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Follow-up of implementation of the political line in mobilizing the National Democratic Front Forces of the Party



The fact of political line in mobilizing the National Democratic Front Forces of the Party

Before the liberation, the class elements in the Cambodian society in both the liberated zones and in those provisionally controlled by the enemy were similar to those before the coup d'état.

So, to the mobilization of the front forces was intended to serve both national and democratic revolutions. In our liberated zones, we manage to mobilize the forces to the highest potential every year. The process of front forces mobilization has been gradually stabilized. More and more members abroad have joined us making our enemy moving to a complete isolation.

At the same time, we have mobilized workers, students and pupils, and low and medium ranking civil servants, particularly those who are living in Phnom Penh. Such movement has gradually encouraged people in the enemy's zone to defect themselves and support us. Such forces mobilization approach enables our movement in both domestic and foreign arenas. As the result, the enemy cannot isolate us. On the contrary, we have made them so isolated that they cannot do anything [against us]. For instance, [the government in power] failed

- to hold an election
- to gain public support
- hold either unilateral negotiation or bilateral negotiation [with us].

Since we have been successful in mobilizing forces using right approaches, the enemy have become politically and militarily weak. A sudden failure of the enemy was due to the fact that we have implemented the front lines precisely in the liberated zones, the enemy's zones and overseas. Our motto is solidarity on the hand and struggle on the other under the revolutionary flag.

Although our economy is based on an organized cooperative, we manage to mobilize resources. Are we too leftist? If it is based on global tendency, we are too leftist. However, we have done the right things based on our tendency because we have mobilized the forces to enter the cooperative at their own wish. We do not force them. If they do want to enter the cooperative they are welcome. Those who do not want to do so, they can wait, observe and do it later. So, even if the enemy want to attack us, they cannot do so. For example, they failed gain public support and to hold negotiation with us.

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What are the situations of the people in the liberated zones? The following is a description for a better understanding of the situations.

Never before have there been such changes in Cambodian society since the liberation. The class elements, for example, such as workers, new and base alike and peasants, have come into existence. The former civil servants, petty bourgeoisies, traders, domestic compradors, aristocrats are categorized as new peasants.

These new peasants do not enjoy the political and economic status as they used to, particularly after their settlement in the rural areas. Now we have effective control over all regions. In the cities are our workers, youths and soldiers. In the rural areas are base and new peasants. That is it; nothing else.

Peasant class is the only class to carry out economic activities. Furthermore, this class is cooperatively organized. A few solidarity groups exist. This is a current situation. In addition, most of the monks, from 90 to 95 percent of them, abandoned their monkhood. Pagodas which are the core foundations for the existence of the monkhood were abandoned. People have no longer gone to pagoda. They no longer offer alms [to the monks]. On the contrary, they are keen to build dams and dig canals etc. This [religious] practice has disappeared. The political, economic, cultural bases were dug up and destroyed. This is an unstoppable movement moving forwards. Monks abandoned pagoda to work in the rice field. Based on this trend, we assume that 90 to 95 percent of the monks and Buddhist practices will no longer exist. So, this special layer [of the society] will no longer cause any worry. Thus, significant change is observed in our society.

What are the changes observed outside the country?

Outside the country, significant changes are observed, noticeably:

1. 1. The external fronts have returned to the country. This means we have effectively discontinued the leadership of Angkar outside Cambodia. Our reputation will never be defamed to the outside world. On the contrary, we have been able to significantly improve our reputation to the level that is beyond the expectation of the world.
2. In the country, we have effective control over them, including Pen Nut and other subordinates at the lowest level. Sihanouk is in our hands too. He has no both economic and powerful means. He will materially and politically rely on us; thus, he will be submissive. By comparison, he is still more powerful. If he left us, he would die. Now we have held him more effectively in our hands because we won over the enemy. We have everything. We take control of everything including the Royal Palace. At present, we see that he can live with us. He is so pleased that we allow him to spend his time in and outside the country. This situation gives us more time to strengthen and expand our forces. If he is to change his mind, he can be considered as a piece of scab which falls by itself without being touched. He will be gone without pain. [He will not cause an abscess or a wound [to the nation]]. We are not concerned about this as it benefits us maximally.

So, forming a front with these people including Pen Nut was not difficult. Dealing with Sihanouk, [we] must be a little bit political. But it will not be more difficult than what we had to deal with outside the country. At present, we feed him.

Another external matter is how to deal with former civil servants, diplomats of Lon Nol, students from Europe and America. Previously, they are not with us but have now asked for a return to the country. When we were at the United Nations those students came to see us. It is our decision to deal with them. This is a situation after the Phnom Penh liberation.

