

**COMMUNIST PARTY OF
KAMPUCHEA**

STATUTE

Table of contents

Fundamental principles and political stances of the Party	1
Chapter I. Membership	8
Chapter II. Ten criteria for selection into the various Party leadership organizations	22
Chapter III. Organizational principles of the Party	30
Chapter IV. Party organizational lines	32
Branches	35
District Committees	39
Sector and City Committees	42
Zone Committees	45
Central Committee	48
Chapter V. Core organizations of the Party	52
Chapter VI. The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea	53
Chapter VII. Party finances and property	55
Chapter VIII. Implementation and revision of Party Statute.....	56

-1-

Fundamental principles and political stances of the Party
during the new era of socialist revolution and the construction of socialism

1. Our revolutionary party is named the “Communist Party of Kampuchea.”
2. The Communist Party of Kampuchea is the party of the worker class.

After the Party led and totally achieved the national democratic revolution, the Party continues to lead the socialist revolution and construct socialism in an absolute monopoly in every sector. The Party’s nature is that of being the highest organization of the Kampuchean worker class, the most audacious and brave regular army, the supreme commander governing and administering all revolutionary work, remaining close to the popular masses.

-2-

Therefore, the members of the Communist Party of Kampuchea are the most enlightened workers and peasants, walking at the very forefront, the most audacious and determined, and the very best of models.

The current new strategic principles and stances of the Communist Party of Kampuchea are, after totally and permanently achieving the national democratic revolution and after having taken major strides in socialist revolution, to continue to make and to achieve socialist revolution in Kampuchea and to move forward toward Communism in Kampuchea in the future.

In this historical framework, the Communist Party of Kampuchea must defend the results of the revolution and defend and construct the country well.

4. The Party holds Marxism-Leninism as the foundation of its views and as the compass

-3-

for all of its activities by lively implementing Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the concrete situation of Kampuchea, in accordance with the principle of connecting principle with the concrete, absolutely, along the principles and stances of dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

The Party arms itself with and holds correct and strong proletarian world views and life views, absolutely struggles against non-proletarian world views and life views, and opposes the revolutions of the petty bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the feudalists, the imperialists, and all reactionaries.

Following these stances, the Communist Party of Kampuchea absolutely fights and opposes idealism, experimentalism, dogmatism, and liberalism.

5. The Communist Party of Kampuchea closely and absolutely clings to the views and lines of the popular masses. The Party has complete faith in the popular masses, and clings closely to and serves the popular masses unconditionally, making that its line in all of its activities. Each Party member must trust and depend upon the power of the popular masses, must keep close contact with

-4-

the popular masses, must remain with the great revolutionary movement of the popular masses, the worker-peasants in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, in the national defense and the national construction of Democratic Kampuchea all the way until the final victory of socialist revolution and the construction of socialism during the new strategic period of revolution, moving forward to Communism in the future in Kampuchea.

Following this principle and stance, the Party absolutely opposes the diseases of isolationism, authoritarianism, militarism, mandarinism, and sectarianism. Along with this, the Party opposes following along behind the masses as well.

6. The Communist Party of Kampuchea was established according to the principle of democratic centralism. The Party absolutely respects and implements democratic centralism. The Party has a single firm organizational discipline, with each individual being self-aware, aiming to incite the combat spirit of the Party members and aiming to well-maintain Party solidarity and internal unity absolutely and firmly, politically, ideologically, and organizationally. The Party absolutely opposes

-5-

any political, ideological, or organizational violation of organizational discipline through independentism, liberalism, sectarianism, or nepotism, which destroys Party solidarity and unity, and absolutely opposes any creation of cliques to break up the Party.

The Party must have high-level revolutionary vigilance toward all enemy activities and trickery, direct or indirect, overt or secret, which have the intent to destroy the Party by every means. All Party organizations and every Party member, must always be good and clean and be pure politically, ideologically, and organizationally, by building a clear, clean, and pure personal history, consecutively and constantly.

7. The Communist Party of Kampuchea takes criticism and self-criticism as its daily routine and as its means to struggle to build the Party internally in eradicating and altering faults and various confusions inside the Party and to push to expand the good qualities of the Party to prosper, quickly, non-stop.

8. The Communist Party of Kampuchea clings closely to the principles and stances of independence, mastery, self-reliance, and self-determination of fate,

-6-

revolutionizing oneself by oneself, absolutely and at all times.

