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15. SUMMARY:

(C) This report contains information obtained from enemy documents and concerns a training pamphlet and a notebook. The pamphlet, prepared by an ((unidentified)) agency of the National United Front of ((Red)) Khmer ((possibly in the Red Khmer Southwestern Region)), contains guidelines to help understand the domestic and foreign policy of the Front. The notebook, maintained by Ying Non of an agency of District 108 ((in the above Region)) contains guidelines for the leadership of revolutionary cadre.

(C) CDEC COMMENT: These documents were captured on 9 January 1972 in the Khmer Republic (VT616020; Takeo Province) by 85th Ranger Bn, RVNAF IV Corps. The documents were received at CDEC on 29 February 1972, and were summarized in Bulletin Number 47,817, dated 7 March 1972, under Items 1-2 of 2 items of CDEC Document Log Number 03-1095-72. Translation was requested by JUSPAO, Vietnam.

THIS DOCUMENT AND INCLOSURE, LESS CAPTURE DATA; ALL REFERENCES TO THE COMBINED DOCUMENT EXPLOITATION CENTER (CDEC) TO INCLUDE PERSONNEL, COMMENTS, AND LOG NUMBERS; US REMARKS INDICATED BY DOUBLE PARENTHESES, I.E., (()); AND DECIPHERING OF CODE WORDS, COVER DESIGNATIONS, AND ENEMY UNITS, WAS DECLASSIFIED ON 4 JUNE 1972 BY *[Signature]* DIR.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

03-1095-72

03.01.10

- - - - - FULL TRANSLATION - - - - -

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Short Explanation of the Policy Line of the
National United Front of the ((Red))
Khmers

Independence - Peace - Neutrality - Territorial
Integrity - Sovereignty - Democracy

Maintain a Broad National Solidarity in Order to Struggle Against the
American Imperialists and Their Lackeys and Restore Independence, Peace,
Neutrality, Territorial Integrity, Sovereignty, and Democracy to the Khmer
Republic

1. The Khmers are a brave people with a long and arduous history of struggle against local tyrannical elements and foreign aggressors.
2. From 1863 to 1945, when the Khmer Republic was under French domination, our people continuously struggled against the French imperialists;

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for example, the struggle movement of Por Kombor and Achar Svar; the struggle movements of the farmers in Rolea-Pa-La, Kompong Speu, Kampot, Ba Phnom, Kompong Svay, Krang Leav, and Indhachey; and the struggle movement of ethnic minority people in Stung Treng, Kracheh, etc... ((sic)).

3. From 1941 to 1945, in addition to French domination, the Japanese imperialists waged a war of aggression against our country and dominated our people, forcing them to endure tremendous hardships. Our people bravely struggled against the Japanese imperialists.

4. From 1947 to 1954, during the second domination of the French imperialists, our people once more rose up to **stage** a war of resistance

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against the French, and our people finally defeated them. During the 1954 Geneva Conference, the French imperialists had to withdraw their troops and recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial **integrity** of the **Khmer Republic**.

5. From 1950 to 1956, the American imperialists intervened in the Khmer Republic and succeeded in bringing it into their neocolonial empire. According to the agreement enacted on 16 May 55 between the Khmer Republic and the United States, the United States was permitted to build an aggressive military base in the Khmer Republic. The base was placed under the protection of the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization ((SEATO)). Aware of the tremendous danger this base presented, the people of the Khmer Republic conducted struggles to undermine the Khmer Republic-US agreement,

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destroy the military base, and eliminate the influence of SEATO. The goal of these struggles was to prevent the Khmer Republic from becoming a

battlefield of aggression for the American imperialists in Southeast Asia.

6. From 1956 to date the Khmer Republic has been following a policy of neutrality and, lately, the ten-point policy ((of coexistence)) of Bandung ((possibly the Bandung Conference held in 1966)). However the American imperialists and their lackeys resorted to every means, including military, political, economic, and diplomatic means, to destroy the neutrality of the Khmer Republic and turn the Khmer Republic into a neocolony in order to establish military bases to conduct acts of **aggression. However, the people of** the Khmer Republic never let the American imperialists and their lackeys conduct this destructive aggression.

