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Building Red Power a la Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction

By Yebaw Aung Khaing

THE Pegu Yoma Region of the Communist Party of Burma embraces five Districts, namely Pegu, Toun-goo, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Thayetmyo Districts.

The geographical position of Prome District in the Pegu Yoma Region is thus strategic. In addition, the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction seriously assessed that Prome District also occupied an economically, politically and socially advantageous position.

There were 16 Committee

By the end of 1966, Daw Saw Yi (a) Ma Yin Yin (wife of Yebaw Htay) also was directly delegated by the Central Headquarters to become the woman organizer of Prome District.

The Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction made an all-round effort to consolidate and expand their organization in Prome District.

It was on 18 November 1963.

At that time, after the talks on internal peace had broken down, the Central Headquarters of the CPB shifted out from the

Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction sent to Prome District what they called a "Special Working Group".

The leader of that Group was Peking returnee CC member Ko Aung Gyi. Among the members of the Group was Peking returnee Ko Aung Nyein. There was also included Maung Thet, ex-Vice-President of the All-Burma Federation of Students' Union (dead since July 1966 through TB). The other members of the Group were from the Central Guard troop.



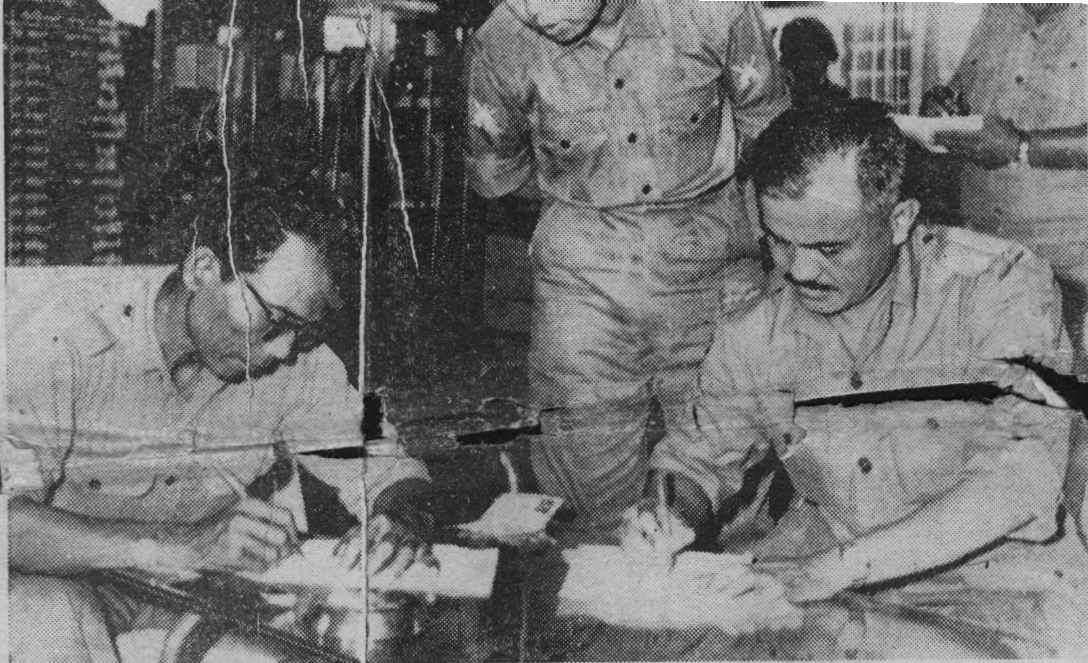
Bo Nyeia seen with Lt.-Col. Saw Godwiller, CO of 23rd Buregt. when he came to Prome on 20 July 1963 to take delivery of the reply from the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council in connexion with the Peace Parleys.

members on the Prome District Committee of the CPB from 1948 to 1962. Of them, three

Prome District base according to a secret plan.

When the Central Headquarters

Peking returnees Ko Aung Gyi and Ko Aung Nyein assembled the cadres of Prome District and named them "The Line



Bo Nyein seen with Lt.-Col. Saw Godwiller, CO of 23rd Buregt. when he came to Prome on 20 July 1963 to take delivery of the reply from the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council in connexion with the Peace Parleys.

members on the Prome District Committee of the CPB from 1948 to 1962. Of them, three had fallen in action, 11 had surrendered, and by that time only Ko Hla Kyi (Prome) and Ko Bo Aye (Paukkaung) were left.

