

មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលឯកសារកម្ពុជា

Siem Riep Province

District	Site Name/ Date	# of grave	Est. Victim	Witness	File #/ID Code	Latitude	Longitude
Chikreng	Wat Kok Thlork Leu/ 17 December 1998	Memorial Prison 47 pits	35,000-36,000	Chen Vin ថែន វិន	R 121705A/ 170401	N 13°12' 2048"	E 104°20' 3551"
Chikreng	Wat Kinin	Prison Burial Memorial	N/A	Siev Son សៀវ សុន	R121706A/ 170402	N13° 13' 3528"	E 104° 22' 2216"
Chikreng	Prey Prasat	3 pits	90-100	Chea Hann ជា ហាន់	R121706B/ 170403	N13° 13' 1025"	E 104° 23' 0857"
Kra Lanh	Kra Lanh Security Office	Prison	N/A	Sek Bunthoeun សេក ប៊ុនធឿន	R 121603A/ 170601	N13° 36' 1025"	E103° 24' 5006"
Kra Lanh	Phnom Trung Bat Killing Kiln/ 16 December 1998	Memorial 300-400 pits	Around 35,000	Sek Bunthoeun សេក ប៊ុនធឿន	R 121604A/ 170602	N 13°36' 3106"	E 103°25' 0275"

On December 15, 1998, the Documentation Center of Cambodia sent its mapping team that consists of Mr. Sin Khin, Mr. Ouch Sam Ouen, Mr. Khuoy Visal Mony, and Mr. Long Chan Dara to conduct a research and to gather documents, witnesses' testimony and evidence concerning crimes committed by the Khmer Rouge regime in various districts in Siem Riep province. Our mapping team traveled by air to the field. On December 15 at 11:30 a.m., the plane took off and arrived in Siem Riep province at 12:20 p.m., we then set out journey from Siem Riep airport towards provincial town.

At 14:30 p.m., we went to the provincial office. We then met with Chief of Cabinet of Siem Riep province to inform the provincial authority of our mission. We introduced our team to him and told him the purpose of our journey and the request of our mapping team. It was regretful that we did not meet H.E. Governor or Deputy Governor of the province because they were busy with inauguration ceremony and meeting. So, Chief of Cabinet took over their responsibility and wrote an assigning letter and sent to H.E. Neau Sam for his signature. He signed on the assigning letter and ordered provincial commissioners, officials of the provincial cults office, provincial officials, and various district authorities to cooperate with our mapping team.

At 4:00 p.m., we went to the office of Culture and Fine Arts of the province and met with Mr. Aom Saravuth, Deputy Chief of Office of Culture.

Documentation Center of Cambodia

Searching for the Truth

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- The information was taken indirectly.
- On that occasion, we got the information from officers of Culture Office.
- Genocide sites in districts in the province.

a. Security office and prison:

Wat Athikaram, former Chinese house. Before, Chinese experts lived in this place and the place was then used as security office, prison and execution sites. Bones were stored in Wat Athikaram. The Wat was located in Trapeang Seh sub-district, Siem Riep district, Siem Riep province. (We have visited this place before).

b. Kra Lanh District:

Trung Bat mountain: execution sites. They gathered people and killed here and there are prisons, security office and resident of chief of district in the Khmer Rouge regime. We got the information about security and order of the province. Some districts can not be visited.

1. Varin district
2. Svay Leu district
3. Samraong Chong Kal district
4. Srei Snam district

The road to these districts was too difficult and the security is not favorable because the Khmer Rouge defectors remain active. We got very little information from both provincial office and the office of culture, the office of cults is closed, not functionary.

On December 16, 1998

I. Kra Lanh district, Siem Riep province

At 7 a.m., we departed in a rent car along National Road # 6 towards Kra Lanh district office. We arrived at the district office at 9:40 a.m.. We then met with the following district officials:

1. Ms. Kim Saphann, Deputy Chief of Kra Lanh district,
2. Mr. Pann Saret, Administrative Chief of District,
3. Mr. Sek Bunthoeun, Chief of Culture Office.

Before we got the information from them, we told them the purpose and request of our mapping team. Information from chief of the district, district officials, and also chiefs of sub-districts.

