



# ប្រលេខរាជនាវណ្ឌ

តើជនភាគខ្មែរដើម្បីកសាំជាន់អ្នស់ខ្លួនបានប្រើប្រាស់និងត្រូវបានប្រើប្រាស់ឡើយទេ?

សារសំខាន់នៃសំណុំរៀង ០០២

សំណើលេខ ៦១

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2. ៥៥ ៨ នាក់  
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(ក្រសួង: ការការពិតដែលវិភាគការពេទជនដែលបានបញ្ជីឡើង)

**Searching for the Truth: Memory & Justice**

សាខាអនុសាសនា នគរបាល

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GENOCIDE

Who Are the Senior Khmer Rouge Leaders to Be Judged?: The Importance of Case 002

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ପ୍ରକାଶ ଯୁ

## នាយកម្រដ្ឋមន្ត្រីរៀលអភាពសារកម្មជាន់

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ପ୍ରକାଶନ ପତ୍ର

បន្ទាន់សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់

សម្រាប់ពីនិមានបន្ថែមទកទងនឹង នូវ ជាសម្រេចឱលេសចំណាក់ពីនិមានទកទងនឹងសំណុំរួចរាល់

[www.eccc.gov.kh/khmer/case002.aspx](http://www.eccc.gov.kh/khmer/case002.aspx)



**Above Left:** Nuon Chea at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Heng Sinieth. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

#### **Letter Translation:**

Above Right: A monk from a pagoda located in Phnom Srok district, Banteay Mean Chey province. The pagoda was used as a rice warehouse by the Khmer Rouge. Next to the pagoda was one of the largest Khmer Rouge irrigation sites called Trapeang Thmar. Photo by Youk Chhang. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

**Top:** Chi Kreng Pagoda, located in Chi Kreng commune, Chi Kreng district, Siem Reap province. The pagoda was built in 1910 and was recently demolished for the construction of a new pagoda. During the demolition, hundreds of artifacts were unearthed including porcelain and clay wares, jewelry, swords, and coins dating back to at least the mid 19th century. During the Khmer Rouge regime, monks from the pagoda were disbursed and made to work near the Tonle Sap Lake. Photo by David Salazar. Source: *DCM* Archives.

Right Bottom: A Khmer Rouge document written by S-21 prison chief Duch (Kaing Geuk Eav) on October 1, 1976. The letter is addressed to Comrade Pon and encourages Pon to use "hot torture methods...even if it may cause death" upon Ya, a prisoner accused of "hiding his enemies lines and traitorous acts." *Source: DC-Cam Archives.*

1. Before ten to nine this morning, based on the document and report gathered from our comrades, I reported to Angkar about Ya's case concerning his conscience.

2. Angkar made a decision that if the lowlife Ya continues hiding his enemy lines and traitorous acts, Angkar will decide to kill him. This action was taken in order to stop him from playing tricks on us. One time, he accidentally mentioned it, [the book] and then another time he denied the [existence of] the entire whole book. His action was regarded as disrespectful towards not only the Security Committee but also the Party.

3. Therefore, you Comrade can employ hot torture methods with force for long periods of time upon Brother Ya. Even if it may cause death, you Comrade, will be not accused of disobeying Party regulations.

With warm revolutionary fraternity!

Duch  
October 1, 1976

[On the original letter, Pon wrote a message on the bottom left corner as follows:] Brother Ya told you to read this in order to think carefully about it.  
Pon

សមចំណុច បុរ

②.. ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ନାହିଁ ଏହା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା  
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⑤.- ສູດສະພາບ ສົມມະລິກ ທີ່ມີຫຼັກ ດີວຽກ  
ກົດຕັກ ແລະ ຖື້ນ ດີວຽກ ຕີ່ເປັນຍຸງ ໄກສົ່ງ  
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ກິດຕັກ.

ជោយកាត់ការណីវត្ថុកសំខាន់!

70

ପ୍ରକାଶକ

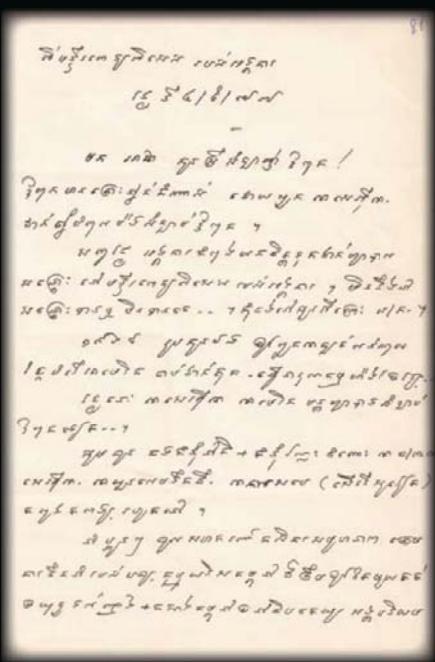
ప్రాణీయసంచేష

ପରିବହନ ଓ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପାଠ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମ

សម្រាប់ពីនិមួយនាមបន្ថែមទទួលនឹង អេវង និគុត សុខចិនលើលិចណាងពីនិមួយនាមទទួលនឹងសំណូរដើរ។

[www.eccc.gov.kh/khmer/case\\_iengthirith.aspx](http://www.eccc.gov.kh/khmer/case_iengthirith.aspx)





From Angkar's Special Hospital  
May 4, 1977

To Pha, my beloved daughter!

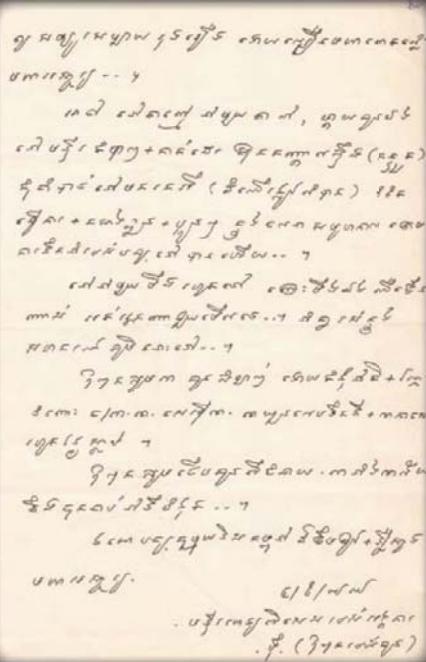
I am now in a great danger because the C.I.A had poisoned me in order to kill me.

Nowadays I am being given a thorough treatment by Angkar in Angkar's Special Hospital. It is uncertain whether or not they can save me. Do not go and ask further since this issue is a secret matter.

In 1968, the traitorous Lon Nol, the American servant, detained and aggressively tortured me, and to date the American C.I.A has continuously attempted to kill me.

You must endlessly take revenge, class revenge on the imperialist, the C.I.A, the Vietnamese expansionist, the K.G.B (if you target the Soviet), and must forever pass [this revenge] on to the next generation.

You have to lead your siblings to join the cooperative of collective peasants under the sole and rightful leadership of Communist Party of Kampuchea in order to fight against the enemy and build up the socialism of Democratic Kampuchea prosperously with the pace of a



super great leap forward.

Che stayed with Grandpa Chea in Ta Khmao while your mother stayed in a textile and garment office in Kandal Stung District (Kantuot). You do not have to find them because the road is very difficult. Try to work hard and develop yourself and your siblings with the movement of collectivism under the Party Leadership.

You should live with your aunt because she is frequently ill and no one looks after her. Everyone shall live in the village cooperative.

I would like to say goodbye to you, my beloved daughter, with endless revenge and class revenge on the imperialist, the C.I.A, the Vietnamese expansionist, and the K.G.B until my last breath. I would like to kiss you from a distance, and unwillingly part from you with great pain.

The wise and correct policies of Communist Party of Kampuchea with a super great leap forward!

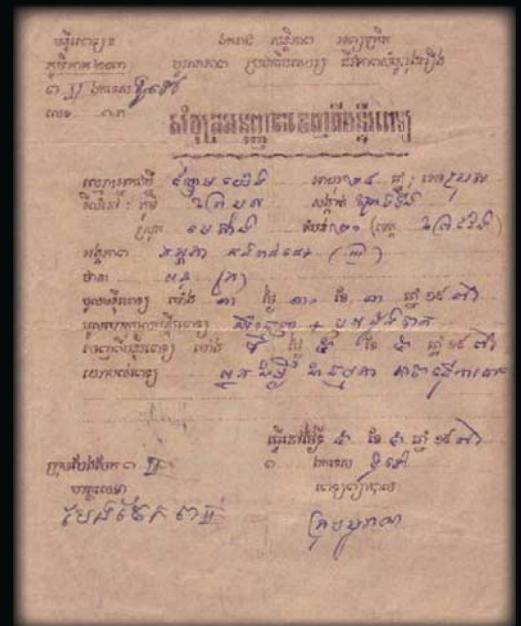
May 4, 1977  
Angkar's Special Hospital  
Tum (your father)

Top: A letter written by "Tum" on May 4, 1977 from Angkar's Special Hospital. In the letter addressed to his daughter Pha, Tum writes that he has been poisoned by the C.I.A. and is being treated in Angkar's Special Hospital. Angkar's Special Hospital was used to treat Khmer Rouge officials during Democratic Kampuchea. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Ieng Thirith at her pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Chhor Sokunthea  
Source: ECCC Public Affairs Office.

