

# កម្ពុជា ប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ

*Kambujā prajādhīpatēyy*

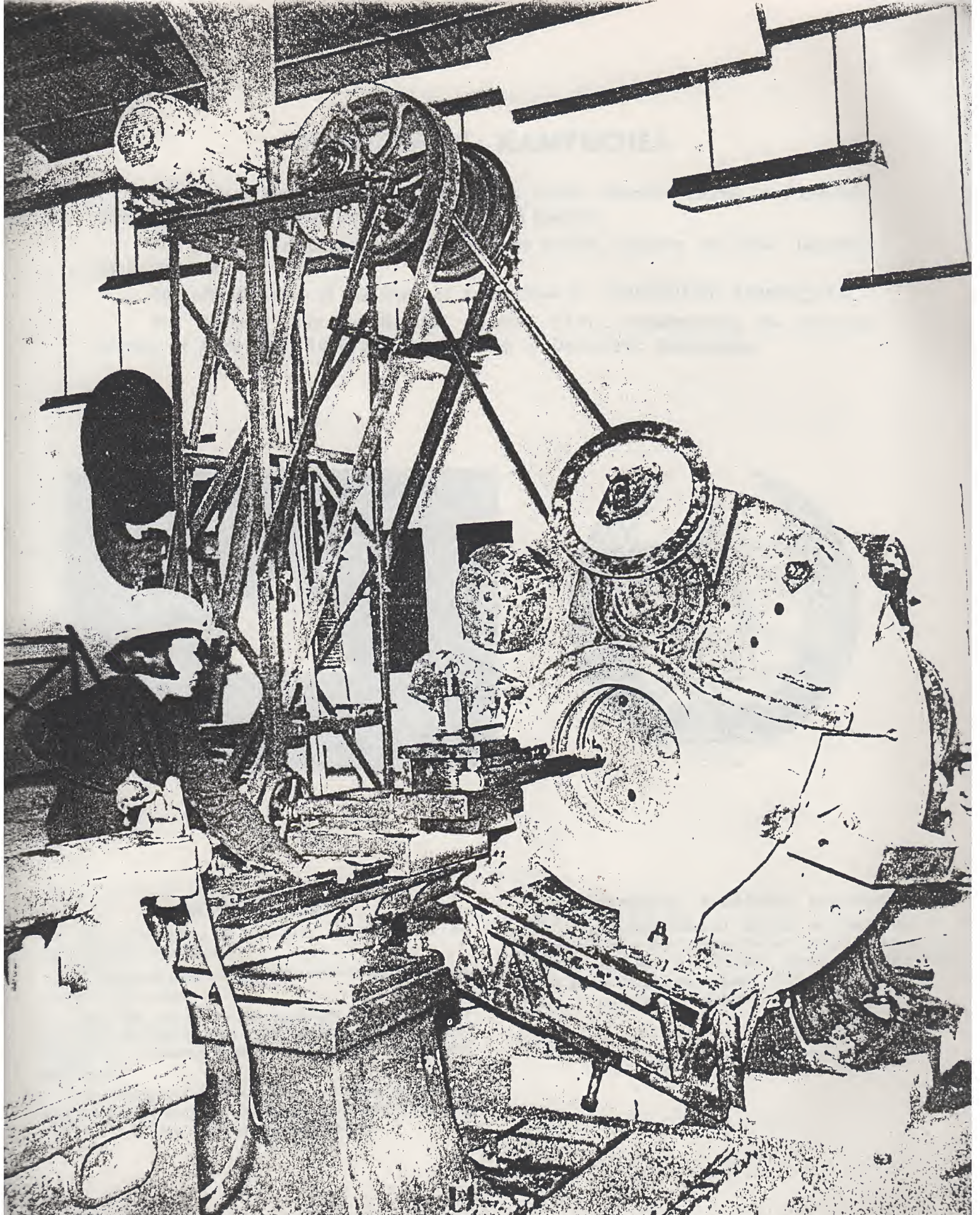
# ឈានទៅមុខ

*jhān dan mukh.*

**DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA  
IS MOVING FORWARD**



AUGUST 1975



Above: A woman worker reaming out the body of a pump.

Cover: By firmly abiding by the line of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, they are edifying an ever prosperous Democratic Kampuchea.

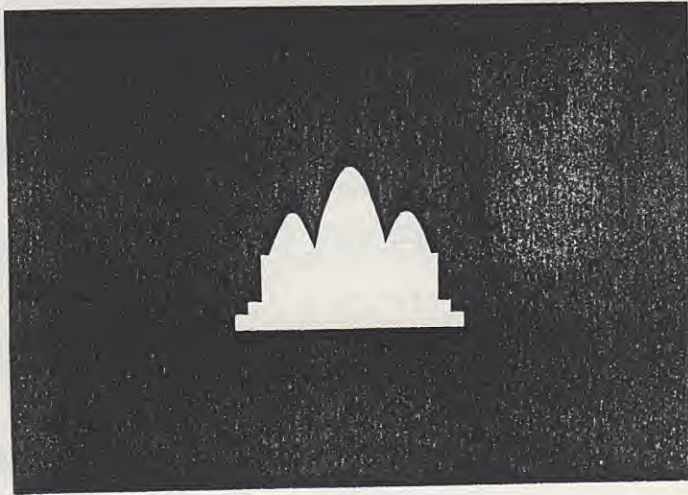
# DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

The State of Kampuchea is an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, sovereign and democratic State in her territorial integrity.

The State of Kampuchea is the State of the workers, peasants and other labourers of Kampuchea.

The official name of the State of Kampuchea is: DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA.

The National Day is celebrated on April 17th, commemorating the Glorious Victory of April 17th, 1975 and the founding of Democratic Kampuchea.



## NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag of Democratic Kampuchea has the following form and meaning:

The ground colour is red with a yellow three-tower monument in the centre.

The red ground colour symbolizes the revolutionary movement, the resolute and valiant struggle of the people of Kampuchea for national liberation and national defence and edification.

The monument in yellow colour symbolizes the national tradition and the people of Kampuchea who defend and edify a more and more glorious country.



## NATIONAL ARMORIAL BEARINGS

The National Armorial Bearings are represented by a system of dikes and irrigation canals symbolizing modern agriculture, and factory symbolizing industry, enclosed within two garlanded sheaves of paddy, and bearing below the inscription: «DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA».



## GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

### LOCATION AND AREA

Democratic Kampuchea is situated in the South East Asia, roughly between 10 and 15 degrees of North Latitude and between 102 and 108 degrees of East Longitude. The area is estimated at 181.035 square kilometers. It extends over a distance of 540 kilometers from North to South and of 570 kilometers from West to East.

It is bordered in the West and North by the Kingdom of Thailand, in the North by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in the East by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In the South West, it is bordered by 460 kilometers of sea coast, including many dozens of islands, such as Koh Kong, Koh Tang, Koh Way, Koh Tonsay, ...

### RELIEF

Democratic Kampuchea is an old marine gulf filled up by the alluviums of the Mekong river and the volcanic rise during the quaternary era. This geological formation explains the presence of sandy or granito-basaltic soils (called red soils) in the mountainous massifs covered with dense forests and in the table-lands, of sandy clay soils in the plains and very fertile alluvial soils along the banks of the Mekong river and lakes.

The relief of Kampuchea has the form of a wash-basin orientated from North-west to South-east. It is bound to the South by the sea, and to the South-west and West by table-lands and ranges of mountains (ranges of Cardamones and ranges of Elephant at the medium height of 1.000 meters with the highest peak being that of Aural at 1.813 meters), to the North (ranges of Dangrek at the medium height of 700 meters), to the North-east and to the East (table-lands of Rattanakiri, Haut-Chhlong and Mondulkiri). The Southeastern part is flat and taken up by the valley of the Mekong river.

The center of the wash-basin is taken up by the plain of the Mekong river and that of the Great Lakes.

The Mekong river runs across Democratic Kampuchea from the North to the South at 500 kilometers long. It is a majestic river of which the width can reach 3 kilometers at certain places. It is navigable in all year round from the city of Kratié in a distance of 300 kilometers. In front of the capital Phnom Penh, the Mekong river is divided into two branches: the first holds its original name, the second is called Bassac. It is also at this place where the Mekong river meets the Tonle Sap river and joints it to the Great Lakes. The subdivision of the Mekong river into two branches and its junction with the Tonle Sap river form a big X which is called « Chakdomuk » or « Four Arms » made up by the high Mekong to the North-east, the low Mekong to the South-east, the Bassac to the South-west and the Tonle Sap river to the North-west.

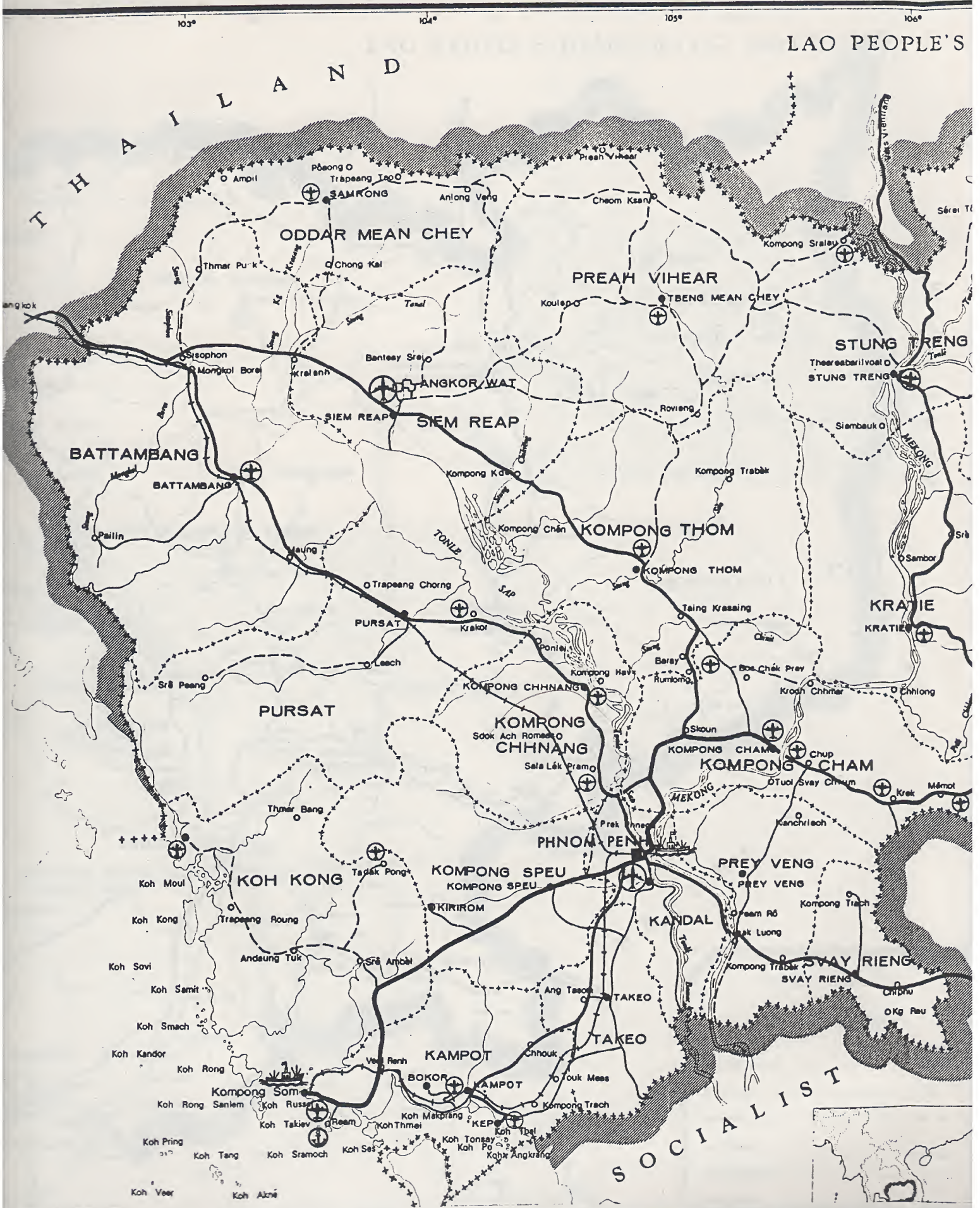
The Great Lakes constitute in the North-western part of the country, an immense natural water reservoir and overflow of 150 kilometers long and 35 kilometers wide, covering an area of 3.000 square kilometers at a depth of 2 meters during the low water. But during the high water, this area passes beyond 10.000 square kilometers and the water depth reaches 14 meters.

The Tonle Sap, a river of 136 kilometers long and 500 meters wide joins the Great Lakes to the Mekong river. In rainy-season, at the rising of water, the water of the Mekong river flows into the Great Lakes. In dry-season, at the fall of water, the water of the Great Lakes springs backwards into the Mekong river. The Tonle Sap offers then this particularity of having a current which changes the direction twice a year with the rising and the fall of the Mekong river.

### CLIMATE

Situated in the tropical zone and subject to the action of monsoons, Democratic Kampuchea has a hot and humid climate. The average temperature of the hottest months is 30°C, that of the coolest months is 26°C. The

# DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA





Monument of Angkor Wat  
( First half of the 12th century )



Bas-relief of the Monument of Bantei Srey  
( 967 - A.C. )



year is divided into 3 seasons : a rainy season , hot and humid , from mid-May to October ; a dry and fresh season from November to February ( minimum 16°C ) ; a dry and hot season from March to mid-May ( maximum 40°C )

**ECONOMY**

Democratic Kampuchea is essentially an agricultural country. The main culture is rice which constitutes the basic food of the population. Among the cereals and oleaginous plants there are corn, beans, peanuts, soybean, ... and numerous varieties of potatoes, sweet potatoes, manioc. Fruits and vegetables are abundant. Tea, coffee and pepper are also cultivated. The principal industrial cultures are : rubber, coconut, cotton, sugar cane, jute, kapok, tobacco, grass cloth, mulberry for silk-worms ...

The forests in Democratic Kampuchea are among the most beautiful forests in the Southeast Asia and have the best species of trees. The animal life is represented by the herds of wild elephants, bovines, different kinds of deers, civet-cats, squirrels, ...

Rivers and lakes are very rich in fishes and fresh-water crayfishes. Sea coasts are also full of fishes.

The minerals have still been not much exploited.



Geographical survey (continued...)

There are iron, coal, bauxite, phosphate, kaolin, gold, precious stones, marble, lime ...

#### POPULATION

Since always, the people of Kampuchea live in the present territory. Since more than two thousand years they have their political and economical entity, their history, their traditions, their culture, their civilization, their art.

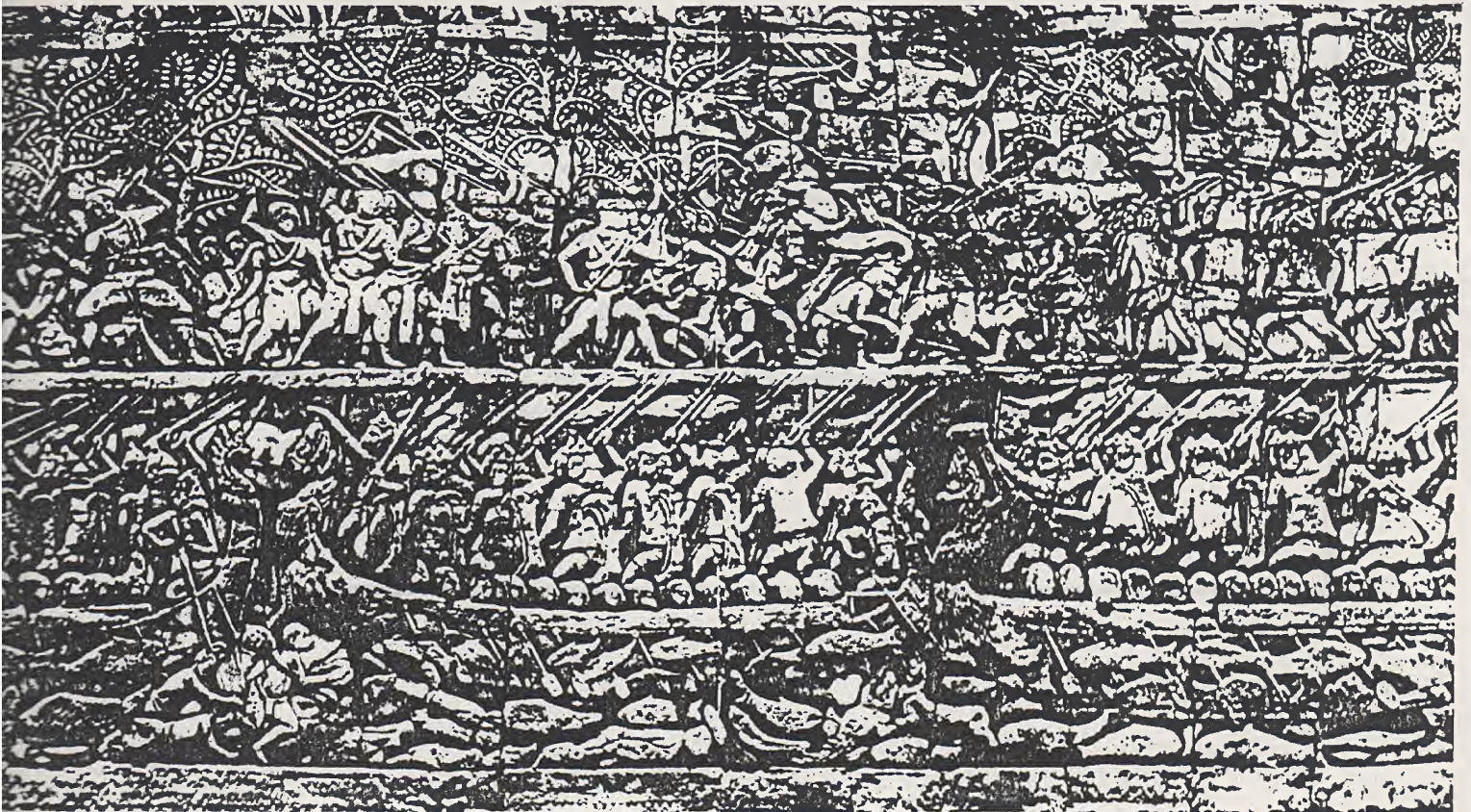
The marvellous monuments of Angkor considered by the whole Humanity as one of the master-pieces over the world, give the resounding evidence of the brilliant civili-

zation and the creative spirit of the working people of Kampuchea.

At present, Democratic Kampuchea has a total population of 8.000.000 inhabitants of workers, peasants and labourers living in a society where there is neither rich nor poor, neither exploiting class nor exploited class and where equality, justice, democracy, harmony, happiness prevail in the large national union.

The people of Democratic Kampuchea include Khmers (99 per cent) and numerous national minorities living all together in the same and great family, closely united for defending and edifying the country.

The national and official language is Khmer.



Struggle of the people of Kampuchea against foreign invasion. Bas-relief 35 meters long and 3 meters high in the monument of Bayon, Angkor Thom (end of the 12th century), in the Eastern part of the South wing-wall, external gallery.

AN IMPETUOUS, VAST AND DEEP

## TWO YEARS AFTER LIBERATION

On April 17, 1975, after having waged, with determination for 5 years and one month ( March 18, 1970 to April 17, 1975 ), a stubborn and full of sacrifices revolutionary war of national and people's liberation against the barbarous and devastating war of aggression of the US imperialists and their lackeys of all kinds, the people of Kampuchea and their Revolutionary Army have totally and definitively liberated themselves from exploitation and oppression of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all exploiting classes. The whole Nation has gained back its soul. The worker-peasant people have gained back their dignity and, with their Revolutionary Army, become master of their country and the State power, firmly holding in their hands the destiny of the nation, in full independence and sovereignty.

During these past two years, the worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army of Democratic Kampuchea, under the just and clear-sighted leadership of their Revolutionary Organization, have overcome innumerable obstacles and hardships, and they have achieved many exploits. Thanks to their resolute and stubborn struggle, to their determination, to their pure patriotism and to their lofty revolutionary spirit, they have consolidated the worker-peasant State power and the gains of the Revolution, and they have won successive great victories in all fields of the national edification. By firmly abiding by the line of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, they have engaged themselves, everywhere in the country, in an impetuous, vast and deep revolutionary mass movement with the firm conviction that the way of independence and sovereignty is a way full of difficulties and endurances, but that it is the way of honour and dignity.

In two years, they have given the proof of their entire capabilities in mobilizing all their physical, moral and intellectual forces and all the natural resources to successfully defend and edify with determination and enthusiasm the independent, united, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, sovereign Democratic Kampuchea within her territorial integrity.

