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THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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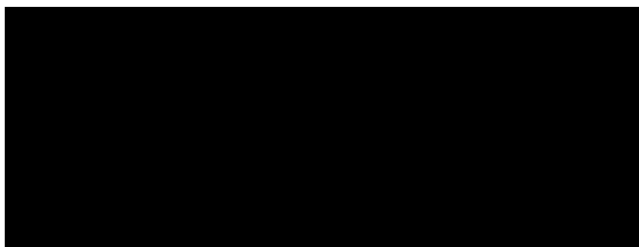
THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN BURMA

A handbook:  
composition and structure  
of the Burma Chinese community

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THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN BURMA

PROBLEM

To provide a series of handbooks for guidance of field and headquarters personnel on social, political and economic aspects of the overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. Two previous papers covered Thailand and Indonesia. The present paper discusses the Chinese community in Burma and will be followed by reports on other countries in Southeast Asia.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This paper deals with the resident Chinese community of Burma and does not include the remnants of the KMT Army operating in the northern part of the country. Material for the study has been drawn from overt publications and classified intelligence reports available to this office before 5 January 1954.

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## THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN BURMA

### SUMMARY

The position of the anti-Communists in the Burma Chinese community is improving for the first time since the Burmese Government recognized Communist China in 1950. The trend now favors the anti-Communists, although the group is split between pro-CHIANG Nationalists and anti-Communist middle-of-the-roaders and despite united Communist oppositions led by the Peiping Embassy. However, the anti-Communists still are not in control of politics and economy in the Chinese community.

The struggle between these factions is bitter in Burma, as it is in China and Chinese communities everywhere. The Communists have been extremely active, with control of the schools and youth groups as their chief goals. Three years ago about 90 per cent of Burma's approximately 270 Chinese schools were Communist controlled. An increase in availability of non-Communist textbooks, through American aid, and the general change in the political inclinations of many community leaders, now have brought some two thirds of the schools into the anti-Communist camp. To maintain the control they still hold, the Communists have supported schools--as well as other organizations--through the Bank of China's low-interest loan and subsidy programs.

Most members of the Chinese community are not politically active and are primarily concerned with earning a living. Consequently, Communist and anti-Communist leaders work through so-called political parties which act as clubs or propaganda centers. They are the underground Kuomintang "Party" (KMT) and the Peiping Embassy-supported China Democratic League (CDL). Supplementing them are many community organizations: student groups, clan associations, regional associations, mutual benefit societies, labor and trade organizations and secret societies. Dynamic leadership often has led an organization into the Communist or anti-Communist fold despite apathetic membership. Both sides have aimed particular efforts at the secret societies because nearly every adult male belongs to one of them. The leading secret societies now are controlled by anti-Communists.

The 300,000 Burma Chinese form one of the smallest blocs of overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. Only in Burma do the Chinese take second place as a minority group, the Indians forming the largest. The Chinese are not as influential in the economic life of Burma as either the Anglo-Burmans or the Indians, but they do play an important part.

Relations between the Burmese and the Chinese have been generally cordial, largely because the Chinese do not have the economic hold on Burma that they have, for example, on Thailand, and also because of racial kinship. Restrictions on the Chinese have been at a minimum and might not exist at all but for the presence of Nationalist General LI MI and his Chinese troops in north Burma.

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## THE OVERSEAS CHINESE IN BURMA

I. STRUCTURE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITYA. Demography

Chinese--numbering some 300,000--live in almost every section of Burma, except the Indian and Pakistani border areas. They are concentrated in the larger cities and towns and wherever else economic prospects are favorable, such as along the rivers and railroads.

The first Chinese to emigrate to Burma probably came from the province of Yunnan in southwestern China before the nineteenth century. The migration of the Yunnanese Chinese was the only overland movement of Chinese to Southeast Asia from China proper. In the nineteenth century this group was followed by emigrants traveling by sea from Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces of southeastern China, in the course of the widespread migration of Chinese from this area to southeast Asia. The later groups settled mainly in the Tennassarim area of Burma, principally around Moulmein and Tavoy, and in the Irrawaddy delta area around Rangoon. Some also went to the west coast Arakan region. The Yunnanese, coming across the border from Yunnan, settled principally in the north and in the Shan States with Lashio and Myitkyina as their principal centers. 1/

Because the last complete and official census of Burma was taken in 1931, current demographic information can only be estimated. A 1950 pilot census of Rangoon and other areas, however, gives some basis for estimates and serves to label certain figures as either biased or erroneous. 2/ Most estimates of the Chinese population in Burma range from 200,000 to 350,000, with a figure of 300,000 being more generally accepted. A recent work by a Burma Chinese says that the Chinese population of Burma is "over a million, excluding the 15% of the Chinese population who adopted Burmese nationality." 3/ Even including children who, born of marriages between Chinese men and Burmese women, may now consider themselves Burmese, such a high figure is improbable.