A permission letter from a hospital during Democratic Kampuchea. At the top right corner, the Khmer Rouge motto is represented in the six words: Independence, Peace, Neutrality, Sovereignty, Democracy, and Prosperous and Abundant Living Standard. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



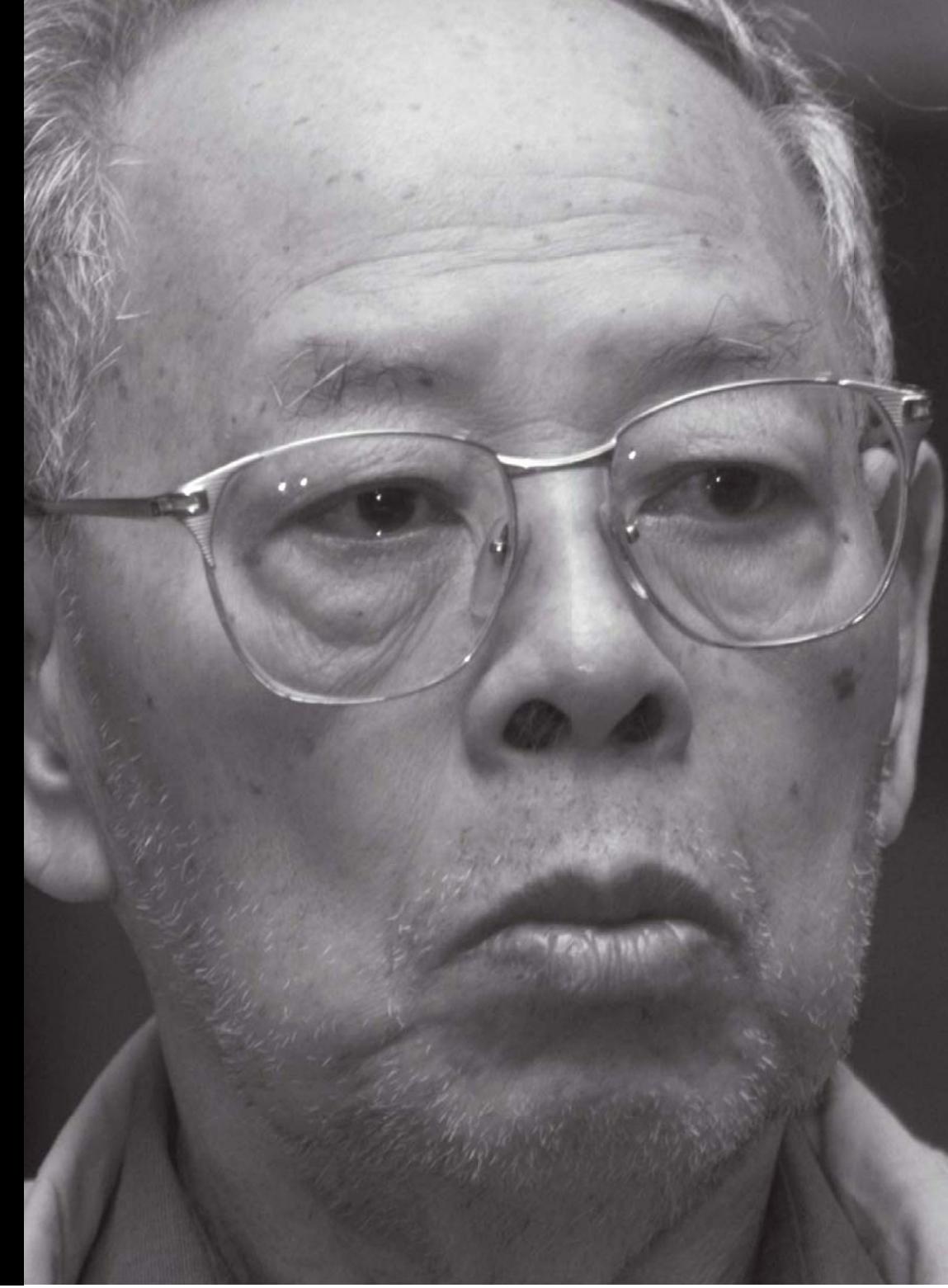
A pair of earrings found during the demolition of the Chi Kreng Pagoda. The Chi Kreng pagoda was built in 1910 in place of a brick pagoda that dated back to the mid-19th century. The brick pagoda was constructed on the grounds of an ancient temple estimated to have been seven meters high and surrounded by a 100-meter square moat. Photo by Terith Chy. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