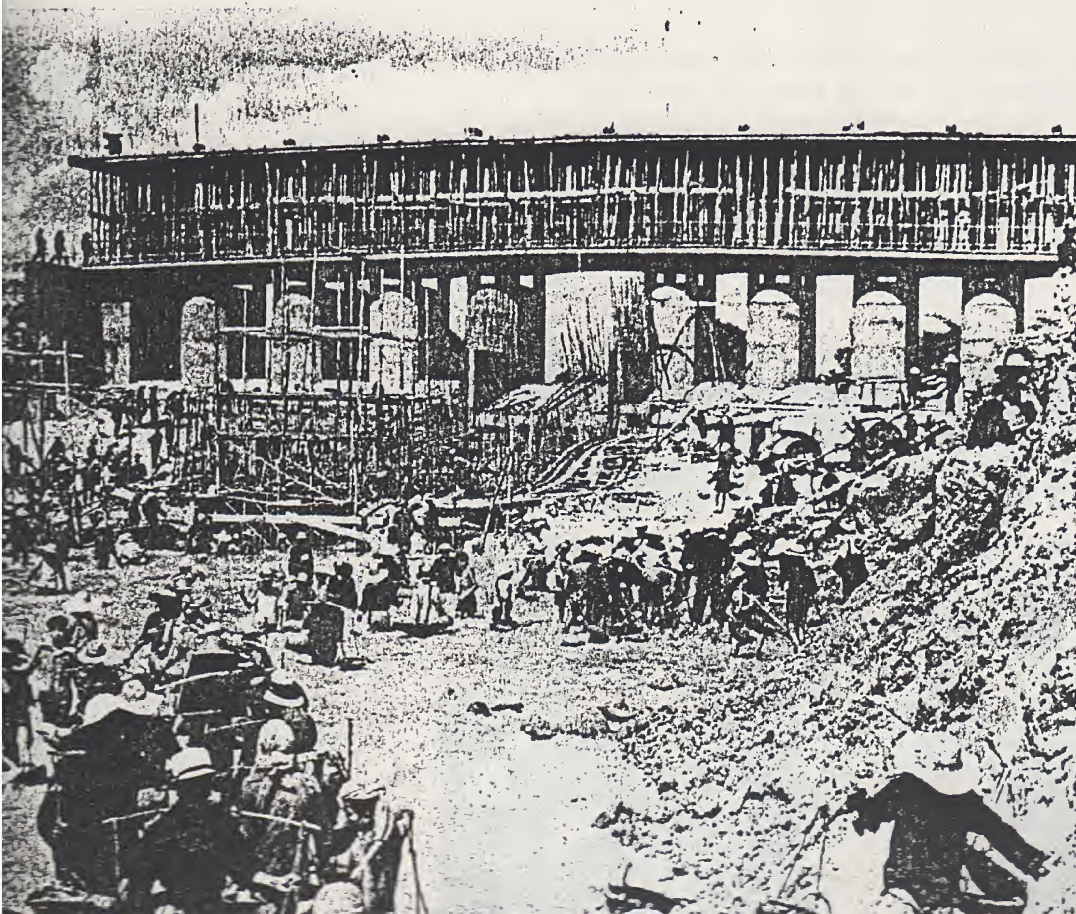
# AN IMPETUOUS, VAST AND DEEP

Everywhere in the country, at the countryside, in the factories and in the units of the Revolutionary Army, joy, enthusiasm and emulation prevail.

The trade-union workers, the cooperative peasants, men and women fighters and cadres of the Revolutionary Army mobilize all their physical, moral and intellectual forces and they put forward their creative spirit and their ingenuity, their combativity and their revolutionary heroism in conformity with the principle of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance to successfully fulfil their revolutionary tasks of national defence and edification. Being masters of the destiny of their country, with determination and revolutionary optimism, they have transformed with their own hands the nature to build up a new prosperous and sound society where happiness, equality, justice and genuine democracy prevail, with neither rich nor poor, neither exploiting class nor exploited class, a society in which all the people live in harmony and in large national union and are closely united together to participate in the production work, to defend and to edify the country.

Ten thousands, twenty thousands, thirty thousands people are working in each worksite for building up reservoirs, canals, dikes, ... The works are rapidly going forward. The rural areas of Democratic Kampuchea are undergoing deep changes.

The mobilization of this powerful collective force has been possible thanks to the ardent patriotism and to the close union of all worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army under the leadership of the Revolutionary Organization, and also thanks to the existence of trade-unions and cooperatives



of agricultural production which have been set up all over the country and endowed with a lofty community spirit. In the difficult situation left over by the devastating war of aggression and when the people were short of everything, this collective force has surmounted all difficulties and obstacles and won great victories in all fields (political, defence, economic, cultural, social ...). These victories would not be possible without many acts of abnegation and heroism raised up by the revolutionary mass movement.

# REVOLUTIONARY MASS MOVEMENT



These victories have rapidly improved the living conditions of the worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army who have benefited then all the fruits of their efforts. Their pride and their attachment for the Revolutionary Power and the community regime of the new society have been further strengthened, and they are more than ever determined to defend their Motherland and the gains of the Revolution, and to redouble their efforts in rapidly edifying the new society.

With determination and revolutionary optimism, they are transforming with their own hands the nature to build up a new prosperous and sound society.

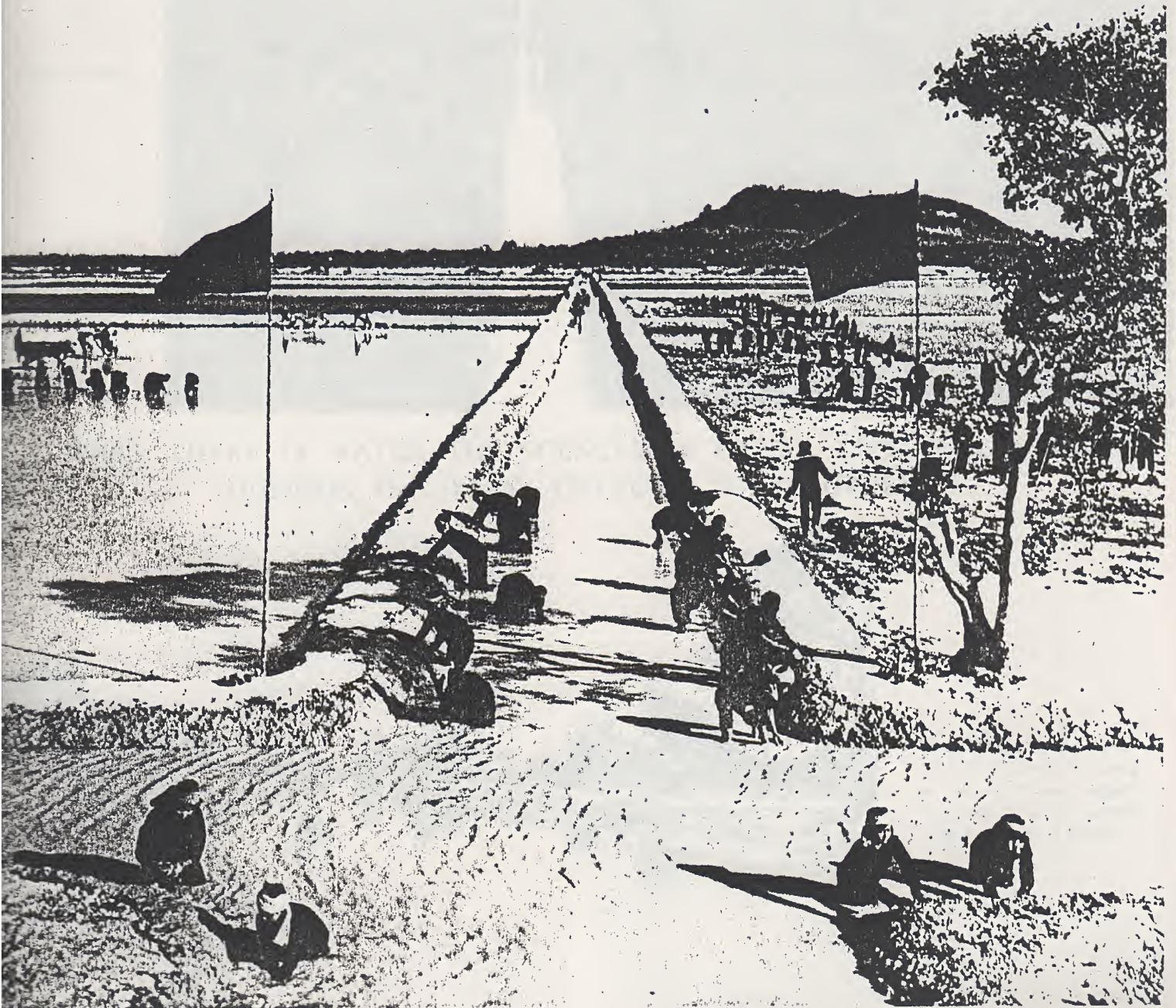


# MASTERING THE WATER

«Taking agriculture as fundamental factor and industry as important factor on the basis of the principle of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance», such could be defined the line set up by the Revolutionary Organization of Democratic Kampuchea for the edification of an independent national economy.

In Democratic Kampuchea, an agricul-

tural country, agriculture is the main source of capital accumulation in order to progressively edify light and heavy industries. In the present phase of national edification, everything including industry is put into the service of the development and modernization of the agriculture and most particularly on rice-growing. For this purpose, the mastery of the water is a vital necessity.



Harnessing the rice-fields in form of checker-board and the systems of irrigation

« WITH WATER WE HAVE RICE, WITH RICE WE HAVE EVERYTHING »

New rice-field



WHEN THERE IS WATER THE SCENERY IS FRESH, LIFE IS PLEASANT,  
HUMOUR IS LIVELY, CULTURE IS EVERGREEN.



Newly built canal « April 17 » of 49 kilometers long in the North-east region, irrigating tens thousands of hectares of lands.

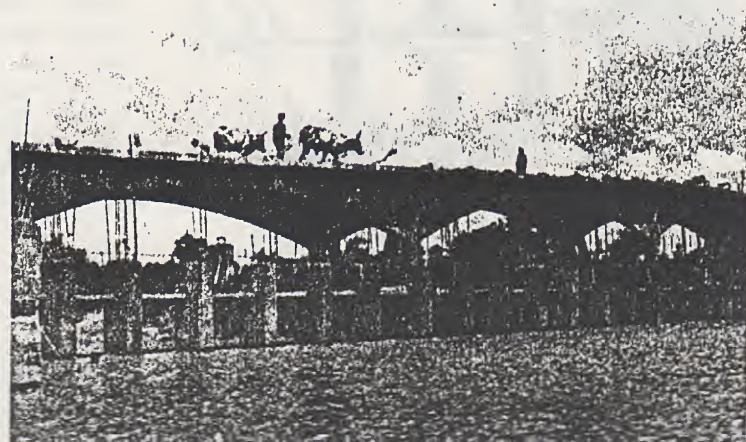
Under the slogan «with water we have rice, with rice we have everything», the cooperatives of agricultural production have mobilized their forces in harnessing the rice-fields in form of checker-boards and the irrigation systems. They have carried out important hydraulic works to irrigate now immense areas of lands, in dry season as well as in rainy season, and thus to make two crops of rice a year in all fertile soils.

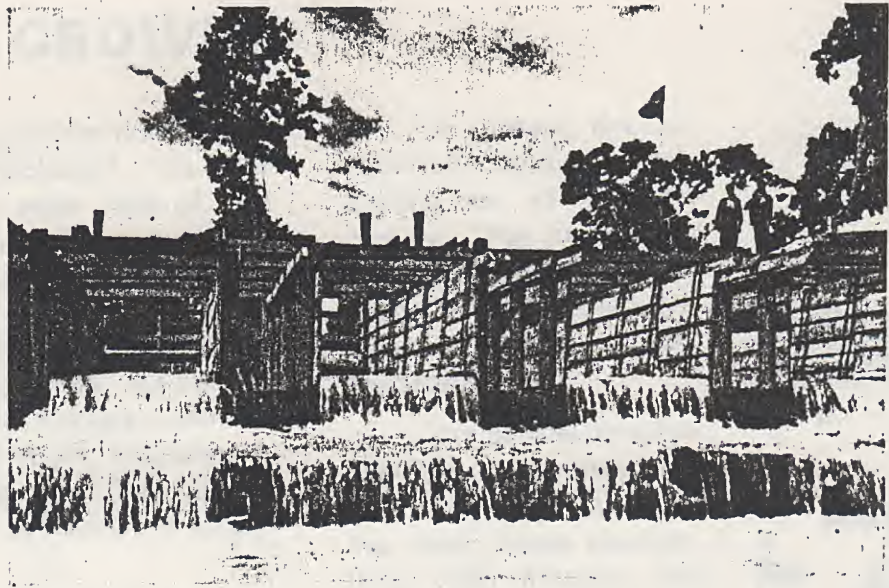
Before Revolution, during the dry and hot season (March to mid-May), the rural areas were arid. Now, they are covered by many hundred thousands of hectares of dry season rice culture. The water is gushing forth. And when there is water, the scenery is fresh, life is pleasant, humour is lively, culture is evergreen. Never the countryside has known such radical changes.

The scenery of rice-fields in checker-boards, networks of irrigation, canals, dikes, and water reservoirs coming into view everywhere in the countryside shows that, thanks to the cooperatives, the peasants have acquired a great mastery of the water and have attained a high political consciousness. It strengthens the confidence of the worker-peasant people in the radiant future of their motherland and that of their own's.

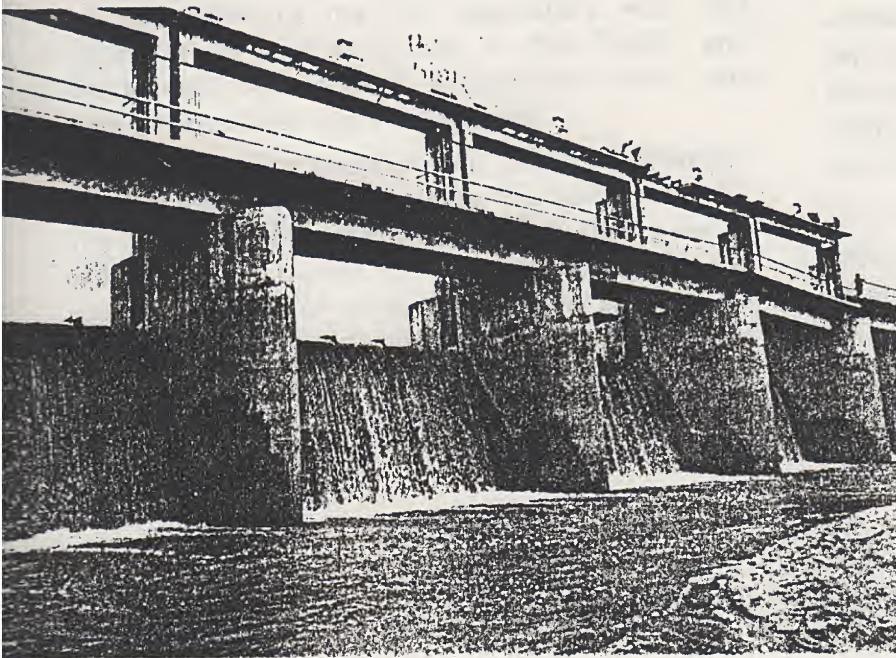


- (1) - (2) - Water-gates in the Northwestern region
- (3) - Small hydro-electric power plant for the needs of the cooperatives
- (4) - Water-gate on the Prek Thnot river for irrigating many thousands of hectares of lands

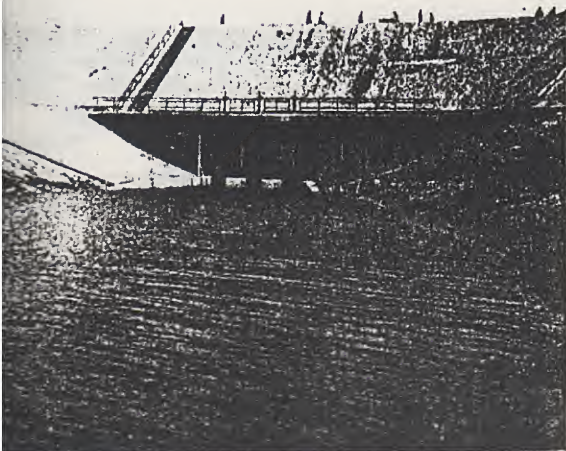




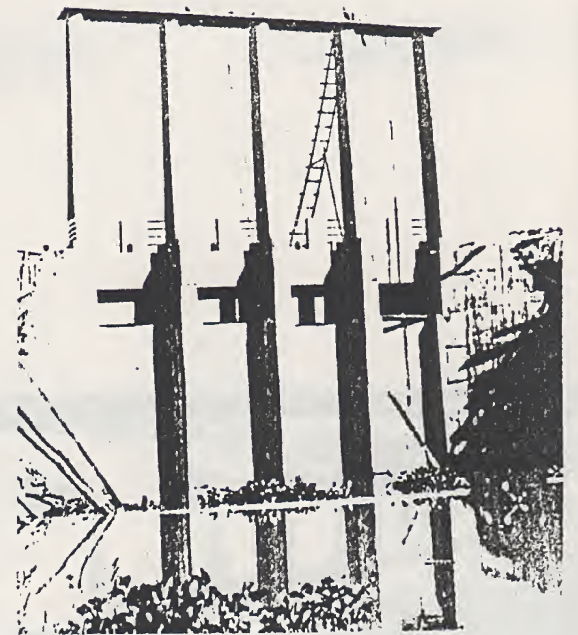
Watergate in Pursat region entirely built out of wood.



The dam on the Prek Thnot river in Kompong Speu region ( in the West ) damaged during the war has been completely repaired by the cooperative peasants.



The dam of Baray Tuk Thla in Siemreap region built in the period of Angkor, damaged during the war, has been rapidly repaired and can keep water for irrigating the rice-fields in both districts of Siemreap and Puok.



Water gate in the district of Ponhea Lu ( near Phnom Penh ) regulating the water from the Tonle Sap river for irrigating the rice fields.



# RICE - GROWING

Before Revolution, the agriculture and especially rice-growing was very backward. The poor peasants individually exploited small plots of land for a rent of about 50 per cent of the crop and they were prostrated by the usury at the rate of 12 per cent a month. As for the landowners and the capitalists, everyone seized upon many hundreds of hectares of land and had agricultural machinery. But for everyone, the cultures depended mainly on the atmospheric conditions. Furthermore, fertilizers and insecticides imported from foreign countries were very expensive and were not practically used.

On Mai 20, 1973, in the thick of the war of aggression of the US imperialists who had mobilized all their air forces in the Pacific and South-east Asia against Kampuchea alone, the first cooperatives were established.

During the people's and national liberation war, these cooperatives were the solid bases for the front and the rear. At the front, they were an inexhaustible source of supplies, of men and women fighters, of moral and material support. At the rear, they had abolished all feudal and capitalist conditions of production, mobilized all forces and means of production and solved all the problems of supplies, in full independence and sovereignty.

At present, the cooperatives of agricultural production are all over the country. They are at the same time, the basic units of the people's power and those of the agricultural production.

In a parallel direction with the movement of hydraulic works for mastering the water, these cooperatives push forward and maintain an impetuous movement of making fertilizers and insecticides from the resources existing abundantly everywhere in the country.

The mostly used fertilizers are natural fertilizers made up of fertilizing plants (such as eupatorium, ...), manures, compost, mud, silt, ... Every year, each cooperative prepares tens of thousands of tons of fertilizers in order to improve the soils at an average of 10 tons per hectare.





The insecticides have been prepared from the poisonous plants and are very effective, for they destroy the insects and have fertilizing effects on the cultures. Each cooperative has its own workshop for preparing insecticides.

Moreover, much care is given to the selection of seeds. Before harvesting, the best ears with the maximum of big grains have been collected and kept in stocks.

