

REVOLUTIONARY FLAG

SPECIAL ISSUE

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1975

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**INTERNAL PARTY MAGAZINE
ISSUED MONTHLY**

SPECIAL ISSUE OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1975

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- Some key excerpts from the Party economic congress.....
- What does 3-ton per hectare for 1976 mean?
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**Strengthen the Revolutionary Vigilant Stance
To Be More Robust for the Elimination of
All Secret and Overt Tricks
Of the American Imperialist and Those of Its Lackeys**

In Order To Successfully Defend and Construct the Nation

The Revolutionary vigilant stance is one of the Revolution's basic and strategic stances of storming attacks. In real practice, having a robust Revolutionary vigilant stance means having a robust stance to correctly enforce any Party's lines which are not extreme left nor extreme right and leave no shortcoming that may allow the enemy to perform its activities. The robust ideological stance within the workers class leaves no room for the feudalists, landlords, capitalists and bourgeois and other non-revolutionary classes to have any influence on us, and thus, there is no opportunity for the enemy to launch any ideological attacks against us, inside our party and within our Revolutionary rank. The robust organizational stance under the party class organizational line means we shall never condone any carelessness that allow the enemy to infiltrate and burrow from within the party, the Revolutionary rank in the present and the future.

While the Party has not taken full power and control across the country, the Revolutionary vigilant stance is critically important as it is the key factor leading to the Revolution's victory. When the Party has taken full power and control across the country, the Revolutionary vigilant stance became even more important since it is an essentially basic factor conducive to the rapid victory in the national defense and reconstruction. In the absence of Revolutionary vigilant stance, the Revolutionary enemy can regain their powers. Thus, the Revolutionary at any time has to strengthen his or her Revolution vigilant stance in order to eliminate any secret and overt tricks of any kind of imperialists, in particular, the American imperialists and its lackeys, then and only then, we can successfully defend and rebuild our nation.

After its glorious victory and achievement of democratic national Revolution on the 17 April 1975, our Party has relentlessly strengthened its Revolutionary vigilant stance and has subsequently succeeded in the elimination of any enemy's secret and overt tricks. However, in the meantime, there are still a number of our cadres and Party members whose Revolutionary vigilant stances are being impaired.

The impaired Revolutionary vigilant stances are evident in:

1. Inactive combat in the performance of national defense and reconstruction to enhance the Revolutionary's authority and dictatorship.

They are not meticulously and properly enforcing the Party's political lines, including the political lines for economic reconstruction, nationwide force mobilization, national defense, people's living standard and foreign affairs etc.

2. Pacifism, insolent acts and egoism feelings are apparently growing. Their adherence to private ownership, materialism and autocracy leads them to forget about the imperialist tricks, in particular, the American imperialist's tricks and those of its lackeys.
3. Shortcomings in the organizational stance under the class organizational line of the Party. Shortcomings in the stance of compliance with the designation and discipline. A deviation from the movement, especially, from the cooperatives movements etc. that leaves an opportunity for the enemy to launch an attack against the Revolution.

The above shortcomings shall be rapidly eliminated in a timely manner or both the Party and the Revolution will be endangered.

What should be done to reinforce the Revolution vigilant stance?

This problem shall be resolved through a systemic and basic mechanism. It shall be resolved through an indoctrination of Party's situational views and political lines toward the elimination of any non-revolutionary views and the reinforcement of Party's revolutionary views, by the strengthening of the organizational stance under the Party's class designation line and strict adherence to the organizational disciplines and actively participate in the movement, especially the cooperative movements in order to gain a strict control over the people under the Party's line.

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I. Current Situational Views

Obviously, one should acknowledge the Party's glorious victory achieved under its leadership. One should recognize our Party's role to gain the full power all over the country. In the meantime, one should be alerted that the imperialists, particularly, the American imperialists and their lackeys will never give up their strategically evil ambitions aiming at ruining our Revolution and grabbing our country. Their activities include those secret, overt, political, economic and cultural efforts, social and foreign affairs etc. when a stance of situational surveillance was built up and we, on the one hand, have to have a strong belief in the Revolutionary movement, the people and the Party's leadership. On the other hand, we can find all kinds of the imperialists' tricks, particularly, those of the American imperialists and their lackeys, so that we can define a strategic stance specifying that we persistently continue our struggles against the American imperialists and their lackeys every day and each hour and in no time that we halt our struggles and our vigilant stance will never be impaired. If we have a persistently

hot combative stance and high Revolutionary stance we must have been actively combating in the performance of the national defense and reconstruction duties, in reality, you are always with the cooperatives and lead the cooperatives to launch a storming attack in building rice paddy dikes and dams, digging the canals and fertilizing the rice paddies etc. in 1976 to achieve the average of three tones of rice harvesting per hectare all over the country.

On the contrary, if you do not have a proper stance of situational surveillance, you often expect a victory, overlook the enemy's tricks and it makes you feel insolent, pacifism, selfish, egoism and thereby less active in the combat. On the other hand, if you feel that you are always encountered by the enemy's tricks and that the enemy is always stronger than you this will make you feel hopeless in your performance of duties. Thus, in order to persistently and robustly strengthen the vigilant stance and transform it into a combative activity and daily storming attack, we must have a concrete and objective stance of situational surveillance all over the country, the zones, the sectors, the communes, the villages and the cooperatives.

