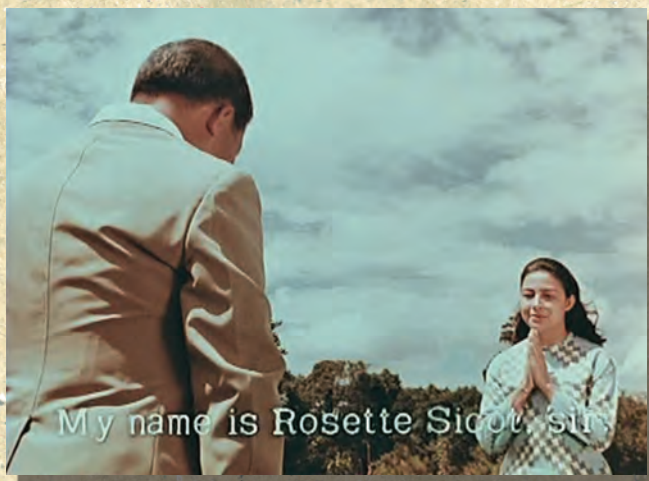


# "ROSE DE BOKOR"

THE MOVIE (1969) AND ITS SETTING



## SWIRLING CLOUDS

A PHOTO EXHIBITION

COMPLEMENTING THE SCREENING



*Siem Reap, from Nov 29, 2019*

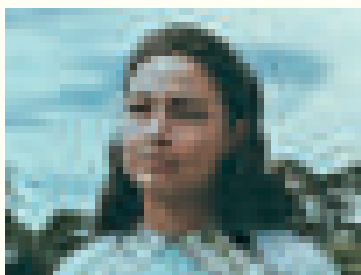




# MESSAGE FROM HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN MOTHER NORODOM MONINEATH SIHANOUK

*ON THE OCCASION OF "ROSE DE BOKOR"  
CAMBODIAN PREMIERE*

*29 NOVEMBER 2019*



The films of His Late Majesty the King Father Norodom Sihanouk were, above all, cinematographic productions which, while providing entertainment, also included a social message, induced Cambodians to follow a patriotic behavior and to think about the defense of our coun-

try's ancient traditions, its sovereignty and territorial integrity. *Rose de Bokor* is one of those films. The main theme of the film is the historical encounter between three kinds of patriotisms in the small resort town of Bokor.

The patriotism of the local Cambodians; that of the French colonial officials and finally that of the Japanese imperialists.

My late husband, His Majesty the King Father Norodom Sihanouk, choose for this drama a background that is meticulously historical in accordance with events that took place in Cambodia in 1945.

In this film, His late Majesty, choose the small town of Bokor, located on the Plateau of Bokor Mountain in the South West of Cambodia.

The screenplay of *Rose de Bokor* recalls dramatic episodes of the contemporary history of Cambodia in the year 1945, a year which was fertile in dramatic developments that changed the region and the world.

The film takes place in a war atmosphere, yet His late Majesty made the point of making a film in a quiet environment, avoiding warrior violence, and portraying the occupying Japanese as behaving correctly towards the locals based on His Late Majesty's own experience with certain Japanese official who had been attached to the Royal Palace by the Japanese High command.

His late Majesty also exalted the patriotism of the Cambodian people represented by two characters in the film, that of Mayor of Bokor and that of Miss Rosette Sicot, known as the Rose of Bokor, role played by myself in the film, who even though she had a French father, felt more Cambodian than French.

I would like to warmly thank the organizers of the Premiere of *Rose de Bokor* and the Photo Exhibition of Bokor, Madame Pok Bopha Marina, Ambassador Julio A. Jeldres, Mr. Philippe Bataillard and Mr. Chan Vitharin from the Royal University of Fine Arts for their photographs, and, last but not least, the generous sponsors Anantara Angkor Resort and Lotus on Water– for this exceptional initiative to commemorate the cinematography of His Late Majesty the King Father, Preah Borom Rattanak Kaudh.

I hope you will enjoy *Rose de Bokor* as much as I enjoyed making it back in 1969.



**សារពីព្រះករុណាព្រះមហាក្សត្រីព្រះរាជមាតា  
នរោត្តមមុនីនាថសីហនុ  
ក្នុងឱកាសនៃការចាក់បញ្ចាំងលើកដំបូងនៃខ្សែភាពយន្ត  
“ROSE DE BOKOR”  
២៩ វិច្ឆិកា ២០១៩**



ខ្សែភាពយន្តរបស់ព្រះករុណាព្រះបាទសម្តេចព្រះនរោត្តមសីហនុ មានច្រើនជាងគេគឺផលិតកម្មភាពយន្ត ដែលទន្ទឹមនឹងការផ្តល់ការកម្សាន្ត ក៏មានភ្ជាប់សារសង្គមផងដែរ។ ដែលជំរុញឱ្យប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាមានឥរិយាបថស្នេហាជាតិ និងគិតអំពីការការពារប្រពៃណីបុរាណ អធិបតេយ្យភាព និងបូរណភាពទឹកដីរបស់ប្រទេសយើង។

