

# Revolutionary Male and Female Youths

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# Revolutionary Male and Female Youths

Issue 3 March 1976

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## **Work more, gain more, but spend less capital**



This is the new slogan which our revolutionary male-female youths in the military, at every center, ministry, worksite, agriculture site, factory, and cooperative have to apply regularly and seriously during their daily work and life in order to attack to defend and build the country toward a prosperity at the wonderful and great leap forward pace.

Please remember that on 17 April, 1975 the Kampuchean people and military, under the correct and bright leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Kampuchea, liberated Kampuchea motherland finally and totally. At the same time we also achieved democratic national revolution successfully and totally. Also, we have already done a big phase of socialist revolution. For example, the state totally grasped the economy, finance, and commerce in the liberated zones, and organized the low-high levels production cooperatives in order to eliminate the private possession regime within the entire type I liberated zone and type II liberated zone as well as in another large part of the country etc.... So, at present, we continue doing socialist revolution and building socialism in Kampuchea further. This is the great honor of our revolutionary male-female youths of this generation who had made the war to liberate the nation and people directly and got a chance to build the country, meaning to build socialism in Kampuchea directly. But we must see that these are also the heavy tasks of our revolutionary male-female youths of this generation because we must continue to destroy the previous ruling regime, which was the oppressive regime of the imperialist, feudalist, and capitalist that has had a strong base and rooted in deeply in the Kampuchea society for over 2 thousand years. We must fight to destroy its classes, political regime, economic base, ideology, world view, view, stance, and feeling until they are gone from our entire national society, revolution rank, people rank, military rank, revolutionary male-female youths rank, and from our individual selves. At the same time we must build socialism in Kampuchea, which is a brand new regime that had never existed in our Kampuchea society in the past. Noting these great, yet heavy, tasks, our revolutionary male-female youths must necessarily continue to do the long term struggle, endure more all kinds of hardships unconditionally, sacrifice more highly and unconditionally, and fight the tense and tough battles further in order to achieve the socialist revolution and socialism building in Kampuchea and receive more new and bigger victories.

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We want to build total socialism in Kampuchea successfully at the great leap forward speed based on the independent-mastery stance and mainly self reliance. In order to do this at the same time as we are strengthening our revolutionary stances, as mentioned above, it is necessary that our revolutionary male-female youths should pay an attention to promote the revolutionary thrifty movement in all offices, ministries, work camps, agriculture camps, cooperatives, factories, and the entire military ranks because the thrift is an important factor for building the country and socialism in our Kampuchea. We must see that Kampuchea is a small country, having a small population and also a poor country. In order to build the country and socialism at the great leap forward speed, mainly depended on our population and capital, we must strive to run very fast in order to be successful. If we just walk or run at a regular speed, it will not be possible. Striving to run, for one thing, means to attack on developing and doing all kinds of works. For another thing, striving to run means to pay a high attention on the revolutionary thrift. This means that if we only strive to work, but we waste, damage, and leave the results carelessly everywhere, we will not be able to build socialism and the country well or, at least, as fast as we want regardless how strong we are and how hard we work day and night. So, thrift is one of the determined factors in building socialism in our Kampuchea.

#### **What should we manage things in a thrifty way?**

To speak conclusively, we have to be thrifty with everything: This includes [the consumption] of rice, salt, fish paste (Prâhok), preserved fish (Pha-Âk), meat and fish, vegetables, clothes, various tools, water and electricity, fuel, and even a string of thread, a nail, a piece of plywood or even a piece of firewood. At the same time we must constantly save time and forces. This is to say that we must know how to use our time effectively so that it will always benefit the works of the country building and defending. Even one day, one hour, one minute or one second, do not let the time goes by uselessly, or use it to think about any difficulty and personal issues. Do not be stuck by anything that is not progressive or things that are not the revolutionary tasks of country defending and building etc... To save forces means knowing how to manage the available forces for the appropriate work in a very effective way. This is to say that using less forces, means, and materials for more works and results.

In conclusion, in fulfilling all kinds of small or big or heavy or light revolutionary tasks as well as daily living and dressing, our revolutionary male-female youths must not forget the Party's slogan which states: **<<Work more, gain more, but spend less capital>>**. Must keep this in mind seriously, constantly and everywhere. If we can promote the revolutionary thrifty movement well and highly everywhere as stated in this slogan of the Party, we will definitely build our country and build socialism in Kampuchea successfully at a great leap forward speed. Even our country is small and poor, comparing to the imperialist great power, we have already had the basic capital. Our main capital is the revolutionary which are the determined factor and the mighty force moving ahead of all kinds of materials and technology.

x x x

If we examine our revolutionary movement in the past, from after the liberation of the whole country on 17 April 1975, we see that there are many merits. Our revolutionary workers, peasants, male-female youths, and cadres have continued to lift and wave the attacking flag to defend and build the country vigorously and constantly day and night; and continued to sacrifice more and endure all kinds of hardships in order to attack and achieve more revolutionary tasks and seize more new and big victories subsequently. But at the same time as these merits exist, we have noticed that there are still some shortcomings, in general, everywhere with the absence applying thrifty practice. After the entire country was liberated, there were all types of materials, which were the revolutionary booties, in Phnom Penh and other provinces. These things had been controlled by the enemy temporarily before 17 April. We got factories, machineries, cars, motorcycles, bicycles, materials, medicines, and many kinds of other materials. As for the military equipments, we got airplanes, tanks, ships, engine-boats, artilleries, machine guns, rifles, hand guns, and all kinds of ammunitions. If these revolutionary booties were collected and kept well and managed and used properly and effectively for defending and building the country, we can easily use them for 10 years. But, since after the liberation until present, we see that there are still many shortages because things in general have been wasted everywhere. And this is because we think that there are plenty of things available. We do not think about the burden of the country defending and building tasks which are the long term strategy. On one hand, we use things and eat-drink wastefully, and on the other hand, we waste them by failing to collect and keep them properly for the collective use in future within the collective framework. That is why more than half of the things have been lost, broken and damaged everywhere. This is regrettable.

Another shortage is that our comrades still do not know how to love and deplore the collective properties. The good point at present is that within our revolutionary ranks, military ranks, and people ranks, we all work and live collectively. The possession of all kinds of materials and production means has already become the collective possession. They either become the collective possessions of the state or the collective possessions of the cooperative. So, each of us has no private possession anymore. But the shortage is that when all the materials, production means, and eating have become collective, they have to be collected; so they are seen plenty available. No one needs to think and worry anymore about their living and working. No one needs to borrow from someone else for living like during the time they lived in the private regime. So, the issues of loving and taking care of the collective properties, saving, using, eating, and doing the collective work are also challenging. Because we depend on the collective rations as we can get them from the collective warehouse when we need anything, our comrades do not care with the things that are broken and damaged. Because we do not spend time to find or make them by our selves, our comrades do not love or take care of the collective property like we do with our own things during the time we lived in the private regime. That is why our comrades have wasted half of what they eat and damaged and broken half of what they use everywhere.