Geographic distribution analysis indicates the principal center of the Chinese population to be Rangoon and environs, with about 50,000, and the second largest urban concentration to be Moulmein, with 15,000. The author who claims a Chinese population of over a million gives the following breakdown which, although the figures may not be accurate, do serve to give a general picture of distribution among the regions of Burma. He states, "the figures at the Immigration office of Burma and other government organs concerned showed the distribution of the Chinese population as 400,000 at Rangoon and the Delta areas, 100,000 at Aracan and Tennasserim divisions, 200,000 along the railway lines and the Irrawaddy up to Mandalay and about 300,000 in the areas between Mandalay and Myitkyina, including the Northern and Southern Shan States." The 1950 pilot census for Rangoon gives a Chinese population of 54,000.

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Although this author's high figures apparently must be dismissed, the Chinese population in Burma has been noticeably increasing in the twentieth century. The official census for 1911 reported the Chinese population to be slightly over 100,000, while the last complete census of 1931 placed it at 193,594. These figures indicate a doubling and perhaps a tripling of the population in the last 40 years. 4/

An estimated breakdown of the Chinese population by dialect group, including those born in China and their descendents, is as follows: Hokkiens, 40 per cent; Cantonese, 25 per cent; Yunnanese, 20 per cent; Hakka, 8 per cent; Hainanese, 3 per cent; other minor groups, 4 per cent. In general, only Yunnanese are found north of Mandalay and in the Shan States area. 5/

The sex ratio among the Chinese has been shifting greatly in recent years. Before the 1912 Chinese revolution few Chinese women emigrated; in 1931 there were about two Chinese males per female in the country. By 1954 the proportion of women had increased, but the exact ratio is unknown except for Rangoon, where the ratio according to the 1950 census was 57 per cent male to 43 per cent female. 6/

Reporting on the ratio of China-born to Burma-born Chinese, the 1931 census stated that about 54 per cent were born in Burma. 7/ Except for the northern areas where there has been much illegal immigration across the largely unguarded and ill-defined border, the percentage of Burma-born is now probably far larger. In Rangoon in 1950 only 3.6 per cent of the 54,000 Chinese were born in China. Because of the large percentages of Burma-born Chinese, the ratio of Chinese who have claimed citizenship of the host country is greater than in most other southeast Asian countries, though still far less than the local governments would like. In Rangoon, although 96.4 per cent of the Chinese were born in Burma, only 46 per cent have claimed Burmese citizenship. 8/

The fluidity of the Chinese population in Burma during World War II and in the immediate post-war period seems to have been stabilized at least to the extent that migration is now almost entirely one-way: into Burma. The large numbers that fled Burma under the Japanese occupation seem to have returned, many without re-entry permits, and have been followed by many others, settling in almost all the sections of the country.

## B. Religion

The Chinese brought their culture with them--language, customs, dress, food and religion. As in China, religious practices were passed on to the children by the parents. The groups that came to Burma were a cross-section of the Chinese people. They brought with them a cross-section of Chinese religious thinking.

Burmese census figures do not list separately the Chinese adherents to various religious sects, but the national totals do include the resident Chinese. However, other evidence indicates that the greatest percentage of Chinese are Buddhists and Animists, the latter term including Taoists, Confucianists and ancestor and spirit worshippers as well as the many Burmese animistic sects.

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There are many Buddhists among the Burma Chinese. Although the families in China may have followed the Mahayana path to salvation, most of their descendants who follow Buddhism with any marked degree of devoutness have since joined the Burmese on the Hinayana path. This change is probably made more for convenience than because of any change in doctrinal belief, which few held strongly in the first place. Furthermore it indicates to some extent the assimilation of the Chinese that has been taking place. A group of Chinese Buddhists has been allowed to build a large shrine at the base of the Shwedagon Pagoda, a Burmese national shrine.

Among the other groups in the Burma Chinese community are an estimated 1,500 Moslems, called Panthays, who originally came from Yunnan. There are also many Chinese who have become Christians through the influence of the many Christian missions in Burma. One such group is the Chinese Methodist Mission.

