

**Documentation Center of Cambodia
Museum of Memory**

**Bringing the Khmer Rouge Exhibition to the Local Community: The Opening of
the Exhibition on “The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People
During the Khmer Rouge Regime”
June 20-28, 2014**

**Report¹ by Men Pechet, Seng Kunthy, Sirik Savina,
Chhay Davin, and Cheang Channimol**

Photo by Ouch Makara

*“I think that learning about the Khmer Rouge history is very important because it helps
people understand how the country was led during that period. It also helps people to
think critically and find good methods to develop our country.”*

-- Roeun Sovannarith, 1st year student from Battambang University



*Students visit the exhibition on the Khmer
Rouge history at Battambang Provincial
Museum during the Opening Ceremony on
June 24, 2014.*



*Villagers visit the exhibition on the Khmer
Rouge history at Banteay Meanchey
Provincial Museum during the Opening
Ceremony on June 27, 2014.*

¹ Edited by Vinita Ramani

Introduction

The ministry of culture and fine arts and the Documentation of Cambodia (DC-Cam) have together set up and opened two exhibitions on Khmer Rouge history titled "The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People During The Khmer Rouge Regime" at Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums on June 24 and 27, respectively (*please see Appendix A for the Announcement of the Opening of the Exhibition*). This exhibition was part of the reparation projects requested by civil parties before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in Case File 002/01, which focuses on the evacuation of Cambodian people by the Khmer Rouge and the crimes committed at Tuol Po Chrey. This exhibition was also the result of DC-Cam's collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts to develop exhibitions on the Khmer Rouge, individually tailor local exhibits, attract new visitors, and increase the role of the country's 24 provincial museums in documenting the Khmer Rouge regime period.

The second case before the ECCC (case 002/01) has almost entirely focused on the forced transfers of Cambodian civilians perpetrated by the Khmer Rouge regime. In tandem with this, the exhibition's theme centers on the narratives of survivors and the historical background of the forced transfers.

The bulk of the population was moved by train across various parts of the country. Families were separated and deposited at work sites and cooperatives where starvation, executions and hard labour awaited them. The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam chose to use the train journey as a common thread linking the exhibitions across these provincial museums. The content of the exhibitions focuses on the experiences of the Cambodian people both during the forced transfers and on the aftermath of these mass population movements. At the same time the exhibitions also reflect the lives of former Khmer Rouge cadres who worked at the various train stations situated in important Khmer Rouge zones. These former cadres witnessed the arrival of significant numbers of people, destined for cooperatives and work sites. The exhibitions also draw together the histories of former Khmer Rouge prisons, burial sites, and memorials.

The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam hopes that by bringing these localized stories to provincial museums, Cambodian people living in villages across the country will be empowered to speak about their experiences during the regime's rule. It is also hoped that the exhibits will prompt dialogues and exchanges between the older generation of survivors and the generation of young Cambodians who were born after 1979.

A key focus of these groundbreaking provincial exhibitions is to also honor the stories of civil parties and complainants who came forward and bravely participated

in the trial process by submitting their stories or speaking in court. These survivors have also provided a voice for those who were executed or forcibly disappeared.

Nearly 250 villagers, civil parties and complainants, Khmer Rouge survivors and young students attended the Opening Ceremony of the exhibition in Battambang



Installation of Khmer Rouge exhibition on Forced Transfer in Battambang Provincial Museum on June 22, 2014

and Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museums, in addition to the heads and/or representatives of the Department of Culture and Fine Arts, directors of Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museums, and representatives from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's Victim Support Section.

Background

Between 1970 and 1975, people fleeing the conflict between the Lon Nol regime and the Khmer Rouge forces flooded the capital of Cambodia. As a result, the population of Phnom Penh mushroomed to several million people.

The Khmer Rouge forces entered Phnom Penh on 17 April 1975 and began the first phase of what they described as an 'evacuation' but what would later come to be termed as forced transfer. During this period, Phnom Penh was emptied of all its inhabitants. Men and women of all professions, the elderly, children and monks, as well as sick people from hospitals, pregnant women, or women who had just given birth were forced to leave the city. Many people were forced to leave on foot, heading north, south, east and west along the country's national roads. They did not know where to go and most people were told to simply go back to their birthplace. People from Phnom Penh were identified as "New People" or "17 April People," while people who were deemed to be trustworthy or loyal to the regime were identified as "Base People." New People were often targeted for discrimination because of their association with an urban, Western or wealthy upbringing, regardless of whether this characteristic was actually true. Armed Khmer Rouge soldiers dressed in black or green khaki uniforms, with kramas around their necks, kept the people moving, occasionally threatening, beating or stealing from the people. People slept on roads or under trees, and many people survived on only steamed rice for their long journey. People experienced health problems such as swelling in their limbs,

dehydration and exhaustion. In all, close to a million people were forced to leave the city and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people died along the way.

From around September 1975 and until 1977, large numbers of people were also moved from the central and southwest parts of the country (provinces such as Kandal, Kampong Thom, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham) to Siem Reap and Preah Vihear. In addition people from the central and southwest parts of the country were also relocated to the Northwest Zone (Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey provinces).

Documents from the Khmer Rouge Regime show that from 400,000 to 500,000 people were to be added to the Northwest Zone and 50,000 people were to be moved out of the East Zone (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces).

Train operators saw thousands of people being sent by train through Phnom Penh to their destinations in Pursat and Battambang provinces in the Northwest Zone. People were transported using all means possible, such as train, civilian and military trucks, boat, oxcart, tractor and by foot. People were packed into crowded train carriages and were given little or nothing to drink or eat on these long train journeys to the northwest of the country. Troops and militiamen of the Khmer Rouge supervised these movements. They stood guard over people on trains, boats and oxcarts, and they oversaw the reception of people at train stops.

Battambang and Banteay Meanchey (prior to 1988, Banteay Meanchey was within Battambang) provinces have been traditionally well known for rice production and output that, most believe, could feed the entire country. For this reason, the Khmer Rouge forcibly transferred city dwellers or "17 April" people to this fertile province. Banteay Meanchey province is dotted with 16 crime sites, according to DC-Cam's mapping report. The seven districts of Banteay Meanchey average three to four crime sites each. An unknown portion of these deaths, for instance, is attributable to the construction of Trapeang Thma Dam. As survivors recalled, people were forced to work as slaves to satisfy the production goals set by the CPK Center, while their social welfare needs were totally ignored, leading to widespread death from disease, exhaustion, and execution. Countless people died because of the horrendous work conditions and the harsh policies implemented by the regime.

When the Khmer Rouge Survivors and Young Generation Meet

During the Opening Ceremony of the exhibitions at both Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museums, university and high school students had a chance to meet directly with Khmer Rouge survivors, civil parities and complainants before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, enabling a lively discussion.