Another shortage is about the management of time, labor forces, means, and other capital materials. Our comrades still do not know yet how to manage and use them more effectively. At some places they work like the officials and bureaucrats of the previous regime. They only think about the working schedule, meaning that they do not start their

work if it is not a working hour, or during the working hours they just do it superficially and recklessly. They do not yet attack ardently, vigorously and constantly. They still concern about becoming tired and losing their break time etc...

At some other places they still use the capital means and materials excessively and wastefully like the way of the feudalist and capitalist bureaucrats did. That is why they spend a lot of capitals and receive less result. But in comparison, at some places, they can set up and operate their work smoothly with the high thrifty stance by using only the necessary means and materials.

At some places, they used the manpower excessively, but receive less result. This is because they do not know yet how to manage and distribute labor forces accordingly to the scope of the work.

At some places they attack working vigorously day and night but receive less result because they do not yet know how to develop the work plan and project, and thoroughly and correctly assess the scope of work.

In summary, there are still many places where, in general, we still waste things during our work and daily living. We waste materials, labor forces, and time. That is why, sometimes, at some places we work less and receive less result, but we spend a lot of capitals. At some places we work more and spend more capitals but receive less result. If we continue working like the two ways above, we will not be able to achieve the socialist revolution and socialism building in Kampuchea as quick as we want. So, our revolutionary male-female youths at every ministry, office, work camp, factory, and cooperative must necessarily and absolutely eliminate these above two working ways.



Along with the tasks of guarding the village-commune, protecting the revolutionary authority and providing the security for the people with the high spirit of revolutionary vigilance, the male-female combatants of our revolutionary army go to do labor work directly and vigorously with the cooperative people, helping them to build dikes, dams and canals in order to solve the water problem for the people to produce food.

(Beung Preah Punlei (បឹងព្រះពន្លៃ) village, Bakan (បាកាន) district, Pursat (ពោធិ៍សាត់) province)

And we must highly and constantly promote the spirit of being revolutionary thrifty, and encourage this revolutionary thrifty movement vigorously at every ministry, office, work camp, factory, and cooperative, and follow the slogan <<**Work more, gain more, but spend less capital**>> correctly and thoroughly with high absorption and revolutionary consciousness. Our revolutionary male-female youths must learn and absorb this Party's slogan and disseminate it widely within the great attacking movement of the mass everywhere, turning this slogan into the revolutionary stance and the obvious attacking force for pushing the task to attack on the works of defending and building the country at the wonderful and great leap forward pace. If our revolutionary male-female youths can do that, we will definitely achieve the socialist revolution in Kampuchea successfully, and build socialism in Kampuchea strongly at the wonderful and great leap forward pace.

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**In managing and reeducating  
the male-female youths at present,  
must pay the attention on  
political and ideological works  
in particular**



**I-Experiences during over 5 years  
revolutionary war in the past:**

If we examine what happened during over 5 years war in the past, we see that the enemy had far more troops and all kinds of weapons than we did, but they were still defeated by us. As for us, we had less weapons and just a fair number of troops, comparing to that of the enemy, but we defeated the enemy continuously until we finally seized the total victory.

Why could we defeat the enemy?

-If we speak about the factors that enabled us to defeat the enemy, there were many of them. But in summary, there was just one. That was because our revolutionary army and people had the revolutionary political, ideological, and organizational stance firmer, stronger, and higher than the enemy at all time. As for the enemy, they only had the materials, guns, and the large number of troops. But their troops were hired, so they had no political stance and whatsoever. As for their ideological/feeling stance, they were very scared and discouraged each time they were engaged in the gun battle with us on the battle field. So, regardless of how much and what types of weapons they had, that type of military was not strong and sharp.

On the contrary, our revolutionary army had the correct and high political consciousness and the patriotic spirit. They loved the people, and kept the national and class anger blazing seriously. Brothers/sisters understood that they made war in order to liberate the country, people, poor classes, and them selves as well. So, brothers/sisters dared to sacrifice everything even their life in order to defeat the enemy so that they could achieve this glorious and precious ideal. That was why brothers/sisters were not discouraged and reluctant although they had to deal with hardships, diseases, hunger, and shortages of weapons. On the contrary, they were brave, sharp, and struggling to solve all kinds of problems in order to attacks vigorously and constantly. When food was short, brothers/sisters attacked the enemy to seize foods from them, and at the same time they attack to produce their own foods. When they lacked of weapons and ammunitions, brothers/sisters attacked and destroyed the enemy to seize the enemy's weapons to arm them selves, and at the same time they worked hard to develop different kinds of weapons and ammunitions for use on the battlefields by themselves.

On the ideology/feeling, brothers/sisters had a very high revolutionary heroism. They sacrificed everything for the revolution and people unconditionally. At the same time our revolutionary military were gentle and polite. They always learned from the people in order to develop, strengthen and expand their revolutionary stance, and to improve their fighting skills so that they could attack and smash the enemy more effectively.

Each time before launching the attack on the battlefield or launching a large scale attack, the Party, as always, attentively educated and nourished our revolutionary military with politic and ideology/feeling thoroughly. And even while they were fighting on the battlefield in the tense situation when the enemy was assaulting us fiercely, the Party reached out to them to educate and nourish and strengthen our revolutionary troops with political and ideological stance as far as to the frontline. That was why our revolutionary army was very strong, brave and sharp. Any battlefield they fought, they won. Whenever they fought, they won. The Kampuchea revolutionary army is the army that wins forever.

Based on our experience during the over 5 year war in the past, we saw clearly that the Party worked thoroughly, regularly and constantly with the military on politic and ideology. This political and ideological work was the determined factor in educating and building our strong revolutionary military. This political and ideological work was the mighty motivation force. It was mightier than aircraft, bomb, tank, artillery, and the warship of the American imperialist. Because they had the firm, correct and clear political and ideological stance like this, during the war, our combatants bravely carried the grenade to enter and destroy the enemy bunkers; and they dared to attack the enemy that were stronger and having more weapons than they did. They dared to fight the American imperialist, who was the biggest imperialist leader and most savage, cruel, and fascist in the world. Brothers/sisters strongly believed in their definite victory. Brothers/sisters absolutely destroyed all kinds of enemies. Brothers/sisters dared to fight them, could fight them, and defeated them.

So, it appeared that the political and ideological factor was the determined factor during the over 5 year war in the past. It was clear that the weapon was not the decisive factor. This is our precious experience that we have gained from the over 5 year war in the past.

