



KIERNAN CSEAS/ARTS
Department of
Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, 3168

10A - 19A

PHNOM SREY PHNOM PROS ("FEMALE & MALE HILLS")

KOMPONG CHAM (several km. West of the town)

26 JULY 1980

FOR PROCESSING

SIDE
A INC.
1 277-2766

SE ONLY

TOTAL	
PRODUCT	2R/g
EACH	

8X	11X	16X

06-83

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1 2



NOTICE: This used in KODAK



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11 L 14
(2)

11A - 14A

WAT O TROKUON
KANG MEAS
KOMPONG CHAM
27 JULY 1980



KIERNAN
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Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, 3168

SA - 13A

CHEUNG EK MASS GRAVE

DONGKAV DISTRICT

KANDAL PROVINCE

- 26 SEPTEMBER 1980

* N.B. FIRST PICTURES TO BE TAKEN THERE

Kodak
KP 4837-T
Printed in U.S.A.

5x7

100%

CHEUNG EK

~~as we had been granted permission to go there
on my second request. But they changed
their minds afterwards. They said that the
cases were here at the present time and they
the constitution to explain to the people, and
also that the water is very dirty (because they
were to go by boat). They said that we should
instead.~~

Then I went to the other graves, nearly
discovered, at the corner of the glass factory
(about a mile from it), which had only been
dug up 3 days before. It's in Srok Dong Keo,
about 16 km from Phnom Penh through Sreng
Meanchey.

There are said to be 107 pits, smaller
at the top (15 plus dozens are yet unexcav-
ated), but 20 or more of these are flooded
at the bottom. Of the other 80 or so, 4
have been dug up only and they yielded

over 700 skulls, including about 300 in one pit. I took lots of photos (6-8) including one of an intact pair of buttocks (shocking) and lots of skulls with blindfolds still on. It was the first foreigner to film the sight; a group of Belgians was due there at 3 pm, after tea.

[The director of Dong Keo had a target of 9000 to plant this year, and 4000 have already been planted.]

I heard the Khmers at the spot discuss the digging up of all the skeletons - "did they get drunk before they dug them up, one asked; and he was told "no, they just smoked cigarettes".

~~Back to the camp, met a man who had just arrived from Bangkok.~~

Phnom Poth - Phnom Srey is a shocking, revolting sight. At the foot of a ^{hill on which stands a} beautiful 1968 was built an ancient style with interior ceiling + wall paintings in very good condition, are "60" holes full of skulls and bones, a good number still carrying decaying brains and flesh, as well as rotting clothes and hand-bands. I took lots of pictures. There are about 6-8 very large holes 8-10 metres long by 2 m. wide and excavated down to 2-3 m. deep, all covered with bones + skulls inside and all around them. All within an area of 40 m x 40 m.

There are also a large no. of smaller holes, ^{around,} with bones in them also - the other day the Dutch doctor Fritz was there and said to us in PP that he had counted ^{a total of} 24 graves himself. On the spot the official, when asked, said "thousands" of people were buried here. I believe that could well be an underestimate.

The population apparently discovered the graves, ^{very} soon after liberation, and most of the excavation was done by the people searching for gold.

They said the killings were

(E. Zone)
mostly ~~to~~ of Bophe people
and took place in 1977 and
(especially?) in 1978.

He was on the hill above
the graves was the torture
centre before execution. They
told us there was blood
everywhere when the local
people first came there after
liberation, but now it has
been cleaned up, the
interior, even the tiled
floor, is in excellent state,
and, a Buddha having
presumably been put back
there, the wat is now a
functioning place of worship
once again.

In one of the ^{smaller} graves was the

remains of a Cham parang.
They told us another grave
contained the remains of
many girls' underpants, but on
inspection we couldn't see
any.

There can be no doubt
of the authenticity of a
place like this. Apparently,
there are two survivors, one
of whom was barked but
didn't die. ~~the~~ One is in
Kanchinmar now, the other
studying in Vietnam, we
were told.

- see also Chanthou's diary, 26 July,
(1980)

at length to people, and to visit the newly discovered prison where there were many extant archives. They said they didn't know ^{anything} about the prison - they'd never been there. We insisted, and Sakthum told them the name of the place, Krating Ta Chan, and what district it was in.

Then they said it was dangerous to go there. I insisted again, saying that if I could just go there and take a picture of all the surviving documents and show it to people in Europe, then

money could be raised there to help preserve these records. They said they would ask the district chief if it was safe enough for us to go. Sakthum said Tram Kat was the only ⁱⁿ ~~sok~~ ^{TK} that he thought was not completely safe. We later found out that the Krating Ta Chan prison was only 3km from the Damrei Romel hills, where there were 3-400 KR led by A-San, a son-in-law (?) of Ta Mok.