Ms. Sirik Savina shows the visitors the newly installed Khmer Rouge exhibition on Forced Transfer in Battambang Provincial Museum on June 24, 2014

Many of the young students the team had interviewed said that they'd only heard about the Khmer Rouge period from their grandparents and parents. This made it hard for them to believe the stories. They had difficulty in picturing how brutal the regime was and how much their parents, grandparents and relatives suffered.

In one instance, Chheng Kimhouy, a 22-year old female student from Cambodia University for Specialties (CUS) in Banteay Meanchey Province said that by meeting with former Khmer Rouge survivors and visiting the exhibition, she realized that her grandmother's stories about the Khmer Rouge regime were true. She also told the DC-Cam team that the young generation should remember this period of Cambodian history in order to ensure there would be peace in Cambodian society. Saing Thong, a third-year male student of Khmer Literature at Battambang University felt the same when visiting the exhibition. Thong also commented that the exhibits were very easy to read and that it was good to have bilingual panels so that students like him could read the narratives in both Khmer and English. He also remarked that the exhibits were visually well presented and that he would tell his friends to visit it. He said he too would return to see the exhibition again.

While the students had an opportunity to learn about the Khmer Rouge history through the exhibition and survivors, the former Khmer Rouge survivors, who attended the Opening Ceremony, were happy to see the Khmer Rouge history displayed in a museum at their home province. Most of the survivors the team interviewed thought that it was beneficial to have the Khmer Rouge exhibition situated at in the local community because it ensured that this period of history would not be forgotten by the young generation.

60-year old Matt Him, a Cham Muslim from Banteay Meanchey Province, said that the exhibition reflected what he himself experienced during the Khmer Rouge Regime. He was happy to see the Khmer Rouge exhibition at his provincial museum, as it would serve to always remind people of the Khmer Rouge period. He added he would bring his family and his children to visit the exhibition again in the future. 64-year old Banteay Meanchey resident El Khan commented that the exhibition would serve as a useful tool to remind young people about the past. Before she left the

event, Ms. Khan said that she would inform her neighbors about the exhibition, and that they should bring their children to visit the museum and the exhibition. Ms. Khan's family was evacuated by train during the Khmer Rouge Regime from Kandal Province to Pursat Province. During the evacuation by train, both of Ms. Khan's grandparents died on the train, and their bodies were thrown out of the train by the Khmer Rouge.



Installation of Khmer Rouge exhibition on Forced Transfer in Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum on June 23, 2014

The Guest Speakers

Guest speakers at the Opening Ceremony in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museums included representatives from the National Museum of Cambodia, DC-Cam's Museum of Memory, Provincial Museums in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey, and from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's Victim Support Section.

Mr. Kim Sophorn, Director of Battambang Provincial Museum, welcomed the audience and spoke about the historical background of Battambang Provincial Museum. According to Mr. Sophorn, Battambang Provincial Museum was used as a detention center during the Khmer Rouge Regime. There were shackles found inside the museum's compound after the Khmer Rouge fled the country in 1979.

Mr. Yong Taing Kuoy, Director of Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum, welcomed the audience and announced the opening of the Khmer Rouge exhibition at his museum on June 27, 2014. Mr. Kuoy was grateful to have the Khmer Rouge exhibition displayed at his museum. He hoped that the exhibition would educate the young generation about the dark history of Cambodia.

Mr. Tes Chhoeun, the representative from the National Museum of Cambodia, briefed the audience on the collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam in creating the Khmer Rouge exhibition at provincial museums.

Mr. Dy Chhunsong, representative from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's Victim Support Section, briefed the audience about reparation projects proposed by civil parties before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal in Case File 002/01, which this exhibition project is a part of.

Ms. Sirik Savina, Director of DC-Cam's Museum of Memory, briefed the audience about the topic of the exhibition and the goal of the exhibition, which aims to contribute to the learning about the Khmer Rouge Regime and the reconciliation process in Cambodia.

Conclusion

By bringing the Khmer Rouge exhibition to local museums, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam hopes to decentralize access to knowledge and awareness of this vital and dark part of Cambodia's history. By creating exhibitions in provincial museums, the Ministry and DC-Cam hope to also make it easier for villagers, survivors and young Cambodians living in provinces outside the major cities to visit the museums and learn through dialogue.

Media Coverage:

On June 25, 2014, the Cambodia Express News (CEN) featured an article about the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on "The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime" on their website (*please see Appendix B for the news article*).

On June 27, 2014, the Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily Newspaper featured an article about the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on "The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime." (*please see Appendix C for the news article*). According to a reliable source, Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily Newspaper publishes about 20,000 copies daily that are distributed nationwide.

Exhibition Catalog:

http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forced_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime.pdf

Selected Comments/Reactions:

1. Saing Thong, Male, third year student of Khmer Literature at Battambang University

I have never been to an exhibition relating to culture. This is my first time seeing such an exhibition. I think the exhibition is very good as it can reflect the society in the past so the tragedy that happened wouldn't occur again in the future. I have heard about the Khmer Rouge regime from my parents and grandparents as well as from what I studied at school. I always believed my parents because they have had first-hand experiences. I would consult with other documents if I need to learn more about the regime. I have attended a workshop that discussed topics relating to the

Khmer Rouge. I have learned a great deal from this workshop as it helped me and other young people to remember the past and keep us united. The exhibition is a message to all Cambodians to prevent such a tragedy from happening again. I think it's very appropriate to install the Khmer Rouge exhibition next to the museum exhibition on our ancient heritage. We have learned that our country used to be one of the most wonderful kingdoms in the world. However, our country fell into tragedy during the Khmer Rouge period. Because of the propaganda that the KR spread amongst Cambodians, our society became divided. I think it's good to show both our wonderful heritage and the tragedy that took place under the Khmer Rouge. We should understand our past to be able to understand where we are today.

I think the exhibits are very easy to read. I like it when you have bilingual exhibits on the same panels so that I can read both Khmer and English. The design of the exhibits is very clear and attractive. When I go back, I will tell my friends about this exhibition. I would tell them in particular the reasons why we have the exhibition on the forced transfer. I will come back to see the exhibition. Because I study Khmer Literature, I would like to learn more about culture, history and arts. This exhibition helps add more knowledge to my studies at school.

2. Thoeun Chankompheak, Male, Khmer Literature student at Battambang University

I think this exhibition is very important for young people to learn about what happened. I am so proud of DC-Cam to be able to create this exhibition to help people understand about the Khmer Rouge regime. Another important thing is that I have learned something from this participation in the exhibition. I have also composed a poem out of this exhibition. I have learned about the Khmer Rouge Regime from my family and my neighbors. I also followed the Khmer Rouge trials on TV, especially on CTN TV. Every year, I attend the commemoration at Samrong Khnong pagoda where victims' bones are preserved.