## **II-During this current socialist revolution, must pay the attention on the political and ideological work in particular**

At present, our country has been totally and completely liberated. Our revolutionary male-female youths have been tasked to attack to defend and build the country to become strong, prosperous, and glorious at the wonderful and great leap forward pace subsequently. With this new revolutionary task, the revolutionary political and ideological factors still play an important role. It is more important than materials, technology, and science. This is to say that as long as we have the firm and correct political and ideological stance, we can learn any advanced technology and science. We can invent, develop and make anything. On the contrary, if we only have materials, many capital means, and advanced technology and science for building the country, but we do

not have the good and correct revolutionary political and ideological stance, we will not be able to defend and build the country well, strongly, and quickly. This is to say that if we have only the materials, means, and advanced technology and science as the capital, but if the people worker-peasant, revolutionary military, male-female combatants, and all kinds of revolutionary cadres do not have the firm and correct political and ideological stance, these manpower are not strong and not attacking ardently and constantly. So, they cannot become the sharp attacking forces to attack to fulfill all kinds of small-big tasks. So, these capitals cannot be used at best and most effectively. And the availability of technology and science can not be used to defend and build the country well. So, the task to defend and build the country can be slow or moving in a wrong direction. This will not lead us toward a victory; however, it will lead us to fall into a pit and possibly to a disaster.

In summary, during this new socialist revolution period, in order to defend the country strongly and mightily, and to build the country prosperously and quickly at the wonderful and great leap forward pace, we must pay the attention on the political and ideological work in particular. So in managing our male-female youths at every ministry, office, work camp, factory, and cooperative, we must attentively educate and arm them with the revolutionary politic and ideology vigorously, ardently and constantly so that our male-female youths will become firm. So, then, we can promote and push on the great attacking movement to defend and build the country vigorously, constantly and ardently, and push this great movement to further attack at the wonderful and great leap forward pace.

### **III-Some wrong views**

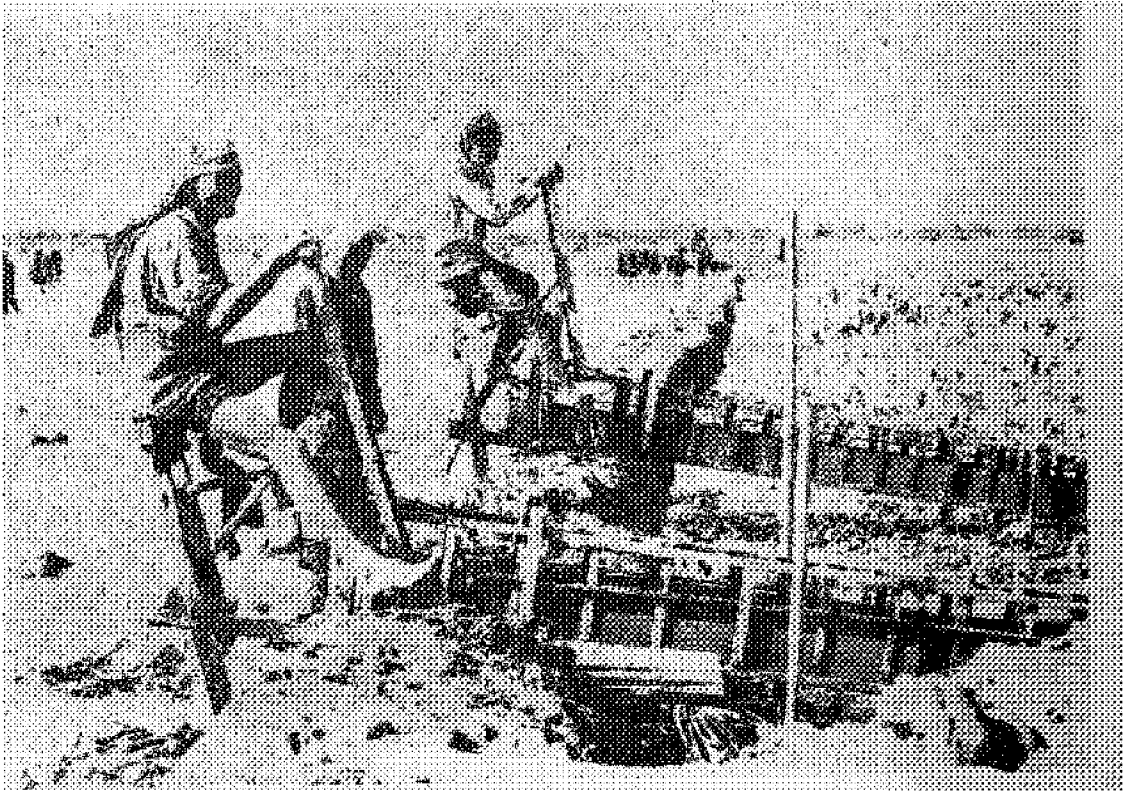
If we examine our revolutionary movement after the past over 5 years of revolutionary war, there are some wrong views as follow:

1-Viewing technology as more important than political and ideological stance. This is to say that giving more weight on the education of technology and science, but do not pay any attention on the education of political and ideological stance. This view is based on a pretext that during this revolution period, presently, it is the time for building the country; so the advanced scientific techniques should be available in order to build the country as fast as possible. But our comrades forget to think that it is the political and ideological stance that leads the scientific techniques. If only the scientific techniques exist, but there is no correct revolutionary political and ideological stance, we can not build the country well and fast.

2- Viewing only work, but do not pay any attention on the political and ideological stance or superficially think about the revolutionary political and ideological work. At many places, in general, our brothers/sisters, who are in charge of the office, ministry, work camp, factory, and cooperative, focus mostly on organizing and pushing the male-female combatants to work hard, but they do not want to spend some times to educate the male-female combatants about the revolutionary political and ideological stance. Our comrades think that if they hold the livelihood meeting more often, they will

lose more hours of their working times. If they stop working for one day or two days for studying, their production quantity will decrease etc.... So our comrades push the organization to work more and more. In doing so, we can push the movement to become fast and strong; but it can be effective for a short time only. This will not be sustainable as the long term strategy. And this can be done only in a normal situation and without any obstacles or difficulties. But if there are obstacles and in a difficult situation, this type of force/motivation is not sharp and will not fight tough. It will back off and be reluctant to fight. And if our male-female youths do not have the force of the political and ideological stance, which is the jump-start force that helps to jump start, motivate and guide them, it is not right to say that we are gaining more works. On the contrary, if we spend just one day, two days, or three days a month for studying and meeting, we will be able to strengthen the revolutionary political, ideological, and organizational stance firmly and constantly. That will help our comrade male-female youths to absorb all types of political lines of the Party subsequently, and build up the correct revolutionary ideological stance constantly. So, they will be happy and clear in doing all types of small-big works. They will understand well how to carry out and complete all types of the revolutionary tasks correctly without any major mistakes. So, this force can attack vigorously and constantly in any situation even when it faces with any small-big obstacles or any difficulties. This force can attack and overcome anything.