In reality, however, the Burma Chinese, like his counterpart elsewhere in southeast Asia, practices a complex cult that is a combination of various religions and practices. He worships the shen, fu and yao, spirits of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism respectively. Some also revere and make offerings to members of the Buddhist pantheon, notably Kwan Yin, the goddess of mercy, and Kwan Ti, the god of war. One large society, the Kean Taik, composed mostly of merchants and businessmen, worships Twa-Peh-Kung, the god of wealth. Many however profess no religious beliefs and perform no adorations other than the burning of joss paper in honor of their ancestors on a few special holidays. 9/

Religion does not play a very important part in the life of the average overseas Chinese. He does not allow it to interfere very much with his way of life nor guide it in any particular channel. One writer has even termed the religious attitude of the overseas Chinese as humanistic, with actions more reminiscent of a rotary club than of a religion. 10/

## C. Education

### 1. Literacy

Literacy figures for a minority group are always difficult to obtain, because of confusion as to which language is meant, the language of the minority group or the language of the host country. The 1931 Burmese census gave the following definition of literacy: "Literacy implies being able to write a letter to a friend and to read the answer to it." By this standard 52,000 Chinese males were literate and 75,000 were illiterate; 10,000 females were literate and 57,000 were illiterate. Although not indicated, it must be assumed from the rather large percentage of literacy, as compared to nationwide figures, that the language involved was Chinese. 11/ By 1951, a State Department report stated that 200,000 Chinese were literate in at least one of the Chinese dialects. 12/ This is about two thirds of the Chinese population of Burma. The same report listed 60,000 Chinese as being literate in English and 30,000 in Burmese. Only 5,000 males and 936 females were classified as literate in English in 1931. No 1931 figures were given for literacy in Burmese.

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To find reasons for such wide variations in the 20-year period is difficult. The following factors may offer some degree of explanation: (1) possible differences in the definitions of literacy used; (2) the improvement in the Chinese school system in Burma, with increased opportunities for youths to obtain a Chinese education; (3) better-educated immigrants, and (4) increased literacy campaigns being conducted by local community organizations. The increases in English and Burmese literacy are also the results of better schooling and of the commercial value of these languages, particularly of English for international trade.

As for "oral literacy," most Chinese can speak one of the Chinese dialects, although many cannot read or write it. More than half the Chinese can speak Burmese and a substantial number are able to converse in English.

Analysis of the dialects spoken by the Chinese in Burma shows that they closely follow the breakdown of place of origin in China. The following dialect figures were reported in 1951: 13/

Amoy		120,000
Cantonese:		
Toisan Cantonese	50,000	
Pure Cantonese	10,000	
Other Cantonese	<u>10,000</u>	70,000
Swatow		8,000
Foochow		20,000
Chaochow		2,000
Hakka:		
Kwangtung Hakka	14,500	
Fukien Hakka	<u>14,500</u>	29,000
Shanghai (including Wu)		1,000
Mandarin (including Yunnanese)		<u>50,000</u>
		<u>300,000</u>

In addition, about 148,000 speak Mandarin as a second language, largely because Mandarin has been the medium of instruction used for more than 20 years.

With the gradually improving school system it appears that before long almost every Chinese will have the opportunity to learn the language of his ancestors although the degree of assimilation to the Burmese culture may spread to the point that few will seize the chance.

## 2. The Chinese Schools

The Chinese schools in Burma form one of the chief targets, if not the chief target, of Communist infiltration and attempts at domination. Through the schools, the youth and youth groups can be controlled, and it is through the youth that the Communists

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hope to gain complete control of the Burma Chinese and perhaps control of Burma as well. Although Communist influence is widespread among the students, some two thirds of the Chinese schools are now under anti-Communist management. (Because of the special problem of the presence of Kuomintang (KMT) troops in Burma, and the Union of Burma's opposition to them, it is necessary to be extremely careful in the use of the term "pro-KMT" to describe anti-Communist elements. Many anti-Communists have been reluctant to openly associate themselves with the KMT, because of the feeling over the troops.)