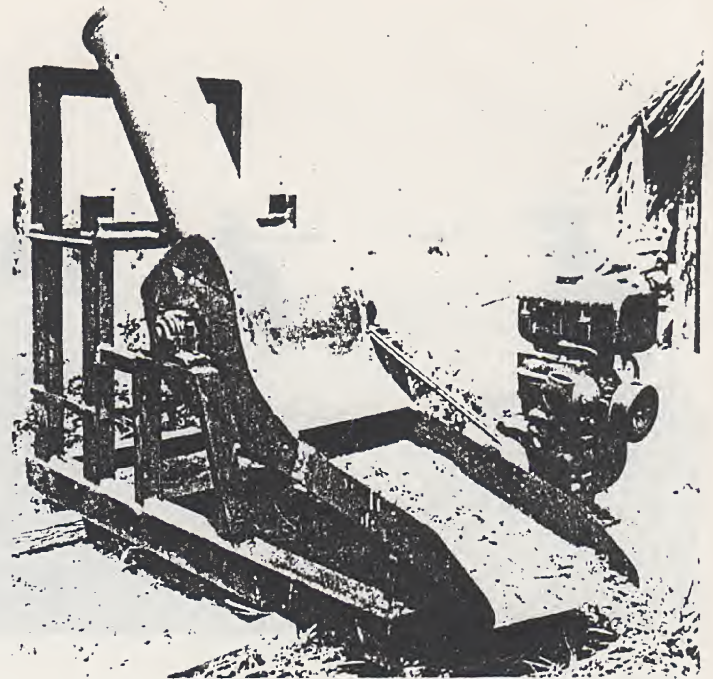
Finally, the cooperatives of agricultural production have always discovered and made tools and agricultural machinery more and more up-to-date, better suitable to the needs of the development of production, and they have progressively equipped themselves with motor-pumps, planting-machines, threshing-machines, winnowing-machines, ....

Above : Planting out rice by the collective force of the cooperative peasants.

Left : New look and new method of work in the rice-fields organized in the cooperatives of agricultural production.

Right : Spreading natural fertilizer in the newly planting out rice-fields. Each hectare receives 10 tons of natural fertilizer.





Besides all these agricultural technics, the cooperatives attach a particular importance to the organization, the repartition and the use of forces and means of production: labours, draught-animals, machinery, tools,...

A great impulsion is then given in all fields to the rice-growing production. At present, in the countryside, there is no dead season.

In 1975, the cooperatives have obtained a sufficient crop to cover the needs of the national consumption. In 1976, the crop was better than in 1975. It could feed the whole population and has some surplus for exportation. In 1977, two years after liberation, Kampuchea has again exported rice.

All these speedy results have been achieved in a difficult situation left over by the devastating war of aggression, when the cooperatives of agricultural production were short of every-

thing and the worker-peasant people had nothing else than their empty hands. But the just and clear-sighted leadership of the Revolutionary Organization, the collective force of the worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army, their lofty political consciousness, their determination of struggle, their community consciousness and life, their abnegation and endurance in front of all difficulties, and finally their creative spirit for the service of their Revolution and their Motherland have been the determinant factors.

These results have further strengthened the confidence of the worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army in their capabilities to edify the country and in the line of the Revolutionary Organization consisting in transforming the backward agriculture into a modern agriculture abiding by the position of being independent, sovereign and self-reliant.



- (1) - Collecting green fertilizers
- (2) - Chopper - machine for green fertilizers made by cooperative peasants
- (3) - Crushing phosphate fertilizer in a cooperative workshop

(1) - Spraying of insecticide

(2) - Mobilizing all energies to permanently irrigate rice-fields and land : with windmill and pedal bucket-chain

(3) - ...with motor-pump

(4) - ...with noria





Collecting the best ears having the maximum of big grains for selection of seeds. Some varieties of paddy have more than 660 grains per ear.





Rural scene of Democratic Kampuchea during the harvesting season .

An excellent harvest, result of the collective force of the worker-peasant people and the Revolutionary Army, their lofty political consciousness, their determination of struggle, their community consciousness and life, their abnegation and their endurance in front of all difficulties.



# SECONDARY CULTURES

Corn has widely grown in Democratic Kampuchea. It is the second cereal grown in the country. Its output has reached 4 tons per hectare.

The industrial cultures include in the first place, the hevea-culture for which the fertility of red soils and the climatic conditions are very favorable. The war of aggression of the US imperialists has destroyed it many thousands of hectares. But since liberation, the trade-union workers have brought these areas into exploitation and at present, the rubber-planting area is 40.000 hectares and has increased from year to year. The average output in latex is one of the highest in the world.

The sugar palm-trees or «thnot» (*Boerhaavia flabelliformis*) are very widespread and very typical of the rural area in Kampuchea. One sugar palm-tree produces yearly about 400 liters of juice extract from inflorescences. This quantity of juice can be transformed into 26 kilograms of very flavoured sugar. The pulp of the fruit constitutes an excellent dessert and the root is used for medicine. The trunk of the tree can be used for making water-mains and joist. The leaves can be used as dividing walls, roofs or bags. The petioles can be transformed into cords.

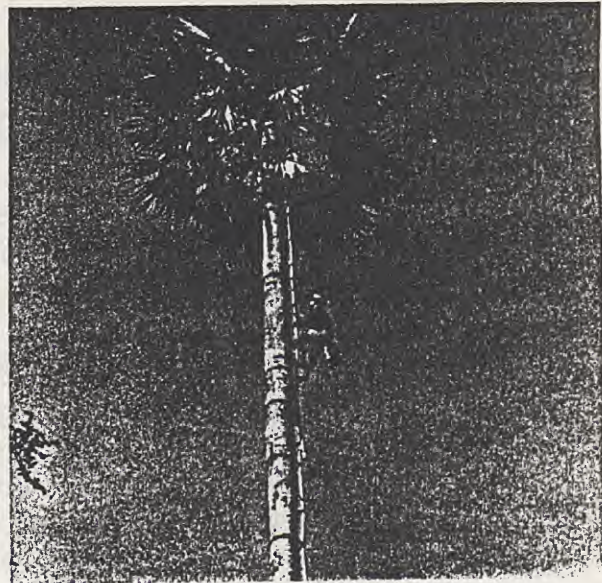
The culture of cotton is in full strides and it produces two crops a year with a yearly output of 5 to 7 tons per hectare. It supplies many textile factories.

The culture of jute has been developed and supplies the factory of making rice-bags.

Among the other industrial cultures there are coconut, sugar cane, tobacco, kapok, mulberry for silk-worms, grass-cloth, ...



- (1) - Hevea
- (2) - Coconut
- (3) - Cotton



(1) - Corn  
 (2) - Sugar palm - tree  
 (3) - Sugar cane  
 (4) - Kapok  
 (5) - Jute  
 (6) - Tobacco



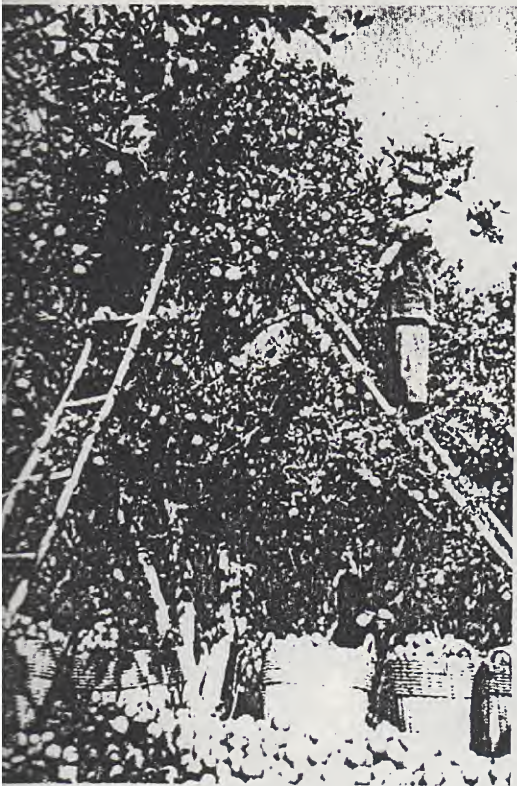
## EXTENSION OF THE CULTURES OF FRUIT-TREES AND VEGETABLES

Democratic Kampuchea has plenty of fruits and vegetables. The favorable climate and the fertile soils especially the alluvial soils along the rivers, the black soils and the red soils of volcanic origin are very well suitable to the cultures of fruit-trees and vegetables.

Under the slogan «grow, grow, grow everywhere and not to leave out any inch of land», the peasants of the cooperatives of agricultural production, the workers of the trade-unions, the units of the Revolutionary Army, the different organisms and services grow fruit-trees and vegetables. This movement extends all over the country. They grow in the fields, in the villages, alongside the roads, on the banks of the rivers, ponds and reservoirs, on the dikes, around the habitations, the factories and the working places, in the rural areas as in the cities where the slightest lots of land and the old empty areas have been transformed into gardens of fruit-trees and vegetables.

Among the fruits, there are mangos, bananas, mangoustans, durions, jack-fruits, ramboutans, longans, letchis, papayas, sapodillas, water-melons, citrus fruits, pineapples, grape-fruits, ... Among the vegetables, there are manioc, soybeans, sweet potatoes, beans, gourds, turnips, cucumbers, tomatoes, green peppers, lettuces, onions, aubergines, cabbages, spinachs, avocado-pears, ...

Kampuchea is therefore evergreen because she is covered not only by paddy and industrial, oleaginous and cereal plants but also by fruit-trees and vegetables. The development of the culture of fruit-trees and vegetables has rapidly improved the living conditions of the population, and at the same time, transformed the scenery at the countryside and in the cities.



- (1) - Bananas
- (2) - Oranges
- (3) - Ananas





- (1) - Ramboutans
- (2) - Papayas
- (3) - Durions
- (4) - Water-melons
- (5) - Mangoustans
- (6) - Longans





- (1) - Abundant crop of vegetables in a cooperative
- (2) - Cucumbers
- (3) - Cabbages
- (4) - Long beans





(1) - Manioc  
 (2) - Indian potatoes  
 (3) - (4) - Gourds



# ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Since liberation, the breeding of oxen, buffalos, horses and elephants for transport and agricultural production works, as well as the raising of pigs, poultry, fishes, turtles, frogs and eels for consumption are in full strides.

Oxen and buffalos are close « comrades-in-labour » of the peasants. At the present stage of national edification, the cooperatives of agricultural production, adhering to the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, rely on the forces of oxen and buffalos in the agricultural works. They attach a particular importance to the development of these forces. The animals have been bred with affection in well-covered and clean cattle-sheds.



- (1) - Breeding of oxen
- (2) - Bath for buffalos
- (3) - Close « comrades in labour » of the peasants



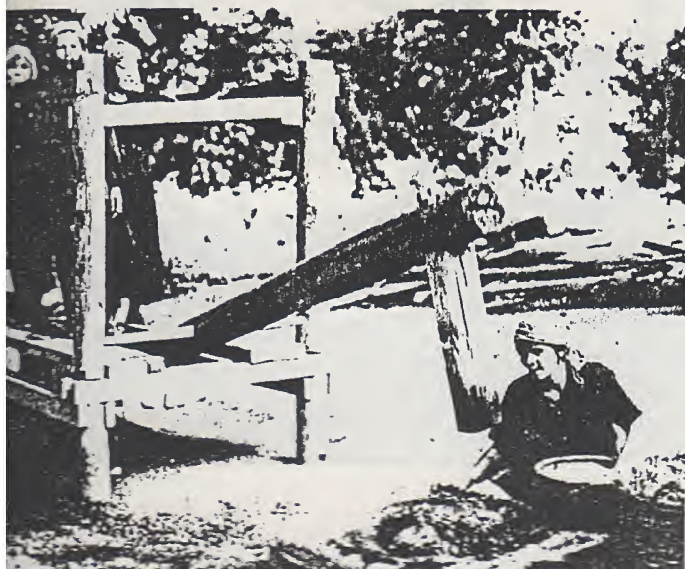
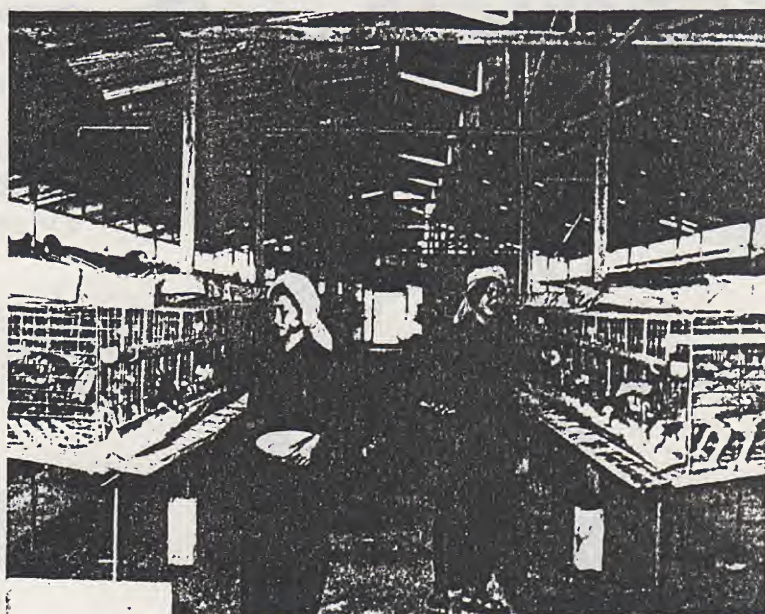


- (1) - raising of pigs
- (2) - raising of chickens for consumption
- (3) - ducks and eggs
- (4) - preparing foods for animals

The breeding of horses and elephants is widespread for they help a lot in transports and heavy jobs. In the mountainous regions for example, elephants are very appreciated for they can travel long distances up hill and down dale, through streams, marshlands and forests.

The raising of pigs and poultry has considerably been developed for it has been undertaken everywhere by the cooperatives of agricultural production, the trade unions, the units of the Revolutionary Army, the differents organisms and services. For this purpose, production centers have then been established.

The animal husbandry is everywhere in full strides and becomes progressively to be industrial. It brings about an important contribution to the improvement of living conditions of the people.



# FISHING

## FISHING IN FRESH WATER

The Tonle Sap river, the Mekong river, the Bassac river, the innumerable streams, lakes, ponds, and even the paddy-fields constitute as much ichthyological reservations. The Great Lakes of Tonle Sap are well-known for being the richest place in fishes in the World. This wealth comes essentially from the particular conditions of the regime of water which brings during the high water the area of the Great Lakes from 3.000 square kilometers up to more than 10.000 square kilometers, decupling its volume of water and transforming the surrounding flooded forests into an immense reservoir of plankton and favorable breeding places. In an area of 10.000 square kilometers, the Great Lakes produce each year about 10 tons of fishes per square kilometer.

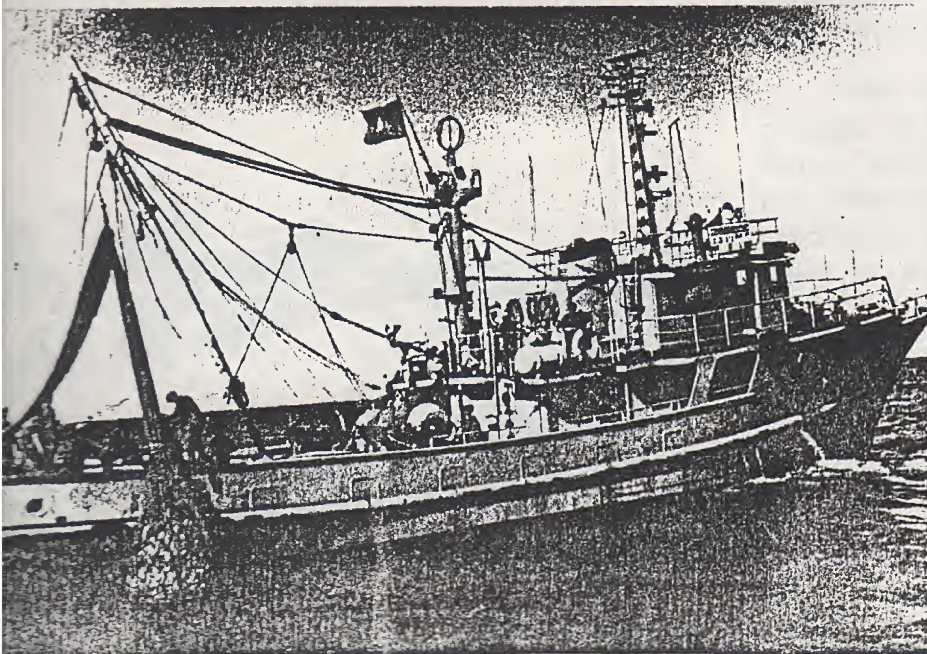
There are about 200 kinds of fishes in the fresh water of Kampuchea. Besides, there are large quantities of shrimps and big crayfishes (30 to 40 centimeters long excluding their claws).

The fishing season starts with the fall of water. The period of «miraculous fishings» is in December, January and February at 7 days each time before the full moon.

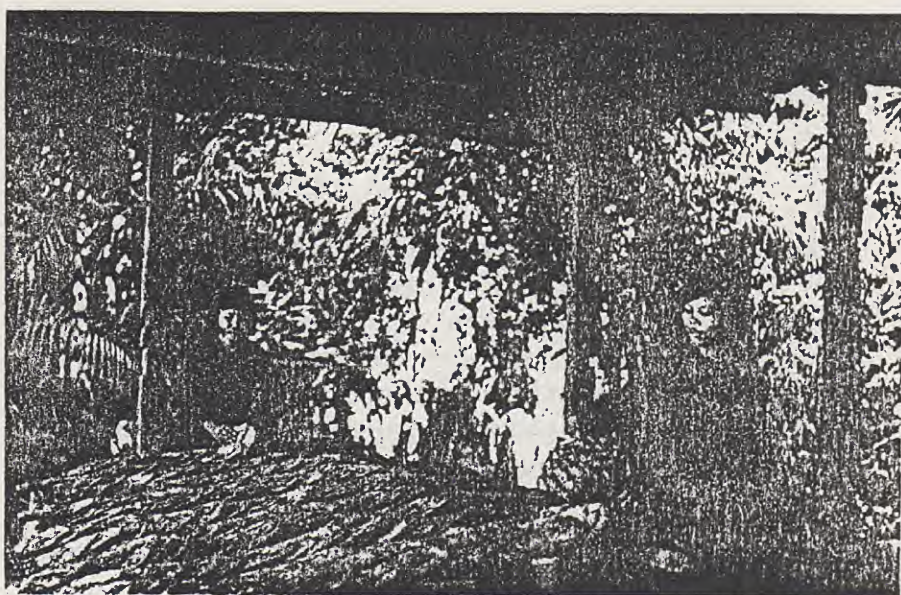
Before the Revolution, the fishing places were divided into individual fishing lots belonging to the capitalists. At present, all the fishing products have become the collective properties of the people.



A miraculous fishing in the Great Lakes



A fresh water fish weighing 60kg  
Fishing in the sea



With fishes, the cooperatives make salt dry fishes, smoked fishes, fish pastes called «Prahoc» and Phaâk», fish sauce called «Tuk Trei». The wastes of fishes are used as manures for the cultures of vegetables or are transformed into fish powder for animal food.

The cooperatives make by themselves different fishing tools, such as screens, dragnets, sweep-nets, bow-nets, and even boats and equipments for conserving and transporting fishes. Besides, they attach great importance to the protection and development of fishes, to the safeguard of flooded forests surrounding

the Great Lakes which are favorable to fish breeding and reproduction in the high water season. Furthermore, the cooperatives develop fish breeding in the water reservoirs and irrigation canals they have built.

#### FISHING IN THE SEA

Many kinds of fishes, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crabs and other crustaceas as well as different shell-fishes (oysters, clams,...) lie hidden within the seacoasts of Kampuchea.

Being well-sheltered by many islands, the seacoasts of Kampuchea constitute the refuges of predilection for the shoals of migrating fishes. The fishing in the sea is carried out all year long.

With rice, fish is one of the main components of food of the people of Kampuchea. But in spite of a very important consumption, the production is greatly in surplus, allowing the exportation of large quantities of fresh water fishes and sea fishes, fresh or dry.



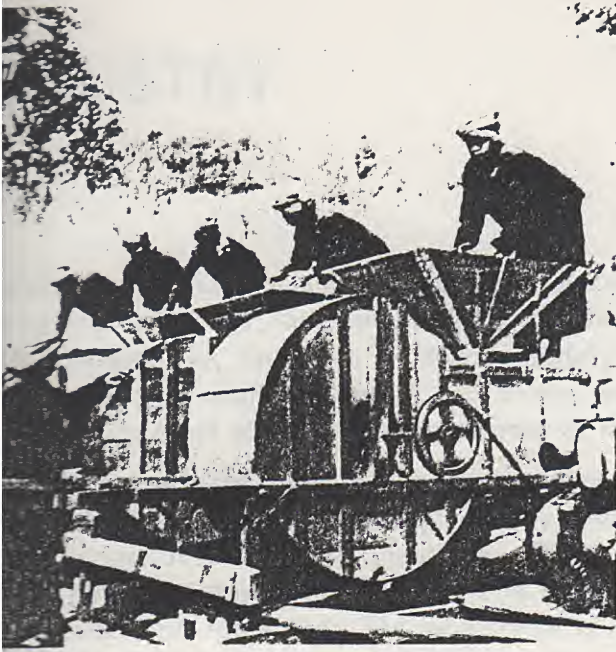
(1) - Preparing fish sauce called «Tuk Trei»

(2) - Smoking fresh water fishes

(3) - Drying salt fresh water fishes



# COTTAGE



Before the arrival of the colonialists, cottage industry in Kampuchea had been very developed, especially in cartwright and ploughwright, forge, textile, pottery. But the colonialists and imperialists together with the traitors and exploiting classes had oppressed and even assassinated the craftsmen aiming at reducing to nothing the local production and to replace it by the importations of foreign products.

