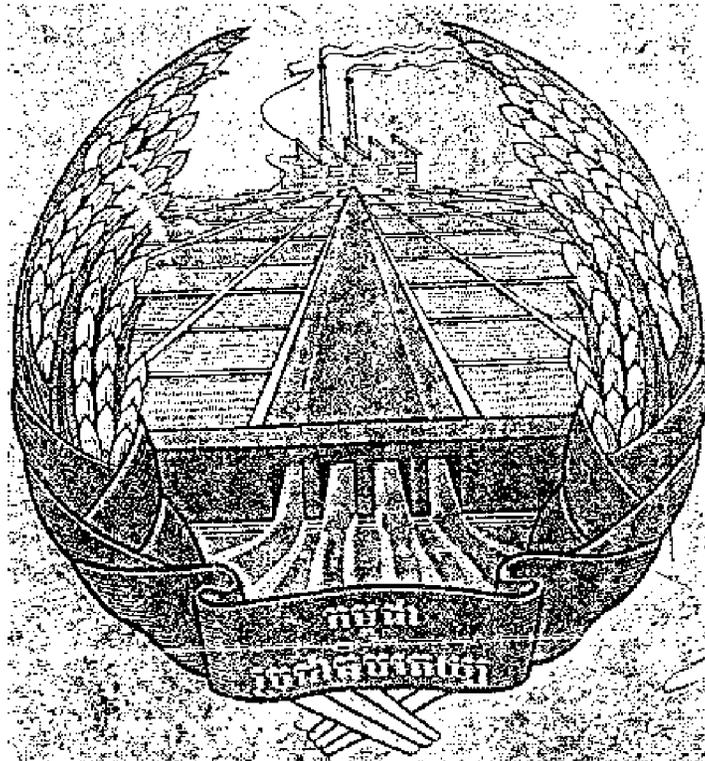


Ministry of Education

Democratic Kampuchea

Political Geography of Democratic Kampuchea

<p><b>ឯកសារបកប្រែ</b>  <b>TRANSLATION/TRADUCTION</b>          ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date): 11-Jun-2012, 09:33          CMS/CFO: Ly Bunloun</p>
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Second Level

First Edition

1977

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## Contents

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### Chapter 1

#### Kampuchean Nation and People

Unit 1: Nation and People of Democratic Kampuchea	... Page 1
---	------------

### Chapter 2

#### **Organizational Structure for the Continuation of the Revolution and the Defense and Construction of the Country**

Unit 2: Capitol, State Institutions, Provinces, Zones, Sectors, and Districts of Democratic Kampuchea	... Page 7
Unit 3: Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, and Koh Kong	... Page 14
Unit 4: Kandal, Takeo, and Kampot	... Page 21
Unit 5: Prey Veng and Svay Rieng	... Page 28
Unit 6: Stung Treng and Rattanakiri	... Page 34
Unit 7: Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham	... Page 40
Unit 8: Pursat and Battambang	... Page 46
Unit 9: Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey	... Page 52
Unit 10: Kratie and Mondulhiri	... Page 56
Unit 11: Preah Vihear	... Page 60
Unit 12: Cooperatives and Unions	... Page 63
Glossary:	... Page 69

[Translator note: The page numbers above correlate to the original Khmer text.]

Ministry of Education

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### Preface and Objectives

This second-level textbook, “Political Geography of Democratic Kampuchea,” is the continuation from the first-level text book, “Geography of Democratic Kampuchea”.

Details of the first-level textbook, “Geography of Democratic Kampuchea,” covered not only the overall aspects but also the detailed geographical features of our beloved country. Thus, we will develop a better understanding of, and a deeper affection for our beloved country. We remember our pain and anger at the imperialists and colonialists of all kinds, who invaded and destroyed our country for centuries. Our class wrath is still burning brightly. We are very angry with the feudalists and capitalists – the oppressing classes – who exploited, robbed, oppressed and killed our people for more than 2,000 years, and who sold our country to foreign imperialists for their personal interests, and for the benefits of their classes and cliques. We have transformed this wrath into a real struggling force, which boosts our extensive efforts to defend and build the country relentlessly both in the present and in the future under the righteous and bright leadership of the prosperous Kampuchean revolutionary *Angkar* so that our country will become prosperous and powerful very quickly, like the great leap.

In the “Political Geography of Democratic Kampuchea”, we will see that in our beloved Cambodian territory – besides rivers, streams, lakes, seas, islands, valleys, mountains, highlands, natural resources, water, land and forests – there is also a nation and people, and other organized institutions in charge of leading the revolution and defending and constructing the country. All these are created by our workers and collective peasants who have struggled under the leadership of our Revolution, and who have been organized and transformed into a state unit responsible for defending and building our Democratic Kampuchea to become prosperous. Therefore, we all have to learn about this, and this knowledge can be transformed into a rich source of force to defend and build Democratic Kampuchea to become prosperous.

These are the core contents of “Political Geography of Democratic Kampuchea”. Enabling students to learn these contents is the main aim of this textbook.

### Guide

In order to assist in teaching, we would like to recommend some teaching techniques:

1. When teaching each unit, especially from Unit 2 through to Unit 11, teachers should use a political map of Democratic Kampuchea. With the map, it is easy for teachers to raise questions and show the answers to students, and it is easy for students to answer the questions posed by teachers. With the map, teachers can also request students to point to any location on the map, and to count and identify provinces, zones, sectors, districts and communes.
2. Teachers should explain difficult key terms before using them. A glossary is also available at the end of the textbook.
3. Before moving to a new unit, teachers should review the previous unit in order to help students better understand the previous unit. With this in mind, we have also included review questions after unit summaries.

In conclusion, when teaching, teachers should both explain the units and ask eliciting questions. However, asking such questions should serve as the main basis of their teaching.

The above teaching techniques will help to make the teaching realistic, and enable students to practice at the same time.

The above teaching techniques are given as a guide only. Teachers may adjust their teaching in accordance with real teaching contexts.

## Unit 1

## Kampuchean Nation and People

## I. Kampuchean Nation:

The Kampuchean Nation consists of:

1. Democratic Kampuchea, which is a fully sovereign and independent state with full territorial integrity.
2. People of all ethnic origins who are workers and collective peasants who have a long history of courageous struggles against the oppression and exploitation by feudalists, landlords and reactionary capitalists, and against the intrusion and invasion by old and new foreign imperialists and colonialists.
3. Righteous and bright Party lines, based on the principles of independence, self-mastery, and self-reliance in handling both domestic and international affairs.
4. Pure, clean and prosperous tradition, culture, arts and literature.
5. The Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, which is the foundation of both domestic and foreign affairs in terms of political, military, economic, social and cultural affairs, etc..
6. The revolutionary authority, which is clean and fair, and is responsible for managing all types of state affairs in conformity with the collective regime, and for serving and protecting the interests of workers and collective peasants.
7. The national soul, which is the view, stance, consciousness or firm belief in the people, the revolutionary *Angkar* and the revolutionary movement (illegible), as well as the love for the people and a strong commitment to defend and build beloved Cambodia to become powerful and prosperous quickly.

\* \* \*

These elements are aggregated to form a unit known as the National Unit. Should any one of these elements be lost, be it in form or essence, the National Unit will also be destroyed.

For example, over the past 2,000 years, under the control of feudalists, capitalists and the iron yokes of old and new foreign colonialists and imperialists, our Kampuchean Nation has nothing left, but only its shell and name. The real nature and essence of the National Unit has been destroyed because some of the territory has been lost, and both the state and people have become lackeys. In addition, all national characteristics – including politics, economy, culture, arts and literature, traditions, norms, behaviors, attitudes, words, clothes, etc. – have been imported from overseas or have been transformed by foreign influences.

However, under the wise leadership of Kampuchean revolutionary *Angkar*, our workers and peasants have sacrificed a lot of fresh blood and lives to fight, defend and liberate the country and people, and to mobilize all these elements to establish the National Unit, and to regain and restore the national soul through the great victory on 17 April 1975.

## II. Kampuchean People

Kampuchean People refers to people of all ethnic origins, including all the Khmers and other ethnic minorities who have been living in local zones and sectors throughout the country, and who were born in and have earned their living by farming in Democratic Kampuchea for a long time. Kampuchean People were born in and have lived on Cambodian territory since its existence.

In 1977, Democratic Kampuchea had a population of 7,700,000.

All Kampuchean People are workers and collective peasants. Eighty percent of our people are collective peasants. Twenty percent are workers and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, who are children of our workers and peasants and who are responsible for defending the nation and cooperating closely with workers and peasants to build the nation. Our workers and collective peasants are living in a happy and harmonious society in great national solidarity. They all cooperate with each other to do labor, farm, build and defend the Kampuchean collective society with

equality and real democracy, free from racial discrimination, from the distinctions between the rich and the poor, and between the oppressing class and the oppressed.

Therefore, our country will not face problems of unemployment, migration and unbalanced distribution of the population as do feudalist and capitalist regimes.

After the great victory on 17 April 1975, the population growth of Democratic Kampuchea is higher than that of previous regimes. This growth results from the improved living standards of our people.

### Summary Lesson

1. The Kampuchean Nation consists of Democratic Kampuchea, Kampuchean people of all ethnic origins, workers and peasants, and the Kampuchean national soul, as well as culture, arts, literature and our revolutionary tradition. The National Unit and the Kampuchean national soul have been lost for centuries because of the continuous control by old and new foreign colonialists and imperialists. However, under the leadership of the Kampuchean revolutionary *Angkar*, our workers and peasants have staged revolutionary struggles and class struggles to liberate the National Unit and the Kampuchean national soul through the great victory on 17 April 1975.
2. Kampuchean People refers to people of all ethnic origins who have lived on Kampuchean territory since its existence. Our Kampuchean people are all workers and collective peasants. Democratic Kampuchea has a population of 7,700,000. Eighty percent of them are collective peasants and twenty percent are workers and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. Thanks to the improved living standards of our Kampuchean people, the annual population growth of Democratic Kampuchea is higher than that of old regimes.

### Questions

1. What are the elements of our National Unit?
2. How long and under the control of which class have our National Unit and Kampuchean national soul been lost?

3. Under the leadership of Kampuchean revolutionary *Angkar*, what do workers and peasants do to regain the National Unit and Kampuchean national soul?
4. How do we protect and strengthen our Kampuchean national soul?
5. Who are the Kampuchean people?
6. What is the population of Democratic Kampuchea in 1977?
7. What is the percentage of peasants? What is the percentage of workers and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army?
8. Why is the population growth of Democratic Kampuchea higher than that of old regimes?

## Unit 2

Capitol, State Institutions, Provinces, Zones, Sectors and Districts  
of Democratic Kampuchea

## I. Capitol and State Institutions

In order to perform domestic and foreign affairs effectively, our revolutionary *Angkar* designates Phnom Penh city as the capitol of Democratic Kampuchea. Thus, all state institutions are located in Phnom Penh. Our state institutions comprise:

## 1. Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly

The Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly is composed of 250 members who are secretly and directly elected for five-year terms by Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. 150 members represent peasants, 50 members represent workers, and 50 others represent the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. All the members used to join hands with workers, peasants and combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army to struggle and do labor and farming during the revolutionary struggle era, and continue to do so in the current era of defending and building Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly is responsible for making laws, passing laws, monitoring the implementation of laws, and defining the political policies of Democratic Kampuchea. The Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Support consists of one Standing Committee and other committees such as the Economics Committee, the Defense Committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Socio-Cultural and Health Committee.

