

Documentation Center of Cambodia  
Museum of Memory

The Opening Ceremony of an exhibition titled  
“The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People  
during the Khmer Rouge Regime”  
at Sihanouk and Takeo Provincial Museums  
September 9-17, 2014

Report<sup>1</sup> by Samphoas Huy, Men Pechet, Seng Kunthy and Chhay Davin

Photos by Ouch Maraka, Seng Kunthy and Chhay Davin

“This exhibition is showing a very clear picture of the regime, so the younger generation can see clearly with their own eyes that the Khmer Rouge regime committed crimes against the Cambodian people. The youth will believe from now on.”<sup>2</sup>



*Deputy governor and officials from Preah Sihanouk Province participate the Opening Ceremony on September 12, 2014*



*Deputy governor and officials from Takeo Province participate the Opening Ceremony on September 16, 2014*

## Introduction

The inauguration of the exhibition titled “The Forced Transfer: The Second Evacuation of People during the Khmer Rouge Regime” was held on September 12 and 16, 2014, at two provincial museums, respectively: the provincial museum located at the Department of Culture and Fine Arts in Preah Sihanouk Province and the provincial

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Hudson MacFann

<sup>2</sup> Nheb Chhren, a villager, from Muoy Village, Rakar Khnung Subdistrict, Daun Keo District, Takeo Province.

museum in Takeo Province. With the collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Documentation Center of Cambodia, five exhibitions have been installed in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Kompong Thom, Preah Sihanouk and Takeo. More than 600 people from different walks of life attended the events, including civil parties, Cham Muslims living in nearby communities, students, as well as provincial officials and cultural department officials.

The Department of Culture and Fine Arts at Preah Sihanouk Province is located far from the central provincial town where people have more social and economic activities, so only a few people know that there is a cultural center and museum open to the public in Sihanouk Province. The event was a good opportunity for the Department of Culture and Fine Arts and newly opened museum to be introduced to the public.

Participants had a chance to learn about the content of exhibition, which includes pictures and information related to forced transfers that took place in their provincial towns, and they were able to engage and learn more through a presentation by the head of the Department of Culture and Fine Arts; the deputy governor; representatives of DC-Cam; officials from the National Museum of Cambodia; and representatives of the Khmer Rouge Tribunal's Victim Support Section—as well as through the question-and-answer session.

### **Background of the Forced Transfer**



*Takeo provincial museum staff hang the cover of exhibition at the museum's gate before the Opening Ceremony on September 16, 2014*

Beginning on the first day the Khmer Rouge took over the country in April 1975, people living in different cities were forcibly evacuated to different work sites. Most of them were transported very far by different means of transportation to live and work in the agricultural fields of different provinces. The whole population of Phnom Penh city was emptied—regardless of whether one was a patient in the hospital, a pregnant woman, a child or an elderly person—as the Khmer Rouge spread word of an imminent American bombardment to accelerate the evacuation process. They marched out of the cities on foot under the sunlight during the hottest part of the season, in April after Khmer New Year, without proper preparation and without enough food, water or basic needs. They headed north, south, east and west along the national road to their hometowns.

Civil Party Pich Sreyphal recalled before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal: “at the same time we saw people were walking in line, and then people were then split up. They were asked to go into small roads, different small roads, and those people had loudspeakers and weapons, and announcements were then made over the loudspeakers that the country was at peace, and everyone had to pack and leave because -- we had to leave for three days so that the Khmer Rouge soldiers could reorganize the capital city. And they said that without leaving the cities within this three-day period, everyone would be bombarded by the Americans.”<sup>3</sup>



*Students record information from exhibition panels during the Opening Ceremony on September 12, 2014*

Sick people, the elderly, young children and babies suffered the most from this evacuation. In only a few days, Phnom Penh and other cities were emptied with no sound of life or commerce, becoming more like ghost towns or abandoned cities. Testifying at the ECCC, Pich Sreyphal described how “[t]he Khmer Rouge soldiers did not allow us to stay. They always push us to go further. And another point during our journey is that although I was rather poor in Phnom Penh I never -- I did never go without any food. So, actually, during that period of time I had a relapse after my baby delivery. I had no breast milk to feed my young baby and I did not have medicine and I did not also have milk. I could only afford water to feed my baby. Unfortunately, my baby died during that evacuation, and I did not even know what to do with my dead

