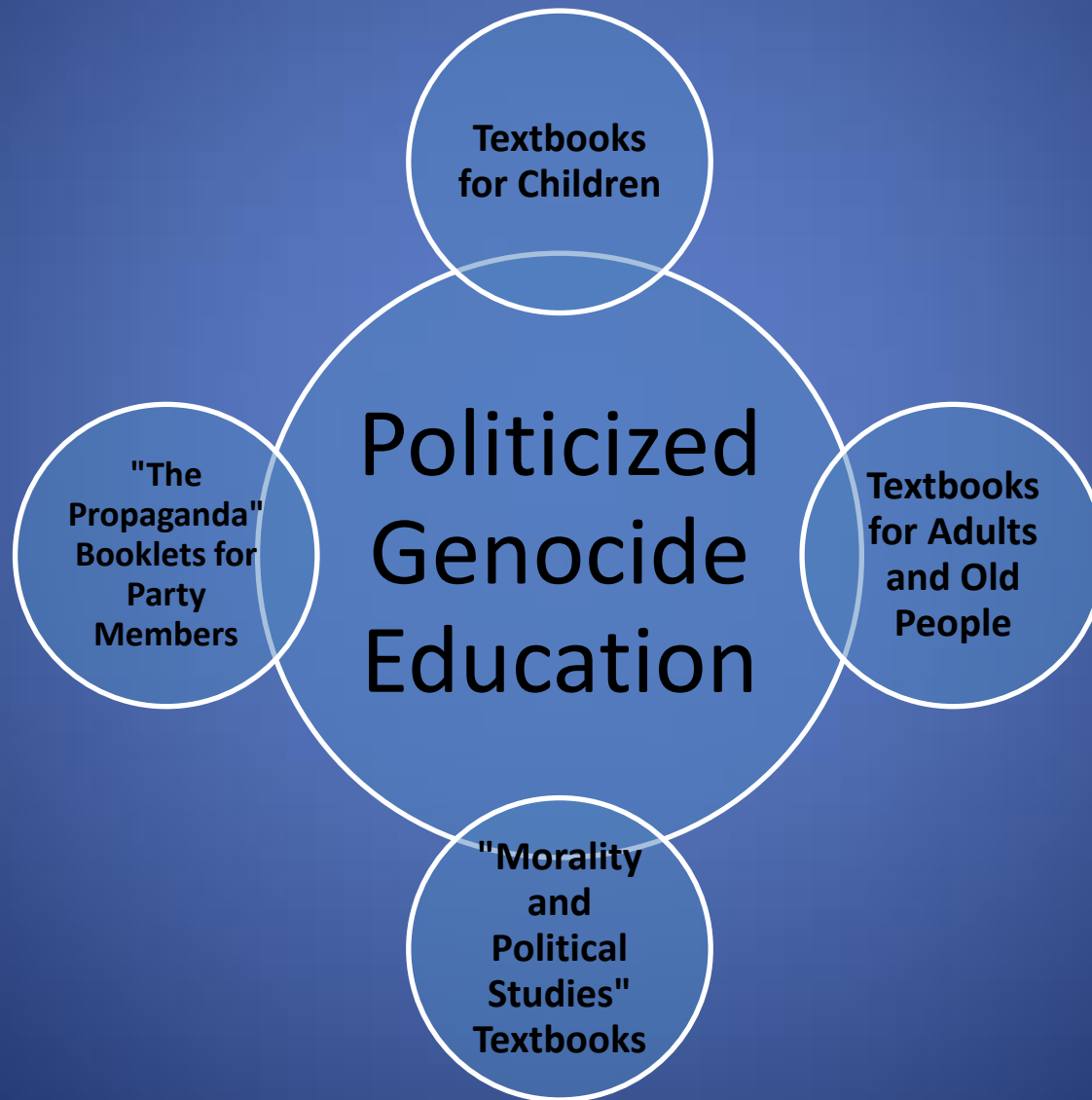
Developments of Genocide Education in Cambodia

| Stage 1 (1979-1993) | Stage 2 (1993-2004) | Stage 3 (2004-2008) | Stage 4 (2008-Present) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Politicized Genocide Education | Marginalized Genocide Education | Institutionalized Genocide Education | Vernacularized Genocide Education |

CHALLENGES

The prevailing national political developments have constrained, or at certain junctures dictated, the content of the history of the Cambodian genocide ; the way teachers convey messages in the classrooms; the choices of historical content; the methods used to teach about the genocide; and the way people view, discuss and debate the Khmer Rouge (KR) period.

