

ឯកសារទទួល
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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: C.A. Fuy

5.95

[ERN 00077208]

I request to report my history of betrayal.
I was immoral with many youths,
as follows:

1. When I was 17 years old, I was immoral with my older cousin YI Thon យី ថុន.
2. Next, when studying at Châmraen Vichea ចំរើនវិជ្ជា, I was immoral with Phaing Iem Srēng ផាំង អៀម ស្រេង.
3. In 62 I went to visit his house and was immoral with Teacher SIET Chhè សៀត ឆៃ too.
4. Next, with Teacher Mèn San ម៉ែន សាន.
5. Next, with Chrea ជ្រា.
6. With Phon ផុន.
7. With LY Ang លី អាង and IV Say អ៊ីវ សាយ.
8. Then I married THĂCH Proeung ថាច់ ព្រឿង.
10. When living in secret, with Ol អុល alias Chèt ថែត.
11. With TĂN Try តាន់ ទ្រី.
12. When travelling in the forest, with Sēng សេង (Agriculture).
13. After arriving in Ratanakiri, with CHHUN Yung ឈុន យុង alias Chèt ថែត, then with TIV Ol again.
14. When outside the country, I was immoral with SIEK សៀក the musician.
15. With Chăn ចន្ទី, in the reader group.
16. With Sat សាត, Brother Văn's វ៉ាន់ secretary.
17. Then there was my second husband. Then with TIV Ol again.
18. With Nephew Muon មួន.

ឯកសារប្រាប់សុំបញ្ជាក់ស្របតាមច្បាប់ដើម
CERTIFIED COPY/COPIE CERTIFIÉE CONFORME

ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ថ្ងៃការបញ្ជាក់ (Certified Date/Date de certification):
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I request to report my history of immorality with a total of 20 persons.

[ERN 00077209-0077214]

I request to report to the beloved Communist Party of Kampuchea.

My name is SIN Phâlkun ស៊ីន ផលគុណ alias Sou ស៊ូ. I request to report on my clique and I attempting to kill the Brothers.

1961 My father (SIN Sakeam ស៊ីន សាកាម) assigned me to monitor the progressive movement at Châmraen Vichea ចំរើនវិជ្ជា School.

1963 My father had contact with SIET Chhè សៀត ឆៃ. SIET Chhè also reported to my father. Later my father had me contact SEAT Chhè ស៊ាត ឆៃ. While I was at Châmraen Vichea, SEAT Chhè introduced me to make contact with Kimvan គីមវ៉ាន.

1963 I began working with the CIA as organized by LY Ang លី អាង and PRUM Kimvan ព្រ៉ុំ គីមវ៉ាន.

1965 LY Ang introduced me to my husband (THĂCH Proeung ថាច់ ព្រឿង). My husband was connected to CHIEP Kimyeon ជៀប គីមយ៉ាន. While at Prey Veng, my husband had me contact Ol អុល (a student). During that period, I knew that Sei សី was also CIA.

1968 When I went to the forest, Ol led me to Tonle Bet ទន្លេបិត and told me to contact Sēng សេង in Agriculture. While traveling, Sēng told me, “Comrade, go first. Later more of our comrades will follow.”

1969 While at Ratanakiri, I linked up with Sei.

June 70 Before leaving the country, Sei told me that she was going to make contact with SIENG An សៀង អាង. Yin យីន and KÈV Meas កែវ មាស also went outside.

73 When TIV Ol ទីវ អុល, made a trip outside the country, I linked up with TIV Ol, and TIV Ol had me contact Trea ត្រា at Kâ 33 កំពា.

After liberation, I had constant contact with Sei. Before Angkar moved Sei, Sei had me contact Say ស៊ី. Say had me contact Khmăo ខ្មែរ until I was arrested on 3 March 78.

On my clique's plans

I learned of the traitors' plans through Sei. She let me know in 1976.

At Social Action Sei had the task of killing Brother Nuon នួន when he came down to a political class convened by Sei. She had A-Măo ម៉ៅ prepare to kill Brother with weapons. I asked her if Măo dared to do that, and she told me that Măo had already agreed. We talked at the Kâ 2 កែវ office while examining documents convening a hospital meeting. Several days later, Pô 17 ព្រៃ ព្រៃ convened a class, and Brother Nuon came. Sei and Phea ផា [went]. I did not go, I waited at the office. At about 5 p.m. I took a letter to Phea and assessed the situation as being OK. I laughed at Sei. Sei smiled. When I met Măo while leaving, I asked, "How are you, Măo?" Măo jokingly replied, "You did not help, and I evaded." When Sei came to Kâ 2, she told me that Măo had been afraid.

Later, in 1977 before Sei was moved, she had me send her off. While preparing her belongings, Sei told me, "Brother Ya យ៉ា and Brother Thuch ថុច are not dead yet. Comrade Sou, make contact with Say at Industry." I went downstairs first so Comrade Chhun would not notice it being a long time. After that, I did not go to Industry immediately. In matters of requesting things or making contacts, I telephoned Say, and Say always agreed. It was April 77 when I went to Industry to make contact about lathing materials for Factory Phâ 1 ផា. I sat and worked with Say at a table downstairs. In the afternoon Say asked me, "When Sei was removed, did the ministry propose that, or did Angkar remove her?" I said, "Angkar had her removed, and before she was moved she knew, and she contacted you first and told you about her forces. Is that correct?" He said, "I don't have grasp on all of them. Comrade Sou, you are at Social Action, don't you know them?"

I said, "It is true I am at Social Action, but I have never gone to Pô-17; I've just heard the names, but I don't yet know the faces of some of them." Then I said goodbye and left.

Since mid 77, I had plans to train Muon មួន to participate in the work of killing the Brothers. The training was [done by] corrupting his morals. Then I began by asking Muon, "Muon, you carry a weapon, do you dare fire it?" Muon said he did. I asked, "Can you shoot straight?" He said he could. I remained silent. Subsequently, I kept on asking

this in tandem with training on maintaining secrecy in coming and going, reinforcing previous training. Simultaneously, I said to Muon, “Muon, do you know Uncle Nuon?” Muon said he did. I said, “Uncle is mean isn’t he?” Muon remained silent; he was not yet absolute. I tormented Muon all the time about the Brothers, not letting him be satisfied and making him see the socialist regime as being difficult and that in the capitalist countries families were together and happy. Muon always laughed. I asked, “If I told you to smash one of the Uncles, Muon would you dare to do it?” Muon said he would.

One day when Say was driving a car along Kampuchea Kraom Street, he stopped at the gas station and called me. I was riding bike from the drug site. He asked, “Have you built some forces to fulfill the task? I said not yet, that I did not dare train them [on the task] exactly.” Say told me, “When CHHONG Yung Kuoy អង្គការយូងក្យូយ comes in the future, the Brothers will come, and Brother Number One will be among them.” I said, “No. If there are any, there is just Muon, and Muon drives for me. I am afraid they would not let him enter.” Say also told me, “Brothers Khuon and Ya are still alive; they are not dead yet.” I said, “I have heard Sei say that too.” Before Say drove the Lambretta away, he told me, “Comrade Sou, it is easy now. There is a cabinet full of chemicals and medications. When the grenade explodes, if there is turmoil, we will go to whatever office our people are at to confuse and panic the masses, and we will whip them up by saying that Brother Khuon and Brother Ya are still alive, in order to increase their influence and prepare forces.” I was to concentrate on stirring up Social action well and strongly. The sabotage was to be done when the Brothers and visitors were walking in front of the masses. I rode my bike back to the location, and then I told Muon, “Be vigilant. Muon, one of the Uncles is killed, what would you do? Would you dare?” Muon was silent for a moment before confirming to me that he would dare to do it. Then Muon went and stood at the white wall about 100 meters from the place where the Brothers entered and left. That day was quiet; nothing exploded. When I got home, I told Muon, “Be vigilant. Maintain absolute secrecy, no matter where you go.” The next day I went to send off visitors. He [Say] asked me again, but Muon was the only one willing to be the perpetrator. Say confirmed that as far as he knew, the wife of Prime Minister Chou En Lay was soon coming to Cambodia, and we had the same plan. The last time, he did not dare bring the children. [Say said] any of the Brothers could be smashed this time, but to aim for Brother Number One and Brother Number Two if they came. He confirmed that it would be done with hand grenades, and that if he was gone, there was still Khmăo at Industry, whom I had met when I requested supplies for Phâ 3 ផ្សារ. When I came out he confirmed this. Aside from this, there were people at Commerce and there were people at Energy. Two days later, I went to Industry to request lead to solder containers. Sat told me that it could not be accomplished at that time, and that in April there was a possibility at the independence celebration, but it would be difficult to do at Baurei Keila ប្រទេសកម្ពុជា. After that day, I never met Say again. When the guests came this time, I told Muon the same thing as before.

Later I met with Khmăo at the location where I had previously met Say. Khmăo confirmed that if the plan for April was not successful, everything would be done to

accomplish it in 1978. I spoke about my conflicts with Phea ភី. Khmăo's opinion was that we should ignore that. I stayed silent.

Later Phea told me that Brother Nuon would come to the conference on 25 December. I said to Muon, "Muon, do you dare? Uncle Number Two is coming." Muon was silent a moment, then he said that he agreed. I had Muon sit in the rear near a pillar near the drug team, and told him that after he fired to pretend to fall and to cause confusion, so they would not know who was who. I prepared to get the ingredients for the drugs to be put in the coconut juice and drinking water. One day Comrade Nan came to visit me. Let me clarify that Comrade Nan ន៉ាន was among the CIA that Sei had told me about. One day Comrade Nan came to visit me and said that Comrade Kuoy គួយ had said that I was having complications. Then we all walked to my house. Comrade Nan looked at the report which I was preparing to write to the Sisters, and after reading it she had the reaction that Phea was very preferential toward her family and praised her own family and that Brother Pol ប៉ុល was the same. Nan reacted with anger. Nan said that the drugs were on hand, and it was ready to be done immediately any day Nan wanted. I asked what drugs, and Nan said that first a sleep medication, there was no shortage of that, and just a little overdose was enough, it was very easy. That afternoon I had to go with Phea and Ta Pèn តាប៉ែន, but [NAN] had not yet told me; I was waiting for her to call afterwards. I said that Comrade Nan would not dare to do it tonight. [Nan] said to wait and see; it would be done if there was an opportunity. [Nan] again confirmed that Comrade Nan could do Phea at any time [Nan] wanted. Then, with a little fear, [Nan] said, "If Angkar removes you, Comrade Sou, call and let me know first. I called Muon to take the car and drive Comrade Nan, and I told him to be vigilant. The next day, I wrote a letter to have Muon take to Comrade Kuoy to have Kuoy bring Nan to my house. At noon, Kuoy brought Comrade Nan. [Nan] asked me, and I told the story. [Nan] was silent, and entered my room. I asked, "How was it tonight?" Comrade Nan said that Ta had also gone.

I said, "How can it be done?" Nan said, "Not yet. Wait a bit." Then [Nan] said, "The day will come. She is very nepotistic, she praises just her own children and grandchildren. I further urged, "Comrade Nan, when you accomplish this plan, when you came back out, Kuoy will give you a ride." Let me inform you that when Sei was still present, she instructed to monitor the Brothers' coming and going, and at some location when there was an opportunity, they would shoot them along the road. When Sei was present, Sei said that Comrade Sou had the best possibilities, but I never dared. When I met with and saw [them] I still had many feelings. But whenever the Brothers went anywhere, I told them, from Sei's time until Say's, so they could easily make an analysis.

Then the plan for the conference in the Ministry of Social Action was postponed. I was arrested on 3 March 78.

7 March 78

Sou [Signature]

[ERN 00077216-00077222]

[Typed version of the confession dated 13 March 1978]

Request to report the traitorous plans which I received from my leaders
to prepare to kill the Brothers

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I did not know about the previous plans to kill the Brothers. It was only in late 76 or early 77, I can't remember, when a class was convened at Pô-17 ព.១៧. Before it was convened, Phea ភី កាល បាន ហៅ Sei សី និង ខ្ញុំ ទៅ ធ្វើ ការ ងារ ក្នុង គ្រឹះស្ថាន Kâ 2 កែង. During the noon rest break, Sei called me to lie down and visit with her in order to work. Sei told me, "Now the general plan is to prepare to kill Brother Number One and Brother Number Two, and our location has the best possibilities for Brother Number Two. When the upcoming class convenes, Brother Number Two will come down. Comrade Sou ស៊ូ, have you built any forces to assist?" I said that there were none. She had Măo ម៉ៅ ត្រៀម រៀបចំ ជាមួយ ម៉ៅ's guards. Then I asked her how it would be done. She said by firing weapons to shoot [him]. On the afternoon of that same day, I took a letter to Phea, and suddenly saw Măo walking by in front of me by Sei's house. I asked, "How is it going, Măo?" Măo did not speak, and walked on by. Then [Phea] came, and I returned to Kâ 2 after I gave her the letter.

While working at Kâ 2, each time Sei always asked me about how many forces I had built and which nieces and nephews had been trained to accomplish the traitorous plan. Sei told me that I had the possibility because I lived near Sister and the Brothers frequently went back and forth. I said that I did not dare. Sei said that previously Măo had not dared.

Before Sei's arrest, I went to help organize her things. Sei told me, "Khuon គ្រួន and Ya យ៉ា are still alive. When I am gone, Comrade, make contact with Say សាយ at Industry. Comrade Nan នាន already has a grasp, and Say also has somewhat of a grasp as well." I asked, "When did you assign Comrade Nan?" She said, "Since April 76, and I presented the plan to Comrade Nan two times, but it was not achieved." I did not meet Say immediately. It was September 77 when I went to meet Say. I went in order to request lathing factory materials. He asked me how many forces I had built. I said I had not yet built any. He asked me if I knew of the new plans. I said I did not know. He told me that in the future when CHHOENG Yung Kuy អ៊ឹងយុងគុយ came, we would have plans to smash the Brothers, especially Brother Number One and Brother Number Two, to explode with hand grenades when the Brothers and visitors were walking near the

masses. I remained silent. When I returned, I told Muon មួន to be vigilant when there were visitors, and I had Muon stand near the wall at the entrance to receive visitors, so that if anything happened he could run to the vehicle and escape to our location. When visitors arrived, we were very frightened. Brother Number One did not come, and no explosions or gunfire was heard. I immediately said goodbye and returned.

I did not meet Say again after that day until one day when visitors, it seems they were Lao, came and I met Say again. Say met me and told me that the previous time the children had been afraid and did not dare come. Say kept on pushing and asking me how many forces I had built. I said that there were some, but I did not dare do anything which reached the point of killing the brothers. I had just trained one, but that one was still very young. Say scolded me and said that I was very slow.

Later I contacted Say again about lathing factory supplies. Khmăo ខ្មែរ was there at the time as well. I did not say much about work, and Say told me that Khmăo was one of us.

Later Say met me again at Kâ 2 on Kampuchea Kraom Street on the corner across from the gas station. When Say saw me, he waved and called me, and I rode my bike and followed along behind. When we arrived, Say questioned me like before, and he told me that in the future when TOENG Yin Chhav តឹងយ៉ិនឆាវ came, there was a plan like the previous one, and that when these events happened, I was to quickly return to the office to make propaganda to increase the influence of Khuon គ្រួន and Ya យ៉ា. I said, "OK." Say asking, "What about plans for the Brothers to come to Social Action?" I said that I never saw them come. He said if the plan was not successful this time, there were plans for April at Baurei Keila ប្រូរីកើឡា, but there was little chance. However, there were plans for 78 for a decisive strike. Then Say drove away to the south.

When TOENG Yin Chhav came, I did not see anything, and after that he disappeared.

After Sei and Say presented to me all the plans to kill the Brothers, I never dared to do anything. Each time I saw the Brothers come, I avoided them.

In February 78, the situation in the office was very complicated. One day I met with Khmăo at the location where I had met Say. Khmăo came to push me to try to build many forces in every section in order to prepare for the upcoming independence celebration in April 78 at Baurei Keila, but our location had very few possibilities. The important thing was for us to do it at the location of the major meetings, in particular when visitors came, as that was when the possibilities were best. If April 78 was not successful, then there were plans for a decisive strike in 78. Then I spoke about the complicated situation in the office. [Say] said, "Don't be afraid of Phea. The drugs are

already in hand. Just push a little and it will go. But especially with the plan on the Brothers, it is imperative to strive to be a little more active.” Then Khmăo passed on by.

One day when I was very involved in complications at the children’s home, Comrade Nan ណាន came to visit me and called me to my house. When we entered my room, I described to Comrade Nan the conflicts in the office and spoke about Phea attacking the Brothers and speaking irresponsibly when she was angry at Khun ឃុន. She came to tell me that Khun had been immoral with a girl at Phâ 3 ផ្ទះ ៣. When I did not go along with her, she attacked me saying I had told Khun everything, and she accused me of looking for a way to poison her. As for the Brothers, Phea attacked them all, and she said now that A [pejorative]-Khuon ឃុន , A-Ya យ៉ា, A-Phin ផិន, A-Phoas ហ៊ាស់ etc were all gone, she estimated that there were still other traitors, a group of five others, including Brothers Nuon ឆួន, Hèm ហែម, Khieu ខៀវ, Comrade Pâng ប៉ង, and At អាត. Then she [Phea] dared even to say that Brother Pol ប៉ុល had said that Comrade Nan had spoken irresponsibly to some group; one group had reported this, and another group had reported as well. So, inside the ministry today there was real turmoil. Comrade Nan replied, “Phea is very preferential toward her family and praises only her own children and grandchildren [alt: subordinates], and Brother Pol is the same. The drugs are already in my hands, any time I want it. When Sei was still here, she presented the plan to me twice, but there was not yet any possibility. In the afternoon I have to go again – Wait and see!” I asked, “Nan, do you dare?” [Nan said,] “What is there to fear? Phea too, it can be done on any day. If Ta Pèn តាប៉ែន [is there], Phea goes too.” I asked again, “Nan, what drugs do you have?” [Nan] said, “First sleeping medication will be used, then Sei will come and bring other drugs to be given in overdose ...” I asked, “Nan, are you going to the house too?” Nan replied, “I am not going. I will wait for a phone call to tell me.”

Later, [Nan] called to tell me that the conference would probably be set for 25 February 78, and that Brother Nuon wished to go. I was very worried. I called Muon to Phâ 3 and again asked Muon, “Muon, do you love the Uncles? Uncle Nuon is very mean, isn’t he?” I emphasized what I had continuously trained Muon about since 77. I asked, “Muon, when Uncle comes to our location, would you dare kill him?” Muon remained silent. I said, “What are you afraid of? There are many of us.” Muon said, “Yes!” I said, “Muon, carry a gun and sit near a pillar near the drug team. If there is an opportunity, shoot, and then pretend to fall and cause turmoil so no one will know who it was.” As for me, I went to find drugs to put in the water, but in the afternoon when I returned, I heard that Brother would not come down to attend the conference and that Angkar had moved Comrade Pâkk ប៉ាក់ to go work elsewhere.

Later niece Bauphǎn ប្អូនធីន៍ came to get supplies at Kâ 2. When she saw me she was very happy, and she asked to visit the children's home. I went along. I told her about the complicated situation at Kâ 2. Bauphǎn told me that Uncle had asked her, "Have you heard Nèp ណែប say that Aunt [you] wanted to poison Uncle? Nèp knows about this."