3. Sann Roun, Male, 53 years old, Cham Muslim, Complainant before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Battambang Province

I think it is very important to exhibit the Khmer Rouge history in my province because it shows people how we lived during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I am really satisfied with this exhibition. Sadly, my children have never visited any former Khmer Rouge cooperative or prison. However, I will bring my children to visit this exhibition to show them how life was during the regime. I would encourage my community to visit the museum and this exhibition because we can see our ancient artifacts and learn the Khmer Rouge history at the same time. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, I have lost two siblings. I have never forgotten about what had happened during the Khmer Rouge Regime, and I hope people will never forget about it.

4. Chheng Norm, Male, Complainant before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Battambang Province



I remember that I filed an application form to the Khmer Rouge Tribunal; I can't remember when I did it. As far as I can remember, I informed the court that I have lost an uncle, a brother-in-law, and cousins to the Khmer Rouge. I worked in a farm during the Khmer Rouge Regime in Region 4.

After viewing the exhibition, I think it helps the next generation to know the truth about what happened during the Khmer Rouge Regime. In the exhibition, I learned about how the regime forced people to perform hard labor I want, if possible, for the exhibition team to display tools that the Khmer Rouge regime used to torture people so that the young generation knows how brutal the Khmer Rouge was. Next time, I will bring my family to visit this exhibition because my children do not totally believe in what I have told them about the Khmer Rouge Regime.

5. Riyas, Female, 56 years old, Cham Muslim, from Battambang Province

After visiting the exhibition I feel depressed because it reminds me about my personal experience during the Khmer Rouge Regime. But it's good to have the Khmer Rouge history exhibited. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, I lived in O Sralao Commune, Battambang Province. I worked in Sla Kram Cooperative. I lost a step-father who was sick and taken away by the Khmer Rouge. After he left, he never returned.

6. Vorn La, Male, 46 years old, history subject teacher, teaching grade 9 and 11 at Net Yang High School, Battambang Province



I can remember my past during the Khmer Rouge Regime when I visit the Forced Transfer exhibition. Once the Khmer Rouge entered Phnom Penh, my family was evacuated from our home near Center Market to Battambang Province by train. I am the only person to have survived this regime. My dad, my mom, my sister and brother were starved to death one by one. What I remember the most about my childhood is that I cried every night because I missed them very much.

Currently, I work as a history teacher. Through teaching history, especially the history of the Khmer Rouge regime, I hope the young generation can understand more about what happened in Cambodia's past. More importantly, since the exhibition on the Khmer Rouge Regime is situated here in the

province, my students will learn a lot about the regime. The exhibition makes it easier for me to teach my students.

7. Meas Sophi, Female, 45 years old, history subject teacher at Samdech Ov High School, Battambang Province

The exhibition is very important because it covers all stories of Khmer Rouge survivors. It represents the story of all Cambodian people. The exhibition helps the students learn more about the Khmer Rouge history.

There are minor ways in which the exhibition can be improved. I would like to have more information through videos, and some important sentences should be highlighted by putting them in italics, bold, starred, or colored so it captures the students' and visitors' attention.

8. Khun Nai, Female, Complainant before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Battambang Province



Though I am illiterate, I can, somehow, understand the stories the exhibition is trying to show by just looking through the photos. Generally, the organization of this exhibition is good. However, the problem is that the exhibition panels are too little. I think more panels are needed. Looking at the photographs, particularly those taken during the Khmer Rouge Regime, they remind me of my personal experience during Khmer Rouge Regime. The young generation does not really believe it, and that makes me not want to share my stories with others. I myself have lost a brother, who had disappeared in Pursat Province along the railway. I want to see more of this kind of exhibition because it confirms historical facts.

9. Sous Narann, Female, 25 years old, 3rd year student, majoring in Khmer Literature, from Battambang University

I've visited Tuol Sleng genocide museum a few times. It was a horrific story. I think the exhibition on the Forced Transfer installed in the province helps me understand a lot about the regime. It also adds to what I have learned from my parents about the regime.

10. Kaup El, Male, Cham Muslim, Complainant before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Banttambang province

The organizing of this exhibition is well. And it is considered as the remembrance for the young generation. Many people, especially young people, did not know about how much destruction the Khmer Rouge had caused to the society. All stories in the exhibition are very important because they tell young people about the country's condition under the Khmer Rouge Regime. I will follow every exhibition if there are new ones coming.

11. Tea Chan Raksmeay, Male, 3rd year student, majoring in Khmer Literature at Battambang University

As we are Cambodian people, we must know our own history. Besides television and radio, an exhibition is another way to spread information about history. At first, I did not believe what happened to Cambodian people during Khmer Rouge Regime. However, if it were not true, people in every part of the country would not tell the same story. After visiting this exhibition, I will ask my friends to visit here because they have no knowledge about the Khmer Rouge Regime.

12. Roeun Sovannarith, Male, 20 years old, 1st year student, majoring in Rural Development, from Battambang University



I used to hear about the Khmer Rouge Regime from my mother. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, my mother and her family were evacuated from Phnom Penh to Battambang Province. She was then separated from her parents and lived in a children unit. I think that learning about the Khmer Rouge history is very important because it helps people understand how the country was led during that period. It also helps people to think critically and find good methods to develop our country. I think it is not good to not know about the Khmer Rouge history because it is part of our own history. When I see the photo of people working at a dam site in the exhibition, it reminds me of what my mother had told me about the Khmer Rouge Regime. People had to work hard, carrying earth, digging canals, among other tasks. I feel pity for them. I have never visited this provincial museum before because I do not know if this museum really exists and is open to the public. I would, for sure, come back again to do more research. In my opinion, I would suggest having a photo slideshow so as to attract more visitors or young people.

13. Pich Chanthy, Female, Khmer Literature student, from Battambang University

The exhibition is attractive. Technically, the height of each panel is well set, which is easy for people to read the information when standing. However, I would suggest a guided tour for visitors because people may not understand all the stories on display. I want to see more exhibitions of this kind, especially in my university. After this opening, I will ask my friends to visit here because I want them to learn more about the Khmer Rouge Regime. I was surprised to learn after visiting the exhibition, that many people were killed in Pursat and Battambang Provinces.

14. Phat Sopeak, Monk, from Battambang province

I feel excited when I see this exhibition. It illustrates the difficulties during the Pol Pot Regime. I think more stories should be added or rotated because there are a lot of survivors' stories to tell. After this exhibit, I will ask my friends to visit the exhibition.