Rose de Bokor គឺជាខ្សែភាពយន្តមួយក្នុងចំណោមខ្សែភាពយន្តទាំងនោះ។ ប្រធានបទសំខាន់នៃខ្សែភាពយន្តគឺការជួបជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ រវាងការស្នេហាជាតិទាំងបីប្រភេទនៅទីក្រុងរមណីយដ្ឋានតូចបូកគោ។

ការស្នេហាជាតិរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ក្រោមអាណានិគមបារាំង នឹងចុងក្រោយក្រោមអធិរាជ ជប៉ុន។

ស្វាមីរបស់ខ្ញុំ គឺព្រះករុណាព្រះបាទសម្តេចព្រះនរោត្តមសីហនុ បានជ្រើសរើសយកការសម្តែងរឿងនេះជាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រយ៉ាងសំអិតសំអាងដោយស្របតាមព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ដែលបានកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥។

នៅក្នុងខ្សែភាពយន្តនេះព្រះករុណាព្រះអង្គ បានជ្រើសរើសទីក្រុងបូកគោមួយនេះដែលមានទីតាំងស្ថិតនៅលើខ្ពង់រាបនៃភ្នំបូកគោនៅភាគនិរតីនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

ការសម្តែងភាពយន្តរបស់ Rose de Bokor រំលឹកឡើងវិញនូវភាពដ៏អស្ចារ្យនៃប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ របស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥។ ជាឆ្នាំដែលមានសន្ទុះខ្លាំង នៅក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍដែលគួរឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ហើយបានផ្លាស់ប្តូរតំបន់និងពិភពលោក។

ខ្សែភាពយន្តនេះកើតឡើងនៅក្នុងសម័យសង្គ្រាម ប៉ុន្តែព្រះករុណាព្រះអង្គបានបង្កើតខ្សែភាពយន្តនេះនៅក្នុងបរិយាកាសដ៏ស្ងប់ស្ងាត់ ចៀសវាងអំពើហិង្សាពីអ្នកចម្បាំង និងបង្ហាញពីការកាន់កាប់របស់ជនជាតិជប៉ុនដែលមានអាកប្បកិរិយាត្រឹមត្រូវចំពោះអ្នកស្រុក ដោយផ្អែកលើបទពិសោធន៍ផ្ទាល់របស់ព្រះករុណាជាមួយមន្ត្រីជប៉ុនមួយចំនួនដែលត្រូវបានភ្ជាប់ទៅក្នុងព្រះបរមរាជវាំងដោយបញ្ជាការជាន់ខ្ពស់ជប៉ុន។

ព្រះករុណាព្រះអង្គក៏បានលើកតម្កើងភាពស្នេហាជាតិរបស់ប្រជាជនកម្ពុជា ដែលតំណាងដោយតួអង្គពីរនៅក្នុងខ្សែភាពយន្តគឺ លោកអភិបាលក្រុងបូកគោនឹងកញ្ញាវ៉ូស៊ីតស៊ីកូត ដែលត្រូវបានគេស្គាល់ថាជាផ្កាកុលាបនៃបូកគោ ដែលសំដែងដោយខ្លួនឯងផ្ទាល់ នៅក្នុងខ្សែភាពយន្តទោះជានាងមានឪពុកជាជនជាតិបារាំងតែមានអារម្មណ៍ថាខ្លួនឯងជាជនជាតិខ្មែរ ច្រើនជាងជនជាតិបារាំង។

ខ្ញុំសូមថ្លែងអំណរគុណយ៉ាងជ្រាលជ្រៅដល់អ្នករៀបចំកម្មវិធី Premiere of Rose de Bokor និងពិព័រណ៍រូបថតបូកគោ ព្រមទាំង Madame Pok Bopha Marina, Ambassador Julio A. Jeldres, Monsieur Philippe Bataillard និងលោកចាន់ វិគ្គារិន ដែលមកពីសាកលវិទ្យាល័យភូមិន្ទវិចិត្រសិល្បៈ សម្រាប់រូបថតរបស់ពួកគេ និងចុងក្រោយ សប្បុរសជនដែលចូលរួមឧបត្ថម្ភមានដូចជា Anantara Angkor Resort, Lotus on Water សម្រាប់គំនិតផ្តួចផ្តើមពិសេសនេះ ដើម្បីរំលឹកដល់ស្នាដៃភាពយន្តរបស់ ព្រះមហាវីរក្សត្រព្រះវររាជបិតាព្រះបរមរតនកោដ្ឋ។ ខ្ញុំសង្ឃឹមថាអ្នកទាំងអស់គ្នា នឹងរីករាយជាមួយ Rose de Bokor ដូចដែលខ្ញុំចូលចិត្តធ្វើឡើងវិញនៅឆ្នាំ ១៩៦៩ ។



## MAGIC MOUNTAIN

by Marina Pok

It is my great honor and pleasure to present the Premiere of the Rose of Bokor, directed by the Late King Norodom Sihanouk in 1969.