Then I went to ask Nèp, and Nèp said, "I don't know." I wrote a letter to have Kuoy គួយ go tell Comrade Nan to come meet me. At noon, Nan and Kuoy arrived. I called Nan into the room, and told the story. Nan said, "Don't worry. If anything comes up, telephone me. I will be there. I asked, "What about the previous plan?" Nan replied, "Phea too, Ta តា too, there are many. It's alright. Wait, the day will surely come. Then Comrade Nan left, joking in front of Kuoy that, "Soon they will remove Comrade Sou, me, Kuoy, all of us. Don't forget! If anything comes up, telephone me."

Then on 3 March 78 I was arrested by Angkar. I request to report the traitorous plans to attempt to kill the Brothers.

13 March 78

Sou ស៊ី [signature]

[ERN 00077223-00077253]

I, SIN Phâlkun, request to report my history of betrayal to the Communist Party of Kampuchea as follows:

My original name is SIN Phâlkun. My revolutionary name is Sou. I was born at Spean Kaun Kăt ស្ពានក្នុងកាត់, District 4, Phnom Penh. I am 33 years old.

My father SIN Sakeam, was a three-stripe police NCO and was over 55 years old when he died in 1976.

My mother SIN Kīmēng ស៊ីន គឹមអេង, is over 50 years old and lives and cooks at the Social Action Children’s Office. My parents had seven children, two daughters and five sons:

1. SIN Phâlkun (me), revolutionary name Sou ស៊ី, age 33
2. SIN Phâldun ស៊ីន ផលឌុន, male, age 27, was in the Provincial Police at Kâ-âm Sâmnr ក្រុមសំណរ. He was evacuated to the Kâmpung Trâbèk កំពង់ត្របែក cooperative. (Angkar had him go live at the border.)
3. SIN Phâl Bun Nan ស៊ីន ប៊ុនណាន (female), married to PAUCH Iek Nay ប៊ុច អៀកណាយ, a professor, was also evacuated to Kâmpung Trâbèk. (Angkar sent her for re-education.)
4. SIN Ponharit ស៊ីន ប៉ុញរិត, age 23, a commando, was evacuated to Kâmpung Trabèk.
5. SIN Sithivung ស៊ីន សិទ្ធិវង់, male, age 21, studied to Class 4, was evacuated to Kâmpung Trabèk.
6. SIN Tung Tıp ស៊ីន ទុងទិញ, male, age 19, studied to Class 5, was evacuated to Kâmpung Trabèk.
7. SIN Tēp Nara ស៊ីន ទេពណារ៉ា, male, age 17, studied to Class 5, was evacuated to Kâmpung Trabèk.

After I completed elementary school, my father began educating me about the capitalist world view, and about the happy life style, drinking and eating and dancing as they please, living together in harmonious families, different from the socialist regime where life is narrow and there are no rights and freedoms. He went on to state that in the international world, there is no country larger than imperialist America. Four or five days after educating me, my father inducted me into the CIA along with the policeman Chhom

ផ្គុំ (the uncle of Comrade Sai សៃ at Kâ 2 ក២) near my house. Then he had me study at Châmraen Vichea ចំរើនវិជ្ជា. My task was to spy at the school to find out which teachers were progressives and which teachers were not, and do the same with the students, to see how many students were progressives, how many were not progressives, and approximately how many had centralist tendencies.

When I began study, I saw that all the teachers were progressives. The students were the same; each of them was active in the student assembly. I reported to my father that from what I had grasped all the students and teachers were progressives. My father instructed me, “It’s alright, child, keep on working for a while longer, and you will have a grasp on it. At that time comrade females Hiek and Lang had contacts with me; later they were broken off.”

In 1962, through fulfilling our tasks together in the student assembly for nearly one year, I knew HÈM Mucheaklin ហែម មុជ្ជលីន, PHANG Iem Sēng ផាង អៀមសេង, LY Ang លី អាង, KAET Kim Nguon កើត គឹមងួន, PHIN Hēng ភីន ហេង, and the girls TAO Sotheary តោ សុទ្ធារី, THONG Kim Sè ថុង គឹមសៃ, and THAONG Vān Thuok ថោង វ៉ាន់ធ្លុក. Since I did not yet have a clear grasp of anything, I tried to embed inside the student assembly by trying to fulfill my school tasks well, especially my task of treasurer, holding and warmly distributing money for the collective when they made trips or had parties.

In early 1963, while resting on the coast three days, SIET Chhè សៀត ឆៃ went to request and help my father to have me go along with them. When I took tea to him, SIET Chhè confirmed to my father, “Please do not be worried about us.” Then my father agreed to let me go. After that day, I saw SIET Chhè coming and going frequently to meet my father. Sometimes when my father was in the hospital, I saw SIET Chhè go there too. Then, in the name of the CIA, my father handed me over to SIET Chhè for training and he assumed responsibility for me. But shortly afterwards in July 63, SIET Chhè introduced me to PRUM Kimvan ព្រុំ គឹមវ៉ាន and LY Ang, and had them be responsible for me instead.

From late 1963 until early 1964, the student resistance movement was strong; it spread leaflets, held demonstrations and meetings, and wrote anonymous letters. So, the enemy suppression was strong. At the time I saw number of professors come to my house to meet my father, including MÈN San ម៉ែន សាន, KHÈK Pèn ខែក ប៉ែន, TIV OI ទីវ អុល, KÈR Kimhuot កែវ គឹមហ្លួត, and Uncle CHHOEUN Pel ឈឿន ពេល.

Each time they came, they brought fruit with them. As for me, PRUM Kimvan told me to embed myself in the student assembly and take the form of a progressive, but the essential thing was to whip up the movement strongly so that the enemy would suppress and arrest the children of the people to make their parents disappointed and angry with the revolution. In this movement, I monitored and taught two other girls, DY Kim Hong ឌី គឹមហុង and MEAS Ponnakry ម៉ាស ប៉ុណ្ណាក្រី. Both of them had similar natures in terms of morality and civilization. They uses cosmetics, watches movies and plays, and went out to dance and have fun. When I had grasped their nature, I often visited their homes in order to talk more to the point. When I left school early, I always took both of them to ride bikes and play. Then I taught them about how comfortable the capitalist regime was, like my father had taught me. Both of them were very happy, since that matched with their intentions. I reported to PRUM Kimvan, who agreed to induct them at his house. In the induction ceremony, I made the introduction and PRUM Kimvan was the recognizer, and both my friends swore an oath that, "From this day on, I resolve to serve the CIA regime unconditionally for life."

Then Van assigned the same task to both of my friends that I had done, especially to try to embed themselves well into the student movement and to assess who had weak stances so we could quickly seize the opportunity to organize them immediately.

Then all three of us joined all of the resistance movements. So, enemy suppression grew stronger. I left Châmraen Vichea to study at Wattanak Vichea វត្តនវិជ្ជា. DY Kim Hong and MEAS Ponnarkry went to study at Sottanapreychea-en សុត្តនប្រឹជាតន្ត្រី. As for LY Ang and PRUM Kimvan, they escaped to live in secret at a house at Boeng Chopon បឹង ជប់្តី. Those who were still carrying out traitorous activities were: me, UY Sat អ៊ុយ សាត, and THĂCH Chy Sarin ថាច់ ជីសារិន.

After Ang and Van went to live in secret, Chrea ជ្រា frequently contacted me and took me to visit his step-mother's house behind Watt Takeo វត្តតាកែវ [Takeo Pagoda]. While studying at Wattanak Vichea, I strove hard to build forces. At the time, I knew a youth named IV Say អ៊ីវ សាយ; we rode bikes home together every day while talking about the resistance movements. Then I educated him about the capitalist regime like I had educated the others previously, and finally, I had immoral sexual relations with the youth, IV Say. In the end, IV Say agreed to join the CIA, and I reported to Ly Ang, and Ly Ang agreed and had me induct IV Say. LY Ang, PRUM Kimvan and I were at the induction ceremony, like before.

In approximately June 1964, comrade female Thuok ធ្លក់ called me at Wattanak Vichea to say that CHĂO Van ចៅ វ៉ាន had called me to meet with him for a moment. When I arrived at the home of Chrea's stepmother, Van called me to meet with brother THĂCH Proeung ថាច់ ព្រឿង. He spoke with me about his love for me, and I agreed. Each time I went to that house, many people were coming and going, and they always brought along deserts to eat at the house. Those who went most frequently were: 1. Chrea; 2. CHĂO Van; 3. Chun ជុន; 4. MĂO Khēm Noeun ម៉ៅ ខេមនឿន; 5. Sary សារី; 6. Aok អាក (female); 7. Thuok ធ្លក់ (female); 8. Krouch Chănthou គ្រូច ចន្ទី (female); 9. Teacher Hân ហន; and 10. Brother THĂCH Proeung, who was only there that one time when I met him.

After I met brother THĂCH Proeung, I reported to PRUM Kimvan and LY Ang. At first neither of them much wanted me to accept him and they wanted me to break it off, but I objected, saying I had already over-spoken and accepted him. Then both of them scolded me harshly and instructed me to be careful not to be so free in contacts like this in the future. They knew Chrea and CHĂO Van well, [but did not know if] (THĂCH Proeung was Khmer Rouge.) So each time THĂCH Proeung came to meet me, I was to watch him and listen to what he said, then report to them. I was quiet for a moment, then I agreed.

Once a month while resting on Saturday, brother THĂCH Proeung brought my aunt or cousin from Kâmpung Trâbèk where he had moved during the first year to visit my house, and he bought Chinese books or took my siblings to watch good progressive Chinese movies. He frequently educated me about collective progress in China in defending and constructing the nation. He educated me each time he came to my house; when he came to Phnom Penh, he came to my house. I always reported to LY Ang and PRUM Kimvan regularly. Van asked me if my stances had weakened, and I said they remained the same.

I married in July 65. One afternoon after I married, UY Thouren ឃុំ ធួន (Pâkk ប៉ក់) brought me a letter. The content of that letter was: first, a request for 3,000 riel to open a bike repair shop to use as a messenger station; and second, a request to introduce me to go to work with my husband. I gave him the letter to read. He said he had no money; there was only 1,000 riel left at the end of the month. My husband decided to give 700 riel to LY Ang and 50 riel to Comrade Pâkk.

Later my husband moved his place of work from Kâmpung Trâbèk to Lycee Âng Duong អង្គធួង in Prey Veng Province. In December 65, before I went with my husband, LY Ang handed me a letter and told me that even though I was going to Prey Veng,

when I came back to visit Phnom Penh I had to clearly report on my husband's activities and the tasks my husband assigned me. Then I went to Prey Veng in December 65. Since I was newly-arrived, I did not know anyone; I had never been to Prey Veng Province even as a child.

In January 66, my husband took me to visit the houses of several teachers so we would get to know their wives well, and I saw my husband bring those teachers to my house to read Chinese books about the struggle in China and progress in national defense and national construction. The teachers whom my husband educated were: SEUNG Saing Sinh សឹង សាំងស៊ីញ, HÈM Yân ហែម យ៉ន, LIM Koch លឹម កុច, and MǎO Lun ម៉ៅ លន់.

Sometimes the wives of those teachers also came to visit. The one invited most frequently was the teacher SEUNG Saing Sinh, since his house was close by. I always reported these activities every two or three months when I went to Phnom Penh and met briefly with LY Ang at Boeng Chophon to report. Sometime when I went there I met him; sometimes I did not.

In late 1966, my husband trained me to help educate the wife of SEUNG Saing Sinh and the wife of HÈM Yân so that before doing anything they would gradually understand and absorb about the revolution, and I educated them about the stance of sacrifice. He had me try to visit the houses of the people and to help with work and also to make propaganda about the socialist regime with the people. I took HÈM Yân's wife (during vacation) and SEUNG Saing Sinh's wife to the dry season rice fields to look for freshwater clams with the people in order to gradually understand some of the difficulties and comforts of the people. When he guided me emotionally, I strenuously strived to follow him. He told me that we would not live in the city forever, and that we were preparing to go to the forest. I agreed with him since I loved him so much. I told him that if he went to the forest I would go along.

When I rested in Phnom Penh, LY Ang met me at night and told me to go to work with him the next day. In the morning, I went and reported in detail all that my husband had instructed. After he listened to my report, LY Ang instructed me: (1) The education of the wife of SEUNG Saing Sinh was to stop where it was, and she was to be educated in the capitalist regime instead. I said no, that was too obvious; if she was not be educated [as before] then it was not necessary to educate her, but some specific activities must be instructed. (2) On going to the dry season rice fields or the people's houses, that was not necessary. (3) To report to him anyone else who came to study or work.

In 1967, my husband had me set-up and guard the house well, in order to induct the pillar teachers that he had educated. So I did both tasks well, since for one thing, I loved my husband, and for another because of the assignments from the CIA. So, I did something on all revolutionary tasks which my husband gave me. But at the same time, I did not educate the teachers' wives; I just took them out to play or go to the market, watch movies, and be happy instead. Sometimes, when my husband had me take them to work far away, like to Svay Rieng, I went with them and tried to accomplish the task.

In early 1968, a student hired to run letters for my husband from Kampong Cham brought me a letter from LY Ang. Ang had me make a traitorous contact with Chèt ចៃត្រី because he was no longer in Phnom Penh, because Ol អុល maintained the appearance of a revolutionary too.

In February 68, my husband went to the forest. I resumed traitorous connections with OL Chèt អុល ចៃត្រី. In approximately August 68, before I went to the forest, Chèt had me make contact with Sei សី to send my child, but when I went, Sei refused to accept her.

Then Chèt took me to live in secret at the house at Boeng Kok បឹងកក់. At that house, Tăn Try តាន់ ត្រី and a female comrade named Chhēng ឆេង were there along with me. The people who come and went at the house were Doeun and Yon, the wife of Khuon. Then Chèt sent me to Comrade Sēng សេង who took me. Sēng took me to a mountain and told me, “Go and try to embed well. Soon one of our comrades will follow and will make contact with you using the slogan “I know you, comrade.” When I got to the top of the mountain, I met Comrade Yi យី and Comrade Kân កន and Comrade Kim គឹម also stayed at that location. Then two messengers came. One was Lăn ឡាន and the other was Thuon ធ្នូ. Both were ethnic minorities. They took me to 100, Angkar’s messenger site in Ratanakiri. Then a messenger took me on to 25. I met Brother Number One, who was ill. Khuon គ្រួន was there too, treating and giving injections to Brother. I was very excited. I wanted to liberate myself from the CIA, but could not. Then I met with brothers Tim ទឹម and TIV Ol ទីវ អុល. I thought to myself that it had probably been TIV Ol who had contacted me, but I had not seen him. At that time I was living with Brother Number One and Sister Phea ផា. Later, I lived with Sister Phea until I went down to the base area. In late 1969, Sei came up to meet me at Office Kâ 4 ក៤. I was seriously ill at the time. Sei gave me traditional massage treatment and said, “I know you, comrade.” I remained quiet after that day, and reconnected with Sei. Sei had me report what forces I had built. I said that I had just arrived and had not yet built any forces because they were all ethnic minority brothers and sisters. Sei said that in case any brothers and sisters came from down below, I was to both monitor and build them.

Then Angkar had me go to Office Bâ 1 ប១ with a number of comrades including some children. Comrade Nan ណាន and I had the task to cooking rice along with the

children. I saw Comrade Nan's weak point was there were many things she was disappointed about but which did not dare talk openly, in particular the food. She was a braggart; she danced and sang playfully like in the Old Society, and quietly sang a French song "Love Boat." I praised her beautiful singing and urged her on. She always thought about how in the old society she had been a skilled swimmer who won a first prize from Sihanouk. Her parents loved her a lot. In the city she always ate delicious food; whatever she wanted, she ate instantly. Now eating was difficult. I kept on pushing her to become more disappointed. Then Angkar had the Arts Office for which I was responsible sew military clothing. My traitorous activities were procrastinating and letting the nieces sew wastefully and throw away large piece of fabric. The nieces and some cadres used communal fabric to make pants or other items, and I was unconcerned. I abandoned the thread which Angkar gave us at the office and left it in the wind and rain until some of it rotted, and I told the nieces not to report it.

I did not train the children at the Arts Office very much. I left them to be free and arrogant as they pleased. Their singing and dancing was impolite and thereby distorted the Party line. At the Arts Office, I trained an ethnic Lao girl named Sâm សំម who had a good figure and who was dissatisfied with daily life. Sâm was homesick and had a difficult time tolerating that life, and she had immoral relations with Lao boys in the village. I educated Sâm like I had educated our other girls in the city previously. Sâm agreed with me. When evading war, Angkar had us live in three villages close together: Sei was in economics; I was in arts, and Nan was in the hospital. I introduced Nan and told Sister Sei to monitor and organize Nan. Then I told her to help and expand Sâm too. In September 70, Sister Phea called me up to Angkar's office to work with Brother Vãn វ៉ាន. Brother Vãn gave me political training and he told me to go to work on the top of a mountain. Then Sei came to help sew travelling clothes, and Sei took the opportunity to tell me that if I met Brother SIENG An សៀង អាន, to pass along her greetings and make contact and work with him. I said OK. Then I departed on the journey with Sister; Sei accompanied us to the half-way point. While sitting and resting, Sei again left parting instructions with me to make contact with Brother SIENG An to pass her greetings to KÈV Meas កែវ ម៉េស and Comrade Yeun យ៉ួន too. The participants in the journey were Brother Vãn, Sister Phea, Brother Van's guard Leung ឡុង, Comrade Tuon តួន, Sister Phea's guard, me, Nephews Vum វុំ and Dom ដុំ, and Niece Bauphăn ប៊ូផាន់. During this three month journey, I was very happy because I was with Sister and cut-off from the traitor network. While outside, I tried to make contact with SIENG An, but did not meet him because SIENG An was in the open; I was in secret and was also at the outskirts of the city. On 1 January 71, I went to work at the radio site. I took the nieces and nephews to visit the house of KÈV Meas, and I told him that Brother and Sister sent their greetings and Sister Sei also sent her greetings. KÈV Meas was polite, as usual, and did not say anything. I took the nieces and nephews back. In 73, I met him twice, once at the location where Sister was in the hospital at the same time he was and when we did not talk of work, and once again while eating ice cream (Sister went for a celebration in Hanoi.

When I saw him, I moved away; then he came to say hello and he said it was difficult to make contact between us since he was in the open and I was in secret. Then the nieces/nephews walked up and his last statement was to carry out activities at the radio station and to not let it operate well. I said goodbye and left. I did not want the nieces/nephews to be suspicious. My activities at the radio station during broadcasts were misreading or skipping over words, reading and changing the meaning, and always doing whatever was required to create internal and external conflicts.

In 1974 when Saom came to stay at the radio station, he called me to work with Chântrea ច័ន្ទ្រា to distort the Party line through our respective tasks, in particular in the reading team, I was to do whatever was required to light fires of anger. I was to read quickly. If it was domestic, I was to read too slowly so it would go overtime. I was to do whatever was required to create conflicts inside and outside the country. Then Saom had a discussion with me and set the direction for training three Front youths: first, Comrade My មី; second, Comrade Phat ផាត; and third, Comrade Khon ខុន.

Comrade My, the child of a former governor of Kampong Cham Province, liked to eat and drink and dance and ride up and down in cars making merry, and had been corrupt in the capitalist style when in Phnom Penh. In the student association with Phôk Chhay ភាក់ ឆាយ they went dancing together. My fled to France and lived in happiness, but in appearance he was a revolutionary. So, it was not hard to train My. My's views on the capitalist regime had already been clearly and deeply absorbed. After arrival here, My had moral crises with one comrade after another. In the end, My fell in love with a 17 year old girl in Arts named Run រុន. My was 34 years old. (My's original name was IN Sopheap អ៊ុន សែនភាព. He is now working at Bâ 1.)