## 2. Judicial Committee

The Judicial Committee is elected and appointed by the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. The Judicial Committee is the people's court, representing people's justice, defending people's justice and democratic rights and freedom, and condemning any activities directed against the people's State or violating the laws of the State of workers, peasants and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

### 3. The State Presidium

The State Presidium represents the State of Democratic Kampuchea both inside and outside the country in conformity with the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea, and with the laws and political lines of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly.

The State Presidium is composed of a president, a first vice-president and a second vice-president, all of whom are elected and appointed by the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly.

### 4. The Government

The Government is responsible for executing the laws and political lines of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. The Government is fully responsible to the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is elected and appointed by the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. The Government is composed of a first minister, representing and in charge of the Government, and other deputy prime ministers and ministers and committee chiefs in accordance with the number of ministries and committees. The ministries and committees are as follows: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Propaganda and Information, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Social Works, Ministry of Culture and Education, Committee of Agriculture, Committee of Industry, Committee of Commerce, Committee of Communication, Committee of Energy and Committee of Rubber Plantation.

## II. Provinces, Zones, Sectors, and Districts

Cambodia is composed of 19 provinces: Stung Treng, Rattanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratie, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Koh Kong, Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Oddar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Pursat and Battambang. According to the previous division, the 19 provinces are divided into 112 districts and 1,160 communes, and many villages. During the secret political struggle era, during the civil war, and during the Revolutionary war over the past five years, revolutionary *Angkar* has further divided the country into more zones and sectors – in addition to the existing provinces, districts, communes and villages – in order to facilitate communication, organization,

and the achievement of revolutionary goals. At the same time, we have also organized cooperatives since the revolutionary war. (Details of cooperatives are described in Unit 12.) After the great victory on 17 April 1975, realizing that this division conforms to the real geographical, political and economic conditions, our revolutionary *Angkar* decided to maintain the zones and sectors, which was convenient for managing administrative affairs.

Currently, Democratic Kampuchea is divided into six zones and other sectors which are specially created out of the zones. Kampong Som is a specially-assigned city like other sectors. These separately-assigned sectors or cities communicate with the state institutions directly, not through any zone authority. At the same time, we have also created new districts such as Koh Chey (កោះជ័យ) (former Preah Sdach (ព្រះស្តុច)) and Krâsâng (ក្រសាំង) in the East Zone, Tâng Kauk (តាំងកោក) and Baray (បារាយណ៍) in the North Zone, Choam Sangkae (ជាំសង្កែ) in the Southwest Zone, Thâmsâ (ថ្មីសរ) in the West Zone, and Kandieng (កណ្តៀង), Kdat (ក្តាត), Thlea M'am (ផ្កាម្លាម) and Samlout (សំឡូត) in the Northwest Zone.

The six zones comprise the Northeast Zone, the East Zone, the Southwest Zone, the West Zone, the North Zone and the Northwest Zone. These zones do not cover any province as a whole, but some parts of different provinces or several provinces are aggregated to form zones. For example, the East Zone is composed of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng, some of Kampong Cham territory on the left bank of the Mekong, the Chhloung District of Kratie, and some of Kandal territory. The Southwest Zone is composed of Kampot and Takeo, Samraong Tong and Kong Pisei of Kampong Speu, Kandal Stueng, S'ang, Kaoh Thum, Kien Svay, and Leuk Daek of Kandal Province. The Northwest Zone is comprised of Pursat and Battambang, etc..

Each zone is divided into different sectors, and each sector is divided into several districts. In 1977, commune cooperatives with one thousand families as members were established in each district throughout Democratic Kampuchea. However, because of the necessity to defend and build the country, some districts are divided into communes and joint village cooperatives (where two or three villages are

combined). In general, a joint village cooperative comprises members of fewer than one thousand families.

Each zone, sector, district or commune is under the control of an institution known as a “People’s Service Committee”. Each cooperative of our collective peasants is also under the control of a committee known as a “Cooperative Committee”.

### Summary Lesson

1. Phnom Penh is the capitol of Democratic Kampuchea. All state institutions of our country are located in Phnom Penh. Our state institutions consist of the Kampuchean People’s Representative Assembly, the Kampuchean People’s Judicial Committee, the State Presidium and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.
2. Democratic Kampuchea is divided into provinces, zones, sectors, districts, communes and cooperatives. There are six zones: the Northeast Zone, the East Zone, the Southwest Zone, the West Zone, the North Zone and the Northwest Zone. There are several specially-assigned sectors. Kampong Som is a specially-assigned city like other sectors. Specially-assigned sectors and cities communicate with state institutions directly, not through any zone authority. In 1977, cooperatives with members of one thousand families were established in each district. However, because of the necessity to defend and build the country, some districts are divided into communes and joint village cooperatives. Each zone, sector, district or commune is under the control of an institution known as a “People Serving Committee”. Each cooperative is also under the control of a committee known as a “Cooperative Committee”.

### Questions

1. What is the capitol of Democratic Kampuchea?
2. What are the state institutions of Democratic Kampuchea?

3. How many zones does revolutionary *Angkar* divide our country into? What are the zones?
4. In general, when did we establish cooperatives with one thousand families as members?
5. In which district, sector, zone and province is our Cooperative 'Union' located?
6. What is a 'Cooperative Committee'?

\*

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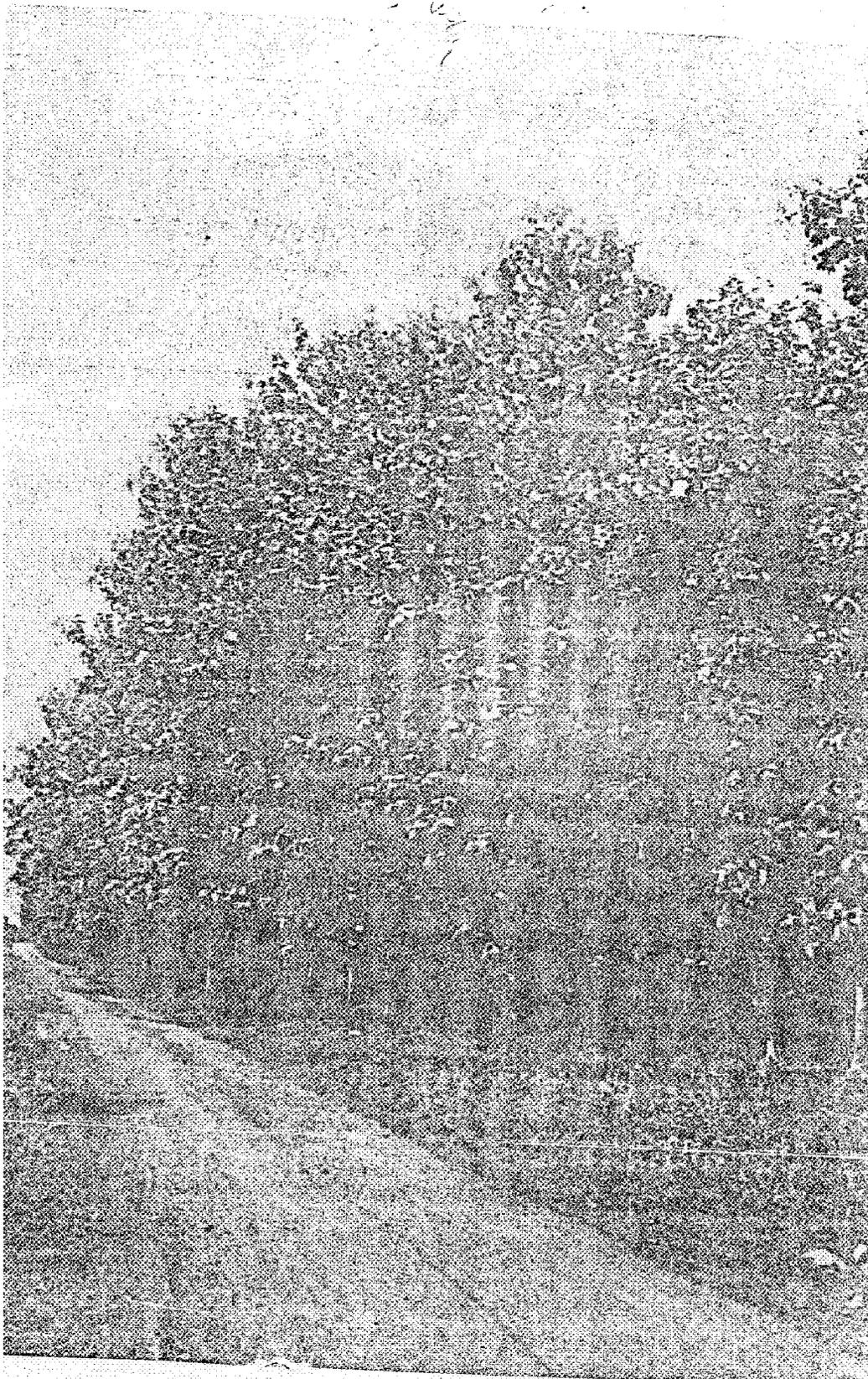


Photo caption: This is large teak forest plantation in the North Zone.]

## Unit 3

## Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang and Koh Kong Provinces

## 1- Kampong Speu Province:

Kampong Speu is located west of Phnom Penh Capital, and the Provincial Capital is 'Kampong Speu'.

This Province is bordered by Kampong Chhnang and Pursat Provinces to the north, Kampot Province to the south, Kandal and Takeo Provinces to the east and Koh Kong Province to the west.

Kampong Speu is comprised of five districts:

- Odongk (ឧត្តុង្គ) District is comprised of five communes, and the District

Town is Bat Doeng (បាត់ដំបង).

- Samraong Tong (សំរោងទង) is comprised of thirteen communes, and the

District Town is in Prey Pdau (ប្រែព្រៃផ្តាំ).

- Thpong (ថ្មង) District is comprised of nine communes, and the District Town

is Amleang (អមលាំង).

- Phnum Sruoch (ភ្នំស្រួច) District is comprised of ten communes, and the

District Town is Trapeang Kraloeng (ត្រពាំងក្រឡឹង).

- Kong Pisei (គងពិសី) District is comprised of twenty communes, and the District Town is Srang (ស្រង់).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Speu were located in Tang Pothi (តាំងពោធិ) Village, Sramar Chrum (ស្រមរជ្រំ) Village, Tbaeng Prachoab (ត្បែងប្រជាប់) Village, Tranh Veang (ត្រាញ់វែង) Village (Prambei Mum (ប្រាំបីមុំ) Commune), Srae Ken (ស្រែកិន) Village, Chh'en (ឆ្លិន) Village, Kampong Thnung (កំពង់ធ្នង់) Village, Krang Kachak (ក្រាំងកាចាក) Village (Aoral (ខីរ៉ាល់) Commune), Chreav (ជ្រាវ) Commune, Sangkae Satob (សង្កែសាទប់) Commune in Thpong District, Prey Thum (ព្រៃធំ) Village, Sangkae Chrum (សង្កែជ្រំ) Village (Ta Sal (តាសាល) Commune), Dambouk Rung (ដំបូករូង) Village, Prey Kmeng (ព្រៃក្សេង) Village (Choam Sangkae (ជាំសង្កែ) Commune), Roleak Kang Cheung (រលាក់កងជើង) in Phnum Sruoch District, Phong (ផ្សង) Village, Ta Am (តាអាំ) Village, Srae Krasang (ស្រែក្រសាំង) Village and Pring (ព្រីង) Village in Kong Pisei District.

