

FAMILY BUSINESSES



Family businesses seem to be quite common in Cambodia. This family is growing and harvesting tobacco. After tobacco has

been harvested, it is necessary to cure it before consumption. For this there are these high buildings, heated by wood fire.

Tobacco curing is also known as color curing because when tobacco leaves are cured the intention is to change their color and reduce their chlorophyll content.





They also keep some cows, chicken and geese underneath their house for their own need or to add to their income.

THE “SEEDY” HOTEL



In Kampong Thom I stayed in a hotel with a very nice, luxurious room and good service.

GODEN CHENLA HOTEL

Welcome to the GODEN CHENLA HOTEL in order to ensure a pleasant and safe time we would like to draw your attention to the following.

1. Upon arrival you must register at the front desk with your passport number, visa number and full name.
 2. Please be careful all cash valuables ETC, Hotel will not responsible for any missing or stolen in room this service in provide free of charge.
 3. Please leave your room key with the receptionist when you go on your trips.
 4. Smoking is profited in order to deep the room clean and fresh.
 5. Neither drugs the and weapons are allowed I hotel.
 6. Please deposit the rubbish in the dust bin provided.
 7. Please keep noise laugh to a minimum when in hotel room.
 8. Do not spit in the room.
 9. Do not draw or mart the walls
 10. we are not responsible for anything stolen by prostitutes (aside not allow prostitutes in).
 11. Do not eat food that produce smell in the room.
 12. Anyone found to abuse woman and children will be reported to police and prosecuted.
 13. When check out please ensure that you leave the TV/AC control on top of the desk in the room.
 14. Do not enter with illegal item. NO DRUNG exploitation in hotel.
 15. Please turn off the light and water before leaving your rom.
- Have a pleasant and safety satay. Thank you

However the notice in the room I found rather amusing. It starts like any notice in a hotel room. From the 4th Paragraph, it starts to get interesting. They must have shares in the tobacco industry, since they make profit from your smoking. And of course I am a suspect drug dealer with a loud laugh, who spits all over the place in the presence of prostitutes, abusing woman and children.

The fridge was warm, until I discovered the last day, it is controlled by a switch next to the bed marked "TV" (see IQ test page 4).

SPEAN PRAPTOS

Spean Praptos (Prapdos Bridge) on the road from Angkor to Phnom Chisor, used to be the longest corbeled stone-arch bridge in the world, with more than twenty narrow arches



spanning 285 ft. (87m). The bridge was built in the 12th century during the reign of King Jayavarman VII. It is one of the few Khmer empire era bridges to have survived to the modern day.



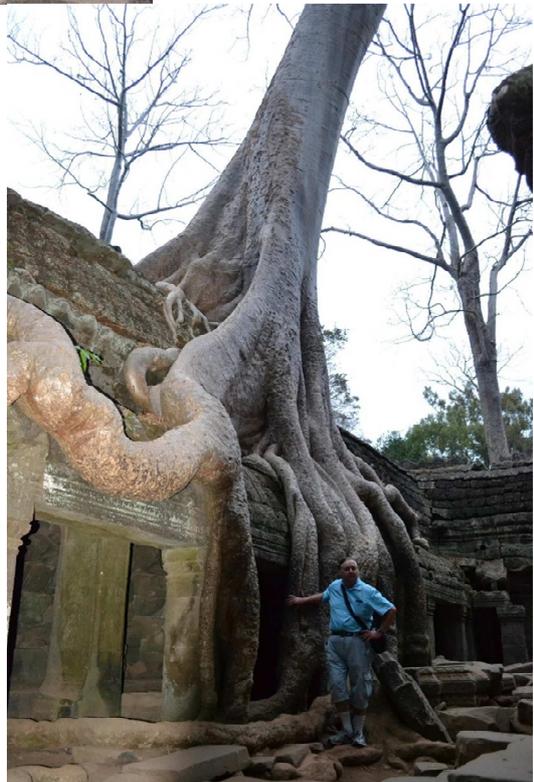
TA PROHM

Ta Prohm (meaning ancestor Brahma) is the modern name of the temple at Angkor, Siem Reap Province, built in the Bayon style largely in the late 12th and early 13th centuries and originally called Rajavihara ("monastery of the king"). Located