Kra Lanh District Office 170601 P

Office of Kra Lanh district is located about 54 kilometers west of provincial office. The execution site is 2 kilometers away from district office. So, it is about 112 kilometers from the provincial office to the site and back from the site to the provincial office. The district office is about 2 kilometers away from the National Road # 6. We turned right towards the district market and then go on towards the district office. District border is bounded to:

- the north by Angkor Chum, Siem Riep province,
- the south by Puok district,
- the west by Preah Net Preach district, Banteay Meanchey province
- the east by Puok district, Siem Riep province

The district has the land area of 512 square kilometers including:

- Land for farming: 24,300 hectares,
- Free land-land for house building: 8,593 hectares,
- Ponds: 95 hectare,
- Total land : 18,302 hectares,
- Population is 10,092 families constituting 57166 people. Among them there are 29,024 females,
- The district consisted of 21 sub-districts, 97 villages and 577 groups (large district),
- The density of the population is 111 per square kilometer.

Important information concerning crimes in the district

We got information indirectly from Deputy Chief of the District, Chief of District Cabinet and officials of the district culture:

1. Trung Bat mountain, execution site, at the foot of Trung Bat Mountain.
2. Security office and prison: in people's houses.
3. Resident of District Chief of the Khmer Rouge regime. The resident is now the office of Krak Lanh district.
4. The Khmer Rouge hospital is now the District Health Center.
5. O Tev, security office and execution site.
6. Wat Run Wat La- Security office and prison.
7. Andaung Voar Preng or Prey Russei, execution sites, became rice field.

Notification of witness

Mr. Set Bunthoeun, 47, Chief of Office of Culture of District, lived in Tik Chum sub-district, Spean Sreng villages during the Khmer Rouge regime. He lived near the district office in those days. He clearly knew and saw all activities committed by the Khmer Rouge. According to him, we know that:

1. Chief of Kra Lanh district composed of 3 people:
2. Ta Chiem, 1970-1977,
3. Ta Chan, 1977-78,
4. Ta Rin, 1978-1979.

There were different activities during the reign of the 3 chiefs of the District.

Ta Chiem's reign: There was very little killing. They killed males who had tendency with the New People (17 April people) and the Khmer Rouge cadres who were found guilty of moral wrongs.

Ta Chen's Reign: He came from the Southwest Zone. There was much killing then. Ta Chen arrested Ta Chiem and other Khmer Rouge cadres of Ta Chiem's time. The people arrested were security cadres of the district, cell cadres, main cell cadres, security cadres, sub-district cadres and cadres of cooperatives. They were all killed. Besides these people, Ta Chen killed ordinary people, too. He killed sometimes the whole family. He told people lie that he evacuated theses people to other cooperatives, but he in fact killed those people. During Ta Chen's reign, people were carried by tractors or ox-carts or tied to put in security office and prison. Most of them were killed right away.

Ta Rin's Reign: We do not know where he came from. He arrested Ta Chen and Ta Chen's networks and killed them all afterwards. He also killed New People who were left from Ta Chen's reign. Ta Rin's reign was from 1978 until 1979.

Additional information from witness

Mr. Set Bunthoeun added that during the Khmer Rouge regime, he witnessed village chiefs, cooperative chiefs went to join meetings and at night they called chiefs of groups and small cells to discuss. In the morning he witnessed the Khmer Rouge take queues of people to be killed at the foot of Trung Bat Mountain.

Phnom Trung Bat Killing Kiln 170602 B/M
Security Office, Prison and Execution Site

The site is located at the foot of mountain. The remains were stored in this memorial. This execution site was located in Kra Lanh district. The site was the biggest one in the district. There was much killing here. They put the corpses in the pond and put the chaff on the corpse and set fire to cremate the corpses. This site was always the place where execution was committed by the 3 district chiefs.

The witness added that the fire flamed days and night. That is why people call the place “*Khmer Rouge killing kiln*”, but in fact they used chaff to burn, not burn in kiln. The pond is 1.5 meters deep. The bones of the corpses were smashed by using motors to be used as fertilizer for rice fields. The people who made fertilizer went to the pond and take the ash from the pond all the times. The witness told us that killers carried chaff with tractors to put on the corpses and then burn them right away.