The Chinese school system in Burma (using the word system in its broadest and loosest definition) is independent of the Burmese national school system. Unlike other governments in Southeast Asia, the Burmese government places few restrictive regulations on the Chinese schools. As Skinner stated it, "The Chinese schools in Burma are virtually unregulated by the government. Only those schools which desire to have matriculation certificates for their graduates conform to the regulations of the Burmese Ministry of Education, and very few Chinese schools do so desire. It is not even required that Burmese be taught, much less that it be a medium of instruction, as is Thai in Thailand." 14/

Most of the Chinese schools are primary schools. There are a few middle schools, mostly lower middle schools, and no colleges or universities. There are also a few commercial schools, generally on the middle school level. Most of the schools are supported by the community through individual contributions, although some are sponsored, or completely run, by organizations. Very few of the schools are self-sustaining and the source of supporting funds is generally linked to the political leaning of the school, because, as elsewhere in Southeast Asia, the Chinese schools are an important battleground in the Communist-KMT struggle. A recent example of the extent of this politically-slanted aid is a series of subsidies amounting to 324,000 kyats (about \$68,000) to 16 pro-Communist schools in the Rangoon area, made by the Communist-dominated Bank of China. 15/ Some pro-Communist schools have received direct aid from the China Democratic League (CDL) or from other pro-Communist organizations. Anti-Communist schools have, on occasion, received aid from anti-Communist organizations, but for the most part they must depend on aid from individuals; it is this fact which accounts for the serious financial difficulties of many of the anti-Communist schools.

A bitter fight has long been in progress over textbooks, the Peiping-approved vying with the Taipei-approved volumes. When Burma recognized Peiping the supply of textbooks to anti-Communists became an acute problem. Few anti-Communist texts entered the country, and those that did were sold through Chinese bookstores almost entirely run by pro-Communists. When these dealers raised the prices of anti-Communist texts and practically gave away Communist texts, it was economically difficult for anti-Communist schools to use texts of their choice. By early 1951 the situation had become so acute that only 12 schools were known to have resisted the Peiping curriculum. American Embassy officials urgently requested US subsidization of the anti-Communist Modern Readers series, published by the Shanghai Book Company in Singapore, as the most effective weapon to counteract the Peiping-published Hsin Hua Readers. In June of 1951 the first shipment arrived and was formally presented by the American Embassy to a group of anti-Communist elders of the community. Additional books

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were sold through the USIS-sponsored So Win Bookstore, which has become the leading outlet for anti-Communist literature. The store is self-sustaining and the working capital is now sufficient to insure a steady supply of the books. In January 1953, 123 schools, about half the Chinese schools in Burma, were purchasing texts at the So Win Bookstore. 16/ By autumn the figure had risen to more than 150. 17/

a. Communist Influence

Communist influence in the Chinese schools of Burma has been widespread, both in Rangoon and in the outer districts. Even in many schools where control of the school is in anti-Communist hands, the Communists have heavily infiltrated the student body and many pro-Communist alumni associations and student groups exist. Some schools, though not many, are completely free of Communist infiltration. Some of these are in Rangoon and some in the outer districts. In the outer districts, such a situation usually caused establishment of a rival pro-Communist school in the same area, as it did in Tavoy or Bassein. 18/

The Communists, however, now appear to have lost much of the ground they gained in the period immediately following the success of the Communists in mainland China. Of the approximately 270 schools they controlled during that period, the number has now fallen to slightly more than 100.

Control of student groups often has been a stepping-stone to complete control of a school. Through these groups, pressure often has been brought upon the directors of the school; for example, threats to transfer to another school have been used to force the adoption of the Communist-sponsored curriculum and textbooks. Many of the schools were in financial straits, and so the fear of losing tuition fees was often enough to turn the tide. Along the same lines of economic pressure, the Communist-dominated Burma branches of both the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, the largest Chinese banking chains in the world, will lend money only to schools already under Communist control or those that agree to change over to such control. Some schools receive a direct Communist subsidy. 19/ The cited battle of textbooks also served as a catalyst of Communist control.

The center of pro-Communist Chinese school activity is in Rangoon. Leading pro-Communist schools there are the Nan Yang Middle School (Nan Yang Chung Hsueh, 0589-3152-0022-1331), the Kemmendine Burma-Chinese High School (Hua Ch'iao Chung Hsueh, 5478-0294-0022-1331), the Fukien Girls' Normal School (Fu Chien Nu Tzu Shih Fan Hsueh Hsiao, 4395-1696-1166-1311-1597-4636-1331-2699), the Chip Bee Primary School (Chi Mei Hsiao Hsueh, 7162-5019-1420-1331), and many other primary schools. 20/ Also, several Communist high schools are run by individual organizations and labor groups in an adult education program for the masses. Another pro-Communist institution, the Rangoon Chinese Industrial School (Yang Hua Yeh Kung Hsuen, 0111-5478-2814-0361-1331) is a quasi-polytechnical, quasi-commercial school sponsored by trade and labor groups.