We can look back to the period of the over 5 years of revolutionary war in the past. The situation then was very complicated, tense, and life and death one. At that time the enemy caused many difficulties for us, tried to destroy us, and looked for a chance to smash us up at every hour. Moreover, the nature also caused many difficulties for us then. And the existence of the subjective view was also a problem. But, because the Party attentively educated, armed, and strengthened us with the revolutionary political, ideological, and organizational stance constantly, we were able to overcome all obstacles. For now, even we have some difficulties resulting from the lack of scientific and technology, it is just for a temporary. This situation is still not as difficult as that during the time of war. So, if our comrades pay more attention to the revolutionary political and ideological works more often, regularly, and constantly, we will absolutely overcome these temporary difficulties. At the same time, we can promote and push on the great attacking movement to rebuild the economy, defend and build the country vigorously and constantly to the future.



Our cooperative youths are pedaling the pumping wheels to pump water into the dry season rice paddy so that they can attack to implant rice on time.

So, during this new period of socialist revolution, in order to attack to defend and build the country vigorously and prosperously in all sectors at the wonderful and great leap forward pace, and in order to manage and educate our male-female youths at various office, ministry, work camp, factory, and cooperative successfully, we must pay the attention on educating, strengthening, and expanding their revolutionary political and ideological stance as the most important work and the scientific technology as the secondary important work. The revolutionary political, ideological, and organizational education sessions must be organized and the meetings to promote and test the works must be held often and regularly every month. Do not be afraid of losing time. On the contrary, if there are more works to do, we must educate and strengthen their political and ideological stance more vigorously and more often. Must work on the ideology more often so that our male-female youths are always clear and decisive. We just spend 2-3 days for this, but we can promote and push the movement strongly, actively, and vigorously. Then our production will improve quantitatively and qualitatively and rapidly. In doing so, it will ensure our sustainability at present and for the long term strategy. And the longer they attack, they stronger our male-female combatants will become. Along with this political and ideological work, we must also pay the attention on building up the scientific technology skill, which is the next important work, and do it very fast.

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**The revolutionary  
story**

**The sacrifice of our combatant**  
(continued and final part)

On 16 March 1970 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there are nearly 100 enemy troops surrounding and attacking our camp. At that time most of our combatants went outside the camp to collect cassava and clear land for farming. There are only 4-5 comrades, who are having fever and not able to do hard work, remaining in the camp. Later at that time comrade Rēt (រ៉េត) is carrying the cassava into the camp before the others. Just as comrade put down his load from his shoulder, the enemy opened fires into our camp. Comrade Rēt was wounded on his one arm. While attacking to endure the pain, our comrade ducked to the ground near the cassava pile, and shot back at the enemy bravely until the last bullet. At the same time other combatants, who were sick and sleeping in the camp, returned fires to the enemy aggressively to prevent them from capturing comrade Rēt alive. Many enemy troops were dead and wounded by the gun fires of our combatants and by the spikes we put in the bushes around our camp. The enemy blood spilled on the rocks. But because the enemy outnumbered us, and because we did not have enough bullets to fight them back for a longer time, we decided to retreat from the camp and move to other place in order to save our revolutionary forces. Later the enemy crawled into our camp. They dumped 15 baskets of our dried cassava on the ground and into the water. Then, they burned down our camp. During the retreat, we were able to take with us some cassava. We carried comrade Rēt to escape from that camp. In the forests, we lost all pots and dishes, so we used bamboo as the water container and as the rice cooker to cook cassava to eat instead rice. We decided to find a new place where we could stay and farm rice, and waited for our comrades to come from Koh Kong (កោះកុង). The creeks and rivers in the area were guarded and monitored by the enemy day and night. Two days later, there was very little water left in the bamboo-container. Although they were very thirsty, our comrades did not drink the remaining water in the bamboo-container because they saved it for the sick and wounded comrades. We only drank the water drops remaining on the rock whenever we could find them. In the summer, any small-big ponds and wells were all dried up. In some ponds and wells that still contained a little water, there were wastes of the elephant and other wildlife floating all over, making it muddy. Because we were very thirsty, we cleared the floating elephant shits and put our scarf on the water [to filter] and drink it in order to soak our throat. At some places the water was tasteless. It was muddy and salty, and smelt like we drank urine...

One morning we traveled for the whole morning until noon when we arrived at the edge of the mountain. We could not find a way to go down from the mountain top. Some comrades held the tree on the edge of the canyon looking down in the dark. There it looked like the mountain is going to break down. One of our comrades, who used to travel in the forest to find wood, told us that <<the place like this on the mountain is called the separate wall. There is no trail or track for going down>>. We walked for the next three hours to look for a way down until we saw an elephant path. We carried comrade Rēt down the hill through the elephant path until we reached the plain. In mid March the temperature was very hot. At noon time the forest fire was blazing. On the surface of plain field the sun is burning. We traveled through the grass Prich (វៀញ្ជ) recently burned down by the wildfire until we reached a top of a small hill. Suddenly, our comrade walking from behind yelled <<Comrades in the front, please stop! The messenger from Koh Kong has arrived...>>. We all turned back. We were very excited because the task that had been given to us by the Party was fulfilled. This was to say that we had connected with the messenger network from Koh Kong successfully. We waited for the Koh Kong messenger to arrive in order to ask if there were any news. A moment later, our comrades in the back yelled <<Please stop, comrades in the front! Our revolutionary troops have arrived...>>. We all were happy and acting like the children were seeing their mother arriving from the market. We met, shook hands, and hugged each other. We greeted each other in a very friendly mood. Then comrade unit chief, who had just arrived, excitedly announced to us <<Angkar sends us to search for your unit and take you back to meet with Angkar as soon as possible because the traitors LON Nol (លន់ នល់), Sirimatak (សិរិមត៌ៈ), Seung Ngoc Thanh (សឹង ង៉ុក ថាញ់) have just launched a coup d'etat! The situation in our country will be changed greatly...>>.

We all were happy and becoming very excited. We were thinking that Angkar might have something special; that was why they sent a platoon of troops to look for us urgently. Without any hesitation, our two units left quickly to meet with Angkar in a place called Ânglung Mkāk (អង្គឡង់ម្កាក់) south of Khlong Ay (ខ្ពង់អាយ) village....