This year we celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Rose of Bokor, a feature movie in which both a younger Queen of Cambodia and the mysterious Cardamom Mountains are the stars.

In the late 1960s, my parents took my sisters and I for a holiday to Popov Vil (the local name of the main settlement on the hill, which means "swirling clouds" in Khmer).



*Bokor Palace Terrace in Voyage de Monsieur Alexandre Varenne, Gouverneur Général de l'Indochine au Cambodge, 1925*

About fifty years later, I returned to Bokor Mountain. With a longing nostalgia for the foregone happy times, as it is now – except for a casino-fortress – a desolated no man's land...

During that visit with Julio Jeldres in 2014, we discovered a haunted place high among the swirling clouds. Then came the desire, 50 years after the *Rose of Bokor* film was made, to bring back the carefree and happy times in Popov Vil.

In 1917, the French established a weather station and they also built a tourist resort in the uplands of the Elephant Mountains. Exactly one century later, in October 2017, a paper in the *Journal of National History* described the Bokor as a unique natural habitat in Southeast Asia, with more than 359 endemic plant species, growing above 920 meter high. Before that, botanist Pauline DY PHON had thoroughly studied this exceptional, still pristine flora.

Chan Vitharin, Professor at the Royal University of Fine Arts, convincingly suggested to me to complement the movie's screening with a photographic tribute to the Bokor Palace hidden in the swirling clouds. I decided, therefore, to add to his own work, reproductions of vintage touristic guide books and some iconographic documents from the *Journal of the French Governor of Indochina*, dating back from the 1910s and 1920s.

During the Sangkum Reastr Niyum, the then-Prince Norodom Sihanouk brought back the hilly area he loved so much under the limelight with the filming of the *Rose of Bokor*.

I hope you will enjoy this first public screening of *Rose of Bokor* in Cambodia, and discover through the photo-exhibition the charm and romantic soul of our country.



I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen Mother for allowing to show the Rose of Bokor, with a copy kept in her own private collection.

My sincerest thanks to Her Majesty the Queen Mother Norodom Monineath Sihanouk of Cambodia for her support of this event; Mrs. Sarah Moya from Anantara Angkor Resort and her wonderful team; our Guests of Honor, HRH Prince Sisowath Tesso and HH Princess Norodom Sita; my dear friend Julio Jeldres who guided me through the research and preparation of the event; Master Yun Long Zi for his kind sponsorship of this event; Bernard Cohen from Angkor Database, and Philippe Bataillard for his precious vintage photo collection.



*Bokor in 2005, by Chan Vitharin (all rights reserved)*



"Bokor et La côte d'Opale", Le Sud du Cambodge Tourist Guidebook,  
Editions Extrême Asie

# A ROSE IN TROUBLED TIMES

*The Synopsis of King Sihanouk's movie*

Translated from French in 1979 by Julio A. Jeldres, The King's Private Secretary (Norodom Sihanouk Archival Collection at Monash University, Australia)

## ROSE OF BOKOR

*A film of NORODOM SIHANOUK of Cambodia.*

Made in 1969, in Colour Eastman (Kodak). Format 35m/m. Editing and Sound in the D.P.R. of Korea (1979). In Korean, with English and French sub-titles (The Khmer version had been produced earlier).

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bokor (in Khmer language: "bump of the ox") is the name of a mountain of an altitude of about 1.100 metres in the Cardamon Mountains, in the South West of Cambodia.

On the plateau of Bokor, a small town stands, frequently visited by the people of the plain, tourists and foreign residents, who came during the hot season, to search for the coolness and to admire its very beautiful scenery overlooking the sea. The plain's inhabitants were farmers, specialising in the cultivation of vegetable gardens.

Towards the end of the Second World War, on the 9th of March 1945, Cambodia saw the Japanese Imperial Forces overwhelm the French forces and put an end to the Protectorate established upon the country since 1863.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> of March 1945, the Japanese military authorities made the King of Cambodia proclaim the National Independence of the country. The latter carried out this proclamation, but he hastened to request the Government of Tokyo to recognise "de jure" the newly independent Cambodia.

The Japanese Government never took the trouble to reply to his request. On the 16<sup>th</sup> of August 1945, after the United States used the atomic bomb against it, Japan surrendered. The day after this capitulation, British forces arrived in Cambodia to disarm the Japanese. The French followed soon after their allies from across the Channel and did their utmost to re-establish their "Protectorat" over Cambodia.

But the Khmer people refused to return to the "statu quo ante". It was determined to re-establish its homeland in freedom and sovereignty.

## SYNOPSIS OF THE FILM

### FIRST PART

I. Bokor, before the take over by the Japanese, is a charming and peaceful town. There lives a nice Franco-Khmer family, of which the most pleasant representative is a "demoiselle", Rosette, affectionately called by the people of the area: "our Rosette".