It was only in 1962 that Ko Tha U (a Salaing Chin from the plains) was co-opted to the District Committee. Then in October 1963 Bo Nyein and Ko Shwe were also added to the Committee. By the beginning of 1966, however, Bo Than Aung from the Central Headquarters was also commissioned to serve on the District Committee.

Prome District base according to a secret plan.

When the Central Headquarters had shifted out, the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction focussed their special attention on Prome District and left behind the Peking returnees and entrusted them with special assignments to consolidate and expand their organization in that district.

The Peking returnees who were thus entrusted with this task were : (1) Ko Myo Tint, (2) Bo Tun Nyein, (3) Bo Taik Aung, and (4) Ko Tun Shein.

In June 1964, the Central Committee meeting of the CPB was opened. It was then that the Peking returnees who were assigned duties in the Prome

Peking returnees Ko Aung Gyi and Ko Aung Nyein assembled the cadres of Prome District and coached them "The Line of Extermination". Then, they also conducted the so-called "Short-term Life's Forum Movement". They also tried to make a big impression upon the cadres of the Prome District by telling high-sounding things about the experiences of China, Korea, and Vietnam.

Thus, they incited by slogan to convert Prome District into "the Base Area for Building Red Power" in the Pegu Yoma Region.

In order to practically implement this slogan into action in Prome District, they also

Soviet journalists visit BBS, Sarpay Beikman

(By Our Staff Reporter)

Visiting Soviet journalists Mr. L. Lougovskoi and Mr. V. Berejkov yesterday visited the Sarpay Beikman Press and the

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journalists, Mr. L. Lougovskoi and Mr. V. Berejkov visit to the Burma Broadcasting

ဆင်္ဂါဝေါင်ဆောင်ပြီး ခလတ်နှင့် ခိုင်မြဲစွာ

မဟာမိတ်ဖွဲ့မှုကို အခြေခံသည်

အာဏာရှိ

တိုးချဲ့တည်ဆောက်ကြ

A hand-bill of the slogan for "Building Red Power" distributed by the Burma Communist Party.

District also were regrouped to the Central Headquarters. After the Peking returnees were thus regrouped at the Central Headquarters they made a systematic review and extensive deliberations on their experiences in Prome District, and subsequently, drafted a plan for the long-term build-up in Prome District.

In September 1964, the CC meeting came to a close. That CC meeting adopted the so-called "Line of Winning the War, Power Seizure, and Extermination" commonly known as "the '64 Line".

After adopting this line, the

laid down a "Great Plan" for the cultivation and selection of "Heroes for the Building of Red Power" from within Prome District.

As a first step in the implementation of their "Great Plan" of cultivating "Heroes for the Building of Red Power" the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction permitted Ko Hla Kyi (a Chinese born in Prome) who was the Regional Committee member of the Pegu Yoma Region and also Party

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STATE

BUILDING RED POWER a la PEKING RETURNEES...

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and wells, irrigation works agricultural works, weaving, and oil prospecting, must be destroyed." Such were the detailed instructions drafted.

This was the actual implementation by Ko Bo Aye of the detailed instructions of the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction of the building of Red Power in Paungde Township of Prome District.

On 5 October, 1967, on the firm practical instruction of Peking returnee Tun Nyein, Aung Than, Thegon Township Committee, also drafted the so-called "Firm Plan of Thegon Township".

The plan consisted of five parts: (1) Directional Spirit of the Township Plan, (2) Practical Tasks, (3) Condition of the Township Firm Plan, (4) The Firm Plan, and (5) General.

The military section of that plan was as follows: (a) Destruction of railways, roads, and telephone lines; (b) Attritional destruction; (c) Confiscation of enemy property; (d) Relentless guerrilla attack on enemies which penetrated into one's own area, and (e) Preparation of conditions for a long-term battle.

On 20 November, 1967 also Peking returnee Tun Nyein sponsored a meeting assembling the Prome District Committee and the hard core members of the District Party. At that meeting, he conducted an emphatic agitation and instructed that the building of Red Power in Paungde Township must be elevated to a new stage and that this struggle must be waged with the most resolute spirit to the bitter end.

In the Red Power Area where Red Power had been built, it was also ordered that all persons must absolutely abide by their prohibitions.