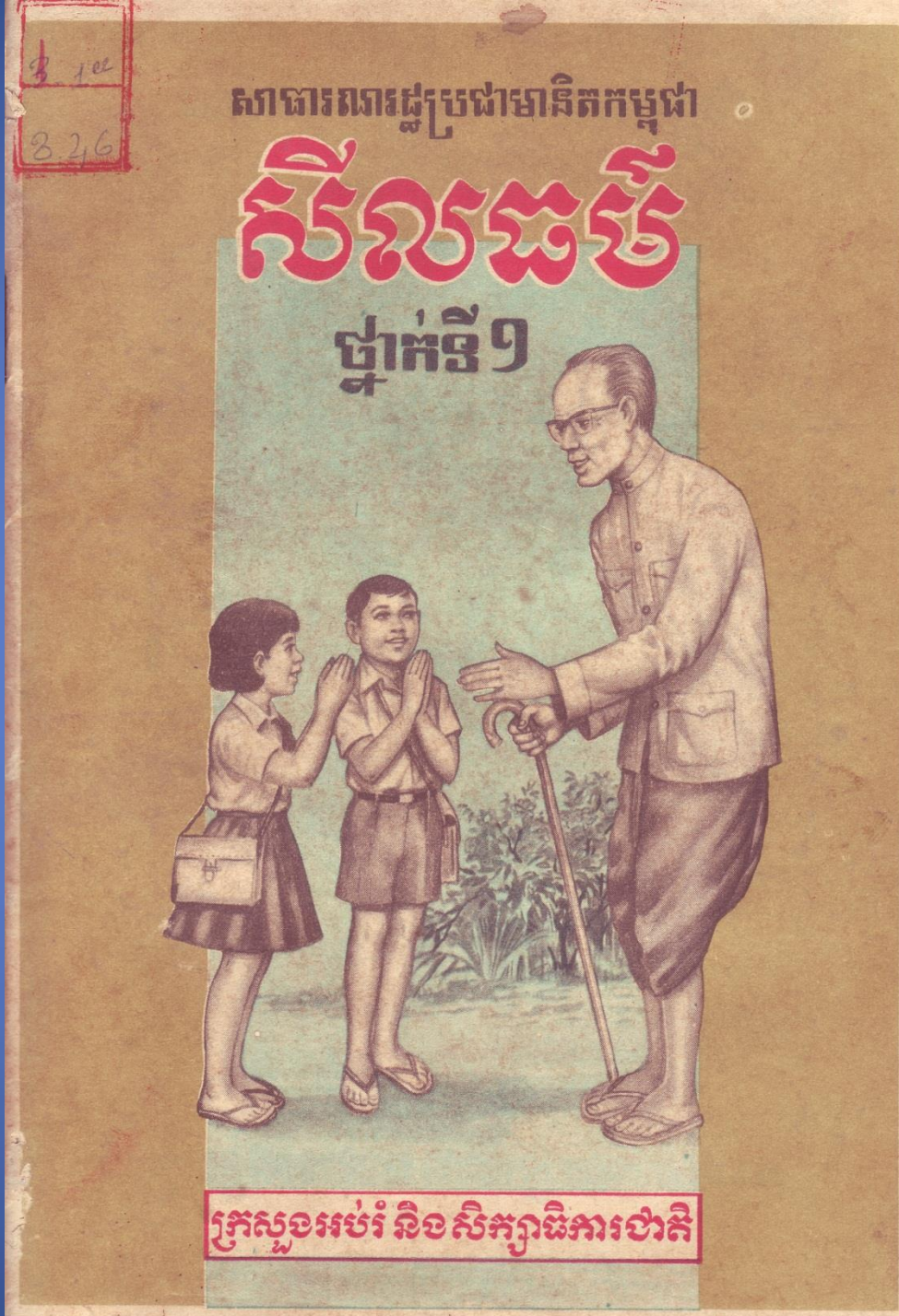
Politicized Genocide Education (1979-1993)