Right after we arrived, Angkar called every platoon chief to a meeting and gave each of them the plan to attack and destroy the enemy's forts in Ta Sāl (តាសាល់), and afterward attack their other fort in Khlong Ay. After the plans were given in the meeting, Angkar specified that <<In order to protect our revolutionary force and strengthen and quickly expand our revolutionary military, comrades must grasp the attacking guideline of the Party firmly. Even facing any obstacles or difficulties, comrade should not take the defensive position, but comrade must always attack to win over the enemy. At present the enemy is in a very chaotic situation. We must take this chance to destroy the enemy quickly, and expand our liberated zone as wide as possible...>>. Hearing Angkar's words like this, we all grasped our hand firmly and raised our fist up, shouting the determination simultaneously in front of the comrade leaders. That happened simultaneously like it was prearranged: <<We determine to attack and destroy the enemy in Khlong Ay and Ta Sāl forts absolutely...>>.



This is to specify that at that time in the Southwest Zone our armed forces had only two company units. One company, which was the first unit organized before any others, stationed in the area north of the National Road 4, and another company stationed in the area south of the Road. These two units used to fight and win many battlegrounds, for example, they had destroyed the Kbal Chen (ក្បាលចិន) fort, Prey Kmoach (ព្រៃខ្មោច) fort near Taing Po (តាំងពោធិ) Pagoda, and Ta Ram (តារាម) fort; and at a place east of Trâpeäng Cho (ត្រពាំងជោង) they destroyed 3 vehicles in the entourage of 'A' OU Narin (អ៊ូណារិន) who was then the governor of Thmâr Keo (ថ្មីកែវ) sub-province.

At that time comrade Rēt wound was still not yet healed, but he absolutely determined not to take any rest. Comrade asked Angkar to let him join with other comrades to fight the enemy in order to take a revenge for the people and to liberate the nation and people from all kinds of sufferings and tortures.

At 2 o'clock pass midnight in that night, we simultaneously opened fires from all directions to attack and assault on the enemy fort in Ta Sâl. At 5 o'clock in the morning we took total control over this enemy base. We captured all enemies alive and confiscated many booties, included more than 50 machine guns and semi-automatic machine guns and all kinds of ammunitions for 7 oxcart loads.

Just as they heard the sounds of our gun fires in Ta Sâl, the enemy soldiers in Khlong Ay fort were very panic, so they all retreated to Kântuot (កង្កួត). After receiving this news about their retreat, comrade Rēt joked: <<Where are you going to escape to? Now the horizon around Phnom Penh has already become the boundary for the revolution! In one day our revolutionary army will destroy you until you all are totally gone from the Kampuchea territory...>>.

Because the people warfare line of the Party was bright and correct and the revolutionary armed forces organizational line was firm, our revolutionary army was expanded and grown quickly. We moved from company unit to organize battalion unit. At that time comrade Rēt was promoted by Angkar to be the chief of a platoon.

Next day we destroyed the fort of Captain Sary Sây (សារី សយ) in Tumneap (ទំនាប), then we destroyed the Thporng (ថ្នង) district headquarter in Âmleäng (អមលាំង) completely. Facing with the storm of attacks of our young revolutionary army, the enemies were defeated and smashed subsequently. Those who had survived the attacks were running forth and back like the cow herd, looking for the exit path to Phnom Penh. The enemies in Toang Hoang (តោងហោង) fort fled to Trâpeäng Cho. Just as this group arrived in Trâpeäng Cho, the enemies there were fleeing to Sângkè Satorp (សង្កែសាទប់). As for the enemies stationing in Kântuot, they also retreated to the Sângkè Satorp Pagoda. Seeing the enemies were in this chaotic situation while they were fleeing, the Party gave the instruction to chase and destroy them further while they were gathering up in Sângkè Satorp Pagoda. Our revolutionary army had completed the Party plan successfully.

Our young armed force jumped from one victory to another subsequently, and we expanded and grew quickly in the blaze of the revolutionary war. We moved from battalion unit to regiment and then to brigade.

Then 1973 arrived. After Vietnam and Laos negotiated and signed the truce treaty with the American imperialist and their ally, thousands of all kinds of the American imperialist aircrafts attacked Kampuchea in an attempt to destroy the revolutionary forces and press the people of Kampuchea to kneel down and surrender. But the great people of Kampuchea and the brave Kampuchea army alone, under the bright and correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, determined to raise and wave the attacking flag to attack the American imperialist and their ally continuously. At that time the Party put the plan for our revolutionary military in the Southwest Zone to absolutely attack and cut off National Road 4 and Road 5, which were the important strategic roads used for supplying weapons, ammunitions, and foods to the traitors in Phnom Penh. Our revolutionary male-female combatants and cadres of our revolutionary army determined to complete the Party plan absolutely. We began by attacking the enemy's strategic stronghold in Pungror (ពង្រង). Then we continued to attack and destroy the enemy bases in Sab Ângkam (សាបអង្គកាម), Tumneap Prey Kuy (ទំនាបព្រៃគុយ), and also Russey Säch (ឫស្សីសាច់) fort. For the targets in the west, we destroyed the enemy bases in Ta Suos (តាស្លូស), Trâpeäng Chăn (ត្រពាំងចាន់), Kbal Dâmrei (ក្បាលដំរី), and then destroyed the Punley (ពង្រើ) district headquarter in Boribo (បរិបូរ). In just for a short period, we attacked and destroyed all the above enemy bases. We cut off National Road 5 completely from Krâkor (ក្រកុរ) until Kampong Chhnang (កំពង់ឆ្នាំង). The enemy was stifled. Those in Phnom Penh were short of food supply, and those in the northwest were short of ammunition. At that time the enemies were trying to gather up all of their strategic forces included the infantry units, tank units, artillery units, and all kind of aircrafts of the American imperialist such the OV-10, U-24, T-28, C-130, F-105, F-111, and B-52 to operate along Road 5 in an attempt to capture back from us that section of the Road from Krâkor- Kampong Chhnang. At that time 'A' SĒK Sâm Ieth (សេក សំអឿត) gathered up his troops from Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) and Pursat (ពោធិសាត់) to launch the Khleang Moeung (ឃ្លាំងមឿង) Operation starting from Pursat to Kampong Chhnang. And 'A' UM Savuth (អ៊ុំ សាវុធ) gathered up his vanguard troops to operate from Sala Lēk Prām (សាលាលេខ ៥) to Pungror....



The female combatants of the salt production unit are attacking to produce and collect salt as much and quickly as possible in order to serve the livelihood of the people well so that the people at every corner and the remote area throughout Kampuchea can have enough salt to eat.