15. El Khan, Female, 64 years old, from Banteay Meanchey Province



I think that the size of exhibition panels is big enough for the eyes of visitors. This exhibition is very important for Cambodian people and helps the young generation understand more about the Khmer Rouge Regime. I am really satisfied with the exhibition. Next time, I will bring my children to see this exhibition. When I go back home I would share all the information and materials about the exhibitions to my family and neighbors. Personally, my family was evacuated by train during the Khmer Rouge Regime from Kandal Province to Pursat Province. During the evacuation by train, both of my grandparents died on the train, and their bodies were thrown out of the train by the Khmer Rouge. I do not witness the incident by my own eyes because I had lived in Palin with my husband and children, working in the farm. In 1977, my mother died of starvation in Pursat Province and later died all of my siblings.

16. Srey Ho, Female, 21 years old, student from Battambang University, majoring in Agriculture

I think we should know about own history in order to lead our country. We should learn from older people on how our country used to be led. I used to hear about the Khmer Rouge Regime from my parents who used to carry earth, dig canal, and do farming. Besides my parents' story, I also learnt about the Khmer Rouge history from TV program and other sources, but not much or detail. I would like to see the photos

of the Khmer Rouge killing people. Though it is a bit brutal, it reminds Cambodian people of a history that Khmer people killed their own people.

17. Benoit Viault, Male, tourist to Battambang Province, from France

Congratulations on this exhibition. The history of these horrors doesn't need to be romanticized or explained. The facts and pictures simply need to be shown to be understood and remembered, and that's what you brilliantly did here. Thanks for this great work (*please see Appendix D for his comment*).

18. Ly Kosal, Male, 46 years old, from Banteay Meanchey Province

I think that this is a good exhibition because it helps the next generation to understand more about the Khmer Rouge Regime. I am satisfied with this exhibition. Next time, I will bring my children and grandchildren to visit this exhibition. I want to remind them about the past and show them how much suffering people had endured. Moreover, when I go back to my village, I will share this information with my relatives and neighbors and explain them about what I have witnessed today. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, I lived in Kampong Cham Province. My parents and two of my siblings were killed by the Khmer Rouge.

19. Matt Him, Male, Cham Muslim, 60 years old, Complainant before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Banteay Meanchey Province



The exhibition reflects what I used to experience during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I am satisfied to see the Khmer Rouge exhibition at my provincial museum. It would always remind people about what had happened during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I would bring my family and children, particularly, to visit the exhibition again in the future, should I have free time. I think that it is very essential for young generation to remember and understand about the Khmer Rouge Regime. It helps young leaders of the country to build a peaceful society.

20. Chheng Kimhuoy, Female, 22 years old, first year student at Cambodia University for Specialties, Banteay Meanchey Province

After I visited the exhibition, I felt that this is a good exhibition, indeed, because the next generation has a chance to learn about the Khmer Rouge Regime, particularly on the forced evacuation of Cambodian people. Though I cannot see a lot of information and fully understand all the pictures shown in the exhibition or maybe due to limited space of the room, it still proves me that the Khmer Rouge Regime

truly happened and confirms what my grandmother had told me about the regime; and that the young generation should remember about this regime so as to lead a peaceful Cambodian society. Individually, I would prefer a guided tour so that I could understand more about the exhibition. I did not have much knowledge about the Khmer Rouge Regime, only little had I learnt from my grandparents about her working at Trapeang Thmar Dam in Banteay Meanchey Province during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I will visit this exhibition again because I want to understand the stories that I have never heard before about the Khmer Rouge Regime.

21. Peuy Pheakdey, Female, 28 years old, grade 6 teacher at Ralom Primary School, Banteay Meanchey Province

To be honest, I did not know there is a museum in our town until the exhibition on "Forced Transfer" during the Khmer Rouge regime was installed. It is a good opportunity for me to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition, so that I can learn more about the Khmer Rouge history.

As a primary school teacher, I will teach my students about the history of the Khmer Rouge Regime and bring them to visit the provincial museum and the exhibition. In the meantime, I would like to request the museum team to install video footage of the regime as well as display a map of Banteay Meanchey province during the Khmer Rouge Period.



22. Keut Nhean, Male, 72 years old, Civil Party before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal, from Banteay Meanchey Province

I am delighted to see the Khmer Rouge survivors' story in the exhibition; especially it is installed in my province. I wish young generation could learn about this atrocious regime that I had endured. I also wish that Khmer Rouge history program be taught in public schools throughout the country. Therefore, the survivors' story can be remembered, and it helps prevent the Khmer Rouge Regime from happening again.

23. Hour Kimheng, accounting student at Cambodia University for Specialties, Banteay Meanchey province

I want to see more exhibitions of this kind be displayed in my province because I want young generation to understand and learn their own history. My mum used to tell me about the Khmer Rouge Regime, and I don't want it to happen again.

24. Ngim Socheat, Female, 25 years old, Management student from Cambodia University for Specialties and also primary school teacher, from Banteay Meanchey Province

I do not have much knowledge about the Khmer Rouge history, but when there is an exhibition about the Khmer Rouge Regime in my province I would be able to learn more about the regime from the exhibition. When I see the photos of people working at the dam site, carrying earth, I remember what my parents told me about the Khmer Rouge Regime and their experience. I think it is very important for young people to learn about the Khmer Rouge Regime because history may happen again if we do not know about our own history. I would suggest having photo slideshow so as to attract more visitors.

25. *Email from Mr. Dy Chhunsong, representative from the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's Victim Support Section who participated the Opening Ceremony at both locations in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Province.*

Date: Mon, Jun 30, 2014 at 10:45 AM

From: Chhunsong DY <DY.Chhunsong@ecc.gov.kh>

Subject: Permanent Exhibition (Battambang and Banteay Meanchey)

To: truthsavina.s@dccam.org, truthkunthy.s@dccam.org, truthmpechet@dccam.org

Dear Ms. Savina,

Dear Ms. Kunthy,

Dear Mr. Pechet,

I hope you all are doing well and are now back home from the Inauguration Ceremony in Banteay Meanchey.

I, on behalf of VSS, would like to thank you for your invitation, arrangement, and warm welcome during the events in both Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. I appreciate everyone's efforts in implementing the project. Without your hard and smart efforts, the projects would not have come this far. I hope you still keep doing your best for the next 3 provinces and inform VSS of any update concerning the project.

VSS is willing to involve in any activity with DC-Cam.

***Please share VSS any material you may have concerning the project (pictures, reports, etc..).

Best regards,

Song

26. *Email from Jean Freedberg, Director of Public Engagement, Center for the Prevention of Genocide, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, about the Opening Ceremony.*

Date: Sun, 29 Jun 2014 11:29:41 -0400

From: "Freedberg, Jean" <jfreedberg@ushmm.org>

Subject: Re: THE FORCED TRANSFER: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime

To: YOUK CHHANG <dccam@online.com.kh>, Greg Naranjo <gnaranjo@ushmm.org>

Congratulations, Youk, this is a fantastic accomplishment! You must be very pleased. Best wishes from all of us here at the Holocaust Museum!