During the revolutionary people's and national liberation war, the cottage industry has taken strength again. Adhering to the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the people of Kampuchea and their Revolutionary Army have made everything they needed from local raw materials: traditional and modern weapons, agricultural tools, boats, carts, material, medicine, food products,...

Since liberation, the cottage industry is an important sector of production. Its fundamental role is to satisfy the immediate and long-dated needs of the development of rice-growing and current life.

At present, in the cooperatives of agricultural production, foundries, manufacturing workshops of tools and equipments in iron, manufacturing workshops of equipments in wood produce a great quantity of axes, long knives, scythes, hoes, sickles, hammers, ploughs, harrows, carts, bucket chains, ... and are able to satisfy in time the needs of the cooperatives. Besides, workshops of mechanical

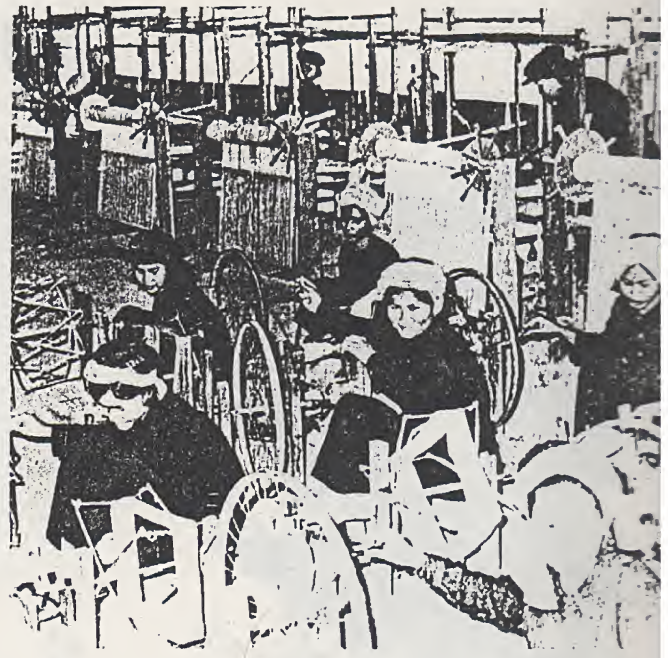


# INDUSTRY

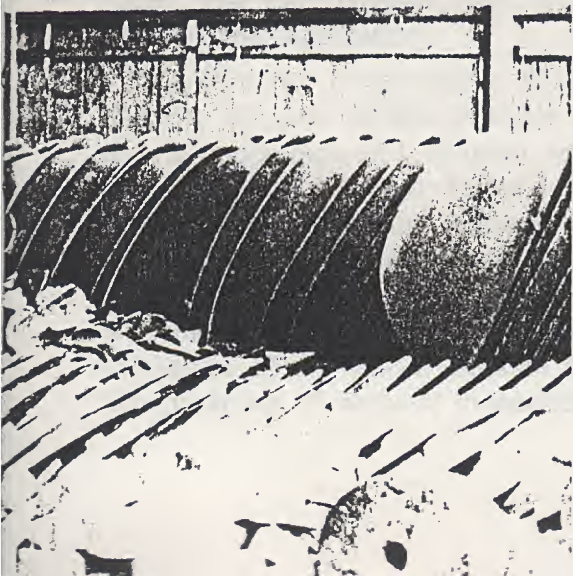
construction, spinning and weaving, factories of fish-sauce and soy-sauce, factories of foods for animals, paddy husking-machines, factories of soap, pottery and jars, brick-works, tile-works,... are in full strides and actively contribute to solve all the current problems of material life.

All these workshops are not limited to gather the traditional know-how and experiences. They have proceeded to many improvements and creations. Thus, the forges, which had from the beginning only one blowing-fan, are transformed into foundries. The workshops of the cottage industry have also recuperated old gasoline engines to make them suitable for motor-pumps after having converted them into fuel oil engines or gasogene engines for economical reasons. The workshops of cartwright and ploughwright, which before made only simple bucket-chains, have now produced big hydraulic wheels suitable to many rammers in wood for husking the paddy. The cottage industry workshops make also winnowing-machines and threshing-machines in wood, paddy husking-machines, automatic choppers of green fertilizers, power-looms or semi-automatic looms in wood.

The cottage industry workshops have often included repairing workshops. They have been progressively grown up. With the accumulation of experiences and knowledges, the workmen have better mastered the technics and transformed the workshops into manufactories or small factories.



- (1) - Five wooden automatic winnowing machines operating with a 4 HP engine. They can winnow 20 tons of paddy a day
- (2) - Making oxen-carts in a cooperative
- (3) - A manufacturing workshop of equipments in wood producing bucket-chains
- (4) - Products of a manufacturing workshop of tools and equipments in iron
- (5) - Products in silk of weaving workshop
- (6) - A spinning and weaving workshop

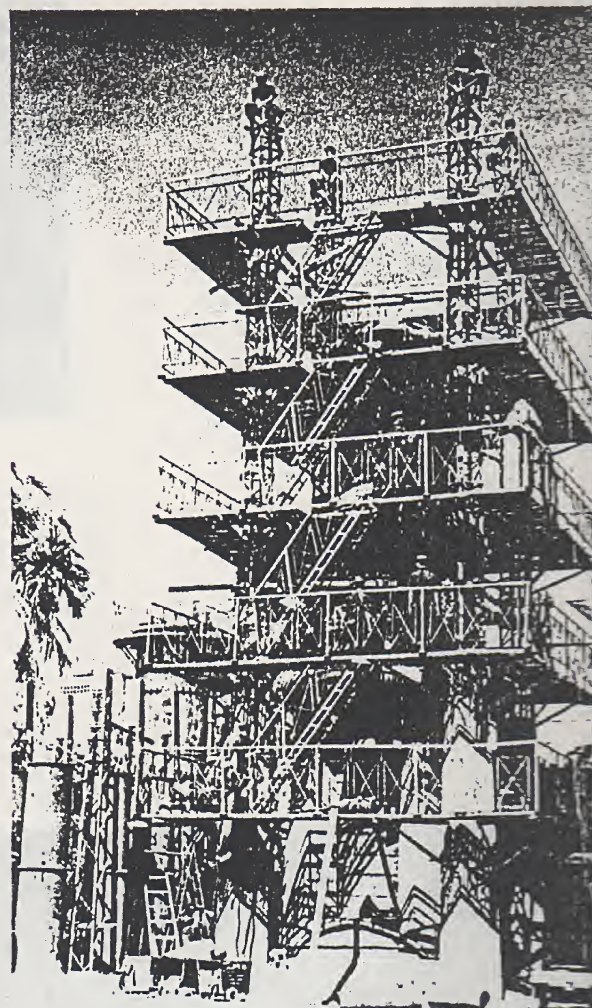


# INDUSTRY

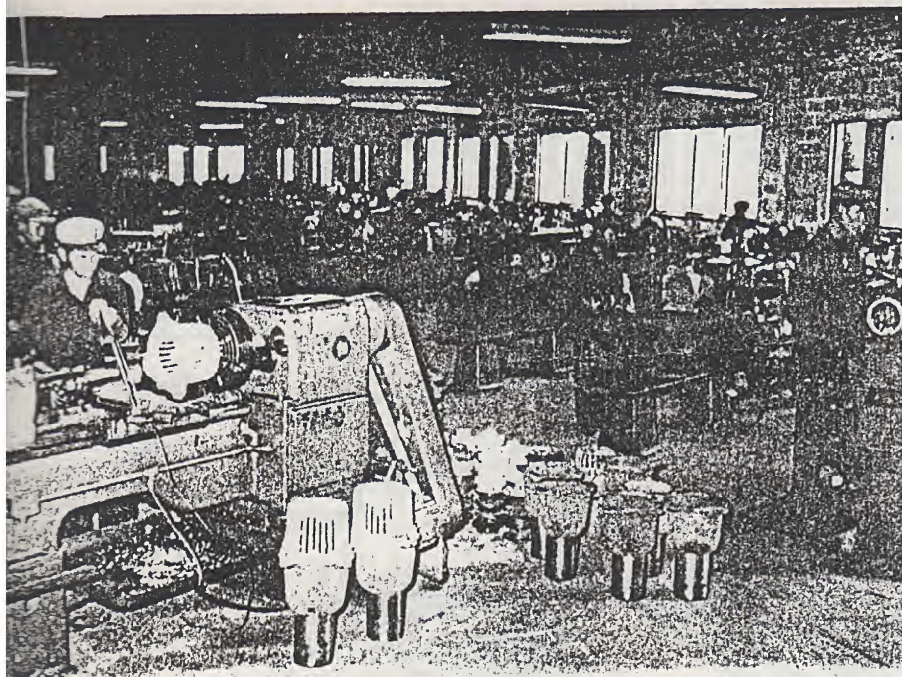


Just after seizing the political power, the working class has taken over the technical power. A new generation of men and women workers is born, consisting of young men and women fighters of the Revolutionary Army issued from the peasants of poor and inferior middle strata. They are endowed with the profound love for the people, the Motherland and the Revolution, and with a lofty spirit of collectivity. They are armed with the revolutionary position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the position tempered during the 5 years of the people's and national liberation war. At the present stage of the Revolution, they place their abnegation, their stubbornness, their enthusiasm, and their creative spirit for the service of national defence and edification.

While the cooperatives of agricultural production mobilize all their efforts to solve the problem of water and to modernize and develop agriculture, the trade-unions concentrate their forces in repairing the damaged factories, rebuilding the factories destroyed by the war and increasing the industrial production. This production is put into the service of agricultural development and modernization and of the improvement of the living conditions of the worker-peasant people, that is for the strengthening of national independence and sovereignty.



- (1) - Moulding
- (2) - New foundry under construction



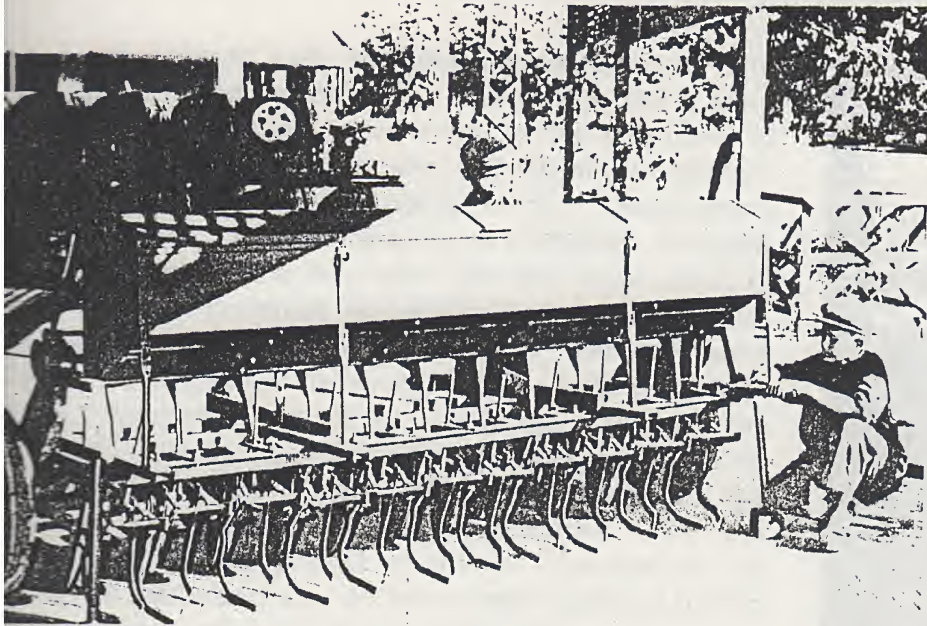
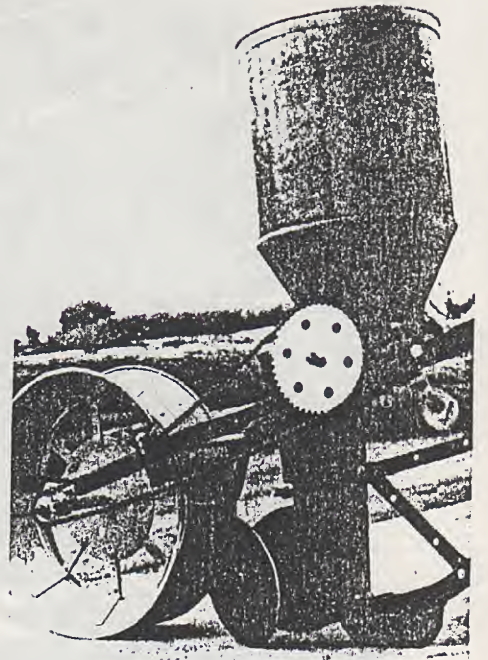
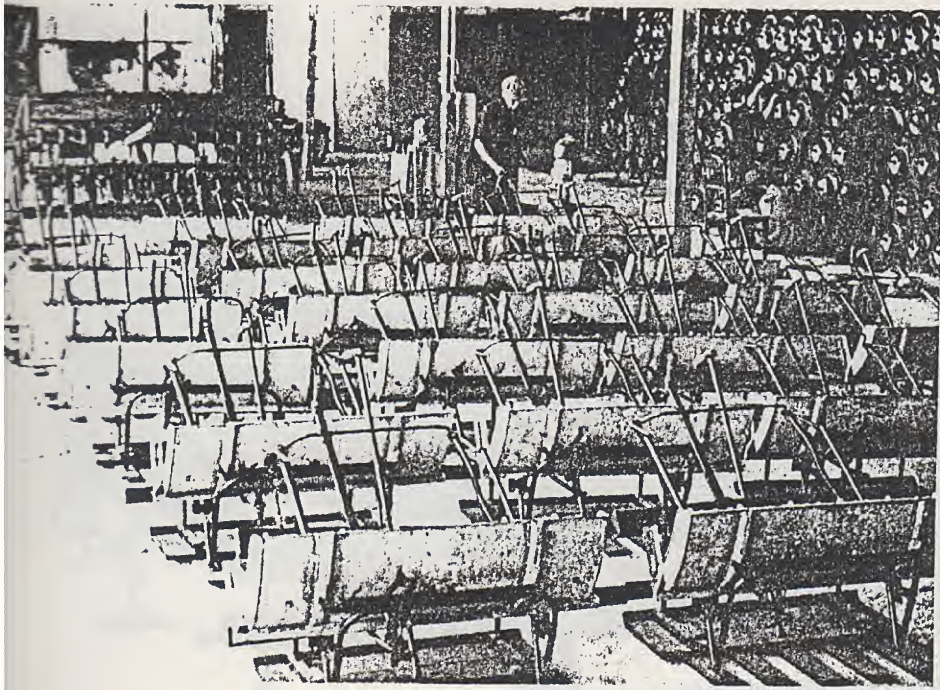
- (1) - New generation of workers in a machines tools workshop
- (2) - Local made spare parts
- (3) - Woman worker determined to take in hands the technical power



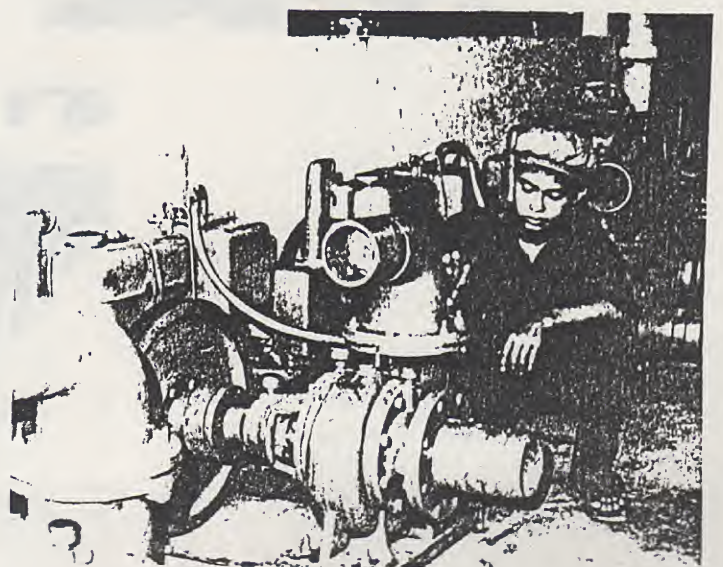
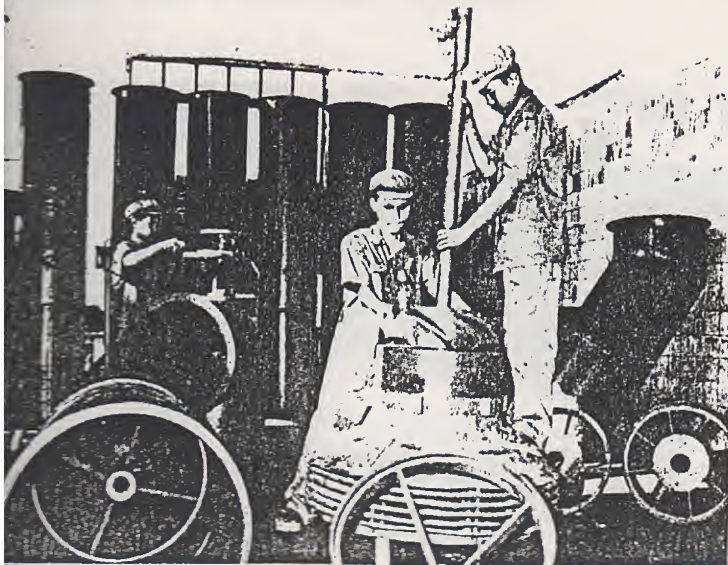
In the neo-colonial regime before liberation, the factories were equipped with imported outfits and machinery, relied on the foreigner for spare parts and raw materials. The machine-tools were rarely operated by the nationals. Now, the new generation of men and women workers of Democratic Kampuchea has entirely taken over the functioning of all the factories which have henceforth supplied with local made spare parts and accessories and with raw materials produced in the country.

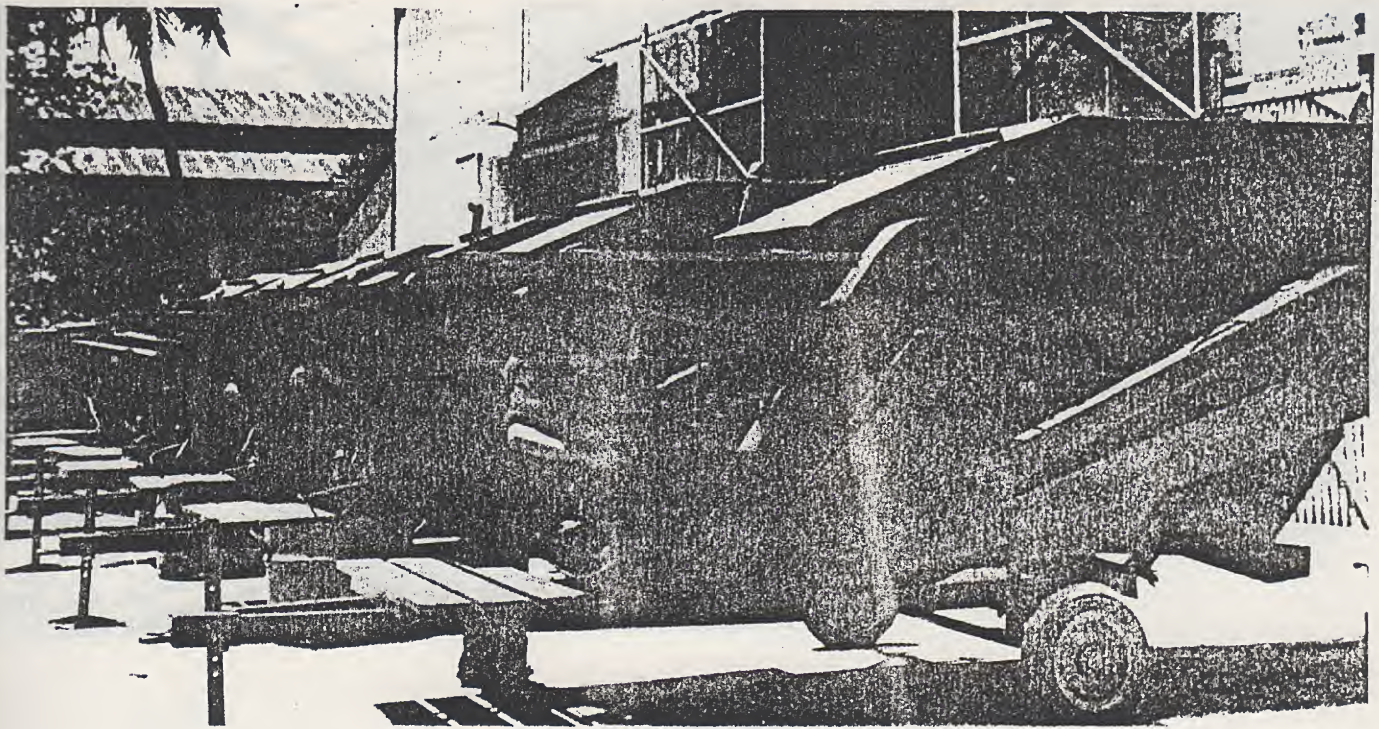
At the same time, under the slogan «Do the utmost to rapidly increase the production in quantity and quality while spending less», the trade-unions have built new factories, restored and improved the existing equipments and adopted new methods of production which increase the output while reducing the cost.