[Annotation] *Respected comrade.*

Grasping firmly the enemy situation in hands, the Party instructed the battlefield commander committee to leave only a small number of vanguards and the Chhlorps to deal with the enemies on the section of Road 5 from Krâkor to Kampong Chhnang, and secretly moved the main force to open another battlefield in the southern part, which stretched from Teuk La-âk (ទឹកល្អក់), Phnom Dam Phka (ភ្នំដាំផ្កា), Prey Khmer (ប្រៃខ្មែរ), Ongko (អុងកូ), Au Sândân (អូសង់ណាន់), and Kbal Thnâl (ក្បាលថ្នល់) up to Ta Chēs

(តាជេស).... While the enemies were gathering up their forces to open the section of the Road mentioned earlier, we launched the attack on them from behind. The enemy's bases were destroyed subsequently. The enemies were very panic then. They got headache and were in turmoil because they could not grasp our force activities and positions and the targets we would attack.

After we had destroyed the enemy bases in Trâpeäng Chăn and Punley district headquarter, comrade Rēt was promoted by Angkar to be the chief of a company unit. During the opening of this new battlefield, comrade Rēt along with our other comrades were tasked to destroy and sweep clean the enemies on the targets of Ongko fort and Phnom Dam Phka. The fighting on this battlefield was very tense, tough, and it was a flesh eating and blood sipping battle. This was because each enemy base was strongly defended. As for the enemy aircrafts, they flew continuously and constantly day and night. They fired machine guns and dropped bombs around each base and attacked us from all directions. Within 15 days, we destroyed the enemy's forts subsequently, including Kbal Thnâl fort, Ta Chēs, Teuk La-âk, a house of a captain in Trâpeäng Rumport (ត្រពាំងរំពាត់), Prey Khmer, and Ongko fort etc... During the attack at that time, 'A' UM Savuth was shot dead by the bullet of our heroic combatant of our revolutionary army.

After destroying the Ongko fort, comrade Rēt and other comrades continued their attack on the enemy base up to the top of Phnom Dam Phka mountain. The enemy aircrafts fired their machine guns and dropped many bombs, making the ground looked like a newly plowed land. The sounds of the small-big gun fires were heard like they were shaking the sky and earth. All kinds of bullets were running like the net is being thrown, but comrade Rēt and other comrades were not panic or scared even for one second. Our comrades kept moving forward bravely. Our comrades passed through the landmine lines and barbwire fences subsequently. When a comrade in front died, the one behind went to take his place immediately. Comrades, who were in the back and in charge of evacuating the wounded, crawled forward to pull and carry the wounded and dead combatants to the rear regardless whether it is in the day or night time, under the rainy bombing, shelling, and small-big guns bullets. The enemies in this base were the tough heads. Geographically, their position was better than ours and very strong. So, our combatants were wounded and dead continuously. In order to protect the revolutionary force, we had to retreat so that we could figure out a new strategy to attack them again successfully. At that time comrade Rēt ordered other comrades to retreat. As for him, comrade stayed on and returned fires on the enemy to protect them while they were

retreating. The time was very urgent! All comrades had not time to argue whether they wanted to do it or not, they must retreat immediately. They were reluctantly leaving comrade Rēt there. As soon as the sounds of the gun fires subsided, the enemy troops jumped from their position to chase us from behind. But they could not move fast because the machine gun of comrade Rēt spayed bullet on them constantly. Comrade alone fought against the enemies of one whole fort until he ran out of bullets. The enemies sprayed their machine guns, tossed the hand grenades, and also rolled the rocks down from the hill top. Comrade Rēt wounded and killed many enemies. But he himself was seriously wounded. When they saw comrade running out of ammunition, those cowards jumped out of their fort to surround him in an attempt to capture him alive. As for comrade Rēt, even he was wounded all over his body, his will of attack was still as hard as steel. The flame of national anger and class anger is blazing more inside comrade. In this situation, comrade was not scared or panic at all. Comrade used all physical and mental strength [to deal with the pain]. Lastly he pulled the last hand grenade from his belt, took off its pin and grasped firmly in his hand, bravely waiting to take a revenge for the people and other comrades. When the enemies were surrounding our comrade and attempted to capture him, comrade threw this last grenade on the enemies. Kdaing! The sound of comrade Rēt grenade was shaking the ground. It ignited the attacking spirit and will of the combatants at the rear line to raise and wave the attacking flag to fight on until we can seize the final and total victory. Dozens of enemy troops were killed and falling on the inclined ground of the Phnom Dam Phka hill. Comrade at that time sacrificed his young, pure, and precious life for the cause of the liberation of the nation, people, and poor classes.

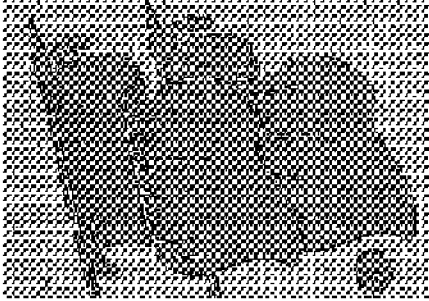
Comrade Rēt has already gone, but his heroic role model, and his sacrificing and absolute class-attacking role model will always stay in the bright red heart of other combatants, of the nation, of the whole Kampuchean people, and the male-female youths of the future generations forever.

Because of the immense fresh blood and countless lives of the Kampuchean people have been sacrificed, especially those of the poor worker-peasant and low class mid-peasant, as well as all kinds of our male-female combatants and revolutionary cadres, we were able to fight and liberate our beloved Kampuchea motherland totally on this past 17 April 1975. Now we are independent. The price of this independence is the fresh blood of so many worker-peasants and our male-female combatants. So, we the male-female youths of the future generations determine to always promote the revolutionary vigilance and the tradition of the very brave and sharp attack, and continue to do the national and class struggle blazingly and ardently at all time in order to protect the interest of our revolution forever; and participate to defend the country stronger and mightier, and build the country progressively and gloriously as quickly as possible.

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## The revolutionary male-female youths news



### 1-The attacking stance to build and defend the country of the Kampuchea revolutionary military stationing in Neak Loeung (នាក់លៀង) area.

The Kampuchea revolutionary military stationing in Neak Loeung and along the Mekong River (មេគង្គ) are just the children of the poor people. During the war against the American imperialist and its satellite, brothers/sisters struggled through so many difficulties until they could totally destroy the main base of the enemy in Neak Loeung. After the whole country was liberated and Neak Loeung town was occupied, the Kampuchea revolutionary military stationing in Neak Loeung have closely united with our cooperative peasants to open a great attacking movement to defend and build the country vigorously, actively and continuously.

Under the Party's instruction, a section of our brothers has gone to carry out the task of country defending and food producing at the border. Another section stays in Neak Loeung to produce food to support them selves. And another main section goes to work directly with the cooperative movement to produce foods with our people.