Under the true and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, all the poor people at the Revolutionary Bases in Kampong Speu shared their hardships with the Revolution. They supported every means to further the Revolution. They fought the enemy in the bravest way, particularly, during the riot to seize weapons from the enemy in February 1968. During their past struggles, our Revolutionary *Angkar* used all their Revolutionary Bases in this province for recruiting operatives in all fields to help destroy the enemy in the Western Zones and throughout the country.

2- Kampong Chhnang Province:

Kampong Chhnang Province is located northwest of Phnom Penh Capital. Its Provincial Capital is 'Kampong Chhnang'.

This province is bordered by Kampong Thom Province and Tonle Sap Lake to the north, and Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces to the south. Kampong Cham Province is to the east and Pursat Province to the west.

Kampong Chhnang comprises of five districts:

- Kampong Tralach (កំពង់ត្រឡាច) District is comprised of nineteen communes, and the District Town is Sala Lekh Pram (សាលាលេខ៥).

- Tuek Phos (ទឹកផុស) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is Sdok Ach Romeas (ស្រុកអាចម៍រមាស).

- Rolea B'ier (រលាប៊ឺរ) District is comprised of thirteen communes, and the District Town is Chrey Bak (ជ្រៃបាក់).

- Baribour (បរិបូណ៌) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is Ponley (ពន្លើ).

- Kampong Leaeng (កំពង់លែង) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is Kampong Hau (កំពង់ហាវ).

During the days of political and armed struggle, the Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Chhnang were located in Krang Doung (ក្រាំងដូង) Village, Changva Riel (ចង្វារៀល) Village, Srae Andoung (ស្រែអណ្តូង) Village, Takèv (តាកែវ) Village, Krang Samraong (ក្រាំងសំរោង) Village, Srae Ruessei (ស្រែប្រស្សី) Village,

Chrak Thkov (ឃ្រកថ្ន្ន្ន្ន្ន) Village, Chrak Sdach (ឃ្រកស្ត្រ្ន្ន) Village, Phnum Chumreay (ភ្នំជំរាយ) Village (Peam (ពាម) Commune) in Kampog Tralach District, Prey Chrov (ព្រៃជ្រៅ) Commune and Kbal Tuek (ក្បាលទឹក) in Tuek Phos District.

Under the proper and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, the residents of all the Revolutionary Bases in this province stood up and consistently fought bravely against the invasion, killing, looting, suppression and interference of the American imperialists, feudal holdovers and reactionary capitalists. Through this struggle, our people improved and strengthened these Bases to provide complete Revolutionary Cadre protection. There, Secret Bodyguards, Militants and other Cadre who provided all sorts of food for the Revolution were recruited and trained.

### 3. Koh Kong Province:

Koh Kong is located in the western part of our Democratic Kampuchea, and the Provincial Town is 'Dang Tong' (ដងទង់).

This Province is bordered by Pursat Province to the north, Kampot Province and the Gulf of Thailand is to the south. The Gulf of Thailand is on the west, and Kampong Speu Province is east.

Koh Kong comprises six districts:

- Kaoh Kong (កោះកុង) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is Kaoh Mul (កោះមូល).

- Kampong Som (កំពង់សោម) District, is comprised of three communes, and the District Town is Srae Ambel (ស្រែអំបិល).

- Thma Bang (ថ្មបាំង) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is Thma Bang.

- Botum Sakor (បូមសាក័រ) District is comprised of two communes, and the District Town is Andoung Tuek (អណ្ណូងទឹក).

- Rung Kiri (រុងកិរី) District is comprised of two communes, and the District Town is Trapeang Rung (ត្រពាំងរុង).

- Tuol Kruos (តួលក្រួស) District is comprised of two communes, and the District Town is Kampong Seila (កំពង់សីលា).

In 1968, the traitor LON Nol, leader of the traitorous ruling elite, along with all sorts of other oppressive groups, all slaves of the American imperialists, began their invasion to slaughter our people throughout the country, particularly those who lived near the mountains and in other far-flung areas, cruelly and systematically. In Koh Kong, the enemy also fiercely cracked down on and killed our people. They even tied them up, weighed them down with rocks and dropped them into the sea resulting in many deaths.

Under the true and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, since the time of political and armed struggle, our people in Koh Kong, especially those from Chumnoap (ជំនាប់) and Ruessei Chrum Communes in Thma Bang District and Pouthi Boeng (ពោធិបឹង) Commune of Kampong Som District, bravely fought the invasion killing many of the enemy. The nationalist and class resentments which were boiling over in our citizens' breasts became a rallying point for defeating the enemy until the country, people and, especially, poor labourers and peasants were completely liberated on 17 April 1975, that marvellous day.

## Summary Lesson

### 1- Kampong Speu Province:

Kampong Speu is located west of Phnom Penh Capital. The Provincial Town is 'Kampong Speu'.

This Province is comprised of five districts and sixty communes.

The five Districts are Odongk, Samraong Tong, Kong Pisei, Phnum Sruoch and Thpong.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the main Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Prambei Mum, Aoral and Chreav Communes of Thpong District.

### 2- Kampong Chhnang Province:

Kampong Chhnang is located northwest of Phnom Penh Capital. The Provincial Town is 'Kampong Chhnang'.

This Province is comprised of five districts and sixty-two communes.

The five Districts are Kampong Tralach, Tuek Phos, Rolea B'ier, Baribour and Kampong Leaeng.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the main Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Peam Commune, Aoral and the Chumreay Mountains of Kampong Tralach District.

### 3- Koh Kong Province:

Koh Kong is located in the western part of our Democratic Kampuchea. The Provincial Town is 'Dang Tong'.

This Province is bordered by Pursat Province in the north, Kampot Province and the Gulf of Thailand to the south, Kampong Speu Province in the east and the Gulf of Thailand in the west.

Koh Kong comprises six districts and seventeen communes.

The six Districts are Kaoh Kong, Kampong Som, Thma Bang, Botum Sakor, Rung Kiri and Tuol Kruos.

During the era of political and armed struggle, our people in Chumnoap and Ruessei Chrum Communes in Thma Bang District and Pouthi Boeng Commune of Kampong Som District bravely stood up to fight against the invasion and suppression, killing, tying up and dropping people into the sea of the traitor LON Nol, feudalist holdovers and all sorts of reactionary capitalists who were the slaves of American imperialists.

### Questions

- 1- In what direction from Phnom Penh Capital is Kampong Speu Province located? What is the Provincial Town?
- 2- How many districts does Kampong Speu have? What are they?
- 3- In Kampong Speu, where were the ex-Revolutionary Bases located? Where were the main Support Bases situated?
- 4- In which direction from Phnom Penh Capital is Kampong Chhnang Province situated? What is the Provincial Town?
- 5- How many districts does Kampong Chhnang have? What are they?
- 6- In Kampong Chhnang, where were the ex-Revolutionary Bases located? Where were the main Support Bases situated?
- 7- In which side of our Democratic Kampuchea is Koh Kong Province situated, and what is its Provincial Town?
- 8- To the north and east, what provinces is Koh Kong bordered by? In the west, the gulf of what country is Koh Kong bordered by? What province and gulf is Koh Kong bordered by?
- 9- How many districts does Koh Kong Province have? What are they?
- 10- Did the people conduct Revolutionary struggle in Koh Kong Province? When?

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## Unit 4

## Kandal, Takeo and Kampot Provinces

## 1- Kandal Province:

Kandal is located around the four-face river; and its Provincial Capital is TaKhmau, which is located south of Phnom Penh Capital.

This province is bordered by Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang Provinces to the north, Takeo Province and Social Republic of Vietnam to the south, Prey Veng Province to the east, and Kampong Speu Province to the west.

Kandal consists of eleven districts:

- Kandal Stueng (កណ្តាលស្ទឹង) District is comprised of twenty-six communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Kantuot (កំពង់កន្ទួត).
- S'ang (ស្នាង) District is comprised of fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Koy (ព្រែកគយ).
- Kaoh Thum (កោះធំ) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Thmei (ព្រែកថ្មី).
- Leuk Daek (លើកដេក) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Dach (ព្រែកដាច់).
- Kien Svay (កៀនស្វាយ) District is comprised of thirteen communes, and the District Town is in Kokir (គគីរ).

- Lvea Aem (ល្វាឯម) District is comprised of fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Tuek Khleang (ទឹកឃ្នាំង).
- Khsach Kandal (ក្រុងកំពង់ចាម) District is comprised of seventeen communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Tameak (ព្រែកតាមាក់).
- Mukh Kampul (មុខកំពូល) District is comprised of thirteen communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Anhchanh (ព្រែកអញ្ចាញ).
- Ponhea Lueu (ពញាឮ) District is comprised of seventeen communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Luong (កំពង់ឈ្នួង).
- Angk Snuol (អង្គស្នួល) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the District Town is in Angk Snuol.
- Dangkao (ដង្កោ) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the District Town is in Cheung Aek (ជើងឯក).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Kandal were located in Svay Chuor (ស្វាយជួរ) Village, Kaoh Khael (កោះខែល) Commune, S'ang District; Seda (សែដា) Village, Vihear Suork (វិហារសួគ៌) Commune; Kampong Chamlang (កំពង់ចំឡង) Village, Kampong Chamlang Commune; Sanlong (ស្នួល) and Thnaot (ត្នោត) Villages, Sanlong Commune, Khsach Kandal District.

Under the true and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar* our poor people at the former Revolutionary Bases in Kandal Province rose up and opposed the detectives, soldiers, police and all manner of the oppressing classes' stooges who had come to spy on, invade and kill our people. Our people had also kept our secrets, protected our Revolutionary Bases and our Cadres, so they could continue to lead and do our Revolutionary work.

## 2- Takeo Province:

Takeo Province is located south of Phnom Penh Capital; and its Provincial Capital is in 'Takeo'.

This province is bordered by Kandal and Kampong Speu Provinces to the north, the Social Republic of Vietnam to the south, Kandal Province to the east, Kampot and Kampong Speu Provinces to the west.

Takeo is comprised of of seven districts:

- Treang (ត្រាំង) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the District Town is in Prey Sandaek (ប្រែសង្កែក).
- Prey Kabbas (ប្រែកប្បាស) District is comprised of eighteen communes, and the District Town is in Prey Lvea (ប្រែល្វា).
- Tram Kak (ត្រាំកក់) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Angk Tasaom (អង្គតាសោម).
- Samraong (សំរោង) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Bat Rokar (បត់រកាវ).
- Bati (បាទី) District is comprised of fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Chambak (ចំបក់).

- Kaoh Andaet (កោះអណ្តែត) District is comprised of seven communes, and the District Town is in Romenh (រមេញ).