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<sup>3</sup> Civil Party Pech Srey Phal, testimony before the Trial Chamber, Case 002/01, ECCC, English Transcript, December 5, 2012, Trial 135, 16.

baby. I was instructed to bury my baby in the forest. It was like an animal.”<sup>4</sup> People had



*Villagers participate the Opening Ceremony on September 16, 2014*

to leave their sick and elderly relatives behind since they were unable to move quickly with them. About one million people were forced to leave the cities and at least 3,000 people died along the way of dehydration, exhaustion and starvation.

The Khmer Rouge kept evacuating people to different places around the country.

From September 1975 to 1977, large numbers of people were also moved from the central and southeast parts of the country (provinces such as Kandal, Kompong Thom, Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Kompong Cham) to Siem Reap and Preah Vihear. And people from the central and southwest parts of the country were also relocated to the Northwest Zone (Battambang, Pursat and Banteay Meanchey provinces). In the Khmer Rouge regime, from 400,000 to 500,000 people were to be added to the Northeast Zone and 50,000 people were to be moved out of the East Zone (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng province).<sup>5</sup>

Preah Sihanouk was not a targeted province for evacuation during the Khmer Rouge time. People living in this province were Base People, armed forces and people who worked in the Commerce Ministry. On April 17, 1975, Sihanouk's port was the final evacuation place of Lon Nol's forces. In that year, the province was critically damaged because there was a fight between the Khmer Rouge and U.S. forces over the Mayaguz ship.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 15.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and DC-Cam, 2014, *The Forced Transfer: the Second Evacuation of People During the Khmer Rouge Regime*, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. <accessed from: [http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The\\_Forced\\_Transfer--The\\_Second\\_Evacuation\\_of\\_People\\_During\\_The\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Regime.pdf](http://d.dccam.org/Archives/Protographs/pdf/The_Forced_Transfer--The_Second_Evacuation_of_People_During_The_Khmer_Rouge_Regime.pdf)>

<sup>6</sup> Say Tithpisey "Un Phoeurn: Special Naval Division Team Leader standing at Koh Poulawai and Krachak She," *Truth Magazine*, issue 173, June 2014, 18-21; Interviewed with Sann Kan alias But by Long Dany, Veal Thum Village, Treng Trayoang sub-district, Phnom Sruoch district, Kampong Speu province, May 29, 2007; Interviewed with Soy Born by Long Dany, Veal Thum village, Treng Trayoeng sub-district, Phnom Sruoch district, Kampong Speu province, May 05, 2007.



Some parts of Sihanouk province were also crime sites (e.g., Koh Khyang), and Vietnamese people who attempted to cross the border to Thailand were also arrested. Based on data of DC-Cam's mapping research project, there were eight killing sites located at Prey Nup and Mit Pheap.

### **The Content of the Event:**

The event was welcomed by the rain, which made the event a little delayed to start. Fortunately, the rain lasted not so long, so the event ultimately went smoothly as planned. At first, the students did not expect that it would be an engaging event, from which they could learn about the history of their provincial town, while expressing their thoughts and asking questions about the Khmer Rouge regime. Mr. Deth No, Head of Cultural and Fine Art Department, delivered a presentation about the history of the provincial town during the Khmer Rouge regime and the district chief who ruled areas in that time.



*Villagers read "A History of Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)" during the Opening on September 12, 2014*

With the touching speech of Chum Teav Prak Chansokha, Deputy Governor, about her life experience during the regime, she could not hold back her tears.

She explained that "whenever she recalled the regime, she could not hold her tears because the suffering that she had endured was extremely enormous beyond description."<sup>7</sup> She recalled how people suffered from forced evacuation from their houses with limited sources of living. She had just delivered a baby and was forced to work in the rice fields with a tiny amount of food. She only could drink the water of the meal and left the remaining meal for her young kids.