- Comrade Phat (Original name unknown, has now been arrested by Angkar)
- Comrade Khon (Original name unknown, now at Bâ 1)

Both these comrades were also immoral, had disappointments in rank-and-face, and while working in Sector II they had not been satisfied. They were immoral and corrupt with the nieces and nephews at the radio station. Khon had been in love with Run previously. Later I suggested Khon love Phai ផៃ instead. Khon agreed and at every shift change watching the children the home, when I was on duty I let Run and My go out and let Phai and Khon go out. Comrade Phat was immoral with the nieces there, and after Saom gave a them little theoretical education each of them wanted to join the CIA. One night when Sister was in the hospital, Saom set up an induction ceremony with me and all three comrades, who each swore one at a time, "I resolve to serve the CIA regime unconditionally for life." There was no flag at this ceremony. Then we all went together to visit TIV Ol's house to eat cake. TIV Ol stated that with the knowledge of these three cadres being at this level, at the very least they would be ministry chairmen or deputy

ministers. Then Saom set out tasks for My to try to get close to Sister to get a grasp and feel out whether or not Sister knew about us, and in translation that all three should do whatever was required to make many mistakes by closely cooperating with the speaking group to distort the Party line in the broadcasts. We and the Arts Group carried out these activities routinely all along. I kept reminding My that he was a youth younger than myself, and “Sister loves you, so try to embed yourself and please Sister constantly. Do not break secrecy.”

After liberation day, 17 April 1975, in July 75 Angkar sent me to Propaganda. When I had been there two days, Sister Sei came for a working meeting with me at the house where I was living at Propaganda. First, she had me report the on the activities outside [the country], what had been difficult and what had gone well. I told her that Sister had me meet Brother SIENG An, but I did not meet him to do any work since he was in the open and I was in secret, that I had just met him for a moment two times. I reported on my traitorous activities there: disturbing the broadcasts, distorting the Party line by speaking too fast or too slow and sometimes appearing to be mean, and in tandem with this, poisoning morality and fostering corruption at that location. Only three forces supported by Saom were built because it was difficult, me being a female and the majority there being males.

After listening to my report, Sei told me, “It is alright, since Angkar has not yet assigned clear tasks to the comrades. Now, as for the other tasks, Comrade, you can rest for a bit and help look after the arts team because there are a lot of them.”

Later, in October 1975, the Party decided to move me to the Ministry of Social Action where Sister Phea was the chairwoman and Sister Sei was the deputy chairwoman, and I was the [committee] member. Sei visited my house in order to carry out treasonous work as follows:

1. Grasp the masses which the Party would assign [to us].
2. Gradually try to build forces.
3. Poison morality and foster corruption.
4. Destroy the materials that had been gathered up.

Later, Angkar subsequently gathered up and set to me the masses from every office, some of whom had been demobilized from the forest, and some new male and female youths. I did not educate them, and let them go to work immediately, whether or not they understood what was going on. In particular, there were liberal phenomena like stealing medicine and sometimes taking it in overdose. Youths that wanted to work did; youths who did not want to work did not, and it was ignored.

When medicine arrived, I did not place it by type; I had them pile it all together, mixed up, making it difficult to organize and store. In life morals, I let them chase after one another as they pleased. In tandem with this, I looked at the biographies to see which of the masses had good class backgrounds and which did not, and I directly monitored individuals.

After I had monitored them, I saw a youth named Kol កុល who was a Party member but was liberal, had no revolutionary nature, and who had been in the forest for three months. I decided to wait and ask Sister Sei in case she knew [him].

In December 75, Sister Sei had me take a letter to TĂN Try. The content of the letter, according to what she told me, was a greeting to Saom and she wanted to know clearly to exactly what extent Angkar knew about Saom, and [if Angkar] knew of the just the immorality or did it extend to politics.

Also in December 75, I went to find My at Commerce to ask about supplies. My asked me, “Comrade Sou, who are you going with now?” I understood and said that I was connected with Sister Sei.

Later, in January 76, Sei was suspected that Kol was not a good person. I went to contact Chhoeun ឈឿន and wanted to know if he was a revolutionary or one of us, to facilitate arranging work. I reported to Chhoeun, “My location has a liberal youth named Kol from the liberal peasant class who had been in the forest for three months when he suddenly joined the Party in the North Zone. He was inducted by Chap ចាប and Chien ឈឿន. Brother, do you know him?” He said, “I do not know him, but I know Chap. Go ahead now and arrange work for him. They have already contacted Chhieng ឈឿង at Commerce.” When I returned, I told Sister Sei and during a meeting everyone proposed Kol to work as factory chief. Sister decided to have him work temporarily first, and to follow-up on his biography more clearly later.

In August 75, I requested Phoas ផាស់ to let me visit the Foreign Ministry where my husband worked. At 5 p.m. after work I was walking there with my children and Comrade Sèm ទែម, when I suddenly I saw Ya យ៉ា riding in a jeep from west to east, and he met me east of Factory Phâ 1 ផា១. He stopped the jeep and greeted me, Comrade Sèm, and the children. Then he asked me where my brother in law PAUCH Iek Nay was. I told him he had been at the Kâmpung Trâbèk cooperative and that Angkar had taken him for re-education. He told me that it was alright, and he would help trace and find him. After he said that, he said goodbye to us and got back in the jeep and drove away.

At the end of 1975, when a year-end meeting was convened at Baurei Keila, I met with Thuch ថុច, the younger brother of KÈV Meas. During a rest break, Thuch ran up to me and told me in a low voice that he wanted to meet me for a moment at lunch. I said he could meet me women’s house outside. At lunch, Thuch went outside to meet me at the stairs going up to the women’s house, and he sat on his shoes near there. Thuch asked me

if I had seen his brother KÈV Meas outside the country. I said that I had. Thuch asked if he had come back into the country. I said that he had come back with my group. Thuch then asked, “Where is he now?” I said that I did not know, because he was sick when he came, and Angkar had him go rest at Bâ 20 ៧២០. After listening to me, he said goodbye and returned.

Later, in January 76, Sēng at Agriculture came at Kâ 2 to meet me. First, Sēng asked about who I had met while I had been outside the country. I said no one. Then Sēng joked a little about this and that, and asked me, “Comrade Sou, what network are you in now?” I said that I was with Sister Sei. Sēng was silent, then said, “Comrade Sou, I was afraid you had been cut-off.” Then he said goodbye and left. About two or three months later, I can’t remember, since I had not been able to find any clear core of traitors, I went to Bâ 1 to contact Comrade Roeun រៀន to find forces. [I had gotten to know Comrade Roeun when the Party convened a class in June 75 at the Technical school. She was warm and gracious with me, and I asked Sister Sei who she was. Sister Sei told me that she was the wife of Brother Doeun and was one of us. I had already gotten to know Brother Doeun well while I was residing in secret at the house at Boeng Kok; Doeun’s ម៉ឺន older brother Ban ហ៊ុន was responsible for that site.

When I met Roeun, I requested some traitor forces from her. Roeun said that there were none there at the time, to wait for her to bring news, since there were some forces but they were in the base areas.

In May 76, Sister Sei took the opportunity to meet with me and re-train me: First she asked me if I had been gradually building forces. I said that there had been no time, because when forces came they left again; they came, and then they went to the hospital or to the factories. I said that I was trying. Second, Sister Sei wanted to say, “Whatever medicine is already in the Social Action factories or warehouses is not to be brought in; prepare just the medicine from Commerce; that will be sufficient. Do you hear me? And be careful about forgetting yourself. Try to get closer to Sister Phea, in case she gets a grasp on our affairs. Your important task is to try to grasp that.” I told her that Sister seemed not to know about this. Then Sei reminded me again, “Comrade Sou, if you do not energetically try to build any clear forces, we will have no core to do any work, and it will not be successful.” I told Sister Sei, that it was a little difficult because the office was [co-located] with Sister Phea, so if there was a problem it would be exposed immediately. I told Sei that I was trying to build some forces, but I only indoctrinated them: “You see that the lives of the people today are difficult, living separated from their parents. Some of our comrades have been separated from their parents at least three to six years, never meet them, and are emotionally starved. Food is difficult and very different. Nieces and nephews, just look a little bit at the actual conditions; they are dictatorial. According to what Aunt [I] have learned, there are resistance movements at every location. They are not satisfied with this regime.” Then I said to the nieces and nephews I was training that, “Even though I am in the Ministry Committee, when there is a resistance, I will join them.” That’s what I told Sister Sei, but I said that as I saw it the majority of the masses

did not like the CIA and we could continue after they agreed to maintain secrecy for us. Sister Sei told me to train them in any way possible, but the important thing was to both build them and to complete the task while also maintaining secrecy well.

Late, Roeun telephoned me to go meet her at her house. When I arrived, Roeun was waiting for me on a sleeping platform in front of the house. Roeun said, "A force has arrived, a former female commando about 34 years old, a widow with two children, a very good cook who also is good at making fermented fish and cakes, but she has to be careful of her mouth since it is not like it was in our base area. There is another one named Neat នាតិ, who is still young, 21 years old. Comrade Sou, inform Sister Phea so that it will be legal [authorized] with her. When she knows, she will certainly take them immediately." I said, "Alright. I will inform Sister." When I arrived, I told Sister Phea so she could make a request to Bâ 1. Two or three days later, Bâ 1 agreed. I proposed that the older one, Ēng ឃីង, be made chief of the kitchen, and Sister agreed. The young one was made an ordinary member, and gradually I trained her to maintain secrecy about her biography.

Later Sei had me take another letter to TĂN Try to ask him to what extent Angkar knew about his wife and Khuon.

In December 76, when Brother convened the year end class at Baurei Keila, suddenly SIET Chhè telephoned and asked to meet me at Social Action. When he arrived, he sat at the visitor reception location. First, SIET Chhè asked to find 500 tablets of fever medication. I told him one can was less than 500 tablets, so I would have our comrades find two cans to give to him. Then he said that his child Pha ផា was ill and that he had the history of illness with him because Ta [Pèn] had formerly watched over him. At the time I did not know that the Party was announcing that Ya was a traitor. I asked Tum តុំ [SIET Chhè], "Where is Brother Ya? Is he well?" Tum did not know. Then Tum asked me if I had a connection yet. I told him that I had one already. Tum smiled and said goodbye. The next day Pha ផា, SIET Chhè's child, came and I took him to the surgery site to have Ta [Pèn] help examine him, and he agreed to examine my eyes at the same time. When the brothers and sisters came back from the school, they told me that the Party had announced that Ya was a traitor.

In approximately February 1977, Sister Phea called Sei and me to a meeting to set up a technical class, and Brother Number Two was to come down to convene a political class one day before [that technical class]. After working, Sei ate at Kâ 2 and called me to meet her at noon to do some work. Sei asked me to confirm how many forces I had built. I said I had not yet built any. Sei said, "Comrade Sou, you are very slow! The core must really try before anything can be achieved. Now, I'll tell you something. When Brother comes down to convene this class, we have a plan to kill Brother Number Two." Just hearing this frightened me very much, because I had never

known of this. I asked, "Sister, who are you having do this?" Sei said, "Comrade Mão រ៉ៃ and their guard team will kill him with weapons (guns). This is why I asked you, Comrade Sou, to think about the forces, so they could help." I said that I had not yet thought about that. After she told me this, Sei emphasized in conclusion, "This matter is to be held in absolute secrecy. Be vigilant! Whatever you do, do not let Sister Phea suspect." I said OK. [Sei said], "Build many forces too." I said OK. When I heard Sister Sei say that she wanted to kill the Brothers, I shivered, because this was the first time I learned of it. Each time I saw Sister Phea, I wanted tell her a little bit. I frequently went to her house, but could not make the decision [to tell her].

Later, on the day the class opened, Brother Number Two went, Sister Phea went, and I was on duty at Kâ 2. I went to Pô 17 to take a letter to Sister Phea that afternoon at about 5 p.m. I saw Brother Number Two leave the school along with Sister Phea and Sister Sei, and [Brother] rode away in a car first. I went to stand and wait to give the letter to Sister in the compound of Sei's house. Then Mão came out first and walked in front of me in front of Sei's house. When he was in front of me, I asked, "How is it going, Mão?" Mão did not speak to me, and he walked away. When the sisters came I gave the letter to Sister Phea, and I looked at Sister Sei's face. Then I got in the car and returned to Kâ 2.

Two or three days later, Sister Phea was sick and was busy getting traditional massage therapy. Sei took the opportunity to work with me, and told me that, "Mão did not dare do it." Then Sister Sei instructed me, "I'm not the only one carrying out this plan. Comrade Sou, your location has better possibilities than I have because the Brothers often come and go. Brother Number One and Brother Number Two [come and go], but since Brother Number II is in direct charge of this ministry, he comes and goes more frequently." When I heard this I immediately objected. I said, "I don't dare. I have no core [forces]." But Sister Sei directly confirmed to me, "These are orders from upper echelon and we all have to try. Furthermore, Comrade Sou, concentrate on building your husband too."

After that day, I did not go out much anymore. I mostly was mostly with my work team. I tried to concentrate on discovering the weak points and strong points of each individual.

Then I attracted and trained Muon មួន in ideology every day. I attracted him morally [sexually] to me, and did everything to draw him in closer to make him a core to participate in the killings of the Brothers. I asked Muon frequently, "Muon, you carry a gun. Do you know how to fire it? Can you shoot straight?" Nephew Muon relied, "I know how to shoot it, but I never tested it to see whether or not it was accurate."

The last time I worked with Sister, Sei saw that I was concerned about the weapons and the training of Muon. Sei met with me and confirmed that, "This matter does not require a weapon. Our stockpile of drugs, DDT or chemicals could also I did not know any way out.

At that time, I went down close to a number of the masses. I selected some to work as cores; most were females, because it was somewhat hard for me to meet with and train the male youths and because most meetings had to be held one on one. When I had trained them then when some shortcoming occurred they were to report to me and there was no need to report to Sister. This was done so that gradually they would learn how to hide things from the leadership. At the same time, I met with my husband at night, sometimes at 10:30, sometimes at 11:00, sometimes at 12:30. He loved his wife and family. First I spoke about some of the conflicts. He always reacted to me by defending the Brothers. Sometime he told me to be careful about what I said. So, in mid 77 we were still pulling back and forth, and he continually scolded me. As for the masses that I gradually grasped, they were as follows:

1. Sithân ស៊ីម៉ាន, chief of the medicine warehouse. Disappointed with daily life, had rank-and-face [attitudes], and was not very loyal to the collective. (He was married to Sai សៃ who came from France.) Later Sister took Sithân back close to her.

2. Comrade TY ទី (female). Lazy. Had no stances, but was choosing a husband. When I grasped these weak points, I let it go and allowed her be lazy and let her be a team chief, and tried to attract her emotionally.

3. Rim រឹម (female). Rank-and-face. I liked her and was closest to her. She had a mean character, but liked to be happy when going out to receive visitors. I assigned her to help keep watch.

4. Oeun អៀន (female). Immoral with youths. Rank-and-face. Mean character. I also attracted her emotionally.

5. Rin រិន. Impolite character. Mean and arrogant, and also had rank-and-face. He was homesick when he met with me. I urged this on, and attracted him emotionally.

6. Comrade Ry រី. Chief of sewing. Modest. Jealous character. Had some conflicts with Sister when Sister had him sew something she was not pleased with. He always made mistakes. I exacerbated these conflicts so he would fear Sister and not go near Sister. I let him be free. In tandem with this, I tried to attract him emotionally, to make him love me.

7. Comrade Mên ម៉ែន (female). Gentle. No stances. Homesick. I told her to wait for me to request Sister to give her to me and told her that if something came up to hide it from Sister and not go near Sister. I also attracted her emotionally.

8. Comrade Rum រ៉ុម (female). Previous at the hospital. Later placed in the children's office near me. Received information that her father was a traitor. I began to train her by saying he was alright. A rank-and-face character. Lazy.

9. Ēm អែម (female). Medic at Office Kâ 2. Immoral with a youth from the East Zone, and Sister would not let hI put her in conflict with Sister.

10. Nim នីម (female medic). Immoral and chatters a lot. No stances. I also attracted her emotionally. Mostly reports to me about Sister.

11. Soem ស៊ែម (adolescent female). Likes to dress herself up. Gossips a lot. Deceptive. I put her close to Sister to spy for me.

12. Tha ថា (female, Supply Warehouse team). Gentle. No stances. Rank-and-face. When Sister first arrived, she had conflicts with Sister. I trained her closely. In particular, I indoctrinated her emotionally and praised her work.

13. Siep សៀប (female, warehouse team). Also has no stances. Has conflicts with new warehouse chief appointed by Sister. [I] have been with her a long time. If anything happens, she usually comes and tells me, and she hides its from Sister.

14. Ây អែយ (female, kitchen). Frequently immoral. Rank-and-face. From the East Zone, so I told her that Angkar did not trust her. Then I was close her so she would like and trust me.

15. Chhân ឆ័ន (female, kitchen). Immoral with the youths. Mean character. From the East Zone and passed through Sâ 200 ស័្រ០០; Sister told me that the majority of those who passed through there were traitors because their supervisors were all traitors.

16. Nephew Muon មួន (adolescent youth, messenger). Gentle. No stances. With me a long time. Emotional. [I] trained [him] morally [sexually].

17. Comrade Ēng អែង (medicine team, male youth). Rank-and-face. He was also from Sâ 200 in the East Zone, so he always afraid of the authorities, afraid that they would not trust anyone from the East Zone. I trained him accordingly.

18. Comrade Hiep ហ៊ីប (male youth, medicine team). Also immoral and from the East Zone, Sâ 200. (I trained him like Comrade Ēng.)

19. Comrade Sâmbăt សំប៉ាត (male youth, medicine team). Rank-and face. From the East Zone and Sâ 200.

20. Comrade Hèl ហៀល (male youth, medicine team). Has been immoral. Braggart. Also from the East Zone and Sâ 200.

21. Comrade Huor ហួរ (male youth, medicine team). Rank-and-face. Jealous, and also from the East Zone and passed through Sâ 200.

22. Comrade Sarat សារ៉ាត: male youth, medicine team. No stances. Easily frightened. Also from the East Zone and passed through Sâ 200.

Speaking in general, our comrades passed through Sâ 200 in the East Zone. I heavily emphasized that Angkar would not trust them no matter how hard they tried, and I taught them various things about life like I taught the others. I did not induct all of our comrades into the CIA immediately; I had them oppose the present revolution. My goal was to make them into cores to continue build one another to some extent. Gradually I would organize them.

Later the Party removed Sister Sei from Pô 17 ព្រង, Ministry of Social Action. Sister Phea had me help her prepare her belongings. At that time, Sister Sei told me that when she was gone I should make contact with Brother Say. Brother Say had gradually grasped matters at Pô 17, and Comrade Nan was personally there at Pô 17. Immediately, I asked her when she had organized Comrade Nan. Sister Sei said that she had organized [Nan] since April 76, and that she had twice assigned the task of killing the Brothers to Comrade Nan, but it had been unsuccessful. Then she told me: to help strengthen Comrade Thuch ធ្មុច, Sister Văn វ៉ាន់ in the kitchen at Pô 17 (Brother Thuch's wife), Comrade Sar សារ (Phâ 1), and Comrade Thy ធ្មី (Pô 1); [that] Brother Ya and Brother Khuon were still alive; to cooperate well with Comrade Nan on any tasks assigned; and in particular to concentrate on building many more forces.