The sub-district chief found 3 more witnesses. They all were once imprisoned at the foot of Trung Bat Mountain near execution site. It is only 200m away from the prison. The important witnesses are:

1. Ms. Yim Saroeun, 45, was Chief of Women Group in the Khmer Rouge regime in Khsach village, Kampong Thkav sub-districts now is Sngana Sreng village, Tik Chum sub-district, Kra Lanh district. She was in prison in between 1977-1979. She was accused of moral misconduct with a man who was in the same group. He died in the same prison as her.
2. Mrs. Che Vanthan, 43, lived in Khansa sub-district, Sambo sub-district in the Khmer Rouge regime now called Krauch Ko Khang Lich sub-district. She was an ordinary person. She was in prison because she was accused of first being CIA network CCP, and supplying food to the enemies, and second refusing to get married. She was in prison from 1977 until the reign of Ta Chen, District Chief. She was hit 10 times with a stick to faint.
3. Ms. Van Sophy, 39, was in the mobile work brigade in Khsach village, Tik Chum sub-district. In the Khmer Rouge regime. The village is now Spean Sreng village, Tik Chum sub-district. She was in prison because her group chief took revenge against her. She was asked to exchange her skirt, but she disagreed. Someone stealthily changed her belt while she was having bath and then she was accused of stealing a belt. The Khmer Rouge cadre that accused her was Chief of the Mobile Work Brigade. She was in prison in 1977 and she was then released.

The 3 witnesses were once in prison but not long. They were in the same prison. They told us that they heard people scream, whenever killing took place. The screams of “help!help!” were often heard. After killing taking place, they witnessed killers go to clean out their hand, legs and clothes which were in blood. They did not care about any body to see them. They killed people all the times. Near the prison where he was in there were 2 other prisoners. The prison was long hall. Those who were in these prisons were rarely released.

They added that simple prisoners were kept in tile-roofed houses and harass (criminal) prisoners were kept in these long halls. We asked them where they were when they heard the sounds of screaming. They said they were planting potatoes at the foot of the mountain, on the mountain, and in the plantations near the mountain. The most victimized people were 17 April people.

Conclusion

According the witnesses between 1977-78, there were about 400 to 500 people killed. They did not know how many were killed before this period.

Ms. Deputy chief of Kra Lanh district said that according to the documents made after the liberation day, there were 35,000 to 36,000 people killed in 1975-1978. The documents were left in Kra Lanh District. He, however, was then absent because his house was far. We could not go to his house because time was not permitted we were afraid that we were not able to meet him.

Please note that the dead people above were at the execution site of Trung Bat Mountain. We took photos and interviewed the four witnesses and recorded the detailed information as document.

Kra Lanh District

The places where we could not access are:

1. Wat Run alias Wat La, 18 Kilometers far, was in Sen Sokh district. The Wat has existed here for a long time. The reason is time not permitted.
2. O Tev: killed people and victims and throw the corpses in the river. The killing site is in Kok Krauch village, Sambo sub-district. It is 8 Kilometers far from district office. There is no road to the site. The way to the site was flooded.
3. Andaung Voa Preng and Prey Russei. The killing site is now paddy field. Nothing to be noticeable, no pietas no road.

Conclusion

We had productive work when we went to Chikreng district because we had witnesses whom clearly knew the strength and they were once in prison as well. We, however, felt sorry that almost all remains were destroyed by the Khmer Rouge. We lacked witnesses:

- Killers and security officials disappeared because they all were not the villagers here. They all come from somewhere else. The villagers who lived here in the Khmer Rouge regime were all killed.

The district is not necessary for us to come again because we have already visited the main site in Trung Bat Mountain. For Other execution sites there were little killing. The most important thing is that documents made by the district before. We should contact the district, but the documents were not made by Khmer Rouge.

December 17 1998

Chikreng District

On December 17, 1998, our mapping team went to conduct a research in Chikreng District. At 7 a.m., we set off our journey from Siem Riep provincial office along National Road #6 to Kampong Thom province. At 9:15 a.m., we arrived at Chikreng district office. We met with Khao Von, Chief of Personnel Office of the district and social welfare officers and 3 administration officers of the district. We told them about the purpose of our work, and about our request. We then requested the cooperation from the district offices such as:

- Office of Culture and Fine Arts of the district,
- Office of Cults of the district,
- District Police Inspector.

We were sorry that Chief and Deputy Chief of the District and the district officials were not there because they all left for hospital inauguration. We could not go to meet them (time not permits). So we got the information indirectly.