First we went off to a mass grave at Krating Chies in Tráng Sok. Went off the main road (which was towards

VN, Koh Andeth) then onto a dirt road alongside a canal for a few km. then ~~waded~~ through ricefields for 500 m. Saw about 50 skulls, many with holes baked in them. A pond nearby was also said to contain plenty of bodies. $\frac{1}{2}$ way between the road and the skulls was a low, half-destroyed igloo-sized mud construction, said to be the prison. (Photo) 2 photos of the skulls. Then interviewed a young peasant ~~from~~ from the area who was in the chalat from soon after 17/4 and didn't know

much about what happened in the village. (I selected him for interviewing.) Taped.

Then to another village, Sophi, and interviewed an elderly woman. Taped. Asked about what the ^{VNese soldiers} ~~VNese~~ do - everyone replied ^{They don't} "do anything". Even ^{they} ~~even~~ "they". But the woman added: "Now we are hungry". They asked for aid or "to send them food". Village chief did, too, as we left.

Back to Ta Mok's house. Thousands of mozzies, couldn't sleep nearly all night despite hay a mogadon.

Bathed in ~~the~~ lake before nightfall, talked to Wese



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13A-18A

KRANG CHHES PRISON
TREANG DISTRICT
TAKEO

- 15 JULY 1980

c/o World Vision Foundation of
Thailand
P.O. Box 1717
Bangkok 10500
Thailand
5 June, 1984

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. David Hawk
251 West 87th Street
New York, NY 10024
United States of America

Dear David,

Thank you for your note of 1 May. I have considered it best to send you the enclosed directly.

You can call me in the USA sometime between the 19 of June and the 12 of July if you have any questions. My address there (actually my parent's home) is:

954 Fairfield, N.W.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
United States of America

Tel: (616) 453-6684

I trust that your project of communicating the demands of justice against the criminals who constituted the Pol Pot regime will be effective. The other day the Minister of Agriculture mentioned some facts at an occasion honoring Sir Robert Jackson that were rather interesting to me. He felt that the actual rice production was low (near a million two hundred thousand tons of paddy per year if I remember correctly) because of a series of factors: old farmers who knew their lands were moved off them and others came in who planted seedlings too close together for the capabilities of the soil (hence only leaves resulted), the seed rice which was used was not an appropriate variety for Kampuchea (at least until it had been selected and passed through some trial plantings), and people were forced to plant on soil that was not commonly used for rice (so it took much more time and energy to cultivate). He felt that then the administrators did not know how little they had received (districts budgetted to fill a large quota would report having reached their quota out of fear) and the administrators were not able to identify the shortage. Finally, the warehouses in Kampong Cham contained much Khmer rice, presumably for export...to China? He stated that Chinese "experts" often came around telling people when to plant (which was not advice which was needed!). Hence, in addition to violating international law, the Pol Pot regime tried to break scientific verities. The result we all know.

Best wishes in your work.

Sincerely,


Maurice J. Bauhahn

The Lord can do anything but fails.

My dearly beloved Luke,

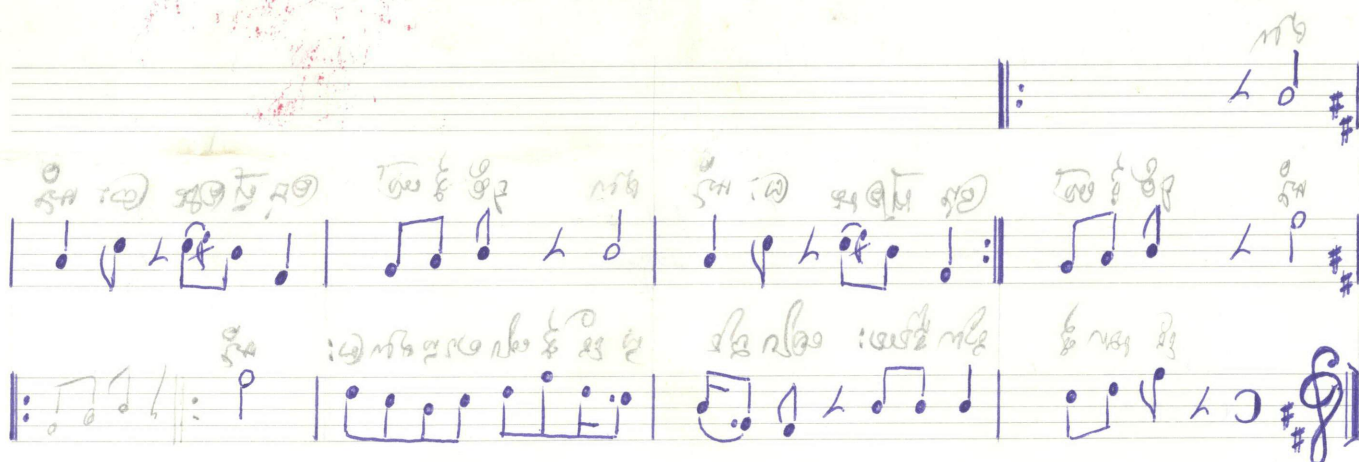
I'd like to know how long are you going to spend your vacation? I'm a happy guy. "Happy is he that findeth wisdom. Blessed is he who has found his work." I still have a lot of work to do. God's given us different gifts so that we can do our best to serve Him in different pieces of work accordingly. I'm not the only one who is happy; you and other Christians who support the recording plan are happy as well. I'm going to carry out another recording of more hymns. I pray and wait for God's answer to my longing for the time to come. "And I will offer in His tent sacrifices with shouts of joy; I will sing, yes, I will sing praises to the Lord." Please let me know your impression on the second recording of the Renewed Mahori-Hymns.