Outside of Rangoon, pro-Communist schools exist in every district and in almost every town or village with a Chinese

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population large enough to support one. Many villages have schools with divided loyalties, some are completely in either the Communist or anti-Communist fold and in some villages rival schools exist. There are a few middle schools in the areas outside of Rangoon, but most of the schools are "little red schoolhouse"-type primary schools. Among the more important centers with pro-Communist schools are Bassein, Bogale, Henzada, Insein, Mandalay, Moulmein, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Taunggyi, Tavoy and Twante. Appendices A and B give a list of all reported Chinese schools in Rangoon and the provinces, with their reported political affiliation.

Political guidance for the pro-Communist schools comes from the Burma branch of the Chinese Democratic League through Rangoon and local branches. The same groups also have set up schools and worked toward securing control of existing schools.

Furthermore, Communist circles provide financial aid to students as part of their over-all program to win the youth to their cause. The following summarizes an article which appeared in the New Rangoon Evening Post, a pro-Communist, Chinese-language daily, on 14 August 1952:

...Because of the large number of Chinese boys from rural districts who are attending school in Rangoon and the inconvenience being felt in remitting sums of money to them to meet their schooling and other expenses, the Latter Street Branch of the Bank of China has fixed upon the following method of service.

(1) All Chinese who have children studying in Rangoon may deposit money with the bank, which will make periodical payments, in respect of school and other fees on their behalf. (2) The depositor should first write a letter making clear the purposes of the deposit; and pay the money into the bank either in one payment or in several. (3) On receipt of the depositor's letter and money the bank will hold the money in the name of the student and, according to instructions in the letter, make whatever payments that should be made to the school; and also issue the student his pocket money. (The amount of pocket money must be stated clearly.) (4) If the student should, in case of some emergency, be in urgent need of money, a letter should be written to the bank to this effect either by the school authorities or by the students self-governing association. The bank will then after consideration, make payment. Afterwards, the depositor will be informed of the facts. (5) The bank will send the depositor a monthly statement of all payments made. (6) The bank will send a representative twice a month to various schools to transact the business of making payments. (7) The above method is designed purely to serve fellow Overseas Chinese. The bank will not accept any fees for this service. (8) The above method is new and the bank is therefore naturally lacking in experience. For this reason, the procedure will, for the moment, be

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limited to students of the following schools; Nanyang High School, the Overseas Chinese High School, Fukien Girls Normal School, Chung Hwa School and Hua Hsia High School. 21/

Actual direction of Communists' school and student movements is vested in four organizations under CDL leadership, according to a survey of Communist activities in Burma: 22/

(1) Overseas Chinese Youth League (Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien T'uan, 4884-3949-5478-0294-7230-1628-0957), of which LEE Ziu Wui (LI Chiu-wei, 2621-5273-4850) is president.

(2) Burma-Chinese Students' Association (Mien Hua Hsueh Sheng Lien Ho Hui, 4884-5478-1331-3932-5114-0678-2585), of which LIN Foo Chang (LIN Fu-chiang, 2651-2798-1412) is president.

(3) Chinese Schools Association (Mien Hua T'ung Hsueh Hui, 4884-5478-0681-1331-2585). "This is the old KMT term for what the Chinese Communists call the Education Advisory Committee. The Communists reorganized this association into a council, selecting the members from teachers in schools which are under Chinese Communist control. The president of the Committee is a woman, LEE Kwaw Wong /LI Kuo-hua, 2621-0948-5478/ ... , headmistress of the Hwa Shio High School, Kemmendine...."

(4) Burma-Chinese Teachers' Union (Mien Hua Chiao Shih Lien Ho Hui, 4884-5478-2403-1597-5114-0678-2585) of which SHEON Pai-sheong (CH'EN Pai-ch'eng, 7115-4101-3397) is president. This group is discussed in the section on labor unions, Section II, B, 1.