*Jean Freedberg * Director of Public Engagement, Center for the Prevention of Genocide

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Desk. 202.488.0486, Cell. 202.359.7865

jfreedberg@ushmm.org

www.ushmm.org

27. *Email from Greg Naranjo, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, about the Opening Ceremony.*

From: [Naranjo, Greg](#)

Sent: Monday, June 30, 2014 11:24 PM

To: [YOUK CHHANG](#)

Cc: [Jean Freedberg](#) ; [Samphors Huy](#)

Subject: Re: THE FORCED TRANSFER: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime

Hello Youk,

Congratulations on both the exhibition and the publication! Jean and I certainly need your guidance on our work and would be happy to meet you in Cambodia AND at our exhibition opening spring 2015.

We began working with our designers last week and will make final decisions on content by the end of the summer. Samphors has been incredibly helpful and insightful during this process, and we will continue to send any requests for DC-Cam material to you through her, especially for high resolution scans of photographs and video. Would you also consider a request for USHMM to borrow a small number of artifacts from your collection?

Jean and I have talked about making a second trip to Cambodia in mid- to late-August, after the verdict for case 2.1 is announced, to complete any requests or arrangements. What are your thoughts?

Again, congratulations. You work faster than the ECCC.

Greg

Team:

Tes Chhoeun and Hor Kosal from National Museum of Cambodia

Sirik Savina, Seng Kunthy, Chhay Davin, Cheang Channimol, Ouch Makara, Sok Vannak and Men Pechet from the Documentation Center of Cambodia

Funding for this project comes by way of the Victims Support Section/ECCC, which receives its support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which offers core support to DC-Cam.

Appendix A

Announcement of the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on Forced Transfer

ការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម
THE FORCED TRANSFER:
The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime



ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា
By the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Documentation Center of Cambodia

The Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam) are pleased to announce the start of their museum exhibition project with the opening of their permanent exhibitions in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums on forced transfer during the Khmer Rouge Regime. The first phase of the museum exhibition project includes the creation and management of five provincial museum exhibitions in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Takeo and Siem Reap provinces. Together, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam will work with 24 provincial museums throughout Cambodia aiming to develop individually tailored local exhibitions on the Khmer Rouge, with the goal to attract new visitors and increase memorialization of the regime in the provinces.

The Museum of Memory Project chose to highlight "Forced Transfer" in their exhibitions due to Case 002/01 of the ECCC and its focus on prosecuting crimes related to the forced transfer of the Cambodian population during the Khmer Rouge. A common motif throughout each of the provincial museums will be the exhibitions use of a train to display information. The forced transfer of people by train, along with separation, starvation, execution and genocide, touched nearly every geographic region of Cambodia.

On 17 April 1975, the Khmer Rouge forces entered Phnom Penh and began the first phase of what they described as an 'evacuation.' This phase would later be classified as forced transfer. The Khmer Rouge classified Cambodians into groups. People from Phnom Penh were identified as "New People" or "17 April People," while people who were deemed to be loyal to the regime were identified as "Base People." "New People" were often discriminated against because of the notion that they were from an urban, Western, wealthy upbringing. During this phase, Phnom Penh was emptied of all its inhabitants. Men and women of all professions, the elderly, children and monks, as well as sick people from hospitals, pregnant women, and new mothers were forced to leave the city. While trains were a common vessel to transfer the people, many people were also forced to leave on foot, heading in all directions along the country's national roads. The people were told to return to their birthplace but many had no place to return. People slept on roads or under trees—wherever they could quickly rest their eyes. Rice alone fueled many of their long journeys. The people suffered serious health issues including swelling in their limbs, dehydration and exhaustion. In all, close to a million people were forced to leave the city and it is estimated that up to 3,000 people died along the way.

From around September 1975 until 1977, large numbers of people were moved from the central and southwest parts of the country (provinces such as Kandal, Kampong Thom, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Cham) to Siem Reap and Preah Vihear. Some were also relocated to the Northwest Zone (Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey provinces). Documents from the Khmer Rouge regime show that 400,000 to 500,000 people were to be added to the Northwest Zone and 50,000 people were to be moved out of the East Zone (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces).

Battambang and Banteay Meanchey (prior 1988, Banteay Meanchey was within Battambang) provinces are well known for their rice production. Most believe these provinces could feed the entire country. It is for this reason that the Khmer Rouge forcefully transferred the "New People"

to this fertile province. As survivors recalled, people were forced to work as slaves to satisfy the production goals set by the CPK Center (Communist Party of Kampuchea), while their social welfare needs were totally ignored, leading to widespread death from disease, exhaustion, and execution. A significant but unknown portion of these deaths is attributable to the construction of Trapeang Thma Dam. Banteay Meanchey province alone is dotted with 16 crime sites, according to DC-Cam's mapping report. The seven districts of Banteay Meanchey average three to four crime sites each. The people suffered until January 13, 1979 when the regime's ranks and files were toppled.

The opening ceremony of the exhibitions will be held on June 24 and June 27 at 14:00 p.m. in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial museums, respectively. Civil Parties and complainants before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and students who are residing at Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provincial town are invited to attend the ceremony and to participate in discussion about their life story under the Khmer Rouge regime and the current reconciliation processes in Cambodia. Students will be able to reflect on the lives and experiences of the victims and survivors under the regime.

This project would not be possible without the generous support of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the German Government. Funding for this project comes by way of the Victims Support Section/ECCC, which receives its support from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH; and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which offers core support to DC-Cam.