II. The Enforcement Stance for All Party's Political Lines

The proper enforcement stance for all Party's political lines is very important for the relentless strengthening of the Revolutionary vigilant stance. A comrade who lacks of high Revolutionary vigilance spirit has often implemented the Party's political lines with less consideration into their wrong and right natures and also their efficiency and negative consequences. For instance, in an enforcement of political line for building a rice paddy dike and canal digging, if a cadre failed to use a propaganda to educate and explain the people through a control over the cooperatives nor acting as a focal person for such implementation, the enemies will take an opportunity to manipulate the Party political lines, ruin rice paddy dike/canal building movements through which they can destroy our national reconstruction movement. For example, if the great national solidarity line has not properly been enforced in the national defense and reconstruction activities the enemy will take an opportunity to propagandize and isolate the people from the Revolution etc.

The high Revolutionary vigilant stance has to be built and trained on a daily basis through the proper implementation of Party's political lines since the substantive values of Party's political lines, including the national defense, the national reconstruction and the foreign affairs policies are always full of true elements of storming attack against the imperialist enemies, the storming attack against the feudalist, landlord and capitalist enemies. Therefore, if they are meticulously and properly enforced, neither the imperialist enemies nor the anti-Revolutionary classes can take any opportunity to fight back our Revolution.

III. To Gloriously Strengthen the Party's Worker Class

In any occasion when our ideological feelings are unstably detouring and we are still stuck in private ownership, by virtue of materialism and authoritarianism, then the

Party's worker class ideology was eventually attacked by the enemies during that particular occasion. If we, everyday, lack of high Revolutionary vigilant stance in our ideology, we would have been ideologically attacked by the enemies in each and every hour of the day and they ruin and impair the Party's worker class ideology. If the Party's worker class ideology was ruined and impaired, there must be negative consequences upon the Revolution for which we will definitely be held accountable. If the daily Revolutionary tasks in each comrade's responsibility are persistently declined from bad to worse and from minor to major defects and thus it gives an opportunity for the enemies to subsequently launch destructive attacks against our Revolution and, as a result, they put the Party's national defense and reconstruction missions in danger. Therefore, the high Revolutionary vigilance stance in terms of ideology shall be strengthened on a daily basis so that the Party's worker class will never be influenced by the non-Revolutionary ideology of the feudalist, landlord, capitalist and bourgeois classes and other non-Revolutionary ideologies of other classes.

IV. To Relentlessly Strengthen the Organizational Stance Under the Party's Class Line

The organizational stance is a political stance to perform the Party's daily works and concrete tasks. If the political and ideological stances are robust whilst the organizational stance is weak then the Party's tasks will not be properly performed.

If the organizational stance for selection of cadres has not properly been exercised in compliance with the Party's political stance it leaves an opportunity for the enemies to infiltrate into the Revolutionary rank and into the Party internal affairs, as a result the enemies can act and destroy the Revolution, the Party branches, the cooperatives and the Revolutionary Army etc. Any working leadership with a mandarinism style that failed to make a relentless field visit to the cooperatives, factories and worksites means he or she is leaving an opportunity for the enemies to detour our Party's lines and mobilize the people who have not been politically indoctrinated to act against the Party and the Revolution. If you live your daily life not properly under the Revolutionary living standard, including the sexual and alcoholic misconduct, you leave an opportunity for the peaceful alliance, espionage and the enemies to destroy the Revolution. Any leadership that failed to comply with the principles of centralized democracy, collective leadership and individual's separate responsibility may cause internal solidarity to break down and enable the enemies to counterattack the Revolution. Any act of breaking the Party's confidentiality in term of organizationally political line and any failure to relentlessly maintain confidentiality in the daily life and work are considered as serious misconducts of non-compliance with the Party's organizational disciplines and this leave an opportunity for the enemies to easily act and destroy the Revolution.

In summary, each of us must define a strategic stance indicating that we have to continue our fighting against the imperialists, in particular, the American imperialist and their lackeys and we are relentlessly continuing our class struggles at our outmost efforts. These are our relentless and perpetual efforts. We take the fighting against the imperialists, in particular, the American imperialists and their lackeys and class struggles

as our momentum to trigger the storming attacks through our regular performance of daily meticulous and correct tasks under the Party's political lines, the worker class ideology stance and the Party's class organizational lines. Only in this concrete daily attack (particularly, in the cooperative mobilization, production and the building of rice paddy dikes, canals and dams etc.) in the performance of mission to courageously protect both the territorial and maritime borders. Through such attack our cadres and Party members could always strengthen the Revolutionary vigilant stance for the elimination of all secret and overt tricks of the imperialists, in particular, those of the American imperialists and their lackeys and those of the feudalist, landlord and capitalist classes whose evil desires are to destroy our Revolution and people and as a result, we can achieve a great victory in the national defense and reconstruction.

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(PICTURE)

Through the extensive break water of Tonle Sap while the water level is about to go down and flows into the Tonle Sap lake, our cooperative peasants are building the new rice paddy dikes that are high and wide across the break water to store the water for the irrigation of dry season rice.

**SOME IMPORTANT EXCERPTS FROM THE
FIRST NATIONWIDE PARTY ECONOMIC CONGRESS
NOVEMBER 1975**

In November 1975, the economic cadres and the cadres in charge of nationwide economic affairs were convened by Party to attend an economic congress.