- Kiri Vong (គិរីវង់) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is in Kiri Vong.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Takeo were located in Trapeang Thum (ត្រពាំងធំ) Village, (Trapeang Thum Commune), Cheang Tong (ជាងទង) Village, (Cheang Tong Commune), and in Damrei Romiel (ដំរីរមៀល) Mountains in Tram Kak District.

### 3. Kampot Province:

Kampot is located southwest part of Phnom Penh Capital, and the Provincial Capital is in 'Kampot'.

This province is bordered by Kampong Speu Province to the north, the Social Republic of Vietnam and the gulf of Thailand to the south, Takeo Province to the east, and Koh Kong Province to the west.

Kampot is comprised of six districts:

Kampot (កំពត) District is comprised of nine communes, and the District Town is in Kampot.

Prey Nub (ព្រៃនប់) consists of five communes and the District Town is in Veal Rinh (វាលរិញ).

Kampong Trach (កំពង់ត្រាច) District is comprised of nine communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Trach.

Banteay Meas (បន្ទាយមានស័) consists of seven communes, and the District Town is in Touk Meas (ទួកមានស័). Angkor Chey (អង្គរជ័យ) District is comprised of six communes, and the District Town is in Tani (តានី).

Chhuk (ឈូក) consists of ten communes, and the District Town is in Chhuk.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Assemble Bases in this province were located in Srae Veang (ស្រែវែង) Village, Damnak Snuol (ដំណាក់ស្នួល) Village, Trapeang Thum Village, Prey Chek Village, Damnak Changkrang (ដំណាក់ច្រៀង) Village, Srae Knong (ស្រែក្នុង) Commune and Srae Chaeng (ស្រែចែង) Commune in Chhuk District.

Under the true and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in this province rose up and strongly opposed the invading enemies and the agents of all sorts of oppressing classes. As in past struggles, our people gave everything for the Revolution. They transported food during the dark night to feed the Revolutionaries and were devoted to their children, grandchildren and husbands becoming secret guards - militiamen and constantly fighting to protect our Revolution and etc..Some were captured by the enemy, imprisoned, tortured, beheaded and their bodies cut open to take out their internal organs like what the Fascists did.

#### Summary Lesson

##### 1- Kandal Province:

Kandal is located around the four-face river, and the Provincial Capital is located in TaKhmau south of Phnom Penh Capital.

This province is comprised of of eleven districts and one hundred and sixty-seven communes.

Those eleven districts are Kandal Stueng, S'ang, Kaoh Thum, Kien Svay, Leuk Daek, Khsach Kandal, Lvea Aem, Mukh Kampul, Ponhea Lueu, Angk Snuol, and Dangkao.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Assemble Bases in Kandal were located in Svay Chuor Village, (Kaoh Khael Commune) in S'ang District, Seda Village (Vihear Suork Commune), Kampong Chamlang Village, Kampong Chamlang Commune; Sanlong Village and Thnaot Villages, (Sanlong Commune) in Khsach Kandal District.

## 2- Takeo Province:

Takeo is located south of Phnom Penh Capital and the Provincial Capital is in 'Takeo'.

This province is bordered by Kandal and Kampong Speu Provinces to the north, the Social Republic of Vietnam to the south, Kandal Province to the east, Kampot and Kampong Speu Provinces to the west.

This province consists of seven districts and eighty-seven communes.

Those seven districts are Treang, Prey Kabbas, Tram Kak, Samraong, Bati, Kaoh Andaet, and Kiri Vong.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Takeo were located in Trapeang Thum Village, (Trapeang Thum Commune), Cheang Tong Village, (Cheang Tong Commune), and in Damrei Romiel Mountains in Tram Kak District.

## 3- Kampot Province:

Kampot is located southwest part of Phnom Penh Capital and the Provincial Capital is in 'Kampot'.

This province is bordered by Kampong Speu Province to the north, the Social Republic of Vietnam and the gulf of Thailand to the south, Takeo Province to the east, and Koh Kong Province to the west.

Kampot is comprised of six districts and fifty-six communes.

Those six districts are Kampot, Kampong Trach, Banteay Meas, Angkor Chey, Prey Nub, and Chhuk.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Prey Veang, Trapeang Thum, Damnak Snuol, Prey Chek, Damnak Changkrang Village, Srae Knong Commune and Srae Chaeng Commune in Chhuk District.

#### Questions

1. Where is Kandal Province located? Where is its Provincial Capital?
2. Which provinces does it share its north, east and west borders with? Which country or province does it share its south border with?
3. How many districts does Kandal Province have? What are they?
4. In Kandal, where were the former Revolutionary Bases located?
5. Which part of Phnom Penh Capital is Takeo Province located? And where is its Provincial Capital?
6. Which provinces does Takeo Province share its north, west and east borders with? Which country does it share its south border with?
7. How many districts does Takeo Province have? What are they?
8. In Takeo, where were the former Revolutionary Bases located?



*Salt Production Female Combatants are producing and collecting salt to maximize the production in order to contribute to improving the livelihood of our cooperative people.*

9. Which part of Phnom Penh Capital is Kampot Province located? And where is its Provincial Capital?

10. Which provinces does it share its north, east and west borders with? Which country does it share its south border with? Does it share its border with any country's gulf?
11. How many districts does Kampot Province have? What are they?
12. In Kampot Province, where were the former Revolutionary Bases located?

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## Unit 5

## Prey Veng and Svay Rieng Provinces

## 1. Prey Veng Province:

Prey Veng is located east of Phnom Penh Capital, and the Provincial Capital is “Prey Veng”

This province is bordered by Kampong Cham Province to the north, the Social Republic of Vietnam to the south, Svay Rieng Province to the east, and Kandal Province to the west.

Prey Veng consists of nine districts:

- Peam Ro (ព្រៃវែង) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Peam Ror.
- Peam Chor (ព្រៃជ័រ) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is in Peam Chor.
- Kampong Trabaek (កំពង់ត្របែក) District is comprised of twenty communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Trabaek.
- Ba Phnum (ប៉ាវ៉ូ) District is comprised of fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Chheu Kach (ឃើងកាច់).
- Kamchay Mear (កំចាយមារ) is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Chour (ជ្វា).
- Kanhchriech (កង្កែប) District is comprised of seven communes, and the District Town is in Kanhchriech.

- Prey Veang (ព្រៃវែង) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is in Svay Antor (ស្វាយអន្ទរ).
- Sithor Kandal (ស៊ីធរកណ្តាល) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Prey Daeum Thnoeng (ព្រៃដើមថ្មីង).
- Pea Reang (ពារាំង) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Snay Pol (ស្នាយពល).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Thlok (ធ្លក) Village, (Cheach (ជាច) Commune), Krabau (ក្របៅ) Commune, Smaong (ស្មោង) Commune, Prey Totoeng (ព្រៃទទឹង) Commune in Kamchay Mear District; Theay (ឆាយ) Village, (Theay Commune) and Reak Chey (រាក់ជើ) Commune, Ba Phnum District; Kau Tey (កៅទៃ) Village, Ampov Prey (អំពៅព្រៃ) Village, Svay Andoung (ស្វាយអណ្តូង) Village (Kaoh Sampov (កោះសំពៅ) Commune), Tuaol Soeng (ទួលសឹង) Village (Kaoh Kok (កោះកុក) Commune) and Kampong Prasat (កំពង់ប្រាសាទ) Commune in Pream Chor District; Boeng Choar (បឹងជ័រ) Village, Kamprov (កំព្រៅ) Village, Kaong Srae (កោងស្រែ) Village in Sithor Kandal District; Mesa Prachan (មេសរប្រច័ន្ទ) Village, Tonle Chrey (ទន្លេត្រែវ) Village (Kancham (កញ្ចាំ) Commune) in Pea Reang District.

Under the true and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*,

our poor people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in this province, especially the poor peasants at the Revolutionary Support Bases in Peam Chor, fiercely fought the enemy to protect the Base in the East Zone of *Angkar*. They kept our secrets and protected our Revolutionary Cadres, so that they [the Cadres] could stay and successfully and bravely complete their Revolutionary task to win the Revolutionary struggle against the oppression and invasive suppression of the exploiting classes.

## 2- Svay Rieng Province:

Svay Rieng Province is located southeast of Phnom Penh Capital; and its Provincial Capital is in 'Svay Rieng'.

This province is bordered by Prey Veng Province to the north and the west, the Social Republic of Vietnam to the south and the east.

Svay Rieng is comprised of five districts:

- Svay Rieng (ស្វាយរៀង) District is comprised of seventeen communes, and the District Town is in Svay Rieng.
- Romeas Haek (រមាសហែក), is comprised of twelve communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Trach (កំពង់ត្រាច).
- Kampong Ro (កំពង់រាជ) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Ro.
- Svay Teab (ស្វាយទាប) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Chi Phu (ជីវូ).
- Rumduol (រំដួល) District is comprised fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Chak (កំពង់ចក).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Svay Rieng were located in Svay Yea (ស្វាយយ៉ា) Village, Svay

Chumrov (ស្វាយជំរៅ) Village, Kien Tasiv (កៀនតាស៊ីវ) Village, (Svay Yea Commune), Svay Angk (ស្វាយអង្គ) Commune, Doun Sar (ដួនសាវ) Commune, Angk Taso (អង្គតាសូ) Commune, Kraol Kou (ក្រោលគោ) Commune, Kruos (គ្រួស) Commune, Svay Thum (ស្វាយធំ) Commune in Svay Rieng District. Chamkar Kaoh (ចំការកោះ) Village, Kdol (ក្ដុល) Village, Pok Popuol (ប៉ុកពូល) Village, Trapeang Reang (ត្រពាំងរាំង) Village, Trapeang Ruessei (ត្រពាំងឬស្សី) Village, Lbaeuk (ល្បើក) Village, Prey Thum (ព្រៃធំ) Village, Prey Angkrong (ព្រៃអង្គ្រង) Village, Trapeang Phluos (ត្រពាំងផ្លោះ) Village, Prey Chheu Teal (ព្រៃឈើទាល) Village, Sambat Meanchey (សម្បត្តិមានជ័យ) Village, Srah (ស្រះ) Village, Ampil (អំពិល) Commune, Tral (ត្រល់) Commune, Andoung Trabaek (អណ្ដូងត្របែក) Commune in Romeas Haek District; Traok (ត្រោក) Village, (Preah Ponlea (ព្រះពន្លា)), Ksetr (ខ្សែត) Commune in Kampong Ro District; Prey Ta Ei (ព្រៃតាអី) Village, (Kokir Saom (គគីរសោម) Commune), Pong Tuek (ពងទឹក) Commune in Rumduol District; Chantrea (ចាន្រោ) Commune and Tuol Sdei (ទួលស្ដី) Commune in Svay Teab District.

Our people in Svay Rieng Province had had a culture of brave struggle against the oppressing classes, imperial America, the Prey Nokor (អាយ៉ងព្រៃនគរ) puppets, and all our enemies who had invaded and raided our territory. They were bombarded and shelled by tanks, aircraft and grenades to destroy and kill our people resulting in disaster for a great number of villages, houses and all kinds of livestock. The people in Svay Rieng Province, especially the poor people at the former Revolutionary Bases, suffered most from the destruction rained down by imperial America and the

Prey Nokor puppets. No matter how much they suffered, they still strove to destroy our enemies and protect our land, villages and districts where we've lived for so long.