1. The creation of socialism in Cambodia
2. Cambodian-Vietnamese long-lasting solidarity and fraternal friendship
3. Condemnation of Chinese expansionism
4. The non-return of the KR genocidal regime
5. Celebration of the glorious liberation day of 7 January 1979



“Our people are determined to overcome all kinds of up-coming dangers and happily strive to defend and build up the country. They believe that the pure and correct socialism will absolutely bring peace and good living conditions.... After the liberation of 7 January 1979, Vietnamese people helped us to build up the country in all fields.”



“We are striving to strengthen and expand Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos friendship to be even stronger and long lasting....Friend Vietnamese have helped and supported our Cambodian people in every possible way. We, male and female students, strongly love our brother Vietnamese, for they eliminated our Kampuchean foes.”



1990.3 តិសេស

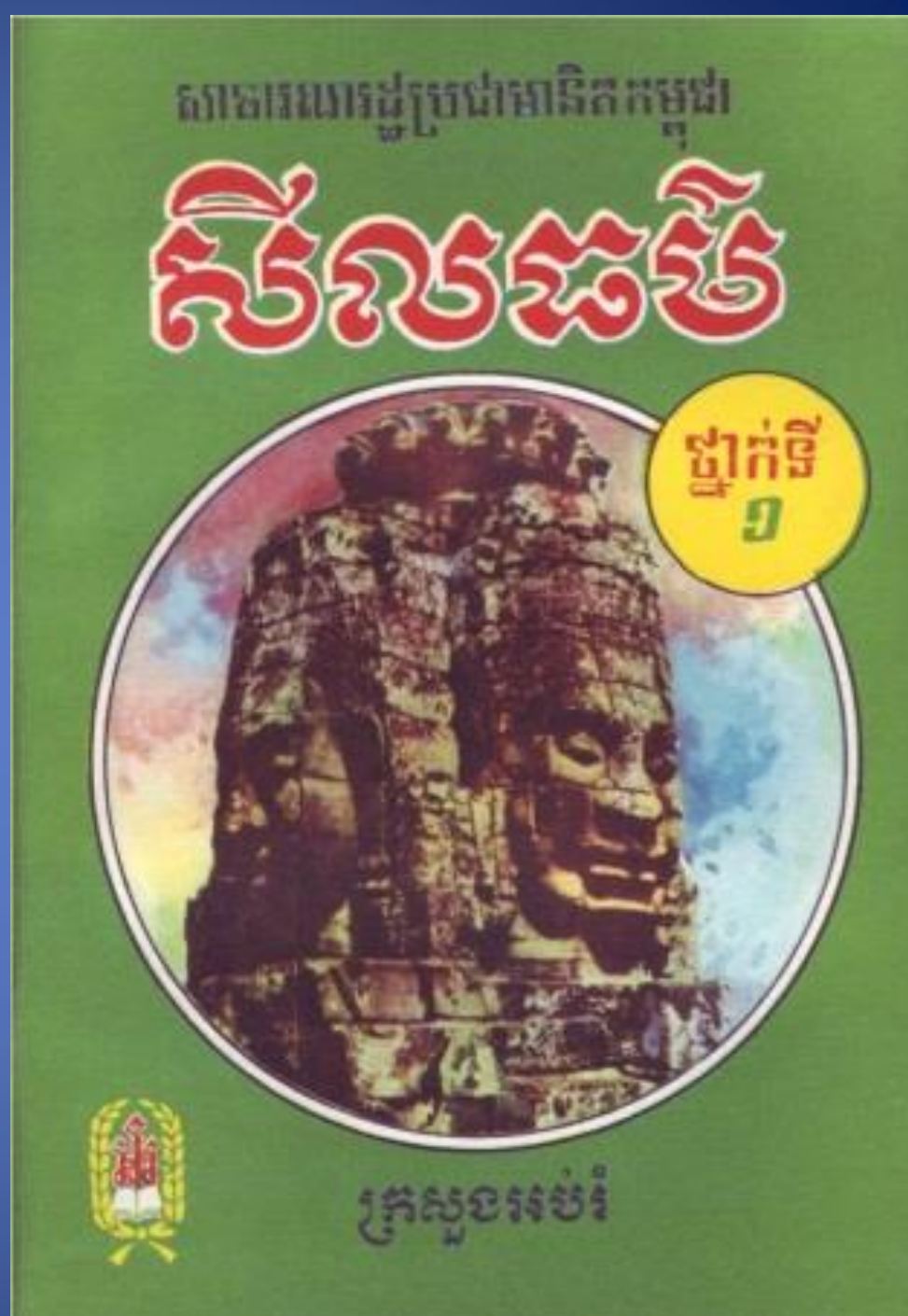
អភិបោសនា



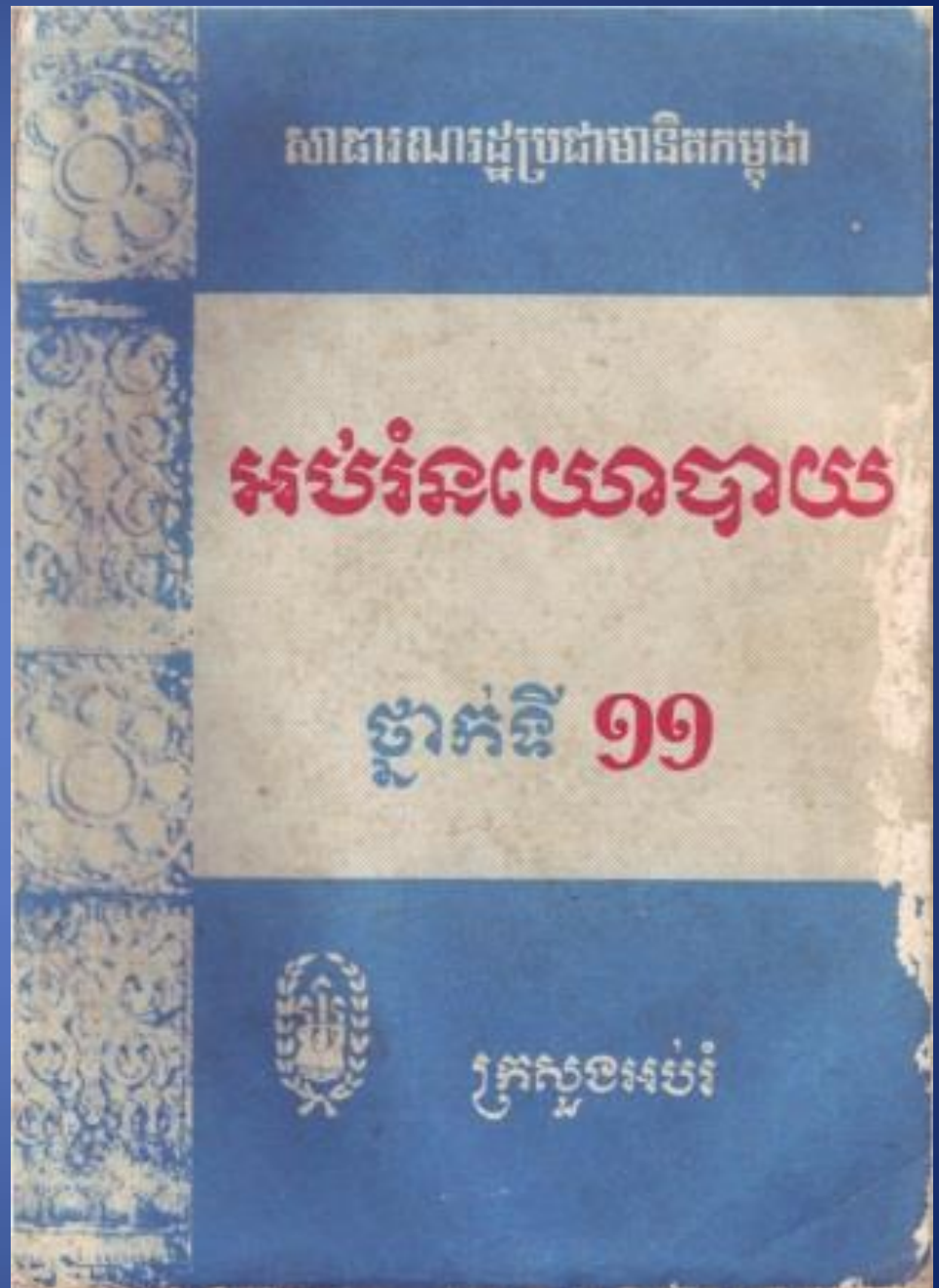
តើ ចង់ អោយ របប ប្រល័យ ពូជ សាសន៍
វិសម កម្ពុជា ?