Note: No reception

For more information please contact:

Kong Vireak at 012 982 766, Director of the National Museum of Cambodia

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Taing Kuoy at 092 314 946, Director of Banteay Meanchey Provincial Museum

Sirik Savina at 012 688 046, Director of Museum of Memory, DC-Cam

Appendix B

Featured News Article by Cambodia Express News on the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on "The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime" at Battambang Provincial Museum

6/30/2014

ការផ្ញើសដោយបង្ខំ ប្រជាជនក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម បទព... | ដំណឹងក្នុងប្រទេស:សង្គម



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បាត់ដំបង: ក្នុងជំនាន់ក្រោយ , ពិសេសសារស្ថាប័ន គ្រូ និស្សិត សិស្ស អ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវ អ្នកប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រនិងសង្គមព្រមទាំងប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា នឹង ទទួលបានព័ត៌មានបញ្ជាក់ពីបទពិសោធន៍ របស់ជនរងគ្រោះ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម , ការថែរក្សាការចងចាំរបបខ្មែរក្រហម , ដំណើរការផ្សះផ្សាររបស់ ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា , ការអប់រំរបបខ្មែរក្រហម និងការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវស្វែងយល់និង ជជែកពិភាក្សាពីជីវិតរស់នៅក្រោមរបបខ្មែរក្រហម តាមរយៈ ការចូលទស្សនា ការតាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពីការផ្ញើសដោយបង្ខំ ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម (The forced transfer during the khmer Rouge regime) ។

ពិព័រណ៍នោះចាប់ផ្តើមលើកហើយ នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ថ្ងៃ ទី ២៤ មិថុនា នាសារមន្ទីរខេត្ត (ជាប់មាត់ស្ទឹងសង្កែ) ភូមិកម្មករ សង្កាត់ស្វាយប៉ោ ក្រុង បាត់ដំបង) និង នៅខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យថ្ងៃ ទី ២៧ មិថុនា នាសារមន្ទីរខេត្ត បរិវេណវេទិកាខេត្ត ភូមិព្រំ សង្កាតព្រះពន្លា ក្រុងសិរីសោភ័ណ ។

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6/30/2014

ការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ ប្រជាជនក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម បទព... | ដំណឹងក្នុងប្រទេស:សង្គម

របស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ការអប់រំពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហមដល់ក្មេងជំនាន់ក្រោយនិងផ្តល់ឱកាសដល់គ្រប់គ្នា សិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវនិងស្វែងយល់និងជជែកពិភាក្សាពីជីវិតនៅក្រោមរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។

លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ ប្រធានសារៈមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបងនិយាយថា ការតាំងពិព័រណ៍នូវ ខ្លឹមសារ និងរូបភាពនៃការជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំនៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ក្នុងសារៈមន្ទីរនេះ មាននិយស័ខាង ៣ ទី១ ការជម្លៀសប្រជាជនសម័យខ្មែរក្រហម បានមកកាន់ខេត្ត បាត់ដំបង ។ ទី២ សារៈមន្ទីរ បាត់ដំបងក៏ជាអតីតមន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ(គក) របស់ខ្មែរក្រហម និងទី៣ រូបចម្លាក់ដ៏អស្ចារ្យក្នុងសារៈមន្ទីរ នៃសម័យដ៏រង្រៀងឧត្តមភាពអរិយភាព របស់ខ្មែរ ដែលខ្មែររួមសាមគ្គី វិញឆ្លងតែមួយ ហើយធ្វើអោយយើងខិតខំ អោយរុងរឿងឡើងវិញ។ វាក៏ភ្ជាប់មកបទពិសោធន៍ ដ៏អាក្រក់ ចុះដល់សូន្យ ក្នុងសម័យ ខ្មែរក្រហមដែរ ។

លោក ទេស ល្បឿន អនុប្រធានការិយាល័យអប់រំផ្សព្វផ្សាយនៃនាយកដ្ឋានសារៈមន្ទីរក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈនិយាយថា: " បំណងរបស់ កេសងវប្បធម៌ និង មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា លើការតាំងពិព័រណ៍នេះ គឺដើម្បីអប់រំ"។



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6/30/2014

ការផ្លាស់ប្តូរដោយបង្ខំ ប្រជាជនក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម បទពិ... | ដំណឹងក្នុងប្រទេសសង្គម



អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា , លោក ទេស ឈឿន , លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ និងភ្ញៀវចូលរួមបើកសម្ពោធគាំងពិព័រណ៍ស្តីពីការផ្លាស់ប្តូរដោយបង្ខំ ក្នុងរបប

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Appendix C

Featured News Article by Reaksmei Kampuchea Daily Newspaper on the Opening Ceremony of the Exhibition on "The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime" at Battambang Provincial Museum

១៤ ឆ្នាំទី 22 លេខ 6455 ថ្ងៃ សុក្រ ទី 27 ខែ មិថុនា ឆ្នាំ 2014



រៀនប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រកម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យគឺរៀនពីការចប់ស្តាប់អំពើប្រល័យជនជាតិសាសន៍

• ក្រសួងអប់រំ យុវជន និងកីឡា និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា



រូបភាព និងខ្លឹមសារនៃការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែករបស់ខ្មែរក្រហមត្រូវបានសម្រេចពីជំនឿនៃសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបង

ព័ត៌មាន៖ ព័ត៌មានពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែក ក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម (រូបភាព និងខ្លឹមសារ) ត្រូវបានបើកសម្រាប់ការងារប្រយោជន៍ កាលពីល្ងាចថ្ងៃទី២៤ ខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ នៅក្នុងសាលាមន្ទីរក្រុងបាត់ដំបងជាប់ដងស្ទឹងសង្កែ ខាងត្បូងសាលាខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ប្រមាណជាង៣០០ម៉ែត្រ ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា ប្រធានសាលាមន្ទីរនៃការចងចាំរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា (IC-Cam) និយាយទៅកាន់អ្នកចូលរួមជាង១០០នាក់ នាសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបងថា នេះជាផ្នែកនៃការងាររបស់ក្រសួងអប់រំ និងវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និងសារមន្ទីរនៃការចងចាំរបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា និងវិទ្យាសាស្ត្រ និងសារមន្ទីរនៃការងាររបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា គឺរៀបចំកម្មវិធីសិក្សាប្រយោជន៍សម្រាប់សិស្សានុសិស្សានុបាលី ក្នុងសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ប្រមាណជាង៣០០ម៉ែត្រ ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា បន្តថា រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធនៃការងារនេះ គឺជាគម្រោងសំណងដល់ជនរងគ្រោះខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលកំពុងដាក់ជូនអង្គការស្រុកស្រាវជ្រាវ និងសម្រេច ។ យើងបានជ្រើសរើសយករឿងរ៉ាវទាក់ទងនឹងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែក ត្រូវបានធ្វើឡើងនៅខែមិថុនា ឆ្នាំ២០១៤ នៅក្នុងសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ។

អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា បន្តថា កំពុងមាន គ្រោងទៅកាន់ខេត្តស្រីសោម , ព្រះវិហារ (ខេត្តនៃភូមិភាគខេត្ត) និងភូមិភាគកាយព្រះរួមមានខេត្ត រតនគិរី, បាត់ដំបង, ប៉ៃលិន, បន្ទាយមានជ័យ (បន្ទាយ) ។ ប្រជាជន ៧៤-៥៧នាក់ ត្រូវបានខ្មែរក្រហមបញ្ជូនមកដល់បង្អែកទៅកាន់ភូមិភាគកាយព្រះ និងរូបភាពទាំងប្រជាជនជាង៥ម៉ឺននាក់ផ្សេងទៀត ភូមិភាគបូព៌ា រួមមានខេត្តព្រៃវែង , ស្វាយរៀង ផងដែរ ។