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A struggle was staged with the participation of all the Khmer people against the American imperialists and their lackeys. At the end of 1963, the **Khmer Republic refused to accept** American aid and in 1965 severed diplomatic relations with the US.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists at home as well as abroad still continued their wicked schemes of undermining the independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the Khmer Republic in an attempt to turn the Khmer Republic into a neocolony and a military base.

During the struggle, the people of the Khmer Republic not only had to cope with the American imperialists, but also had to face the belligerent reactionaries of the bureaucratic class in the Khmer Republic led by Lon Nol. **The enemies of the people brutally countered the resistance movement. Therefore**

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during the historic period of resistance against the US imperialists and their lackeys to restore independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy, our people had to make great sacrifices. Thousands of our people were either arrested, detained, or ruthlessly murdered.

7. To save themselves from repeated defeats, the American imperialists are resorting to another scheme which is **being carried out simultaneously** with their current plan of aggression and destruction. Based on the slogan "Use Khmers to fight Khmers, " the American imperialists employ the reactionary leaders and their loyal lackeys, who are in power in the Khmer

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Republic, to annihilate our forces. That is why, since the congressional election and the establishment of Lon Nol's cabinet in 1966, many military attacks were launched to crush the resistance movement of the people, a movement which has been an obstacle to the performance of their criminal acts.

The war began in Apr 67 when the Lon Nol Administration began launching attacks against the people's resistance movement in Battambang Province. The enemy had hoped to be able to eliminate the resistance forces in a short period of time.

However, when the Lon Nol Administration began its aggression according to the criminal plan of the American imperialists, the people of Battambang seized weapons to fight the enemy. Our people succeeded in inflicting serious defeats on the enemy.

Even though victorious, our people agreed to lay down their arms and return to their farmlands. Still, the enemy would not let them live in peace. They continually harassed our people by arresting, torturing, detaining, killing, and starving them. The situation became worse from the end of 1967 to early 1968. This was the beginning of the second civil

war brought to Battambang by the American imperialists and their lackeys, led by Lon Nol. The enemies of the people intended to expand this civil war throughout the entire country. The American imperialists firmly believed that they could defeat our forces quickly without any formidable obstacles, and thus bring the Khmer Republic into their neocolonialist empire so they could construct military bases to carry out acts of aggression. In addition, the enemy employed dictatorial and fascist methods to suppress our people

politically, economically, culturally, and socially.

To avoid defeat in the civil war created by the American imperialists and their lackeys in the Khmer Republic, Lon Nol and his henchmen, with the assistance of other foreign lackeys, conducted a coup d'etat on 18 Mar 70, which destroyed the independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the Khmer Republic. They had hoped to turn the Khmer Republic into a military arena for their acts of aggression and to recover from their defeat in SVN.

It is not in the least surprising that the enemy was more than a little dismayed when people of all social classes, all organizations, regardless of political tendency, and all religions united to destroy the

American imperialists and their lackeys at home and abroad, particularly the clique of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

To restore independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy, the National United Front of the Khmer Republic was established to rally the Khmer people under a single banner. The policy line of the Front is as follows:

HOME POLICY

1. Politics: Maintain solidarity in order to struggle against the American imperialists and their lackeys and restore independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, and sovereignty to the Khmer Republic.

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- a. Eliminate domination by the neocolonialists.
- b. Restore genuine democracy, establish a national constitution, and conduct free congressional elections.
- c. Form a government of the people.
- d. Restore freedom to the people (freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom to organize labor unions, freedom to travel, etc... ((sic))).
- e. Eliminate political suppression, free all patriotic political prisoners, and ~~annihilate~~ all militarists.
- f. Restore ((sic)) equality between men and women.

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2. Military: Build the armed forces in order to liberate and protect the people

- a. Eliminate the imperialist characteristics of the ruling class from the armed forces.
- b. The armed forces are divided into three categories-guerrilla forces, regional forces, and main forces-, which are the people's forces of liberation and protection.
- c. The armed forces are to be strengthened gradually until they are strong enough to meet the above requirements.

Equipment: Military equipment and technical knowledge are to be developed continuously.

Morale: Each combatant is to be brave, daring, and patriotic. He must also display politeness towards the people and be ready to assist them in all circumstances.