An example of the extent to which the Communists will go to control the schools and the youth is the case of the Chung Shan (0022-1472) School in Tavoy. Communist elements tried to persuade the school board to raise the Communist flag and adopt the pro-Communist textbooks. When the school board successfully resisted the Communists' efforts, they opened a new school of the same name in Tavoy. In an effort to secure students for their new institution, the Communists offered free tuition, free textbooks and free uniforms. At latest reports the school had only about 20 or 30 students. 23/

b. Anti-Communist Influence

Much of what has been said for the Communist schools is conversely true for the anti-Communists. When the skies were blue for the Communists they were grey for the anti-Communists, and vice versa. Currently the skies are very blue for the anti-Communists, with more than 150 of the country's approximately 270 schools now fairly firmly in the anti-Communist camp. However, there is still the great problem of finances. Lacking subsidies from such institutions as the Bank of China, the anti-Communists must rely on individual contributions and donations from anti-Communist organizations. These contributions are often insufficient to meet the costs of operation and few students could meet increased tuition charges to make up the deficits. Help from Taipei is not too likely because of Taipei's own financial troubles. Unless they receive additional help, it is not known how long these schools will be able to withstand the concerted Communist effort to regain control, or if they will be able to continue at all.

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The leading anti-Communist schools in Rangoon are the Chong Der High School (Ch'ung Te Chung Hsueh, 1504-1795-0022-1331) and the Chinese National Primary School (Chung Hua Min Kuo Hsueh Hsiao, 0022-5478-3046-0948-1331-2699). The Chong Der, a lower middle school, was the largest and most important Chinese school in Burma to have never adopted the Communist textbooks. It is one of the few in the country, either Communist or anti-Communist, that is almost self-sustaining. It is also one of the oldest schools, having been founded in 1931. 24/

In the same way that the Communists have been inducing students to go to mainland China for advanced study, the anti-Communists have been using Taipei and the United States as a goal. They have not been as successful as the Communists, chiefly because of financial difficulties and travel restrictions. The McCarran-Walter Act makes it difficult for many students not officially citizens of Burma or China to stay in this country for more than six months. 25/

The picture is clearly brighter for the anti-Communists than it was three years ago, but the cloud of financial difficulty still hangs over their heads.

#### D. Organizations Within the Chinese Community

As is typical of national and racial minorities everywhere in the world, the Burma Chinese, responding to external pressures and feeling the need to perpetuate themselves and their culture, have organized themselves into groups. Typical of overseas Chinese communities elsewhere in Southeast Asia these organizations cover every facet and phase of Chinese life, social, economic and political. Most organizations encompass two or all three of these phases. This section will treat the social and socio-political organizations, while groups of a predominantly economic or political nature will be covered in Parts II and IV.

The Kuomintang-Communist struggle for control of China, the Chinese people on the mainland and of the Chinese everywhere in the world is strongly reflected in the overseas Chinese community and within almost every organization therein. In Burma the Communists constantly are trying to extend their domination, either by infiltrating existing organizations or, failing that, by setting up new groups to lure the membership of their opponents. Both sides now hold important organizations, but information is not sufficient to show which faction is gaining the upper hand.

The social or socio-political organization appears in many forms -- clan associations, benevolent societies, district associations, youth and student groups, cultural societies, athletic groups, women's organizations and secret societies. In different overseas Chinese communities different types of organizations tend to play the leading role. In Thailand, the district associations are predominant; in Indonesia, youth, cultural and general groups share the lead; in Burma, the secret society is perhaps the most important type of organization. Although many of the organizations, and most of the membership of the organizations, are little concerned with the political struggle and would prefer to keep their organizations out of the political picture, dominant leaders and concerted infiltration tactics by Communist

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elements have forced almost every organization to take a stand on one side or the other of the political fence. Because of such infiltration, changing conditions within and outside the Chinese community and because of the influence of important personages, many organizations have switched their political stand from time to time -- which in itself may show the apolitical attitude of most of the overseas Chinese.

Appendices C and D are lists of reported community organizations within and outside of Rangoon, respectively, together with their political affiliations.

#### 1. Anti-Communist Organizations

The category of anti-Communist organizations includes pro-KMT as well as neutral groups and those seeking a third way, neither Communist nor KMT, of solving the China problem. The most important element in the anti-Communist picture is the secret society.

##### a. Secret Societies

Although the Chinese secret societies in Burma trace their origins back to "traditional anti-Manchu" societies of China proper, and indeed were founded during that era, they differ sharply from their mainland counterparts in many respects. The Burma societies have discarded the revolutionary attitude and extreme veil of secrecy that characterized the mainland groups. They have retained much of the ritual and the mutual benevolence activities, but membership and leaders are known and social activities have replaced the more violent anti-government activities of nineteenth century China proper.

Almost every Chinese male, upon reaching adulthood, chooses and joins one of the secret societies. Secret society membership therefore reaches into almost every household and is truly representative of the community. As the community is split by factionalism, so are the secret societies.