ప్రశ్నలు

ପ୍ରକାଶନ ପରିଷଦ

ପଣ୍ଡିତ କୁମାର ପାତ୍ର

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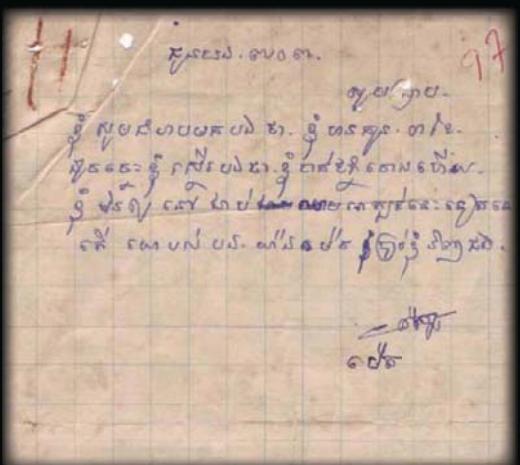
Leng Sary at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Photo by Heng Sinit. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Tran Thi Loi, Leng Sary's mother (middle) in Vietnam. Tran Thi Loi immigrated to Vietnam with her parents from China when she was a child. She married Kim Riem, a Kampuchea Krom native, and they had three children. Leng Sary, whose birth name was Kim Srei, was the youngest of the three children. Leng left his home village in southern Vietnam to attend high school in Phnom Penh's Sisowath High school and in 1950 traveled to France on an academic scholarship. According to an interview with his nephew Thach Vutha, Leng only visited his home village once before leaving France. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Above and Opposite Page: Swords used by the Cham Muslim minority in their rebellion against the Khmer Rouge during Democratic Kampuchea. The sword on the right was donated to DC-Cam by Ms. Kup Aishah in 2008 from Trapeang Chhouk village, Boeng commune, Baray district, Kampong Thom village. The sword on the left was donated by Sos Pomyarin in 2002 from Svay Kleang village, Svay Kleang commune, Kroch Chhmar district, Kampong Cham province. Photo by Jim Mizerski. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



A letter written by "Met" to "Brother 703" during Democratic Kampuchea. In the letter, Met informs Brother 703 that she is three months pregnant and wishes to abort the baby by injection. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Letter translation:

To Brother 703,

Please be informed

I would like to inform you that I am three months pregnant. Therefore I request that you allow me to abort the baby by injection do not wish to have any blood ties with this traitor. What is your recommendation? Please let me know.

Signed by Met



ପ୍ରକାଶନ

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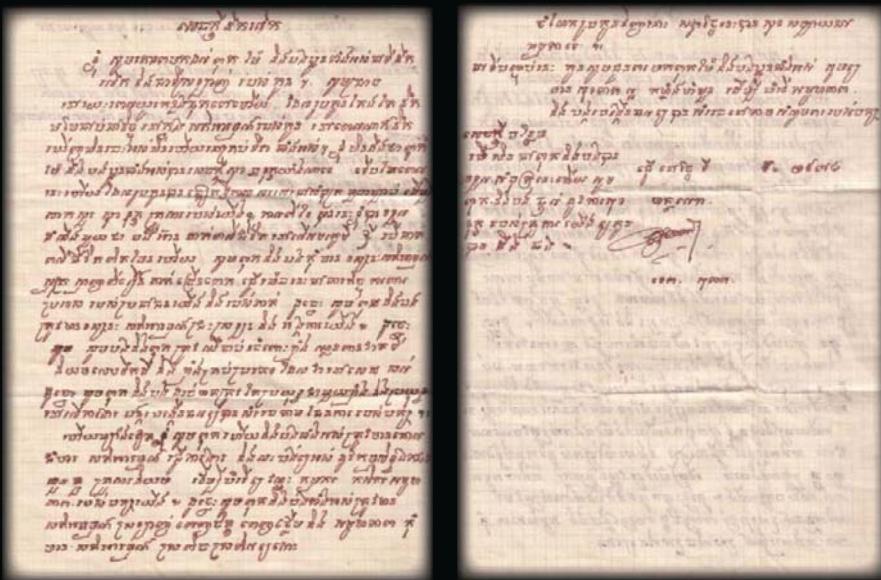
បណ្ឌិតិច្បាស់សលមោនិកាល

សមាប់ពីនិមាសបន្ទើមទាក់ទិន្នន័យ ឡើង សំដែន សុខមួយលើចំណាត់កិម្មនទាក់ទិន្នន័យសំណូរដី។