Immediately after the war, brothers went right away to work directly in the food production movement, plowing, seeding, and implanting rice in Neak Loeung area. After finishing the works, brothers were happily, honestly and generously handing over the green rice fields to the people who lacked the production means. The slogan 'eliminating

the private possession, strengthening proletariat and collective stance of the Party' has been applied practically and vividly within our Kampuchea revolutionary military ranks. In the past harvesting time, brothers went down to help people collecting and keeping rice crops in the cooperative vigorously and closely. The summer is now coming, so the challenging collective task is to attack to build new dikes and canal system, in general, as soon as possible. During this period our revolutionary military is sharpening their attacking stance in order to attack to achieve this collective task happily. Brothers are working directly and actively in the great movement to build dikes-canals with the cooperative people.

During the war time, our cooperative peasants had sacrificed children and husbands to serve in the revolutionary military in order to defeat the American imperialist and its satellite. More than that, our peasants, rather took away foods from their mouth such as rice and all kinds of materials to donate to support the revolutionary military. At the battlegrounds, our cooperative peasants joined us to transport weapons, ammunitions, and foods all day and night to the military without thinking about any danger to their life.

This is why our revolutionary military love, respect, and serve the people honestly and wholeheartedly. Our Kampuchea revolutionary military and people used to stay together in good and bad situation, melting their flesh and blood together during the good and the hard times.

At present while we continue doing socialist revolution and building socialism in Kampuchea, our Kampuchea revolutionary military determine to hold shoulders with the people worker-peasant in order to attack to defend and build the country vigorously so that we can seize more new great victories subsequently.

In this summer our revolutionary military stationing in Neak Loeung hold the weapon on one hand to absolutely provide the security for the people and protect the Mekong River, and on another hand they carry hoe and basket to attack to build dikes and canals jointly with our cooperative peasants while we are working to build the new countryside actively and vigorously.

## **2-The high revolutionary vigilance stance of our revolutionary female combatants of the salt production unit in Kampot (កំពត) province**

In last January we arrived at the salt production field in Kampot province. On the full moon night at the beach, it was the very clear sky. We could see everything like in the day time. On the extensive salt field our female combatants were collecting salt vigorously. At the salt water dam, we met two female comrades who were operating a big water pumping machine. We took a chance to stop by and discuss with comrades about salt production in Tyoeuy Koh (ត្រើយកោះ). After hearing the two friendly comrades describing in detail, we asked comrades further:

-Are there any other tasks besides the salt production task? Comrades answer: Besides producing salt, we have another main task. We join others to defend our sea border and islands absolutely. We ask:

-How do our comrades organize to defend?

-Yes, comrade! For one thing we guard the machine, water gate and dam, and water reservoir. For another, we guard and patrol along the beaches and islands. During the guarding duty, our comrades always move from place to place in camouflage, day and night, regardless whether it is cold or hot or how tired we are. We do not sit or rest in just one place.



During over 5 years of the Revolutionary War in the past our female youths actively joined in the attack to smash the enemy in order to liberate the country and people. During the socialist revolution period at present, our female youths join us actively and effectively in the great movement to fight to defend and build the country at every work camp, factory, cooperative, and along the sea and land borders.



Furthermore, another meaning of defending, we always take care of small-big weapons and ammunitions carefully. Any weapons are not being used, we disassemble and clean them up, and apply grease or oil on them, and pack them neatly before placing them in the boxes to be kept in the storage appropriately and confidentially. We often check them up in the storage to ensure that they are safe from rain and termite. As for the weapons are being used, we clean them up regularly, preventing them from contacting with the salt water and rusting. This is because this area is on the seaside, the air contains salty humidity. As for the ammunitions, we take care of them carefully. We do not lose them or use them freely.

We love, take care of, and protect these weapons and ammunitions because all our comrades always think and remember that these weapons and ammunitions are the sweat and blood and life of our combatants and people, who have sacrificed their precious life in the war to liberate the country. And now these things become our life, so we have to take care of and protect them absolutely well so that they can be used to defend the sea and land borders and islands while we are joining together to build the new Kampuchea to become strong, glorious, and prosperous at the wonderful and great leap forward speed.

Our discussion ends at this point. We thank and make farewell to the two comrades with heartfelt respect and admiration, and determine to learn from the two comrades their attacking stance, revolutionary vigilance stance, and high responsibility stance.

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### **3-The high revolutionary vigilance stance of our revolutionary male-female combatants at the gasoline storage in Phnom Penh city.**

Our revolutionary workers at the gasoline storage in Phnom Penh city are all the children of the poor peasant and low class mid peasant. During the war, brothers were the revolutionary troops who had a high revolutionary vigilance stance against all kinds of the enemy's tricks until we seized the victory on 17 April 1975.

Immediately after the liberation of the country, brothers have gone to occupy the gasoline storage in Phnom Penh. Brothers attack to clean up and set up all day and night this gasoline storage, and attack to study to understand the techniques for how to repair machines, gasoline reservoir, and other materials which had been damaged and burned down by the enemy. Besides this, brothers have a high revolutionary vigilance stance for taking care of and protecting this storage well. For example, brothers have mixed the silver color paint with the white color one to apply on the reservoir and fuel pipe line in

order to protect them from becoming overheated by the sunlight which can cause an explosion and fire.

At the same time, brothers have prepared two methods to prevent them from fire:

- 1-The scientific method
- 2-The people method

The scientific method includes:

- Water pump machine
- Powder for extinguishing fire
- Water bomb
- Carbonic gas tank

The people method includes:

- Sand barrels
- Water barrels
- Brothers do not smoke at that place
- Brothers are careful not to drop metal or stone or anything that can spark fire.
- Brothers put the warning signs many places << Fire Caution>>.

After preparing these fire protection materials, with the high spirit of revolutionary vigilance and responsibility, brothers have learnt the fire extinguishing techniques very well.

From the time brothers arrived to take care of it until today, there have not been yet any accident or fire that damage fuel, reservoir, and other material in this gasoline storage. Our brothers have improved the protection and operation means and have joined in the transportation work to serve the people livelihood as fast as possible in order to participate in fulfilling the country defending and building task.

Because they have been attentively nourished by the Party with political, ideological, and organizational stance, and because of their high stance of responsibility as the owner of the country, the revolution, and the gasoline storage, our male-female combatants have attacked to learn and grasp all kinds of techniques quickly, and are able to handle this energy section well independently-masterily. Brothers have determined to promote the spirit of protecting and maintaining this gasoline storage absolutely well; and have a plan to build another bigger storage for keeping kerosene and preventing it from the sun or rain. In order to join in the task of defending and building the country at the wonderful and great leap forward speed, brothers also plan to build a workshop for the repairing works so that we can work independently-masterily and not to depend on any foreign countries anymore.