9. The Kampuchean revolution, led by the Communist Party of Kampuchea, is an inseparable part of the international revolutionary movement.

Therefore, the Communist Party of Kampuchea fulfills the tasks of national and international revolution in accordance with the principles of absolute patriotism and proletarian internationalism. The Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean revolution are absolutely in solidarity with the Marxist-Leninist parties of the world, standing upon equality and absolute mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, in opposition to narrow-minded nationalism, and in absolute opposition to large-country ideology.

The Communist Party of Kampuchea clearly understands its extremely heavy task, its highest task. Every member of our Party must strive to build and to consolidate the internal solidarity and unity of the Party to make it stronger politically, ideologically, and organizationally at all times, and must always be

-7-

on the offensive, forging himself in the heat constantly, always agitating, attacking, and pushing constantly, inside the great, hot, and deep revolutionary movement of the popular masses and the worker-peasants in the unions and cooperatives and the Revolutionary Army, making socialist revolution and constructing socialism successfully as quickly as possible, keeping on moving forward toward Communism in our most-beloved Kampuchea, and through this, making an important contribution inside the world revolutionary movement.

-8-

CHAPTER I

Membership

ARTICLE 1: Criteria for joining the Party.

Persons who may join the Communist Party of Kampuchea are members of the Party core organizations (the Youth League and the Pillars), male or female, of age 18 and older, who fulfill the two following qualification categories:

1. First qualification category:

A. Must have had good and constantly combative activities, tested in successive revolutionary work in the unions, in the cooperatives, and in the the Revolutionary Army, following the Party political line, following the ideological stances of the Party, and following the organizational stances of the Party.

B. Must be of good class pedigree, and in particular hold the worker class stance of the Party, which they have

-9-

successfully strived to build while inside the revolutionary movement under the leadership of the Party.

C. Must have good and clean life morals and be good and clean politically, never having been involved with the enemy.

D. Must examine, question, and take the measure of the opinions of the popular masses inside the framework that those selected into the Party must live or work in the cooperatives, unions, company-level units, or various other units.

E. Must have a clear personal history with a verified base of origin, place of residence, and work.

2. Second qualification category:

Many levels of Party organization must collectively examine, deliberate, and decide before permission to join can be granted, that is:

A. For the base: Four levels of Party organization must collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

-10-

- Branch

- District Party Committee
- Sector Party Committee
- and Zone Party Committee

B. For the Army:

- The Regular Army of the Center: Five levels of Party organization must collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Company Branch
- Battalion Party Committee
- Regiment Party Committee
- Division Party Committee
- General Staff Party Committee

- The Regular Army of the Zone: Five levels of Party organization must collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Company Branch
- Battalion Party Committee
- Regiment Party Committee
- Division Party Committee
- Zone Party Committee

- Sector Army: Five levels of Party organization must collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Company Branch
- Battalion Party Committee
- Regiment Party Committee
- Sector Party Committee
- Zone Party Committee

Note: Some zone units and sector units which have not yet organized large military units must have four levels of Party organization collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Company Branch
- Battalion Party Committee, or District Party Committee
- Regiment Party Committee, or Sector Party Committee

-12-

- Zone Party Committee, or the Organization Committee of the Party Central Committee

- District, Subdistrict, and Village Militias: Must have four levels examine, deliberate, and decide collectively, that is:

- Militia Unit Branch, or Base Branch
- District Party Committee
- Sector Party Committee
- Zone Party Committee

C. Various Offices and Ministries surrounding the Central Committee: Must have four levels of Party organization collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Branch
- Office Party Committee, or Ministry
- Inspection Committee of the Organization Committee of the Party Central Committee
- The Organization Committee of the Party Central Committee

-13-

- Offices and ministries in the zones and sectors and other bases: Must have four levels of Party organization collectively examine, deliberate, and decide, that is:

- Branch
- Office – Ministry Party Committee, or Sector Party Committee
- Inspection Committee of the Zone Party Committee
- Zone Party Committee

D. Monitoring, Inspection, and New Party Member Induction Organization:
Must have the following levels collectively decide, that is:

- For the bases: (three levels)

- Branch
- District Party Committee
- Sector Party Committee

- For the Army: (four levels)

- Company Branch

-14-

- Battalion Party Committee
- Regiment Party Committee
- Division Party Committee

- For other Offices and Ministries (three levels)

- Branch
- Office or Ministry Party Committee
- Party Inspection Committee of the Organization Committee, of the Central Committee or of the Zone Committee

Note: For any base or unit which does not yet have its own separate Party level chain, must combine with the base Party and do whatever necessary to get three levels to monitor, examine, and introduce properly and collectively.