We hereby quote some key mission statements for our comrades to consider, learn, study and use as guiding rules to perform their duties in rebuilding the Party's economy and, in particular, during the upcoming year 1976, to launch a storming attack and to achieve:

II. Certain views and standpoints for building the Party's economy

We have to be pragmatic in certain views and strengthen our stance conducive to the building of the Party's economy and turn them into a rightfully spontaneous conscience:

1. The Party has to rebuild a new economy in the most rapid manner that is mainly depending on agriculture. In concrete term, our country's degraded agriculture has to be rapidly shifted to a modern agriculture between ten to fifteen years. Agriculture shall be shifted to industry between fifteen to twenty years;

2. The purposes of having such a rapid economy rebuilt especially in the agriculture are to permanently defend the country, her territory, the Revolutionary achievements, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

3. When our economy is prosperous we will have resources for national defense and it will be politically meaningful for mobilizing international support because we create a model society of self reliance, self mastery, independence and enjoy self control over our country's destiny;

4. The country's reconstruction need to be accelerated in the interest of promoting our people's living standard so that the people will have sufficiently better ration as determined for the cooperatives, that is to say, to reach 15 thangs (132kg), 12 thangs (105kg), 10 thangs (88kg) and 8 thangs (70kg) of rice. This is another prerequisite to accommodate a rapid increase in our population; and

5. Our economic reconstruction shall be done in the context of class struggle, in the framework of socialist revolution and within the Revolutionary dictatorship. An economic reconstruction shall neither be in a state of constructivism nor it be in an economism and nor it be in a pacifism. These four factors are characterized as political lines and principles.

**III. Views related to all aspects of economic reconstruction based on the
agriculture and industry**

1. Certain criteria for agricultural reconstruction:
 - a. Mastery in irrigation management;
 - b. Mastery in agricultural tools i.e. from low to high quality, from traditional to modern tools and toward general machinery;
 - c. Mastery in fertilizers and other farming drugs;
 - d. Mastery in rural energy generated by fuels, combustibles and hydrology and steam technology; and
 - e. Mastery in agriculture technology, including selection of reproductive rice, plowing methods, rice transplanting etc.
2. Certain criteria for industrial reconstruction:
 - a. An industry supporting daily life, including the production of food, clothing, utensil industry that produces plates, cooking pots, footwear etc.;
 - b. Salt production industry;
 - c. An industry producing simple farming tools i.e. digging hoes;
 - d. An industry producing light and heavy machinery, i.e. generators, tractors, boats etc.;
 - e. An industry producing construction materials, i.e. cement, bricks, roof tiles, concrete tiles, gravels, sand etc.;
 - f. Energy Industry run by fuels, coals, charcoals and hydroelectricity;
 - g. Agro-industry, including rubber, wood processing, fishery and animal husbandry industries etc.;
 - h. Chemical and other raw material industries;
 - i. Transportation industry, including railways, waterways and inland transports;
 - j. Pharmaceutical industry; and
 - k. Mineral, iron and other metal industries i.e. sulfur, lead and aluminum etc. as our initial cross sector factors for both agricultural and industrial sectors. These factors should be well understood since we are obligated to build and manage our economy with our own resources by ourselves under our self reliance, mastery and independent policies. So, we must have an initiative regarding what need to be done for the entire party and other sections and be mastery in our judgment of doing things.

IV. Certain issues related to the building of state economy, agriculture and industries

The strategies and methods for economic construction based on the agriculture and industry or to put it in concrete terms “three tons per hectare” can not be achieved in an isolated policy. It has to be closely linked to other driving forces. A good cooperation is demanded for this purpose. They are:

1. **Communications:** This shall be operated to promote the people’s living standard and production activities. The transport and supplies shall be conducted in a

timely fashion to support the people's living standard. The production equipment shall be supplied as soon as needed;

2. All-level economy: This includes launching a storming attack to accomplish the "three tons per hectare" goals. A meticulous consideration shall be made for the use of labor, round trip transport, kind of cargo in each trip and assessment of fuel consumption etc.;

3. People's labor forces: This issue links to the direct labor activities contributing to the production. There should be a method defining how to employ the old and new labor forces. As a best practice, both the old and new labor forces are employed and mobilized into an active force for the cooperative's general activities. The labor forces shall be properly divided and utilized to avoid any possible inactivity. All forces shall be assessed and employed according to the needs;

4. Resources: Our resources are subject to our self reliance policies, in particular, our resources are from agricultural produces, in concrete term, the rice. Our main resources are rice, rubber, wood and fishes. We have to maintain their quality and increase their quantity;

5. Medicines and people healthcare: We need to have good medicines in order to keep people in good health and offering efficient labors. The healthcare program shall focus on three issues: 1) to eliminate the malaria within three years i.e. in 1976, 1977 and 1978; 2) to cure the existing malaria patients by medication; and 3) to subsequently prevent/cure certain diseases including cholera, chickenpox, small pox etc.;

6. Foreign affairs activity: The activity is classified into two main missions: 1) to build friendship relations with other countries in order to take an opportunity to rebuild our country and 2) to establish trade relationship and economic exchange for the benefit of national reconstruction; and

7. Propaganda/education and movement motivation: This shall be done through the long term and short term study sessions for the cadres, military and the people. The propaganda/education shall be targeted at the right issues and shall leave the options for people's self awakening. The cooperatives and unions shall be managed for a public education through the radio broadcasts, newspapers, movie shows and teachings etc. as means of dissemination. A stance based education shall be employed in the propaganda and in addition, the study tour shall be arranged for an exchange of experiences from one zone to another.