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#### **4-The leaping progress of the state metal lathing factory**

The state 1<sup>st</sup> metal lathing factory has located in Sangkat number 3 in Phnom Penh. During the previous regimes, this factory was very dirty because it was under a poor care, and covered by the soot and spider nets. It had a bad look. The 8 lathing machines, which had been damaged more than 50%, were left haphazardly everywhere on the ground. They, at that time, could only produce some small bolts and nuts.

After we have taken control over it, this factory has been back in operation again. It is now operating regularly and orderly. The machineries, which were previously not working, broken and rusted, are now producing engines parts for over 90% for all kinds of small and big factories. At the same time our brother revolutionary workers have expanded the factory larger and set up 5 to 6 times more machines than before. They also set up many more rasping, welding, and drilling machines etc... At present, in the whole factory, there are more than 70 lathing machines. Brothers have divided up this factory into 3 sections:

-1<sup>st</sup> section is in charge of lathing, repairing, and developing spare parts for the machines for all small-big factories throughout the country.

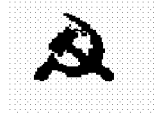
-2<sup>nd</sup> section is in charge of producing pots. Besides, brothers have invented dishes in a set of a dozen, pot for producing syrup, and large pot for cooking rice etc...for distribution to the people at the bases as needed.

-3<sup>rd</sup> section has 67 machines which are used for training our new workers and for helping to produce machines spare parts also. For the training section, it is divided up into two groups. One group studies lathing, and another studies chiseling. At present brothers are building another roof, with 20 meters long and 18 meters wide, to expand the factory to accommodate a kiln for steel production. At the same time brothers take time to produce a big amount of foods to support them selves as well.

These are the results of the patriotic spirit and people and revolution loving spirit and the stance of constant trying and inventing by us who are the full owner of the country and factory. Brothers determine that they will strive to attack to fulfill this core task more actively, ardently, and vigorously; making it to progress further in order to serve the needs of the people livelihood, agriculture, and industry so that we can compete with our cooperative people countrywide, who are working vigorously to build dams, canals, and new dikes, while we are joining together to build the Democratic Kampuchea so that it will become strong, prosperous, and glorious quickly at the wonderful and great leap forward pace.

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| <b>POEM</b> |
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## Absolutely Protect the Precious Kampuchea Borders!



1-The Krâvanh (ក្រវាញ) and Dângrèk (ដង្កែក) mountain ranges, extend very far to connect with the plain of, the northeast, east, north, and the plain of the southwest and down to the sea.

2-The precious borders of Kampuchea, are protected by the defender-children who are ready to attack.

Carrying arm in hands with sharp eyes, every enemy is scared of and frightened.

3-On the tree top, mountain, and in the thick jungle, there is no hole or gap. In the forest, flooded forest, and bush, cave, gate, and corner, there is ambush.

4-In the river, canal, creek, canyon, whether it is dark, deep, quiet, up and down, they are carefully searched, if any enemy come, they will be smashed into ash.

5-Oh the Kampuchea precious borders, you used to stretch extensively in the past for a long time, but the ignorant traitors and oppressive classes, were not able to protect and develop.

6-Now your children use their chest to shield you, and prevent the enemy from coming in or even taking a glance, and strengthen and build you to look pretty, on the west, east, south, and north.

7-The land border is strong with new face, competing with the open borders of the sea and the beautiful islands, which are well known, and where the enemy tricks are blocked.

8-If the enemy comes in, they will be drowned and destroyed! you, the children, shield the borders with your chest, guarding, patrolling, driving, stationing, in order to destroy and block all enemies.

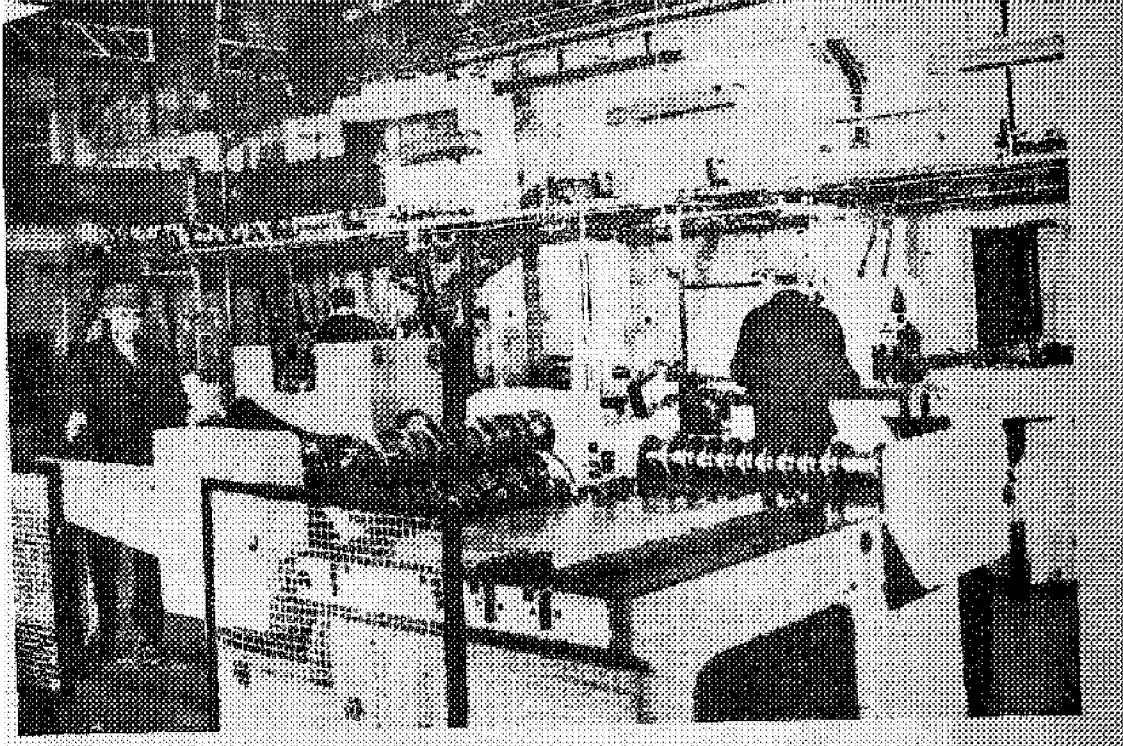
9-The land and sea borders are strongly protected, guarantee the great leap for the insiders,  
With the great flourishing, the great jump flying, the great glory and great wonder.

10-The worker-peasant-military, volunteer to sacrifice their fresh blood, which is constantly and brightly red, to absolutely protect you forever.

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The revolutionary youth workers at the milk factory attack to learn how to operate various machineries so that they can operate the machine well and fast. Now, brothers not only know how to operate the machine to produce canned milk, but our brothers even know how to repair the machines independently-masterily when they are broken.