

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1A

COUNTRY Burma/China/Thailand/Indochina/Hungary/Bulgaria/USSR DATE DISTR. 20 SEP 50

SUBJECT Communists in Burma NO. OF PAGES 8 25X1A

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PLACE ACQUIRED NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



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Burma Communist Party (BCP)

1. The situation of the BCP generally appears to have deteriorated and it is particularly noticeable that wherever Government forces have cared to advance in BCP - PDF areas, little or no resistance has been offered. The result has been that the area dominated by the insurgents has steadily diminished and they are being driven into the remoter areas between the two main axes of communication. Taungdwinryi which in May was the northern limit of their general area and the possible location of their training centers, was occupied towards the end of June by Government forces who subsequently advanced south to Sittha. West of the BCP - PDF area, Allamyo was reoccupied on 2 July and Shwebendaw and Paukkaung are now the only towns of any size still under insurgent control in Central Burma.
2. Not unaturally the main emphasis in Party activity is on recruitment, the manufacture or seizing of arms and ammunition, re-organization, and sabotage and guerrilla activity. Between 10 May and 3 July, surrenders under the Government amnesty included 152 BCP followers; how many of these were Party members has not been determined. This rate of surrender, though small compared with that of the White Band PVO is giving the BCP cause for concern and there are reports that stringent disciplinary measures are being instituted to prevent further defections.
3. The Lower Burma Headquarters of the BCP is reported to have been re-established at the end of May in a village 14 miles west of Daik-U by Thakin ZIN who has been a leader of the Lower Burma BCP for some time under Thakin CHIT. Thakin ZIN is now described as a member of the Politburo but this is not confirmed. Changes have been made in the leaders of the Rangoon District BCP, new appointments being deliberately chosen from Party members less well-known to the Police than their predecessors. There are signs that the Rangoon District Party is making fresh efforts to form cells among the Indian Community and students at the University.
4. Sabotage activities by the BCP have hitherto been limited to communications where they have met with some success, primary targets being road bridges, railway bridges, and track. A recent report suggests that the sabotage

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Document No. _____

No Change in Class.

Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

Auth.: HR 70-2

Date: 1 JUL 1978 By: ULL

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campaign is now to be extended to ammunition dumps, arsenals and POL dumps of the Union Armed Forces. Instructions to this effect were issued to the Rangoon District BCP by the Lower Burma Headquarters at the beginning of June. There has, however, been no indication so far of any activity in this respect; in Rangoon at least it is considered that the Party is unlikely to have any success.

5. A document of considerable interest has recently been obtained consisting of the draft revised Rules of the Burma Communist Party. This was circulated to its subordinate branches and military formations by the Lower Burma Headquarters of the BCP in March 1950; it was to be studied at all levels down to cells and comments were to be submitted on or before 20 May. The Rules, which are framed in accordance with various sections of the Constitution of the BCP (a copy of which has not yet been obtained) cover cell organization, the size of the Committees at various levels, the duties to be undertaken within each Committee, the appointment of organizers and organization Committees, representation at conferences, subscriptions, authorized appropriation from Party funds at the various levels, and the organization of the Party in the BCP Armed Forces. The Central Committee is apparently supreme and a law unto itself and can prescribe the size and duties of a Control Commission and a Political Committee. A notable feature is the conception of a self-contained Party within the Armed Forces with Regimental Party Committees equivalent to Township Party Committees and Brigade Party Committees equivalent to District Party Committees, the latter normally being affiliated direct to the Central Committee; this link apparently bypasses Divisional Headquarters which is shown as equivalent to a Central Committee Branch, (a sub-division of the Central Committee responsible for a particular area, e.g. Lower Burma).
6. A copy of a Directive issued in November 1949 reveals that the target for recruitment to Party membership during 1950 is 24,000 members for the whole of Burma.