In the rural area, rice production groups have been organized. These groups consist of base and new peasants. External situations have also been solved. What should be done in the future? It will be easy [for us] because the worker-farmer alliance has tremendously changed. There were 10 [members] before. Now there are 50 to 60. It is observed that our forces have been significantly changed.

New farmers can be trusted. We selected only those we know from the population. The farmers are cooperative farmers. In addition, we have built up other forces in the rural areas. We have strengthened and expanded these forces. They are not as strong as the first force because they have become the workers. They do not have the materials. We can make every decision on what we want them to be. The front has mobilized the national and democratic forces. In the future, these forces will become strong and firm. We are not concerned because we have mobilized all workers, all farmers, almost all new farmers, all monks, and all overseas returnees.

The enemy cannot persuade these forces who are wholeheartedly happy with us because they have seen that we are clean and equal. On the other hand, they are under our organized control. Even Sihanouk does not enjoy full freedom. We will continue to strengthen the alliance of the base and new workers and peasants in the future. Workers have been organized for re-education to be stronger. We are firmly committed to organize our previously stated type of cooperative farming. They must be made aware of classes, economy, finance, reconstruction of the country, and national defence. The new worker forces that will join the cooperative from tomorrow shall be strengthened and expanded. Their spiritual and political trends shall be closely monitored.

New workers must not be treated as capitalists, university students, civil servants, school children, petty bourgeoisies, traders, and domestic compradors because they have effectively entered our circle [side]. We are fully competent to grasp hold of them. We must organize livelihood meetings and series of training programs for them. Through the meetings and the training, most of them will be changed quickly. This is a change in the Cambodian society at present. The characteristics of the class are far different from the previous regime. Everyone is in our organized Angkar. We have more forces, workers, farmers, petty bourgeoisies etc. because we are their tools and we are their foods. This force is well organized and strong. Previously, we mobilized the national and democratic forces to fight the enemy and liberate the country. Now we are mobilizing [the forces] to defend and rebuild the country. The national democratic front forces are strong and even

stronger than during the war time. This is our method of analyzing forces so that we can use our forces [more effectively].

As for elites, they are supporting forces which we should not be worried about. They assist us in the resistance. It is up to them how they can help the democratic movement. Our responsibility is to take control of [lower level] so that the enemy will not fight us.

Those living in the Western Europe and America have asked for a return. They are intellectuals. Our principle is that we must mobilize them as many as possible. It is up to them how to return. We want to mobilize in the country. We do not want them to live outside the country because this could politically weaken us. [We must avoid criticism that] we do not mobilize them. Some of them have been used by America.

If they return, what will we make them do?

We will make them do labour work as those who came in 1972, 1973, 1974. Those who come now will even more deserve to do labour work. This force is a peripheral one. But we must train and re-educate them [to work] in the new society and the new movement.

Another type of people was those who fled to Thailand and America. Our policy is that those who want to come, we welcome them to come and we make them do farming work. Some of them may not be happy. In principle, we also welcome all groups of people. Let them come. Those who fled to America did not have rice to eat [starved]. When they come, they may cause trouble; but it is less serious than when they live in America. For example, a few days ago, Thai captain and lieutenant met us in Oddar Meanchey to discuss the refugees in Thailand and the border issue. They wanted to do it quickly. As observed, they came here not to spy on us. They wanted to talk with us. They said a Thai delegation was going to visit China. When they return they will stopover Vietnam and Cambodia. In Beijing, they may meet with Sihanouk. If they come to Cambodia, we will talk; however, we have not made any decision yet. We will ask them to directly contact the government. We welcome the return of Khmer refugees. [However,] if they want to live in Thailand, Thai will feed them.

In sum, we are able to take hold of 70 percent of the base workers and peasants and 30 percent of the new workers and peasants. Only two percent is left. We have to do such analysis so that we will have a new vision on how to prepare the forces; how to organize workers; how to organize peasants; how to organize about 20,000 people who live overseas. Our policy is to provide them with a series of re-education training. We are changing our society by ameliorate the class conflict. All forces then will hold solidarity. The enemy will never succeed in persuading them.

Those people have no material means any longer. They depend on us for everything. To do the analysis, we must not take old views because class elements have significantly changed including capitalist. We are in a better position [to deal with the situation]. [Seeing such a favourable circumstance, every cadres makes an endeavour to re-educate themselves.

Therefore, social [class] and conflict must be carefully analyzed in order to promote the movement. Subsequently, any intention [to destroy us] will never be realized. The imperialists from the outside cannot penetrate [us] because we have easier way for conflict resolution.