គម្រោងម្ៅម្រឿងរ៉ាវម្េញពីដី៖ គំនូរេងចំប្បវត្តិមនទីរសនតិសុខររំងតាចន់ជា៍ររអនុវត្តគម្រោងសំណងម្សនើម្ៅំម្ ោះមុខសាលាក្តីខ្ខែររក្ហមក្នុងសំណំម្រឿង០០២/០២ខ្ដលវាជា៍ខ្ផនក្មួយននររបស់ល់ននូវយុត្តធម៌ដល់ជនរងម្ររោះខ្ដលបានឆ្លងរត្់និងទទួលរងររឈឺចប់ម្ៅក្នុងរបបក្មពុជាក្មារ-ឈុតស្រី។

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1. The Overall View of Kraing Ta Chan Site
1. Outside View of Kraing Ta Chan: was a place where people lived, farmed together collectively.
2. Inside View of Kraing Ta Chan: The dimensions inside were approximately 500 square meters and had a lot of forest. All prisoners were arrested here to be tortured and killed cruelly.
3. The gate of Kraing Ta Chan Security Center was limited between inside and outside the field, had barbed gates, leaves of coconut was combined compactly in order to keep outsiders from seeing inside from afar.
៦. វិធីសារសំរាប់ក្រុងពួកខ្មៅ(សំរាប់តំបន់)

ជូនឱ្យមើលឱ្យគួរការព័ត៌មានពីដើមមកកុំដឹង ឈឺតិចតូច ឈឺតិចតូច
ដែល សម្រមសម្រស៊ីពីការបើកបរិបទធន៍ 
នឹងមានរួមរួមនិងបដិសេសមូលផ្នែកផ្សេងៗៗ 
ក្នុងសម្រាប់ជួយបង្កើតជនជាតិ។

1. ក្រុងតូចតូចប្រការបច្ចេកវិទ្យាកិចចពីមួយនៃការសម្រេចកុំដឹង្មួតហើយត្រូវ

បានត្រូវការប្រការ។

2. សភាពយន្ត ដែលប្រឈមប្រឹងសម្រមសម្រស៊ី(កុំ)សម្រមសម្រស៊ីដឹង្មួតនិងបង្កើតដឹង្មួត

ក្នុងការដឹង្មួត យកមកឃុំប្រការទើរក្នុងការ

2. The View of Pathway to Kraing Ta Chan Security Center (Seen from the West)

The Security Center of Kraing Ta Chan had two ways in. One was at the East and another one was at the West. The path was surrounded by forest and potatoes trunks that were used for covering outsider’s eyes from seeing.

1. The center was a place where the cadre ate food and was also their work place.

2. These two buildings were used as prisoner rooms. Almost all prisoners were sent here and waited to be asked questions killed.
3. Bringing Prisoners to Kraing Ta Chan Security Center

The Security Center of Kraing Ta Chan was a place where prisoners who were accused of being, CIA defectors, KGB defectors, revolutionary destroyers, former governors from the old government were sent as of April 17. When people were arrested, their hands were tied behind their back, arranged in rows and dispatched to the center. When they arrived in front of the gateway, there was a bell that rang to signal the insiders that there were new prisoners sent there. The security guards went out and brought prisoners into center. Other security guards who were from various places did not allow going to this center.
4. Type of accused charges at Kraing Ta Chan Security Center

Some people who lived through collective, mobile unit, village, and commune were arrested and sent to this center by being charged with dishonesty with Angkar. They said that they destroyed things that belonged to the collective like spoons, sickles, and hoes. They also said that they betrayed Angkar by stealing corn, potatoes, crabs, frogs and other food. Others were accused of saying something bad about Angkar. The result after being asked questions were that all prisoners were killed.
5. អនកក្នុងសាលានេះអាចបំភ្លុងទៅក្នុងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង

អនកស្រើមសាស្រម័នក្នុងសាលាបាត់ដំបង ដែលមានក្រុមប្រឹក្សាមានសេដ្ឋកីឡាដីជ្ជីសារ ដែលមានសំរាប់អនកអាចបំភ្លុងទៅក្នុងក្រុងបាត់ដំបង ក្នុងវេបសាទ ក្នុងអាជីវកម្ម។ អនកស្រើមសាស្រម័នក្នុងសាលាបាត់ដំបង មានការពារព័ត៌មានរបស់អនក ដែលក្រុមប្រឹក្សានេះមានអាយុច្រើនបំផុត ៣០ តារោតដែលមានសំរាប់អនក មានការពារព័ត៌មានពេញលេញ ក្នុងសាលាបាត់ដំបង។

5. Prisoners at Kraing Ta Chan Security Center

The prisoners who were sent here were escorted by security guards into to prison cells. Prisoners were put sitting together by extending their legs straight in two rows and shackled their legs. In the prison rooms there was a gas container for putting excrement and urine. Prisoners at Kraing Ta Chan Security Center had two security levels: minimum and maximum. Mostly the lower level prisoners could take off and work outside during the daytime, but were put into prison rooms at night. For higher level prisoners they were put into prison rooms and could not go outside.
6. ក្របចៃ់ជំនួយការជ្រើសប្រឹងវិញនៃមែនទំនើបរីន្ត

ប្រទេសសង្គមប្រសើរ បានបាតុភាពយន្ត ដោយការពន្លឺធ្វើដោយប្រកួត
ពេលពេលមក ប្រទេសសង្គមប្រសើរអនុម័តប្រឈមទំនើបរីន្តប្រកួត ប្រកួតពេលប្រទេស
សង្គមប្រសើរប្រប្រឹងវិញនៃមែនទំនើបរីន្ត។

6. Spinning Dynamo (Hand Powered Electric Generator) for Power for the Revolutionary Song

Between prison buildings there was a Dem Snay (kind of tree with tough bark used to make paper) that was used for hanging speaker. When they brought prisoners to ask questions or to kill them, the prison chief ordered prisoners with minor crimes, such as Mr. Soy Sen and Ta Chin to turn on the hand powered generator to make electricity. The sound that came from dynamo was used to keep other prisoners from hearing their screams or deaths.
7. Interrogation

The Interrogation started with the prisoners being asked questions from the guards. It was followed by torture that involved cutting, pulling nails or teeth out, using venomous animal bites...etc. Many prisoners died because of the torture. The process of questioning followed by torture was repeated and repeated until the prisoners gave the answers the guards were looking for. The verbal questioning (soft persuasion) was used as an escape from the torture (hard punishment). After giving the answers, they were killed regardless.
8. Underground Prison

The underground prison was a place for both arresting and torturing. The prisoners who were sent here were maximum level prisoners or some of the Khmer Rouge cadres who were found guilty of treason with the revolutionaries. The prisoners who arrested here did not get food and were stave to death.
9. The Techniques and Tools used for Torture and Death

Prisoners were tortured by having their hands and feet shackled, having their fingers nails pulled out, pliers were used to pull out the ears, nose, chest and lips etc. The torturers also used knives to cut the abdominal area and quadriceps, they also applied acid or fish sauce to open wounds. They also used plastic bags to suffocate prisoners and then revived them by throwing cold water on them. They also so used insects for torture such as scorpions and snakes. Women were sometimes raped. When they killed the prisoners they used swords and long sharp knives to hit the back of the neck, stabbed them with spearheads, guns, and pieces of bamboo and steel to beat prisoners to death.. The children they took by their legs and bashed their heads into trunks of the Snay tree, shot them, or stabbed them.
10. Killing at Kraing Ta Chan

Only a few of people who were transmitted to Kriang Ta Chan survived. No matter what kind of prisoner you were from being guilty from small crimes to large crimes and even former Khmer rouge cadre were killed after being interrogated and tortured. Their eyes were covered by a black cloth and were taken to be killed. Before they were killed, the killer asked them to bend their knees on the ground and then they were killed by swords, long sharp knives to hit the neck or abdominal, guns, and were beaten to death by bamboo or steel.
11. Kitchen in Kraing Ta Chan Security Center