Rosette and her brother Paulo have as father a French settler, deceased after a long illness, and as mother a Cambodian woman, Madame Sopha. It is Rosette, whom in place of her regretted father, takes care of the family's "chamcars" (fields), where magnificent vegetables, flowers and fruits, notably strawberries, grow.

The other members of Rosette's family are her uncle Georges, a bachelor, (French) commander of Bokor "Garde Indigene"; Kalyan, the Cambodian wife of Paulo, and Sita, their daughter. This Franco-Khmer family will experience a dramatic fate owing to the occupation of Bokor by the Japanese army.

### SECOND PART

II. When in February 1945, the Japanese sent forces to Bokor, they are commanded by Colonel Ichiro HASE-



GAWA. The latter negotiates the purchasing, for his troops, of products from Rosette's fields. He falls in love with the beautiful demoiselle, but "Rosette gives him a rather cold welcome.

### THIRD PART

III. On 9<sup>th</sup> March 1945, on the Instructions of his superiors, HASEGAWA launches his troops against the small garrison of Bokor.

After heroic but unequal fighting, the latter is defeated. Rosette's uncle, Georges, is killed while leading his men.

### FOURTH PART

IV. Paulo and his wife decide to join, in the jungle, the anti Japanese resistance forces. HASEGAWA sends soldiers from his regiment to chase them. Kalyan is killed, Paulo is imprisoned,

### FIFTH PART

V. The "Return of Cambodia to Independence". In Bokor, a ceremony is organised to celebrate the return of Cambodia to Independence. On this opportunity, the Mékhum (Cambodian Mayor) of Bokor, demands to Colonel HASEGAWA, on behalf of his constituents, to request to his Government the "de jure" recognition of the newly independent Kingdom of Cambodia, in order to prevent a possible return of French colonialism.

A Khmer collaborator of the Japanese then violently slaps the Mékhum in the face and tells him, in the presence of HASEGAWA, that the French will never come back to Cambodia and that the Kingdom's Independence is sufficiently guaranteed by the presence in their homeland of "the glorious and invincible armed forces of the Empire of the Rising Sun".

## SIXTH PART

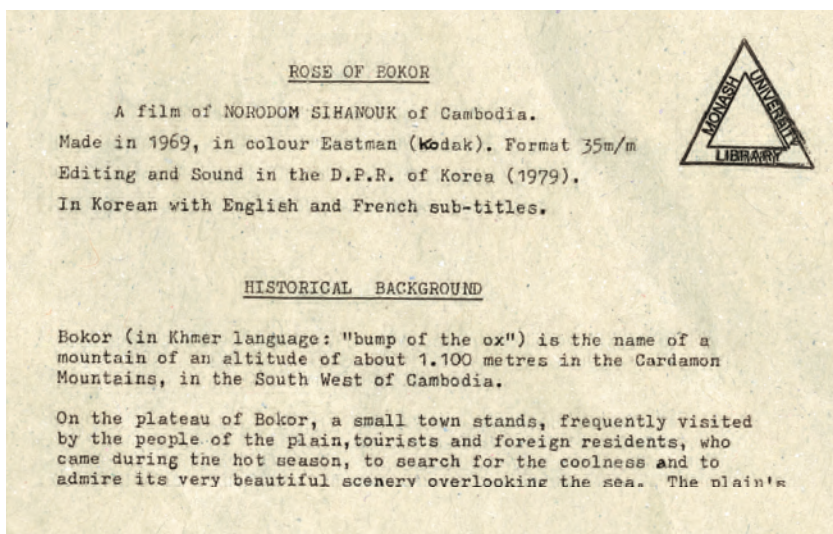
VI. Several months after, on 16th August 1945, Japan surrenders to the Allied powers. The British get ready to come to Cambodia to disarm the Japanese forces.

HASEGAWA let Paulo free. Rosette thanks him and allows him to call on her to say goodbye.

## SEVENTH PART

VII. When the French, at their turn, return to Cambodia, Paulo, who feels more French than Khmer, raises the French flag in the pole of his late uncle's barracks.

Rosette, who feels more Khmer than French, joins the population of Bokor to salute the Cambodian colours and listen to the patriotic speech of the Mékhum (Mayor) who, on behalf of the Royal Khmer Government, invites all citizens of both sexes to unite around their King, to fight with him for an independent, sovereign and neutral Cambodia,



THE END

CAST

ROSETTE SICOT (ROSE).....HRH PRINCESS MONIQUE  
SIHANOUK

COLONEL ICHIRO HASEGAWA.....HRH PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK  
THE MAYOR OF BOKOR.....Mr OR PHO (PROFESSIONAL ACTOR OF  
KHMER CINEMA)

PAUL SICOT.....Mr BRUNO FORSINETTI (AMATEUR ACTOR)

MADAME SOPHA SICOT.....HH PRINCESS SISOWATH PORACSI  
(AMATEUR ACTRESS)