##### (1) Chien Te Tsung She (1696-1795-4920-4357) 26/

The Chien Te Tsung She\*, often called the Kean Taik or the Society for Reconstructing Virtue, was founded in Burma in 1841 and has a current estimated membership of about 50,000 (including its chapters throughout Burma). Among its branch organizations included in the above figure are the Hokkien Tong (Fu Chien T'ang, 4395-1696-1016), Aik Taik Sia (Ai Te She, 1947-1795-4357), Aik Taik Youth Society (Ai Te Ch'ing Nien She, 1947-1795-7230-1628-4357), Hoke Taik Tong (Fu Te T'ang, 4395-1795-1016), Kean Taik Boxer Association (Chien Te Kuo Shu Kuan, 1696-1795-0948-5890-7419), Kean Taik Youth Service Corps of Pazundaung (Po Sheng T'ang Chien Nien She, 0514-3932-1016-1696-1795-7230-1628-4357), Kean Taik Wen Lok Society (Chien Te Wen Lo Hui, 1696-1795-2429-2867-2585) and the Sino-Burma Young Men's Athletic Association (Mien Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien T'i Yu Yen Chiu Hui, 4884-5478-0294-7230-1628-7555-5148-4282-4496-2585).

\* Except where otherwise noted, the organizations discussed are based in Rangoon.

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Principal activities of the society are social functions, assistance at funerals of members and their parents, observance of important Chinese festivals, financial aid and medical care to members and employment agency services for members. The society also takes part in community welfare programs and in providing relief during emergencies. It also stands ready to assist and protect members at all times, which service has given the group "a certain amount of prestige in the sense that a member is not easily subject to threats or assault." 27/

Expenses of the society are met by income from rents on buildings owned by the group. Additional funds, when needed, are raised by contribution from well-to-do members. Those making large contributions generally are elected as patrons of the society. Because, in the course of performing their duties, officers often must make large expenditures from their own pockets, usually only the wealthy are elected to high office. Membership and leadership is about equally divided between the Cantonese and the Hokkiens.

The society owns its premises, which contain a combination shrine and tea-drinking lounge on the first floor, a dining room and club room on the second and a dormitory and meeting rooms on the third. The shrine is dedicated to the society's ancestral gods, Fu-te-cheng-shen (4395-1795-2973-4377) and Twa-Peh-Kung (aka Chao-Kung-Min), the God of Wealth, the latter god because most members are merchants or businessmen.

The organization is anti-Communist, although there is a substantial pro-Communist element, about 25 per cent, representing efforts at infiltration. The head of the society is CH'IU I-chueh (6726-6318-0628), who is also president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and a participant in many pro-leftist organizations and functions. At the time of the controversy with the pro-Communist Sheng Huo Chou Pao (Life Weekly) (see Section III,B,4) he remained loyal to the society and seemingly broke with the Communists but since then has joined with them on several occasions. This example somewhat indicates the loyalty that most members have to the society: regardless of other connections, the society's honor comes first. 28/

Under the centuries-old system of categorizing the Hung Men secret societies into the rival "White Gang" and the "Red Gang," the Chien Te fell within the latter category. Until a few years ago a bitter rivalry existed between it and the Ho Sheng Society (discussed below) which was resolved in an effort to combat Communist infiltration.

- (2) Hung Men Ch'ing Lien T'ang Ho Sheng Kung Szu  
(3163-7024-7230-5571-1016-0735-0524-0361-0674)

The Ho Sheng or Harmonious Victory Society, is the parent organization in Burma of the Hung Men complex, the largest world-wide association of Chinese secret societies. It was founded in Burma in about 1850 as a branch of the anti-dynastic group of the same name in China proper, but like the Chien Te its functions have changed into those of a social organization and its activities are now about the same as those outlined above for the Chien Te. Membership estimates range from 25,000 to 50,000.

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The major branches of the Hoe Sheng, each of which has several provincial sub-branches, are the Hung Shun Tsung T'ang (3163-7311-4920-1016), Hung Men Wu Ho Kung Szu (3163-7024-0063-0735-0361-0674) with headquarters in Lashio, Ch'ing Ho T'ang (3237-3109-1016), the Khoon Ghee Hsia and the Ta Hung Shan Pao Peng T'ang (1129-3163-1472-2128-0393-1016) with headquarters in Kyuhkok. The Moo Tai Temple Society is also affiliated with the society. The membership of the societies is predominantly Hokkien. 29/ However, a motion passed at a joint session of the executive and supervisory boards of the society on 13 September 1953 has made it mandatory for all new Fukienese (Hokkien) applicants for membership to be recommended by the ch'ing fang-ko (3237-5364-7041), an elite group of the society. 30/

Most are Buddhists who worship according to the teachings of KUAN Yun-chang (7070-7189-7022). The society's headquarters are in a large, modern and elaborately decorated building which contains shrines, meeting rooms, dining rooms and rooms for the most secret meetings and initiations. Funds for the operation of the organization are raised from regular dues, special assessments and donations from wealthier members.