These were: (1) No one must respond to the enemy's summons; (2) No one must do what the enemy bids them to do; (3) No one must give what the enemy asks for; and (4) No one must accept what the enemy offers.

If anybody violated any or all of these prohibitions, he would be branded as an enemy.

Thus, the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction had implemented by various means to their utmost to make Prome District the starting point in their building of a Red Power base, generating from the Pegu Yoma Region.

This was called by the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction as an implementation of "from a drop to a sphere" plan.

Its meaning is to liken Prome District to a drop of Red Power, and the entire Pegu Yoma Region, to a sphere. Therefore, it was in fact a plan for expand-



Ko Bo Aye carrying young daughter seen in Paukkaung on 26 August 1963 with the CPB delegation to the Peace Parleys. On his left is Bo Hpone Kyaw.

ing Red Power from Prome District to the whole of Pegu Yoma Region.

Notwithstanding this, let us examine what had been the ultimate fate of "The Plan for Building Red Power" and

Notwithstanding this, let us examine what had been the ultimate fate of "The Plan for Building Red Power" and

faction have failed miserably and their 'Heroes' have also been destroyed successively.

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Paukkaung, Prome District. He was a member of the Prome District Committee throughout. In August 1963, he was deputed to Paukkaung in connexion with internal peace. His last post was chief of agrarian affairs on the Prome District Committee and District Committee chief for supervising Paungde Township.

He fell in action near Ngapaw village in Paungde Township of Prome District on 25 December 1967.

(2) Ko Aung Myint (a) Khin Lat had been a member of the communist party for over 20 years. He was a native of Hmawbi District. Since 1953, he had been a medical officer of the Central Headquarters throughout. In October 1962, he got married to Ma Mya Win (Ma Seinn Cho), the youngest sister of Thakin Than Tun. Since the beginning of 1968 he had to serve at the Central Medical School under the leadership of Peking returnee Tun Shein, while at the same time,

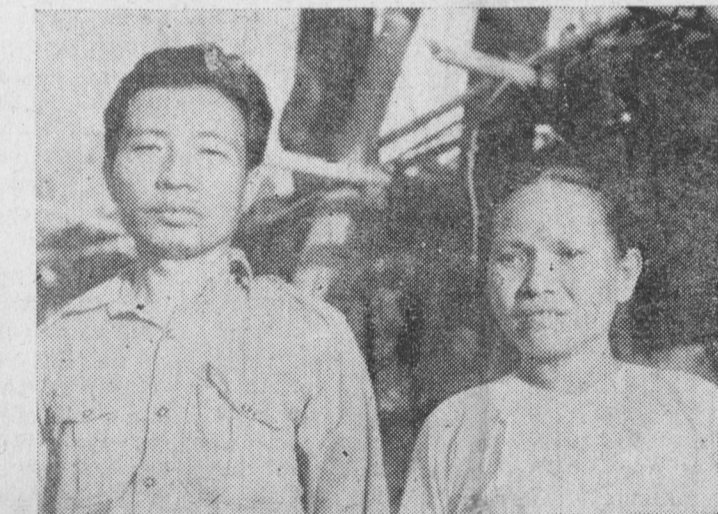
He fell in action on 11 May, 1968 somewhere on the Pegu Yoma in Prome District.

This is a record of how within a period of five months, five members of the CPB Prome District Committee had been pierced to death by the penetrating power of "popular compassion", while quite a number of Township Committee members and cadres at the various levels had also either fallen in action, or had been captured, or had surrendered, bringing their own disintegration and destruction.

Had the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction actually implemented their slogan, "Expand the Building of Red Power headed by the poor strata and based on a firm alliance with the middle strata"?

In reality, they had only put into practice the blood-drenched fascist power and line of "beheading the poor strata and liquidating the middle strata".

"Let us smash these public traitors by a people's war!"