BCP External Links

7. Increased interest in the BCP and its subordinate organizations is being displayed by Communist organizations abroad, and it is evident that the efforts of the Party's representatives abroad are at last beginning to pay a small dividend. It is known that youth organizations in Roumania and Hungary sent messages at the end of March to the All Burma Students Union (ABSU) encouraging and supporting them in their revolutionary struggle. From 7 April onwards newspaper and magazines published by the All Union Leninist Organization of Communist Youth, Moscow (Komsomol) have been regularly arriving from Moscow by post addressed to the ABSU. There can be little doubt that in both cases TUN SHEIN, the resident ABSU and BCP representative in Prague was responsible for the contact. A friendly message was addressed to the All Burma Trades Union Congress (ABTUC) in June by the Union Generale Professionnelle Ouvriere en Bulgarie as a result of their reading AUNG WIN's report to the Peiping Trades Union Conference (November 1949).
8. Information from a reliable source suggests that AUNG WIN, General Secretary of the ABTUC may still be in Peiping at the Headquarters of the All China Federation of Labor. It was at one time believed that AUNG WIN was an assumed name, but a report now received from a Police source suggests that a one-time ABTUC Executive Committee member of this name was appointed General Secretary in October 1949 prior to being sent to China with the assistance of the China Democratic League (Burma Branch).

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9. [redacted] a prominent member of the BCP arrived in Bangkok towards the end of April 1950, having travelled via Kengtung. He carried a letter of introduction to leading members of the Viet Nam News Service in Bangkok and apparently through them secured two interviews with the Soviet Legation. The sum of 20,000 U.S. dollars is said to have been agreed as financial assistance to the BCP and it is suggested that this was to be used to equip a force to extend operations towards Viet Nam. The question of regular communications between the BCP and Bangkok was also discussed.

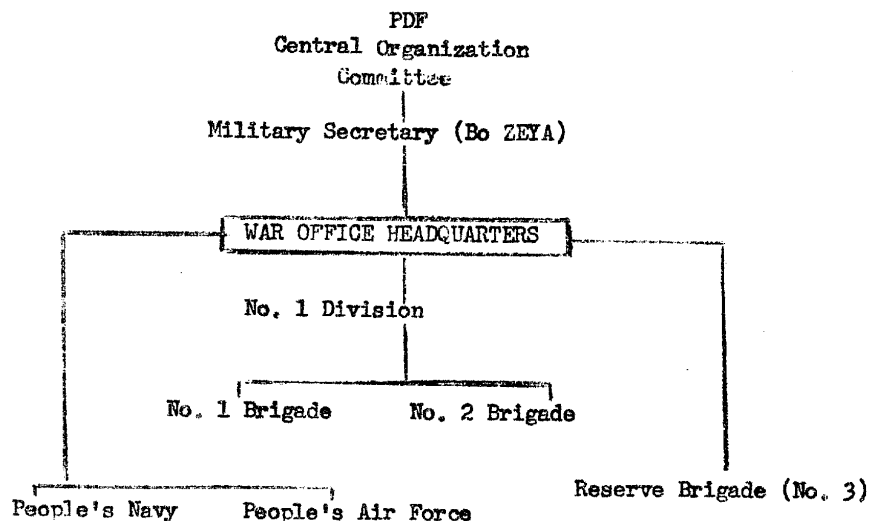
BCP and the People's Democratic Front (PDF)

10. [redacted] during the month gave the following revised composition of the Central Organization Committee subsequent to the defection of the White Band People's Volunteer Organization (PVO). Other information suggests that this is generally reliable.

Thakin THAN TUN (BCP)	President
Thakin BA THEIN TIN (PCP)	Vice President and Land Reform Department
Bo ZEYA (Army Mutineer)	Vice President and Military Department
Bo YE TUT (Army Mutineer)	General Secretary
Thakin TIN TUN (BCP)	Political and Economic Departments
Bo SEIN TIN (Army Mutineer)	Organization Department
Bo SOE MAUNG (Army Mutineer)*	Finance Department

The People's Army

11. The organization of the People's Army, as the united army formed from the BCP and Army Mutineer armed forces is called, is indicated in an article published by the BCP West Zone Headquarters on 9 April 1950. This appears to be on the following lines:



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12. These formations are specified as under direct control of the War Office and are, it is believed, the forces situated at that time in the West Zone (Zone No. 4). No. 7 and 8 Brigades have been referred to as subordinate to the RCP Lower Burma Headquarters (Zone No. 2). If Brigades Nos. 4, 5, and 6 exist they are probably the armed forces in Zones Nos. 1, 3, and 5. The various Zones are as follows:

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|--------------------------------|--|
| Zone No. 1 | Pyinmana, Southern Shan States, Karenni. |
| Zone No. 2 | Lower Burma area including Hanthawaddy, Toungoo, Pegu and Amherst districts. |
| Zone No. 3 | Delta areas of Bassein, Henzada, Pyapon, Maubin, Sandowsy, Myaungmya. |
| Zone No. 4
"West Zone" | Insein, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thayetmyo, Magwe, Minbu Akyab districts. |
| Zone No. 5
Upper Burma zone | Mandalay, Sagaing, Shwebo, Meiktila, Kyaukse, Monywa districts. |

13. A program of recruitment to reinforce the present PDF fighting forces is said to have been drawn up by the Military Secretary (Bo ZEYA) of the main PDF Headquarters. This envisages the recruitment of one battalion from each district. PDF organizers and cell leaders in Rangoon (and presumably in other districts also) have been instructed to submit particulars of likely recruits, for whose despatch to PDF training areas arrangements are subsequently to be made. General recruitment to the PDF in Rangoon is to be encouraged by waiving enrollment and membership fees from new applicants.

PDF Propaganda

14. The People's Broadcasting Service resumed transmission towards the end of June; exactly when is not known, but it was first heard on 25 June on a frequency of 9.9 megacycles. An announcement on 27 June of revised transmission times suggests that the resumption was very recent. The location of the station is not known. News broadcasts on international affairs appear to have been resumed only from 1 July, the main items being taken from the previous day's Peiping program in Burmese. Up to 3 July no comment had been made by the PDF on the Korean situation.
15. Notable propaganda items have been:
- (a) The build-up of the "Single United Army" the formation of which has now been completed.
 - (b) An attack on the Union Youth League (BSP) and the All Burma Youth League (AFYLI) accusing their leaders of hypocrisy and appealing to Burmese youth to join with the PDF; as a fresh bait the PDF undertakes to assist young men with their matrimonial problems.
 - (c) Violent attacks on Thakin NU both on the old grounds of his collaboration with Saw BA U GYI, the Karen leader, and on the grounds of his being the hypocritical tool of the expansionists; in the latter context there is a passing reference to Pandit Nehru as his partner in crime.

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- (d) A talk on the "heroes" behind the front line both in agricultural and industrial production which suggests the introduction in Burma of the Soviet "Stakhanovite" system.
16. The main theme, however, has been the appeal to PVO's and the Burma Army proper to come into the PDF camp; this is based on their one-time comradeship in arms in the struggle for Burmese independence and emphasized that the Burma Army, now clothed and armed by the expansionists, are engaged solely in killing off their old friends in the interests of the feudal landlords; emphasis is laid on the fact that they should desert with their arms. It is noteworthy that the most important announcements and appeals which have been made over the People's Broadcasting Service since it resumed transmission have been attributed to leading Army Mutineers or to controlling bodies with which they are primarily associated. BCP leaders apparently prefer to remain in the background.

White Band People's Volunteer Organization (PVO)