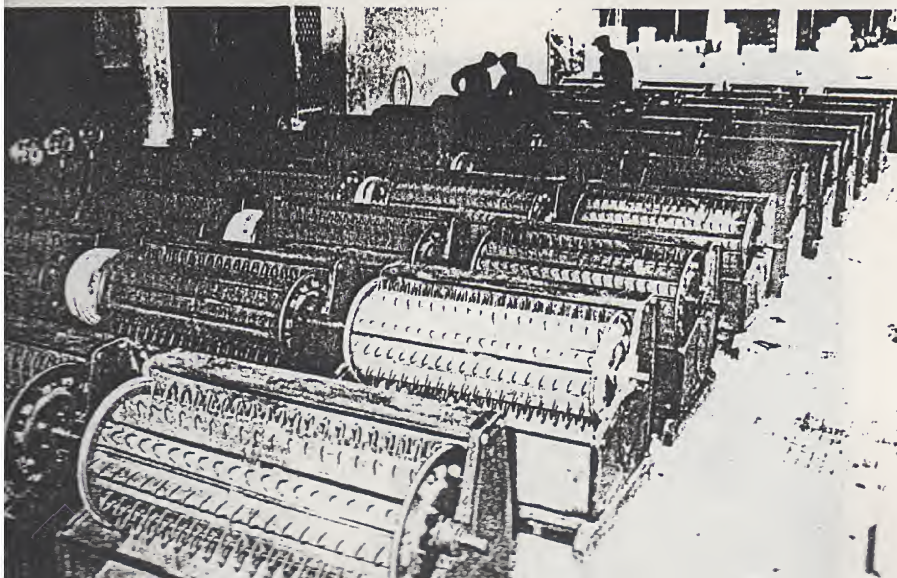
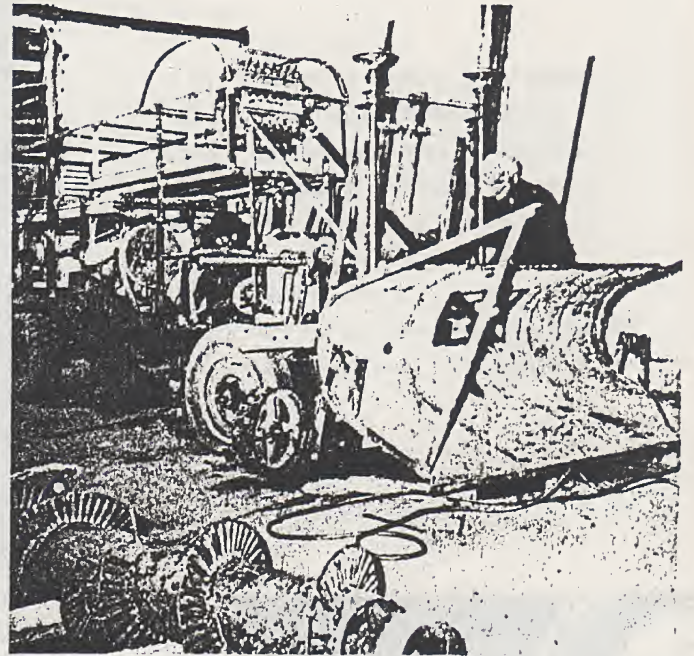


- (1) - Semi-automatic paddy planting-machine
- (2) - Cotton planting-machines
- (3) - Corn or bean planting-machines
- (4) - Centrifugal pumps
- (5) - Moto-pumps

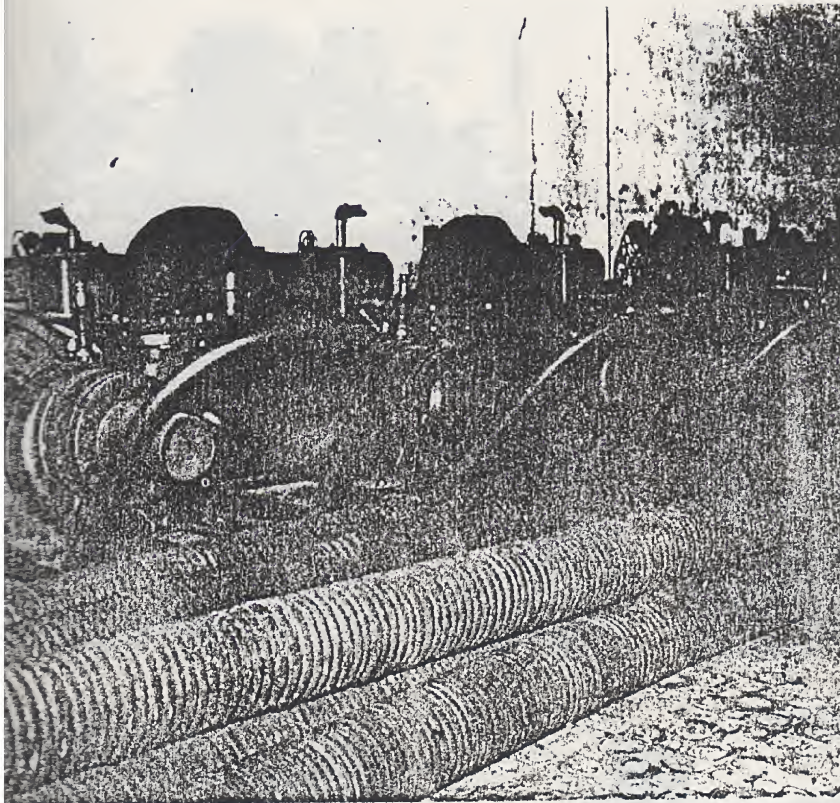
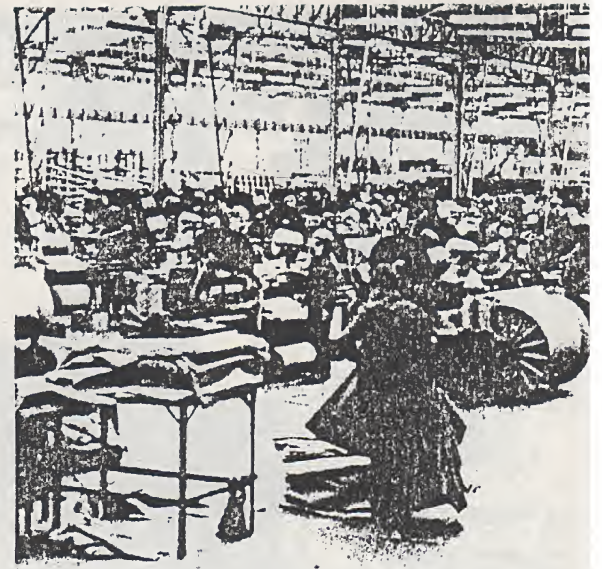




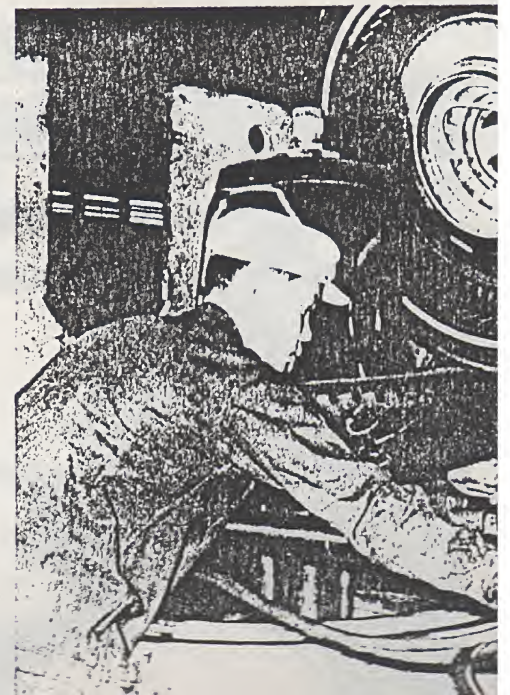
In order to help agriculture to be developed and modernized and in order to improve the living conditions of the people in adhering to the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance in conformity with the economic policy of the Revolutionary Organization, the trade-unions have multiplied, enlarged and modernized the foundries, and they have created, improved and produced equipments for hydraulic works, motor-pumps of all kinds, agricultural machinery such as paddy planting - machines, motor - cultivators, seeders, harvesters, threshing - machines, husking - machines, winnowing - machines, grinding - machines of natural fertilizers, ... For all these products, the workers have worked in close cooperation with the peasants. The agricultural machinery produced by the factories meets perfectly with the needs specified by the cooperatives of agricultural production which often produce them in their own workshops.

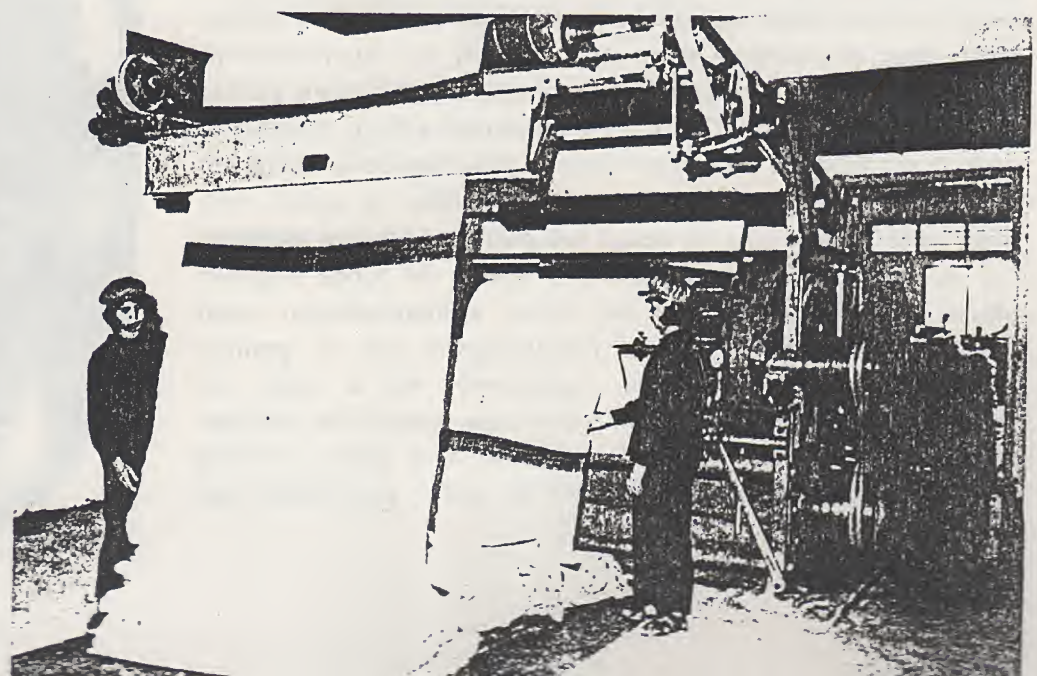
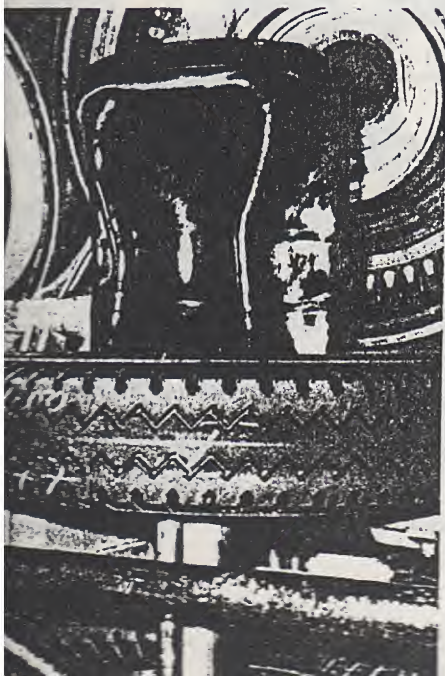
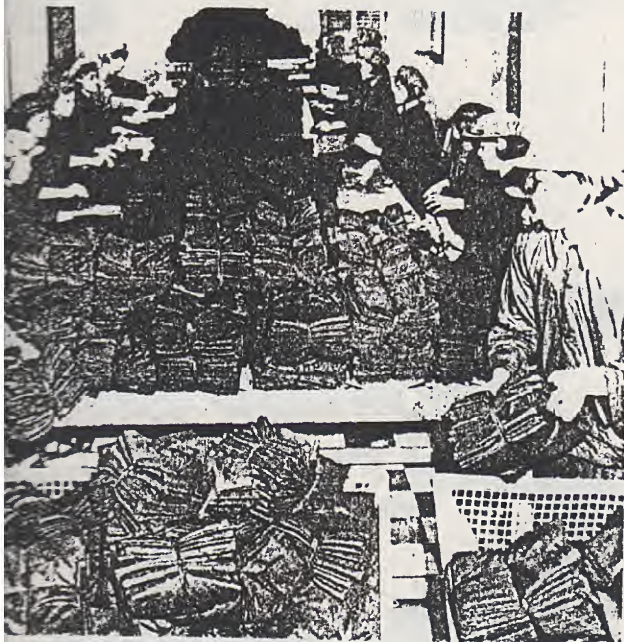
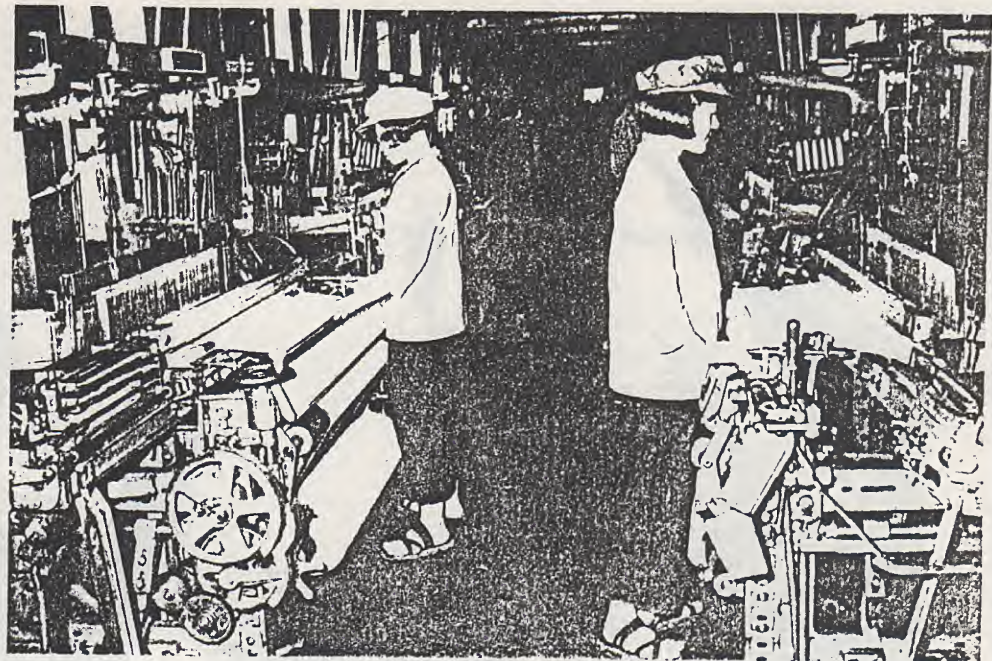


- (1) - Automatic threshing-machines
- (2) - Combine-harvesters
- (3) - Semi-automatic threshing-machines



- (1) - Factory of making crêpe-rubber
- (2) - Hose-pipes for moto-pumps
- (3) - Sandals and tyres for bicycles
- (4) - Factory of making jute bags
- (5) - Manufactures of clothes
- (6) - Factory of making tyres
- (7) - Textile factory
- (8) - Factory of making sewing threads
- (9) - Factory of making blankets



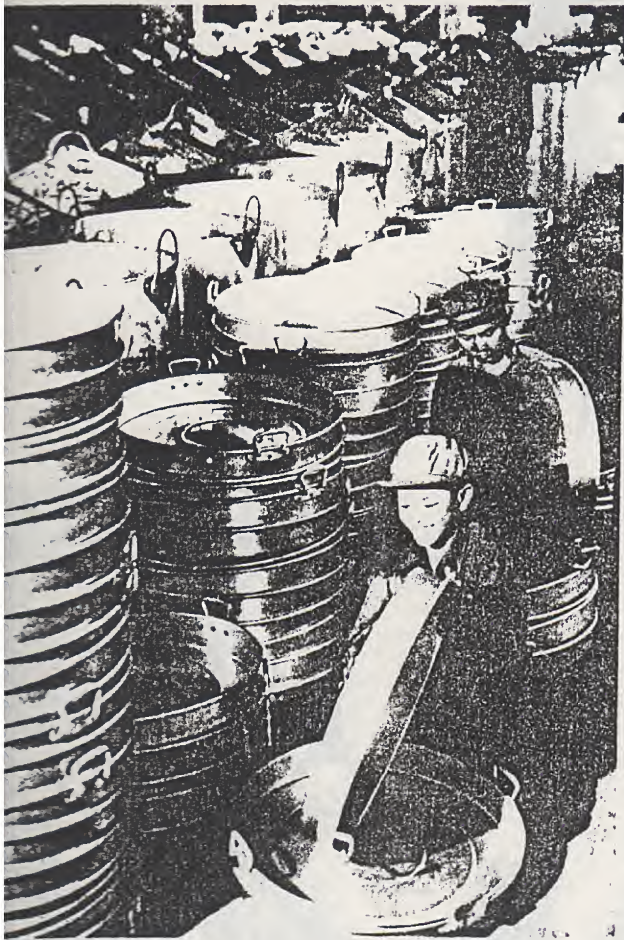






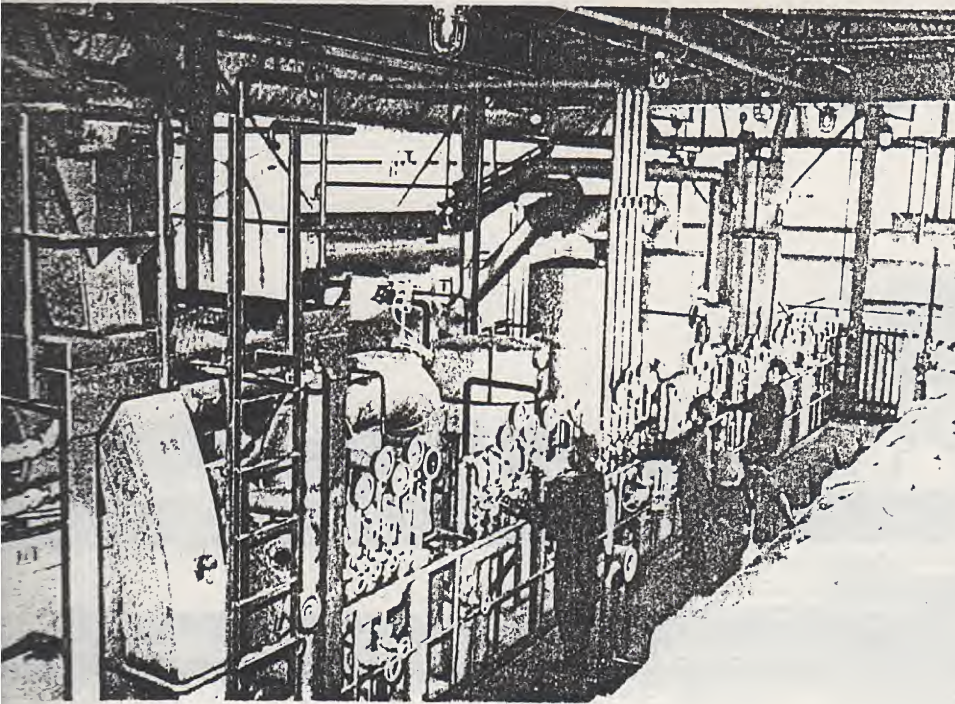
Salt - pans

Household requisites

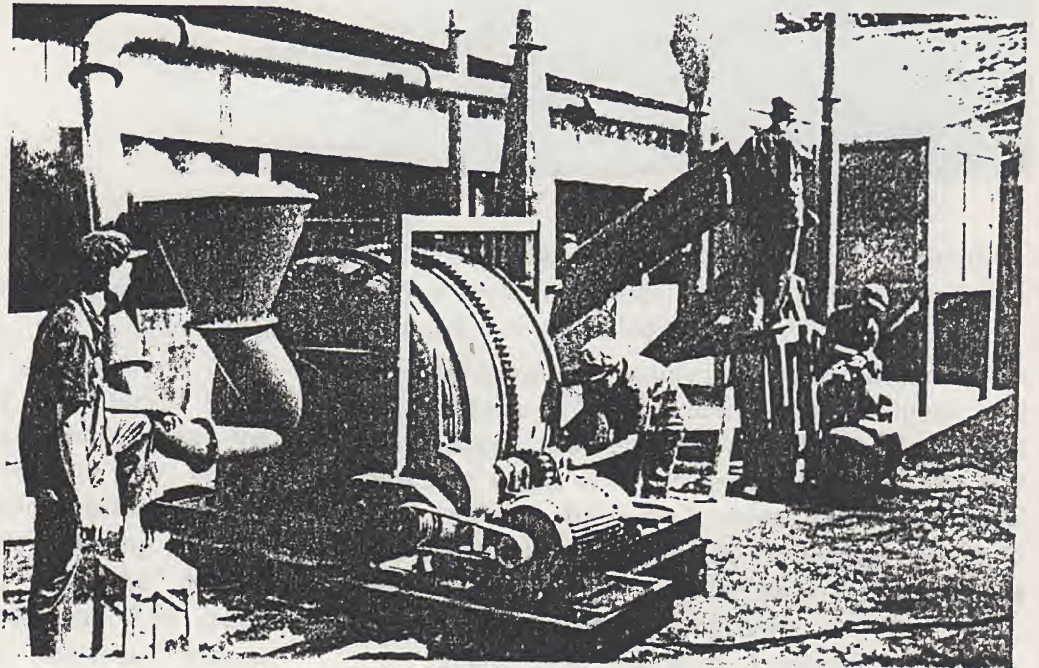


Besides the production of agricultural tools and machinery, the trade-unions have developed the factories of making crêpes-rubber and goods from rubber (tyres for cars, bicycles and moto-bicycles, sandals, hose-pipes for moto-pumps, ...) .They have also increased the production of jute bags, bran oil, looms, material, clothes, blankets construction materials ( cement, bricks, tiles, ...) the production of salt, household requisites (ustensils, pottery, earthenwares, ... ). All these factories use the local raw materials: rubber latex, cotton, jute, rice, limestone, clay, ...