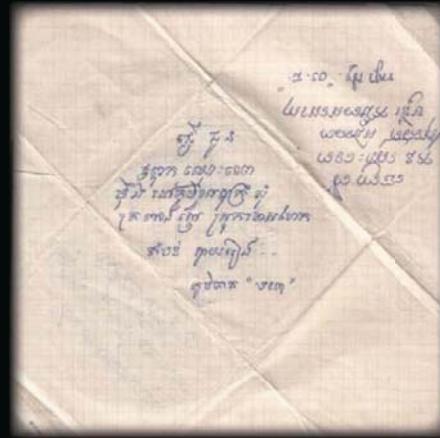
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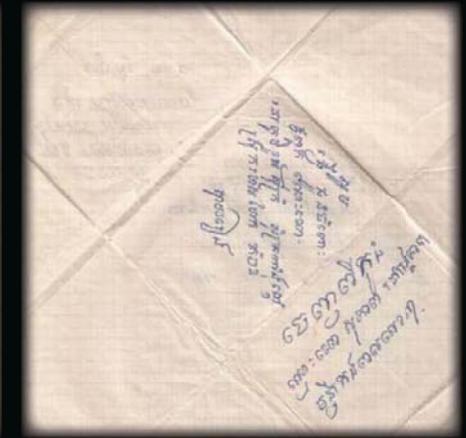
Khieu Samphan at his pre-trial hearing in the ECCC courtroom, Phnom Penh. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



A letter written by Tep Sopheap to his father Tep Meong in 1978. In the letter, Tep Sopheap writes that he has not heard from his father and other family members and misses them greatly. He also tells them that Brother Ien died in the battlefield. Tep ends the letter by encouraging them to trust Angkar and to work hard growing rice. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



The mailing addresses from letters written by Tep Sopheap. The left document reads: "To Father Tep Meong, Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region, Zone 203; From your son Tep Sopheap, Office of Division 3, Under the Authority of Y.TH." The second set of addresses (right) contain the same information. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



#### Translation of letter on opposite page:

Missing you

I would like to extend my profound respect and regards to my beloved father, mother, brothers and sisters. Please know that it has been such a long time that I have been constantly daydreaming and missing you all. Each minute of each day, I have been missing all of you whom I love, all of the time. So far, I have not heard whether you are all fine or not; therefore I took this opportunity to write a letter and to ask how everyone is doing. Last month, I received news that Brother Ien sacrificed his life on the battlefield. Although he has passed away, you do not need to feel grieved over his death father and brothers; it was his duty to defend the country that is his and ours. Therefore, all of you must have a clear mind and put your faith in Angkar. Thus, father and brothers, you have to bear this suffering due to the enemy expansionists, enemy aggressors, and all other types of remaining enemies. Therefore, you all must fight against the enemy and be committed to your work growing rice to fulfill the Party plan.

Furthermore father and brothers, you have to hold a strong stance and consciousness to work and also sacrifice all personal belongings along with your sense of family ties in order to faithfully serve the worker and collective classes of the Party. Therefore, all of you bear in mind compassion, faithfulness, and a sense of collectivism; you must not have misgivings about the Party. By the way, as for me, I have been fine.

To conclude, I would like to wish father and all members of our family good health and vigorous strength to serve collectivism and work growing rice according to the Party's orders.

On the 7th of 1978  
Signature,  
Tep Sopheap

P.S: Father and Brother, after receiving this letter please let me know the condition of our family.

#### Translation of cover letters above:

left cover:

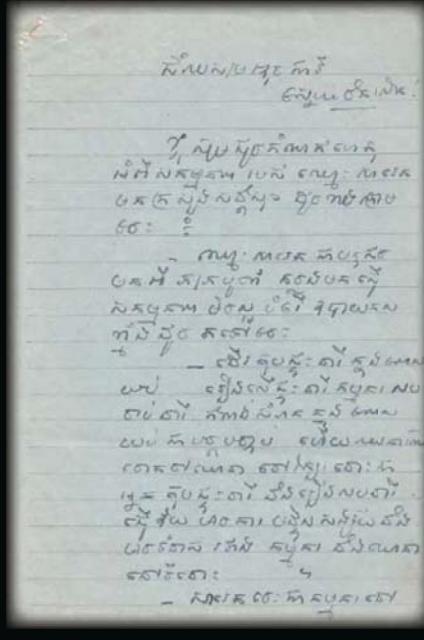
To father Tep Meong  
Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune,  
Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region