After Angkar moved Sister Sei, being afraid of a break in secrecy, I did not contact Brother [Say] immediately, and when we sometimes met at parties I did not yet dare say anything.

One day I went to Industry to request assistance lathing some materials for the factory. At that time, I met Brother Say, who was sitting alone at a table. Brother Say let

me meet with him, and right away he said “Comrade Sou, how many forces have you built?” I said that I had built some. Then Brother Say told me, “The next time CHHOENG Yung Kuoy comes to Kampuchea, Brother Number One will come too. I have the task of killing Brother with a hand grenade. Comrade Sou, do you have forces to help?” I said there were none. [He said], “When the explosion occurs, during the confusion [we] will go together back to the office and both of us will make propaganda with the masses that Brother Ya and Brother Khuon are still alive. Comrade Sou, also try to carry out the tasks that Sister Sei assigned to you.” I remained silent. Then I said goodbye and returned to the car and drove back to the office. When the visitors came, Brother One was not seen, and there were no problems. In my heart I was happy.

Every time I rode in the Lambretta with Muon, I always told him to go see Uncle Kan កែវ and strengthen himself to grab fire his weapon and fire if there was any problem.

Later, there was another visitor reception at Pochentong, and Brother Say also went. He walked up close to me and told me that the previous time he had not dared to bring the brothers and sisters. I remained silent.

About two or three days later, I went make contact about lathing the materials again. I met Brother Khmăo ខ្មែរ there. He decided to have them do it for me, then he said that if in the future I required that anything be made, I could make a request to him.

Several days passed, and Brother Say was driving along Kampuchea Kraom Street and turned south at the gas station. He waved and called me. I was riding a bike. He told me, “In a few days, Yeay TOENG Yin Chhav តឹង យិនឆាវ, the wife of Chou En-lai is coming to our country again. We have the same plan as before. If it is not successful, there are plans for April 78 at the independence celebration at Baurei Keila, but this location has little chance since Baurei Keila is Angkar’s place. But the important possibilities are in the populated places, in particular at Pochentong. If April 78 is not successful, we have a plan for a decisive strike during 78.” I remained silent, and he asked me, “So about tasks continuing from Comrade Sei?” I said I had not yet even thought about them, and few forces had been built. [He said], “And what is that pile of chemicals being kept for? If I am gone, Comrade Sou, go contact Brother Khmăo, because I told him several days ago.” After that, he said goodbye and went on to the south.

When Yeay TOENG Yin Chhav came, I told Muon to be vigilant like before. This time Brother Number One came. No explosion was heard.

The poison plan was very complicated. One day Comrade Nan came to visit my house. After we had talked for a while, we began to talk about the poison. “Previously did Sister Sei really task you twice with it turning out unsuccessfully?” Comrade Nan was silent for a moment, and then told me, “I did not yet dare.” I asked, “Comrade Nan,

what drugs do you have?" [Sei said], "I just have injectible sleeping medications and ordinary sleeping pills for giving an overdose. Comrade Sou, I came here to ask you the same question, because two or three days before Sei left, she told me that if anything happened to contact Comrade Sou." I told her, "I don't know what medicines there are. Comrade Nan, go and look for yourself." Comrade Nan said, "That's OK, it can wait for a later day."

I could not figure out this problem by myself. I contacted Comrade Sa at Factory Phâ 1 at night. I told Comrade Sa, "I already know you, Comrade Sa. Before Sister Sei left, she told me, she told me that you were one of us. Now I want to contact you to make some poison." At first Comrade Sa objected, but I re-emphasized this to her. She said that she had never made an [poison], and to wait for her to do some research. If it could be done, she would bring it to me at Kâ 2. I told her to really maintain secrecy, in particular with Ra (Sister Phea's daughter), and to please Ra. In early February 78, Comrade Sa had made the drug and brought it for me to look at. There were two bottles. Each bottle contained 20 pills, and she poured them into her hand for me to look at. The drug was dark chocolate brown. The pills were not evenly round, but were somewhat oval-shaped. I asked, "What is its effect?" Comrade Sa she had tested it on a mouse, and it ran for a moment and died. I told Comrade Sa, "I will take just one bottle first. Comrade Sa, you keep one bottle. If something happens to me, throw it away. If there is too much at my place, it will be difficult." At first Comrade Sa refused to take it, she hesitated. In the end, she took it.

One day Brother Khmăo drove a Lambretta to the place where Brother Say met me previously, and I went to meet him. Brother Khmăo told me that, "When Yeay TOENG Yin Chhav came it was unsuccessful because the young ones were afraid. That's alright, this time it was not successful, so wait until April 78 and the end of 78." Then I told him about the complicated situation in the office with Sister Phea. Brother Khmăo said to throw away one of the stockpile of drugs on hand. Then he said goodbye and left.

In February 78, Comrade Nan came to treat Sister Phea, but Sister Phea was not there. She went to my house, but did not meet me, so she returned. Later, on approximately the 22nd or 23rd, I can't remember because I was very busy at the time, Comrade Nan came to look for me again at the children's house. In front of the masses Comrade Nan told me, "I heard you were sick and I have come to visit you." I brought Comrade Nan inside the wall of my house and went into the room. Then I told Comrade Nan, "I have had our comrades make the drug, and now I am having complications with Sister Phea." Comrade Nan said, "Don't worry about either Sister Phea or anyone else. Where is the drug now?" I said that I had buried it outside in the garlic patch. Comrade Nan said if that's the case, she would just have one of Angkar's drivers go to the house first and Comrade Nan would wait for me to have Muon take me. Then Comrade Nan took Comrade Sēng to drive Angkar's car back. Then I shut the gate and dug up the drug for Comrade Nan to look at; I un-wrapped the plastic bag and took out the bottle, and we went inside the house together. Comrade Nan poured out the drug and looked at it, and she asked me if it was effective. I said, "What do I know? But I took two tablets and tested them on a duck. I dissolved one in water and the duck weakened and died right

away. I put another pill in a can of water with a fish, but it did not die.” Comrade Nan said she would take five tablets first. I wrapped the drug and reburied it, then told Muon to use the Lambretta and take Aunt Nan and to keep it secret.

Later Sister called me to tell me that on 25 February 78, Brother Number Two would come down to participate in the conference, and she told me to prepare the site. I called Muon to drive me to Phâ 5 to prepare the site. Then I went on to Factory Phâ 3. While riding in the car, I asked Muon, “When Uncle comes this time, will you dare to fire?” Muon remained silent. I said, “What are you afraid of?” Muon said he did dare to do it. I said, “Muon go and sit by a pillar by the drug team. After you fire, fall down and cause confusion.” I took the drug that Comrade Sar had made, and thought of taking five tablets and putting it in Brother’s drinks, like coconut juice, and waited to meet Nan to discuss it, because only Sister Phea, I, Comrade Nan, and Chhun could enter that room. But when I returned, Sister Phea told me that Brother was not going to attend the conference.

On what was probably the afternoon of 25 February, Comrade Nan came to meet me, and she asked me, “Do you have any business, Comrade Nan?” I said, “Who told Sister Phea that I was going to poison her?” Comrade Nan told me, “It’s alright. I am near the Brothers, wait and I’ll tell you.” I asked her, “Comrade Nan, have you used the drug yet?” She said, “Not yet.” When she said goodbye, Comrade Nan joked with me, “Sou, soon they will move you and me too.” I laughed. Comrade Nan told me, “If Angkar moves you, telephone and let me know.”

Then I was sick for almost a month. Comrade Hiek អ៊ែក had been coming to give me injections for a long time, and he told me that her husband wanted to visit me to ask about my health. I said it was alright. He said, “Ta Sau ស៊ូ and Ta Hong ហ៊ុង want to meet Sister too.” It said it was alright.

Suddenly one day Brother Sau from Commerce came to Office Kâ 2 to ask about a list of medicines that Angkar wanted purchased. I told him I had no grasp on that, and to wait for me to ask our comrades in accounting. Then he took the opportunity to ask, “Sister, who are you connected to now?” I pretended to not understand. I asked, “What connection? Have been you been cut-off from contact?” I said, “It’s alright, I have a connection.” He said goodbye and left.

Later, during the night of 27 February 78, after he had given me an injection, Hiek asked me to take her to Comrade Nan’s house because she did not know it. I said, “Hiek, go to the third guard building at Sei’s house, and you will see it.” Hiek told me, “Sister, help me and take me there because there is something I want to ask you.” Hiek said, “About the drug, Comrade Nan told me you know about that matter.” I remained silent, and called Muon to take the Lambretta to take us. When we arrived, I met Vorn វ៉ុន and asked Vorn if Comrade Nan was there. He said that she was not there, she was busy and had gone outside. I left word with Vorn that when Comrade Nan came back to have her

go to my house that night or the next morning. Then I returned. Hiek also went home that night. I waited for Comrade Nan's arrival, but did not see her.

On the morning of 1 March 78, Comrade Hiek came to give me an injection and was preparing the syringe when suddenly Comrade Nan arrived. Comrade Nan asked, "Comrade Sou, what business did you have last night?" I said that I had taken Comrade Hiek. Comrade Hiek took the drug bottle out of her pocket and gave it to Comrade Nan to look at, and she poured it into her hand. I looked too and saw round light grey [tablets]. Comrade Nan asked Comrade Hiek how the drug was used. Comrade Hiek replied that it was to be dissolved in water. I asked Hiek, "Did this drug come from somewhere far away or did you mix it in a factory?" Hiek said it had come from somewhere far away. I asked her to confirm, "Hiek, did you go to the factory and get it?" She said no. "And the other bottle, was that the ingredients? Hiek said no. Comrade Nan asked about its effects. Hiek said it was very strong; the maximum dose was three tablets. I asked Comrade Nan, "The drug from the other day, has it been used?" She said, "Not yet." Then Comrade Nan took all of the drug, and said goodbye before she left.

During February my husband and I spoke to my husband to educate him and I used his emotions for his wife and children. He always scolded me in return. In the end, when I talked a lot, he rested and remained silent.

The afternoon of 2 March 78, when I had left a room after preparing the meeting site and was getting ready to cross the road, I saw Ta Hong riding a motorcycle from south to north. When he reached me, he stopped and said, "Hey, Comrade Sou, why such a dark face? If anything happens, look for a connection to flee the country along the road to Battambang; when you go, our people will be there too."

Then I said that in the morning I would go find Comrade Hiek to have her make contact for me. But on the morning of 3 March 78, Angkar called me and arrested me right away.

I request only to honestly report my traitorous activities to the respected Party.

[Note: Each page dated 26 March 78 and signed Sou ស៊ី.]

I request to report to the Party the traitorous activities
related to my work

1	SIN Sakeam	ស៊ីន សាកាម	Worked in the police in the old society
2	MAI Chhom	ម៉ៃ គុំ	Worked in the police in the old society
3	SIET Chhè	សៀត ឆៃ	Chief of Logistics, General Staff
4	LY Ang	លី អាង	Student the Lycee Châmraen Vichea
5	PRUM Kimvan (Female)	ប្រុំ គីមវ៉ាន	Student at Lycee Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
6	Mèn San alias Ya	ម៉ែន សាន ឬ យ៉ា	Secretary of the Northeast Zone
7	PHAING Iem Srēng	ផាំង អៀមស្រេង	Student at Lycee Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
8	HÈM Mucheaklîn	ហែម មុជ្ជុលិន	Student at Lycee Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
9	KAET Kim Nguon	កេត គីមងួន	Student at Lycee Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
10	PHIN Hēng	ភីន ហេង	Student at Lycee Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
11	TAO Sotheary (Female)	តោ សុធារី	Chief of the alcohol, beverage, and perfume factory
12	DY Kim Hong (Female)	ឌី គីមហុង	In the end studied at Sotâna Prey Chea En Present unknown
13	THAONG Vãn Thuok (Female)	ចោង វ៉ាន់ធ្លក	Studied at Châmraen Vichea Present unknown
14	PUTH Chrea	ពុធ ជ្រា	Student at Sisovath Present unknown
15	TIV Ol	ទីវ អុល	Deputy Minister of Propaganda
16	KHÈK Pèn alias Sou	ខែក ប៉ែន ឬ ស៊ូ	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
17	UM Chhoeun	អុំ ឈឿន	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
18	KÈR Kim Huot alias Sot	កែរ គីមហ្គុត ឬ សុត	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
19	Thuok (Female)	ធ្លក	Student at Kâmpuchebotr Present unknown
20	CHĂO Van	ចៅ វ៉ាន	Sector 32 Military Committee, West

			Zone
21	Sary	សារី	Teacher in the old society Present unknown
22	Aok (Female)	អោក	Wife of the teacher Sary
23	MĂO Khēm Noeun	ម៉ៅ ខេមនឿន	At Angkar's Office Kâ 6
24	SAO Thăk	សោ ថាក់	Cadre, Ministry of Industry
25	Hiek (Female)	ហៀក	Interpreter, Factory Phâ 3
26	Lang (Female)	ឡាង	Worked at Chinese Hospital Present unknown
27	THĂCH Thy Sarin	ថាច់ ធី សារិន	Student at Kâmpuchebotr Present unknown
28	IV Say	អ៊ីវ សាយ	Student at Wattanavichea Present unknown
29	UY Thouren alias Pâkk	អ៊ុយ ធ្វ័ន ឬ ប៉ក់	Chief of Factory Phâ 4
30	UY Sat	អ៊ុយ សាត	Student at Kâmpuchebotr Present unknown
31	Ol or Chèt	អុល ឬ ចៃត្រ	Student at Lycee Âng Duong Present unknown
32	TÂN Try alias Chhoeun	តាន់ ទ្រី ឬ ឈឿន	Cadre, Commerce Ministry
33	Yun (Female)	យុន	Female cadre in North Zone Wife of Khuon ឃ្លួន
34	Sēng	សេង	Cadre, Ministry of Agriculture
35	LĒNG Sim Hăk alias Sei	ឡេង ស៊ីមហាក់ ឬ សី	Cadre, Ministry of Social Action
36	Sâm (Female)	សម	In Ratanakiri Present unknown
37	My	មី	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
38	Khon	ខុន	Member, Foreign Ministry
39	Phat	ផាត	Member, Foreign Ministry
40	Say	សាយ	Cadre, Ministry of Industry
41	Kh măo	ខ្មៅ	Cadre, Ministry of Industry

42	TIM Kim Hong alias My	ទឹម គិមហុង ឬ មី	Cadre, Ministry of Commerce
43	Rooun (Female)	រឿន	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
44	Sou	ស៊ូ	Cadre, Ministry of Commerce
45	Ta Hong	តា ហុង	Cadre, Ministry of Commerce
46	Nan	ណាន	Cadre, Ministry of Social Action
47	Sithân	ស៊ីថាន	Female combatant, Ministry of Social Action
48	Ty	ទី	Female combatant, Ministry of Social action
49	Rin (Female)	រីន	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
50	Rim (Female)	រីម	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
51	Oeun (Female)	អឿន	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
52	Ēng	អេង	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
53	Hiep	ហៀប	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
54	Sâmbăt	សម្បត្ត	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
55	Huo	ហ្វូ	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
56	Hèl	ហែល	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
57	Sarat	សារ៉ាត	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
58	Tha (Female)	ថា	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
59	Siep (Female)	សៀប	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
60	Ry (Female)	រី	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
61	Mèn (Female)	ម៉ែន	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
62	Ēng (Female)	អេង	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
63	Nim (Female)	នីម	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
64	Rum (Female)	រ៉ូ	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
65	Ây	អយ	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2

	(Female)		
66	Chhân (Female)	ឆន	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
67	Muon	មួន	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
68	Soem (Female)	សឹម	Worked at Social Action Office, Kâ 2
69	Sa (Female)	សា	Chief of Factory Phâ 1
70	SIENG An	សៀង អាន	Cadre, Foreign Ministry
71	Thuch (Younger brother of KÈV Meas)	ធុច (ប្អូនកែវមាស)	Sector Committee at Svay Rieng Arrested (hearsay)

[ERN 00077282-00077319]

I request to report to the Party regarding
my past history of traitorous activities

I, SIN Phâlkun alias Sou, request to report to the Party as follows:
In 1961, while I was still in primary school, before I began secondary school, my father educated me about the capitalist system. Then he inducted me into the CIA. My father introduced me, and my Uncle Chhom who is the uncle of Comrade Sai at Kâ 2, recognized me.

I requested that he [my father] let me study at Châmraen Vichea, and he agreed. The initial task given to me by my father was to monitor and assess the teachers and students to see how many of them were not progressive, and to report that to him.

In 1961 when I first began studies, I did not grasp anyone because I saw that all the teachers and students seemed to be progressive. I reported to my father that I did not yet have a grasp, but the general situation appeared progressive. My father was silent for a moment; then he told me, "Monitor a while longer, child, then you will know."

Going into 1962, I joined the student assembly. I got to know LY Ang, PHANG Iem Srēng, HĒM Muccheaklīn, KAET Kīm Nguon, Pheun Hēng, TAO Sotheary, and DY Kīm Hong. Among the teachers, I knew Mèn San, SIET Chhè, and TIV Ol, and I reported to my father again that all these teachers and students were progressives. My father listened to me, and then told me to continue to try to complete this task. In 1962 my activities were placing myself comfortably among the ranks for a long time in order to join forces with the masses without letting them know that I was CIA. I grasped the situation and reported to my father.

In 1963, when there was a vacation trip I asked my mother to let me go, but she refused. I reported that to teacher SIET Chhè, and he went to my house to help by requesting I go to rest on the coast with them. When he arrived, he met my father, who had just returned home from work, and teacher SIET Chhè made the request to my father. Then my father gave him something to drink. Teacher SIET Chhè told my father, "Please do not worry, trust us." Then my father agreed to let me go.

After that, when I came home, I saw teacher SIET Chhè coming and going at the house many times. Sometimes when my father was in the hospital, he went to ask about [my father]. After that, my father gave me to SIET Chhè to be responsible for. Through this connection I stayed with SIET Chhè for a while; then SIET Chhè handed me over to contact PRUM Kīmvan and LY Ang instead.

My activities at that time were trying to gather many forces to join with LY Ang and PRUM Kīmvan to make them understand and to prepare them to join the CIA.

After that, I got to know two female comrades the closest, DY Kimhong, the daughter of a teacher, and MEAS Ponnakry, the daughter of a soldier. One time we left school at 9 a.m, and I invited them to sit and visit at school. Then we rode bikes to different places in Phnom Penh, to the front of the Royal Palace or to visit Kimhong's house, my house, and Nakry's house. Then I gradually began to educate them about the capitalist system and the imperialist American ways. Since both the girls had natures like mine, I educated them very quickly. I told them that the present day resistance movements had also CIA teams with them. The girls asked if there were many at our school. I said that they were gradually being organized and Nakry and Kimhong had the capacity to join the CIA. Both of them agreed. I reported to PRUM Kimvan and LY Ang, and they agreed. In late 1963 I took both my girl friends to meet PRUM Kimvan and set up the induction into the CIA with me being the person making the introduction and PRUM Kimvan being the person who recognized them. From that day forward, DY Kimhong and MEAS Ponnakry participated in my traitorous activities to continue building forces. I gave tasks to both of them. I was close to any member of the masses whom I trusted, in order to see what their character was, whose side they liked. If they were on the side of the CIA, my friends reported them to me and continued the training. When they agreed to join the CIA, I reported to PRUM Kimvan.

