Building Red Power *ala* 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 members on the Prome District Committee of the CPB from 1948 to 1962. Of them, three Peking returnee CC members were Ko Aung Gyi, Ko Aung Nyein and 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.

By the end of 1966, Daw Saw Yi (a) Ma Yin Yin (wife of Yeaw 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.

By 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 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 Salating Chin from the plains) was co-opted to the District Committee. By the beginning of 1966, however, Bo Than Aung from the Central Headquarters was also co-opted to serve on the District Committee.

Bo Nyein see11 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 Peace Parties.

Pegu Yoma base according to a secret plan.

When the Central Headquarters had shifted out, the Peking returnees and Thakin Than Tun’s faction focused 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 District also were co-opted 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 Peking returnees Ko Aung Gyi and Ko Aung Nyen assembled the cadres of 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 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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and wells, irrigation works, agricultural works, weaving, and oil, prospecting, etc. It was
"Such were the detailed instructions drafted."

This was the actual implementation by Ko Bo Aye of the detailed instructions of the Peiking returns and Thakin Than Tun's faction of the building of Red Power in Pega Yoma Region.

On 3 October, 1967, the firm practical instruction of Peking returns Tun Nyan, Aung Thaung, 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 telephones; (b) Attributed destruction; (c) Confrontation of enemy property; (d) relentlessly guerrilla attacks 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 returns Tun Nyan sponsored a meeting assembling the Prome District Committee and the headquarter members of the District Party. At that meeting, he conducted an emphatic propaganda because he is determined that she will base of Red Power District. At that meeting, he conducted an emphatic agitation and instructed the building of Red Power in Paukkang 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 slave movement 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 bade 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 returns 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 Pega Yoma Region.

This was called by the Peking returns 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 Pega Yoma Region, as a sphere. Therefore, it was in fact a plan for expanding Red Power from Prome District to the whole of Pega Yoma Region.

Notwithstanding this, let us examine what had been the ultimate fate of "The Plan of Building Red Power" and faction have failed miserably and their 'Heroes' have also been destroyed successively.

(1) Ko Bo Aye (a) Ko Bo Aye had been a member of the communist party for over 23 years. He was a native of Paukkang, Prome District. He was a member of the Prome District Committee throughout. In August 1963, he was deported to Paukkang in connection with internal peace. His last District Committee throughout. In August 1963, he was deported to Paukkang in connection with internal peace. His last post was chief of agrarian affairs on the Prome District Committee and District Committee and District Superintendent for supervising Paukkang Township.

He fell in action near Ngapaw village in Paukkang Township of Prome District on 2 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 Hna West 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 Sein Choh), the youngest sister of Thakin Than Tun. Since the beginning of 1963 he had to serve at the Central Medical School under the leadership of Peking returns Tun Shein, while at the same time, had to do additional tasks in Prome District.

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

(3) Daw Suw Yi (a) Ma Yin Yin had been a member of the communist party for over 22 years. He was born in Yessagyo in Pakokku District. In 1947, he was married to one of the Central Executive Committee members of the Paukkang Township Women's Union. Since 1966 he was appointed to be vice-chairman of the Paukkang Township Women's Union.

On 29 March 1968 she fell in action in Dalin village in Paukkang Township of Prome District.

(4) Bo Than Naung was a member of the communist party for over 20 years. He was born in Kembawng, Rangoon, since 1956 he had served as a member of the Central Headquarters. During the internal peace period, in 1963, he had served as Liaison Officer of the communist party stationed at the village of Tun Shein Paukkang Township in Prome District. In 1966, he was appointed as liaison officer of Prome District Committee by the Central Headquarters, and was temporary commander on the Prome District Committee and Office Superintendent of Prome District.

He fell in action near Yoke-Paw village on 1 April 1968.

(5) Bo Nyin was a member of the communist party for over 20 years. He was born in Paukkang Township of Prome District. He had served throughout with the western revolutionary headquarters of the communist party. On 20 July 1967, he went to serve in Paukkang as a "commander.

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

This is a record of the Peking returns and Thakin Than Tun's faction. It is a result of five-months, five members of the Peking returns and Thakin Than Tun's faction. It is a result of five-months, five members of the Peking returns and Thakin Than Tun's faction.