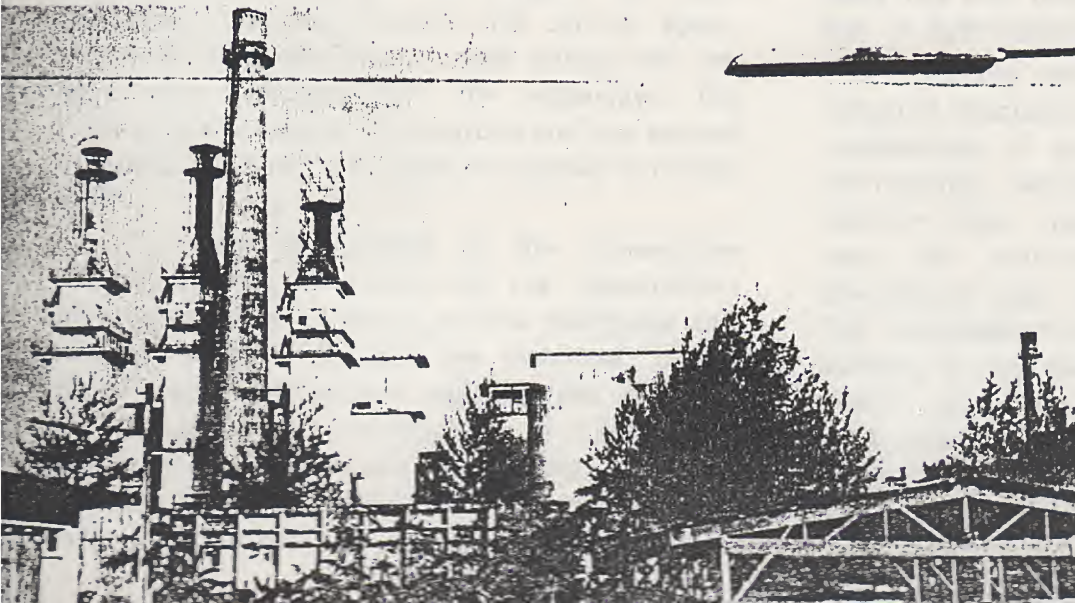
The trade-unions have given proof of their great combativity and their fruitful ingenuity. While serving the modernization of agriculture, they have progressively developed and strengthened foundations of the heavy industry. Thanks to their firm revolutionary consciousness, to their high spirit of responsibility, to their ardent patriotism and to their lofty sense of national honour, the trade-unions have closely linked the practical work to the theoretical studies, drawn in collectivity the lessons from their experiences, and have rapidly mastered the technique and science. Under the correct leadership of the Revolutionary Organization, they have scored great successes and consolidated their confidence in their own forces to edify an independent, strong and prosperous national industry. Within the space of two years, they have brought about an active and important contribution to the deep transformations which are taking place in the whole country, to the consolidation of the national defence and the gains of the Revolution, to the rapid development of national edification and to the firm conviction of the worker-peasant people and their Revolutionary Army in the brilliant and prosperous future of Democratic Kampuchea.



Bran oil factory

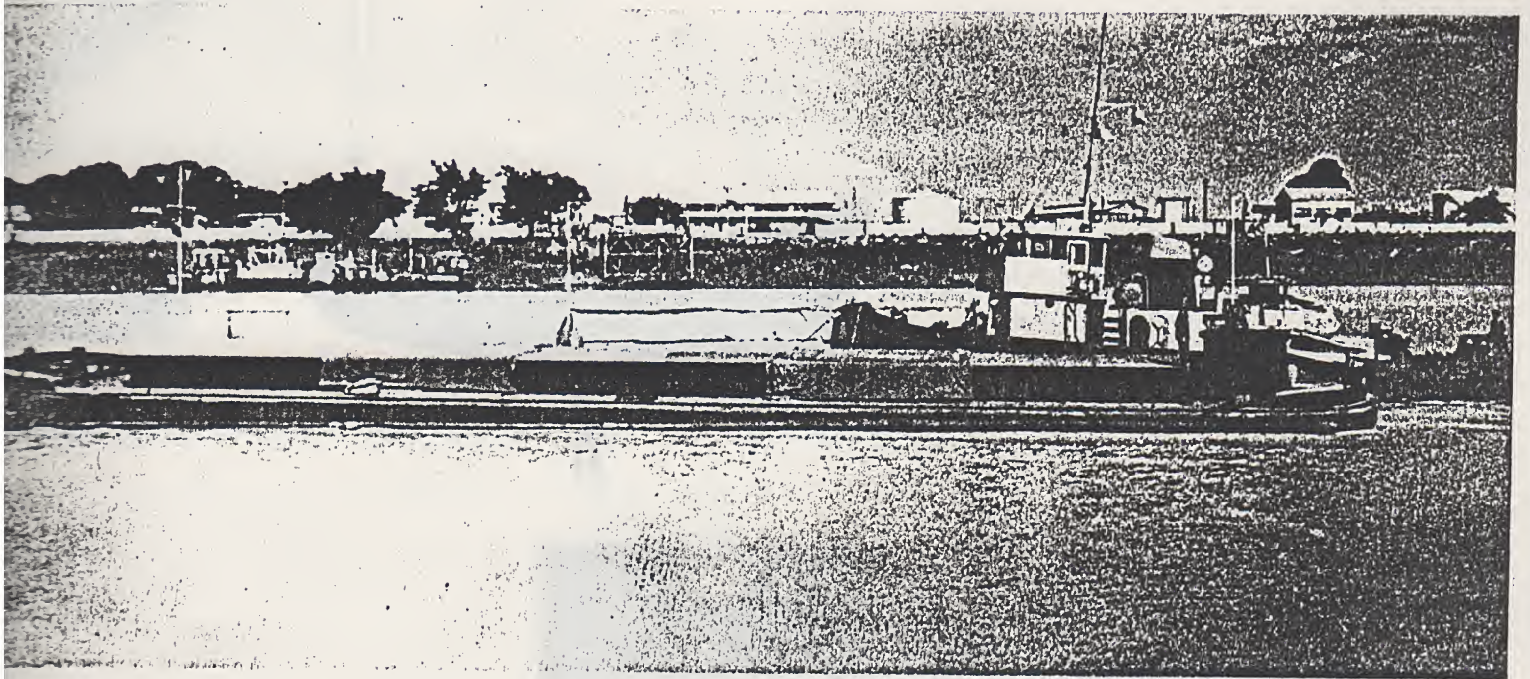


Phosphate grinding - machine



Cement factory

## COMMUNICATION LINES AND TRANSPORTS



By the end of 1975, all communication lines have been re-opened to the traffic. Particularly, the railroads of which the bridges had been destroyed and the rails removed in hundreds of kilometers during the war have since November 1975 been repaired. Since then, the railway traffic has been resumed on the whole network which connects the Northwestern regions ( Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang ) to the seaport of Kompong Som, via the capital Phnom Penh, for about 700 kilometers. The roads badly damaged and cut off at numerous places and of which almost all the bridges had been destroyed, have also brought into service again. Hundreds of enemy's ships sunk during the war have been removed from the waterways. The international airport of Pochentong and the seaport of Kompong Som have been re-opened to normal traffic.

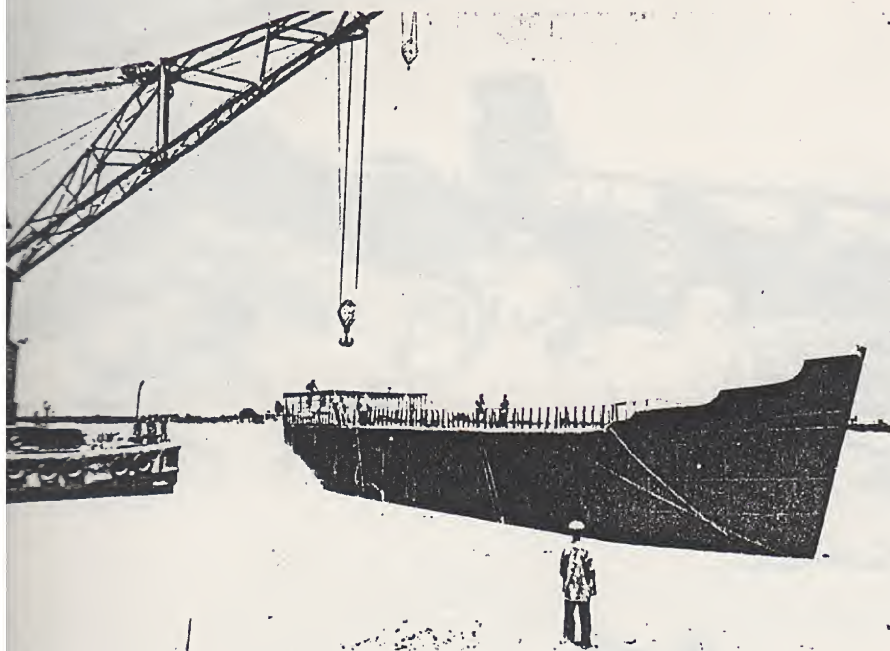
In order to respond to the consecutive increasing needs of transport for the development of production in all fields, all the traditional and modern means of transport are mobilized. In the forestry and mountainous regions, the transport by elephant is very appropriate. In rural areas, the oxen-or buffalos-carts are mostly used, for they are better suitable. But the mostly used means of transport are ships, barges and boats,

for the waterways are many and most economic. The railways and roads are used where the waterways are not available.

Furthermore, applying with determination the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, the trade-unions build ships and barges in wood with a capacity from 200 to 500 tons, and they have built ships entirely in steel with a capacity of 500 tons. Likewise, they build many waggons and tank-waggons to increase the capacity of the railway transport:

Finally, the transport of electric power by cable has also been developed with the construction of hydro-electric dams.

With the development of agricultural and industrial production, the exchanges between the cooperatives of agricultural production, between the factories, between the cooperatives and the factories have been intensified. In the same way, the activities in connection with the international trade have further been developed. The improvement of communication lines, the building of new roads and new traditional and modern means of transport are then very important tasks, to which all the trade-unions of communication lines and transports settle down day and night with ardour and diligence.



A newly - built ship entirely in steel with a capacity of 500 tons .

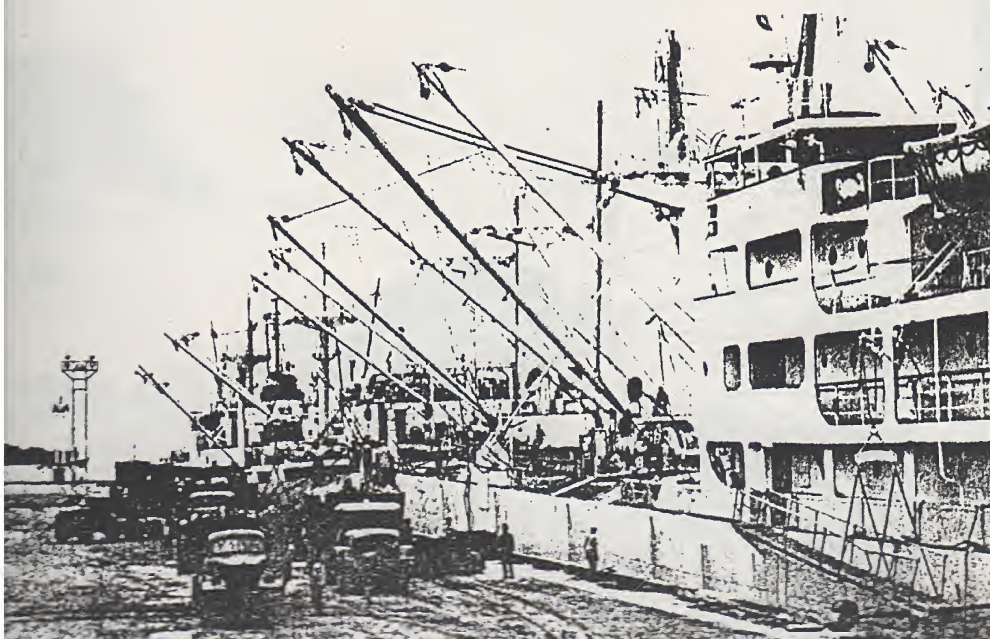
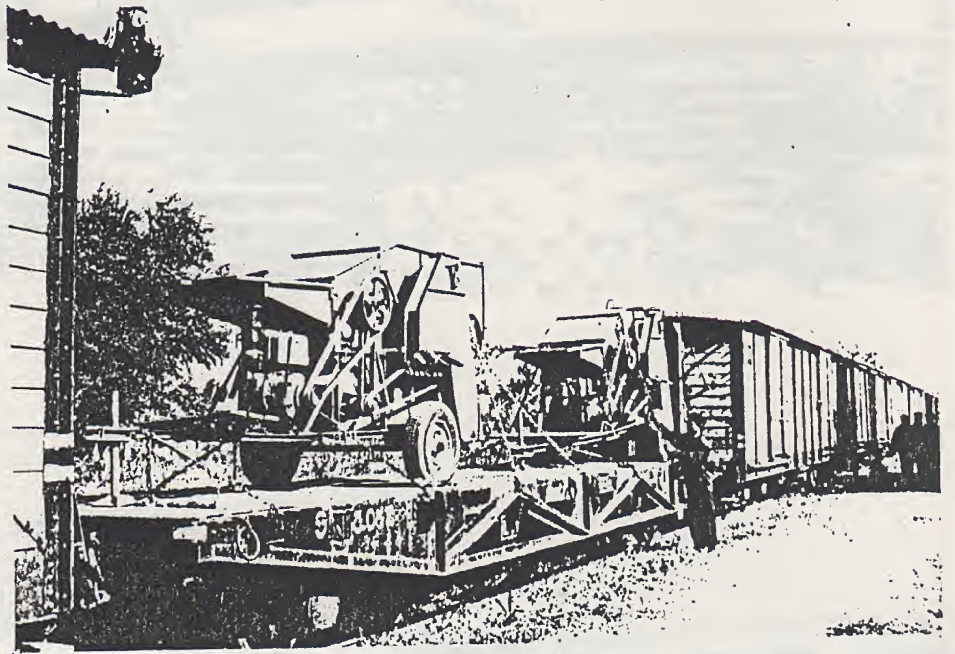
- (1) - Transport by elephant in mountainous regions
- (2) - Traditional oxen - carts
- (3) - Transport by horse - carts in rubber plantation



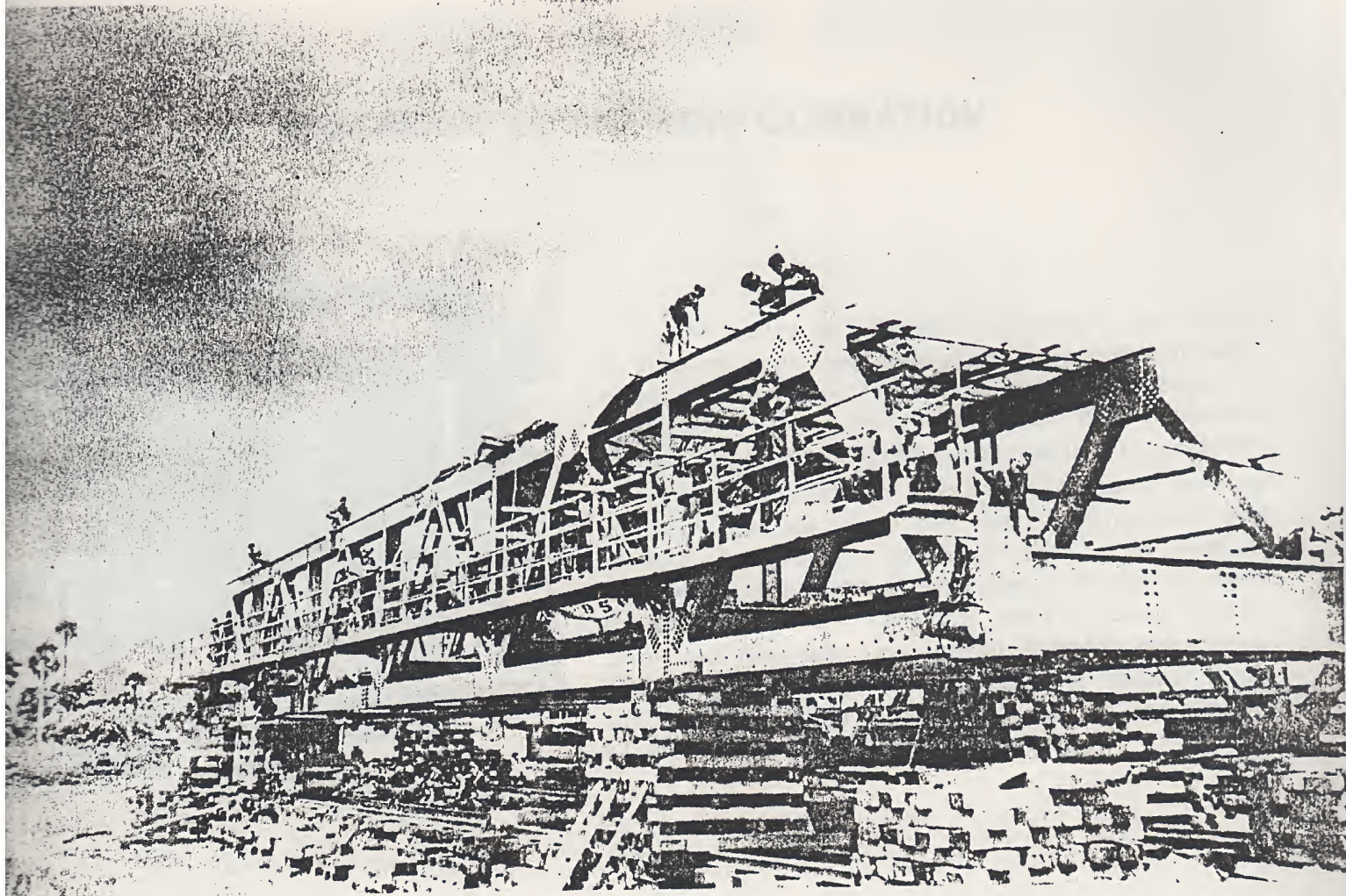


Construction of tank - waggons

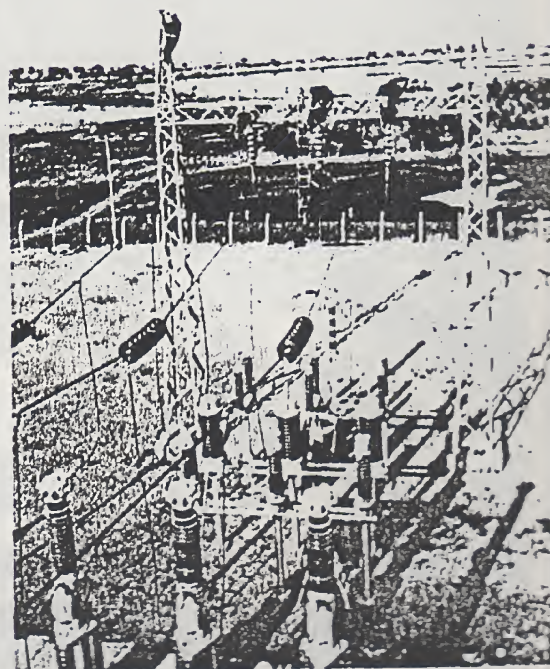
Transporting agricultural equipments to the cooperatives by railways