She also witnessed one person who just took some potato leaf that he planted by himself to eat had been arrested by the Khmer Rouge. He was tortured in front of her. People who were sent from Phnom Penh and other areas from different part of the cities and towns were sent to labor camps where the family members were separated from each other, and they could not express love or help each other out as they had done before. Young children would never receive enough care and love from their parents.

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<sup>7</sup> Chum Teav Prak Chansokha, Deputy Governor, Preah Sihanouk Province.

The Khmer Rouge considered people as their slaves and enemies. Listening to the touching story, some participants who went through the darkness of the regime related it to their stories, and some of them could not hold their tears. They could never forget the suffering of separation, loss and discrimination during the regime.

She also shared how people became traumatized and the bad legacy of the trauma which is still haunting her and the Cambodian people. People were helpless at that time, so they lived with hopelessness just waiting for the ending day of their lives. People became selfish, thinking only of their own business. Therefore, no one could do anything to help others while they were afraid for themselves and their families' safety. The regime used primitive law to govern the country, which took away more than 3,000 lives during the forced transfer.



*Villagers read information from exhibition panels during the Opening Ceremony on September 12, 2014*

The representative of Cham Muslim community expressed his thought based on his experience to the students and participants related to the life story of Lok Chum Teav that "I want to confirm that this is a true story. What I am talking today is from my personal experience. I am not taking side of political tendency. The history of the Khmer Rouge mentioned by the speakers are

genuine, this telling is not the whole story yet."<sup>8</sup> He addressed to students to research more and he proposed to DC-Cam to further research and also maintained the exhibition and education of the young generation to know and to respect the victim of the Khmer Rouge that they have been through the difficulty in the regime.

Hong Kosal, a student University of Management and Economics, he is delighted to be invited to join the interesting and engaging event and exhibition. "I am so delighted to join the event that I could listen to truth story and the presentation of the speakers." He added that "this is a good opportunity for me to learn about the Khmer Rouge history

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<sup>8</sup> Ma Yusos, Deputy of Muslim Community representation, Prey Noub District.

that his parents rarely talked about it.”<sup>9</sup> Now, he could imagine how hard his parents had gone through and he determined that he would study harder to pay back to his parents’ hardship. He also will do more researches to better understand the history. “I think that if we know our history clearly, we will not do something wrong repeatedly. No one can manipulate or deceive us.”

While in Takeo, the Head of Culture and Fine Arts provided reported on the crime sites the death toll inside Takeo province. Takeo province was under Chhit Chheurn called Ta Mok who controlled the eastern zone. There are 31 crime sites where located in Bati, Borei Chulsa, Kirivong, Koh Andet, Preah Kabas, Samrong, Tramkak, and Traing based on Seng Kuntty’ speech, Deputy Director of Museum of Memory. She hoped that this exhibition would reflect of the experience of Cambodian people who have gone through the regime and it would serve as memory and acknowledgement of the victims. It also contributes to the reconciliation process in every community in the grass root.

He addressed the importance of learning history. Proposal from the Head of Culture Department to have more photograph related to Takeo crime sites with caption. When have received all those photos, he will put them display along with the exhibition. He will try to research more to find data of crime sites in Takeo and create one map for Takeo province showing the crime sites during the Khmer Regime to display. He also will engage more high school students to look at the exhibition and to do research and enhance their education about history of the Khmer Rouge. Through further researches on the history, he sincerely believed that students would acknowledge the suffering of their parents and grandparents and value the cultural heritage and work together to protect and preserve those priceless artifacts.

In the near future, they finally will become very good human resources for the country.



*Student poses questions to guest speakers during the Opening Ceremony on September 12, 2014*

### **The discussion and questions:**

There were a lot of good questions raised by students who joined the event. Through the questioned they asked, we knew immediately that they were so curious to learn

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<sup>9</sup> Hong Kosal, Second year student, University of Management and Economics.

about history of the Khmer Rouge. They wanted to know who Khmer Rouges were and why did they kill Khmer people and why people living at that time did not fight back against them? Who is Pol Pot?