V. A leadership in the robust reconstruction of Party's economy, agriculture and industry

1. The Party's leadership visions are from the entire Party including the views of upper echelon and those of the local community cadres. The leaders shall have clear visions about the Party's economic line, in particularly, the agro-political line and

more importantly the political line for robust rice cultivation to achieve 3 tons of rice per hectare of land across the country. In order to turn the existing obvious visions into concrete practical stance, disciplines and into robust belief and forces one should be familiar with these political lines;

2. The entire Party shall build up the stance conducive to the most robust and relentless storming production and launch the best-organized production of both dry season and rainy season rice at all times. The labor forces shall be organized for consecutive projects from one month to another and from season to another. The more storming production you do the more creative initiatives, the more active, the more experiences you gain from the building of rice paddy dikes, canals, dams and plowing, fertilizing and selection of reproductive seeds etc.;

3. The entire Party shall upgrade and build up the mastery and self reliance stances to a high degree. In practical and economic reconstruction terms, the mastery and self reliance do not refer to an independent mobilization of labors, equipment and other materials. Under the Party's proletariat stance, mastery refers to the creative and independent operation with limited resources and labor forces. We will become more mastery only if this stance is well sharpened;

In reality, we can stir up our movement with the same limited resources when the stance of storming attack is robustly built up;

4. The mass movement must be stirred up at our best efforts with a proper organization and more attention to the people inside the cooperatives and in the meantime, the people in trade unions and the cadres inside our rank as a Party, core organization, all kinds of male and female combatants stay and actively work with the mass population. The cadres shall pay attention to mass education by learning and sharing experiences with them. The mass population will be active so long as their political stance is properly indoctrinated. So, we have to manage the workers and peasants; and

5. Party leaders should have the ideal vision and organizational stance in proposing and design specific plan and program for each framework and the specific goals and needs should be addressed in the plan and program.

(PICTURE)

This is a picture of new dike and canal irrigation system at Veal Sre Boeng Prâlit (Lily Pond Rice Field)

In order to lead and accelerate an effective movement, there must be meticulous plan and program including the selection of reproductive seeds, sowing and plowing methods, rice paddy dike building, fertilizer production etc.

What does “the three tons per hectare” mean for 1976?

The Centre Party Congress has unanimously decided that the average rice harvesting across the country in 1976 shall be three tons (equivalent to 120 thangs) per hectare of rice field regardless of single season or two-season cultivations. In its first countrywide economic congress in early November 1975, the Centre Party has also unanimously endorsed the entire Party’s resolution mentioned above. Therefore, the Party’s resolution defining “three tons per hectare” has become the common resolution for the entire Party, the whole population and the whole Revolutionary Army.

What are our views toward the Party’s resolution determining the “three tons per hectare” slogan?

There might be different views toward the Party’s resolution determining the three tons of rice harvesting per hectare as follows:

- Some of our comrades may consider it as a simple resolution and they may also misunderstand that some other countries can produce more than three tons of rice per hectare. Therefore, our determination of three tons per hectare is not really a new issue. Due to their weak, defective and non-revolutionary visions, the flame of their storming attack for the achievements under the Party’s resolution has not been so hot and so vigorously fueled;

- Some of our comrades may think that it is rather hard to achieve three tons per hectare because we have just departed from the war and our people are lacking of everything including certain technical experiences etc.;

These wrong perceptions derived from their conservative stances and they overlooked the new social characteristics, the cooperative’s gigantic strength, the combative spirit, the creativity of our fellow poor and lower middle class peasants at the cooperatives and also overlooked the Party’s leading roles. As a result, when they faced an obstacle, for instance, the shortage of certain things or conflict on anything, they would fail to try to solve or launch any storming attack to overcome such obstacle in their defensive and mastery positions etc.;

- Some of our comrades may think that it is rather easy to achieve three tons per hectare without any effort. They thought they can really achieve or overachieve that by just adding some fertilizers, making a proper selection of reproductive seeds and being mastery over the irrigation. If compared to the two visions above this view is slightly better but it has not been realistic because this view focused only on technical solution and the project will be stalled when any unresolved problem ruined the technicality and as result “the three ton per hectare” may not be achieved. Additional vigilance and direction are needed for the improvement of this vision.

The Party’s resolution, determining three tons per hectare, has currently been converted into a momentum attack to gain nationwide victory in 1976 since it bears the great and comprehensive meanings for ideological stance and concrete performance.

Thus, the Party's resolution must not be grasped and understood only in term of quantity and technicality but also its substantive features in terms of vision, standpoint, ideology and organization related to one's leadership role in either the method or strategy of his or her attacks. By reliance on these visions and stances, we further understand the Party's resolution, determining three tons per hectare, that considers a duty as **necessary for strengthening the Party's Revolutionary power and proletariat dictatorship for the initial phase of socialist Revolution and the construction of socialism in our Cambodia.**

In practical and concrete terms, the substantive rulings in the Party's resolution, determining three tons per hectare, mean:

1. to continue the struggle against the imperialists, in particular, American imperialists and their lackeys who persistently hold their evil ambitions and strategies aiming at destroying our Revolution, national reconstruction and putting our Cambodia as their subordinate. In concrete term, three tons per hectare is one of our mandates to strengthen our national defense;
2. to continue a more active class struggle in the new trend of socialist Revolution and socialism construction by the relentless, complete and conclusive elimination of class and regime of feudalists, landlord and capitalists so that they have no opportunity to raise their heads and act as sympathizers for the imperialists in an effort to re-grab the Revolutionary power from our workers and peasants;
3. to strengthen and extend the great national solidarity within the Cambodian collective society which is home to neither the rich nor the poor, neither the oppressor class nor the oppressed class and full of harmony in the performance of national defense and reconstruction duties following the workers-peasants league under the Party's leadership;
4. to formulate a primary agriculture foundation as a backbone for the Party's economic reconstruction as well as the entire sectors of the country;
5. to strengthen the stance of independence, mastery, self reliance and self control over one's country's destiny to be more robust in the new trend of socialist Revolution and socialism construction. In this regard, a relentless enhancement is required during all stages of our Revolution. Three tons per hectare is a concrete target signifying the robust stances of independence, mastery and self reliance of our Party, Revolutionary army and the people;
6. In concrete term, "three tons per hectare for 1976" means a relentless enhancement and expansion of cooperatives to be readily qualified for the future building of new villages as a home of our collective peasants. By enhancement and expansion of cooperatives we mean the building of cooperatives in terms of stance, policy, ideology and organization;

7. “Three tons per hectare” means, soon after our victory over the most barbaric aggression war within less than two years, our self reliance efforts will promote the our Party’s, Revolution’s, people’s and Revolutionary army’s credibility to the highest degree at the international arena. This credibility has not become the prosperous, happy and decent living standard while the “three tons per hectare” has not yet enabled our country to phase out its traditional agriculture and moves toward the modern agriculture. However, by such credibility we mean the credibility in our endurance and fighting against any hardship/suffering in the formulation of fundamental qualifications conducive to the building of our collective socialism in the spirit of self reliance under the Party’s leadership;
8. “Three tons per hectare for 1976” is critically important for our Party’s leadership roles. Our Party achieved a great success in leading the national democratic revolution movement and grabbed the glorious victory in a swoop of great leap forwards. In the new trend of socialist Revolution and socialism construction, the first Party’s resolution, determining “three tons per hectare for 1976”, is the most comprehensive statement of the brilliant and glorious CPK appealing to all members, worker-peasant classes and the three Revolutionary armies under the Party’s leadership to launch a storming attack and raise the great internal solidarity/independent flag to achieve three tons of rice harvesting per hectare in 1976;

“Three tons per hectare for 1976” is necessary and has its meanings as stated above. Our entire Party, people and Revolutionary army are robustly and vigorously following and strongly supporting the Party’s most rightful resolution. If we have a complete and correct knowledge of vision, stance and ideology in the Party’s resolution, such vision, stance and ideology will actually become the greatest vigorous solidarity synergy for a successful realization of the Party’s resolution. Under the most correct and brilliant leadership of our CPK in 1976, we all believe that we can achieve three tons of rice harvesting per hectare in 1976. If we could achieve three tons per hectare in 1976, then we believe that in 1977 and 1978 we can achieve four and five tons of rice harvesting respectively and the yielding will be gradually increased. By our storming attack/offensive following the Party’s resolution, we can achieve a brilliant victory by the performance of strategic duties in our national defense and reconstruction each year.

In 1976, we hoisted the attack flag to achieve 3 tons per hectare;

In 1977, we hoisted the attack flag to achieve 4 or 5 tons per hectare;

In 1978, we hoisted the attack flag to achieve 6 or 7 tons per hectare;

It is only under the guiding course of this bright red, vigorous and everlasting high-flying attacking flag in agriculture that chimneys of our industrial factories can belch the bright red and powerful smoke into to the air and generate the great synergy for our relentless attack geared at eliminating all forms of imperialist activity, in particular, those of the American imperialist

and their lackeys, with a view to completely reducing the feudalist, landlord and capitalist classes and regimes into ashes; to promoting our Cambodian social collectivism movement to a higher and more robust level under the Party's leadership.

(PICTURE)

Irrigation gate for regulating the incoming and outgoing water at Prek Taphe dam, Talun commune, Sa' Ang district, Kandal province.

Strengthen the Stance for Launching an Attack to Promote the People's Living Standard

One of the desires of this article is to eliminate the remaining views, stance and ideology of private ownership attached to the materialism and authoritarianism that are conflicting and competing with the Party's collectivism stance. In order to strengthen the collectivism stance, we have to launch a storming attack to promote the people's living standard and to enhance a high-level responsibility stance geared at promoting people's living standard now and in the future.

I. The Stance and Views to Promote the People's Living Standard

1. The promotion of people's living standard should be perceived as fundamental and continuous duties.

Our Party has taken power all over the country. The Party has its overall responsibility inside and outside of the country. The state management, national defense and other responsibilities rest with the entire Party, the people authority, the Party's branches, each Party member and the cooperatives.

Among the Party's overall powers, the promotion of people's living standard is one of the most important duties in our immediate and long term efforts. The promotion of people's living standard shall focus on both material and ideology on a perpetual basis. We have to perceive our views as our Party's day-to-day and long term obligations.

Hence, the promotion of people's living standard is not only required when the people are in poverty but also in a period when our people are doing labor work and reconstructing the nation in the countryside. Today, tomorrow and in the everlasting future, each Party member shall always take an ideology into consideration in taking action and promoting the people's living standard, including food supplies, clothing, shelter, medication, education and their recreation activities as well. Such duties and ideology are the highest morality of each Communist.