គណៈបោសនា ប័រមជ្ឈម

“Under the ideas of the great crazy hegemonists Beijing, Democratic Kampuchea became the invaded base and was a pedestal for them to attack the nearby countries in Southeast Asia. The power holders in Beijing ordered Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to invade and offensively fought against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.”



- “Our people supplied foodstuffs to soldiers who were sweeping up the traitors Pol Pot-leng Sary clique. The United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea eliminated the traitors Pol Pot-leng Sary clique.”

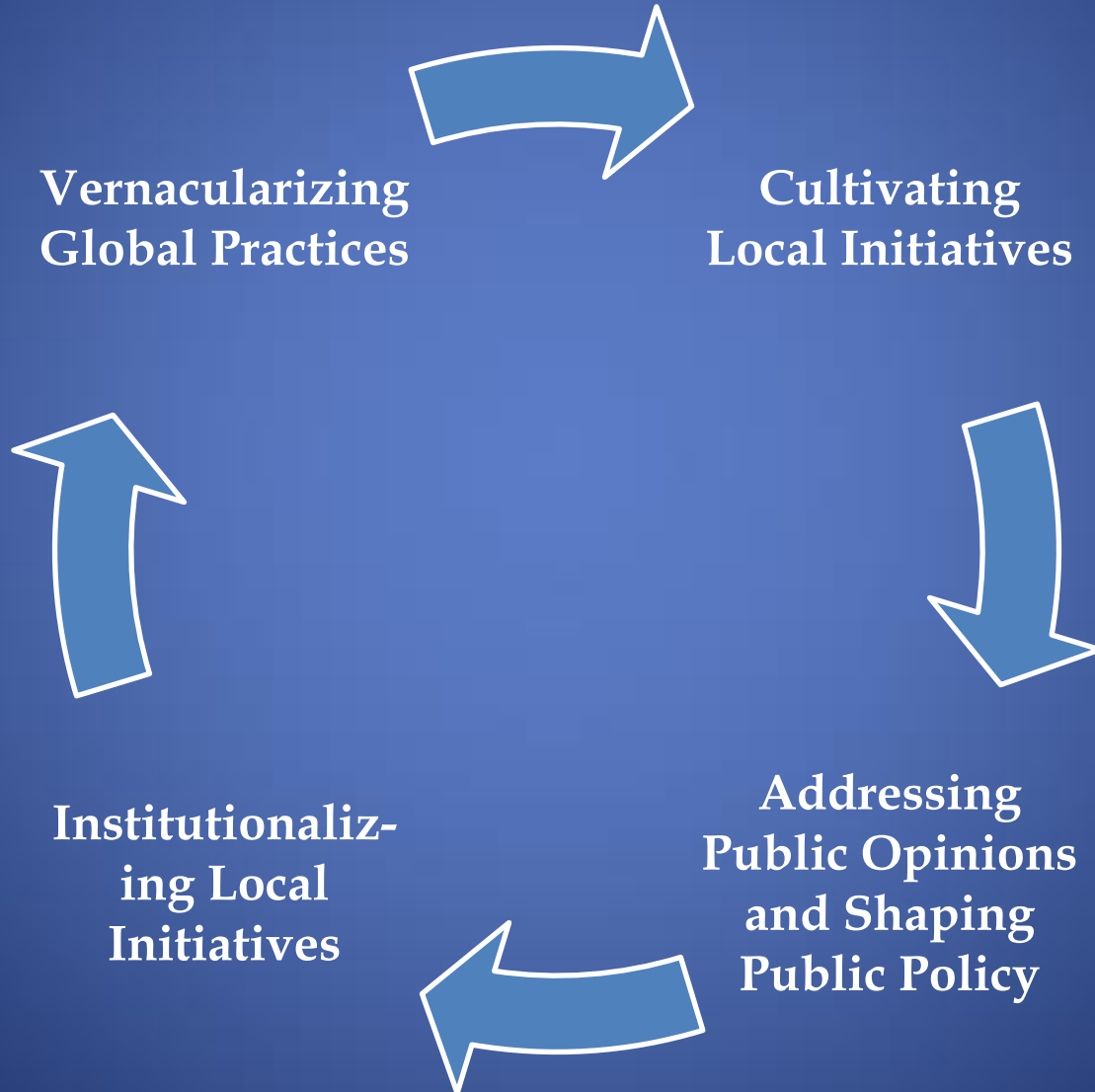


Marginalized Genocide Education (1993-2004)

- Intra-governmental conflicts
- Courting the KR guerilla forces near Thai border
- Continuing power struggle within the coalition government