E. Preparatory period: There are two types of preparatory periods which are designated according to the quality of each individual subject: First, examine according

to the “Ten Criteria” of the Party; second, examine according to the movement which the subject has served, a hot movement or

-15-

one not so hot; and third, examine according to original class of the subject:

- First category quality: six months preparatory period
- Second category quality: twelve months preparatory period

Examining, deliberating, and deciding the category of quality to designate the preparatory period of each individual subject, must be done collectively by all levels of the Party which have the task to examine, deliberate, and decide on new candidates joining the Party (bases and offices or ministries, four levels; concentrated Armies, five levels).

After the conclusion of the preparatory period of each individual subject, all levels of the Party responsible for collectively examining, deliberating, and deciding (base, office – ministry, four levels; concentrated armies, five levels) must approve before full rights are given to the Party member.

F. Party seniority of each Party member begins from the time that Party member is awarded full rights.

ARTICLE 2: The duties of Party members

Every Party member has the following duties:

-16-

1. Duties among the popular masses:

A. Proselytize the popular masses on Party politics, ideology, and organization, and mingle closely with the popular masses, the worker-peasants in the unions and cooperatives, and the Revolutionary Army. Must be highly responsible to the popular masses, serve the popular masses with all the heart and unconditionally, be polite with the popular masses, and strive to learn from the popular masses.

B. Agitate the popular mass movement, especially the worker-peasant popular masses in the unions and cooperatives, and always be connected with the tasks of national defense and building Democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

2. Internal duties:

A. Have a life inside a Party Branch organization regularly, once monthly. Every Party member, no matter how high his duty, even all the way up to the highest, must be in a Party Branch

-17-

and have a regular Branch life.

B. Respect Party organizational discipline unconditionally, with the highest awareness.

C. Always strive to build Party political, ideological, and organizational stances, to absorb them ever more firmly, in order to implement the Party politics, ideology, and organization ever better, ever more efficiently.

D. Always and absolutely strive well and closely to consolidate internal Party solidarity and unity.

E. Always and absolutely strive to maintain Party secrecy with a high stance of revolutionary vigilance.

F. Strive to implement the regime of criticism and self-criticism, the regime of inspection of revolutionary life views properly, carefully, and actively, in order to build oneself and the internal Party as good examples,

-18-

always actively fight in the work of national defense and building the country of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party's direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

G. Must have solid principles and stances of proletarian patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

H. Strive to study culture, technology, and science, in order to increase capabilities to serve the work of the national defense and national construction of Democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution and the building of socialism, ever better, ever more efficiently.

ARTICLE 3: The rights of Party members

Every full-rights Party member has the following rights:

A. To consider and discuss and join in decision making on all Party affairs, doing this according to the principle of democratic centralism.

-19-

B. To present one's own name as a Party member for selection and the selection of other persons into the various Party leadership organizations.

ARTICLE 4: Party discipline

1. In order to maintain and to consolidate internal Party solidarity and unity to be always good, the Party has designated and raised the principle of respect for Party discipline and organization. Party discipline is very firm, but stands on the principle of awareness of each individual Party member. Each Party member, regardless of position, must absolutely respect and follow Party discipline.

Respecting Party discipline and organization is respecting the Party political line, Party ideological principles and stances, Party organizational stances, and Party statutes.

2. Any Party member or any Party echelon opposing the Party political line, Party ideological stances,

-20-

Party organizational stances, and Party Statute, causes fractures in internal Party solidarity and unity, creates groups to carry out activities to destroy the Party, the revolution, and the people, abandons the duty of the Party member, causes a break in secrecy, endangers the Party, the revolution, and the people and Party property, acts immorally, or does not participate in Branch lifestyle meetings for three consecutive months, commits Party discipline violations which are punishable, lightly or severely as follows:

A. Criticism – warning

B. Change of duties – removal from duty

C. Rejection from the Party – Various punishments according to whether the violations were activities opposing the party, part of a continuous chain of such violations, or was treason against the Party.