Our Party has currently taken full control over the country and everything is different from what it was in the period when we were not in power or during our clandestine political resistance. In the past, the promotion of people's living standard was mainly focused on the mobilization of people to demand and struggle against the classes in power i.e. the feudalist, landlord and capitalist. For instance, the Party proposed its slogan demanding the classes in power to make land available for the poor peasants and lower middle class peasants. This demand was to motivate the people's resistance and Revolutionary movement. Another example was that the Party motivated the workers to struggle and demand that the capitalist increases their salaries and improve the people's living standard geared at promoting the Revolutionary movement. But when the Party is currently in full control over the entire country, all cadres and Party members have to be responsible for people's living standard. We cannot be quiet, idle or in ignorance. On the contrary, if our cadres and Party members are not interested in the promotion of people's living standard the Party cannot strengthen the Revolutionary State power and its

absolute proletariat dictatorship. All cadres and Party members must adhere to this Party's view and stance.

2. The promotion of people's living standard is relevant to all party's political lines

The promotion of people's living standard is not a separate duty but it is strictly related with all Party's political lines, in particular, it is one of the most important keys to national defense and reconstruction within the Party's collectivism.

1. Political Sense

In practice, if the people's living standard is promoted, the people's forces and health will gradually be improved. The people will be happy to support the Revolutionary power and the Party. It simply means that when the people received decent food, clothing and lived in harmony the Revolutionary power eventually becomes more robust and the enemy can never break it up. Hence, the management of people shall combine the consideration of politics, ideology and organization and also the promotion of all aspects of their living standard.

In addition to our current and continuous attacks to eliminate the secret and overt activities of the imperialists, especially those of the American imperialist and their lackeys, we still have to fight and eliminate the private ownership and rebuild the collectivism regime in our Cambodian society. To enable the collectivism regime to play its role and impact the people, the changes in their living standard must be gradually proven by the new collectivism regime. This is a promotion of people's living standard in political terms, that is to say, a win-lose term between the collectivism and private ownership regimes.

2. Economic Sense

Political sense can not be separated from economic sense. If the people have sufficient food and clothing the labor forces will be increased and the rice production and factory activities will also prosper. In our daily practice, we can produce rice, clothing and steel at the same time. Another important meaning is central to class. It simply means that when collectivism is obviously efficient and serving the people's interests then the people, workers and peasants will voluntarily support the cooperatives and unions. On the contrary, if the cooperatives and unions were established but if the people's living standard has not been improved, as a result, the people will lose their belief and trust in the cooperatives and unions.

3. Cultural, Social Affair and Healthcare Sense

If their living standard has been efficiently promoted, the people will be more intelligent and will learn things quickly. Their health and hygiene will be gradually better and they will rarely be infected by diseases. We will solve the problem based on our people's needs without any extreme desire. The only high expectations of our workers and peasants are to have enough rice, soup, salt and fish pastry [prahok] as their meals. In

the past, we would keep the promotion of people's living standard separate from other businesses. It is true that the objective situation led us into more difficulties. Nonetheless, we must have creative/caring views and stances geared at achieving the people's decent living standard.

4. Foreign Affairs Sense

Nowadays, many countries in the world have admired our people's great victory under the Party's brilliant leadership. Our Revolutionary movement has its great influence at the international arena. When we are entering into the new trend of socialism Revolution and socialism reconstruction, the countries across the globe have also kept their eyes on our national reconstruction movements. Consequently, if our people continue to have insufficient food and clothing, our great values and influences will be diminished because we are unable to reconstruct our country. On the contrary, the people will have decent lives if we start trying to promote their living standard from now. In concrete term, if we can achieve three tons of rice per hectare in 1976 under the Party's resolution our Party's influences and the Revolution will be brightly shining and highly appreciated at the international arena.

5. Class Abolition Sense

In addition to the issues addressed above, another essential aspect of the promotion of people's living standard is to abolish the classes in the current Cambodian society. It is a fight between the collectivism and capitalism regimes and the fight between the collective ownership and private ownership regimes. So, as a Communist, the class struggle is one of the most important tasks. When our people are still lacking of food and clothing, as a cadre and a Communist, we can not seek for or protect any private ownership. In concrete term, nowadays the living standard of our cadres and Party members have gradually promoted to a better degree. Consequently, there is nothing to feel uncomfortable and protect any private ownership on a materialism basis. When we have such understanding, we will purify ourselves and refashion ourselves by comparing ourselves to the people and observe them and learn from them.

In conclusion, when we have a correct stance to promote people's living standard we will make an active effort with a proper care for it and we cannot be in idleness. The experience shows that a comrade who paid more attention to the promotion of people's living standard would always try to perform duties and make efforts to build up oneself in the movement. Such comrade is rapidly growing in term of self rebuilding, correct stance and living his or her daily life in a Revolutionary life style. On the contrary, if a comrade ignored the promotion of people's living standard his or her class stance is often unstable and simply lived a wasteful and non-Revolutionary life. So, the self rebuilding is often hindered by obstacles and the worst obstacle is the thick private ownership as a result of less attention to the people's living standard.