From your son, Tep Sopheap  
Office of Division 3

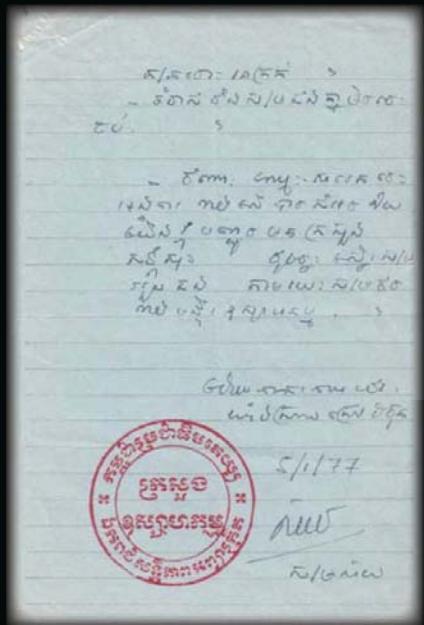
right cover:

To father Tep Meong  
Tuol Sokram village, Trapeang Sdao commune,  
Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng region,  
zone "203"

From your son, Tep Sopheap  
Office of Division 3  
Under the authority of "Y.TH"



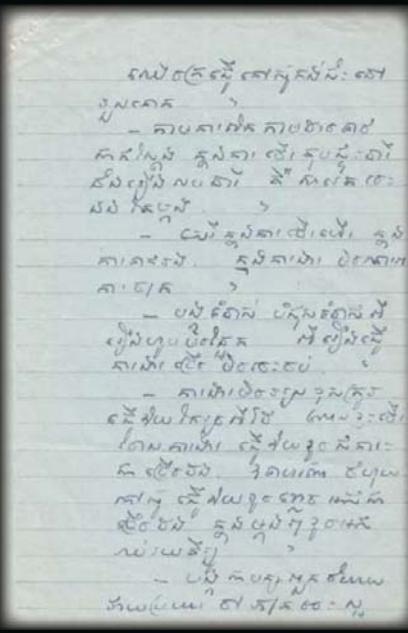
Above: A letter written by Comrade Soy to Comrade Duch on January 5, 1977. Comrade Soy writes about the "traitorous acts" of Saret (a member of the East Zone) which include raping female construction workers, being irresponsible and careless with his work, and constantly arguing with other comrades. The letter notes that "Angkar at the high level decided to arrest him and send him to the security office." It ends with Soy asking for Duch's assistance in handling this matter. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



5/1/77

AMW

R/Genie



Translation of letter on opposite page:

Dear Comrade Duch with love and regards,

I would like to report the acts of Saret who is from the Security Office as follows:

- Saret, a member of East Zone, has been committing traitorous acts serving the enemy scheme as follows:
  - He threw stones, broke into female construction workers' houses at night, and raped female comrades who were sleeping. He then alleged that military soldiers living nearby were the ones who broke into their homes and raped them. As a consequence, this led to suspicion and quarrel between the construction workers and the military soldiers there.
  - Saret was a worker in the bike rubber tire factory near Tuol Kork.
  - After having investigated the acts of throwing stone and raping, it is evident that it was Saret who committed these acts.
  - He roamed, communicated, and worked freely. Furthermore, he did not follow his assignments.
  - He instigated others to complain about not having enough to eat and having too much work.
  - He was irresponsible and careless with his work. He sometimes left work, which caused a lot of damage. For instance, he over-steamed the rubber until it burned; each time he did this, hundreds of kilograms of rubber were lost.
  - He created cliques to criticize each zone, saying that one zone was

good while another zone was bad.

- He continuously quarreled with other comrades.

As for Saret's case, Angkar of the high level decided to arrest and send him to the Security Office. Therefore, I would like to ask for your assistance through Comrade Thorn from the Ministry of Industry.

Official Stamp  
Ministry of Industry  
Democratic Kampuchea Independence Peace Neutrality

With profound revolutionary fraternity  
January 05, 1977

Signature  
Comrade Soy



Two Khmer Rouge soldiers: Phal (left) and Meas Sakhoun (right). Meas joined the Khmer Rouge army in 1971 at the age of 17. Both men are from Kraham Kor village, Chantrey commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng province. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

**ការច្បាស់អនុសញ្ញាយ** : ទស្សនរដ្ឋិប្រចាំខែ ត្រូវមានការពិនោបស់មជ្ឈមណ្ឌលភកសារកម្ពុជា (ទ្វាក្នុងចំកាត់ផ្លាមតតិតតិតត្រូវ) ពីធមានអំពីនិរនោរការនឹងនីរបស់អនុសញ្ញាយដូចមាននឹងមីសាខមហ្មារុប្របាយការកម្ពុជា នាកោរកប្រាសបនឹងមទ្វោនបាមាយៗគេហទ័រ៖  
[www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org)

## ପ୍ରୟାଗକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣାଶାରାମାଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାଚାରୀ ମୁଖ୍ୟାଙ୍ଗାଚାରୀ :