#### Summary

##### 1- Prey Veng Province:

Prey Veng is located east of Phnom Penh Capital, and the Provincial Capital is in "Prey Veng".

This province is comprised of nine districts and one hundred and four communes.

Those nine districts are Peam Ro, Peam Chor, Kampong Trabaek, Ba Phnum, Kamchay Mear, Kanhchriech, Prey Veang, Sithor Kandal, and Pea Reang.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the main Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Kau Tey (កោះត្រៃ) Village, Ampov Prey Village, Svay Andoung Village (Kaoh Sampov Commune), Tuol Soeng (ត្នោតស្រីង) Village (Kaoh Kok Commune) and Kampong Prasat Commune in Peam Chor District.

##### 2- Svay Rieng Province:

Svay Rieng is located southeast of Phnom Penh Capital and the Provincial Capital is in 'Svay Rieng'.

This province is bordered by Prey Veng Province to the north and the west, the Social Republic of Vietnam to the south and the east.

This province consists of five districts and sixty-six communes.

Those five districts are Romeas Haek, Kampong Ro, Svay Teab, and Rumduol.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Svay Rieng were located in Prey Ta Ei Village (Kokir Saom Commune) in Rumduol District; Traok Village (Preah Ponlea Commune) in Kampong Ro District and Chantrea Commune in Svay Teab District.

#### Questions

1. Which part of Phnom Penh Capital is Prey Veng Province located? And where is its Provincial Capital?
2. How many districts does Prey Veng Province have? What are they?
3. During the political and armed struggle, where were the most important Revolutionary Support Bases of Prey Veng Province located?
4. Which part of Phnom Penh Capital is Svay Rieng Province located? And where is its Provincial Capital?
5. Which province does Svay Rieng Province share its north and west borders with? Which country does it share its east and south borders with?
6. How many districts does Svay Rieng Province have? What are they?

*[Handwritten text:*

*Wish*

*This photo, the cooperative peasants in Ba Phnum District of the East Zone are actively ploughing the rainy season fields.]*



*This photo, the cooperative peasants in Ba Phnum District of the East Zone are actively ploughing the rainy season fields.*

7. During the era of political and armed struggle, where were the most important Revolutionary Support Bases in Svay Rieng Province located?

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## Unit 6

Stung Treng and Rattanakiri Provinces
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Stung Treng and Rattanakiri Provinces are located northeast part of our Democratic Kampuchea.

1- Stung Treng Province:

The Provincial Capital of Stung Treng is located in “Stung Treng”. This province shares its north border with The Republic Democratic Laos, its south border with Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces, its east border with Rattanakiri Province, and its west border with Preah Vihear Province.

This province consists of four districts:

- Stung Traeng (ស្ទឹងត្រែង) District is comprised five communes, and the District Town is in Stung Traeng.
- Siem Bouk (សៀមបូក) District is comprised three communes, and the District Town is in Siem Bouk.
- Thala Barivat (ថាឡាបរិវាត់) District is comprised twelve communes, and the District Town is in Thala Barivat.
- Siem Pang (សៀមប៉ាង) District is comprised six communes, and the District Town is in Serei Toat (សើរីទ័ត្ត).

During the political struggling era, the former Revolution Bases in Stung Treng were located in all communes of Siem Pang District. However, the most important base was located in Leus Lub (លើសលប់) Village, Titeam (ទីទៀម) Village, Tuek Thla (ទឹកថ្លា) Village, Royam (រយ៉ាំ) Village, Pahin (ប៉ាហ៊ីន) Village, Sramar

(ស្រែមែវ) Village, Na Oung (ណាអូង) Village, Nava (ណាវា) Village, Srae Ruessei (ស្រែបួស្សី) Village, Kanhchanh Kouk (កញ្ចាញគោក) Village, Nhang Sung (ញ៉ាងស៊ូង) Village, Ban Huoy (ប៉ាន់ហ្វួយ) Village, Khan Mak Hveung (ខាន់ម៉ាក់ហ្វឿង) Village, and Ke (ខី) Village.

For 8 years from 1960 to 1968, although imperial America and the traitorous power-holding classes have tried to cruelly destroy and eradicate our Revolutionary Support Bases in Siem Pang District, the people in this district, especially the poor peasants, were not frightened at all. In contrast, our poor people there rose up and fired their weapons bravely and continuously making those traitors so frightened they did not dare enter our Revolutionary Bases and have not since 1968.

2- Rattanakiri Province:

The Provincial Capital of Rattanakiri Province is in “Lumphat (លំផាត់)”. This province shares its north border with The Republic Democratic of Laos, its south border with Mondulkiri Province, its east border with the Social Republic of Vietnam, and its west border with Stung Treng Province.

Rattanakiri consists of three districts:

- Lumphat (លំផាត់) District is comprised eight communes, and the District Town is in Lumphat. Veun Sai (វ៉ែនសៃ) District is comprised nine communes, and the District Town is in Veun Sai.
- Andoung Meas (អណ្តូងមាស) District is comprised nine communes, and the District Town is in Bar Keo (បរកែវ).

During the era of political and armed struggle, except for Ban Lung and Lumphat towns, all villages, communes, and districts in Rattanakiri Province were the strong Support and Militia Bases of our Revolutionary *Angkar*. Amongst all of the

Revolutionary Bases in this province, the most important Support and Militia Bases were located in Ting Chak (ទីងចាក់) Commune, Nang Pak (ណងប៉ាក់) Commune, La In (ឡាអ៊ិន) Commune, La Bang (ឡាប៉ាង) Commune, Chan (ចាន់) Commune, Ka Lai (កាឡៃ) Commune, Kok Lak (កុកឡាក់) Commune, Kaoh Peak (កោះពាក់) Commune, Sing (ស៊ីង) Commune, Chip (ជីប) Commune; In (អ៊ិន) Village, Kak (កាក់) Village, Ta Lav (តាឡាវ) Village, Kaet (កែត) Village, Ta Nga (តាង៉ា) Village, Nhang (ញ៉ាង) Village, Peaeng (ប៉េង) Village, Leae (លៃ) Village, Buy (ប៊ុយ) Village, Ha Teang Se (ហាទាំងសៃ) Village, Ha Teang Kouk (ហាទាំងគោក) Village, Hin Lat (ហ៊ិនឡាត) Village, Pi (ពី) Village, Ka Tang (កាតាង) Village, Phi (ភី) Village, Thkok (ថុក) Village, Ka Chak (កាចាក់) Village, Ka Laeng (កាឡែង) Village, Mlich (ម្លិច) Village.

The Revolutionary Support Bases in Rattanakiri were the most important support bases, those where our *Angkar* stayed, worked and led the armed and political struggle against the civil wars instigated by imperial America and its followers. Our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in this province devoted everything including their physical and mental strength, children, husbands, properties, villages and houses to provide support for the Revolution from their hearts. They fought fiercely both politically and with weapons to defeat our enemies and to absolutely protect the Revolutionary Support Bases. Demonstrations erupted, while militia wars were active everywhere. Enemy forces were attacked every day. For instance, in terms of militia battles, our people broke up a massive enemy operation in Ou Tang (អូតាង) block in 1969. People at the Revolutionary Support Bases were also very adept at devising all kinds of traditional weapons to defeat their enemies very effectively.

In short, Siem Pang District in Stung Treng Province and Rattanakiri Province as a whole were robust Revolutionary strongholds during the era of political and armed struggle and of the civil wars. Many of our peasants in Siem Pang District of

Stung Treng Province and Rattanakiri Province made the ultimate sacrifice and devoted everything to support the Revolution and to participate in militia battles to subdue their enemies and protect our Revolutionary Support Bases, Revolutionary *Angkar* and their Revolutionary Forces efficiently.

### Summary Lesson

Stung Treng and Rattanakiri provinces are located northeast of our Democratic Kampuchea.

#### 1- Stung Treng Province:

The Provincial Capital of Stung Treng Province is located in “Stung Treng”. The province shares its north border with the Republic Democratic of Laos, its south border with Kratie and Mondulakiri Provinces, its east border with Rattanakiri Province, and its west border with Preah Vihear Province.

This province is comprised of four districts and twenty-six communes.

Those four districts are Stung Treng, Siem Pang, Thala Barivat, and Siem Bouk.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Siem Pang District.

#### 2- Rattanakiri Province:

The Provincial Capital of Rattanakiri Province is located “Lumphat”. This province shares its north border with the Republic Democratic of Laos, its east border with the Social Republic of Vietnam, its south border with Mondulakiri Province, and its west border with Stung Treng Province.

This province consists of three districts and twenty-six communes.

Those three districts are Lumphat, Veun Sai, and Andoung Meas whose District Town is in Bar Keo.

During the political struggle era, except in the town of Ban Lung and Lumphat, which were enemy towns, all the communes and districts in Rattanakiri Province were Revolutionary strongholds and Militia Bases for our Revolutionary *Angkar*.

Under the rightful and brilliant leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, right from the start of the fighting on 30 March 1968, our people in Siem Pang District of Stung Treng Province and Rattanakiri Province had begun to liberate the northern part of Stung Treng Province and almost all of Rattanakiri Province, except the towns of Ban Lung and Lumphat, which were only under the temporary control of our enemies.

### Questions

1. In which part of our Democratic Kampuchea were Stung Treng and Rattanakiri Provinces located?
2. Which country does Stung Treng Province share its north border with? And which provinces does it share its west, east, and south borders with?
3. Where is the Provincial Capital of Stung Treng Province? How many districts does it have? What are they?
4. Which district was the Revolutionary Support Base in Stung Treng Province?
5. Which countries does Rattanakiri Province share its north and east borders with? Which provinces does it share its south and west borders with?
6. Where is the Provincial Capital of Rattanakiri Province? And how many districts does it have? What are they?
7. From the start of the fighting on 30 March 1968, which areas did our people in Siem Pang District of Stung Treng Province and the people in Rattanakiri Province liberate?

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## Unit 7

## Kampong Cham and Kampong Thom Provinces

## 1- Kampong Cham Province:

Kampong Cham Province is located northeast of Phnom Penh Capital and the Provincial Capital is in “Kampong Cham”. This province shares its north border with Kampong Thom and Kratie Provinces, its south border with Prey Veng and Kandal Provinces, its east border with the Social Republic of Vietnam, and its west border with Kampong Chhnang Province.

This province consists of eleven districts:

- Memot (មេមត់) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Memot.
- Tboung Khmum (ត្បូងឃ្មុំ) District is comprised twenty-six communes, and the District Town is in Suong (ស្វែង).
- Krouch Chhmar (ក្រូចឆ្មារ) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Krouch Chhmar.
- Kaoh Soutin (កោះស្ទឹង) District is comprised thirteen communes, and the District Town is in Chi Haer (ដីហៃ).
- Srei Santhor (ស្រីសន្ទុក) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Pou (ព្រែកពោធិ).
- Stueng Trang (ស្ទឹងត្រែង) District is comprised twelve communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Kak (ព្រែកកក់).