II. Review our Previous Advantages and Disadvantages in the Promotion of People's Living Standard

The purpose of addressing this issue is not to blame any organization or comrade but to illustrate our advantages and disadvantages in both ideology and stance and to assess our possibilities for the more proper and efficient promotion of people's living standard.

1. The promotion of people's living standard should be considered as fundamental and on-going duties.

- i) Despite any hardship, we have always tried to promote [the living standard] in a spirit of storming attack. Following the complete liberation, we have been through numerous hardships. One of the hardships was inflicted by the remaining enemies. We had to continue to eliminate the enemy's activities and tricks. In addition, we had another difficulty in mobilizing millions of people for labor work and national construction at the countryside to reinforce our victory. The Party is in charge of promoting every aspect of living standard for these people. Despite these difficulties, each Party official of the upper echelon and its branches, Party member and the Revolutionary army have always made their best efforts to solve the problem in the spirit of storming attack. We have distributed rice, clothing, salt, fish pastry, plates, cooking pots, shelter and medicines to the people. In the meantime, our cooperatives were also in full agreement with the Party to make their contribution to make food available to the people. They emptied their rice barns and storage baskets to support the Party, Revolution and all people. These great contributions reflect their high nationalism and absolute stance of class struggle. It has further indicated that our peasants, in particular, our fellow poor famers and lower middle class farmers have nothing to feel uncomfortable. These are the Cambodian farmers' true characteristics and the main roles of our cooperatives.
- ii) The spirit of solidarity between local organizations is robust. On the other hand, we observed that our cadres at the local communities have provided mutual assistances from one zone to another and from one sector to another in their highest spirit of solidarity i.e. they shared food in form of husk rice, polished rice, maize, cassava, all kinds of fishes, meats and vegetables including the reproductive rice and plants. So, each of the zone and sector was not selfish for their survival. This is an advantage within our Party signifying the high spirit of collectivism. Following our achievements we can effectively control the people and our cooperatives are gradually stable.

2. The defects

- i) The spirit of responsibility of our cadres has not been at a high degree. They still consider the promotion of people's living standard as a chore. They have not had a proper and meticulous view to promote the people's living standard. They have not considered the people as their own blood.

- ii) Some of our comrades used administrative measures to promote the people's living standard. They have not utilized the Party's morale and class measures to promote the people's living standard. For instance, the cadres of certain locations would often wait for the upper echelon's assistance and they failed to consider and use their best efforts.
- iii) Some of our cooperatives still lack of rice farming land and means of production, nonetheless, some other villages, sub-district organizations, offices and units have more equipment, including hoes, knives and axes etc. than others. It is observed that the fertile land is often possessed by individual organization and reserved for their subsistence production. While the entire Party and Revolutionary army are considering, caring and promoting the people's living standard, some offices and units failed to make an immediate and accurate report on their existing means of production and equipment to enable the upper echelon organization to distribute them to the people.
- iv) The wastefulness and lack of saving of utilities and consumption exist everywhere. Such practice, on the one hand, ruins the materials available for the promotion of the people's living standard and on another hand it affects the Party's proletariat class stance. If we have a proper collection and saving mechanism for things and materials we can distribute them to our people within the next 20 or 30 years.
- v) The mobilization of labor forces for an office is one of the violations of Party's direction and such forces shall be redeployed to the cooperatives. Since the entire country has completely been liberated, we observed that many offices tended to mobilize the male and female youths including their siblings/relatives from the cooperatives to work and stay at the offices. Some other offices withdrew the labor forces from the cooperatives and re-assigned them as their personal production forces and as a consequence, the labor forces and equipment became scarce for production at cooperative levels. It is imperative for the office or unit to generate their production but they shall not withdraw labor forces from the cooperatives for their offices and also the means of production should not be re-collected for the office use. The office staff shall allocate their times for both the office work and production activities.

3. Our ability in the promotion of people's living standard

It is true that we still have difficulty in the promotion of the people's living standard but if you look further you will find several possibilities for the promotion of the people's living standard. The most important thing is that you are in agreement with the Party in term of views, stance, ideology and organization.

Example, a number of war booties remains in the possession of each office and organization and they are available for improving the people's living standard but in

the absence of political stance and a cadre paid less attention to the people's living standard the war booties will be abandoned and useless.

Example, in another case the crops, including bananas, cassavas, vegetables and fishes/meats are available for improving the people's living standard but due to lack of political view and stance such crops/resources have not been efficiently managed and utilized.

Example, if each office and organization increases their efforts in saving the utensils/food supplies to a higher degree then we will be able to use those resources for improving the people's living standard.

Example, certain offices and organizations still have production land but they abandoned the surplus products and means of production, including hoes and knives. If we have the correct views, stance and ideology for the promotion of the people's living standard we can allocate the land and means of production to the cooperatives so that they can produce the crops for improving the people's living standard etc.

Hence, the most important problem is not generated by the availability or non-existence of materials but whether the implementation of Party political line and stance is proper.