In 1964, those of us in the resistance inside the city joined with all those in student mass movement. Those who did not know me assumed I was a progressive. But when the enemy suppression against all the students became too strong, PRUM Kimvan and Ly Ang went to live in secret outside the dam. At that time, these who acted with me split up. They were: PHANG Iem Srēng, MucHeaklīn, KAET Kim Nguon, TAO Sotheary, and teachers Mèn San, TIV OL, SIENG An, DY Kimhong, MEAS Ponnakry, KÈR Kimhuot, UM Chhoeun, THÁCH Thy Sarin, and KHÈK Pèn. Some teachers went to teach at other schools, and some students also split up to study at other schools. I went to study at Wattanak Vichea, and DY Kimhong and MEAS Ponnakry went to study at Sotānna Prei Chea En. I still had contacts with DY Kimhong and MEAS Ponnakry then, and I reported to PRUM Kimvan constantly, and PRUM Kimvan instructed LY Ang to have me concentrate on building more forces. Then I saw UY Thouren, who was still at Châmraen Vichea, and UY Sat seemed not to be seen at Châmraen Vichea anymore. During 1963-64, the strongest activities were spreading leaflets, holding meetings, and holding protests, bringing together students we had known and pushing them to resist strongly so that government officials would look to arrest them, and their parents would be dissatisfied with the revolution.

During 1964, through the demonstrations I got to know another girl friend, Thuok. While studying at Wattanak Vichea, I concentrated on training IV Say, and I always went to the houses of PRUM Kimvan and LY Ang, and reported on CIA affairs, how many forces I had built. Each time I went, if I did not see PRUM Kimvan, I was immoral with him [LY Ang]. LY and told me what we had to do in order to train many of the masses. I said that I was then training IV Say, and Ly had me keep on trying.

One day I left school at 9 a.m. and met with Chrea. Chrea invited me to visit his step mother's house behind Watt Takeo Pagoda. When I visited the house I met many

friends: Thuok, the girlfriend of CHĂO Van; Sary, the boyfriend of Aok, the child of one of the people of that village; Teacher Mean, the boy friend of KROUCH Chănthou; and youths like Chrea, Phon, and Khēm Noeun. They frequented that house and sometime bought cakes and desserts to eat at that house. This was the house where I was immoral with Chrea and later with Phon. At the time I went out and played around with Kĩmhong, Nakry, and Văn Thuok throughout Phnom Penh. We all did as we pleased.

Later Thuok called me while I was studying to call me and tell me that CHĂO Van had some business for me. I went with her and met Chrea, CHĂO Van and Brother THĂCH Proeung there. CHĂO Van told me that he had called me there because THĂCH Proeung had met with him and proposed me as his future wife. Brother THĂCH Proeung confirmed that, and I immediately agreed. When I returned, I immediately reported to PRUM Kĩmvan and LY Ang. My report caused PRUM Kĩmvan and LY Ang to react and not let me take [THĂCH Proeung], but since I loved him I made it clear to them that I would not take back my word, which I had already given. Then LY Ang clarified to me that, "I do not know THĂCH Proeung well. I do not know if he is one of us or one of them, so he must be monitored to see." As for Chrea and CHĂO Van, he knew them very well. At that time, when teacher THĂCH Proeung came to Phnom Penh he always took the opportunity to visit my house. At first my aunt brought him because he had transferred to teach at Kâmpung Trâbèk. Each time he came, I saw him educate my younger siblings by having them watch progressive movies, and he bought Chinese books about the revolution for them to read. I reported this to LY Ang and PRUM Kĩmvan. LY Ang told me to be vigilant and not be inclined toward THĂCH Proeung because he was not one of us. When I returned I thought about that, but I tried to remain calm.

In 1964, I educated IV Say, and through this IV Say and I had immoral relations. Then I reported to Kĩmvan and LY Ang, and both of them agreed. Then I called IV Say into the CIA with LY Ang, Kĩmvan, and I all participating. We concentrated on pushing IV Say to build more cores [forces]. At the time, IV Say met directly with LY Ang in my place when going to get leaflets to be spread to cause the mistaken impression that revolutionaries had spread them and cause the revolutionaries to be arrested.

In 1965, after examinations were over, Brother THĂCH Proeung told me that he was thinking of getting married. Our parents agreed and decided to set the wedding for July 1965. I told Kĩmvan and LY Ang in case they could attend. Both of them educated me to be vigilant in stances with Brother THĂCH Proeung, to be vigilant of weakening and following him. I remained quiet. Kĩmvan and LY Ang did not dare come to the wedding.

About three months after I married, LY Ang wrote me a letter and had UY Thouren (Pâkk) bring it to me. The content was: First, to introduce me to revolutionary contacts with my husband. Second, to request 3,000 Riels from my husband to open a tire repair site. He saw that my husband had a large salary, more than 7,000 Riels, because LY Ang told me that now that I was married I should give LY Ang money. When I saw the letter arrive, I remained silent and gave the letter to my husband. After he read it, he

told me that we had no money left and that it was the end of the month and only 1,000 Riels remained. Then he gave me 700 Riels and had me put it in an envelope for Comrade UY Thouren to take back and give to LY Ang. Then I gave UY Thouren 50 Riels.

Before I went to Prey Vêng with my husband, I told LY Ang, and LY Ang told me that after I went with THÁCH Proeung I had to take the opportunity to come back to Phnom Penh to report to LY Ang, and [he told me that] the previous letter had been only to confirm his trust in my husband.

Then I returned. In December 1965, I moved to Prey Vêng with my husband. In December 1965, I did not yet know any of the neighbors, and gradually my husband took me to visit the house of the teacher HÈM Yân and the teacher LIM Koch so I would get to know their wives.

Then my husband instructed me to frequent the wives of the above-mentioned teachers whom he had taken me to visit. I wondered why he gave me that task; he was not specific about inducting them. At his instruction, I tried to visit them, but just normally. I did not educate or instruct them as my husband had told me.

In 1966 I went to visit Phnom Penh. I took the opportunity to tell LY Ang about my going to Prey Vêng with my husband and going to visit the wives of our friends to educate them, but that I had gone in an ordinary fashion, I just talked happily about normal things, and sometimes I took the opportunity to talk about happy things in the capitalist way instead, but I had not let my husband know that.

LY Ang told me to try to grasp the masses there and to see whom my husband was educating too, and to let LY Ang know.

I returned home. I did not tell my husband where I had gone, just that I had visited Phnom Penh for two days on a holiday and had returned to Prey Vêng. This time my husband instructed me to set-up and guard underneath the house to educate the teacher HÈM Yân, and Lim and SEUNG Saing Sinh stayed upstairs. I did not pay much attention. I saw the teacher CHIEP Kìm Yean come to attend the pillar ceremony. At the time I guarded downstairs under the house, and the teacher SEUNG Saing Sinh guarded around the houses in case anyone arrived. [I] had my brothers and sisters play far away. If strangers came, I was to have my siblings go upstairs to tell my husband, but I did not let him know. I just went along with him wherever he took me. In 1966 my husband concentrated on building forces. I was not very concerned about that.

When I visited Phnom Penh, I made contact and told LY Ang about the revolutionary activities of my husband. LY Ang asked me if I had built any CIA forces. I told him that I had not yet dared to build any CIA forces because their husbands were pillar persons and that if I educated their wives I feared secrecy would be broken and it would reach my husband.

Later, my husband instructed me to do revolutionary work. I did not participate much. I mostly took them around visiting between our homes and being happy in the way of the old society, as normal, meaning that I obstructed the resistance movement and the force building movement of my husband.

In 1967, my husband had me try to go down close to the people in the Daun Noeun Village, both in their houses and in the dry season rice fields, in order to get close to the people. I never went, and he told me that it was because in the future we would not live in the city, that we would enter the forest to struggle with our people. I responded that when he went to the forest, I would go too. My husband agreed.

In late 1967, I went to Phnom Penh and met LY Ang again. Kĩmvan had stopped staying at that house. I reported to Ang as my husband had instructed. LY Ang told me that if my husband still did not enter the forest, he would not remain at that place, and I was to wait for one of our comrades to bring a letter and to contact that comrade instead.

In late 1967, I saw the teachers and students come to both visit and work at my house. Teachers SEUNG Saing Sinh and HÈM Yân came. Among them was a messenger from Kampong Cham who had come to study in Prey Vêng. Then he brought a letter to me. He told me LY Ang had sent the letter, and he told me to keep it secret from my husband, to not let him know that I had contact with the CIA [contact] he had brought from LY Ang. Then I opened the letter and saw it was a letter from LY Ang introducing me to make contact with Chèt, original name Ol. So, Chèt (Ol) would have CIA work contacts with me too, and I was to wait and listen to the situation when the students and teachers came to visit and have revolutionary contacts with my husband. While I was in Prey Vêng and my husband was in Phnom Penh, TIV Ol came to my house, and I was immoral with him. In Prey Vêng I did not assist with revolutionary work with my husband, and he did not induct me as a pillar like the other teachers.

In 1968, before he entered the forest, he told me that Angkar was not let letting me go because I had a ten month old child. I was to wait, and he would go first and would contact me through Chèt later.

In about June, I maintained contact with Chèt to prepare to enter the forest. I heard the radio broadcast (Sihanouk personally announced to take him and shoot him. I was hurt when I heard this, because he had just been arrested.) When Chèt had last come, he told me that Angkar had decided I would enter the forest and that I should give my smallest child to Sei to look after, in case after I entered it would be easy to make contact through Sei. Phàlla (Chy) was still breastfeeding. When I went to meet Sei, she told me that she would also enter the forest soon and she could not accept her. Then I returned and told Chèt (Ol). He said to leave her in the house first, and wait for him to come later to make contact and take her. When Chèt came to contact me, I was immoral with Chèt (Ol).

Later I went to live in secret, with Ol (Chèt) taking me to live with him at the place in Boeng Kok for a period. When I left, a female comrade name LOEK Chhēng

went along with me with the agreement of Chèt. TĂN Try had been staying in secret in that house at Boeng Kok before me. When I was secretly staying in that house, I got to know Brother “Ban” (Doeun), and KOY Thuon’s wife “Sìn” came to meet me and to work with TĂN Try (Chhoeun) when TĂN Try proposed me to become a Party member to facilitate working deeply within the revolution. But Comrade Sìn, KOY Thuon’s wife, said not to induct me yet, to wait until I returned from below [sic – outside] before inducting me into the Party. After I had been staying in the house at Boeng Kok for a while, I was immoral with TĂN Try at that house. Brother “Ban” (Doeun) arranged a husband for LOEK Chhēng during that time.

Then Chèt (Ol) took me to the forest and handed me over for Comrade Soeung, (now Sēng at Agriculture) to be responsible for me. I travelled with Sēng for many months before reaching Mondulkiri, and Comrade Chaing, an ethnic Phnorn messenger stationed along the road from Mondulkiri to the forest on the top of a mountain in the forest. While travelling, Sēng told me, “When we reach the top of the mountain, I will not send you on any further. Wait for someone to come later and introduce themselves with the slogan “I know you, comrade.” When we reached the top of the mountain, Sēng handed me over to two ethnic Kraol who were waiting to receive me, one named Lăn and the other named Thuon. They sent me on to the Ratanakiri messenger location outside Office 100. It was very late at night when we arrived there, and I rested one night with the comrade messengers; each of us tied up a hammock there outside the messenger station.

The next morning, a messenger from 25 came to receive me, and before I arrived at the messenger office he went inside. Then Comrade Pâng came to receive me. He asked me, “When in Phnom Penh, did you know me?” I told him that I did not know him, and I walked in with Comrade Pâng and met TIV Ol walking toward me to bathe in a stream along the road. He met me and he told me, “I know that you arrived this morning. I saw Comrade Pâng come out, so I came out to bathe so we could meet.” Then he told me, “It will be easy living here; they are all our people. Comrade Sou, so you will go to meet Brother.” Comrade Pâng told me that, “When you meet the Brothers, be vigilant against breaking secrecy. Don’t talk about our business with Brother Han (TIV Ol) a moment ago.” Then I entered Office Kâ 25. I saw that Brother Number One was ill and resting at the Office, and KOY Thuon was there too, preparing to give an injection of medication to Brother. Brother Number One asked me if I knew how to give injections. I said, “I don’t know how to give injections, Brother.” Then Brother had me sit and visit with him a while before he had me go stay in a house inside with the children Vum, Dom and Mach (female). When Sister Phea came, I went to rest with Sister Phea. Then there was a meeting at Kalèng Village. Brother Number One and the Brothers there decided to have me go down to the village for a celebration with the ethnic people. The aim of the Party was to have me go down to see their lives in order to strengthen my stances. But after I had joined in for one morning and had eaten with the Kâmpuon ethnic brothers and sisters there, that afternoon I went to watch the brothers and sisters in Arts sing. Then I walked among the beautiful houses of the people in that village which the Party had set-up and built. I had many thoughts about having joined the CIA, so I wondered if any CIA had arrived here, had they dared build forces, when the base area people are here like

this? The ethnic brothers and sisters all respected and loved the Communist Party. I returned, and when I reached half-way, at the mouth of a stream, it was raining very hard and I could not cross. The five of us, Comrade Pâng, Dom, Vum, Mach (female) and I, were taken inside Office 100 and rested at Office 100 since it was very late at night. When we arrived at 100, Comrade Pâng cooked peanut soup and distributed it to us to eat. Then Comrade Pâng came to talk and visit with me, and he said that in 64 he learned that Angkar had appealed to me to enter the forest, so why had I not gone? I said that I had wanted to go, but Angkar had told me I was not to go yet. Comrade Pâng told me that when we were in Phnom Penh he had been in love with me. Then I remained silent. Then Comrade Pâng told me to rest there. Then he walked away outside around the office for a moment, and the three nieces and nephews Vum, Dom, and Mach tied their hammocks and rested in a house near me. That night I was immoral with Comrade Pâng.

The next morning, Comrade Pâng told me that when I met the Brothers not to tell anyone, to wait and he would make a request for me to the Brothers.

That morning when I arrived the Brothers were there working and when they saw me they laughed and asked which office we had rested at the previous night. I told the Brothers that that we had rested outside. Comrade Pâng said at Office 100. The Brothers had me and the nieces and nephews visit for a while, then took me home. At the time I had not yet dared to do anything in terms of activities. TIV Ol was at that office too; the Brothers did not let him go anywhere, he just stayed at the office, so it seemed building forces would be difficult.

Then Angkar had me go down to the base areas to teach the Khmer language to the ethnic brothers and sisters. When I first arrived, I did not know the language of the ethnic brothers and sisters. In this training I tried to make them learn so that it would be easy to make contact later. I tried to watch and see which children were good and then took them for training to be happy without not knowing much about performing labor.

Then I only knew that there were CIA people there. What did they plan to do? The brothers and sisters and the Party lived as a base, and TIV Ol did not give me instructions. So, I just did what I thought of doing, but since I was mostly in the village I was limited, and I tried to build some core forces who learned quickly. I did not select by class.

At that time I was not very complicated, because all of us were in a calm state. Then I waited to see any brothers and sisters came up to make contact using the slogan given to me by Comrade Sēng.

In 1969, when I went up to report to Sister Phea, I met KOY Thuon and his wife who had also gone up there. At the time they were resting under the shade, and they said that their messenger had them wait with all of us on the outskirts of Kalèng Village. Then I met with KOY Thuon's wife. I shook her hand. She asked me, "How much have you refashioned yourself? Comrade you are a North Zone person, so soon you will go back down again. I remained silent, and travelled along with this entourage. Then I rested at

Kâ 4 on the banks of the Sē San River to go up and report to Sister Phea, and subsequently I saw many ethnic Khmer brothers and sisters from down below, including: CHHUN Yung, Kēng (female), and Hiep (female). Two or three days later, Sister Sei arrived. When she arrived, I had a fever. Sister Sei came and helped massage me, and she told me, “Comrade, I know you.” I remained silent. Then Sister Sei, I, and several other comrades stayed at Kâ 4 to study.

Later, when I was bathing on the river bank with Sister Sei, I gradually talked with her when we were far from our comrades. She said that after I had come here Comrade Ol (Chèt) had asked about my welfare, and then she said, “I have come to re-contact you inside the network. How is the situation with the brothers and sisters here? What are the revolutionary stances of the brothers and sisters?” I told her, “Sister, since I have been here the ethnic brothers and sisters have had very correct stances. They love the Communist Party very much, so they are not easy to organize. I have not organized anyone since I arrived here.” Sister Sei told me that wherever we went, we tried, according to the possibilities. I took my people back to the office, and Sister Sei had me maintain secrecy and be careful of Sister Phea learning [about us]. I rested at Kâ 4 and worked with Sister Phea in order to go to the village and select an arts performance team.

Then Sister had me go down to the village with TIV Ol and Nephews Vum and Dom and Niece Mach to select people to stay at the office with us. I did not select by class. I mostly assessed them by voice and appearance in combination with the Party line too. I did not try with all my heart to select them conscientiously. Then Angkar decided to have me go live at a separate office near Kalèng Village with five of the children of the ethnic people and me and the two nephews and the niece who were already in the Office. When I went to that office, the nephews and niece were happy. I let them go as they pleased. Our comrades there concentrated on helping find a farm and building an office as instructed by Angkar. Then I got to know another of our comrades named Yon. So, Comrade Pâng and Comrade Yon were responsible for that location. Two or three months after Brother Khieu came, I met and was immoral with Comrade Pâng again when he left to work. Then our militia opened fire to cut the enemy’s road. Brother Khieu, who was Angkar’s representative at that location, moved me to Office 100, and Brother Khieu told me to ready all the military to move the women and children to the rear. Then we all concentrated on helping one another more than ever before. Angkar had the arts team, the medical team and the various teams go to stay at Kâ 17; we all assembled there. The tasks Angkar had us perform were growing much rice and many potatoes to support ourselves. We all hoed the farm, and at first our comrades just pulled potatoes and distributed them to roast and eat, and every single day everyone wanted to go to the farm to eat. If we came upon the people or a farm, we roasted potatoes and passed out one or two per person. When I saw that, I did not train them. I let it go and I let the nephews and nieces do as they pleased, since I was in charge of the children too. While working the rice fields near the office and while taking the rice to be pounded, I played with the nieces and nephews; no one helped and pushed the work. During rest periods we talked about living in the city and be happy in Phnom Penh and how it was different here in the forest. The elements in the office were mixed together, including: TIV Ol, Sister Sipa, Sister Sei, Comrade Roeun, Comrade Yeu, Comrade Chet, Comrade Kim, Sauny, along with all the

nieces and nephews and children of the cadres whose parents were busy on the battlefield and who had brought the nieces and nephews there first. Then Angkar presented a plan to work the rice fields nearby, and we did, but the potato fields had not all been planted. Sister Phea moved all of us and took us to study politics and go through life view reviews at Bâ 1. The brothers and sisters at the office tried to continue the task of planting potatoes. After studying politics, Sister [illegible] organized a class to study elementary medicine following the instructions of Angkar at Ta Lav Village. The medics in nearby villages in Ratanakiri Province were called to study, with each village taking one medic. After finishing the medical class, I, Comrade Nan, and several other comrades returned to Bâ 1. The Comrade Nan came to Bâ 1 along with me, with Brother/Sister Dăm being chief of the office there. I cooked there along with Comrade Nan, and there were two small children to find firewood and vegetables.