អ្នកស្រី សារី សារីណា បន្តថា មូលហេតុសំខាន់ក្នុងការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែកកាន់ភូមិភាគកាយព្រះ គឺសម្រាប់សិស្សានុសិស្សានុបាលី (កាលណោះរួមទាំងខេត្តប៉ៃលិន) និងខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ (បន្ទាយ) ដោយសារខ្មែរក្រហមយល់ឃើញថា ភូមិភាគនេះមានវិសាលភាពធំធេងសម្រាប់ដឹកជញ្ជូនសម្រាប់ធ្វើការស៊ើបអង្កេត និងសម្រាប់ធ្វើការស៊ើបអង្កេត ហើយឱ្យប្រជាជនទាំងនោះ ធ្វើការងារយ៉ាងស្រុកវិល័យកសិកម្ម ដែលអាចលើកស្ទួយសេដ្ឋកិច្ចជាតិ ។

ធ្វើផែនទី រណ្តៅសាកសមនីមួយ ខ្មែរក្រហម ឃើញថា មានទីតាំងឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្ម ១៩៧៩ ក្នុងខេត្ត ១០០ ក្នុងខេត្ត ១០០ ក្នុងខេត្ត មន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ នៅខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ។

សាច់រឿងរបស់ជនរងគ្រោះ រដ្ឋប្បវេណី និងជនរងគ្រោះដែលរួចរស់ពីរឹកតរបបខ្មែរក្រហម និងអតីតអ្នកធ្វើការឱ្យរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ព្រមទាំងរូបថត ដែលមានសេសសល់ពីរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលកំពុងដាក់តាំងក្នុងព័ត៌មាន និងជនរងគ្រោះ រឿងរ៉ាវ ដែលកំពុងត្រូវការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែកនិងជីវិតរស់នៅក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។

លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ ប្រធានសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបងនិយាយថា ការកាន់ព័ត៌មានខ្លឹមសារ និងរូបភាពនៃការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែកក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ក្នុងសាលាមន្ទីរខេត្តបាត់ដំបង គឺជា ១១ ការផ្សព្វផ្សាយប្រជាជនសម័យខ្មែរក្រហម បានមកកាន់ខេត្តបាត់ដំបង ។ ទី២ សាលាមន្ទីរ បាត់ដំបង គឺជាអតីតមន្ទីរសន្តិសុខ (គុក) របស់ខ្មែរក្រហម និងទី៣ រូបថតផ្សព្វផ្សាយក្នុងសាលាមន្ទីរ ខែសម័យដ៏ទុំងឿងឧក្រិដ្ឋកម្មវិសាលភាព របស់ខ្មែរ ដែលខ្មែររួមមានក្តី វេញខ្លួនតែមួយ ហើយធ្វើឱ្យយើងគិតឱ្យរុងរឿងរឿងវិញ ។ វាក៏ជាប់មកបទពិសោធន៍ពីអាក្រក់ ចុះរលំសូឡា ក្នុងសម័យខ្មែរក្រហមដែរ ។



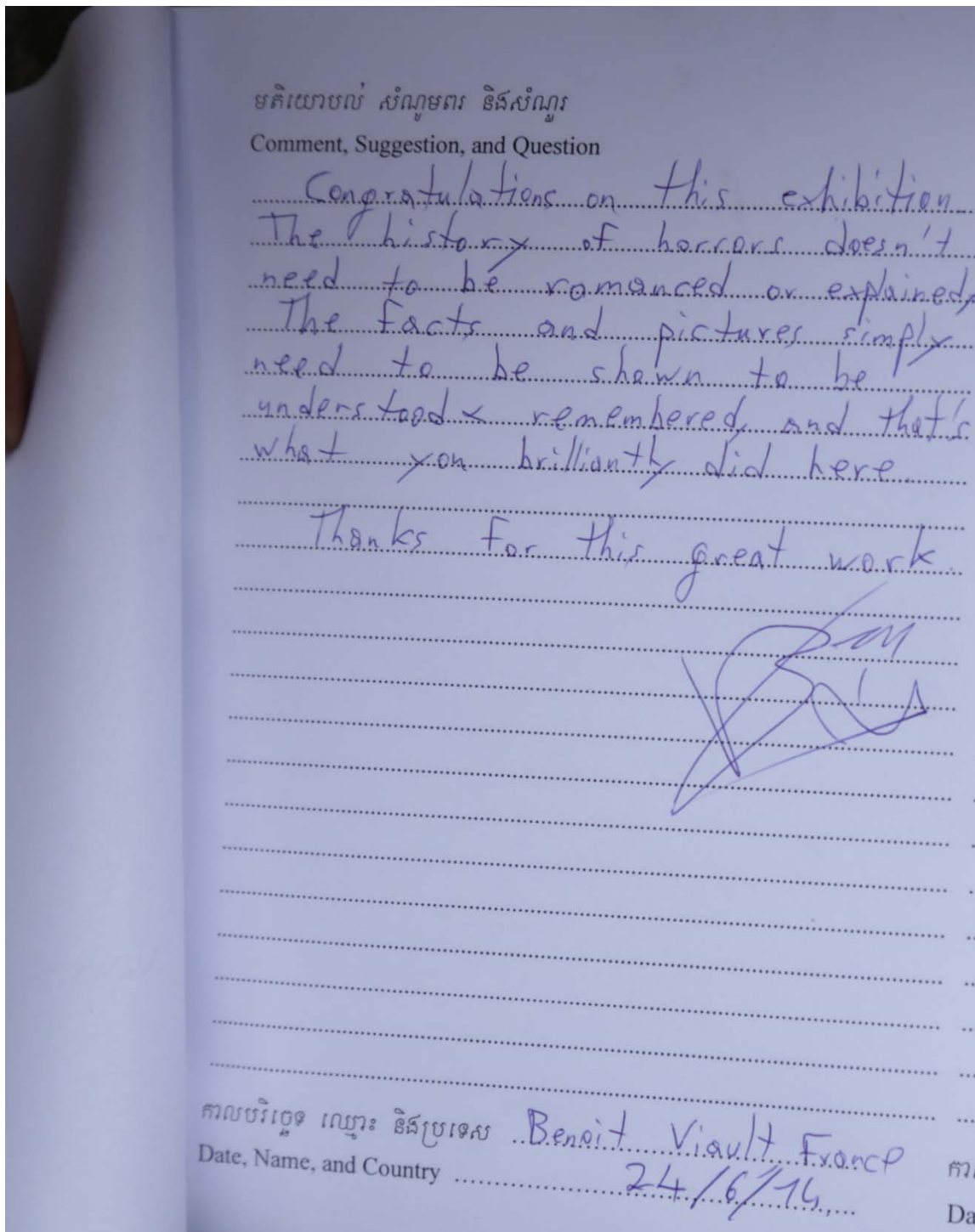
ប្រជាជនត្រូវបង្ខំឱ្យលើកទំងន់ ពេកប្រមូលទុកផលស្រូវ តាមផែនការដាច់ខាតរបស់ខ្មែរក្រហម ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ខ្មែរក្រហម មិនដែលរឹតតែបន្ថែមទៀត គឺ ឯកសារស្នេហាស្រស់នៅខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលស្ថិតនៅទីតាំងនោះ រួមមាន ម្ហូបអាហារទឹកខ្មែរស្នេហាស្រស់ អាហារសម្រាក ភូមិសាស្ត្រ ឱ្យសិស្សានុសិស្សានុបាលី មូលហេតុទាំងនេះឱ្យប្រជាជន បាត់ភ្នែក ឈឺចាប់យ៉ាងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។