4. Certain concrete matters

i) The distribution of food rations to the cooperatives and people

Currently, at various Revolutionary offices and units, the Party has taken care and changed the cadres' living standard and Party members to a certain degree, however, our people are still in struggling with their living standard. Therefore, various Revolutionary offices and units shall uphold the views to take care and share our food rations, including rice, salt and fish pastry with the people and cooperatives.

ii) The allocation of means of production and land

Each Revolutionary office and unit, possessing the land with any growing crops and means of production, shall distribute the land and means of production to our cooperatives and people. If we can do that our Party, Revolution, people and the Revolutionary army will become a one-blood society. An extreme caution is needed so that our cadres can refrain from taking a high rank for the sake owning the means of production. The Party invented a slogan which reads: **“All forces shall serve the cooperatives.”** We have to properly implement the Party's slogan because it is true that when the cooperatives enjoyed the changes in means of production and living standard we definitely achieve 3 tons of rice per hectare for 1976.

iii) We have to visit and help the cooperatives with production

Our Revolutionary offices as well as military shall visit and help the cooperatives with their production. Hence, our male and female youths and cadres will not be

isolated from the movement, cooperatives and the people. We learn and share experiences from each other so that the cooperatives will feel more comfortable with us. Our male and female youths and cadres have also received a re-education at the cooperatives. Currently, the actors of the State power are cooperatives. The concrete meaning of “field visit and doing labor at the cooperatives” is the strengthening of Revolutionary State power. Nowadays, the cooperatives are our biggest and hottest frontlines.

iv) Time should be increased for labor work

Our cadres, Party members, male and female youths shall allocate more times of labor work for cultivation and production to increase the yields/products in order for the Party to promote the people’s living standard and also to strengthen the stance of collectivism. We have to spend more times for labor works to promote our people’s living standard as well as to contribute to the liberation of the world population.

In conclusion, the promotion of people’s living standard is not an isolated ad hoc duty. They are the fundamental, long-term and on-going missions of the Party and they are the important missions for strengthening the Revolutionary State power and the Party’s proletariat class dictatorship conducive to the performance of national defense and reconstruction missions. Therefore, we must have accurate and robust views and stances for the promotion of our people’s living standard at the present time and in the future.

(PICTURE)

Peasants of Kampong Speu province are vigorously using the natural fertilizers in the rice paddies to upgrade soil quality to increase the rice harvestings.

**THE PARTY'S PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES
SHALL BE FUTURE STRENGTHENED AND EXPANDED
TO BE MORE VIGOROUS AND AS A MOMENTUM TOWARD
ACHIEVING 3 TONS OF RICE PER HECTARE IN 1976**

This desire of this article is to introduce certain principles of production cooperatives in order to rapidly construct, strengthen and expand both the quality and quantity of production cooperatives to achieve 3 tons of rice per hectare in 1976 and in order to transform Cambodian traditional agriculture into a modern agriculture as determined by the Party.

I. The real nature of current and future needs of production cooperative

The cooperative is a production organization with a real nature of class. Thus, the cooperative shall not be simply considered as a production association to that effect. It is an organized structure of basic class that has so far been serving the national democratic Revolution and they will serve the socialism Revolution and thereby build the socialism.

Therefore, the cooperative is an entity that subsequently implements the national and class struggles. We must relentlessly strengthen and expand the cooperatives under this pressing need and real nature. In the same sense, we have to eliminate the short-sighted views perceiving the cooperative as an organization with a mere production role.

II. All Revolutionary mandates of the Party's production cooperatives

The concrete mandates of the cooperatives are as follows:

1. The cooperative is mandatory to mobilize the labor forces among the base peasants for all kinds of production, including agricultural and handicraft production etc. and industrial production in the long run;
2. It is mandatory that the cooperatives perform communication and transport activities;
3. It is mandatory that the cooperatives offer life subsistence, cultural, social and health care services for their members;
4. It is mandatory that the cooperatives deal with commercial activities in the barter trade between the cooperatives;
5. It is mandatory that the cooperatives perform military, security and national defense activities;
6. It is mandatory that the cooperatives diligently build up the Revolutionary political and ideological standpoints and enforce the Party's organization lines at the cooperative level etc.;

These mandates fall into the relentless class struggles in both the national and democratic efforts as well as the promotion of the members' living standard for progressive prosperity and to contribute to the vigorous and robust national defense and construction etc.

III. How should we organize the cooperatives for these mandates?

1. The cooperatives' mandates are immense. Thus, the mobilization of 10 or 20 families will not enable the cooperative to perform its mandates. It shall be widely expanded. The party proposed a timeframe indicating that a general cooperative shall become a village structure not later than 1976.
2. In our future goals, if the village cooperatives are established and they properly performed the above roles then we can target at formulating a larger cooperative. For instance, the cooperative of 1,000 (thousand) families. The Party wishes to create a cooperative to carry out all kinds of activities.
3. As a method of operation, we shall start mobilizing step by step from 300 to 400, 500, 700 and 1,000 families. However, we will start with simple village cooperatives in some sectors of the northwest zone. There will be no one to defend the border if we go too far with such mobilization. So, we should start with the places with large population. We should have a specific plan, for instance, number of families and what construction to begin with and there must be proposed locations for school, hospital, childcare center etc. in order to avoid any possible relocation in the future.

A cooperative shall be organized as solidarity production associations in the places where a cooperative has not been established. In any case, these associations shall be characterized as a cooperative and it shall not be a transitional organization front similar to our previous front. It shall be considered as a cooperative and the former cooperative's members with robust political and ideological stance shall be appointed as core leadership for this purpose.

(PICTURE)

Our peasants launch their simultaneous storming attacks to cultivate rice and vegetables to improve their living standard. Our current cultivation techniques are not to leave any space on the land. They grow both cassava and maize on the same land and make sure the cassava is growing well right after the maize harvestings.