At Bâ 1 Comrade Nan and I liked one another and were very close, after having lived at the medical school which Sister had opened at Ta Lav. I lived with Comrade Nan. I liked her very much. The people at that office were adults and there were some children, all of whom had come from Kâ 17. At that time I often heard Comrade Nan talk about being homesick, and her character was like mine, so we quickly got along together. It was in 1970 that we lived together in the same office, and after a long while many of our comrades were there. Comrade Nan and I were discontented with the food, which was both difficult and tasteless because we were conserving salt. She always thought about the past when she had been widely known and had been a champion swimmer and had won a prize. After I had grasped Comrade Nan's character, I did not say anything; I just repeated what she said in preparation for building Comrade Nan. Comrade Nan often sang a French language song "Love Boat." I repeated after her and I monitored her more. Later both of us talked about life in Phnom Penh and we got along very well. Comrade Nan thought about her mother, and how whenever she wanted to eat anything her mother had bought it for her. I remained silent, and then I said, "That's right."

Through living and working together during this period, I got to know Comrade Nan well and we liked one another very much.

Then I was moved from Bâ 1 by Sister Phea to set up and build an arts office near Chay Village and set it up as a proper arts unit. At the time, brothers and sisters came from every office -- some came from Steung Trâng, Mondulkiri, and Ratanakiri, the total including adolescents and children being about 20 persons -- to perform for the people. While at the office, we raised crops and made military uniforms to be issued to the battlefield. At that time I did not concentrate on training the nieces and nephews; I let them do as they pleased; whatever they were happy with, I let them do. I did not well monitor, maintain, and store the fabric which Angkar had issued to be cut and sewn. I let the brothers and sisters take it to make or patch clothing as they pleased. Then I grasped the playful and rank-and-face character of a Lao female comrade named Sâm who was discontented with the revolution. When I saw this, I tried to get close to Sâm to build her as a core in the future. Comrade Sâm liked me very much. I appointed her to work as team chief and to help be responsible in my place when I was absent and was busy working with Sister. My office kept Angkar's salt to prepare to make a communal

kitchen so that it would not quickly dissolve. I set it up and stored it well so that Sister Phea would keep trusting me and liking me. At my location Sister Phea often came down to work with me and arts and medical teams. This office had the task of distributing the domestically made medicines which we prepared ourselves, especially fever medicine, most of which was given to our militia who went out to ambush the enemy. Since I was so close to Sister like this, it was difficult to build forces. Comrade Sâm and I talked about how the imperialists Americans had their networks which were called the CIA everywhere in Phnom Penh, and how Phnom Penh was a very comfortable place. Sâm told me that Steung Trèng was very comfortable place. I concentrated on educating her about how the capitalist regime was happy and comfortable and very noisy and how they lived as families, and worked and returned to their homes to eat together as a family. I frequently talked to and educated Sêm [sic] every time we went to work on the farm to give arts performances. Sâm was happy then. Sâm was active in the tasks I gave her, being responsible for taking the team to transport banana plants for planting or rice to be stored, long-term preparations.

Each time I went to work with Sister Phea, I told Sister Sei to help continue building Comrade Nan, and at the arts office I trained and built a girl named Sâm whom I saw was capable of being organized. Sister Sei responded that she agreed, but if we inducted her into the CIA immediately it would be difficult because I was the only person able to inform them and make them aware in advance. When I went, Sister told me to prepare arts to perform at Chay Village to celebrate the Party anniversary.

When I returned, I worked with all our comrades at the arts office and prepared and practiced whatever songs and dances Angkar selected for us. I had Sâm help watch along with Niece/Nephew [illegible] and Niece Phâlla, who already knew the moves performed for the soldiers who returned from the battlefield.

I called Sâm to bathe in the stream, just the two of us. I made it clear to Sâm that, "Sâm, do you know that some of our superiors who are the office chiefs and office members have joined the CIA? And with your abilities, I have reported to superiors responsible for me, and they already knew you. Since I am alone at the office, Sâm you have the right to join as a member of the CIA, and with your abilities you can do the work. Try to gradually be responsible for arts from now on." Sâm smiled and was pleased. I told Sâm to maintain absolute secrecy with Sister Phea and the others. Then we returned to the office. When salt spilled, I had our comrades filter it and use it as they pleased. Each time I heard that Sister Phea was coming, I did not let the nieces and nephews report to Sister. So, they were to try to conceal the spilling of the salt and the taking of the fabric by some comrades without me knowing about it. I killed and ate as I pleased the chickens, ducks, and pigs that the Party had us raise to support ourselves. Not only that, I also took some eggs or gathered eggs had not yet hatched and gave them to the nieces and nephews at the house to boil and eat as they pleased, and if any of the eggs were good, I ate along with them. So, I did not let Sister know many things, because I led that office. I did not concentrate of life style meetings to instruct the nieces and nephews.

Next we went together to give an arts performance at Chay Village as designated by the Party. I took the opportunity to meet Sister Sei at Chay Village in order to report that I had inducted Sâm as previously instructed by Sister Sei. Sister Sei told me to concentrate on training her further, and soon when she was stronger Sâm could help train other comrades. She asked me to be vigilant and to maintain secrecy with the brothers/sisters.

Later, in mid 1970, Angkar moved us to another office at a village in the vicinity of a leper village. Then we were reunited. Sister Sei was in charge of the economics office. I had the arts office. Nan had the hospital. When we were in offices close to another, Sister Sei and I met for work at the potato field. Sister Sei asked if I had trained anyone yet. I told her that I had not yet trained anyone, I was monitoring and assessing Comrade Nan to see if I could build her. My opinion after being with her for a period was that I believed I could build her. Sister Sei asked me about Comrade Nan, then quickly returned. (15)

(*14) In October 1970, Sister Phea called me from the arts office along with Nephew Vum and Niece Bauphân and nephew Dom concerning going to work at a different office. When I arrived with Sister Phea, I studied politics with Brother Vãn educating Sister Phea, me, Tuon, Leung, and the three nephews and niece. One day Sister Phea taught and instructed us to respect organizational discipline while travelling. There also was a document on independence-mastery in travelling. (*15 continued)

(*15) Before coming to study with Sister, we studied in a political class at 12 Kkhô [12 D] outside and set up and built an office near that location. (Ta Vêng). Then the Brothers told Sister Phea to tell me to prepare the children for a performance to receive the Brothers. Then I met the Brothers from outside, including: Brother Number One, the wife of Brother Number One, and Comrade Pâng who were returning from work. While studying and going through a lifestyle review at 12 Khô, I was still together with all of our comrades. The children from the various offices came to prepare a location to receive our comrades coming back from work. Then I met Comrade Pâng once again at the farm, and Comrade Pâng told me, "Comrade Sou, I hear that when Chhun Yung came you were immoral with him. Is that true?" I remained silent. Comrade Pâng gave me a container of ointment and told me that he had nothing to give me, just that ointment. After he said that, Comrade Pâng rushed back to work. I went back to the office with the nephews and niece. (*14)

(*15 continued) After studying with Sister, Sister called Sister Sei to delegate tasks and to prepare her belongings to depart on the journey. Before departing, Sister Sei told me to contact SIENG An.

When I departed Brother IV, Sister Phea, I, Nephew Vum, and Nephew Dom were travelling. We arrived on 26 December 1970.

When we arrived, Sister had me go to work in Sector II on 1 January 1971. I did not contact SIENG An's network immediately after arrival. I pretended the situation was

normal. I went to visit the house of KÈV Meas once with the nieces and nephews, and I said that Sister Sei sent her greetings. He was courteous to me as usual and did not say anything, so I returned.

When I first went to the ministry with Sister, my activities were normal. Sometime [illegible] the nieces and nephews who were with me. I did not concentrate on political training on the Party line. During radio broadcasts my emphasis did not follow the content. Sometimes I read slowly or read quickly so that the brothers and sisters could not hear.

Aside from these activities, I accepted nieces and nephews and children in Sector II (Vietnam) and taught them Khmer, and our brothers and sisters from the outside working in Beijing came to both help teach Khmer and to study music and practice the arts. Together were just four or five of our comrades who were in training. I lived with Sister Phea during this period, and there were no problems. I tried to maintain secrecy, and Sister Phea liked me and trained me closely to broadcast at the level that was possible. The contact between Brother SIENG An and myself which Sister Sei had instructed was difficult as well because I was in Sector II which was secret and not to be known, and Brother SIENG An was in the open, and we could not contact one another. In early 1973, Brother Vãn arranged a husband for me, Comrade Phên who was Brother Vãn's secretary in Beijing. In mid 1973 when Sister Phea was ill, I met her once when I went to ask her a question, and Sister had me go to visit in a hospital room with our comrades when had gone there to ask questions, and Sister did some Front work with Brother SIENG An before we returned to work with her to ask some questions about programs in case Sister had any new instructions. After working with Sister, we said goodbye to Sister Phea and returned to Sector 2.

When there were celebrations in the city, I requested to go. We were eating ice cream when suddenly I saw Brother SIENG An coming. I got up and moved outside. Then Brother SIENG An followed me and asked me if Sister Sei was well. I said, "Sister Sei had me ask you about your welfare." SIENG An responded, "Comrade, you and I have had difficulty because you are in secret and I am in the open, so in the meantime do just what you can do on the previous tasks." While I was talking with SIENG An the nephews and nieces arrived and I got in the car and returned to Sector II. In late 1973 TIV Ol went on a trip outside and then returned. When he returned, he stayed at Sector II with us, and was responsible for arts along with Chântrea and me.

So, TIV Ol came to the Ministry of Propaganda and we began to work together. TIV Ol told me and Săo (Chântrea) that we would all work together because all the arts people from inside the country had come, and Trea would be directly in charge. While working, TIV Ol said to monitor and train My, Khon, and Phat. My was the son of a former governor of Kampong Cham and had been in the Cambodian Student Association and had played around in Phnom Penh and rode in the car with the Cambodian students; PHÔK Chhnay had been in charge of this association. Later, during the war, My lived in France in quiet happiness. So we might train and organize My, because today he has a moral crisis with a comrade (Run) too.

Another one to be trained was Comrade Khon, who had come from France to live in Sector II and who had also been immoral and in love with Comrade Run. I grasped the weak points of each of them.

The third one, Comrade Pha, had come from Germany, and there was no problem when he first arrived, but now he currently complicated in morality, and I was able to prepare to train him. Comrade Trea's task was to distort the Party line through arts and songs, and I assisted in being responsible for the comrades in the arts team. In 74, I monitored and trained My, Khon, and Phat with TIV OI personally helping in the training, and since I saw that My loved Comrade Run, I educated Comrade Khon to love Comrade Suong, a girl in the announcing team, and Comrade Khon agreed. At work I changed the shifts to have comrade females Run and Suong look after the children at my house one at a time, and Comrade My and Comrade Khon when to my house, and sometimes were immoral with one another first.

Initially I wanted Comrade Phat to make friends with a female comrade named Toeun who was had already married and had children. Toeun was good. But Comrade Phat did not agree, and he made his own contacts with some girls there.

After TIV OI had trained them and when Sister was staying in the hospital, I took the opportunity to prepare a CIA induction [for them] along with Saom. Saom understood and informed all three comrades. They agreed and were inducted in the announcing room. I made the introductions and Brother Saom was the recognizer. There was no flag during this ceremony. They just swore the oath "I resolve to serve the CIA unconditionally for life." After all three comrades had sworn the oath, we went to visit TIV OI's house to drink beverages and eat cake downstairs. Then TIV OI gave the toast, "You three comrades will at least be ministry chairmen or deputy ministers after liberation." I told Comrade My, "Comrade My, Sister loves you as she loves me, but you are more well-mannered with Sister than I am, so try to get close to her and assess her. Do not let her become suspicious of us." After that, my activities at the working location were cooperating with the translation team so that when I misread, they would let it go. This continued until TIV OI came back to the country in late 74. After a while my task was to help the nieces at the arts team, including Comrade Run and Comrade Suong, who were radio announcers along with me. So, after that Sector II (Vietnam), our comrades and the nieces who had come there from inside the country were free and not very orderly and were not every energetic. This continued until liberation day, 17 April 1975.

At that time, Sister Phea was fulfilling tasks in China with Comrade Phên. Sister organized a committee to be responsible for the journey, including: me, My, Comrade Trea, and the AKI អង្គការ [Agence Khmer d'Information] team consisting three members namely KÈV Meas, the wife of KÈV Meas, and Comrade Chhieng." All of us, adults and children totaling approximately 30, made the trip, departing by aircraft. Then we contacted Brother Dăm and Brother Khân in Ratanakiri to make contact and take a truck to receive our comrades in their country. Our committee of three came with Comrade My and a driver, and Comrade Trea was stationed on duty. When I made contact, I took the

truck and returned to Steung Trèng and then took a motorboat to Bâ 20, where I arrived around July 1975.

Then KÈV Meas had his wife tell me that he wanted to meet Comrade Pâng to make contacts to go to Phnom Penh to be able to do this AKI work quickly. When Comrade Kăn came to meet receive me at the instruction of Comrade Pâng, because he was responsible for taking me to Phnom Penh first, the wife of KÈV Meas gave me a letter from KÈV Meas and asked me to deliver it by hand to Comrade Pâng. Upon arrival in Phnom Penh, Comrade Pâng had our comrades take me to Kâ 2 to rest for a while. Then Comrade Pâng came to work with me and ask about the conditions during the journey, the composition of the entourage, and the weak and strong points of each of them. I gave him KÈV Meas' letter, and I told him, "Comrade Brother, KÈV Meas wants to meet you urgently about coming to work in Phnom Penh quickly to make the AKI quickly"

The next morning, Brother Doeun came to visit Kâ 2, and he met me and asked, "Comrade Sou, when did you arrive?" I said I had arrived the previous day. Then he asked me, "Has anyone re-established contact?" I replied that I had not yet contacted anyone. Brother Doeun said, "That's alright. Wait for them to come and contact you later."

Then I went to stay at Propaganda. About two months later, Sister Sei came to re-establish contact with me. She had me report the situation outside [the country], then asked me again if I had built any forces. I said that only our radio team had come. [She asked,] "Where are they now?"

I told her that the radio team had come already, but the arts group was at Bâ 20 and Angkar probably would bring them later. Then I told her that I had not made contact with SIENG An outside and had not built any forces while outside, that only after Saom helped train and lead the three Front youths, Comrade My, Comrade Khon, and Comrade Phat who were now outside with the arts group at Bâ 20. Sister Sei came to contact me and said, "Comrade, now come back to my network, like before, while also helping the arts team here until work has been reorganized."

My activities were trying to build the newly-arrived nieces and nephews. Sister Sei came both to visit me and to ask about work, and then she returned.

About five days after I went to Propaganda I saw that all of Trea's arts group had arrived from Kâ 20. One day I asked Saom to let me and Comrade Sêm and the children to visit Bâ 1. She agreed to let us go at 5 p.m. when our comrades left work. I took all the children and Comrade Sêm to visit Bâ 1 because our husbands and comrades were there. While traveling from Propaganda to Bâ 1, when I had walked to the front of Factory Phâ 1, I met Brother Ya. He was in a car going from west to east. When he saw me, he stopped the car and asked me if I was well, and if I had been there a long time. I said I had arrived a long time ago. Then he asked me, "Where is PAUCH Iek Nai, my younger brother?" I told him, "PAUCH Iek Nai was evacuated to Kâmpung Trâbèk, and now I hear that Angkar has taken him for training." He told me that was alright, that he would

go look and find him. Then he asked me again to confirm who I was with. I confirmed that I was with Sister Sei. Then I went to visit Bâ 1, and about 6 p.m. I returned to the Ministry of Propaganda with Comrade Sêm (female). I had been at propaganda for more than two months when in October 1975 the Party had Sister Phea organize the Social Action Ministry Committee with Sister Phea as Chairwoman, Sister Sei as deputy chairwoman responsible for all the hospitals, and me as the Ministry Committee member at Kâ 2 responsible for medicine preparation and distribution section.

When Sister Phea announced the organization, both Sister [Phea and Sei] went to study at the stadium, the Party training location, and Sister had me go around to find medicine warehouses and report back to her on that.

After leaving the school, Sister Sei took the opportunity to meet and work with me at my house. Sister Sei instructed me, "Comrade, when you first arrive, try to grasp the masses and try to build several of our comrades first, since when Kâ 2 was first created there were only seven persons." I remained silent. Sister Sei again made it clear that, "This location will soon have many people because we must prepare the medicines now in the warehouses and there is not yet anyone in charge according to what Sister Phea has let me know, and we must gather them up to one place, the Ministry of Social Action. So, also try to train the forces that Angkar hands over to us. Furthermore, wait and ask me first about the medicines at some locations. Sister Phea has assigned the task to me." Then she left.

Later, in December 1975, I studied at the school at Baurei Keila. At the last class I met Thuch, the younger brother of KÈV Meas. During a rest break he asked to meet me because he wanted to ask me a question. I agreed. During lunch I walked outside. He followed, and he asked me if I knew his older brother KEV Meas. I said that I did. Thuch asked me, "Has he come now?" I said that he had come with my group. He asked, "Where is he now?" I said, "He is at Bâ 20, because he was sick. Now Angkar is having him live with his wife and child for a while for treatment." After I told him this, Thuch, the younger brother of KÈV Meas, went back into the school. When the studies were over and I returned, I told Sister Sei. Sister Sei was silent, and then she said there was no need to say anything else.

When I returned from seeing Sister Sei, she had me take a letter to Brother Chhoeun (TÂN Try) asking for news of his wife (Saom) and where she currently was, and if the Party just knew about the immorality or did [the Party] know about the politics as well. When Chhoeun took the letter from me, Chhoeun told me to go back.

I went back, and after that I went around gathering medicines with our comrades. I went to look at old warehouses to find [ស្រុកិប្ប] in order to organize the medicines well so they would not spill all over the factory again, and place any medicines previously known, including stomachache and headache medications, on shelves by type. All four comrades who were with me, including Sythân, Comrade Nan (female), Comrade Khom (female) and Comrade San (female), and Comrade Ret (female) rode our bikes back to

look at the [ស្រូវក្រប] factory the south so that all would be well and it would not fall and spill again. Then we went back to Kâ 2.

Also in 1975, Sēng from Agriculture came to Kâ 2 to meet with me when I was putting the medicine in order. I went outside to meet with Sēng. Sēng asked about my welfare, then asked me if anyone had contacted me yet. I replied to Sēng that I was connected to Sister Sei. Sēng said, "That's alright. You can go anywhere you like."

When the Party gathered forces from the various base areas and offices, I prepared, monitored and assessed the biographies of some individuals I suspected were bad. At the time there was a biography of a comrade named Kol who was from the North Zone and who had been in the forest for only three months when he was inducted into the Party. The persons who inducted him were Chap and Chien. Since we were short of people to be responsible for the factories, I asked Sister Sei, in case she knew [Kol]. Sister Sei said she did not know him [Kol], and had me contact Chhoeun in case he knew him. During a committee meeting with Sister Phea, I raised the matter of Kol to Sister, and Sister Phea said to wait and examine it further, but for now to gradually build him further. I asked Brother Chhoeun, and Brother Chhoeun confirmed that Kol was one of us, they already contacted Chhieng at Commerce, and he had been inducted into the CIA two days before he joined the Party. I was to use him because he had risen up on this side.

After Sister opened Factory Phâ 1 she had them gradually carry out medicine production. So, when Sister Sei had Comrade Sar and Comrade Sythân come, I kept Sythân at the medicine preparation site and had Comrade Sa go to Factory Phâ 1 along with female comrade Ây who had come from Sector 103 and whom I had trained since Kâ 2 was created. I grasped the character of the girl Ây; she was free and liked to collect cosmetics to pretty herself up at night, and she still used perfume. I introduced Comrade Sar, monitored her, then tried to build her to join the CIA.