Paul asked me to translate his report ~~for~~ prepared after he had taken pictures of one of the places in question. His report reads as follows:

The trip to the prison - (Phnom Ek Monastery, Peam Ek Commune, Bat. Sang district, B. Bang Province)

IN Film Roll #1:

There is a temple on a hill where prisoners were questioned and killed. I took pictures of this temple from all directions, outside and inside it. There are ~~to~~ skeletons of two corpses which are believed to be prisoners guilty of committing adultery (1 male and 1 female skeletons). I also took pictures of removed graves. There are ~~so many~~ ~~graves~~ unremoved graves around the temple. The western gate of the temple is hung with a label "The Children's Educational Center" which will be, on the contrary, translated as



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"Children's Prison". They stored manure outside the temple and put children prisoners inside it. In the temple, there are blood stains everywhere - on the floor, on the walls, in the pillars. ~~So far~~ ^{So far}, they have tried many times in vain to wash the stains out. A kid in the picture is one who used to be put into this prison. Many prisoners were questioned and killed ~~soon after~~ ^{immediately} in this temple for the first time and further crimes were done outside the monastery. Irons, fetters and other torture-equipments have been removed from the temple (for fear of the police force and they need to keep this place holy for religious purposes). I was told that they used so many methods of killing children.

In Film Roll #2:

This is the monks' dining room. This very place was used as a cell. The pillars are slightly broken by jails, irons and fetters bound around them. Prisoners were put in jails, irons, and fetters as those in Thol Sleng ~~Great~~ Prison. These tools have been ~~also~~ removed from the dining room. Only a few prisoners died and were killed here.

The picture outside the monastery in the east - The directions where the fingers of the old and the young being pointed at, are hidden or unremoved graves. Orange trees and other citrus trees in the gardens which the graves ~~had~~ ^{had} been ~~the~~ dug underneath are leafless and dead. Even the path ~~is~~ ^{is} made on many a grave. These four monks dwell in this monastery. They gave me information. They told me that a few foreigners came to this place before I did. They were lucky enough to take photographs of the prison when it was still filled with torture-tools, that is before tools being removed and the temple and the monk's dining room being cleaned. This monastery is about 12 kilometers from Bat Long town.

No description concerning the prison in Bach Rotess Village. It's an insecure place. ~~One~~ ^{One} on army lorry was recently arrested and robbed of valuable things in it. Two other Vietnamese trucks were also fired and burnt there. I thank God for His guard and guidance. He helps ^{me} from the very beginning of the trip. Glory be to His Name.

From Paul the servant of the Lord - amen.

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1. some quite good developed for slide to prints
Thanks to Paul
2. be careful - Chinese stuff probably more endearing than Pot Pot stuff
3. rice situation any dropments?
look as bad as March
any coming in?
3. Econ sectors - what working

large for water electricity

on local business on in PP

what not
open fresh production

rubber?
lumber

disease in fish in Mekong

still no rent or taxes?

any policy toward Vietnam settlers
cities of PRK
extrajurisdictional

to be export
Kazook factory working well
Rubber?

potential for hydro electric power

mood of relief workers

- on verge of cement production

gov

transportation in country
-- road open to Bkang
train " " "

fighting in country?

stronger anti Viet feeling

gink court
watchdog
motorcycles

K

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Cambodians dashed to disappear

a great race to be protected from
Vietnamese

Gia Long
Ming Mang - anti non Confusion
Vuit Khur fought with his Toy

anti Kim
" Kher
" landland
" Business

100 Kheres as
Safe

Confusion around Udong

FM guest house
relief + some Kher
Rom Sonol

Seed rice not good for Kher soil
" planted to close together
transplanted people had know
Soil
- quotas for too high

Grand Rapids
leaves 17
Houston 22-22

leaves from Houston
around 22-22

Have the rights those

D H ()

recently returned to report on KR scan

Manual labor. To be made to work
dyst. refugee section is better than other
territories & those

rainy season started off good -

by area across from train station cultivated for
vegetables

- fatalism

1/16 of PBO coming in
repair of water pumps
further surveying

} out for
not rice

being fairly

growing strong anti Viet sentiment
racial + attitudinal

Vietnamese settlers being granted more independence
local administration

villages not under Khmer ^{defacto} village chief
mayor