Seaport of Kompong Som



- (1) - 70 to 80 % of the railroad and highway's bridges were destroyed during the war. They have then progressively been repaired. Here is a railroad's bridge under reparation.
- (2) - Transport by trucks is important for rapidly dispatching goods to or from the cooperatives
- (3) - High voltage lines have been developed to meet the needs of industry and the improvement of the living conditions of the people



# EDUCATION OF THE NEW GENERATION



The entrance of a school

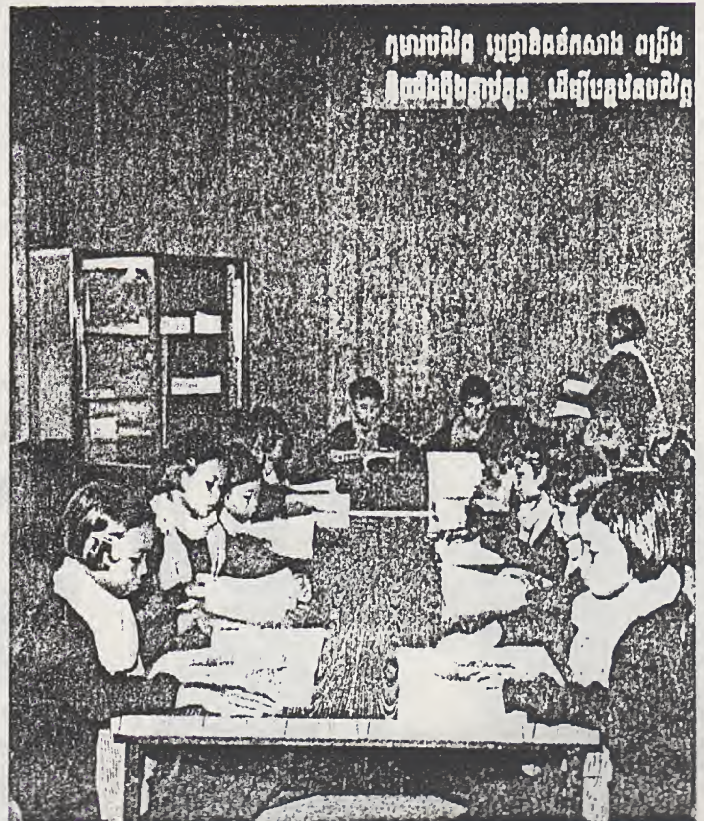
The policy on education, literature and culture is to proceed in close connection with practical work, production, love for Motherland, national defence and edification. The studies have then been essentially carried out in the factories and agricultural cooperatives.

Before liberation, pupils and students were cut off from practice, from the real conditions of their country, and they did not know how to do anything concretely. They knew nothing about the natural sciences of their country. They only relied on foreign technicians and materials, on foreign methods and norms. They could not then fulfil the tasks of national construction for the good of the people, for the improvement of the living conditions of the people.

A classroom



At the library

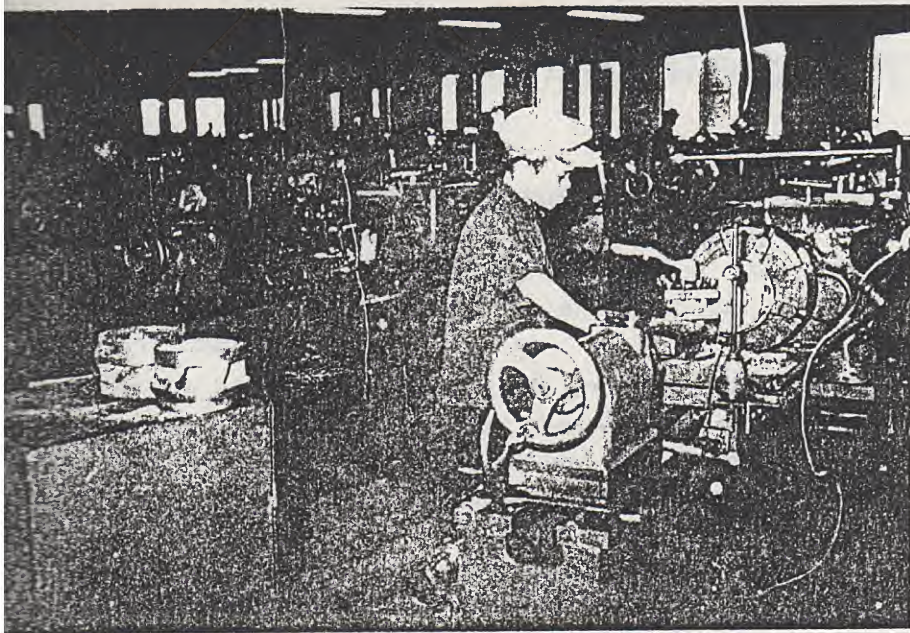




- (1) - Political education
- (2) - Chasing away birds from eating the paddy
- (3) - Taking care of the animals
- (4) - Growing vegetables
- (5) - Collecting green fertilizers



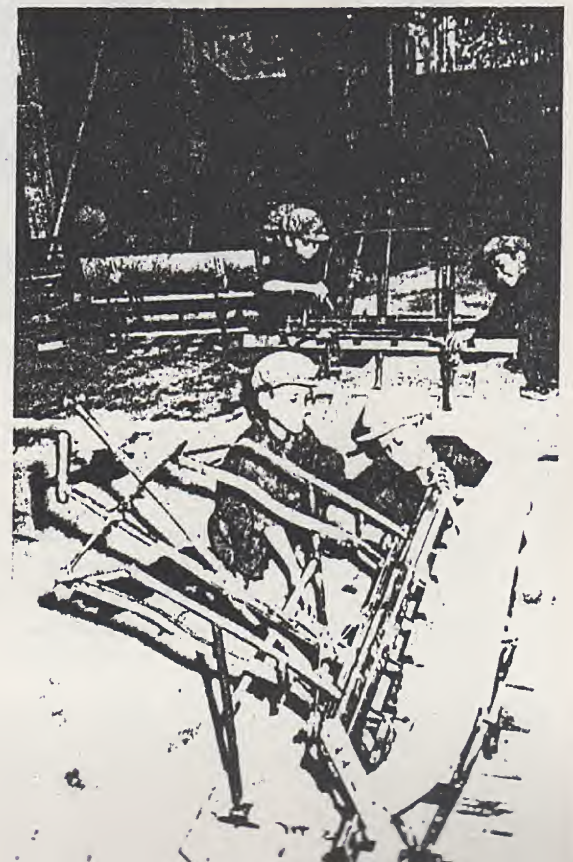
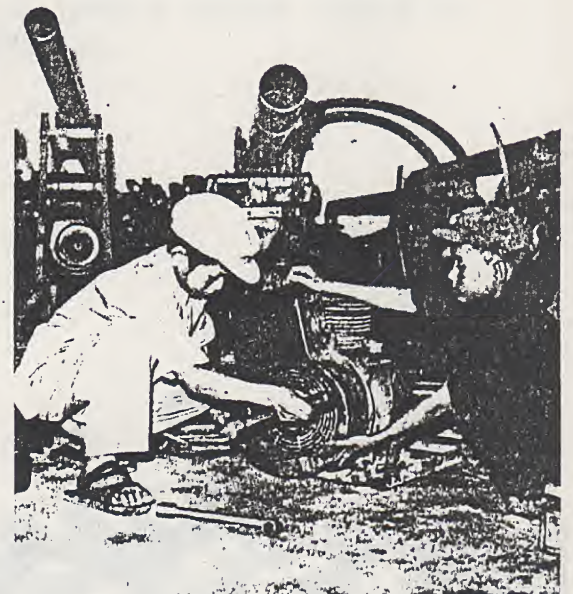




- (1) - Training at the machines-tools workshop
- (2) - Learning how to repair the engines
- (3) - Participating in making agricultural equipments

In the present system of education, the children study basic cultures, from 2 to 3 hours a day in the classroom with new kind of handbooks. But most particularly, in the remaining hours, they participate in the factories of making agricultural tools and spare parts, of repairing machinery and engines of different vehicles ( cars, motorcycles, tractors, ... ). In the cooperatives of agricultural production, they participate in all works : growing rice and vegetables, collecting and making natural fertilizers and insecticides, building dams, canals, reservoirs and different systems of irrigation, breeding oxen, and buffalos, raising pigs and poultry, ... They perfectly know the early rice, intermediary rice, late rice, the duration of their vegetative cycle. They know when, where and how to carry out the sowing and the planting out. They can tell the different between low paddy-fields and high paddy-fields. They know how to master oxen and buffalos, being master of the nature in which they live. Briefly, they perfectly know the natural sciences of their country and are fond of production works, oxen, buffalos, fields and rice-fields, rice and other cultures, systems of irrigation, canals and other hydraulic achievements. They love their villages and their Motherland. They love and respect the people with whom they live closely. They are well-disciplined and masters of themselves, skilful and very alive, neither fearful nor presumptuous or insolent.

This close liaison between theory and concrete practice in the specific conditions of their Motherland has made the children rapidly progress in all fields : political, ideological, organizational, cultural, technical and scientific. Being aware of its brilliant future, the new revolutionary generation is happy, enthusiastic and proud to earnestly fulfil their tasks for the service of the Motherland, the People and the Revolution.



## SOCIAL AND MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT

Before liberation, the poor peasants had lived in misery. They lived in the old huts having holes and opening to the wind and rain, and in the unhealthy environment. They were short of everything to eat their fill, to clothe and to take care of themselves.

In the present new society, the worker-peasant people have no more worried about these above problems. Everything is taken in charge by the State and the collectivity. The worker-peasant people have been assured to have sufficient and different kinds of food. It is not yet abundant, indeed, but the quality and quantity have unceasingly increased with the progress achieved in the economical development. Clothes are supplied by the cooperatives and trade-unions. It is not indeed luxury but the quality is always getting better. Besides, the cooperatives have built for each family new houses, well-arranged, clean, in conformity with all hygienic rules and surrounded by different cultures. These houses are built out of wood with their roofs in tiles. Since their ancestors, it is the first time that the poor peasants live in such comfortable houses. Each cooperative, each district, each region has established its annual programme on housings for the population. Furthermore, the cooperatives of agricultural production of which some have more than one thousand families, have their schools, their common building for meals and

meetings, their different workshops of cottage industry, their paddy grain-storages, their cattle-sheds, their animal husbandry centers, etc... The satisfaction of social, economical and cultural needs of the inhabitants has then been assured and improved as in proportion to the successes won in the tasks of national defence and edification.



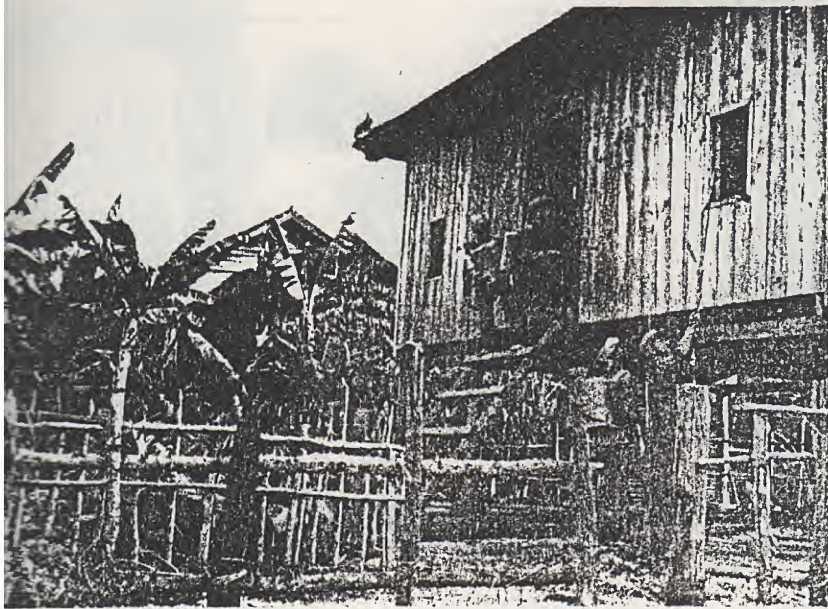
Above : Happy and proud to participate in the edification of the new and prosperous Kampuchea with full confidence in their brilliant future

Left : Newly-built housings in a cooperative of agricultural production

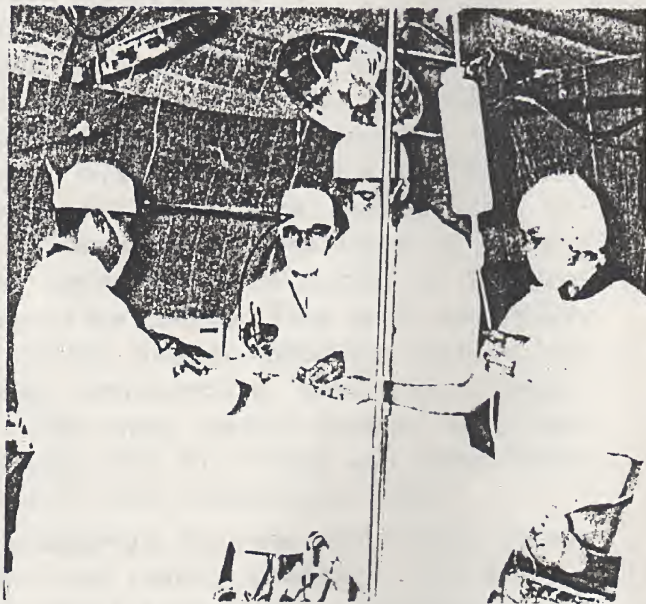


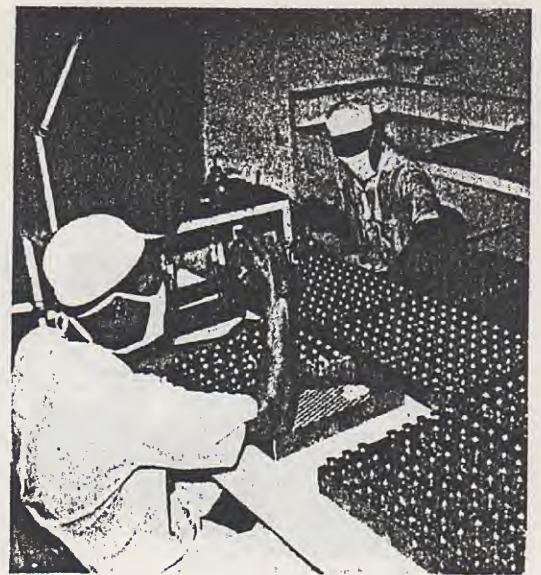
- (1) - The cooperative doctors getting ready for regular medical visit
- (2) - Medical care given at the worksite
- (3) - Learning from olds-aged peasant on traditional medicine
- (4) - Regular medical visit at home
- (5) - Making of traditional medicine
- (6) - For the eradication of malaria
- (7) - Fabrication of serum
- (8) - Vaccination
- (9) - Surgical operation in a district hospital
- (10) - Traditional medicine produced by the cooperatives





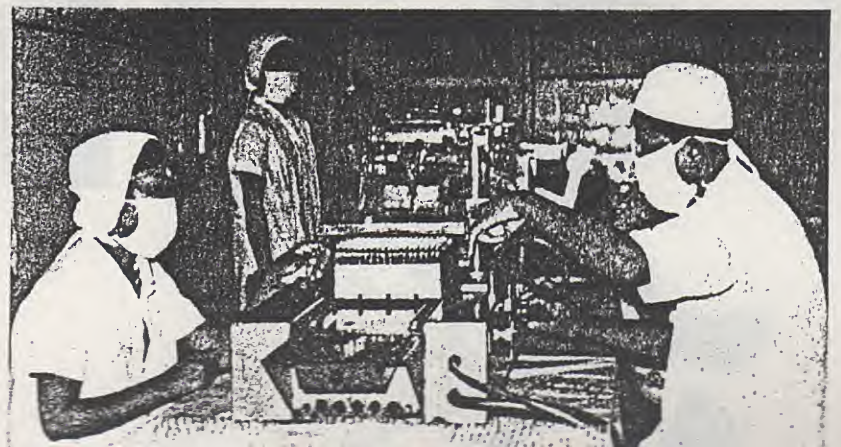
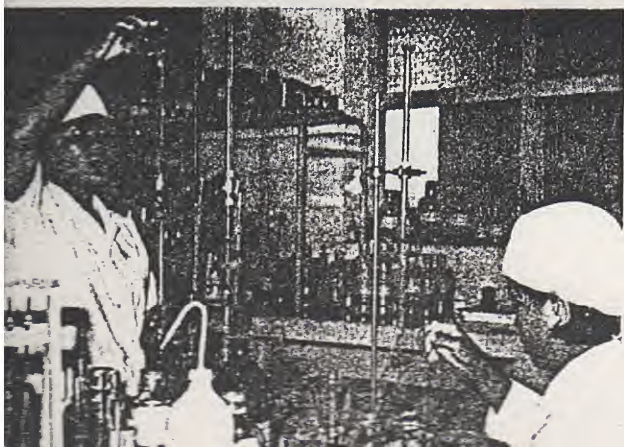
In the medical field, each cooperative, each district, each region has its own dispensary and hospital. Everywhere, doctors are permanently with the workers and peasants for giving them cares in the villages as at the worksites of the agricultural and hydraulic works. Being sons and daughters of the poor workers and peasants or peasants of middle inferior strata, these doctors are wholeheartedly devoted to the Revolution, the Motherland and the People whose health is their main concern. To fight against malaria which had caused grave disturbances in the works for national defence and edification, a three year plan has been elaborated for putting an end to this disaster. In only one year, this plan has already been achieved to 70%. The case of malaria has considerably been reduced. Besides, a particular importance is given to the preventive medicine and to the hygienic measures. The vaccinations against the contagious diseases ( cholera smallpox, . . . ) are generalized and periodic. The hygienic measures have been carried out permanently. All muddy places have been eliminated. The cattle - sheds and the animal husbandry centers are built far from housings and kept constantly clean.