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ନୀ କୋଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲେଖ ୦୭୮-୯୮୫-୩୮୩ ପେଟ୍ରିଥ୍: truthterith.c@dccam.org

សើវិនិយោគ ទ្វាស់ពូលខេត្ត ០៩២-៧៦៣-២៣២ អ៊ីមែល: truthsayana.s@dccam.org

ពេនិមានសំពីម្រោចលូលសងសារកម្មុជា និងតម្រូវធ្វើឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់ សូមទាក់ទង :

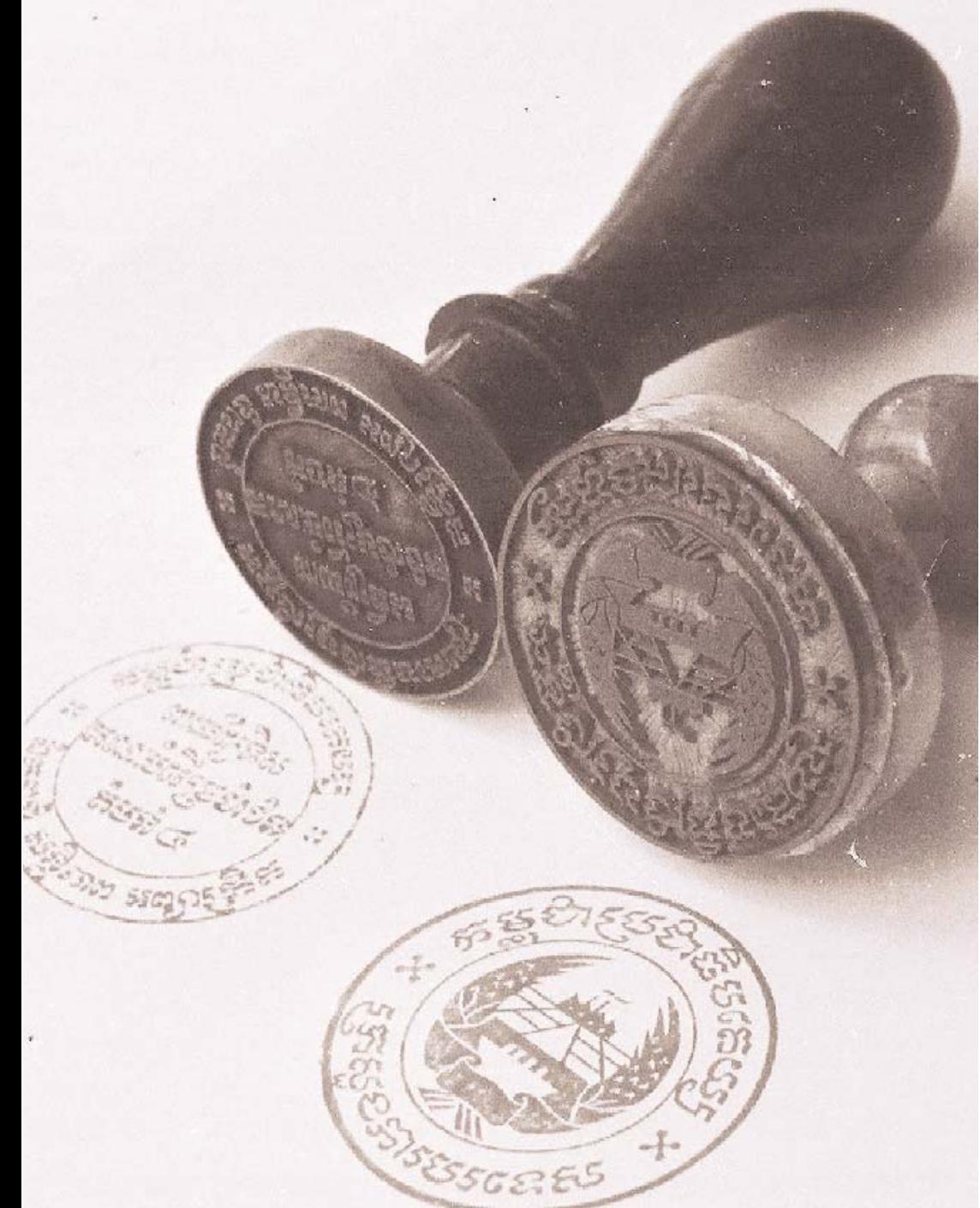
ព័ត៌មានបន្ថែមនឹងក្រុងពី អ្នកជិត្តនូវមុខវិសាលេយុទ្ធនឹងនលាការរក្សាទុក សូមទាក់ទង :