- Kampong Siem (កំពង់សៀម) District is comprised eighteen communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Cham.
- Chamkar Leu (ចំការលើ) District is comprised seven communes, and the District Town is in Bos Chek Prey (បុសចេកព្រៃ).
- Kang Meas (កងមាស) District is comprised ten communes, and the District Town is in Peam Chikang (ពាមជីកង).
- Cheung Prey (ជើងព្រៃ) District is comprised eighteen communes, and the District Town is in Skun (ស្កន់).
- Prey Chhor (ព្រៃឈរ) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Prey Totueng (ព្រៃទទឹង).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Lngieng (ល្បឿង) Village (Lngieng Commune), Chheu Teal Chrum (ឈើទាលជ្រំ) Village, Voat Thmei (វត្តថ្មី) Village, Trapeang Srangae (ត្រពាំងស្រងៃ) Village, Trapeang Chhuk (ត្រពាំងឈូក) Village, Seang Khveang (សឹងឃ្មាង) Village (Kouk Srok (គោកស្រុក) Commune), Anlung Kreh (អន្លង់ក្រិះ) Village (Trapeang Plong (ត្រពាំងផ្លុង) Commune), Srae Veang (ស្រែវែង) Village, Ph'av (ផ្កាវ) Village, Khlei (ខ្លើ) Village (Tuek Chrov (ទឹកជ្រៅ) Commune), Andoung Slaeng (អណ្តូងស្លែង) Village (Veal Mlou (វាលម្លូ) Commune) and Doun Tei Commune in Tboung Khmum District. Kporb (ខ្ពប់) Village, (ក្នួត) Village, Pnov

(ញ៉ៅ) Village, Rumchek (រំចែក) Village (Rumchek Commune), Trapeang Ngeu (ត្រពាំងងើ) Village (Tra Mounng (ត្រមួង) Commune), Bos Sbov (បុសស្បូវ) Village (Rung (រូង) Commune) in Memot District; Kampong Boeng (កំពង់បឹង) Village, Samraong (សំរោង) Village, Ta Poug (តាពូង) Village, Srae Mien (ស្រែមៀន) Village, Kanlaeng Chak (កន្លែងចក) Village, Boeng Kang (បឹងកាង) Village, Chamkar Kor (ចំការគរ) Village in Kaoh Soutin District; Kampong Pnov (កំពង់ញ៉ៅ) Village ( Preaek Rumdeng (ព្រែករំដេង) Commune) in Srei Santhor District; Preaek Kak (ព្រែកកក់) Village (Preaek Kak Commune), Tuol Sambuor (ទួលសំបួរ) Village in Tuol Preah Khleang (ទួលព្រះហ្លាំង) Commune in Stueng Trang District; Sambuor Meas (សំបួរមាស) Commune, Srak (ស្រក) Village (Srak Commune), which is now called Angk Roleang (អង្គរលាំង) Commune in Kampong Siem District; Praeus Meas (ប្រើសមាស) Village (Chamkar Andoung (ចំការអណ្តូង) Commune), Ta Prok (តាប្រុក) Village, Chamkar Andoung Commune, Tuol Popreng (ទួលពព្រេង) Village, (Sdei (ស្តី) Commune) and Svay Teab Commune in Chamkar Leu District; Chrey Vien (ជ្រៃវៀន) Village, Kuk (គុក) Village, Smaonh Pong (ស្មោញពង) Village, Prey Thum (ព្រៃធំ) Village, Trapeang Ampil (ត្រពាំងអំពិល) Village, Trapeang Beng (ត្រពាំងបេង) Village, Trapeang Bei (ត្រពាំងបី) Village, and Prey Totueng (ព្រៃទទឹង) Village in Prey Chhor District.

To protect the Revolutionary forces, poor people in Kampong Cham Province, especially those at Revolutionary Support Bases, strongly resisted their enemies who

had very cruelly and inhumanly used all kinds of weapons to invade, surround and shoot at our villagers. Under the leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, on 13 March 1968, our people at the Revolutionary Bases in Kampong Cham province rose up and successfully rioted and seized weapons from our enemies at their base in Ta Prok Village (Chamkar Andoung Commune), Chamkar Leu District. They played a vital role in ambushing our enemies in Kampong Cham and countrywide even after the enemy had invaded and raided cruelly killing them just like the Fascists had done.

## 2- Kampong Thom Province:

Kampong Thom Province is located in the center of our Democratic Kampuchea and its Provincial Capital is in “Kampong Thom”. This province shares its north border with Preah Vihear Province, its south border with Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang Provinces, its east border with Kratie Province, and its west border with Siem Reap Province and Tonle Sap Lake.

Kampong Thom Province consists of five districts:

- Baray (បារាយណ៍) District is comprised seventeen communes, and the District Town is in Baray.
- Santuk (សន្ទុក) District is comprised fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Tang Krasang (តាំងក្រសាំង). This province consists of fifteen communes.
- Sandan (សណ្តាន់) District is comprised eight communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Trabaek (កំពង់ត្របែក).
- Kampong Svay (កំពង់ស្វាយ) District is comprised fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Thom (កំពង់ធំ).
- Stoung (ស្ទឹង) District is comprised thirteen communes, and District Town is in Kampong Chen (កំពង់ចិន).

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Krava (ក្រវា) Commune, Bak Sna (បាក់ស្នា) Commune, Kokir Thum (កកីរធំ) Commune, Chra Neang (ច្រនាំង) Village (Chra Neang Commune) in Baray District. Popok Commune in Stoung District; Veal Pring (វាលព្រឺង) Village (Chheu Teal (ឃើងទាល) Commune) in Sandan District.

All our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Thom Province had a history of devoting everything including rice, properties, children, grandchildren and husbands to support the Revolution and protect our Cadres. They evacuated the Cadres and bravely struggled against the oppressing class enemies right through the era of political and armed struggle.

#### Summary Lesson

##### 1- Kampong Cham Province:

Kampong Cham Province is located northeast of Phnom Penh Capital; and the Provincial Capital is in “Kampong Cham”.

This province is comprised of eleven districts and one hundred and sixty communes.

Those eleven districts are Memot, Tboung Khmum, Krouch Chhmar, Kaoh Soutin, Srei Santhor, Stueng Trang, Kampong Siem, Kang Meas, Chamkar Leu, Prey Chhor, and Cheung Prey Districts.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the most important former Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Cham were located in Anlung Kreh Village (Trapeang Plong Commune), Doun Tei Commune, Kok Srok Commune in Tboung Khmum District; Praeus Meas Village, Ta Prok Village (Chamkar Andoung Commune) in Chamkar Leu District.

On 13 March 1968, our people at the Revolutionary Bases in Kampong Cham Province stood up and rioted to grab the weapons from the enemies at their bases in Ta Prok Village (Chamkar Andoung Commune) successfully.

## 2- Kampong Thom Province:

Kampong Thom Province is located in the center of our Democratic Kampuchea; and the Provincial Capital is in “Kampong Thom”.

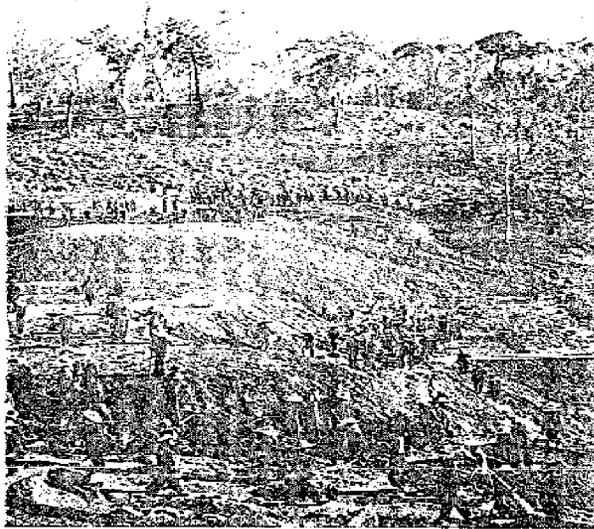
This province is comprised of five districts and sixty-seven communes.

Those five districts are Baray, Santuk, Kampong Svay, Sandan, and Stoung.

During the era of political and armed struggles, the most important Revolutionary Support Bases were located in Chra Neang Village (Chra Neang Commune), Krava Commune, Bak Sna Commune, Kokir Thum Commune in Baray District.

### Questions

- 1- Where is Kampong Cham Province located compared to Phnom Penh Capital?  
And where is its Provincial Town?
- 2- How many districts does Kampong Cham Province have? What are they?
- 3- Where were the most important Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Cham Province located?
- 4- When (day, month, and year) did our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Cham riot to grab the weapons from the enemy's base in Ta Prok Village (Chamkar Andoung Commune) in Chamkar Leu District?



*Our Cooperative people are handling water for cropping, protecting and restoring the country with high level of independent and self-supportive standpoint.*

*This is the photo of 1 Makara Water Basin Site the North Zone*

- 5- Where is Kampong Thom Province located? And where is its Provincial Capital?
- 6- How many districts does Kampong Thom Province have? What are they?
- 7- Where were the most important Revolutionary Support Bases in Kampong Cham Province located?

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Pursat and Battambang Provinces
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Pursat and Battambang Provinces are located northwest of our Democratic Kampuchea.

1- Pursat Province:

The Provincial Town of Pursat is located in “Pursat”. This province is bordered by Battambang Province and Tonle Sap Lake to the north, Koh Kong and Kampong Speu Provinces to the south, Kampong Chhnang Province to the east, Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand to the west.

This province is comprised of three districts:

- Bakan (ប៉ាកាន) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the District Town is in Trapeang Chong (ត្រពាំងជង).
- Krakor (ក្រករ) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Krakor.
- Phnum Kravanh (ភ្នំក្រវាញ) District is comprised of nine communes, and the District Town is in Leach (លាច).

During the political and armed struggling era, the former Revolutionary Support Bases in this province were located in Chab Khmang (ចាប់ខ្មាំង) Village, Ta Kouk (តាកែក) Village in Bakan District.

Our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in Bakan District of Pursat Province had a very devoted spirit. When they could cultivate crops, they did not eat them, but they provided it to support the Revolution. Even though our enemies increased their invasive slaughter, tied our people up, imprisoned them, beheaded them, cut off their arms and legs, cruelly cut their stomachs open to get their liver and

gallbladder, like what the Fascists had done, none of our people at the Revolutionary Support Bases in Bakan District were frightened. They did not surrender or confess anything. In contrast, our people tried to find any means to counter-attack their enemies, brought rice and food to support our Militia Squads at Kravanh Mountain and protected our Revolutionary Cadres who were indoctrinating the people to join the Revolutionary Movements in their villages. They regularly succeeded.

## 2- Battambang Province:

The Provincial Town of Battambang Province is “Battambang”. This province is bordered Oddar Meanchey (ឧត្តរមានជ័យ) Province to the north, Pursat Province to the south, Siem Reap Province and Tonle Sap Lake to the east, and Thailand to the west.