This is the interesting session since we have full relevant stakeholders on board to answer their questions. Chum Teav Deputy Governor stayed until the end of the event to answer several questions based on her truth life experience. The students were so delighted and thankful for her contribution and also promised to spread the words about the exhibition to friends and family and research more about the history.

### **Comments from Visitors:**

Sam, an English School Director, a first foreign visitor came to visit the exhibition; he promised to spread the words to his students and encouraged them to come to see the exhibition. He also wrote a short comment to cultural center of Sihanouk Ville:

To the Cultural Center of Sihanouk Ville Province, please be proud. It is a very good start. The building and all information currently displayed are setting the right standard. I wish you to receive the right amount of funding and support to continue.

Visitors will want to see more-if you can do it the site will live a long and prosperous life.

Well done !

Wishing you all the best,

Regards, Sam

### **Links to Photos of the event:**

Preah Sihanouk Province:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The Forced Transfer Exhibition in Preah Sihanouk Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Preah_Sihanouk_Museum/index.html)

Takeo Province:

[http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living\\_Doc/Photos/2014/The Forced Transfer Exhibition in Takeo Museum/index.html](http://d.dccam.org/Projects/Living_Doc/Photos/2014/The_Forced_Transfer_Exhibition_in_Takeo_Museum/index.html)



## **Reaction of Participants:**

### **Preah Sihanouk Province**

1. Lim Heng Lay, male, is a student in grade 12 of American Intercon School in Preah Sihanouk province. Before visiting this exhibition, my grandparents told me some story about their life during the Khmer Rouge regime. They were threatened by Khmer Rouge soldiers. In my view, living in that condition was completely different from now. After visiting of this exhibition, I felt it is well organized. I will come back here with my friends and family members. To improve this exhibition, I want the government helps to develop this museum. And then we can add more photos in that hall.
2. Siet Vanna, male, is a student in grade 12 of American Intercon school in Preah Sihanouk province. I used to hear my parents said, Khmer Rouge regime was very brutal. They would feel very painful if they talk or recall about that. Their relatives were killed during the regime. A Khmer Rouge history is a true story; I totally believe that it really happened. As I a a Cambodian, I want to know my own history. In this case, we can prevent this kind of regime happen again. This exhibition is well organized. However, the photos on display are too little. I want to suggest that it should have more photos relating the Khmer Rouge regime to show. If I have a chance I will come back here with my friends.
3. Heng Sochea, female, is a student in grade 12 of American Intercon School in Preah Sihanouk province. I love this exhibition. I had never attended of any exhibitions. Studying at school of Khmer Rouge history is insufficient for me. When I am here I can get some documents including looking at the photos along with panels of the exhibition. I think that before studying foreign history, I must know my own history first. This provincial exhibition is good idea. It is also kind of the history event. And every people must know their own history. I will come back here to look at the pictures in panels' again.
4. Sur Kimseay, female, is a student in second year of University of Management and Economic in Preah Sihanouk province. I think, the preparation and lay out of this exhibition is well-done. The content of the display would inform people; especially the young generation about their own history. Taking from my own experience, I used to hear the Khmer Rouge history from my parents only. Therefore, I really like this exhibition. It makes me get more knowledge about the Khmer Rouge history. I will come back here with my friends. In conclusion, I would suggest that this exhibition should be put in school or other public places.