LESSONS LEARNED



Local Initiatives

- Promoting genocide education through various Documentation Center of Cambodia's (DC-Cam's) projects and activities
- Building up genocide education momentum through the creation of GENOCIDE EDUCATION PROJECT.

Addressing Public Opinions

Publishing and distributing approximately 500,000 copies of the textbook “A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979) to students, teachers and ordinary people nationwide.



**A HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
(1975-1979) KHAMBOLY DY**

DOCUMENTATION CENTER OF CAMBODIA 2007

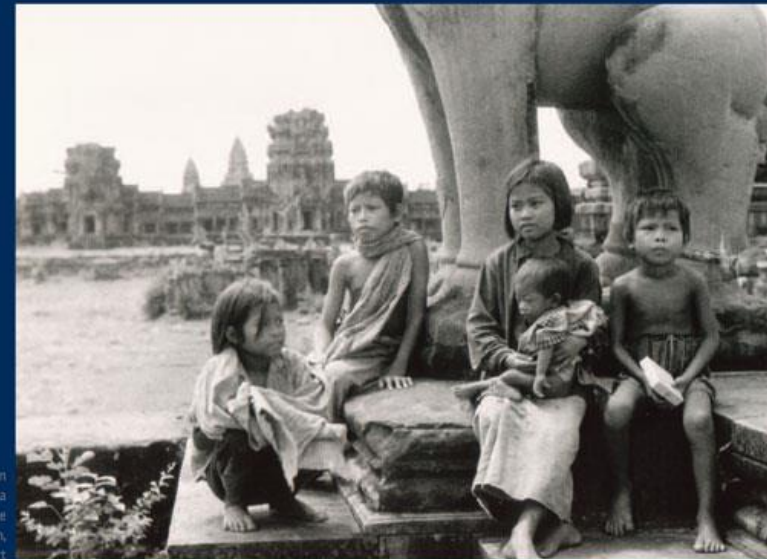
Shaping Public Policy

GENOCIDE EDUCATION IS GENOCIDE PREVENTION

TEACHER'S GUIDEBOOK: THE TEACHING OF "A HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (1975-1979)"