Implementation of Party discipline is done through detailed examination, analysis, and deliberation standing on the principle of absolute collectivity,

-21-

and in the framework of the collective, and is reserved for many echelons according to the importance of each individual matter.

CHAPTER II

Ten criteria for selection
into the various Party leadership organizations

ARTICLE 5: To raise the quality of Party leadership and to guarantee its inherent strength and purity in terms of Party politics, ideology, and organization, various criteria must be established as the factors for deliberation in selecting cadres into the various leadership committees of the Party. There are ten of these criteria, as follows:

1. Strong revolutionary stance on the Party political line.

Must have a proper and tough political stance, orderly, not rightist, “not leftist”, in fulfilling specific political tasks of the Party which one is implementing, one after another, and especially in the national defense and national construction of Democratic Kampuchea

-23-

In the present period of socialist revolution and building socialism.

2. Strong Party revolutionary stance on proletarian ideology.

Must have a correct and strong proletarian class stance in every sector, material, right of power, and life morality.

Have a correct and strong stance of collective ownership in every sector, material, right of power, and life morality, and live in a regime of collective organization.

Have a high and absolute stance of sacrifice of private ownership in every sector, material, right of power, and life morality.

Have an audacious stance of active combat and endurance of difficulties on all occasions in absolute class struggle in the national defense and national construction of democratic Kampuchea in the direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

Be must vigilant regarding the stance of thick and materialistic personal and private ownership, rights of power, and life morality.

-24-

3. Strong revolutionary stance on internal Party solidarity and unity.

Must have the stance, character, spirit and activities to maintain, defend, build, and consolidate the internal solidarity and unity of the Party at all times, according to the political, ideological, and organizational stance of the party. Must have the characteristic of absolute solidarity with the majority, from 95 to 100 percent, with the acceptance, trust, warmth, love, and satisfaction of the popular masses in both personal framework and general framework.

Must be most vigilant toward stances, character, spirit, and activities in opposition to or in attack against the Party or fellow comrades because of individual, private, and group ownership stances.

4. Strong revolutionary stance on the lines of organization, leadership, and work of the Party.

Must have a correct and strong stance on Party organizational line.

-25-

Must have a strong and correct Party stance on democratic centralism, popular mass views, popular mass lines, and class line.

Must have a high stance of leadership in working through the collective correctly and properly, and a stance of responsibility toward tasks and carrying out tasks.

Must have a stance and attitude of leadership in working close to the popular masses in the unions, cooperatives, and the Revolutionary Army, have innovative ideas, be creative, be masterful, be vigorous, and always be hotly on the offensive.

Be most vigilant on principles and stances and attitudes toward working in bureaucratic, feudal, authoritative, militaristic, liberal, conceited, unauthorized ways, not being responsible in any way to the Party, the revolution, and the people.

-26-

5. Strong Party revolutionary stance on revolutionary vigilance, maintaining secrecy, and defending revolutionary forces.

Must have a strong and correct stance of revolutionary vigilance, maintaining secrecy, and defending revolutionary forces at all times in all action, work, speech, attitude, in life, in every way, in short and long term both inside and outside the Party.

Must be most vigilant against liberalism and the stance of irresponsibility toward revolutionary vigilance, maintaining secrecy, defending revolutionary forces which appear in acts, work, speech, attitude, and life.

6. Strong revolutionary Party stance of “independence, mastery, self-reliance, and self-mastery.”

-27-

Must have a high stance of “independence, mastery, self-reliance, and self-mastery” in fulfilling various tasks of the Party, in every sector, at all times.

7. Strong revolutionary stance in making and examining personal histories and revolutionary life views.

Must have correct and strong principles and stances with a high spirit of responsibility in making and examining revolutionary one’s personal histories, revolutionary life views, at all times. Must be absolutely honest in examining one’s own personal history and revolutionary life views and in reforming one’s faults large and small, and in pushing building and consolidating one’s good qualities to prosper quickly, one after another.

8. Strong revolutionary stance on class

Must have a good class as [the subject’s] original class, and especially have the Party’s workers class stance which the subject has successively strived to build while inside the revolutionary movement led by the Party.

-28-

9. Strong revolutionary stance on clean life morals, and politically clean.

Must have good, clean, and correct life morals, not corrupt or raffish, and not involved with the enemy. Must be vigilant toward liberalism in living.

10. The capability to build oneself and be receptive to future leadership.

Must be examined according to political, ideological, solidarity-unity, organizational and work leadership characteristics of the subject in the past and at the present time. How may that capability to build oneself rapidly progress into the future, and how can [the subject] be responsible and lead into the future?

All of the above ten criteria should be examined and deliberated upon comparatively. Any cadre who most fulfills these “Ten Criteria,” especially Criteria 1, 2,

3, and 4 may be selected into the various Party leadership organizations, according to each individual level.

-30-

CHAPTER III

Organizational principles of the Party

ARTICLE 6: The Communist Party of Kampuchea takes the principle of democratic centralism as its organizational foundation, that is:

1. All Party leadership organizations must implement collective leadership and have specific persons holding responsibility.

2. All of the various decisions of the Party must be made collectively.

3. All echelons of Party leadership organizations must be collectively appointed.

4. The minority respects the majority. Lower echelon respects upper echelon. The individual respects the collective. The private respects the organization. The various echelon organizations respect the central organization.

5. At the designated times, lower echelon must report to upper echelon on the situation and on work done.

Also at each designated time, upper echelon must report to lower echelons regarding the general situation and regarding instructions which they must carry out.

CHAPTER IV

Party organizational lines

ARTICLE 7: Party organizational lines are as follows:

1. The Party organization which has the highest power rights throughout the country is the General Conference representing the entire country.

During the period of time between one General Conference to another, the highest operational unit throughout the country is the Central Committee.

2. The organization which has the highest power rights in each Zone is the Zone Representational Conference.

During the time from one Conference to another, the highest operational organization for each individual Zone is the Zone Committee.

3. The organization which has the highest power rights in each Sector or City is the Sector or City Representational Conference.

During the time between one Sector or City Conference to another, the highest operational organization for that Sector or City is the Sector or City Committee.

4. The organization which has the highest power rights in each District is Conference representing the district.

During the time period from one District Conference to another, the operational organization for each individual District is the District Committee.

5. The organization which has the highest power rights for a Branch is the Branch Representational Conference (for large Branches) or the Branch Conference for the entirety of the Branches (for small Branches).

During the time period between Branch Conferences, the operational organization for each Branch is the Branch Committee

-34-

(for large Branches) or the Secretary and Deputy Secretary (for small Branches).

6. Party organizations in the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea have similar organizations, according to each Party echelon framework.

ARTICLE 8: Any Sector or unit which has special characteristics, be they political, military, economic, or culture-social affairs related, may be organized separately, with the Central Committee being responsible, directly or indirectly, along a specific organizational line.

-35-

Branches

ARTICLE 9: Each revolutionary cooperative, factory, military company-level unit, worksite, and Ministry-Office may organize a Party Branch, provided there are three or more Party members.

Branches which have from three to eight Party members must select a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary to lead routine work.

Branches with nine or more Party members must select a Branch Committee to lead.

If necessary for the work, a Sub-Branch may be organized.

ARTICLE 10: The tasks of a Branch

A Branch has two tasks:

-36-

1. Tasks among the popular masses

Proselytize the popular masses with specific plans and programs in its area, in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, regarding political lines, ideological principles and stances, and organizational lines, according to the task of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea, in the Party stance of class struggle of socialist revolution and in building socialism.

Along with this, [a Branch] must grasp and agitate popular mass organizations at each site in the unions and the cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army to carry out revolutionary activities strongly in accordance with the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea in the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

2. Internal tasks, that is:

A. Closely reeducate and build Party members and core organizations politically, ideologically, and organizationally, according to the tasks

-37-

of national defense and constructing Democratic Kampuchea with the Party stance of class struggle of socialist revolution and building socialism.

B. - Closely grasp organization in the strengthening and expanding of and the screening of Party members and core organizations.

- Clearly, deeply, and closely arrange the tasking of Party members and core organizations to work among the popular masses, the worker-peasants, in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, in order to agitate the revolutionary movement to be constantly hot, according to the Party political lines of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea, in the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

- Implement a regular and detailed Branch life once monthly.

- Manage Branch property and administer branch discipline, maintaining a system of reporting to upper echelon on the situation and the work of the Branch, etc.

-38-

ARTICLE 11: A Branch must hold an ordinary Conference once every three months in order to:

1. Clearly and profoundly examine and deliberate on Branch activities by drawing experience, seeking out good and bad qualities.

2. Designate new work according to the Party line. Must designate clear plans for work among the popular masses and for internal Party work, within its Branch framework.

3. Select and appoint new Branch leadership organization. (Based on the Ten Criteria of the Party, and with the prior examination, deliberation, and agreement of the District Committee, Sector Committee, and Zone Committee.)

-39-

The District Committee

ARTICLE 12: The District Committee must hold an ordinary District Representation Conference once every six months in order to:

1. Clearly and profoundly examine and deliberate on District activities by drawing experience, seeking out good and bad qualities.
2. Designate new work according to the Party line. Must designate clear plans for work among the popular masses and for internal Party work, within its District framework.
3. Select and appoint the new leadership organization, the District Committee. (Based on the Ten Criteria of the Party, and with the prior examination, deliberation, and agreement of the Sector Committee and the Zone Committee.)

ARTICLE 13: Tasks of the District Committee

The tasks of the District Committee are:

-40-

1. Go down close to the Branches, down to the specific bases of the Branches in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, in order to lead the implementation of tasks, both among the popular masses and internally, to be always hot and active in plans according to the political lines of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea and according to the Party's direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.
2. Constantly and tightly grasp the popular masses in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army within its District framework politically, ideologically, and organizationally by constantly arming them politically, ideologically, and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.
3. Constantly and tightly grasp the Branches, cadres, and Party members along with all the core organizations of the District in regards to personal histories, politically, ideologically, and organizationally, by arming them politically, ideologically and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

4. Manage the property of the District organizations, and administer discipline in the District framework, maintaining a system of reporting to upper echelon on the situation and the work of the District.

ARTICLE 4: The District Committee must hold ordinary meetings once monthly to examine, monitor, and deliberate on old work and to bring up new work.

-42-

The Sector - City Committee

ARTICLE 15: Sector - City Committees must hold ordinary Sector - City Representational Conferences once every six months in order to:

1. Clearly and profoundly examine and deliberate on Sector – City activities by drawing experience, seeking out good and bad qualities.
2. Designate new work according to the Party line. Must designate clear plans for work among the popular masses and for internal Party work, within its Sector – City framework.
3. Select and appoint the new leadership organization, the Sector - City Committee. (Based on the Ten Criteria of the Party, and with the prior examination, deliberation, and agreement of the Zone Committee.)

-43-

ARTICLE 16: Tasks of the Sector - City Committee

The tasks of the Sector - City Committee are:

1. Go down close to the Districts and Branches and the specific bases of the Branches in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, in order to lead the implementation of tasks, both among the popular masses and internally, to be always hot and active in plans according to the political lines of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea and according to the Party's direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.
2. Constantly and tightly grasp the popular masses in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army within its Sector - City framework politically, ideologically, and organizationally by constantly arming them politically, ideologically,

and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

-44-

3. Constantly and tightly grasp the District organizations, the Branch organizations, the cadres, and Party members along with all the core organizations of the Sector in regards to personal histories, politically, ideologically, and organizationally, by arming them politically, ideologically and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

4. Manage the property of the Sector - City organizations, and administer discipline in the Sector - City framework, maintaining a system of reporting to upper echelon on the situation and the work of the Sector - City.

ARTICLE 17: The Sector – City Committee must hold ordinary meetings once every monthly to examine, monitor, and deliberate on old work and to bring up new work.

-45-

The Zone Committee

ARTICLE 18: The Zone Committee must hold an ordinary Zone Representational Conference once each year in order to:

1. Clearly and profoundly examine and deliberate on Zone activities by drawing experience, seeking out good and bad qualities.

2. Designate new work according to the Party line. Must designate clear plans for work among the popular masses and for internal Party work, within its Zone framework.

3. Select and appoint the new leadership organization, the Zone Committee. (Based on the Ten Criteria of the Party, and with the prior examination, deliberation, and agreement of the Central Committee.)