5. Veng Srey Ti, female, is student in second year in University of Management and Economic, Preah Sihanouk province. I learned some Khmer Rouge history at school and from my parents' narration. They usually talked about brutality of the Khmer Rouge. I will come back to visit this museum again. Because this is my first time to visit here, I really like with this exhibition. I had never known what had happened during the Khmer Rouge before. I want all people in Preah Sihanouk province visit here too.
6. Kem Sophat is female, official staff in Museum of Preah Sihanouk province. I was born in 1970. The preparation of this exhibition is well done. During the Khmer Rouge regime, I lived in Children Unit. The Khmer Rouge assigned me to cut the Tan Treang Khet plant to make fertilizer. Besides this I had to carry the dung, mound earth, and soil under the lake to put in the rice field. I really feel delight to see this exhibition. It introduces young generation to know their history. I usually narrate my personal experience during the regime to my children.
7. Kem Sear is male, commune chief. I was born in Kampong Cham province. I was assigned to be a spy during Khmer Rouge regime. The preparation of this exhibition is well. However, there is much more story about the Khmer Rouge to tell. Therefore, the pictures in this exhibition are still little. I experienced a lot in the Khmer Rouge regime that is why I want to write a book about it. I want my grandchildren to visit this exhibition too. Because I want them know the history. There is no one tell them about Khmer Rouge except me.
8. My name is Cheng Chhunheang, 22 years old. I am a Management student at University of Management and Economic, Preah Sihanouk Province. I expect to understand more about the Khmer Rouge history, which I have little knowledge about. By participating in this Opening Ceremony, I have heard the Khmer Rouge survivors recalling their life experience during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I am delighted to join this event. I would definitely join this kind of event if there are more of these kinds. The space of the exhibition is slightly limited. At the same time, I would suggest the team (DC-Cam) to display the real objects such as clothes, pots, plows and others, which had been used during the Khmer Rouge Regime so as to explain the young people about their life during the Khmer Rouge Regime. I would visit this exhibition again with my friends because I want to know more about this regime. When I was young my parents used to recall about their life during this regime as a tool advise our siblings when we made mistakes. My parents were separated from their family members to live in different area. I believe that when the young people do not have the knowledge about their own history they are

vulnerable to be indoctrinated and easy to follow others. Therefore, learning about the Khmer Rouge history is very important for every Cambodian citizen not only to remember it, but also to avoid the recurrence of the regime.

9. My name is Hong Kosal, 25 years old. I am the second year student of English Literature at University of Management and Economic, Preah Sihanouk Province. The title of the exhibition is very attractive which captures my interest as soon as I hear this title. I expect to learn about how Cambodian people were forcibly transferred and to find out more about the sufferings that the Khmer Rouge survivors had endured. From the explanation by the guest speakers, I have learnt that "democratic regime" that the Khmer Rouge claimed was merely a name. In fact, the implementation was totally different from their titles. People had been starved, put to hard labor, lived in pain, tortured and killed. At the meantime, freedom had also been restricted. During the Khmer Rouge Regime, my father was not evacuated to other provinces; however, my parents had been separated from one another. They lived in different working unit. My suggestion is that the team should inform other schools and universities about the existence of this exhibition. Moreover, study tour should be initiated in order to provide more opportunities to young students to learn about this atrocious regime.

### **Takeo Province**

1. Uk Sam At, male, is a teacher in Chea Sim high school. During Khmer Rouge, I was evacuated to live in the Cooperative. I was assigned to work in the rice field. I like this exhibition because it is a good way to show the young generation to know the living condition during the Khmer Rouge regime. In addition, it is a message for next Cambodian leaders should not follow this path. For my view, I want the Khmer Rouge history appears on school curriculum in grade 6-8.
2. Rus Chan Thorn, female, is a deputy director of Chea Sim high school in Takeo province. The preparation in this exhibition is well. During Khmer Rouge regime, I was a leave cleaner. And then Khmer Rouge assigned me to transplant in the rice field. I know a lot about evacuation in Khmer Rouge regime. I could not forget it. The Khmer Rouge separated me from my family members and killed them. I really like this exhibition. It is the way to keep our own history alive. This exhibition seems to be a memorial. When I return home, I want my children to be here too. Because they are too young so they do not know what Khmer Rouge is. To improve this exhibition, I want to suggest that it should add more publication like photos.