The district is located on the right-hand side of the National Road #6 between Siem Reap province and Kampong Thom province. It is about 65 Kilometers from provincial town to the district office. Chikreng district is in the eastern part of Siem Riep province. The district is bounded to:

- the North by mountains and Svay Leu district Siem Riep province,
- the south to forest and Tonle Sap river,
- the west to Bakorng district and Saut Nikum district,
- the East to Stung district Kampong Thom province.

The district consists of 12 sub-districts 151 villages. It has a land area of 202,544 hectares; land for farming is 32,200 hectares. Free land is 28,950 hectares; land for villages is 8,155 hectares and forestland is 143,235 hectares. The total population is 18,022 families constituting 100,222 people. Among them there are 47,917 males. People earn living by farming and various handicrafts such as rice mill, brick, tiles and Charcoal oven, etc.

Important information concerning crimes

We got the information from officers of the district. They reported that the information about execution sites, security offices and prisons or memorial and district office of the Khmer Rouge are as following:

1. District Committee of the Khmer Rouge was also based in Chikreng district office at present.
2. Wat Kampong Kdei now known as Wat Boptis Sararam, was an execution site. There was a little killing here and there were bones stored here.
3. Security office, prison and committee of Chikreng district of the Khmer Rouge were at Wat Kok Thlork Leu. The Wat is 16 kilometers from the district office. There was the Mkakk Dam (Wat Kinin was security office). Prey Trach was an execution site. In Trapeang Kruos, they killed rebels. Pong Tik village was an execution site.
 - Trapeang Reang was an execution site of rebels.
 - Bones were stored at Wat Kok Thlork,
 - Execution site was in the Wat Campus.
4. Wat Ponhea Prum was an execution site in Sman Tnaot sub-district. It is 5 or 6 kilometers from district office.
5. Wat Prey Prass was an execution site in Sangveuy sub-district. It is 17 kilometers from district office.
6. Prey Khsak was an execution site in Kok Thlork sub-district. It is 20 kilometers from the district office.
7. Svay Chek village, Pong Ro Leu sub-district.
8. Prasat Phluoh village, Pong Ro Leu sub-district was killing site. It is 20 kilometers from the district office.
9. Prey Praong-Thnal Keng village; Spean Tnaot sub-district was execution site. It is 4.50 kilometer from the district office.

Mr. Se, currently a retired teacher is our witness. In the Khmer Rouge regime, he was a security official.

Please note that we got the mentioned above information indirectly via district officials, ordinary peoples, and others. Because we have very short time, we were not able to meet with Chief, Deputy chief of the district or officials of Culture Office or Cults office of the district. And because the sites are far, and roads were difficult, we could not get access to the sites by car, we decided to hire 3 motor bikes to some of the sites as:

1. Wat Kok Thlork Leu, place to temporarily keep prisoners to be killed,
2. Wat Kinin, security office,
3. Prey Prasat (also known as Prasat Phluoh), execution sites.

Other sites could not be accessed because of time limit. We can not come back on the same day if we go there. We have totally 5 people including a policeman to go and examine the site and gather information directly from the witnesses.

Wat Kok Thlork Leu 170401 B/P/M

Wat Kinin 170402 B/P/M

Security office and prison at Mkakk Dam, Wat Kinin, and Wat Kok Thlork Leu. The site is in Mkakk village, Kok Thlork Leu sub-district, Chikreng district. It is 15 kilometers from the district office. At 11:10 a.m., we met with Mr. Siv Son, first Deputy Chief of Kok Thlork Leu sub-district.

Information from First Deputy Chief of the sub-district

Mr. Siv Son was former village chief in the Khmer Rouge regime. In those days, people called small cell or village authority. He lived in Ta Sek village, Kok Thlork Leu sub-district, Chikreng district. He has a younger sibling, Deputy Chief of Chikreng district in the Khmer Rouge regime. We asked him where security office and prison was in those days. He said the security offices and prisons were in Wat Kok Thlork Leu, Wat Kinin. The execution site was inside and outside the Wat. He confirmed that there were totally about 200 dead people. He reported that Chikreng district officials in these days were:

1. Ta Sim, District chief for the first time,
2. Ta Sun, from Southwest Zone,
3. Chief of the district from the Western Zone (name was unknown).