Battambang Province is comprised of eleven districts:

- Moug Ruessei (មោងឫស្សី) District is comprised of fifteen communes, and the District Town is in Moug. Sangkae (សង្កែ) District is comprised of twenty communes, and District Town is in Battambang.
- Battambang (បាត់ដំបង) District is comprised of fourteen communes, and the District Town is in Phnum Sampov (ភ្នំសំពៅ).
- Mongkol Borei (មង្គលបូរី) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the District Town is in Ruessei Kraok (ឫស្សីក្រោក).
- Sisophon (ស៊ីសុវត្ថិ) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Svay (កំពង់ស្វាយ).
- Preah Netr Preah (ព្រះនេត្រព្រះ) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Tuek Chub (ទឹកជប់).

- Phnum Srok (ភ្នំស្រុក) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Phnum Srok.
- Thma Puok (ថ្មីពួក) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Thma Puok.
- Ou Chrov (អូរជ្រៅ) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is in Paoy Paet (ប៉ោយប៉ែត).
- Pailin (ប៉ៃលិន) District is comprised of four communes, and District Town is in Pailin.
- Samlout (សំឡូត) District is comprised of three communes, and District Town is in Samlout.

During the political and armed struggling era, the former Revolutionary Support Bases of Battambang Province were located in Samlout Village, Srae Ponleu (ស្រែពន្លឺ) Village, Ou Dar (អូរដាវ) Village, Srae Chapov (ស្រែចាពៅ) Village, Bak Bampong (បាក់បំពង់) Village, Kanh Chang (កញ្ចាំង) Village (Samlout Commune), Preah (ព្រះ) Village, Anlong Pok (អន្លង់ពក់) Village, Chamkar Stueng (ចំការស្ទឹង) Village, Kampong Sdau (កំពង់ស្ពៅ) Village, Chrolong Romeang (ជ្រលងរមាំង) Village, Ta Sanh (តាសាញ់) Village (Kra Nhung (ក្រញូង) Commune), and Veay Chab (ភ្នំវាយចាប) Mountain in Samlout District.

Under the leadership of Kampuchea Revolutionary *Angkar*, our poor people in Battambang Province, especially the people at the Revolutionary Support Bases of Samlout District, devoted everything to support the Revolution. They bravely and

toughly struggled using many forms of political and armed violence against all kinds of oppressing classes. They regularly succeeded.

On 17 January 1968, the date our Revolutionary *Angkar* has assigned as the birth date of our Revolutionary Forces, our Revolutionary Militia Forces, with the support of our people at the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Samlout, instigated an armed riot to smash the enemy base and their soldiers in Bay Damram (ប្រាសាទដំរី) Village, Bay Damram Commune, Sangkae District. They achieved a complete victory. They also seized the enemy's weapons to arm themselves for the very first time in the history of the Struggle Movement in Kampuchea. This was a great and historical victory of the people and the Revolutionary Militia Squads of Battambang Province on 17 January 1968, and this subsequently initiated general fighting in other provinces countrywide.

#### Summary Lesson

Pursat and Battambang Provinces are located in the northwest of our Democratic Kampuchea.

##### 1- Pursat Province:

The provincial town of Pursat Province is "Pursat". It shares its northern border with Battambang Province and Tonle Sap Lake, its southern border with Koh Kong and Kampong Speu Provinces, its eastern border with Kampong Chhnang Province, and its western border with Thailand and the Gulf of Thailand.

This province is comprised of three districts and thirty-nine communes.

Those three districts are Bakan, Krakor, and Phnum Kravanh.

During the political and armed struggling era, the former Revolutionary Support bases in this province were located in Ta Kouk, Ta Lou (តាឈូ) and Chab Khmang Villages.

##### 2- Battambang Province:

The Provincial Town of Battambang Province is "Battambang". This province shares its northern border with Oddar Meanchey Province, its southern border with

Pursat Province, its eastern border with Siem Reap Province and Tonle Sap Lake, and its western border with Thailand.

Battambang Province is comprised of eleven districts and one hundred and one communes.

Those eleven districts are Moung Ruessei, Sangkae, Battambang, Sisophon, Monkol Borei, Preah Netr Preah, Phnum Srok, Thma Puok, Ou Chrov, Pailin, and Samlout.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the former Revolutionary Support Bases of Battambang Province were located in Samlout Village, Srae Ponleu Village, Ou Dar Village, Srae Chapov Village (Samlout Commune); Preah Village, Anlong Pok Village, Chamkar Stueng Village, Kampong Sdau Village, Chrolong Romeang Village, Ta Sanh Village (Kra Nhoung Commune) and on Veay Chab Mountain in Samlout District.

17 January 1968 was the historical day our poor peasants and Revolutionary Militia forces in Battambang, under the leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, started armed conflict to destroy the enemy's forces at a base in Bay Damram Village, Sangkae District. It was a great success.

#### Questions

1. In which part of our Democratic Kampuchea are Pursat and Battambang Provinces located?
2. Which country does Pursat Province share its western border with? Which provinces does it share its northern, eastern and southern borders with?
3. Where is the Provincial Town of Pursat Province? And how many districts does it have? What are they?
4. Where were the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Pursat Province located?
5. Which country does Battambang Province share its western border with? Which provinces does it share its northern, eastern and southern border with?

6. Where is the Provincial Town of Battambang Province? And how many districts does it have? What are they?
7. Where were the former Revolutionary Support Bases in Battambang Province located?
8. When did the people and Revolutionary militia squads of Battambang start the armed fighting using to destroy the enemies and their base in Bay Damram Village, Bay Damram Commune, Sangkae District?

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## Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces

Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces are located northwest of our Democratic Kampuchea.

1- Siem Reap Province:

The Provincial Town of Siem Reap is located in “Siem Reap”. This province shares its northern border with Oddar Meanchey Province, its southern border with and Tonle Sap Lake, its eastern border with Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear Provinces, and its western border with Battambang Province.

This province is comprised of seven districts:

- Siem Reap (សៀមរាប) District is comprised of nine communes, the District Town is in Siem Reap.
- Soutr Nikom (ស្រុតនិគម) District is comprised of eleven communes, and the District Town is in Roluos (វិល្លៀង).
- Chi Kraeng (ដីក្រែង) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Kdei (កំពង់ក្តី).
- Boeng Mealea (បឹងមោល) District is comprised of three communes, and the District Town is in Boeng Mealea.
- Banteay Srei (បន្ទាយស្រី) District is comprised of eight communes, and the district town is in Banteay Srei.
- Puok (ព្រួក) District is comprised of sixteen communes, and the district town is in Puok.

- Kralanh (ក្រុងក្រាញ់) District is comprised of thirteen communes, and the District Town is in Kralanh.

2- Oddar Meanchey Province:

The Provincial Town of Oddar Meanchey Province is in “Samraong”. This province shares its northern and western borders with Thailand, its southern border with Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces, its eastern border with Preah Vihear Province.

Oddar Meanchey Province is comprised of six districts:

- Banteay Ampil (បន្ទាយអំពិល) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is in Ampil (អំពិល).
- Samraong (សំរោង) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Samraong.
- Chong Kal (ចុងកាល់) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is in Chong Kal.
- Angkor Chum (អង្គរជុំ) District is comprised of three communes, and the District Town is in Anlong Veang.
- Prasat Rovieng (ប្រាសាទរវៀង) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is in Trapeang Keav (ត្រពាំងគោវ).
- Saen Sam (សែនសម) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Saen Sam.

During the over-5-year Revolutionary War period, under the rightful and bright leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, our people in Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces, especially the poor peasants, actively joined with people around

the country to pursue their Revolutionary struggle against the American imperialists, their allies and the traitorous LON Nol group. For years, our people collaborated with our Revolutionary Army to mount attacks on their enemies to liberate our country, protect our territory and shield our marvellous Angkor temple, which was a masterpiece of our great Cambodian people.

### Summary Lesson

Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces are located northwest of our Democratic Kampuchea.

#### 1- Siem Reap Province:

The Provincial Town of Siem Reap is located in “Siem Reap”. This province shares its northern border with Oddar Meanchey Province, its southern border with Tonle Sap Lake, its eastern border with Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear Provinces, and its western border with Battambang Province.

This province is comprised of seven districts and sixty-eight communes.

Those seven districts are Siem Reap, Soutr Nikom, Chi Kraeng, Boeng Mealea, Banteay Srei, Puok, and Kralanh.

#### 2- Oddar Meanchey Province:

The Provincial Town of Oddar Meanchey Province is in “Samraong”. This province shares its northern and western borders with Thailand, its southern border with Siem Reap and Battambang Provinces, its eastern border with Preah Vihear Province.

Oddar Meanchey Province is comprised of six districts and twenty-five communes.

Those six districts are Banteay Ampil, Samraong, Chong Kal, Angkor Chum, Prasat Rovieng, and Saen Sam.

### Questions

- 1- In which part of our Democratic Kampuchea are Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces located?
- 2- Where is Siem Reap Provincial Town located? And which provinces does Siem Reap Province share its northern, southern, eastern and western borders with?
- 3- How many districts does Siem Reap have? What are they?
- 4- Where is the Provincial Town of Oddar Meanchey Province?
- 5- Which country does Oddar Meanchey Province share its northern and western borders with? Which provinces does it share its southern and eastern borders with?
- 6- How many districts does Oddar Meanchey Province have? What are they?

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## Unit 10

## Kratie and Monduliri Provinces

Kratie and Monduliri Provinces are located northeast of our Democratic Kampuchea.

## 1- Kratie Province:

Kratie Province shares its northern border with Stung Treng Province, its southern border with Kampong Cham Province and the Social Republic of Vietnam, its eastern border with Monduliri Province, and its western border with Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham Provinces. The Provincial Town of Kratie is located in “Kratie”.

This province is comprised of five districts:

- Sambour (សំបួរ) District is comprised of six communes, and the district town is in Sambour.
- Kracheh (ក្រាចេ) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Kracheh.
- Preaek Brasab (ប្រែកប្រសប់) District is comprised of six communes, and the District Town is in Preaek Brasab.
- Snuol (ស្នួល) District is comprised of five communes, and the District Town is in Snuol.
- Chhloung (ឆ្នង) District is comprised of six communes, and the district town is in Chhloung.

During the era of political and armed struggle against the civil wars that the American imperialist and the traitors who were their allies caused, the former

Revolutionary Support Bases of this province were located in Mil (មិល) Village, (Svay Chreah (ស្វយ័ច្រៃ) Commune) in Snuol District; Kaoh Khnhae (កោះខ្មែរ) Commune in Sambour District; Ahar Chapok (អាហារចាប៉ុក) Village, Preaek Ampov (ប្រែកអំពៅ) Village, Stueng Thum (ស្ទឹងធំ) Village, Chambak (ចំបក់) Commune, Ruessei Keo (ប្រស្នីកែវ) Commune, Saob (សោប) Commune in Preaek Prasab District.

2- Mondulkiri Province:

This province shares its northern border with Rattanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces, its southern and eastern borders with the Social Republic of Vietnam, and its western border with Kratie Province. The Provincial Town of Mondulkiri is in “Saen Monourom” (សែនមនោរម្យ).

Mondulkiri Province is comprised of three districts:

- Chbar (ច្រៀវ) District is comprised of two communes, and the District Town is in Pech Chenda (ពេជ្រចិន្ដា). Kaoh Nheaek (កោះញែក) District is comprised of two communes, and the District Town is in Kaoh Nheaek.
- Ou Reang (អូររាំង) District is comprised of four communes, and the District Town is in Ou Reang.

