

1. Wat O Trau Kuon

The site is in Peam Chikang commune, Kang Meas district, Kampong Cham province. This Wat and the nearby school were used as the main district prison 1974-78. The first victims imprisoned and killed there were Lon Nol soldiers, and then New People who had been brought to Kang Meas District from Phnom Penh. The victims were brought by boat and by ox cart, and were executed at the mass graves close to the Wat. The certified document obtained from the DHQ gave the number of mass graves at this site as 467, and estimated the number of victims executed there as 32,690. These graves were partially excavated in 1982, and the bones placed in a memorial near the Wat.

2. Wat Champuh Ka-ek

This site is located in Prek Thmey commune, Kean Svay district, Kandal province. We were told that many New People had been brought here in 1976 to be killed, and also that many victims were loaded onto boats at this Wat and were taken down the Bassac to the islands (Koh Por and Koh Thmey) to be killed. We were able to interview two witnesses who were prisoners at this site: Witness Say Um (male) aged 68 years and witness Bun Theun (female) Age 40 years. We got same information from villagers that there were about 18,700 victims were killed in the compound of Wat Champuh Ka-ek prison.

3. Wat Bang Rai

The second largest prison in Svay Rieng was located at Wat Bang Rai in Svay Chrum District. The prison was located in the large kot in the grounds of the Wat after the monks had been forced to disrobe. Many of these monks were then imprisoned there and subsequently executed. The present chief monk now uses this building (repaired in 1980's) as his residence and as the administrative center for the large Wat complex. The memorial in the grounds of the Wat contains the bones of 330 bodies excavated in 1982 from some of the 28 mass graves that are nearby. There were about 30,000 victims were killed at that Wat.

Witnesses testified that the prison mainly held New People from the province, and that the KR played traditional music over loudspeakers to drown the cries of the victims as they were being beaten to death, and left the bodies unburied as they retreated.

Sok Cheng of the Dept. of Culture and the Arts was present at this site shortly after liberation, and he observed the masses of bodies next to the building, and said that the walls were splattered with blood, brains and hair.

4. Wat Samdech Muny

The site is located in about 1 to 2 kilometers southeast of Baribo district office of Kampong Chhnang province. There, we met a man named Sun Ngann, 73, chief of the Wat comMitee. He currently lives in Dak Poar village, Khon Rang sub-district, Baribo district. Mr. Sun Ngann was one of our important witnesses. He told us what he knew and did not hide any information from us. He told us that Wat Samdech Muny was used as security office, prison and big execution site of district 10, which is now called Baribo district. The estimation of victims who died at the place was about 32,000.

5. Prey Khsach

Mr. My Salan told us that the security office and prison in the sub-district were built in 1975. Execution sites were set up before and after 1970. People were killed there until 1979. Between 1975-76, the victims were ordinary people, civil officials, soldiers and teachers. Between 1976-77, they were evacuees from cities. First they were investigated by the Khmer

Rouge cadres to find out their tendency, and then were killed there. (Males, females, and adults were killed). The whole families were killed. All new people and base people were killed when they were found guilty. Between 1973-74 (this area was liberated by the Khmer Rouge before 1975), Lon Nol's soldiers who were defeated and arrested were killed. Most of the victims were taken from the security office and prison in Svay Rumpear sub-district called O Ta Pun and others were taken from village cooperatives in the sub-districts or other places. During the period of the Khmer Rouge regime, there were about 150,000 victims were killed at the site surrounding the prison.

6. Chong Chroy

It is in Chheu Kach village, Kok Banteay sub-district, Rolea Phieat district. Van Im and Mr. Phann Choar were our two important witnesses because they saw victims being walked in lines, they saw the prison and the pits, and heard the scream of victims being hit. After that, it was the work of photographing and interviewing for our documentation. Mr. Van Im said that in 1977 he saw Khmer Rouge cadres walking victims in lines past his house towards the security office and prison in Chong Chroy. This site is one kilometer southeast of the village. In each line, there were from 12 to 30 victims and he saw this every two or three days until 1979. At 6 or 7 p.m., he always heard screaming sound, so he went toward it secretly and saw a female victim being tortured by heating iron bar. He was deeply shocked. At that time he was between 11 to 12 years old. The victims were sent every day from cooperatives and sub-districts in District 18 to this prison because it was the district prison. The victims were accused of having moral offences, being spies and enemies of Angkar. The victims were old, adult and young people as well as children. Sometimes, male and female youth or children in mobile work brigades were tied together in lines. When fathers were arrested, the whole family followed the same suit. Sometimes after parents were killed, their children were transported by ox-carts to be killed, too. The Khmer Rouge killed both new and Base People. Some pits were 4 square meters.

Some pits were from 10 square to 40 square meters with 5 meters deep.

The pits were flattened when they were filled with corpses. We examined the pits directly. Each pit is 3 meters wide, 15 meters long and 1.5 meters deep. There were from 200 to 300 small pits. There were from 30 to 40 big pits. The number of victims was estimated at between 70,000 to 150,000. The size of the execution site was in square meter and filled with corpses. Now it is full of trees and wild bamboo.

7. Wat Kok Thlork Leu

The site is in Mkakk village, Kok Thlork Leu sub-district, Chikreng 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. 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.

8. Koh Khyang

The site is in Koh Khyang village, O Chrov commune, Prey Nup district, Sihanouk Ville province. The estimate victims who died during that period were about 50,000. The team got information about this location from many people who live in Koh Khyang village.

9. Wat Sophy (Wat Kakoh)

This site is in Bati district, Takeo province. After April 17, 1975, many people from Phnom Penh were evacuated and were allowed to temporarily stay at Wat Sophy. Almost all those people were killed and buried in the compound of the wat after they were detained a very short time in the pagoda. Until 1979, there were about 20,000 victims were killed. Uy was chief of the prison. He killed a lot of people.