He knew and witnessed the Khmer Rouge activities then because he was the village authority, but he did not die and is still alive nowadays. He is still alive because he has never killed anyone. He told us that the victims varied according to the reigns of district chiefs:

- Ta Sim's reign, little killing, the victims were those who had tendency with or were soldiers, policemen, military police, government officials, and 17 April people-1976.
- Ta Sun reign was in 1977. Ta Sun was from the Southwest Zone. He was assigned here to inspire and play tricks on people, New People and Base People to stand up and revolt against, arrest and kill the Khmer Rouge such as district chiefs, security officials, small cell chiefs, main cell chiefs, cooperative chiefs--in short, those who were allegedly networks of Ta Sim former district chief.

Ta Sun said, “why pagoda were used to store rice, fertilizer or prisons, and that, “It should be place to worship Buddhism”. Ta Sun inspired elderly, layman and laywomen to stage demonstration. He also told the people that, “Why did they starve people, and order people to eat porridge?” Actually Angkar allowed people to eat proper cooked rice, and work with proper schedule. There should be time to rest. Doing this contrasted to the objective of the upper Angkar. So, everybody has to stand up against traitors who were Ta Sim’s networks”. He called for meetings and told the people as mentioned above; so people with sticks, knives, spades chasing the Khmer Rouge of Ta Sim’s reign in order to kill them. People revolted against and killed the Khmer Rouge cadres some Khmer Rouge cadres escaped to the jungle and some of them were killed. After the killing, Ta Sun, from Southwest Zone, new Chief of Chikreng District assigned his forces, security officers, soldiers to arrest people especially males, who revolted. They arrested both Base People and New People to be killed. The Khmer Rouge members who survived from the purge were all killed by Ta Sun’s cliques (1977-1978).

After they killed all people, Ta Sun said if we did not pretend to be enemy, we could not find enemy. If we did not pretend to be thief we could not find thieves. If we could not find people’s mistakes how can we kill them. (He just simply said that and laughed. This was the trick of Ta Sun, Southwest person).

Witness Siv Son

He added that Mkakk dam is about 500 meters to 800 meters long, 5 meters high and its surface is about 120 meters. They gathered people from various districts such as Varin, Puok, Saut Nikom and Chikreng district to build up the dam for 2 months. During the construction, there were a lot of people dying from starvation. If people could not work, the Khmer Rouge said, “Useless to keep and no loss to take out”; so the Khmer Rouge killed them. (There was much killing in the forest near the dam (Trach forest). Ta Sun manager of the construction of the dam. He was the third chief of the district from the Western Zone between late 1978-early 79. No killing was carried out because liberation day pushed the Khmer Rouge away on January 7, 1979.

Additional information from witness

The person who was once in prison in those days is still alive. The person B, My Thin, Siv Son’s young sibling, he still alive. We could not meet him because he was not in.

Victims

Mr. Siv Son said there were about 200 people killed. The figure is based on only his estimation when he witnessed in those days. When people revolted. He did not know the number of the victims in Wat Kok Thlork Leu, near the dam such as Trapeang Reang, Pornng Tik village, Trapeang Kruos and Prey Trach. 200 dead people are all male rebels.

At noon, our team arrived at the security office and prison of Wat Kok Thlork. There we met with:

1. Venerable So Voeun, chief of Monk of Wat Kok Thlork,
2. Ta Chen Vin, layman and member of the Wat committee.

Information from the monk and the layman

The monk said this temple was the place, which was used to keep victims. They brought people from everywhere to keep in the Wat and then they took the victims out to be killed in various places. But there were about 20 to 30 people killed and buried near the Wat. The Wat was also used as warehouse of food supplies during the Khmer Rouge regime. They arrested and killed in the Wat those who carried knives, axes or spades because those people were suspected to be rebels.

Please, note that there were, of course, rebels because Ta Sun, chief of Kra Lanh district in that regime inspired people to do so.

Additional information from Ta Chen Vin:

He assumed that the revolt took place from April 1977 to April 1978. He added that they built ban to store rice in the Wat, but it was also used as execution site in those days. Ta Chen Vin added that in 1977-78 he came from Phnom Penh to visit his nation village. It was the time of rebellion. So, he witnessed the events. He agreed to be our witness. Please note that in the Khmer Rouge regime, he was a smith in Phnom Penh. After the Liberation Day in 1979, he came back to live in his home village.

Victims: There were about 20 or 30 people killed and buried in the campus of Wat Kok Thlork Leu and 200 people were killed outside the Wat. We did not have a chance to go and examine the execution sites.

1. Trapeang Kruos,
2. Porn Tik village,
3. Trapeang Reang,
4. Prey Trach.

According to witness Siv Son, 1st Deputy Chief of Kok Thlork Leu sub-district, there were about 200 or 300 people killed in these places. We continued our journey to examine dam.

Mkakk Dam: They gathered people from 4 districts to build up the dam. There were also execution sites near the dam. We could not get access to the site, as there was dense jungle.

Notification:

Please note that the bones, which were stored in Wat Kok Thlork, ruined because of lack of care and the Khmer Rouge destroyed.

At 1 p.m., after examining sites in Mkakk village, we set off journey to Wat Kinin. According to Ta Chen Vin, in the Khmer Rouge regime, Wat Kinin was security office of the district. The victims were also killed there. There was a prison, but we did not know whether there was execution site because we did not have witnesses to clarify where the execution site was. (Because the time was too short, we could not find witnesses). However, we know that security chief called Ta Vann (Deceased).

At 1:30 p.m., we arrived at Prasat Phluoh village, Pongro Leu sub-district to examine execution sites in Prey Prasat Phluos. Then we met with Mr. Chea Hann, 36 year old. He is nowadays a militiaman of the sub-district. In the Khmer Rouge regime, he was just a small boy. He told us that he saw pits and bones after the liberation day. There were 3 main graves. Each grave is 3 meters wide, 3 meters long and 1.5 meters deep or 4 meters wide, 4 meters long and 2 meters deep. It could be estimated that there were about 90-100 corpses per grave. So there were a total of about 270 to 300 victims. The witnesses added that these people were carried in 3 or 4 trucks to be killed here. Killing sites were 3 kilometers far from Prasat Phluoh village.

We finished at 2 p.m. and arrived at district town at 3 p.m. We traveled on motors-taxi for 20 kilometers distance. From Chikreng district office to the site and back from the site to the office is 40 kilometers. We finished our lunch at 4 p.m. (because we started our lunch at 3 p.m.).

Conclusion

In Chikreng district, we need 1 week or 10 days to productively work because there are a lot of sites to be visited. If we had met with officials from Cults office, Culture office of the district or District Chief, we would have had a lot more information. A policeman of the district said if we have 10 days we would be able to work properly and productively.

Our team also thinks that time allowed not us enough. If we had longer time we would have worked more that this. One day for one district is too short and the district is far from the provincial town such as Chikreng district and the killing sites are also far from the district office; so it is very difficult to find witnesses, evidence and documents.

We think that if we have enough resources we should spend more time to go to the far-away district in dry season. We think that we should go to Siem Reap province again next year because we this time can not go to some certain districts. For the district that we visited there are some sites not yet visited, so we should send our colleagues to further carry out this work.

Angkor Thom district

December 17, 1998

This is the third day; our team went to Angkor Thom district as scheduled. We traveled along the national road towards Angkor Tauch temple, then Angkor Thom Temple and arrived at the district office at 8:30 a.m. We then met with Mr. Rik Chiv, chief of Angkor Thom district.

Information about the district

The district office is 16 kilometers north of the provincial town. The district is rich in forest and temples. It is bounded to:

- the north by Varin district,
- the south by Siem Reap district,
- the west by Angkor Chum district,
- the east by Banteay Srey district.

The district consists of 4 sub-districts and 25 villages. There are 3,995 families equal to 17,332 people, 8,031 males. The people do farming but their living standard is low because the district is full of forest, no water sources for farming.

The district was established in 1987 during the State of Cambodia regime. The purpose of establishing this district was to defend and take care of the temples, airport and antiquities. Thieves stole a lot of antiquities but since the district was established, they have arrested a lot of thieves.

The district took 4 sub-districts from the neighboring districts:

1. Leang Dai sub-district, from Siem Riep districts,
2. Svay Chek sub-district, from Puok district,
3. Peak Sneng sub-district, from Varin district,
4. Ta Trav sub-district, from Varin district.

Information on genocide sites

Security information

Chief of the district said that 2 sub-districts close to Varin district are not safe because the Khmer Rouge defectors recently burnt down police station. He intended to have schools built there, but he cannot go because of the security.

Conclusion

We were very sorry for not having information about this district from the provincial office in advance. If we had known in advance, we would not have been there. So the results is that we were just be able to locate the district office and obtain some information about the security of the new district. There are no execution sites of the Khmer Rouge.