So, in February 1976, the factory began operations, and I told Comrade Sa, "You need not let Kol become aware, but Kol is also CIA. We will work together well, and Comrade Sa, you should maintain secrecy and not let Kol become aware of our affairs." All the workers at this factory were new and came both from the base areas and from the former offices in the forest; Angkar placed them at every location after liberation.

As for Kâ 2, I tried to monitor and watch the drug team to see where they had come from, in order to continue monitoring and building them. At the time, male and female combatants came in one after another. Our comrades at the drug team readied them day and night, and then placed them in the sections. Some of our comrades were free and took medicines to use or to swallow as they pleased. I paid no attention and built them too.

When I issued medicine, at first I did not pay attention and concentrate on monitoring our comrades who were issuing the medicine. I let the nieces and nephews and Comrade Sythân prepare them. I saw this and trained Sythân closely to become one

of my cores. Aside from preparing medicine, during the relocation to a new warehouse in new houses which our comrades had emptied to prepare them as warehouses I let the remove things to use for eating as they please. In particular, my activities at that time were mostly letting the nieces and nephews be free before I organized, trained, and built them.

Later when sister Sei came to work, Sister Sei called me to give me instructions, and she asked how many forces I had built. I told her that I had just been training Ây and had her go stay at the factory with Comrade Sar and that I did not yet have a grasp on our newly-arrived comrades, I was assessing their biographies and those of the nieces and nephews who had come the last time were young.

Since the nieces and nephews were not yet able to issue medicines well, I had them go to the transportation team. So, at the time I told Sister Sei, "Sister, it is difficult at my location, because first they have to be assessed well; if not, secrecy cannot be maintained. When Sister Phea comes, I fear she will learn of it."

Then Sister Sei told me to help her by taking a letter to Chhoeun and ask about the situation as I had done before with TIV Ol.

In 1976, Comrade Roeun also came to Bâ 1. Since I knew that Comrade Roeun had many people in the base area, Sister Sei came to the house and told me to meet with Comrade Roeun and see if there were many people who had come from Kampong Thom. I agreed and took the opportunity to meet with Comrade Roeun at Bâ 1. Roeun told me that she had come first, and she said that probably the base areas would take some of those forces and we would take some. When I returned, I told, Sister Sei, and Sister Sei said that if many came she could meet them directly.

Sister Sei said, "Comrade, this year just take the ones from Commerce that came the last time, and wait. Then leave those remaining in the warehouse for me to send to Pô 17 because it is a large hospital. Don't take them and keep them in the office, let them go to the hospital first." In 1976, Comrade Lun, the wife of Comrade Nat, came to meet me at Kâ 2 at the telephone location to propose that her husband go to work there. I said to wait for Sister to decide. That afternoon Sister proposed that he come to work at Kâ 2. During the meal, Sister was still busy working. During the meal, Comrade Nat came with Comrade São to visit Sister, and I introduced him and told Sister Phea that I had known Comrade Nat and his wife at the Ministry of Industry, but Comrade Nat did not yet have anything to do, he wanted to come to work with us at Social Action. Sister Phea asked to confirm if he was a Party pillar person yet. Comrade Nat told Sister that he was a pillar person. Sister Phea said to wait for her to ask the Brothers at the Ministry of Commerce first, and if they agreed she would dare to take him. If they did not agree, she could not take him for fear the Brothers there also needed him. I told Sister Sei to propose him just to help in our factories.

Sister Phea made the proposal, and the Brothers at Industry agreed. Comrade Nat came to Social Action in about May or June 76 during the preparation to open Factory

Phâ 4. When he arrived, I went down to meet and work with Comrade Nat. I asked him who he had been with in the forest. He said he had been with Comrade Yun. I asked if they had organized and inducted him into anything. He said that when he came here he had just been in training to be inducted into the CIA, but that did not happen because he was chosen to work in Phnom Penh. Then I told him he could come to meet with me or Sister Sei because she also knew him. I told him that secrecy had to be maintained because this was a new location and we had not yet built cores. Then I proposed that Sister take approximately 40 youths from the drug team and 60 from the other teams to set up Factory Phâ 4. I told her that only if children and youth went could we then concentrate on building cores. So, I told Comrade Sa at Phâ 1 and Comrade Nat at Phâ 4 to cooperate together well. Before having our comrades go to be responsible for the factories, Comrade Sythân told me, "Sister Sei has transported all the white sugar in the warehouses, and I have just seen some at Phâ 4." I gathered it up and put it in the Office Kâ 2 warehouse for use. There was a shortage at the time. It was kept for making deserts. Materials and things were kept there.

After Comrade Nat came to Phâ 4 and had set up operations at the factory, the Ministry required several interpreters be brought to help the hospitals and factories to quickly carry out the production of medicines and send it to the people in the base areas throughout the country, since we had to study and learn quickly. Among the interpreters who subsequently came was Comrade Hiek, whom I had known previously; she came when I was studying. I told Sister that she had been a Party member for a long time and was short of people, and she put her in the Phâ 4 Committee which then consisted of Comrade Nat, Comrade Sai, and Hiek. I told Comrade Nat to cooperate well with the male and female youths.

In mid 76 when Comrade Nan came to work at Kâ 2, Sister Sei introduced Comrade Nan to make contact with me and our comrades, and said that if anything arose I could also contact Comrade Nan. Comrade Nan and I liked one another very much. Sister Sei also confirmed to me the matter of the poison. Comrade Nan said to wait and look in our warehouses first to see what medicines could be used and what the effects of overdose were. I had Comrade Nan go with our [comrades] in the drug team to look for [medicines], but she soon returned and said to wait, that she would ask Hiek first. I agreed.

Comrade Nan then left. I was at Kâ 2. I had the brothers and sisters empty the warehouse and take things from houses in the Kâ 2 area. I had anything good taken and stored separately in the warehouse, anything for long-term use and any supplies or items needed for short-term use. So the nieces and nephews and our comrades there were free and noisy as they pleased. By way of the supervision, I gradually trained Comrade Êng, Comrade Hiep, and the girls including Comrade Ty, and in the dining hall I trained Comrade Ây. I had Comrade Sythân help grasp the masses and help build them. Comrade Sythân was still young, but she grasped all matters in my place.

When Sister Sei came to meetings to work with Sister Phea, she told me that Roeun had probably found some people at Bâ 1, she did not know, but she had me go

look because Sister did not know that all those girls had been commandos. Then Neat and Eng came from Kampong Thom. When I went to ask, Comrade Roeun agreed. I went to inform Sister, and Sister had me go get them. When I arrived, I proposed to Sister that she accept them in the large dining hall and accept them as ordinary members first. Then I trained both comrades in an effort to build cores both in the dining hall and in the warehouse, because those in the warehouse team were all young and had not yet grasped anything. After cores at Kâ 2 had been built in the teams, a while after Comrade Nat came to Phâ 4, I trained him, and I told Sister Sei at Pô 17 that Comrade Nat was ready to be inducted. Sister Sei said to wait for an opportunity before inducting Comrade Nat.

When I returned, I told Comrade Nat to get prepared. Comrade Nan came to tell me that Comrade Hiek had gone to Pô 17 to look for her the day before and said if anything happened I would send her. I had a messenger send Comrade Nan to Phâ 3 because I was busy and Comrade Nan went first.

After that, I concentrated on staying close to the drug team, the sewing team, the kitchen team, and some other teams which I was responsible for in order to build them and make them close and make it easy to personally train and organize them.

When Sister Sei came to work this time, she met with me and instructed me, “Comrade Sou, now we have to build many cores. Since Sister Phea came to Kâ 2 have you said anything negligently?” I said that I had not. Sister Sei had begun to fear that Sister Phea knew. Sister Sei also stated that, “Your location has had male and female youths arrive, so try to monitor their biographies clearly to facilitate organizing many of these links. At Pô 17 I have Comrade Mão as a core in contacting the youth.” I was silent for a moment, that stated that many youths at my location had transferred elsewhere. After strengthening me, she told me, “Comrade, your tasks are to help build clear cores and to watch people.”

When I went down close to the comrades in the various teams in the sections I was responsible for, I grasped that the youth Tieng who had a free nature, and I immediately began to train him, and I told Comrade Phai about this contact and told Phai to concentrate on monitoring him closely. In mid 76, I took Comrade Nat to Sister Sei’s house at the designated time and prepared Comrade Nat’s induction into the CIA inside Sister Sei’s room. I made the introduction and Sister Sei the chief was the recognizer.

Later Hiek and Comrade Nan came to tell me, “Comrade Sou, if you are still connected only to Sister Sei it will be difficult when we separate; you must make connections with Ta Hong on our side too.” I asked them, “Comrades Hiek and Nan, are you connected to Ta Hong?” Nan asked me if when I was studying I had known Hiek. I said that I had gone out with her during the New Year’s celebration at Châmraen Vichea School. I agreed, and the next day Hiek and Comrade Nan took me to meet Ta Hong at Commerce. Ta Hong poured tea for me, Comrade Nan, and Comrade Hiek. Comrade Nan introduced me to Ta Hong. Then Ta Hong agreed to recognize me. Then I returned.

Then I went to see Comrade Sar, the chief of the factory, and asked her if she had built any cores. Comrade Sar told me she was building one of our comrades named Roeun (male), and that this comrade had a free nature, and said that she had built another female comrade named San in the same committee she was in. I returned from Comrade at Phâ 2 and met with Hiek at Factory Phâ 4 to tell her to build the female comrades there to like our training.

In 76, Sister Sei also needed cores, but had none. She had me make contact with Comrade Roeun to request some to be kept at Pô 17. When I met Roeun, she said she had some but the Bâ 1 market also needed many.

In late 1976, I met with SIET Chhè. He telephoned and asked to meet me, and I took him to sit at the guest reception location. When he met me, he said that he urgently needed approximately 500 pills of malaria medication. I asked our comrades how many there were and our comrades were uncertain. I had Sythân in the drug team give him two boxes. Then he said that his child was ill and there was sufficient medical documentation for me to send. I said that it was alright, the next day I was going to the hospital to have my eyes examined and he could go with me. Then he asked me whom I was then contacting. I told him that I had contact with Sister Sei. SIET Chhè said goodbye to me and left. In late 76, when going to clean fish I met with Comrade Roeun at Chraing Châmres. She invited me to look for onions to plant because Neat had many children, and I went with our comrades to Bâ 1. I saw Comrade Thoeun, Comrade Sè the wife of Brother KÈR Kìnhuot, Comrade Roeun. Sister Vên and I could not find any onions. Comrade Roeun called all of us to ride in Khmăo's Lambretta, and we all agreed. When we arrived Comrade Roeun told our comrades at the farm to cook. We did not agree. She took me and all of our comrades to sit at the farm and wait for them to send us, when suddenly Comrade Roeun said, "We are all on the same side, and if anything happens we can contact one another easily." Hearing this, I walked away because I feared secrecy would be broken by introducing this in the middle of a crowd like that.

Then other comrades including Comrade Sè, Sister Vên, Comrade Choeun, along with the wife of Brother KÈR Kìnhuot, left the outside farm and I invited them to the Social Action farm nearby. They picked four or five fruits apiece and returned, and I invited Comrade Roeun back to the office because the onion bulbs were not yet large enough to plant. Then we all returned to the office.

In early 1977, since there was immorality in Comrade Nat's leadership and many materials in the factory had been broken, Sister had a committee meeting and proposed moving Comrade Nat to Pô 17 to be responsible for a section at the visitor site in order to further monitor his activities for a while. We all agreed. The Comrade Pâkk was ill and in the hospital. Sister made a proposal to Angkar to come to Social Action, and Angkar approved. Then the sisters discussed placing Comrade Pâkk in charge of Factory Phâ 4 in place of Comrade Nat. I agreed. Sister Sei agreed to everything. Sister Sei said that Pô 17 was short of our people.

In the meeting Sister Sei told me that Comrade Nat was happy to go to Pô 17, but she had me concentrate on building more of our comrades and listening to the opinion of Sister Phea to see how much she knew about us. I was with [Phea], and I told Sister Sei that Sister did not yet suspect anyone.

At Pô 17 a political class was held for students at Pô 17 with Brother Number Two attending the opening class on the first day. Sister Phea called the committee to a meeting to prepare the program for when Brother attended and the study program. At noon, since the meeting had not yet concluded, Sister stopped Sister Sei from eating at Kâ 2, and we worked more in the afternoon. At noon Sister Sei took the opportunity to meet me. She asked me how many comrades I had built. I said I had just been training, since our comrades were newly-arrived and were still very young. Sister Sei told me that for the first time at the class at Pô 17 that she had plans to kill Brother when he came down to attend the class. I asked who would do what. Sister Sei said that she had trained Comrade Mão for a long time. I remained silent. Then she told me to maintain secrecy and not tell anyone, and to be vigilant against Sister Phea learning. In the afternoon we worked, and when work concluded Sister Sei returned to Pô 17.

The next day when Sister when to Pô 17, Sister Phea had me stay on duty. About 5 p.m. I went to Pô 17 to take a letter to Sister Phea. I saw the Brothers coming out of a meeting. Brother Number Two got in his car and returned. Then Comrade Mão walked out first. I met with Sister Phea and Sister Sei, and I gave the letter to Sister Phea. Then I returned. After that day I tried to stay close to our comrades in the teams at Kâ 2 in order to continue to train them. In doing this, I had Comrade Ëng concentrate on training the youths in the drug team.

Then I went to Comrade Choeun's house to request more forces in case there were some. When I arrived, Comrade Roeun was building Comrade Choeun to be more responsible. Comrade Roeun told Comrade Choeun to try to grasp our newly-arrived comrades at Bâ 1 since Comrade Choeun had the highest stance of responsibility and since their husbands came from the Northeast and the Party had a [favorable] policy. When I arrived, Comrade Roeun stopped talking. At first I asked about things for visitors which our comrades made contact to get every day. Then I asked if any more forces had arrived. Comrade Roeun said, "No. There aren't any now." Then Comrade Roeun was pregnant and had abdominal pains. I took her to Pô 3 for doctors to examine her, then our comrades stopped me off at Kâ 2 and sent Comrade Roeun to her home.

Then Sister Sei came to work at Kâ 2 with Sister Phea. She took the opportunity to met me and work with me to have me try to concentrate on training and building our comrades at every location into cores. Then Sister Sei made it clear that I did not have to follow the plan to prepare medicine for each Zone once monthly. Sister Sei had me keep arriving medicines separately and not distribute them yet. If Pô 18 came looking for medicine I was to have the brothers and sisters quickly arrange it for them. Then Sister Sei told me that she had told Comrade Nan twice about the poison but it was still unsuccessful.

After that day I was close to Comrade Sythân in the drug team in order to have her help as a core with the females and top continue to strengthen and train more forces. In the warehouse team, I concentrated on training Comrade Tha (a girl in the warehouse team) and Comrade Siet (also a girl in the warehouse team) so they could help building more cores. In the dining hall I tried to stay close to Comrade Ây (female) in order to have Ây work as a core in the dining hall, because I saw that most of our comrades were still young and were newly-arrived too. So, I had to be vigilant in the training. Since Comrade Nan had gone to Pô 17 there had been no problems, but when Angkar removed Comrade Lun from the Ministry of Industry his wife and children at Social Action were also removed. At that time Sister Êng was in the dining hall and Comrade Neat, whom Comrade Roeun had sent there, was also removed along with Comrade Nat and her children.

At Kâ 2, after these forces had been removed, I trained our comrades by distributing the task to Comrade Sythân to help look after the females in the drug team, and gradually, after they had been trained, Comrade Hiep in the drug team came to help further train our comrades in the drug team.

I also tried to train Muon, the messenger who took me everywhere. Each time he drove me somewhere I asked him about his carrying a gun and if he knew how to shoot it so that Muon would take notice. I did not pay much attention to the morals and liberalism of the male and female youths that I trained. When I saw these phenomena I thought of presenting it to Sister right away, and sometime I just let them go. Later Comrade Sa at Factory Phâ 1 came to meet me to report the preparation to induct Comrade Dan (female) who she had trained. I told Comrade Sa to wait for a little more quiet time first, and I instructed her to continue to try to build cores and train our comrades.

In April 1977, Sister Phea called me to work and told me, "Now Angkar has decided to move Sister Sei from our ministry to somewhere else." So when Sister was called, she had to be told first. Then Sister Phea called Sister Sei to work and had me send Sister Sei to Pô 17 so that I could help Sister Sei prepare her belongings and return to report to Sister Phea. When I was helping Sister Sei prepare her belongings before Angkar moved her, no one knew. Sister Sei took the opportunity to meet me, and she told me that when she was gone I should her about any work through Brother Say who was in charge of some of Pô 17, but the one there in person was Comrade Nan, and that she had given instructions to Comrade Nan twice but it was still unsuccessful. At the hospital, she had me help watch over Comrade Nan, Sister Thuk, Sister Vãn (female in the Pô 17 dining hall), Comrade Thy at Pô 1, Comrade Pâkk at Phâ 4, and Comrade Sa at Phâ 1 in order to build them to act for us in the places they were responsible for. I told Sister Sei that I had contacted Comrade Sa since she had come to Kâ 2 and had her go to Phâ 1, but not frequently. After Sister Sei gave me instructions, I went downstairs first to put her bag in the car. Soon afterwards Sister Sei came down and the car took her away. When I returned from sending Sister Sei off, I reported to Sister Phea.

After Sister Sei, left I concentrated constantly on building our comrades in the office which I was directly responsible for, Phâ 3 and Kâ 2. The medical team at Kâ 2

had Comrade Ēng (female) and Comrade Nim (female), and I concentrated on training them. In the sewing team at Kâ 2 I trained Comrade Ry and Comrade Mèn.

In leading at Kâ 2, I trained our comrades to set up the warehouse and store the materials for the use of the sewing warehouse and children's warehouse and the dining hall warehouse in the sections our comrades had cleared in the houses. This was for solving the living standards of our comrades for whom I was responsible so that they would be not shortages. It was the same with the drug team. They set up the warehouse, and if our comrades lacked anything, sometimes they solved it themselves without making requests to Sister. The MSG or food that was found was given to main dining hall. I just thought of what would make our comrades comfortable and not be unhappy with our leadership.

At the time, I saw that the drug team had a youth named Lēng who liked to drive vehicles and had a free nature. I told Comrade Phai to get close to Lēng to make him a core to help with the driver team in the future.

I did not make contact with Brother Say immediately after Sister Sei went away. I still mostly worked with Comrade Nan because she frequently came to Kâ 2 to get medicine. One day Comrade Nan met me and said that she had come to have me contact Factory Phâ 1 and Factory Phâ 4 in case we could mix it by ourselves. I told her that was alright, Comrade Hiek was still at Phâ 4 and had not yet gone to Phâ 6, and Comrade Pâkk was also there, and at Factory Phâ 1 there was Comrade Sa, so wait and see. That day Comrade Nan wanted a number of medicines to take to look at. I had our comrades take her to find them, and since they could all not be found, shortly afterward Comrade Nan returned to Pô 17.

When Comrade Nan left, I was very worried because she came and went frequently and I was afraid Sister would learn of it.

Later Comrade Hiek came to my house. I told her, "Hiek, discuss the poison with Comrade Pâkk, and see if we can do it ourselves. As for Comrade Sa, wait for me to ask her."

Then she told me that Ta Hong had sent word to us to try to gradually build many forces to be our cores when we needed forces in the future. Then Comrade Hiek returned to Office Phâ 4. I met with Comrade Ây in the dining hall to train our comrades to be cores. As for Soem, a female cadre in the dining hall, I had trained her to not talk or go anywhere, and when no one was with Sister Phea, I took Soem to be with her, and Sister agreed. Soem always reported to me on what had happened or what Sister had said with she had been with her.