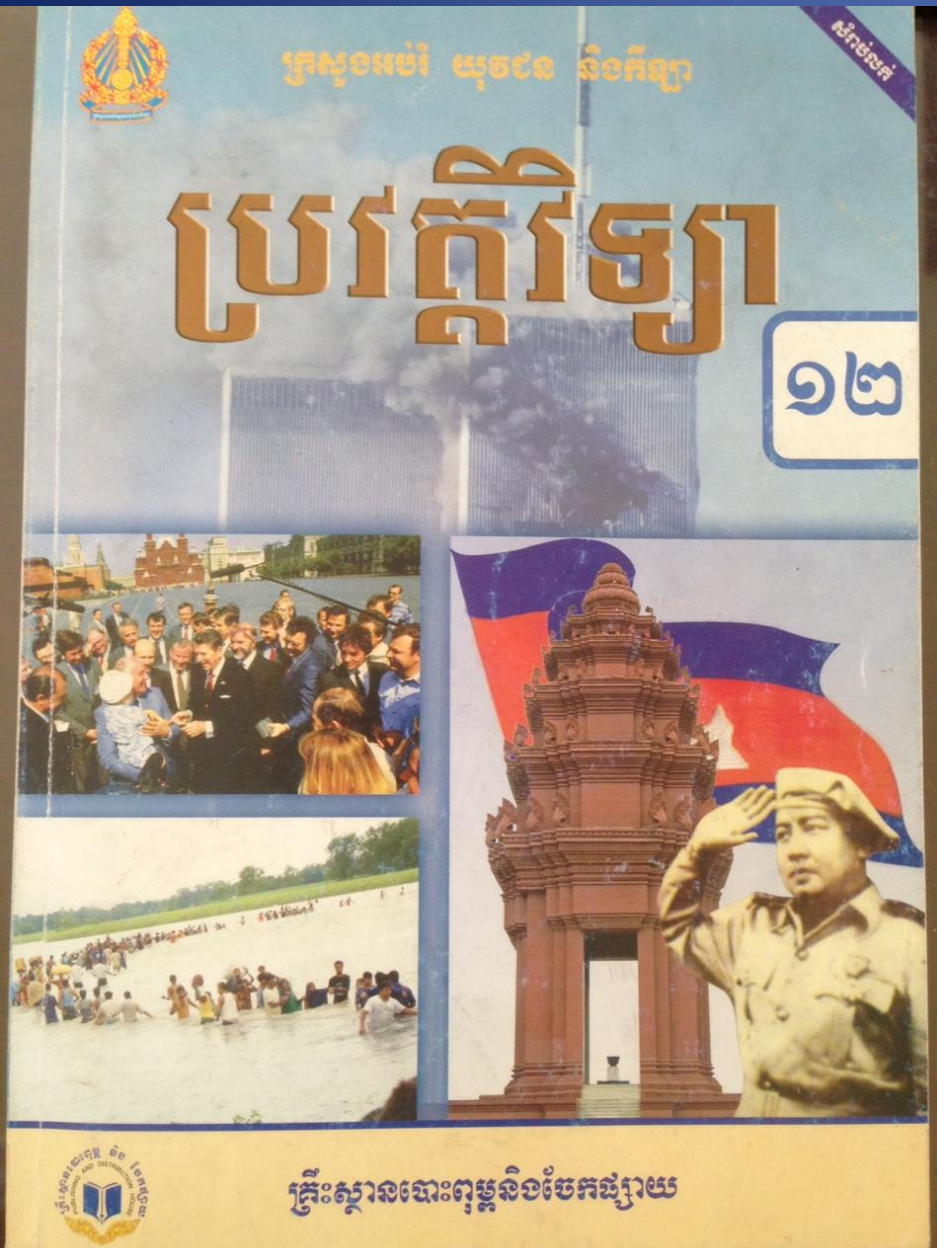
TEACHER'S GUIDEBOOK TEACHER'S GUIDEBOOK

THE TEACHING OF "A HISTORY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (1975-1979)"