ନିୟମନ୍ୟାନେବଳକ୍ଷିତାରେବାହିପରିଯତ୍ତରେ

అంగే ప్రభుత్వాధికారి

## ခြုံစွမ်းပြုသော စီမံချက်

“**ខ្លួនឯកទេសចរណ៍**” – គំពើចំណារជំនាញនៃរោងច្បាស់លើអនុសាទ្វានិតិចងប្រើប្រាស់



## ପ୍ରକଟିକଳାଶାରଯୋଜନାଙ୍କ ଉପରେ

ປະຕິບັດສືບຍາກສະໜັບສະໜູນມີກວາງກົດໝາດຕີກ່ຽວມີກວາງກົດເສີມສັນຕິພາບໃຊ້ເວລີໂຫຼວງບະຊຸດເຮັດວຽກ  
ປະຕິບັດເສຍຍົງກັບໄຂເບສາ ໜ້າງຕົກ ສີບັນຫຼາມ ໜ້າງຕົກ ເຜົຍການບໍ່ບ້ານລັດທີ່ມີເສີມສັນຕິພາບໃຊ້ເວລີໂຫຼວງບະຊຸດເຮັດວຽກ  
ໃຊ້ເວລີໂຫຼວງບະໜາດີກວາງສູນຜົງເຊີ້ງດຸກແກ່ບໍ່ຊັ້ນ ດັ່ງນີ້ພາຍຫາຕາງການບໍ່ຊັ້ນເຈັດ ກິດລາຍເຫັນການບໍ່ມີກິດໄລສູດເຮັດວຽກ  
ຢູ່ບະລິການມີໄລສະບັບສູງ ໄຊ້ປາຕາຍຄູນມີກວາງ ລາຍເລືອກສັນຕິພາບໃຊ້ເວລີໂຫຼວງ ຈະນຸມາຮັບສືບສີວິກິດ  
ໃຊ້ເວລີໂຫຼວງບະໜາດີເກີດໄລສະບັບສູງ ສຳເນົາກັບພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳເນົາກັບພາຍໃຕ້ ສຳເນົາກັບພາຍໃຕ້

[www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs/pdf/On\\_Trial-The\\_Khmer\\_Rouge\\_Accountability\\_Process.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs/pdf/On_Trial-The_Khmer_Rouge_Accountability_Process.pdf)

[www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs/pdf/DC-CAM\\_BRKSLNCE.pdf](http://www.dccam.org/Publication/Monographs/Monographs/pdf/DC-CAM_BRKSLNCE.pdf)

## ចំណាត់ដើម្បីបន្ថែម

ເສື່ອງກລາຕີເສີ່ມື້ການຕະຫຼາດທີ່  
ມໍ່ມັນຈະແບ່ງກສງກມ້ນ

សាសយដ្ឋាននៃលេខ ៦២ ផ្លូវព្រះសីហនុ  
ជីថល, ទេរាប់បាយកំរើនចិត្តមួយ  
ទូរសព្ទលេខ : ០៩៣ ៨៧៧ ៨៨៨  
ទូរសារលេខ : ០៩៣ ៨៧០ ៣៣៣  
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គេហទ័រ : [www.dccam.org](http://www.dccam.org) និង [www.cambodiatribunal.org](http://www.cambodiatribunal.org)

## ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଦନାନ୍ତ

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣାମୁଖ ପାତ୍ର ଦେବାନନ୍ଦ ମହାନାନ୍ଦ ପାତ୍ର ଦେବାନନ୍ଦ ମହାନାନ୍ଦ

ບກເຕີບ: ສໍາລັບຜ່ານ ເຕີມັງກອງ, ໄດ້ລະ ສູ່ຂໍສົນລົງ, ສົງລົງ ສາວິລາກ ນິຍື ເລື່ອ ສາຍງາລາ

ດំនឹកត្រួតពិនិត្យសិល្បៈ : នាំង យ, ចំណាត់ថ្លែងយបចេត : ក្រោរ ជាសីល, រចនាសោវាទោះ : សីម សុភ័ព្ធ និង គិម សុវណ្ណានិតិ

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Reach Sambath (middle, wearing a long-sleeve shirt), head of the ECCC's Public Affairs Office, posing with a visiting group of Cham Muslim leaders in front of the ECCC courtroom, January 2007. Photo by Dacil Q. Keo. Source: DC-Cam Archives.



Left: A key discovered during the demolition of the Chi Kreng Pagoda in Siem Reap province. The key is estimated to be approximately 300 years old, dating farther than the pagoda itself which was built in 1910 on the site of an ancient temple. Photo by Terith Chy. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

Background Photo: Khmer Rouge Hospital P1 Organizational Chart. Source: DC-Cam Archives.

ការបង្កើរ និងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ