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- d. The armed forces are to be strengthened on the basis of democratic principles. Military cadre, as well as political cadre, are to act in accordance with the political requirements of the National United Front of the Khmer Republic.
- e. Cadre and soldiers are to be polite to one another and respect one another in such a manner as to avoid authoritarianism.
- f. Cadre and soldiers of the armed forces are to devote every effort to serving the people and are to give their lives for the people if necessary.

3. Economy: Build an independent economy in order to improve the standard of living

- a. Eliminate (1) foreign extortion of the economy, (2) bribery, and (3) the stealing of property of the State.

- b. Build an independent economy capable of supporting an independent government.
- c. Make agriculture the economic foundation of the Khmer Republic.
- d. Develop and protect agriculture.
- e. Develop and protect industry.
- f. Develop road systems in order to ensure communications from rural to urban areas and from lowlands to highlands.
- g. Develop foreign trade on the basis of equality and mutual interest.
- h. Improve the poor situation of the budget and loosen the control of foreign businessmen over our economy.
- i. The State must protect those economic enterprises that are vital to national well being. Monopolies are forbidden.

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- j. The State is to cooperate with private enterprises to increase production.
- k. Producers are to be protected, for they make great contributions to the development of the national economy.
- l. Terminate the state of wastefulness and apply strict economic controls to rescue the finance and economy of the State.

4. Cultivated lands: Protect and assist farmers in compliance with the slogan "Land for the tillers"

- a. Confiscate lands of the American imperialists and their lackeys and redistribute them to the people
- b. Take measures to end the exploitation of plantations by foreigners.

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- c. Purchase uncultivated lands from landlords and redistribute them to the people. Landlords are permitted to own an amount of land proportionate to their capability to exploit that land.

- d. Eliminate excessive land interest rates.

5. Culture: Develop culture, education, and scientific techniques based on national characteristics and democracy.

- a. Terminate the corrupt imperialist culture and education, which ruins the national character and betrays the national tradition. Discrimination between the poor and the rich in education is to be completely eliminated.

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b. Develop the national culture to safeguard the national character and the serve the people.

c. Use the national language at all levels of educational programs and in performing official business, and be careful not to disregard the national language.

d. Protect and develop the heroic history of our people's struggle against the enemy in order to safeguard and build our nation.

e. Develop scientific and modern technical knowledge in every field.

f. Eliminate illiteracy and provide the people and their children with assistance and facilities to improve their education.

g. Increase the number of schools from elementary to secondary level and the number of students in those schools. Students can attend school free of charge. Poor students are to be given financial assistance.

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h. Develop sports and gymnastics to improve physical fitness for defense of the country.

i. Develop international relations to improve cultural, scientific, and technical knowledge. The relationships are to be made on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

6. Social Welfare: Build a sound society, develop a public health service, protect and improve the people's health, and increase the standard of living.

a. Eliminate prostitution, gambling, bribery, and robbery, which are the fruits of the corrupt administration of the imperialists and the ruling class. It is this corruption that ruins the morality and the honor of our country.

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b. Build a sound society in accordance with the sound morality of our people.

c. Eliminate unemployment and assure jobs for everyone. The working schedule is eight hours a day, six days a week, with annual leave, sick leave, maternity leave, etc ... ((sic)). All employees will receive full compensation for authorized leave.

d. Develop a public health service.

e. Improve the standard of living and provide the people with material and spiritual support, particularly those people who perform hard labor tasks.

Policy line for each social class

1. Close coordination and easy access of urban and rural areas will be maintained to promote mutual interests.

a. Terminate the subordination of rural areas to urban areas.

b. Develop agriculture, handicrafts, and some industries in rural areas (the industries which produce necessities for local areas) in order to support the requirements of urban areas. Develop the industries in urban areas to support the need of the rural areas. By doing so, we will create **equilibrium** between supply and demand, which is an important factor in a stable economy.

c. Equally build the culture, the **economy, social welfare, and the standard** of living in urban and rural areas.

2. Provide support to improve the standard of living of the farmers and assist them to own the land they till

a. End the exploitation of laborers, particularly the laborers in rural areas.

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b. Ensure that each farmer has his own plot of land.

d. Improve the standard of living of the farmers until it is equal to that of the city dwellers.

3. Improve the standard of living of workers, farmers, and civil servants living in urban areas

a. Take measures to ensure that no one in cities will be unemployed. The urban peoples' present problem of unemployment must be solved.

b. The working schedule is eight hours a day, six days a week, with annual leave, and sick leave. Working security and physical health of workers are to be provided for.

4. Provide appropriate material and spiritual assistance to **soldiers, soldiers dependents, and the families of war dead or disabled veterans**

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Soldiers, soldiers' dependents, and families of war dead or disabled veterans are to be properly provided for with material and spiritual support in every field in order to ease their misery.

5. Provide support to improve the standard of living of intellectuals and students.

a. Eliminate encroachment upon the material, political, and cultural life of intellectuals and high school and college students.

b. Promote constructive activities by intellectuals in the national interest.

c. Support and promote educational activities of high school and college students in the national interest and for the people and take effective measures to ensure their successful completion of studies.

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6. Maintain equality among all ethnic minorities living in the Khmer Republic. Improve their standard of living to equal that of the Khmers

a. Eliminate the domination of the ethnic minorities. For example, stop using the words "Chong" and "Phong" ((derogatory terms)) when referring to Montagnard tribesmen.

b. Maintain political, economic, cultural, and social equality for all the people in the Khmer Republic, regardless of number or tribal affiliation.

c. Increase the standard of living of the ethnic minority people to the level of others.

d. Develop the Montagnard areas economically and culturally, as in other areas of the Khmer Republic.

e. Allow the ethnic minority people to maintain and develop their

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customs and their vernacular language, in addition to the official language. Oppose the policy of acculturating the ethnic minority people.

7. Maintain equality between men and women and boost the position of women in the political, economic, cultural, and social life in the Khmer Republic

a. Eliminate the practice of degrading the position of women in society.

b. Rid the country of prostitution and abolish polygamy.

c. Boost the position of women in the political, economic, cultural, and social life.

d. Maintain the equality of men and women in all fields: political, economic, cultural, and society in general.

e. Provide pregnant and sick women with proper material and spiritual support. Give mothers a good education, particularly

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on politics, which will enable them to guide their children to become good citizens in the future.

8. Support and develop the material and spiritual life of youths

a. Terminate the exploitation of child labor by paying them appropriately.

b. Terminate the corruption of youth with debased politics, culture, and social actions of the imperialists and the ruling class.

c. Provide free education to youths and children up to high school level.

d. Take necessary measures to ensure that every youth has a job.

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e. Provide children with adequate medical care.

9. Provide support to the old and the crippled

a. Terminate the exploitation of the old and the crippled.

b. Provide them with material and spiritual support in order to ease their difficult living conditions.

10. Maintain freedom of religion and provide for all priests and laity, particularly Buddhists

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a. Eliminate the policy of causing dissension among religions.

b. Respect the religion of every individual.

c. Provide the Buddhist monks with material and spiritual support and make a clerical education equal in quality to a secular education.

11. Support the patriotic capitalists in the development of the national economy

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a. Eliminate the capitalists' bad habit of offering bribes and gifts to obtain favors for private businesses, a habit which is harmful to the nation, the people, and the capitalists themselves.

b. Prescribe just and reasonable tax regulations to protect the people and the capitalists.

c. Support the capitalists in developing industry and handicrafts and create conditions for the increase of local production by reducing production and import taxes on raw materials and machineries and by reducing or forbidding the import of luxuries from foreign countries, etc ... ((sic)).

12. Provide assistance to Khmers living abroad

a. Protect the rights and interests of the Khmers living abroad.

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b. Assist Khmers living abroad to return ~~home~~ (if they wish) to take part in the struggle against the enemy and to develop the well-being of the country.

13. Protect the rights and intersts of foreigners living in the Khmer Republic

a. Terminate discrimination and ill-treatment of foreigners living in the Khmer Republic,

b. Protect the rights and interests of foreigners according to the degree of their support and loyalty to the struggle movement of the Khmer people.

14. Forgive and assist enemy soldiers, policemen, and civil servants who surrender

Soldiers, policemen, and civil servants who abandon the enemy ranks and come to live honestly among the people will be permitted to enjoy the same citizenship and freedom as others and will be employed

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according to their capabilities and loyalty.

15. Apply a policy of clemency towards PWs

Take appropriate measures to protect the health of PWs and provide them with proper political indoctrination in order to persuade them to side with the people. Those who are receptive to indoctrination will be released and entitled to enjoy full citizenship.

FOREIGN POLICY

The policy line of the National United Front of the Khmer Republic is based on peace and neutrality.

a. Oppose all agreements made by the imperialists and their lackeys, especially agreements which are detrimental to the sovereignty of the Khmer Republic

b. Establish relations with all nations without distinction of political ideology.

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Relations will be based on mutual interest, mutual respect, and nonaggression.

c. Maintain solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand on the basis of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual interest, and nonaggression.

d. Maintain solidarity with all countries provided that those countries respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Khmer Republic and refrain from interfering in **one another's internal affairs.**

e. Maintain solidarity with the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America in order to oppose the colonialist and neocolonialist empires

f. Maintain solidarity with the peace movements in the world in order to **promote** peace in Southeast Asia and the world and to counter the war of aggression waged by the imperialists.

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g. Do not enter into military alliances and do not allow foreign bases to be established in the Khmer Republic.

h. Accept economic and technical aid from other countries provided that the aid is granted unconditionally.

Our people have been mistreated by the enemy for over a thousand years. At present, our independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy are being attacked; peace is being effaced by the war of aggression; freedom and democracy are being violated; fascist law is

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being implemented to suppress and kill our people. Their lives have become fraught with difficulties and hardships.

The only way to solve these problems of independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy is to struggle under the flag of the National United Front of the Khmer Republic.

Our people have a brave history of successful struggles against the French colonialists and the American imperialists and possess experience in fighting a protracted struggle under legal and illegal, covert and overt means. Therefore, in the future, our people's struggle, which is

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conducted under the flag of the National United Front of the Khmer Republic and under the aspect of national solidarity, will certainly be successful. The enemy will be defeated, and independence, peace, neutrality, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy will be restored in the Khmer Republic.

The struggle movement of our people is becoming a national and international historical turning point which is progressing in our favor. The impetus of the struggle of the people of the world and the solidarity of our

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people are imposing great handicaps on the American imperialists and their lackeys. The bright future will certainly be ours, and the imperialists and lackeys will be defeated.

Lesson 7

The Struggle Movement

Position and Attitude of Leadership Cadre and Working Procedures of the Party

I. CONCEPTION OF LEADERSHIP

When exerting leadership, one should consider all facets of a problem, that is, one should be objective and not subjective. For example, proper leadership involves not only cultural and class considerations, but also a firm political and **revolutionary viewpoint**, a spirit of organization, and working capability.

If one has an absolute **antienemy** posture, firmly opposes conciliation with the enemy, and possesses a sound political viewpoint, but lacks high morale and revolutionary ethics, he will not be able to assume the leadership position, win the confidence of the people, or be able to face hardships and difficulties.

If one has a sound political viewpoint and high morale, but lacks the spirit of organization, his leadership will veer from the **Party policy line into the path of destruction**.

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To create a proper and firm leadership posture requires much time for study, training, and practical experience. Thus, leadership is developed as the result of repeated tests and experiences. It is because of the repeated tests and experiences that one is able to master the political line; that one can maintain a firm posture, sound morale, and good spirit of organization; and that one can exert leadership successfully. Vague and theoretic leadership will not yield successful results.

By possessing the above conception of leadership, it will be possible to avoid poor leadership based on one's own conceptions and to draw experience from the leadership of others. A good leader will not balk at difficult work.

II. A NUMBER OF VIEWPOINTS ON THE LEADERSHIP OF REVOLUTIONARY CADRE

1. Leadership based on the people's policy line

a. A good leader will take into account the requirements, characteristics, knowledge, and capabilities of the people and remain close to them at all times. A good leader will not follow the people, but will remain close to them in order to lead them.

At present, our Party is leading the people to conduct revolution and to restore democracy according to the anti-imperialist and antifeudalist characteristics of the Khmer Republic. Neither do we allow the people to be maltreated by the enemy; nor do we lead the people directly to socialist revolution, for it is beyond the requirements and capabilities of the people.

Example: We are conducting a national and democratic revolution. However, at this time the people must view our activities as merely the organization of a united front. But, if we allow the people to remain in their isolation, we will not have enough strength to fight the enemy. Also, if we resort directly to revolutionary tactics, the people will not be able to carry them out and will refuse to follow us, thus isolating ourselves from the people. Therefore, we should not force the people to accept tasks that are beyond their capabilities. It is evident that we have two obstacles: the people and the imperialists.

Example: The same plan is also to be applied for internal development. Our comrades, though from different social classes and of different individual characteristics, have a single purpose: they are willing to take part in the Revolution. Therefore, efforts are to be devoted to improving their ideology and to leading them according to their social classes and characteristics. Leadership cadre should be patient, conscientious, and flexible when performing their duties.

b. To perform the leadership mission, we must have a proper conception of the people, that is, to realize the great strength of the people and to rely **entirely on the people** in all circumstances, particularly the people of the basic social class. By doing so, we will be successful, otherwise, our revolutionary efforts will be in vain.

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Example: The people are the main factor in the success of the Revolution and in the struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys. The people are an inexhaustable source of strength and can struggle under all conditions, provided that we know how to organize and train them properly. We are to believe in and rely entirely on the people.

Example: Internal affairs can be settled easily through the people's policy line. Therefore, we are to place reliance on and confidence in all the people-Party members as well as non-Party members.

2. Leadership based on democratic centralism

The term democratic centralism implies two principles: democracy and centralism. However, when the words are used to denote a form of government they have a single meaning. The concept becomes clear when we understand that democracy can lead to anarchy, and centralism to dictatorship, but together they present a viable form of government.

There are two rights inherent in democratic centralism: elections and the right to individual opinions.

Elections:

Every official Party member has the right to stand for election to various organizations. This is a democratic principle.

When an individual or an organization is elected to represent a group, the members of that group are required to obey that individual or organization.

This is a centralist principle.

Example: A Party Chapter has 10 Party members. All of the members are entitled to stand for election to the Chapter Party Committee. The elected three-member Chapter Party Committee then represents the group. It should be noted that the group members can dissolve the Chapter Party Committee.

Expressing of individual opinions

During discussions, every member has the right to express his opinion, ~~whatever~~ that opinion may be. This is democracy. The decision, made by the majority, is centralism.

Democratic centralism can also be explained another way:

Collective leadership, but individual responsibility

The minority is to obey the majority

The individual is to obey the organization

The low level ((organization)) is to obey the high level organization.

Party agencies of various levels are to obey the central Party agency.

3. Spirit of responsibility in leadership

As a Party member of revolutionary cadre, each of us is to be responsible for

the survival and destiny of our people, our hamlet, our village, our nation, our Party, and our revolution. Our activity has great influence; therefore, we must make efforts to perform effectively with the best spirit of responsibility.

When one possesses a firm spirit of responsibility and leadership qualifications, he must then improve his political posture, revolutionary ethics, and attitude.

4. Leadership characteristics

To exert leadership, one must first clear obstructions from the path of the sound ideological viewpoint **to heighten the spirit of responsibility**; to maintain a polite, prudent attitude; and to avoid a militant manner.

At all times, one must always devote himself to improving and consolidating his ideological viewpoint.

Periodically, a conference is held to review and improve the activities of the Party agency in each office and agency, in addition to the performance of the Party missions.

5. Leadership must not be based on personal opinion, but on carefully analyzed information

Leadership cadre are to be responsible to the people, to the Party, and to the Revolution for their assigned missions. Therefore, in order to effectively perform leadership in internal affairs as well as in the struggle against the enemy, each leadership cadre is required to be tactful in making an analysis on the strong and weak points of every problem. Decisions based on personal opinions are to be avoided.

Leadership and analysis that are based on personal opinions will lead to misunderstanding and incorrect measures.

III. ATTITUDE OF REVOLUTIONARY LEADERSHIP CADRE

There are two different factors, two different postures, and two different attitudes between revolutionary cadre and government officials of the old society.

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Page 8 to the end of Item 2 deals with training lessons of no intelligence value.

----- END OF TRANSLATION -----