

**FIRST PLENARY SESSION
OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY OF KAMPUCHEA**

PRESS RELEASE

14 APRIL 1976

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MISSION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO FRANCE
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14 APRIL 1976

(UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

After the successful election of its members on 20 March 1976, the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea held the first plenary session of its first legislature. The first plenary session of the first legislature of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea lasted three days, from 11 to 13 April 1976, and took place in our capital, Phnom Penh, in a particularly warm atmosphere of great unity.

The first plenary session of the first legislature of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea examined all the important issues on the agenda. Discussions were thorough and exhaustive, in accordance with the fundamental provisions of the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea and with a heightened sense of responsibility in regard to the revolution, the nation, factory workers, peasants, other workers, male and female combatants, as well as the cadres of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

After an in-depth discussion of all of the items on the agenda, the Assembly unanimously adopted the following decisions:

I

REVIEW OF THE RESULTS OF THE 20 MARCH 1976 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Assembly unanimously considers that the general elections of 20 March 1976, which were organized under the auspices and control of the Electoral Committee and of the Commission of the Ministry of the Interior, were held normally, properly and in compliance with the principles of Democratic Kampuchea's constitutional law.

The factory workers, peasants, other workers, male and female combatants, and cadres of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea massively and enthusiastically took part in the elections in an atmosphere of great unity, with total trust in the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, in their representatives, who are their flesh and blood, and in the radiant future of Democratic Kampuchea, their beloved motherland.

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II

ORGANISATION AND WORKING POLICIES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF KAMPUCHEA

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE AND VARIOUS COMMISSIONS

The People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea was born of the blood shed by our worker and peasant folk. Over thousands of years, this blood has grown into torrents and rivers, fed by the struggles of successive generations. Every Assembly member springs from the flesh and blood of the factory workers, peasants, other workers, and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. Together, they have taken part in the revolutionary struggle and together they have suffered through the pain and hardship of fighting imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and their lackeys. For decades they have shared joy and sorrow, and now they still stand together, working in the factories, on the railways, in the ports, in the rubber plantations, in the salt ponds, on construction sites, along the canal and dyke networks, in the labour unions, in the cooperatives and in the units of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. Together, they are enthusiastically taking part in the edification and defence of the country.

This is the true nature of our Assembly's representation, which is as representative and democratic as can be. As before, the members of our Assembly will never cease to be representatives of factory workers, peasants and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

This is the spirit in which the Assembly unanimously adopted the fundamental organizational and working policies that follow.

1 – Each member of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea must continue to live in his base, in close connection with the people. He must share joy and sorrow with the people and know their feelings and deep aspirations well. So each Assembly member must continue to work in the labour unions, factories, cooperatives, construction sites, in the network of canals and dykes, and within the units of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, whilst taking part, alongside the factory workers, peasants, other workers, combatants, female combatants and cadres of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, in the edification and defence of the motherland, in his capacity as an authentic representative of the factory workers, peasants, other workers and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

2 – The People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea must hold its annual plenary session in order to define the domestic and foreign policy lines of Kampuchea, monitor the activities of the State Presidium, Government and Judiciary Committee, assess these activities and guide the annual work plans of these three state bodies.

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3 – Between plenary sessions of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea, a permanent body has to be set up within the Assembly. This body will monitor the implementation of the resolutions of the plenary session. This permanent body will be named Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea.

In the meantime, the Assembly appointed the members of the Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea and of the different Commissions.

The Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea is made up of the following members:

1. NUON CHEA, President
2. NGUON KANG, First Vice-President
3. PEOU SOU, Second Vice-President
4. ROS NIM (female), Member
5. SOR SEAN, Member
6. MEY CHHAM, Member
7. KHENG SOK, Member
8. MAT LY, Member
9. THANG SI, Member
10. ROS PREAP, Member

III

EXAMINATION AND DECISION ON THE REQUEST OF SAMDECH NORODOM
SIHANOUK FOR RETIREMENT FROM OFFICE AS SET OUT IN HIS
STATEMENT OF 2 APRIL 1976 AND EXAMINATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S
STATEMENT OF 4 APRIL 1976 THEREON.

BOTH STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED TO THE ASSEMBLY
BY THE GOVERNMENT

Having examined both statements and following in-depth discussions, the Assembly unanimously took the following decisions:

The Assembly grants the request for retirement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in consideration of the services he has rendered as one of our patriot princes who, together with the people and nation of Kampuchea, has actively contributed to the national liberation struggle against the cruellest and most barbaric war of aggression waged by American imperialism and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthène Fernandez and their lackeys.

The Assembly has unanimously adopted the following proposals as tabled by the Government:

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- 1 – To bestow on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk the title of Distinguished Patriot;
- 2 – To erect a monument in honour of the aforementioned services rendered by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk;
- 3 – To fully guarantee Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his family a subsistence allowance commensurate with his position as former Head of State and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea and to grant him an annual retirement pension of 8000 dollars.

IV

EXAMINATION AND DECISION ON THE REQUEST FOR RESIGNATION OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT

The Assembly noted that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, previously known as the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and formed on 5 May 1970, did its utmost to fulfil its duties, having taken part, together with the people of Kampuchea and the entire Revolutionary Army, in the popular war of national and popular liberation from American imperialism and traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthène Fernandez and their lackeys, until the full and final victory of 17 April 1975.

Once our country was completely liberated, in order to comply with the decisions taken at the Special National Congress and the 3rd National Congress, the Government took part in the drafting of the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea. It decreed its implementation and simultaneously organized the elections of the members of the People's Representative Assembly of Kampuchea.

Hence, the Government, having successfully accomplished its mission, tabled before the Assembly its request for permission to resign on 6 April 1976.

The Assembly unanimously granted the request for permission to resign.

V

APPOINTMENT OF THE STATE PRESIDUM OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

After in-depth discussion of the ramifications of the various conditions, the Assembly appointed the following persons to the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea:

1. KHIEU SAMPHAN, President
2. SO PHIM, First Vice-President
3. NHIM ROS, Second Vice-President

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VI

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

After in-depth discussion of the ramifications of the various the various conditions, the Assembly appointed the following persons to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea:

1. POL POT, Prime Minister
2. IENG SARY, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs
3. VORN VET, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Economy
4. SON SEN, Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Defence
5. HU NIM, Minister of Information and Propaganda
6. THIOUN THIOEUN, Minister of Health
7. IENG THIRITH (female), Minister of Social Affairs
8. TOCH PHOEUN, Minister of Public Works
9. YUN YAT (female), Minister of Culture and Education

As part of the Government, the following committees were created within the Vice-Presidency of the Council in charge of the Economy:

1. The Committee for Agriculture
2. The Committee for Industry
3. The Committee for Trade
4. The Committee for Communications
5. The Committee for Energy
6. The Committee for Rubber Plantations

The President of each Committee has the rank of Minister in the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

VII

APPOINTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

After in-depth discussion, the Assembly appointed a Judiciary Committee whose President is KANG CHAP.

Phnom Penh, 14 April 1976