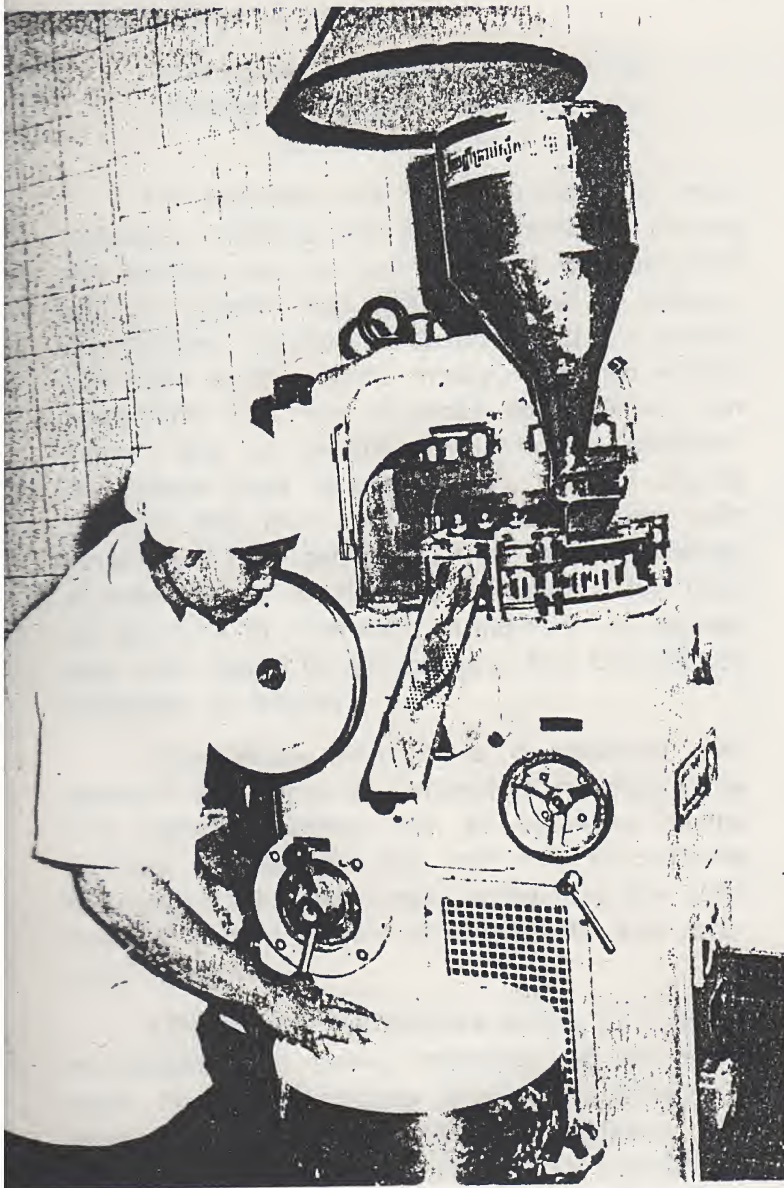
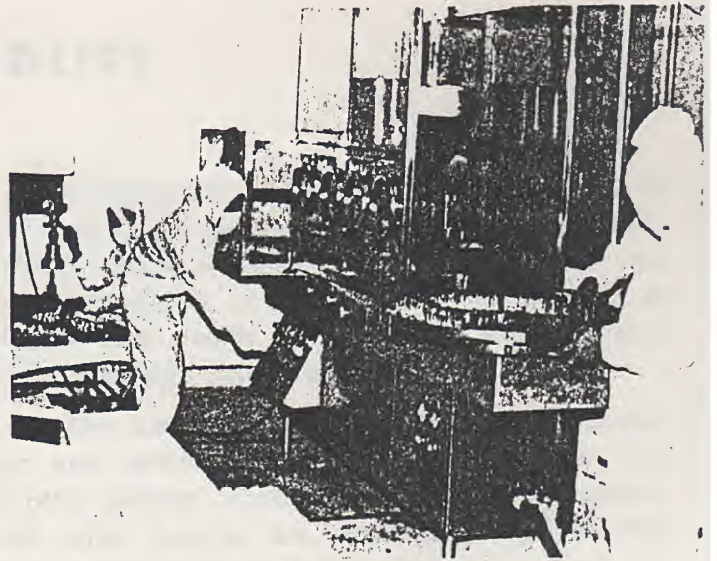
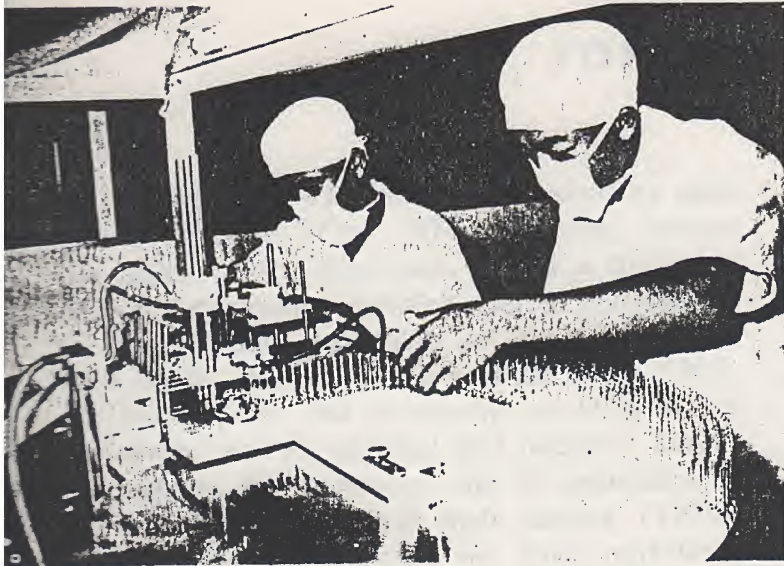




As for medicine, each cooperative, each district, each region has its own center of making traditional and modern medicine, from the raw materials in the country. Pharmaceutical researches have also been carried out in these centers to use to the maximum the abundant pharmaceutical resources of the country and also to develop the preparation of extracts for the composition of modern medicine. The effectiveness of traditional medicine is very satisfactory and increased with experiences, when that of modern medicine meets with the international norms. The doctors have improved and developed their knowledges by studying in practice and making use of this practice in the concrete conditions of the country. They have then rapidly mastered the various medical specialities such as surgery, gynecology, ophthalmology, pneumology, gastroenterology, ... The young medical students have been trained in conformity with this method and rapidly follow the line laid out by their revolutionary elders.

Having unceasingly improved their social, economical, material, and sanitary conditions, the worker-peasant people have full possibility to mobilize all their physical, moral and intellectual forces for defending and rapidly edifying a sound and prosperous new society.





- (1) - Pediatrics
- (2) - Surgical operation in Phnom Penh's hospital
- (3) - Testing of medicine for effectiveness
- (4) - Verification of medicine after preparation
- (5) - (6) - Fabrication of medicine in ampoules
- (7) - Making of tablets
- (8) - Fabrication of vaccines
- (9) - Testing of medicine on rabbit for effectiveness



## FOREIGN POLICY

Democratic Kampuchea, born after the great victory of April 17th, 1975, resolutely follows the policy of non-alignment. This is a strategic and non-occasional position, for it corresponds to the profound aspirations of our people. We have firmly abided by this position since 1955, and this position was constantly prevailing during the whole war for national and people's liberation against the barbarous war of aggression of the US imperialists and their lackeys (1970-1975). After our victory, we have repeatedly proclaimed this position. Our Constitution has made it clear as follows:

« Democratic Kampuchea resolutely remains in the great family of non-aligned countries ».

For centuries, we had been victim of interventions, interferences and aggressions. During this period, we had lost a lot of our territories and our country was meanly reduced to slavery. Our national dignity was despised and our people had lived in the worst misery. We had almost completely lost our national soul. Now, our country and our people are liberated. Therefore, our people have recovered their national dignity together with their soul. They are endowed with ardent and pure patriotism. They have no feelings of contempt or hostility for the others. They have no intention of expansion, annexation or aggression with regard to any country. Our Constitution stipulates as follows:

« Democratic Kampuchea is endowed with goodwill and firmly determined to maintain close and friendly relations with all countries having common borders with her, and with all countries throughout the world, near or far, on the strict basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity ».

« Democratic Kampuchea abides by a policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. No foreign country whatever is allowed to establish military bases on her territory. She stands resolutely against all foreign interference in her internal affairs and fights resolutely against all subversive and aggressive acts from outside... »

« Democratic Kampuchea never interferes in any case in the internal affairs of other countries. She scrupulously abides by the principles that every country is sovereign and has the right to dispose and decide by itself its internal affairs without foreign interference ».

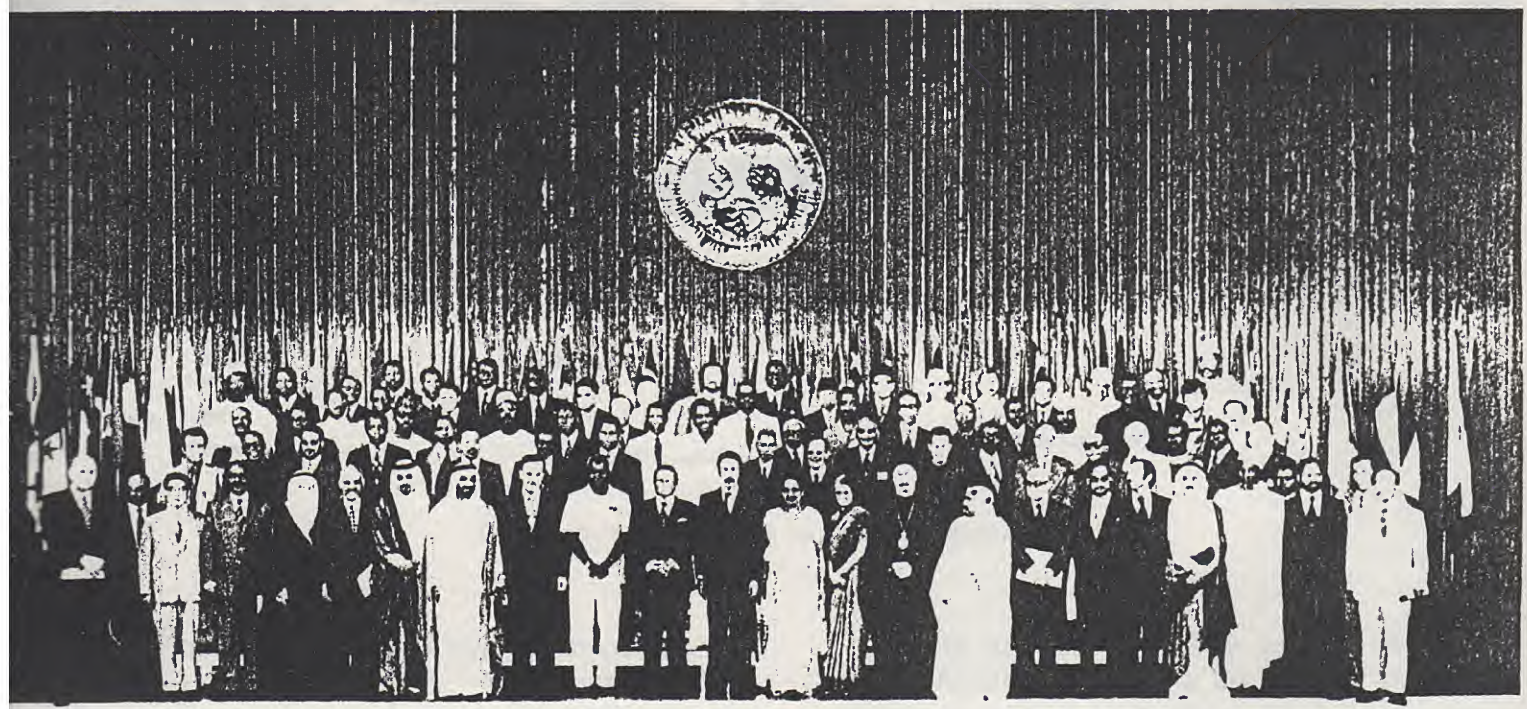
Our country is small, with a small population and remains still poor. But our people, like all other peoples, cherish independence and peace. Like other peoples too, they have to resolutely defend their national independence and their territorial integrity. Our people, like other peoples, need to be master of their own destiny, and in any case, they do not want any foreigner to do it at their place. Therefore, like other peoples, our people have to defend the principles of equality, mutual respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual interests. We have always respected and defended these principles, for these are the aspirations of our people. We all, small, medium-size and weak countries the world over, are extremely attached to these principles and are safeguarding and defending them resolutely. That is our profound conviction.

It is for this reason that Democratic Kampuchea remains in the great non-aligned family. The great non-aligned family is ours. The place of Democratic Kampuchea is in the great non-aligned family which we are sincerely attached to. We are determined to carry out our activities within this great family to defend and consolidate the sacred principles of non-alignment, and that, by all our forces and in accordance with the possibilities of our country which is just out from the war.

At the same time, Democratic Kampuchea does her utmost to jointly unite with and support the revolutionary movements of the peoples in the world and with the movements of struggle of the brotherly peoples in the Third World for independence, freedom, democracy, friendship and social progress. We will do everything to bring them support and we consider this as a revolutionary noble duty. Our country is small, our people remains still poor and we are just out from the war. Nevertheless, we try our best to

express our solidarity with and bring them our support, particularly in the political and moral fields. Our determination is unshakable to remain, in all circumstances, by the side of the brotherly peoples of the Third World against imperialism, colonialism and against any act of interference and aggression from outside.

We are firmly confident that the sacrifices consented by our people in their struggle for national and people's liberation against the war of aggression of the US imperialist constitute a modest contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism and colonialism. They modestly contribute at the same time to the strengthening of the non-alignment principles.



The Heads of State, the Heads of Government and the Representatives of the Heads of State of the Non-aligned Countries at the opening of the Colombo Conference (August 16, 1976) .

Our people are convinced that their present efforts to win success in the pursuit of the Revolution in their country, in the rehabilitation of economy and in the national edification based on the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, will be another modest contribution to the revolutionary movements of the peoples in

the world, to the movements of struggle of the brotherly peoples in the Third World, and to the consolidation of the cause of our great non-aligned family. Our slogan is the following : it is only by striving to carry out well our revolution by ourselves that we could well contribute to the revolution in the world and to the struggle of the peoples of the Third World .

(Excerpt from the speech of the President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea at the 5th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries . — Colombo-Sri Lanka-16-19 August 1976 )



## THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY OF KAMPUCHEA



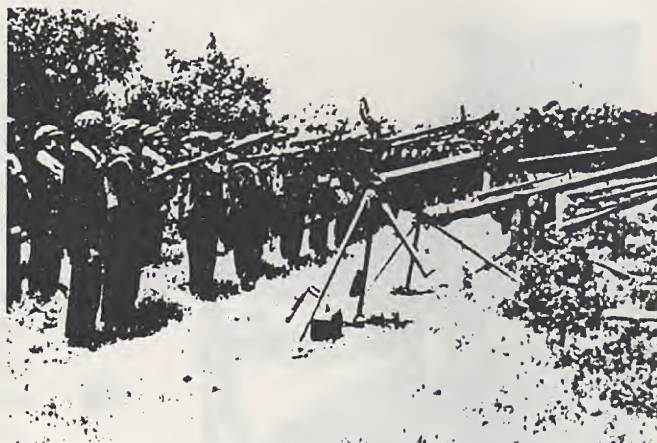
Swimming across the river to attack the enemy.

The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea was founded on January 17th, 1968, starting from the underground guards created in 1961 after the Revolutionary Organization had defined in 1960 the strategic and tactical lines of the national democratic revolution. These underground guards had been organized into guerilla units which had progressively been transformed into regional and regular forces. Consisting of young poor workers and peasants, the Revolutionary Army has consented tremendous sacrifices and, day and night, in dry season as in rainy season, enduring all kinds of hardships and privations, shorting of everything, food, medicine, clothes, ammunitions. It valiantly fought during the guerilla war, the front war, the civil war and the revolutionary people's and national liberation war against the war of aggression of the US imperialists and their lackeys until the glorious historic victory of April 17th, 1975.

It is not then an army trained from any military Academy, but it is the product of the revolutionary movement itself. It has started from scratch with almost empty hands. But educated and led by the Revolutionary Organization of Kampuchea, it has assimilated and mastered in the flames of combats, the line, strategies and tactics of the people's war. It is an army born, grown up and tempered in the blazing flames of the revolutionary war. Its power is in its lofty ideological, political, and organizational level, and in the correct revolutionary line of the Revolutionary Organization of Kampuchea, line of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. Those are the determinant factors of the victory won by the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea against the war of aggression of the US imperialists, in spite of having no ship, no plane, no tank, and only some cannons captured from the enemy.

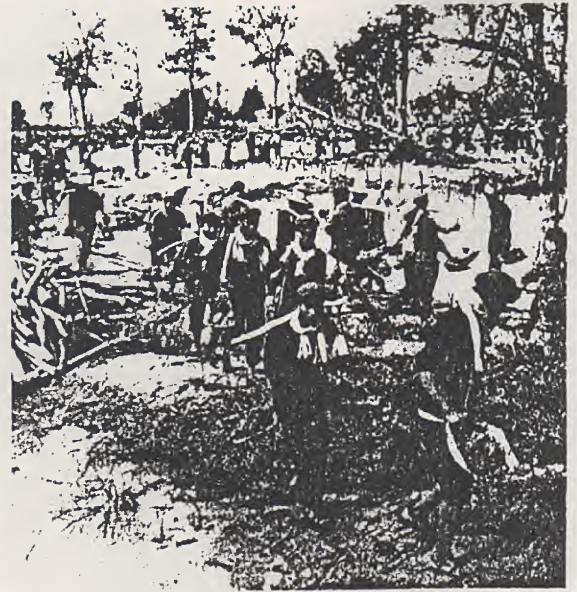
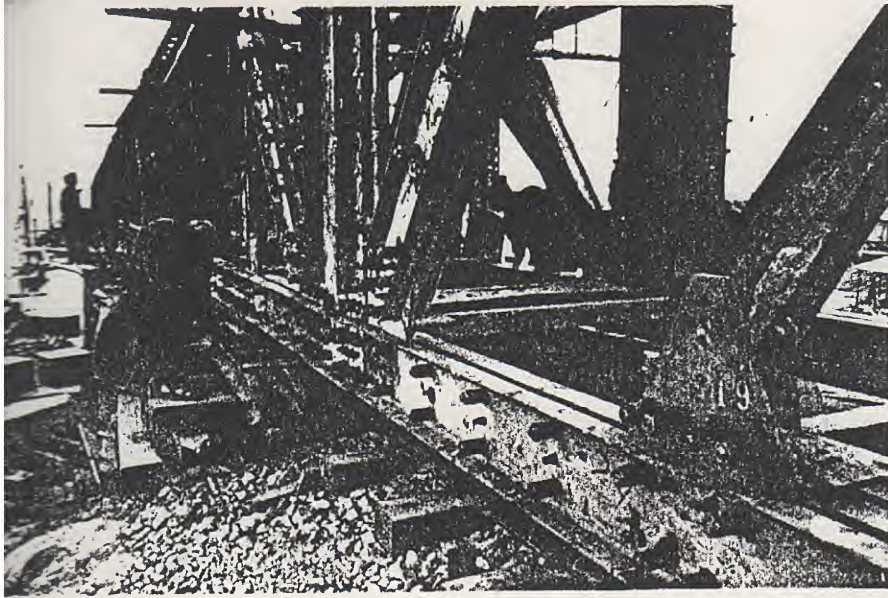
The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea is not and will never be an aggressive army. But in case of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea by any country whatever, it will resolutely fight closely united with the worker-peasant people as many years as needed to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

After liberation, gun in one hand and hoe in the other, men and women fighters, and cadres of the Revolutionary Army have valiantly defended the country and the gains of the Revolution and actively participated in the works of national edification. In close collaboration with the trade-unions and the cooperatives of agricultural production, the Revolutionary Army's units always awakeningly hold their revolutionary vigilance and are determined to wipe out the enemy of all kinds to resolutely oppose against all acts of aggression, subversion, and interference in the internal affairs of the country. They have successfully prevented the enemy of all kinds from infiltrating inside the ground and maritime frontiers and undermining the Revolution from outside and inside. In parallel with their activities of national defence, the Revolutionary Army actively participates in developing many fallow lands in the continent and in all the islands of Democratic Kampuchea. It takes an active part in all national construction works. It lives, works with the worker-peasant people, shares their weal and woe. It forms with the worker-peasant people a one and the same body, the same flesh and the same blood.



- (1) - (2) - Units of the Revolutionary Army
- (3) - Women fighters during the war
- (4) - Women fighters growing rice
- (5) - A unit of the Revolutionary Army developing fallow lands in an island for different cultures to solve their living self-reliantly





Entirely devoted to the Revolutionary Organization, to the Nation and to the worker-peasant people, the Revolutionary Army continues to strengthen itself in all fields, ideological, political, organizational, and material. It now fulfils all the required conditions of a genuine army of three arms: land, naval, air. It is a genuinely revolutionary army who have valiantly assured the defence of the ground and maritime frontiers, of the air space and the entire national territory, always ready to resolutely wipe out rationally and scrupulously the enemy of all kinds, being always master of the situation and carrying out, with a lofty sense of responsibility, the military, foreign and internal policy of the Revolutionary Organization of Kampuchea.



- (1) - and (2) - Taking an active part in all national construction works
- (3) - Always with a lofty revolutionary vigilance
- (4) - Determined to resolutely safeguard the gains of the gains of the Revolution and defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