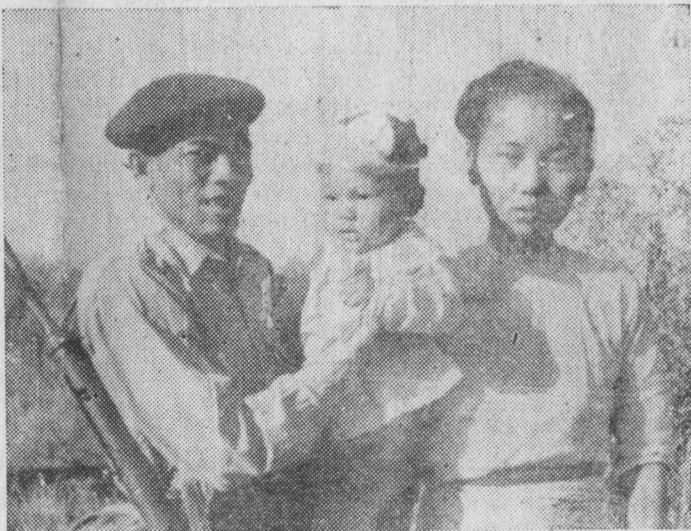


Aung Myint and his wife Ma Mya Win (Thakin Than Tun's sister).

"Heroes for the Building of Red Power" of the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's faction.

The 'Heroes' were being subjected daily to increasing "compassionate response" of the working people of Prome District.

In short, the People's Army and the working people have become as integrated as fish and water. Beginning from the latter part of 1967, the plans of the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun's



Bo Than Naung together with his wife, Ma Ni, and son, Pa Su.

had to take on additional tasks in Prome District.

On 4 January, 1968 he fell in action near Bambwegan village in Paungde Township of Prome District.

(3) Daw Saw Yi (a) Ma Yin Yin had been a member of the communist party for over 22 years. She was born in Yesagyo in Pakokku District. In 1947, she was married to Yebaw Htay and was one of the Central Executive Committee members of the communist-sponsored Women's Union. Since 1966 she was deputed by the Central Headquarters as women organizer of Prome District.

On 25 March, 1968 she fell in action in Dalame area in Paukkaung Township of Prome District.

(4) Bo Than Naung was a member of the communist party for over 20 years. He was born in Kemmendine, Rangoon. Since 1951, he had served with the Central Headquarters. During the internal peace parleys in 1963, he had served as Liaison Officer of the communist party stationed in Letgyi village of Paukkaung Township in Prome District. In 1966, he was appointed as a member of the Prome District Committee by the Central Headquarters.

He had served as temporary 'commander' on the Prome District Committee and also as Office Superintendent of Prome District.

He fell in action near Yoksaing village on 1 April 1968.

(5) Bo Nyein was a member of the communist party for 18 years. He got married and settled down in Aunglanmyo of Thaym'o District. He had served throughout with the western regional headquarters of the communist party. On 20 July 1963, he went to Prome and received the reply of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council concerning the internal peace parleys. In 1963, after becoming Prome District Committee, he also served as Prome District 'commander'.

He fell in action on 11 May, 1968 somewhere on the Pegu Yoma in Prome District.

This is a record of how within a period of five months, five members of the CPB Prome District Committee had been pierced to death by the penetrating power of "popular compassion", while quite a number of Township Committee members and cadres at the various levels had also either fallen in action, or had been captured, or had surrendered, bringing their own disintegration and destruction.

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"Let us smash these public traitors by a people's war!"

World rise 8

LONDON likely to rise 8 one of Britain said Thursday

The political National Institute and Social Research said it was now world economy in the second half

World trade steep rise in the 1968—despite international

It warned the separation and official

Tighter personal

LONDON curbs on personal priority actions were last night in England

The man in find it harder new overdraft the new direct banks as priority lending directly ports and shipping

Credit will at importers of goods, but agricultural benefit because

importers of goods, but agricultural benefit because sector can help import bill

The announcement ultaneously with of figures showing 25 million sterling to the private four weeks up NAB/Reuter.

Sterling new low

LONDON, M ling today hit a tion low as a downward trend price was reversed up.

The pound's ther to 2,384.3 dollar compared last night, in nouncement of ing of credit.

The weaker with lack of ac eign exchange rcal reasons, a England did nary to take a sterling in the

Gold, which 42.60 dollars a morning to 4 night, moved the London r ing to 41.80 d

Sellers' relu to two factor announcement States Treasury a new loss of and the expect buying on the lowing the A yesterday.

Demand v ive this morn level as the NAB/AFP.

SHIPPING

DISEMBARKING: Aung Zeya May 26

EMBARKING: NIL

VESSELS IN PORT

Central America Atlantic Venture Hoop

Talks on US arms sales to Iran

Attempt on life of Somali Minister

'Echo-I' meets fiery end