During the era of the political and armed struggle, under the rightful and bright leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, our poor peasants in Mondulkiri Province bravely fought their invading enemies and all kinds of oppressing classes inside the country.

In the historical struggle, our people were very committed to fighting their enemies. They did not surrender even though their enemies starved them and did not give them salt to eat, cracked down on and very cruelly slaughtered and killed them. Our people subsequently fought to destroy their enemies and established many

Revolutionary Support Bases such as those in Kaoh Miyeul (កោះមីយើល) Village, Abuon Leu (អប្បួនលើ) Village, and Abuon Kraom (អប្បួនក្រោម) Village (Peam Chi Miet (ពាមដីមាត) Commune) and so on.

### Summary Lesson

Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces are located northeast of our Democratic Kampuchea.

#### 1- Kratie Province:

The Provincial Town of Kratie is located in “Kracheh”. This province is comprised of five districts and twenty-eight communes:

Those five ditriacts are Sambour, Kracheh, Preaek Prasab, Snuol, and Chhloung.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the Revolutionary Bases of this province were located in Mil Village, (Svay Chreah Commune) in Snuol District; Kaoh Khnhae Commune in Sambour District; Ahar Chapok Village, Preaek Ampov Village, Stueng Thum Village, Chambak Commune, Ruessei Keo Commune, Saob Commune in Preaek Prasab District.

#### 2- Mondulkiri Province:

The Provincial Town of Mondulkiri Province is in “Saen Monourom”. This province is comprised of three districts and eight communes.

The three districts are Chbar, Kaoh Nheaek, Ou Reang.

During the era of political and armed struggle, the Revolutionary Support Bases were located in Kaoh Miyeul Village, Abuon Leu Village, and Abuon Kraom Village (Peam Chi Miet Commune).

## Questions

1. In which part of our Democratic Kampuchea are Kratie and Mondulkiri Provinces located?
2. Which provinces does Kratie Province share its northern, eastern and southern borders with? And which country and province does it share its southern border with?
3. How many districts does Kratie have? What are they?
4. Where were the former Revolutionary Bases in Kratie Province located?
5. Which country does Mondulkiri Province share its eastern and southern borders with?
6. Which provinces does it share its western and northern borders with? And where is its Provincial Town located?
7. How many districts does Mondulkiri Province have? What are they?
8. Where were the former Revolutionary Bases in Mondulkiri Province located?

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## Unit 11

## Preah Vihear Province

Preah Vihear Province is located north of our Democratic Kampuchea. And the Provincial Town is in “Tbaeng Meanchey (ត្បូងឃ្មុំ)”.

This province shares its northern border with Laos and Thailand, its southern border with Kampong Thom Province, its eastern border with Stung Treng Province, and its western border with Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces.

This province is comprised of three districts:

- Rovieng (រវៀង) District is comprised of ten communes, and the District Town is in Rovieng.
- Chhaeb (ឃ្មុំ) District is comprised of nine communes, and the District Town is in Kampong Sralau (កំពង់ស្រឡៅ).
- Choam Ksan (ជាំក្សាន្ត) District is comprised of eight communes, and the District Town is in Choam Ksan.

During the over-five-year war era, our poor peasants in Preah Vihear Province and all our peasants throughout the country demonstrated their highest Revolutionary bravery. They devoted everything, physical and emotional strength, romance, children, grandchildren and husbands. They also actively and joyfully worked very hard and went through all kinds of hardships to mount attacks and to cultivate crops to support themselves, Revolutionary *Angkar* and the front lines relying on their strong belief in the brilliant leading policies of our Revolutionary *Angkar*.

In 1973, when our Revolutionary *Angkar* had decided to organize Production Cooperatives in the liberated areas, the people in all the villages, communes and districts of Preah Vihear Province strongly and actively supported it. They came

together to organize low and high level Cooperatives all over Preah Vihear Province. They contributed to the founding and great development of the equal Cooperative regime in our liberated areas and continuously and strongly launched attacks on the enemy at the front lines.

### Summary Lesson

Preah Vihear Province is located north of our Democratic Kampuchea and the Provincial Town is in “Tbaeng Meanchey”.

Preah Vihear Province is bordered by Laos and Thailand to the north, Kampong Thom Province to the south, Stung Treng Province to the east, and Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey Provinces to the west.

Preah Vihear Province is comprised of three districts and twenty-seven communes.

The three districts are Rovieng, Chhaeb, and Choam Ksan.

During the over-five-year Revolutionary War, our people in Preah Vihear Province devoted everything, worked very hard and went through all kinds of hardships to cultivate crops to support Revolutionary *Angkar* and the battle front. Under the leadership of our Revolutionary *Angkar*, our people in all the villages, communes and districts of Preah Vihear Province had joined Production Cooperatives since the middle of 1973.

### Questions

1. In which part of our Democratic Kampuchea is Preah Vihear Province located?
2. Which countries does Preah Vihear Province share its northern border with? Which provinces does it share its southern, eastern and western borders with?
3. How many districts does Preah Vihear Province have? What are they?
4. During the over-five-year Revolutionary war, how did the people in Preah Vihear Province contribute to the struggle?

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## Unit 12

**Cooperatives and Unions**

The geography of Democratic Kampuchea is made up the capital city, Provinces, Sectors, Districts, Communes and Cooperatives.

Phnom Penh is the capital of Democratic Kampuchea. It's where all kinds of political meetings are held. There are also cities in some provinces, but the cities are different from those of the previous regime. They are just residential areas and where Union Workers are employed. The rest of the country is mostly residential and is also comprised of work areas for the Peasant Cooperatives. The Cooperatives and Unions are the major bases of Democratic Kampuchea. As Kampuchea is an agricultural-based country, in which 80% of the population are farmers, the Cooperatives are the most important bases..

**I. Cooperatives**

The Peasant Cooperatives were first established on the 20th of May 1973 during the intense Revolutionary War, and they have been constantly expanded by the Great Leap Forward. At the beginning, the Cooperatives were groups, each of which consisted of 10 to 30 families. After the Great Victory on 17 April 1975, the Cooperatives became the Village Cooperatives. Since early 1977, the Cooperatives have rapidly developed into small integrated Village Collectives. There are the Village Collectives with 1,000 families each, and Commune Cooperatives, which also consist of 1,000 families.

- In terms of organization, the Cooperative is a collective organization of Peasants. The Peasants in the Cooperatives live, eat, learn, entertain, work and receive benefits collectively. The essence of the Cooperatives reflects the true Revolutionary spirit, absolutely countering and destroying the prior oppressive regime and the private ownership of feudalism and capitalism. They structure, protect and reinforce the collective equality of the Worker-Peasant class under the leadership of Revolutionary Angkar of Kampuchea.

For example:

- The Cooperatives brings together the fields, cattle, plows, rakes and seeds, the main constituents of production. These make up the integrated property of the Cooperatives, and the crops are cultivated collectively. As a result, none of the farmers lacks fields, cattle, seeds and etc., and there are no rents or exchanges of rice fields or cattle with others to earn a living as before. No one has rice fields, cattle, plows or rakes for rent or exchange to exploit poor farmers.
- The Cooperative distributes equal benefits collectively, and members assist one another without discrimination. In addition, the Cooperatives demolish many types of views, perceptions and the attitudes of the oppressing classes. Members are constantly indoctrinated in the collective outlook, consciousness and stance of the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant class.
  - The Cooperative is an extremely powerful force for the country's development. To illustrate, the Cooperatives have built numerous water reservoirs, canals, dams and new linked paddy fields which have turned the rural areas into rice gardens and orchards blooming in both the rainy season and dry season.
  - The Cooperatives are the firmest foundation and fortification for defending Revolutionary authority and Democratic Kampuchea. They have demolished all types of enemies and destroyed all the views, perceptions and the stance of the oppressing classes.

## II. Unions

In terms of membership, Unions are an appointed organization of the Working class. Workers are those who are employed in factories, workshops, ports, train stations, fisheries, cattle farms and agricultural sites. They turn out raw materials for industrial production and for the people's livelihood including resources from salt fields, rubber plantations and etc.

The organization and essence of the Worker Unions are the same as the Worker Cooperatives, but the Worker Unions are chiefly responsible for developing and improving the national industry. The Worker Unions are also obliged to provide products for their own self-support so as to lessen the burden on the state authority.

In the new Revolutionary phase of the country's development and defense, the Worker Unions in all sectors are striving to increase production. They are instrumental in the shift from the practice of importing raw materials from abroad to producing domestic raw materials in old factories and newly built factories for maximum service to agriculture and toward the people's livelihood.

To sum up, the Cooperatives and Unions are an alliance of Workers and Peasants under the leadership of Revolutionary Angkar of Kampuchea. Based on the alliance of Workers and Peasants, Revolutionary Kampuchea has established collectivism and got rid of all types of views, perceptions and the stance of the capitalist-feudalist and oppressing classes. Cooperatives and Unions have strived to build, develop and defend Democratic Kampuchea with the Great Leap Forward and the independence and self-reliance policies of our Revolutionary Angkar.

#### Summary Lesson

- Unions and, especially, the Cooperatives are the foundation and fortress of Democratic Kampuchea.



*Revolutionary Soldiers protect the territory of our beloved country, Kampuchea, with heightened Revolutionary awareness.*

- The Peasant Cooperatives were first established on 20 May 1973 during the intense Revolutionary War. They have been consistently formed with groups of 10 to 30 families to form Village Cooperatives. There continue to be small

integrated Village Cooperatives and Commune Cooperatives throughout the country.

- In terms of structure, the Cooperatives and Unions are collectively organized residential and work units of Peasants and Workers. The essence of the Cooperatives and Unions embodies the true Revolutionary spirit, absolutely contradicting and destroying private ownership, all types of (reactionary) views, perceptions and the stance of the feudal and capitalist classes. They have established the collective ownership of the Worker-Peasant class under the leadership of Revolutionary Angkar of Kampuchea.
- The Peasant Cooperatives are responsible for crop cultivation.
- The Worker Unions are responsible for industrial production. The Worker Unions are also expected to make products for their self-support.

#### Questions

1. What are the most important foundations and iron walls of Kampuchean society?
2. When were the Peasant Cooperatives first established?
3. In terms of organization, what is the essence and true nature of the Cooperatives and Unions?
4. What are the strongest elements in building and defending Kampuchea?
5. What are the responsibilities of the Cooperatives? What are those of the Unions?
6. Are the Labor Unions involved in crop cultivation?
7. Are we responsible for protecting and supporting the Cooperatives and Unions?

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### Explanation of Terminology

- Demonstration: walking in a procession to protest or to express disagreement with a particular issue. Walking in a procession to support or to express satisfaction.
- Riot: armed struggle to eliminate enemy authority by all means (mentally, physically, politically and with arms).
- Anger: a people's or a political group's feelings toward their life-and-death enemy.
- Collectivization: the general organization of a Cooperative.
- Justice: fairness.
- Trial: sentencing or punishing those who commit unlawful acts.
- Constitution: the basic law of a country.
- Standing: lasting forever.
- Commission: an appointed or elected group that carries out duties in a particular section/field.
- Committee: an appointed or elected group that is responsible for various assignments and decision making in a particular location.

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