-46-

ARTICLE 19: The tasks of the Zone Committee

The tasks of the Zone Committee are:

1. Go down close to the Sectors, Districts, Branches, and the specific bases of the Branches in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army, in order to lead the implementation of tasks, both among the popular masses and internally, to be always hot and active in plans according to the political lines of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea and according to the Party's direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

2. Constantly and tightly grasp the popular masses in the unions and cooperatives and in the Revolutionary Army within its Zone politically, ideologically, and organizationally by constantly arming them politically, ideologically, and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

3. Constantly and tightly grasp all the Sectors, all the District Parties, all the Branches, all the cadres and Party members, along with all the core organizations of the Zone in regards to personal histories, politically, ideologically, and organizationally, by arming them politically, ideologically and organizationally in the tasks of national defense and the construction of Democratic Kampuchea according to the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

4. Manage the property of Zone organizations, and administer discipline in the Zone framework, maintaining a system of reporting to the Central Committee on the situation and the work of the Zone.

ARTICLE 20: The Zone Committee must hold ordinary meetings once every three months to examine, monitor, and deliberate on old work and to bring up new work.

-48-

The Central Committee

ARTICLE 21: The Central Committee must call an ordinary General Conference representing the entire country once every four years in order to:

1. Clearly and profoundly examine and deliberate on the old Central Committee activities by drawing past experience of right and wrong regarding politics, ideology, and organization and all important work.

2. Designate the political line and Statue and the Party.

3. Select and appoint the new the Central Committee. (Based on the Ten Criteria of the Party.)

ARTICLE 22: A General Conference may be held before the designated time or

-49-

can be postponed, according to the specific situation.

The number of full-rights representatives who must be invited to participate in a General Conference representing the entire country will be designated by the Central Committee.

ARTICLE 23: The tasks of the Central Committee

The tasks of the Central Committee are:

1. Implement the Party political line and Statute throughout the Party.
2. Instruct the all Zone and Sector – City organizations and Party organizations responsible for various matters to carry out activities according to the political line, and ideological and organizational principles and stances in accordance with the tasks of national defense and building Democratic Kampuchea and in accordance with the Party direction of socialist revolution and building socialism.

-50-

3. Govern and arrange cadres and Party members throughout the entire Party, along with all core organizations, by constantly, clearly, and closely grasping personal histories, political, ideological, and organizational stances, and closely and constantly arming them politically, ideologically, and organizationally.
4. Act in the name of the Party in contacts with all brother-sister Marxist-Leninist parties.

ARTICLE 24: The number of full-rights members and candidate members of the Central Committee must be designated by a General Conference representing the entire country. Candidate members of the Central Committee may participate in Central Committee meetings, but have no decision rights. The Central Committee will select candidate members to fulfill any necessities of work.

-51-

ARTICLE 25: The Central Committee must hold ordinary meetings once every six months to examine, monitor, and deliberate all old work in every field and to bring up new work in every field.

-52-

CHAPTER V

Core Organizations of the Party
(The Communist Youth League of Kampuchea and the Pillars)

ARTICLE 26: The Communist Youth League of Kampuchea (CYLK) and the Pillars, are core organizations of the Party in implementing the Party's political line, ideological principles and stances, and organizational lines among the popular masses, the worker-peasants and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea.

-53-

CHAPTER VI

The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea

ARTICLE 27: All three categories of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the regular [army], sector [army], and the militias must be in very part under the absolute leadership monopoly of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

ARTICLE 28: The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea is organized according to democratic centralism. The Party Central Committee designates the implementation of democratic centralism according to the specific situation.

In the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, various Party leadership organizations are organized as follows:

- Party Branches in company-level units.
- Battalion Party Committees

-54-

- Regimental Party Committees
- Divisional Party Committees

Below the company-level units, Party Sub-Branchees must be organized inside the battalions.

Aside from Party organizations inside the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, there are also Youth League units.

-55-

CHAPTER VII

Party Property and Finances

ARTICLE 29: The property and finances of the Party come from Party products and various support.

The management and use of the finances and property of the Party must be decided upon collectively.

-56-

CHAPTER VIII

Implementation and revision of Party Statute.

ARTICLE 30: Party Statute must be implemented progressively and speedily and in the principles and stances and the spirit of absolutely serving the Party and the Revolution into the future. The Party absolutely opposes the principle and stance and the spirit of implementing Party Statute autonomously, individually, and by clique.

The single organization which has decision power to revise the Communist Party of Kampuchea Statute is the General Conference representing the Communist Party of Kampuchea nationwide.