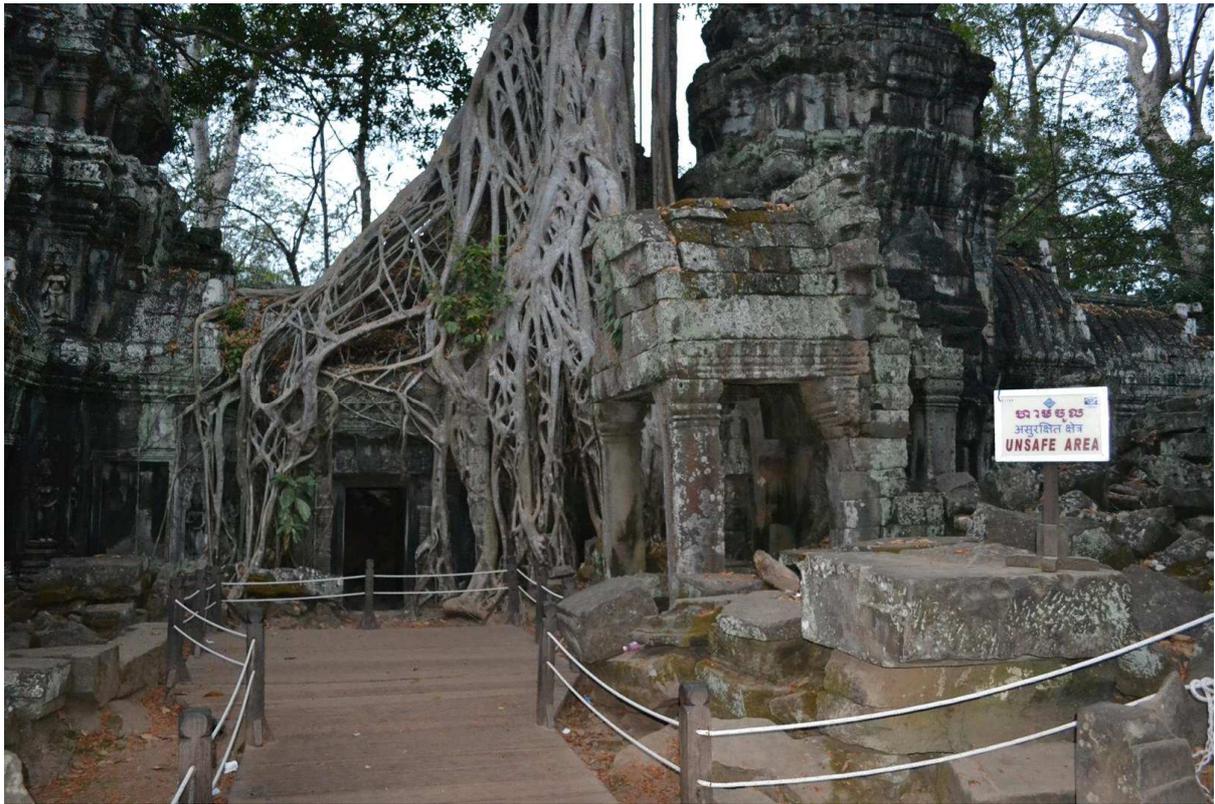


approximately one kilometre east of Angkor Thom and on the southern edge of the East Baray, it was founded by the Khmer King

Jayavarman VII as a Mahayana Buddhist monastery and university. After the fall of the Khmer Empire in the 17th century, the temple of Ta Prohm was abandoned and neglected for centuries. When the effort to conserve and restore the temples of Angkor began in the early 21st century, the École Française d'Extrême-Orient decided that Ta Prohm would be left largely as it had been found, as a



"concession to the general taste for the picturesque."



According to pioneering Angkor scholar Maurice Glaize, Ta Prohm was singled out because it was "one of the most imposing temples and the one which had best merged with the jungle, but not yet to the point of becoming a part of it". Nevertheless, much work has been done to stabilize the ruins, to permit access, and to maintain "this condition of apparent neglect."

BANTEAY SREI

The temple consists of low walls surrounding peaked structures of deep red sandstone. Banteay Srei means "Citadel of Women," and it is said that the reliefs on this temple are so delicate that they could only have been carved by the hand of a woman. The well-preserved relief carvings on the central buildings depict scenes from ancient Hindu tales. Completed in



967, Banteay Srei was the only major temple at Angkor not built for the king; instead it was constructed by one of king Rajendravarman's counsellors, Yajnyavahara. The temple was primarily dedicated to Shiva (the southern buildings and the central tower were devoted to him, but the northern ones to Vishnu). It lies near the hill of Phnom Dei 25 km (15 miles)



northeast of the main group of temples, where the capital of the time (Yashodharapura) was located.

The temple was subject to further expansion and rebuilding work in the 11th century. At some point it came under the control of the king and had its original dedication changed; an inscription of the early 12th century records the

temple being given to the priest Divarakapandita and being rededicated to Shiva. It remained in use at least until the 14th century.

The temple's original name was Tribhuvanamahesvara — "great lord of the threefold world" — named as usual after the central image (in this case a Shaivite linga). The town of Isvarapura was centred



on the temple. The modern name, Banteay Srei — "citadel of the women" or "citadel of beauty" — is generally taken to refer to the intricacy of the carving and the tiny dimensions of the architecture.

The temple was rediscovered only in 1914, and was the subject of a celebrated case of art theft when André Malraux stole four devatas in 1923 (he was soon arrested and the figures returned).

The incident stimulated interest in the site, which was cleared the following year, and in the 1930s Banteay Srei was restored in the first important use of anastylosis at Angkor. Until the discovery of the foundation stela in 1936, it had been assumed that the extreme decoration indicated a later date than was in fact the case. Generally I noticed, there is a lot of fighting in the Cambodia's temple carvings.