17. Of the total surrenders under the Government amnesty between 10 May and 3 July, White Band PVO's amounted to 1,290, but it is not clear whether this figure refers solely to those who have gone through the surrender procedure of handing in their arms and being issued with a "surrender certificate" or whether it includes also those who have offered to support the Government but are still bargaining for the retention of their arms. Government circles are, however, highly optimistic of the outcome of the current surrender negotiations.
18. In very general terms the White Band PVO's can now be sub-divided into three groups:
- (a) Individuals and small groups who have surrendered to the Government and await absorption into the Rehabilitation brigades or other employment.
 - (b) The Bo LA YAUNG group, emissaries from which were sent to the various PVO district Headquarters to secure support for Bo LA YAUNG's surrender negotiations with the Government. These emissaries, it seems, were also intended to persuade various district factions to join into one organization under LA YAUNG's leadership; this is to be called the "THWETHAUK" (those who pledge their allegiance in blood) Party and some Yellow Band PVO are expected to join also.
 - (c) The People's Volunteer Party (aka People's Comrade Party) under Bo PO KUN. In this it appears that Bo PO KUN is largely a figure head; the leading light is probably Bo AUNG NYUNT who was at one time and may still be an under cover member of the BCP.
19. The situation is nevertheless still very confused and reports suggest that in the districts minor leaders are still in doubt as to which group it will be most profitable to join. The Bo LA YAUNG group appears to be attracting the most support; press reports suggest that some Burma Socialist Party leaders view this new Party as an attempt to form a counter-balance to BSP influence.

Burma Socialist Party (BSP)

20. There has been no further information to clarify what has been happening within the Burma Socialist Party over the issue raised by the Trade Union Congress (Burma)'s (TUC (B)) activities on May Day and it seems that if any positive action is to be taken in either direction it will wait until BA SWE, Secretary General of the Party, returns from Europe towards the middle of July.

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21. A group of delegates are to proceed to India to attend the All India Socialist Conference in July; this group includes Thakin CHIT MAUNG, Joint Secretary, Thakin LU AYE, representing the TUC (B), and Daw KHIN MYO YI, representing the Women's section of the Party.

BSP Propaganda

22. During June the two pro-BSP papers The Voice of the Union and the Taing Lone Kyaw appear to have been somewhat more restrained than over the past few months. On the question of the oil fields the theme of capitalist exploitation has given way to a demand that the oil companies should immediately resume rehabilitation and thus remove the growing unemployment since, it is asserted, peace in Burma has been largely restored.
23. Propaganda on the World Peace movement in the early part of the month followed the line that the "imperialists-cum-capitalists and their henchmen" were responsible both for disrupting world peace and also for Burma's own internal troubles. On 27 June the Voice of the Union carried an article alleging the revival of Fascism throughout the world with the help of Anglo-American imperialism, pointing to the existence of Fascist regimes in Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia and Thailand; Fascism and its activities, the paper maintained, were an obstacle in the way of peace. On 28 June, "American war maniacs" were blamed for the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and on 29 June, in the same paper, President Truman was compared with Hitler; his intervention in the Korean "civil war" was said to be the first step towards armed intervention throughout Southeast Asia.

Trades Union Congress (Burma) (TUC (B))

24. Leading personalities of the TUC (B) have been concerned primarily in the activities of the World Peace Congress (Burma) which are dealt with later in this report, but in the early part of June Thakin KHIN ZAW and Ko MYO NYUNT of the TUC (B) visited the oil fields where a mass meeting of workers was staged. This was designed to clarify the awards of the industrial court in the oil fields dispute which had gone heavily against the oil companies, and to stir up agitation to force the oil companies to implement those awards without further delay.
25. It is reported, but not finally confirmed, that the TUC (B)'s application for affiliation to the World Federation of Trade Unions has been accepted.

Peace Movements in Burma

26. June has been a month of intense activity by local sponsors of the Peace Signature Campaign and there are now three separate bodies concerned. These are:
- (a) The World Peace Congress (Burma Branch) (or World Peace Committee (Burma)), entirely sponsored by the Burma Socialist Party's TUC (B).
 - (b) The Permanent Peace Committee, which now appears to be BCP controlled.
 - (c) The Burma Overseas Chinese Support the World Peace Signature Movement Committee which was formed under the aegis of the China Democratic League (Burma Branch) on 12 June.
27. The World Peace Committee (Burma) has developed an intense campaign utilizing the organization of the TUC (B) through which signature forms and instructions were issued to all affiliated unions at the beginning of June; a series of

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meetings of union leaders were stated to explain the significance of the World Peace campaign and prepare for a public peace congress to be staged on 17 June. This congress was held in the City Hall, Rangoon, and attended by about 850 persons, of whom the majority were committee members of various affiliated labor unions. Also present, however, were representatives from the Burma Socialist Party and its subordinate organizations, Tetphongyi THEIN PE MYINT, and representatives from the other two peace organizations.

28. Resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows:

- (a) That the Committee of the World Peace Congress (Burma) should strive:
 - (1) To ban the atomic bomb and to brand the nation who used it first in the next war as the aggressor and world criminal number one.
 - (2) To bring USSR, China, Britain and the United States together to sign a peace pact.
 - (3) To demand the freedom of colonial countries.
- (b) That inasmuch as peace in Burma was interdependent with peaceful conditions in other parts of the world, the WPCong. (B) should strive to bring about the coordination between peace activities within Burma and world conditions.
- (c) That the WPCong. (B) would choose a delegation to attend the second World Peace Congress to be held in Italy in the winter of 1950.

Encouraging messages have been received by the World Peace Committee (Burma) both from the Headquarters of the WFTU and personally from Professor Joliot Curie.

29. Starting from 12 June, the CDL (BB)-sponsored signature campaign was developed in a similar manner. Declarations of support were made by various subordinate organizations who organized students, workers, etc., to go around the town obtaining signatures. Announcements by leading personalities described these activities as being in support of the WPComm. (B).
30. The Permanent Peace Committee, which reports now suggest to be acting under instructions issued by the Rangoon District BCP, has been harder pressed than the others owing to its lack of organizations providing direct access to the public in Rangoon. Its efforts to keep in the picture throw an interesting light on the relations between the three groups and the political influences behind them. In accordance with its initial declaration that it was willing to coordinate activities with the Socialist World Peace Committee (Burma), the Permanent Peace Committee made two approaches to the WPComm. (B), only to be rebuffed on both occasions. These approaches to the WPComm. (B), have been inspired by the CDL (BB). Subsequently the Permanent Peace Committee sent a delegation to the CDL (BB)-sponsored Committee, in the hope of arranging joint action in the signature campaign and it is reported that this action was taken on the instructions of the Rangoon District BCP after the latter had consulted with the CDL (BB). The result of this approach was that the CDL (BB) Peace Committee offered to assist the Permanent Peace Committee in collecting

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signatures and did so through its bands of signature collectors, who were supplied with Permanent Peace Committee forms and obtained signatures on them at the same time as they secured signatures for their own group. The CDL (BB) seems to have acted throughout in a manner calculated to encourage the maximum general support for the international Communist theme of World Peace without taking sides in Burma's internal political differences.

China Democratic League (Burma Branch) (CDL (BB))

31. The main activities of the CDL (BB) during June have been concerned with the Peace Signature Campaign and their activities in this respect have been briefly described above, but their particular task with regard to the Chinese Community in Burma has not been neglected. This found surprisingly frank expression in an editorial which appeared in the Zin Min Pao, official organ of the CDL (BB), on 1 July, the 29th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party. Referring to the great triumph of the revolutionary struggle in China and to the work which lies ahead the paper states: "It is the duty of our Burma Chinese democratic workers and progressive leaders to guide them (Chinese Nationals in Burma) to the proper road. We should not shun the responsibility which we have to undertake boldly our work will not be poor if we just carry out their (the Chinese Communist Party's) instructions. They are our good teachers".

Kuomintang (KMT) Revolutionary Committee

32. A Preparatory Committee for such an organization was elected at a meeting held on 31 May 1950; a telegram was subsequently to be dispatched to the Headquarters of the KMT Revolutionary Committee in Peiping informing them of the successful formation of a local branch and assuring them that its members were ready and willing to cooperate whole-heartedly with the China Communist Party in the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation program. The membership of the Burma Branch so far is reported to be 56.

25X1A * Comment. A noticeable omission from this list is the Propaganda Department which must presumably direct the activities of the People's Broadcasting Service; this is almost certainly the responsibility of Thakin THAN MYAING, (BCP).

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