The Documentation
Center of Cambodia
and the
Ministry of Education,
Youth and Sport

Institutionalizing Local Initiatives



មេរៀន

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កម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ (1975-1979)

ចប់មេរៀននេះ សិស្សអាច

- ❑ មើលឃើញតួនាទីនិងចងចាំនូវបទពិសោធន៍អាក្រក់ដែលមនុស្សជាតិធ្លាប់ធ្វើសាង ។
- ❑ ណែនាំពីសោកនាដកម្មរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជានិងការដួលរលំរបបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ។
- ❑ មិនយកគំរូអំពីមនុស្សធម៌ បំផ្លាញជាតិនិងប្រជាជនរបស់របបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ។

របបកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យក៏បានកើតឡើងក្រោយពេលដែលរបបសាធារណរដ្ឋខ្មែរដួលរលំទាំងស្រុងនៅថ្ងៃទី 17 ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ 1975 ។

1. វេទនាសម្ព័ន្ធជីវិត

1.1. ការចូលកាន់អំណាចរបស់ខ្មែរក្រហម

ក. ការចូលកាន់កាប់ក្រុងភ្នំពេញ

ថ្ងៃទី 17 ខែមេសា ឆ្នាំ 1975 ពួកខ្មែរក្រហមប្រកបដោយសំលៀកបំពាក់ពណ៌ខ្មៅនិងពណ៌អាចម៍សេះ បានវាយលុកចូលក្រុងភ្នំពេញតាមគ្រប់មុខប្រាសាទ ហើយកាន់កាប់ក្រុងភ្នំពេញនៅម៉ោង 9 និង 30 នាទី ។ ប្រជាជនក្រុងភ្នំពេញបាននាំគ្នាអបអរសាទរកងទ័ពខ្មែរក្រហម តែដុយទៅវិញពួកខ្មែរក្រហមបានគំរាមកំហែងបណ្តេញប្រជាជនឱ្យចេញពីក្រុងភ្នំពេញឱ្យអស់ក្នុងរយៈពេលបីថ្ងៃ ដោយអះអាងថា អង្គការត្រូវបោសសំអាតខ្នងក្នុងក្រុង ខ្លាចអាមេរិកទម្លាក់គ្រាប់បែក និងខ្លះមធ្យោបាយដឹកស្បៀងឱ្យប្រជាជនក្នុងក្រុងភ្នំពេញ ។ ប្រសិនបើនរណាវិន័យនិងបញ្ជាអង្គការ អ្នកនោះនឹងត្រូវអង្គការចាប់ ចង ឬក៏បាញ់ចោលភ្លាមៗនៅនឹងកន្លែង ។

ខ. គោលការណ៍របស់ពួកខ្មែរក្រហម

1. ជម្លៀសប្រជាជនឱ្យចេញពីក្រុងភ្នំពេញទាំងអស់
2. លុបបំបាត់ទីផ្សារ
3. លុបបំបាត់ការប្រើប្រាស់និងចរាចរណ៍រូបិយប័ណ្ណ
4. ផ្អាកលោកសង្ឃក្នុងសំណាក់ព្រះពុទ្ធសាសនាទាំងអស់ ហើយឱ្យទៅធ្វើស្រែ ចំការ នៅតំបន់មូលដ្ឋានជនបទ

Genocide Education and Global Citizenship

Education

Genocide Education Values in Cambodia

1. **Memory:** Connected to nations of truth, social belief, master national narratives and social responsibility of Cambodia's youth.
2. **Genocide prevention:** Preventing the return of the KR genocide, violence, grave human rights abuses and other inhuman acts.
3. **Reconciliation:** unity, forgiveness, healing, reconnecting the broken pieces, coming together, coming to terms with the past, moving forward and harmony.
4. **Historical Empathy:** teaching compassion, tolerance and forgiveness and guiding students away from senses of hatred, anger and revenge.

Global Citizenship Education

1. "Contributing to a more just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable world."
2. "Giving learners the opportunity and competencies to realize their rights and obligations to promote a better world and future."

(Source: UNESCO)