

## Crime Scenes of the Khmer

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Rough prosecution estimates say that at the following locations between a quarter of a million and 300,000 people were killed, the majority of whom died while under the authority of Ta An, Ta Tith, and Im Chaem. The table below is derived from prosecutors' loosely estimated death tolls for the crime scenes identified in Case 004.

	Low End	High End	
<b>CENTRAL ZONE</b>			
<i>Kampong Cham province</i>			
Wat Au Trakuon	32,690	32,690	Also part of Case 002
Wat Batheay	8,000	10,000	
Met Sop (Kor)	2,300	2,300	The international prosecutors write that there "were over 2,300 victims."
Wat Phnom Pros	10,000	10,000	
Kok Pring	1,000	1,000	
Chamkar Svay Chanty	5,000	7,000	
Anlong Chrey Work Site	-	-	
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>58,990</u></b>	<b><u>62,990</u></b>	
<i>Kampong Thom province</i>			
Wat Srange	15,000	36,000	
Tuol Ta Phlong	40,000	40,000	The international prosecutors write that there were "at least" 40,000 victims.
Wat Kandal	2,000	7,000	
Wat Baray	15,000	20,000	

Chan Dek			
<u>Total</u>	<u>72,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	
<u>Total Central Zone</u>	<u>130,990</u>	<u>165,990</u>	
NORTHWEST ZONE			
<i>Battambang province</i>			
Wat Kirirum	15,000	15,000	Also part of Case 002
Banteay O Ta Krey	1,500	1,500	
Banteay Treng	800	1,000	
Wat Thoamayutt	1,000	1,000	
Wat Kandal	-	-	The international prosecutors write: "At present there is no available estimate of the total number of people killed at this security center but according to one survivor, prisoners were killed almost every day and the corpses were taken away 'like pigs, with their hands and feet tied to a bamboo stick.'"
Wat Samdech	5,000	6,000	
Wat Po Laingka	5,000	7,500	
<u>Total</u>	<u>28,300</u>	<u>32,000</u>	
<i>Banteay Meanchey province</i>			
Wat Banteay Neang	3,500	5,000	
La-Ang Phnom Kuoy Yum	500	500	
Wat Chamkar Khnol	9,000	9,000	The international prosecutors write: "More than 9,000 skulls were discovered at this site and put in a memorial at Wat Sopheak Mongkol."
Phnom Trayoung	40,000	40,000	Allegedly controlled by Im Chaem
Phum Chakrey	6,000	6,000	Allegedly controlled by Im Chaem
Wat Preah Net Preah / Chamkar Ta Ling	700	700	Allegedly controlled by Im Chaem
Trapaing Thma	-	-	Also part of Case 002; Im Chaem allegedly responsible

Dam (IC) Spean Spreng & Prey Rorneam (IC)	-	-	Allegedly controlled by Im Chaem
<u>Total</u>	<u>59,700</u>	<u>61,200</u>	
<i>Pursat province</i>			
Prison No. 8	4,000	10,000	
Tuol Purchrey	10,000	10,000	Also part of Case 002
<u>Total</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	
<u>Total Northwest Zone</u>	<u>102,000</u>	<u>113,200</u>	
SOUTHWEST ZONE			
<i>Takeo province</i>			
Wat Pratheat	16,000	16,000	
<u>Total</u>	<u>16,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>	
<u>Total Southwest Zone</u>	<u>16,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>	
<u>Total Case 004</u>	<u>248,990</u>	<u>295,190</u>	

Should these crime scenes ever be investigated, some of these numbers could vary significantly. On the whole, however, they are a reliable indication of the magnitude of the killing. According to a confidential introductory submission, the Case 004 estimates were derived from a number of sources, such as researchers' efforts to map sites where executions took place, witness accounts, and accounts of early excavations.

At the very least, Case 004 gives strong reason to believe that horrific crimes occurred involving the victimization of many hundreds of thousands.



*According to UN prosecutors, "Wat Batheay Security Center was located in Batheay village and commune, Batheay district, Kampong Cham province (part of Sector 41 and the Central Zone). An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 people were killed at this Center... The detainees at the Center were tortured, beaten with sticks and screamed with pain. They were served just one meal a day that consisted of a single spoon of rice, and some died of starvation and disease. The chief of the prison was called Comrade Khim and the chief of the district was named Pheum. District Chief Pheum came from the Southwest Zone in early 1977. A number of surviving prisoners and security cadre have been identified."*



*According to UN prosecutors, "More than 9,000 skulls were discovered at this site and put in a memorial at Wat Sopheak Mongkol. Many of the victims were Vietnamese settlers. Executions were particularly intense at the end of 1978, when '5 or 6 trucks full of people' would sometimes arrive. One survivor witnessed 'thousands' of people 'tied, shackled and carried away in 20 big trucks' one night. The trucks returned later that evening 'carrying only the people's clothes.'"*



*Soeung Lim, a layman at a pagoda in Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province, photographed by his rice field near Met Sop Security Center, which prosecutors say was "the sector-level security office for Sector 41... In total, over 2,300 victims are believed to have been killed at this Security Center and buried at four nearby execution sites." Lim told me, "They killed the children like they killed a frog. They killed like a beast, animals." An elder brother who was a cattle driver had his cattle stolen and he "was killed a week before the end of the regime." When asked about government opposition to the prosecution of Ta An, he said, "I do not know how to say if the government do not want to try them.... If we do not try him, punish him, it is regrettable, regrettable, as people over the country that could know that he is responsible for killing people."*

A demographic study produced for the court indicates that up to half of all of the victims of the Khmer Rouge, or 1.3 million people, may have been executed outright rather than dying of starvation, exhaustion, or disease during the three years, eight months, and 20 days that the regime existed. That means that as many as one in every eight Cambodians was executed during the Khmer regime.

If so, the estimated death tolls in Case 004 alone could account for 30 percent of all Khmer Rouge executions, with the bulk occurring in a span of just two years.

During the entire Khmer reign from 1975 to 1979, prosecutors say, there may have been up to 960,000 deaths in the two zones allegedly controlled by the suspects in Case 004. But most of these crime scenes have been excluded from the court's current trial — which will almost certainly be its last.

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