In the center, there were two different kitchens: one was used for prisoners and another one for the cadres. The kitchen for the prisoners was between the old and the new prison buildings and near the place they played songs over the speaker. The diet for the prisoners consisted of rice porridge two times per day and one time they received only one spoon. The rice porridge consisted of mostly water and little rice that was mixed with morning glory.
12. Eating Hall for Cadres at Kraing Ta Chan

The kitchen and the dining hall were at the south of the prison. It was built this way because it was easy to observe all the prisoners who were kept there like the Khmer rouge cadre, and the cooks. It was built this way to make sure there was regularity in the distribution of food. There was a difference in the food between the Khmer rouge cadre, the people, and the prisoners. The Khmer rouge cadre had enough food and could eat whatever they wanted. They were supported by the village collectives.

Some of the prisoners, who were kept there, were sent to the outside surrounding area of Kraing Ta Chan for working during the day and came back at night at which time they under surveillance. The kind of work the prisoners who went outside of the prison did was collecting firewood, crop plantation, rice planting, rice crushing, compost making, cattle watching, palm water collecting, and land preparation etc. Soy Sen and Ta Chin were commanded to bring the prisoners who died in the prison to be buried and they planted coconut tree on that site. They were also commanded to make the pits for the prisoners who were killed as well. Everyday Soy Sen and Ta Chin made the palm wine for the chairman of the security center (Ta An).
14. Security Guard Watched Prisoner’s Lunch

Some of the prisoners were put outside to work in the rice field during the daytime by center chief of Kraing Ta Chan Security Center. There were few guards defending the center and they brought prisoners into prison rooms at night. For prisoners who worked outside their diet was the same prisoners in the prison rooms. Their diet consisted of rice porridge with only one big spoon two times a day. Something they could get more than that if only they were lucky enough to find it when the cook intentionally left it for them.
After the Khmer Rouge was defeated, in 1981-82 there was collaboration between the government of the Khmer Republic and the community to dig up the killing pits. The people who had lived surrounding this site during that time had never known there was a killing site there before. According to the skeletons and the leaving documents, we conclude that at least ten thousand people were killed there during the Khmer Rouge.
ការព័ន្ធធើរណ៍

ការព័ន្ធធើរណ៍នៃកុំព្យូទ័រនេះ មិនមានលក្ខណៈពង្រឹងពីរណៈរុក្សជាមួយការស្នើសុំក្នុងករណីការដែលកើសវិបត្តិការដែលមិនស្ថិតនៅក្នុងការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំបានទេ។ កន្លďនប្រការីប្រការីមិនបានគ្រែងប្រការីទេ។ ទំនួលរបស់សមាជិក ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាទូទៅមានច្រើនជាងមុនប្រការីរបស់មនុស្ស។

សម្រាប់ការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំរួមមានប្រការីការស្នើសុំក្នុងករណីការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំបានទេ។

របៀបការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំរបស់អ្នកនិងអ្នកស្រមាប់តាមរយៈរូបភពក្នុងការស្នើសុំក្នុងករណីសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំរួមមានការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំរួមមានការដែលមានសារធំមិនបានស្នើសុំបានទេ។

II. Conclusion

Behind the darkness, taken millions of people’s lives, there has not had any individual responsible for it yet. Finding justice for the victims through the prosecution of the Khmer Rouge leaders and other relevant people has not met the victims’ wishes.

The Story from the Ground: The Memory Sketch of Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre Is an illustration of what happened in a 105 security centre, the Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre with black-and-white paintings. These paintings also describe the situations in the security centre, prisoner’s workplaces, methods of torturing, interrogating, killing, and grave digging. This book is just a story of one of the many security guards; it is not an indication of the general situation in Cambodia at the time of the Khmer Rouge. However, it can be a part of the contribution to spreading a corner of the history of the Democratic Khapuchea to young people to learn and remember.
Kraing Ta Chan security centre (front entrance)

Handcuffs for prisons during the Khmer Rouge
The clothes of the victims left in Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre

The museum displays the history of Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre and Khmer Rouge
Memorial of the victims during the Khmer Rouge regime in Kraing Ta Chan Security Centre