3. Cheang Chandrea, female, is a student of accounting at Build Bright University. I had never attended the kind of this event. Making this exhibition is a good idea to spread out the Khmer history to young generation. It explains me more detail about the history. Event, I am an accountant student; I have to know my own history. We could not forget it. I want to suggest that this exhibition should be here in temporary to show people and student. By the way, it is a good place for linking between culture and history.
4. Saroeun Panha Votey, female, is a student in grade 8 in Chea Sim high school. My grandma used to tell me that she was not allowed to stay with her family members. This exhibition is well prepared. It can help young generations to know about their history. For me, I can know more detail relating Khmer Rouge regime. I will return to visit here again. The people that i will accompany again are my friends. I want them know about Khmer Rouge the same as me.

**Team:**

Huy Samphoas, Seng Kunthy, Chhay Davin, Ouch Makara, Sok Vannak, and Men Pechet from Documentation Center of Cambodia

Tes Chhoeun and Hor Kosal from Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

**Funding for this project has been provided by the Victims Support Section/ECCC, which receives it 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

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



ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌ និងវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ និងមជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

A collaborative project between the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and the Documentation Center of Cambodia (DC-Cam), the Museum of Memory is pleased to announce the opening ceremony of "Forced Transfer during the Khmer Rouge Regime" exhibition at Takeo and Preah Sihanouk provincial museum from September 6 and 12, 2014 respectively which the first three exhibitions had been already installed in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey and Kampong Thom provincial museums. 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 Sihanouk Ville.

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.

Takeo province is known as the site of Cambodia's largest summer rice paddy field. This site can also be cultivated "water-chasing" rice in lowland area during flooding of annual monsoon rainy season. As the home province of Chhit Choeun alias Ta Mok, KR Southwest Zone secretary, sites in Takeo served as one of the model for other regions during the DK period. For example, Tramkak district's Leay Bo commune was given special recognition from the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) Center for its rice cultivation. Khmer Rouge forced people to work extremely hard to achieve production quotas. Many interviewees claimed that local low-level KR cadres acted brutally towards locals and executed people arbitrarily. DC-Cam's mapping report found that there were 31 DK period crime sites in Takeo province. All situated in Bati, Borey Chulasar, Kiri Vong, Koh Andet, Prey Kabass, Samrong, Tram Kak, Treang districts.

In Preah Sihanouk Ville during the KR regime, the number of people evacuated from Sihanouk<sup>10</sup> Ville to other places was notably higher than those evacuated into the province. Most people settled there consisted of the base people, soldiers, and Ministry of Commerce's staff member. After the KR claimed its triumph on 17 April 1975, the port in Preah Sihanouk Ville was the last place for Lon Nol soldiers to be evacuated to. In May 1975, Preah Sihanouk Ville was a place of a fight between the KR soldiers and US armies on US container ship, Mayaguez. In addition, many people died or were arrested in the province especially the Vietnamese since they tried to pass at the border between Khmer-Thai. As DC-Cam's mapping reported, there were 8 crime sites which located in Prey Nup, and Mittapheap districts.

The opening ceremony of the exhibitions will be held on September 12 and September 16, 2014 at 8.30 a.m. and 14.00 p.m. in Cultural Center of Preah Sihanouk and Takeo provincial museums, respectively. Civil Parties and complainants before the Khmer Rouge Tribunal and students who are residing at Takeo and Sihanouk 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:

Mr. Kong Vireak,	Tel: 012 982 677,	Director of the National Museum
Mr. Sim Savari	Tel: 097 250 6750,	Director of the Takeo provincial museum
Mr. Deth No	Tel: 017 323 368	Director of the Cultural Office in Sihanouk Museum
Ms. Seng Kunthy	Tel: 017 967 635,	Museum of Memory coordinator, Documentation Center of Cambodia

[www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org) | [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org) | [www.cambodiasri.org](http://www.cambodiasri.org)  
Or DC-Cam's address: House # 66, Preah Sihanouk Blvd, Phnom Penh  
Email: [dccam@online.com.kh](mailto:dccam@online.com.kh)

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<sup>10</sup> The word "Sihanouk" was not used during Khmer Rouge regime.