As for Muon, Comrade Phai, and Comrade Lēng, I explained things to them and trained them all along. Comrade Phai had immoral contact with Comrade Ry, the chief of the sewing team, and I did not say anything. I prepared to propose this to Sister Phea.

In the drug team, taking advantage of free time, I called Comrade Sythân to meet and work quietly with me, just the two of us, at the drug team location. Then Comrade Sythân said that she had built Comrade Rim and Comrade Oeun. I told Comrade Sythân to help watch Comrade Ēng and Comrade Hiep in the drug team and to help push them.

So, in the training at Kâ 2, I did not go down close or train with documents. I just let it go according to the desires and characters of the nieces and nephews. So, there were free phenomena and there was irresponsible work which led to medicine being broken while be carried.

Then one day Comrade Hiek told me that later that afternoon there was to be a meeting at Industry, and Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek would attend. I asked who Comrade Nan had sent to tell Hiek, and Hiek told me that she had told her. At about 6:30 p.m. Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek came to my house, and we all went together to Commerce. I went upstairs to meet Brother Say, Brother Khmăo, and Brother Sau there.

Ta Hong convened the meeting, [saying], "Today we meet to organize a committee to be responsible to find a place to facilitate work." Brother Hong told us the agenda for the afternoon was: First, to announce the organization and to announce the general task, since after Sister Sei went away the work had not been organized well. The composition of the committee was as follows:

1. Ta Hong, overall chairman
2. Brother Say, deputy chairman responsible for the outside
3. Brother Khmăo, deputy chairman responsible for Industry
4. Brother Huor, member responsible for weapons
5. Brother Sau, member responsible for Commerce
6. Comrade Nan, member responsible for medicine
7. Comrade Hiek, member responsible for the Drug Production Factory

The overall task was to kill the Brothers by any means the location permitted. The work could be done in any form, with weapons and poison, for instance. When there were major tasks or plans, we would be told and be given instructions. Then Ta Hong asked if any comrade had any opinion. All of our comrades were in a hurry, and no one had any opinion. Then Ta Hong closed the meeting. Comrade Nan and I returned to the Office. Comrade Hiek went to rest at Commerce with her husband.

When I returned to the office, I prepared work at each location. At Factory Phâ 6, there had been a shortage of interpreters, and Sister Sei had moved Comrade Hiek to Phâ 6 to help work there. So only Comrade Pâkk was at Phâ 4. When Hiek went to Phâ 6 I told her to try to train and build our comrades there. I organized ordinary work first, and did not yet organize anything new.

My work activities in the office were training Comrade Sythân, Comrade Phai, and Comrade Ry to help train and build many of our comrades into cores. I met Comrade Sa at Factory Phâ 1 and had Sa train for induction any of our comrades who were strong.

I told Comrade Sa that to be careful in speech during training because some youths were still new and to not let secrecy be broken in advance because some comrades were still afraid when they heard the term CIA. Then I returned to Office Kâ 2. When I arrived I went to the drug team location and tried go down there constantly to strengthen our comrades that I had gradually trained there. Comrade Sythân had built many of our comrades in the past, and he wanted to propose Comrade Roeun be responsible for raw ingredients and cores in each team. I met with Sythân, and I instructed him to concentrate on training, but because we lived near Sister Phea to be careful that she did not learn of this. I mostly let all of our comrades whom I had trained do as they pleased and did not ask many questions during work for fear our comrades would come up to see me frequently and Sister Phea would be suspicious.

Next Comrade Hiek came to meet me and told me that at Factory Phâ 6 she might be able to build Comrade Phy at the dining hall, because Comrade Phy was very free and did not get along so well with our comrades in the factory. I instructed Comrade Hiek to take the opportunity to train her gradually and to prepare to organize her. Comrade Hiek told me this, then returned.

Every single day, aside from major tasks, I thought about the matter of building forces and about our comrades causing a break in secrecy. In this, I concentrated on training Muon the most because Muon took me everywhere. I trained Muon constantly, each time Muon rode with me or took me to work. I attracted Muon through immorality too. I let Muon be free as he pleased like the other comrades whom I trained.

Then Factory Phâ 3 began clearing out the old machinery at various factories and assembling it at the new Phâ 3 site. In particular they brought [machinery] from the old CPC Factory and reassembled it. When our comrades had discussions with the visitors saying they lacked certain utensils, I went to contact the Ministry of Industry to make them. I met with Brother Say, and after the matter of the materials, Brother Say took the opportunity to talk with me about building cores in the ministry and he had me continue to concentrate on building many forces to become cores at each location. Then Brother Say told me that the next time visitors came we had a plan to kill the Brothers, and to wait a little and Ta Hong would tell me. I said goodbye to Brother and returned to Kâ 2.

When I returned, I called Comrade Nan to my house and I had our comrades call Comrade Hiek to ask about this matter. I told them about the visitors and the plan to kill the Brothers, and told them that that we would participate. Comrade Nan's opinion was that the poison had not yet been found, and now the visitors were coming. I agreed. The three of us discussed this and decided to have Comrade Hiek go ask Ta Hong.

Then I sent Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek back to the factory. Since Factory Phâ 3 had to go into operation quickly, all the visitors came to Factory Phâ 3. Sister Phea decided to move all of our interpreters to Phâ 3. Among them Comrade Hiek also came to Phâ 3. Comrade Hiek met with Ta Hong, and when she returned she told me that it was true about going to Pochentong and I was to find youths to wait and accept hand grenades from Ta Hong, since this was a general task for everyone, and when the day was near,

Comrade Hiek would come again to confirm. Then Comrade Hiek went to tell Comrade Nan.

When Comrade Hiek returned, I called Comrade Phai to explain about the hand grenade and ask Comrade Phai if he knew how to use them. Comrade Phai he said had seen them during the war, had seen others use them. I told him that when the day came to call Comrade Lēng along. Then, before the visitors came, Comrade Hiek came to tell me to go get them at the east corner of Kâ 2 next to the wall and the Industry house. That night I called Muon and told him and went with Comrade Phai and Comrade Lēng. Muon guarded outside the wall, and when Ta Hong came, he brought Ta Hong to meet me. He brought two hand grenades. I had Comrade Phai look with a flashlight. Comrade Phai said he recognized them and knew how to use them. Then Ta Hong left. Then I told Comrade Phai to bring them up into my house first because no one was there. Soon Comrade Phai and Comrade Lēng left and I followed behind with Muon. When we were up there, Comrade Phai told me that Comrade Lēng had never used [hand grenades], and he was afraid. I looked at them and had Comrade Phai put them away well with the vehicle team. I told Comrade Phai to try to strengthen Lēng. I talked reasonably, because Comrade Lēng was young. When the visitors came I had met with Muon and trained Muon to be vigilant when the visitors came, and if he heard explosions to rush to the car and drive back to Kâ 2.

When I arrived at Pochentong Airport, I saw the many of the masses and the cadres standing to welcome the visitors, and Brother Văn, Brother Vorn, and many of the other Brothers were waiting to receive them. When the visitors' aircraft landed, the Brothers went to receive the visitors and walked in front of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea soldiers who were standing to receive them along with the masses shouting welcome to the visitors until they got in the cars and drove safely to Phnom Penh. The guest of honor on this occasion was Deputy Prime Minister CHHUN Yung Kuy.

When I returned to Kâ 2, Comrade Phai came to tell me that he and Comrade Lēng had not dared to take them. I told Comrade Phai to keep the grenades well.

Then Comrade Nan came to my house to discuss the poison with me. She said she wanted our medicine production factory to gradually mix and test [the poison] since she was still waiting for the drug and Comrade Hiek feared it would be a long time. She had also spoken about this with Comrade Hiek. I told Comrade Nan to train our comrades at Pô 17 quickly and to wait for me to contact our comrades regarding the poison. Then Comrade Nan left.

Then I went to meet Comrade Sa to tell her about researching the drug since Comrade Sa was responsible and she knew how to produce drugs and research this by herself. Comrade Sa initially objected because she was not used to this at all. I explained to Comrade Sa to try and find something in case it could be found. Because she was not used to any of this, I told her to please Ra, the daughter of Sister Phea, because I feared Ra would break secrecy and it would reach Sister. Comrade Sa said alright. I said good bye and returned to Office Kâ 2.

Later while doing my routine work, I mostly stayed close to the drug team watching our comrades opening cases of drugs from overseas and helping to verify whether or not they matched the shipping lists. While I was working, I saw Brother Say driving a Lambretta along Kampuchea Kraom Street by the drug warehouse. He turned south and stopped there. I knew that Brother Say had something he wanted to tell me, so I rode my bike there. When I reached him, Brother Say confirmed to me that when the visitors came the previous time, no one had dared to take them [the grenades]. Now visitors were coming again, Yeay TOENG Yin Chhav, the wife of Prime Minister Chou En-lai, and we had the same plan as before. If it was unsuccessful this time, we had a plan for Independence Day too.

After he told me this, Brother Say left. Then I returned to watch over my work at the drug distribution site. That afternoon, when I went home I met Comrade Hiek who had also come to tell me this. Comrade Hiek confirmed that we had the same plan when the visitors came this time, and Ta Hong had said he had nine more hand grenades he wanted us to keep at our location. I asked Comrade Hiek if there was a place to keep them at Phâ 3. Comrade Hiek stated that she was newly-arrived at that location and feared she would store it poorly and secrecy would be broken. I said alright, to keep them at Kâ 2 first. After she told me this, Comrade Hiek returned to Phâ 3.

After Comrade Hiek told me, I told Comrade Phai to tell Comrade Lēng to wait to go get them again. At past 7:30 p.m. Muon went to get it like before. Ta Hong brought nine more grenades, seven with wooden handles, and two with steel handles. After looking at them with a flashlight, I told Comrade Phai to take them to my house so I could look at them clearly. Comrade Phai brought them to my house first. Shortly afterwards I followed along with Muon, and I told Muon to stand guard downstairs. When I went upstairs and saw all the grenades were there, I told Comrade Phai to put the case away well and to let me know where it was.

Then I told Comrade Phai that the visitors were coming tomorrow and the plan was the same as before and I had him train and strengthen Lēng more.

The next morning I told Muon about the visitors, and I told Muon to be vigilant like before and if anything happened to find the car and return to Kâ 2.

This day was like the previous day. Before the visitors came the masses crowded to receive them and prepared to shout welcomes like before when receiving guests of honor. Many of the Brothers attended, including Brother Number One and his wife and the other Brothers. After the aircraft arrived, the Brothers went to receive the visitors and lead the visitors to walk to receive the cheering masses. Then they got in their cars and headed for Phnom Penh comfortably.

I returned with our comrades. Soon after I arrived home, Comrade Phai came to tell me that he had not dared take them because he saw that Angkar's bodyguard unit was very thorough. I said alright, to store the grenades well, to put them in a case and tell me.

Later at Kâ 2 I had many complications, and because I was sick too, Comrade Nim the Kâ 2 medic came to treat me with the medicine prescribed by the hospital. I did not go anywhere much. I went back and forth to work at Kâ 2 and Phâ 3 whenever visitors wanted to meet me for work. Then I did not go to Kâ 2 much, I mostly worked with the teams and I was mostly at the drug team location.

When I went to Phâ 3 I usually took the time to meet Comrade Hiek to have her gradually train the nieces and nephews who were studying how to operate the machines so they would quickly learn. So, I told her to be gentle with them, not to scold them if they damaged the machines, and we would try to gradually train and build them.

While I working with the drug team and was having complications in internal work with Sister Phea, who suspected me, I went back and forth working with Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek many times. Then Brother Khmăo drove his Lambretta up and stopped at the location where Brother Say had previously gone. I rode my bike to meet with him. Brother Khmăo told me that when the visitors came, we did not dare to take them. We had plans for the future, at the Independence Celebration, but it would be difficult if the celebration was at Baurei Keila because there would be strict searches. But in particular, it would be easier at a crowded place when visitors came, because there was no where else. Then I told him of the complications in the office. Brother Khmăo stated that there were many drugs in the warehouses, so [poison] them. I remained silent. Brother Khmăo said goodbye to me and drove on ahead.

Then Comrade Sa came to my house and brought the poison that had been made the day before to me, two bottles, dark chocolate brown, oval-shaped. I poured out one bottle to look at, and Comrade Sa said each bottle had 20 pills and there were two more pills she had me look at. I asked if it was strong. Comrade Sa said it was strong, because she had tested it with a rat. It ate it, then it ran a little bit and died. I told Comrade Sa to leave just one bottle with me and to keep the other one with her, and if anything happened to throw it away. At first Comrade Sa objected and would not agree to keep the drug, saying it would be hard to hide it at her place. After I explained for a long time, Comrade Sa agreed to accept it. Then I gave one bottle back to her, and she returned to her house at Phâ 1. I took the drug, wrapped it in plastic, and dug a hole in the onion patch in front of the house and buried it. Then I took the two pills to test on a duck, and after one pill, it died. I put the other pill in a water can with a small fish and saw that nothing happened. I probably dissolved it in too much water.

When she knew that I had the drug, Comrade Nan came to my house, and I took Comrade Nan inside the house. I said that I had it, had tested it with animals, and it was effective. I shut the gate and dug it up from the onion patch and took it inside the house. Comrade Nan un-wrapped it, she poured it out and looked at it. She said that she would take five pills first. Then I gave her some paper to wrap it well, and I re-wrapped the bottle and Comrade Nan and I reburied it in the onion patch. Then she said goodbye to me and returned to Pô 17.

Later Sister Phea told me to set up the annual conference at Phâ 5 and she had me go look at the location and set up the food and drinks and the rest site, like I had done before. Then Sister Phea and Brother Number Two came down to attend. While riding in the car with Muon to set up the site, I asked Muon, "Muon, did you know that Uncle is attending the conference?" Muon said he did not know. I said, "Muon, do you dare kill Uncle?" Muon was silent. I asked again, and Muon said he did dare to do it. Then I told Muon to sit by a pillar and after firing to cause confusion, and when looking for a place to sit near the drug team, he was not to let them know, and our people would be there. Muon agreed. When I returned home, Comrade Hiek called Comrade Nan to my house, and when I told her about the conference, Comrade Nan wanted to test the drug that had just been made. I said, "No one can enter the room that Sister prepared, only Sister, Sister Phea, Comrade Chhun, I, and you, Comrade Nan, can enter; no one else can go in there." Then we thought about testing it in coconut juice, and we all agreed. Then Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek returned to their locations. That night I went to ask Sister Phea if there was anything else to be prepared. Sister Phea told me that the conference had been postponed because Brother [or Sister] was busy with work and could not come, to wait until Brother [or Sister] was free, and then hold the conference.

Then Comrade Hiek came to my house and told me that Ta Hong had said that the previous time no one had dared to take them [the grenades]. But if it was not successful this time, Ta Hong told us there was a plan for the independence celebration which would probably be at Baurei Keila, and so it would be difficult to take them in, only if one of the youths we had trained could take them the night before, or if some cadre who entered in the morning could take them. I told Comrade Hiek that when it was time to go I had many people, to let me go the night before. Who could take them? Hiek confirmed to me that it would be difficult at Baurei Keila, but if it was not successful at Baurei Keila we had another plan for some place where there were many of masses present, such as when greeting visitors, but to wait for him to tell me. This time, if it would be hard to take hand grenades, there were pistols, and he would give one to me and one to Comrade Nan. I was to wait and meet with Brother Sau. He would give them to me and would confirm again. I said, "Alright, wait for me to call Comrade Nan to discuss it first, because I am going in the afternoon the same as you, Hiek."

The next morning, Comrade Hiek told me that she had met Comrade Nan and we would all work at my house that day. When Comrade Nan came, she entered my house and we talked. Comrade Nan said the same thing I said, that she could take it in the rear but sometimes they conducted searches. Now the problem of the poison was not yet successful, and now there was the problem with the guns, we should wait until the day was near and then think specifics again. Comrade Hiek asked me if Brother Sau could meet me. I said alright. Then Comrade Hiek and Comrade Nan left.

The next morning, I went to meet visitors and worked with them. Comrade Hiek told me, "Comrade Sou, you can meet with Brother Sau tomorrow." I asked where we would meet. She said at the Kâ 2 messenger site, to clearly confirm the matter from the previous day. I said that would be alright. The next morning Brother Sau came to meet me at the messenger station. Initially we talked about the drug. Then he said that when

the day arrived, whoever entered in the rear should take them, because it was hard to enter, and we would have the youths we had trained go the night before. After speaking, he gave me a pistol that he had tightly wrapped to keep for our comrade who would go that day. After meeting with me, Brother Sau left. I wrapped the pistol in plastic and buried it at the edge of the pool, then waited for Hiek to come so I could ask further. When it was needed, I would take it and use it.

The next morning, I went to work in the Kâ 2 compound. I tried to push our comrades at the animal husbandry site and the kitchen, and then I went to the drug preparation site to be close to our comrades and to help strengthen Comrade Sythân and Comrade Ēng in the drug team too. Each time I went, I tried to monitor and see which of our male and female combatants were free in order to have Comrade Sythân and Comrade Ēng train them.

That afternoon, Comrade Hiek came to my house and requested I send her to Pô 17 to meet Comrade Nan to tell her about the drug that Comrade Nan had given her the day before. I had Muon take the Lambretta and send Hiek to Pô 17, and I went along. When I arrived I did not meet Comrade Nan. I left word with Comrade Vorn who was there that if Comrade Nan came before 5 p.m. to have her go to my house, and if it was after 5 p.m, there was no need for her to come to my house. That afternoon I waited for Comrade Nan, but she did not come.

The next morning, Comrade Hiek came to my house again and took the opportunity to give me an injection and brought along two bottles of a drug. Shortly thereafter, Comrade Nan arrived, and Comrade Nan asked me, "Comrade Sou, did you go to Pô 17 to look for me yesterday?" I said, "Comrade Nan, Comrade Hiek wants to meet you about the drug." Comrade Hiek told Comrade Nan, "Nan, I have the poison you were looking for. I got it from Hong Kong." Comrade Nan asked to see it, and she poured it into her hand. I also looked. It was round, white and grey. The other bottle was a thick white liquid. Comrade Nan asked Comrade Hiek, "How is it used?" Comrade Hiek said it was very strong - two or three pills at most for an adult. After briefly examining it, Comrade Nan put both bottles in her shirt pocket, said goodbye to me and Comrade Hiek, and returned to Pô 17.

Since Comrade Nan and Comrade Hiek went back-and-forth at my house so frequently, Sister was suspicious, and I had more and more complications and did not know to what extent Sister knew of this matter. When I was walking to work in front of the medicine warehouse east of Kâ 2, I met Ta Hong riding his motorcycle in front of me, and he said to me, "Comrade Sou, what's wrong, why such a sour face? Why don't you make contact to find a way to escape to Battambang and escape outside the country right away?"

The next morning, on 3 March 78, I intended to go meet Comrade Hiek regarding this matter, but after I had worked with our comrades in the drug team, Angkar called me to work, and I have been detained since 3 March 78.

I request only to report my treasonous activities to the respected Party.

[Note: Each page of this last handwritten confession is dated and signed by Sou. The dates recorded in the order in which they appear are as follows: 24 April 78, 25 April 78, 25 March [sic] 78, 26 April 78, 27 April 78, 28 April 78, 29 April 78, 9 May 78, 10 May 78, 8 May 78]

[Note: ERN 0077319-0077436 are identical copies of this last confession.]