MADAME KALYAN SICOT,

Mme Kalyan Sicot, Paulo's wife.....Miss BOPHA  
(STUDENT OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF FINE ARTS)

THE LITTLE SITA... THE LITTLE PRINCESS NORODOM SITA  
FORSINETTI

COMMANDER GEORGES SICOT.....MR RENÉ LAPORTE (AMATEUR  
ACTOR)

THE PRO-JAPANESE KHMER.....MR YEAK KAVA (PROFESSIONAL  
ACTOR OF CINEMA)

MAJOR SUZUKI, Deputy to Col, HASEGAWA.....MAJOR YOK  
HANG (OFFICER OF THE ROYAL KHMER ARMY)

THE CAPTAIN OF THE KEMPETAI (Japanese Military  
Police).....Captain Ang KHUN (OFFICER OF THE ROYAL  
KHMER ARMY)

THE BRITISH MAJOR.....Mr HAMAOU (AMATEUR ACTOR)

THE FRENCH CAPTAIN.....PROFESSOR J. DARCHE (AMATEUR  
ACTOR)

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BOKOR PALACE.....Mr SPACCESSI  
(AMATEUR ACTOR)

# CAMBODGE

D'AUJOURD'HUI



*Cambodge d'Aujourd'hui, January 1962 (BNF Archives)*



## បុជ្ជាបូកគោ

ខ្សែភាពយន្តរបស់អង្គការសហប្រជាជាតិ  
នរោត្តមសីហនុ, កម្ពុជា, ១៩៦៩

ខ្សែភាពយន្តរបស់ព្រះបាទនរោត្តមសីហនុនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។ ផលិតនៅឆ្នាំ ១៩៦៩  
ជាពណ៌បូរ័ព្វ (កូដាក) ។ ការធ្វើទ្រង់ទ្រាយនិងកែសម្រួលសំលេង ៣៥ ម / ម D.P.R  
នៅប្រទេសកូរ៉េ (១៩៧៩) ។ ដែលមានចំណងជើងរង ជាភាសាអង់គ្លេសនិងបារាំង។

## សាវតាប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ

បូកគោជាភាសាខ្មែរ៖ ដំបូងគឺជាឈ្មោះភ្នំមួយដែលមានកំពស់ប្រហែល ១,១០០  
ម៉ែត្រនៅលើភ្នំក្រវាញនៅប៉ែកនិរតីនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

នៅលើខ្ពង់រាបបូកគោជាទីប្រជុំជនដ៏តូចមួយ ដែលជាញឹកញាប់ត្រូវបានទស្សនា  
ដោយប្រជាជននៅតាមដងផ្លូវ

អ្នកទេសចរជាតិ និងទេសចរបរទេស នារដូវក្តៅដើម្បីស្វែងរកភាពត្រជាក់ និងសរសើរ  
អំពីទេសភាពដ៏ស្រស់ត្រកាលដែលមើលឆ្ពោះទៅកាន់សមុទ្រ។ ប្រជាជននៅទីវាលគឺ  
ជាកសិករដែលមានជំនាញក្នុងការដាំដុះស្ពឺបន្លែ។

ឆ្ពោះទៅចុងបញ្ចប់នៃសង្គ្រាមលោកលើកទី២ នៅថ្ងៃទី ៩ ខែមីនាឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥។  
ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាបានឃើញកម្លាំងអធិរាជជប៉ុនបានធ្វើការលុកលុយលើកងទ័ពបារាំង និង  
បញ្ចប់នូវភាពអាណាព្យាបាលដែលបានគ្រប់គ្រងលើប្រទេស ចាប់តាំងពីឆ្នាំ ១៨៦៣។

នៅថ្ងៃទី ១៣ ខែមីនាឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥ អាជ្ញាធរយោធាជប៉ុនបានឱ្យព្រះមហាក្សត្រខ្មែរ  
ប្រកាសឯករាជ្យជាតិរបស់ប្រទេសខ្លួន។ ក្រោយមកទៀតបានអនុវត្តការប្រកាសនេះ  
ប៉ុន្តែគាត់បានប្រញាប់ស្នើសុំរដ្ឋាភិបាលទីក្រុងតូក្យូឱ្យទទួលស្គាល់ “de jure” ដោយ  
ស្របច្បាប់ថា កម្ពុជាឯករាជ្យជាថ្មី។

រដ្ឋាភិបាលជប៉ុនមិនដែលយកបញ្ហានេះ មកឆ្លើយតបនឹងសំណើរបស់លោកឡើយ។

នៅថ្ងៃទី ១៦ ខែសីហាឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥ បន្ទាប់ពីសហរដ្ឋអាមេរិកបានទំលាក់គ្រាប់បែក  
បរមាណូ ប្រឆាំងនឹងអធិរាជជប៉ុន ក៏ត្រូវបានចុះចាញ់។

មួយថ្ងៃបន្ទាប់ពីការធ្វើសមាធិនេះ កងកម្លាំងរបស់អង់គ្លេសបានមកដល់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា  
ដើម្បីរំសាយកងទ័ពជប៉ុន។ បារាំងបានតាមដានភ្លាមៗបន្ទាប់ពីសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្តរបស់ពួក  
គេពីតំបន់

សមុទ្រហើយបានខិតខំអស់ពីសមត្ថភាពដើម្បីបង្កើតអាណាព្យាបាលរបស់ពួកគេឡើង  
វិញលើប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។

ប៉ុន្តែប្រជាជនខ្មែរបានបដិសេធក្នុងការរើសត្រឡប់មក” រដ្ឋដើមវិញ”។ ការប្តេជ្ញាចិត្ត  
ដើម្បីបង្កើតមាតុភូមិរបស់ខ្លួនឡើងវិញក្នុងសេរីភាពនិងអធិបតេយ្យភាព។

## ការសង្ខេបនៃខ្សែភាពយន្ត

### ផ្នែកដំបូង

ទីក្រុងបូកគោ មុនពេលការកាន់កាប់ដោយជនជាតិជប៉ុនគឺជាទីក្រុងប្រកបដោយ  
មន្តស្នេហ៍និងសន្តិភាព។ មានគ្រួសារបារាំង - ខ្មែរដ៏ស្រស់ស្អាតមួយ ដែលតំណាង  
ដោយភាពរីករាយបំផុត នឹងRosette ដែលត្រូវបានប្រជាជននៅតំបន់នោះហៅថា  
“ផ្កាកុលាបរបស់យើង” ។

(Rosette) និងបងប្រុសឈ្មោះ(Paulo) មានឪពុកជាជនជាតិបារាំងតាំងទីលំនៅ  
នៅទីនោះ បានទទួលមរណភាពបន្ទាប់ពីមានជំងឺជាយូរមកហើយ នឹងអ្នកម្តាយជា  
ស្រ្តីខ្មែរម្នាក់គឺលោកជំទាវសុផា។ (Rosette) ដែលជំនួសដោយឪពុករបស់នាង  
មើលថែរក្សា “ចម្ការ” គ្រួសារ (វាលស្រែ) ដែលជាកន្លែងបន្លែផ្កានិងផ្លែឈើដ៏អស្ចារ្យ  
ជាពិសេសដំណាំផ្លែស្រ្តីបើរី។

សមាជិកដទៃទៀតនៃគ្រួសាររបស់ (Rosette) គឺពូរបស់នាងគឺ Georges ដែលបញ្ចប់  
បរិញ្ញាបត្រពី (បារាំង) ជាមេបញ្ជាការរបស់បូកគោ។

កល្យាណជនជាតិខ្មែរ ដែលជាភរិយារបស់ (Paulo) និងស៊ីតាជាកូនស្រី។ ក្រុមគ្រួសារ  
បារាំង - ខ្មែរនេះនឹងទទួលបានជោគវាសនាដ៏គួរឱ្យកត់សម្គាល់ ដោយសារការកាន់កាប់  
របស់កងទ័ពជប៉ុន។



"Bokor et La côte d'Opale", Le Sud du Cambodge Tourist Guidebook, Editions Extrême Asie

### ផ្នែកទីពីរ

នៅក្នុងខែកុម្ភៈឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥ ជនជាតិជប៉ុនបានបញ្ជូនកំលាំងទៅបូកគោ ពួកគេត្រូវបានបញ្ជាដោយវរសេនីយ៍ឯក Ichiro Hasegawa ។ ក្រោយមកទៀតចរចាទិញផលិតផលសំរាប់កងទ័ពរបស់គាត់ (Rosette) ។ គាត់លង់ស្នេហ៍ជាមួយ Demoiselle ប៉ូរ៉េ (Rosette) ផ្តល់ឱ្យគាត់នូវការស្វាគមន៍ដ៏កក់ក្តៅជាង ។

### ផ្នែកទីបី

នៅថ្ងៃទី ៩ ខែមីនាឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥ តាមការណែនាំរបស់ថ្នាក់លើគាត់ Hasegawa បានបើកទ័ពរបស់គាត់ប្រឆាំងនឹងយោធិកម្មភាគតូចបូកគោ ។

បន្ទាប់ពីការប្រយុទ្ធដោយរីករាយ ប៉ូរ៉េមិនស្មើភាពគ្នាក្រោយមកទៀតត្រូវបរាជ័យ ។ ពូរបស់លោក (Rosette) គឺ Georges ត្រូវបានសម្លាប់ ។

### ផ្នែកទីបួន

(Paulo) និងភរិយាសំរេចចិត្តចូលរួមក្នុងព្រៃការពារកំលាំងប្រឆាំងជប៉ុន ។ Hasegawa បានបញ្ជូនទាហានពីកងវរសេនាធុរបស់គាត់ដើម្បីដេញតាមពួកគេ ។ កល្យាណត្រូវបានសម្លាប់ (Paulo) ត្រូវជាប់គុក ។

### ផ្នែកទីប្រាំ

ការវិលត្រឡប់របស់កម្ពុជាទទួលបានភាពឯករាជ្យនៅបូកគោពីដើម្បីត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើង ដើម្បីអបអរការវិលត្រឡប់របស់កម្ពុជាទៅកាន់ឯករាជ្យភាពជាថ្មី ។ ក្នុងឱកាសនេះមេឃុំក្រុងបូកគោទាមទារឱ្យលោកវរសេនីយ៍ឯក Hasegawa ក្នុងនាមជាអ្នកចូលរួមរបស់គាត់ ស្នើសុំទៅរដ្ឋាភិបាលរបស់គាត់នូវការទទួលស្គាល់ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជាថ្មី ដើម្បីការពារការត្រឡប់មកវិញដែលអាចកើតមាន នៃអាណានិគមនិយមបារាំង ។

អ្នកសហការជនជាតិខ្មែរម្នាក់របស់ជប៉ុនបានទះកំផ្លៀងយ៉ាងខ្លាំងទៅលើ លោកមេឃុំនៅចំពោះមុខលោក Hasegawa ថាបារាំងនឹងមិនត្រលប់មកកម្ពុជាវិញទេ ហើយឯករាជ្យភាពរបស់ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រត្រូវបានធានាគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដោយវត្តមាននៅក្នុងប្រទេសកំណើតរបស់ពួកគេ ។ កងកម្លាំងប្រដាប់អាវុធដ៏រឿងនិងមិនអាចកាត់ថ្លៃបាននៃចក្រភពនៃព្រះអាទិត្យរះ ។



## ផ្នែកទីប្រាំមួយ

ប៉ុន្មានខែក្រោយមកនៅថ្ងៃទី ១៦ ខែសីហាឆ្នាំ ១៩៤៥ ជប៉ុនបានចុះចាញ់នឹងមហា  
អំណាចសម្ព័ន្ធមិត្ត។ អង់គ្លេសត្រៀមខ្លួនចូលមកកម្ពុជាដើម្បីរំសាយកងទ័ពជប៉ុន។

## ផ្នែកទីប្រាំពីរ

នៅពេលបារាំង ធ្វើការត្រលប់របស់ពួកគេមកប្រទេសកម្ពុជាវិញ (Paulo) ដែលមាន  
អារម្មណ៍ថាខ្លួនឯងជាជនជាតិបារាំងច្រើនជាងខ្មែរ លើកទង់ជាតិបារាំងដោតនៅបង្គោល  
នៃបន្ទាយពូរបស់គាត់។

(Rosette) ដែលមានអារម្មណ៍ថាជាជនជាតិខ្មែរ ជាងបារាំងចូលរួមជាមួយប្រជាជនបូកគោ  
ដើម្បីគោរពពណ៌របស់ជនជាតិខ្មែរនិងស្តាប់សំដីស្នេហាជាតិរបស់មេឃុំ (អភិបាលក្រុង) ។

ក្នុងនាមរាជរដ្ឋាភិបាលកម្ពុជា សូមអញ្ជើញប្រជាពលរដ្ឋទាំងពីរភេទឱ្យរួបរួមគ្នានៅជុំវិញ  
ព្រះរាជា ដើម្បីធ្វើសង្គ្រាមជាមួយព្រះអង្គដើម្បីកម្ពុជាទទួលបាននូវឯករាជ្យភាព  
អធិបតេយ្យ និងអព្យាក្រឹត។



*Bokor Palace Opening in L'indochine Française (Souvenirs de  
Paul Doumer), Editions Vuibert, 1905*

## VOICI LE BOKOR

Altitude:  
1.070 mètres



### LE PRINCE CHEF DE L'ETAT PRESENTE LA STATION D'ALTITUDE DE BOKOR NOUVELLEMENT RECONSTRUITE.

**L**e 7 Janvier le Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chef de l'Etat, a inauguré la Cité de Bokor, station d'altitude née il y a vingt cinq ans puis ravagée et abandonnée au cours de la dernière guerre. Le Gouvernement Royal avait décidé depuis deux ans de faire revivre ce centre touristique, ce qui supposait des travaux d'une certaine importance. La route d'accès avait été partiellement envahie par la jungle, l'hôtel et les quelques bâtiments encore debouts menaçaient ruine, plus d'eau, plus d'électricité : une cité morte.

Aujourd'hui le Bokor revit et peut accueillir les touristes à la recherche d'un climat frais et vivifiant, de très beaux paysages, et des meilleures conditions pour une période de repos. Les conditions naturelles de Bokor ne le cèdent en rien à celles qui firent le succès des quelques stations d'altitude des pays de l'Asie sub-tropicale : Baguio, Dalat, Mémo, Bogor etc... Désormais le premier noyau d'une cité moderne existe et la construction doit se développer au cours des années à venir.