ប្រជាជនត្រូវបង្ខំឱ្យលើកទំងន់ ពេកប្រមូលទុកផលស្រូវ តាមផែនការដាច់ខាតរបស់ខ្មែរក្រហម ។ ប៉ុន្តែ ខ្មែរក្រហម មិនដែលរឹតតែបន្ថែមទៀត គឺ ឯកសារស្នេហាស្រស់នៅខ្មែរក្រហម ដែលស្ថិតនៅទីតាំងនោះ រួមមាន ម្ហូបអាហារទឹកខ្មែរស្នេហាស្រស់ អាហារសម្រាក ភូមិសាស្ត្រ ឱ្យសិស្សានុសិស្សានុបាលី មូលហេតុទាំងនេះឱ្យប្រជាជន បាត់ភ្នែក ឈឺចាប់យ៉ាងធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ។

លោក គឹម សោភ័ណ បន្តថា ខេត្តបាត់ដំបងគឺមុន ដែលរួមមានទាំងខេត្តប៉ៃលិន , ខេត្តបន្ទាយមានជ័យ (ទាំងមូល) និងខេត្តត្បូងឃ្មុំ មន្ទីរសុខាភិបាល (ខេត្ត) ជាមហាផ្ទៃរបស់ខ្មែរក្រហម ។ ខ្មែរក្រហមផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែកក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។ អ្នកទស្សនាទាំង១១ លោកប្រធាន គឺជា ការងាររបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា អប់រំពីការផ្សព្វផ្សាយដោយបង្អែកក្នុងរបបខ្មែរក្រហម ។

ព្យាប័ត

Appendix D
Comment of Mr. Benoit Viault, from France, a visitor to Battambang Provincial
Museum on June 24, 2014



Appendix D

A Khmer poem composed by Thoeun Chankompheak a student from Battambang University who participated in the Opening Ceremony of the exhibition at Battambang Provincial Museum on June 24, 2014

Title of the poem: "Preserving Memory of and Seeking Justice for the Victims"

ការរក្សាការចងចាំ ការរកយុត្តិធម៌ជូនជនរងគ្រោះ

ពិព័រណ៍ជម្លៀសដោយបង្ខំ	បង្ខំនៅក្នុងរបបសឹក
សឹកកាប់សម្លាប់ទោះល្ងាចព្រឹក	ព្រឹកឡើងវិវិកដោយភ័យខ្លាច។
ខ្លាចថាខ្លួនត្រូវគេប្រហារ	ប្រហារមិនត្រាប្រណីដៃ
ដៃប្រណាក់ឈាមជីវិតខ្លី	ខ្លីរស់រាល់ថ្ងៃដូចនរក។
នរកលើដីរបបខ្មែរ	ខ្មែរក្រហមសែសម្លាប់គ្នា
គ្នាឥតមានទោសតើជាពៀរ	ពៀរឬកាមាព្រោះអំណាច។
អំណាចដែលចង់ឥតញញើត	ញើតឥតមានខ្នើតសុទ្ធរនោច
រនោចខែផុតក្លិនអសោធន	អសោធននូវទៅសែនឆ្ងាយ។
ឆ្ងាយផុតសង្ឃឹមថាបើរស់	រស់ដោយដួរឈ្មោះដួរត្រកូល
ត្រកូលមិនហ៊ានស្តីថាពោល	ពោលដូចស្រមោលទីងងឹត។
ងងឹតព្រោះមនុស្សចិត្តអធម៌	អធម៌មោហោមិនស្គាល់គុណ
គុណពុកគុណម៉ែទោះបីធ្ងន់	ធ្ងន់កូនវែកពុនមិនចេះចប់។
ចប់ត្រឹមនាឆ្នាំចិតប្រាំបួន	បួនហាក់ដូចអ្នកដឹកនាំធំ
ធំនាសម័យខ្មែរទូញយំ	យំព្រោះគ្រោះធំក្នុងប្រទេស។
ប្រទេសបាណ្ឌិវិរពាន់ដប់បួន	ដប់បួនហាក់ស្ទូនដូចបំណង
បំណងខ្ញុំចូលរួមដូចប៉ង	ប៉ងបាត់ដំបងសារមន្ទីរ។

សារមន្ទីរពិព័រណ៍ពិតល្អ
ថ្មីហាក់ផ្តល់សង្ឃឹមប្រពៃ
ទៀតមានឯកសារការកាត់ក្តី
សម្រេងក្នុងចិត្តវិតចំបែង
ចាស់ខ្លាំងខ្លាចថាមិនបានឃើញ
សាក្សីត្បិតចង់បានខ្នាតខ្ចី
ធម៌ល្អព្រោះបានមជ្ឈមណ្ឌល
កម្ពុជាឯកសារច្រើននានា

ល្អព្រោះទិន្នករភ្នំជាថ្មី
ដល់ខ្មែរប្រសស្រីរស់ម្តងទៀត។
ក្តីសោកអាណ័យនិងសម្រេង
ចំបែងព្រោះខ្លួនវិតតែចាស់។
ឃើញការអញ្ជើញជាសាក្សី
ខ្ចីជាសាក្សីយុត្តិធម៌។
មណ្ឌលកើនកលកម្ពុជា
ចូលរួមផ្សាយជាកម្លាំងខ្មែរ។

ធឿន ច័ន្ទកុម្មុះ

និស្សិតអក្សរសាស្ត្រខ្មែរ

ឆ្នាំទី៣ សាកលវិទ្យាល័យបាត់ដំបង។