Dans les salons de l'hôtel une soirée de gala à laquelle participait le Corps Diplomatique et les personnalités nationales et étrangères se prolonge jusqu'à l'aube.



### LE DISCOURS DU CHEF DE L'ETAT

La reconstruction de Bokor est un acte de foi en l'avenir de notre pays et un témoignage de la volonté du Sangkum de ne négliger aucun aspect de l'équipement national. Elle donne une nouvelle preuve de notre souci de combler un retard dont nous sommes conscients mais non responsables. En effet dans la grande famille des nations il en est certaines qui eurent la chance inestimable de toujours préserver leur indépendance, il en est d'autres qui retrouvèrent leur indépendance perdue bien avant nous, il en est encore qui furent plus particulièrement "échouées" par leurs occupants. Le Cambodge ne fut pas de celles-là. Dans l'ex-Indochine française, nous avons été avec le Laos les petits parents pauvres en regard du Vietnam qui avait seul droit aux grandes écoles, aux meilleures routes, aux ports et aux aérodromes, aux établissements industriels et aux réseaux d'irrigation, etc.

## "ENCHANTING SCENERY"

*The Bokor Mountain and Kampot seen by Henri Mouhot from the sea in January 1859*

Naturalist, philologist, self-taught photographer and avid traveler, Henri Mouhot (1826-1861) penned the first description the ruins of Angkor that captivated the European and American public. Reaching Cambodia by boat, he vividly describes the coastline in the following excerpts from his posthumously published book, *Travels in Siam, Cambodia and Laos, 1858-1860* (Chapter VI)

(...)Two days later we reached Ko-Khut, where, again, pouring rain and a head wind compelled us to anchor about 100 metres from the shore in a small bay which was far from promising much security to our little craft. Our position was not agreeable; our frail bark, rudely tossed by the furious waves, seemed every moment in danger of being dashed upon the rocks. At last, on the fifth day, we had the pleasure of seeing the sky clear up and the wind change. About two o'clock in the afternoon, foreseeing a fine night, and having revived the drooping courage of my men by a stiff dose of arrack, we weighed anchor and left Ko-Khut with a fair breeze.

At daybreak we perceived, about ten miles distant, the first of the islands of Koh-Kong. peaked hills. The island is nearly a desert, but it produces the beautiful cardamom, as also gamboge, collected from the bamboos, which the natives split open when hard.

I soon forgot the miseries of the first part of our voyage, and was amply recompensed by the shifting scenes of beauty presented to us by the group of islands we were passing. At length we reached the advanced posts of the pirates of Komput (Kampot), from the heights of which they keep a look-out, and, as soon as a sail comes in sight,



Kampot Province, « Popok-Vil » and Bokor Hill in *Carte touristique du Massif de l'Éléphant, Station climatique maritime au Cambodge*, Imprimerie d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi, 1920

make preparations for an attack. We had no cause for fear, having no merchandise to tempt them; and, moreover, we were all well armed.

After passing the island of Phu-Quoc, which belongs to Cochin China, the view became more and more beautiful; land surrounded us on all sides, and we seemed to be sailing on a lake. The scenery in this gulf is truly enchanting. Eastward extend the coast and islands of Cochin China as far as Ita Jienne, and to the north and west are those of Cambodia, crowned by a mountain 900 metres in height, which is so like Sabab that Phrai called out to the pilot, "You are taking us back to Chantaboun; there is Mount Sabab." We were not, however, long permitted to enjoy the splendid picture here displayed before us, for very shortly after our entrance into the gulf large black clouds, gather-



ing at the summit of the mountain, by degrees hid it entirely from view, the thunder growled, and a terrific wind arose, which hurried our boat along at an extraordinary rate. The pilot at the helm shook all over, and begged for arrack to sustain his strength and courage. When the storm had lasted half an hour a heavy rain began to descend, and with it the wind moderated. We had now arrived at the mouth of the river on which Komput is situated.

It happened to be the day fixed for the King of Cambodia, then in Komput, to pass in review all the ships lying in the roads; but for some time he had been detained by the rough weather in a sort of apartment erected for him on piles, in a place where the water was shallow. As we passed the Custom-house, we perceived the royal cortège advancing towards a large junk, which his Majesty was having built as a trading-vessel for Singapore.



*From Docteur Gaide's Les stations climatiques en Indochine,  
Editions les Imprimeries d'Extrême Orient, Hanoi, 1930*



*Bokor in 2005, by Chan Vitharin (all rights reserved)*



*Bokor in 2005, by Chan Vitharin (all rights reserved)*







## ANANTARA ANGOR RESORT

is pleased and honored to host the "Rose de Bokor" screening and "Swirling Clouds" exhibition under the patronage of H.H. The Queen Mother of Cambodia and in partnership with Art Curator Pok Marina.

Appealing to discerning travellers with a passion for true discovery, Anantara Angkor Resort offers boutique luxury and a gateway into the heart of Cambodia's ancient Khmer Empire with its collection of 39 suites.

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