Article 2 of the society's by-laws states, "Under the present conditions of the Society, absolute neutrality shall be maintained to avoid being involved in political friction." This legal prohibition, however, has not deterred the pro-Communist elements in the society from making every attempt to take over the organization and use it to further its own cause. While this pro-Communist bloc is substantial, perhaps as much as 25 per cent of the membership, they have been disastrously unsuccessful. In the elections of 30 August 1953, the anti-Communist forces succeeded in electing their men to the key positions. LI Jui-tsung (2651-3843-1350) was reelected to the chairmanship. He is a known anti-Communist and is affiliated with several anti-Communist organizations. 31/ Appendix E contains a list of the recently elected officers of the Ho Sheng.

The society publishes a monthly organ, the Hung Sheng Yueh K'an (3163-5116-2588-0436). The first issue appeared in September 1953. 32/

B. The Union Chinese League (UCL)  
(Mien Hua Lien Ho Tsung Hui, 4884-5478-5114-0678-4920-2585)

The UCL is the leading federation of anti-Communist organizations in Burma. A list of the member organizations is included in Appendix F. Among the member groups are schools, social and service organizations, commercial groups and the Kuomintang. In addition to Rangoon headquarters, there are branches in Bogale, Moulmein and Pyapon.

The UCL came into being officially on 6 November 1951. Preparatory work was begun as early as February 1951 with a large meeting at the headquarters of the Ning Yang Hui Kuan (3942-7122-2585-7419). From then until November, the UCL functioned through its Preparatory Committee. The founding fathers of the organization, which according to one report was started "upon the request of U BA SWE," were present chairman CH'EN Hung-an (7115-3163-1344), and present vice-chairmen TAN Phee-wan (CHENG P'i-yao, 6773-0012-6674) and LI Tzu-ts'ai (2621-4793-5475). 33/ The objectives of the organization, according to a recent press release, are:

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1. to promote friendship among the members of the Chinese community and to bring about the unity among the Chinese and the Chinese Associations, so as to form itself into a powerful, highest Chinese organization
2. to cherish mutual love, mutual assistance and to promote common welfare
3. to develop the industrial, commercial, educational, cultural, health and charitable enterprises, so as to bring about the prosperity of the Chinese Community in Burma
4. to strengthen the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and other indigenous races of the Union of Burma and
5. to assist the rehabilitations and reconstructions of the Union of Burma in resisting the aggression. 34/

This press release was issued on 4 July 1953 as part of a formal announcement by the League that it is neither "affiliated to or ... indoctrinated by the Kuomintang Party." This was done to refute the charges of the Communist elements in the community that the UCL was a KMT tool and also to eliminate the stigma that the KMT had brought upon itself because of the actions of Gen LI MI in North Burma. The announcement was not favorably received by pro-KMT elements in the community. 35/ So bitter were feelings in some circles that several members of the League broke from it and formed a new organization, the Anti-Communist Salvation Party. Appendix F lists the member organizations which have withdrawn from the League. 36/

c. The Anti-Communist Salvation Party (ACSP)  
(Fan Kung Chiu Kuo Tsung Hui (0646-0364-2405-0948-4920-2585) 37/)

This group, also known as the Wei Sheng League (0787-3932), was organized on 18 August 1953, largely from members of the UCL who were dissatisfied with the League's disavowal of connections with the KMT. The party, which is really a federation of organizations rather than a political party, is affiliated with the organization of the same name in Formosa. Organizers of the new group included CH'EN Wen-heng (7115-2429-0077), a leader in the KMT, Burma Branch; WANG Hui (3769-3549), secretary of the same group; LIN Ping-k'un (2651-3521-0981), head of the Triangle Taxi Company and several anti-Communist organizations; HUANG Chi'han (7806-0796-3352), head of the Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui (4884-5478-1947-0948-7230-1628-0588-6651-2585); LU Weilin (4151-0251-2651), manager of the Tzu Yu Pao; LI Kan-hsin (2621-1631-2450), principal of the Ch'ung Te High School and CHIEN Ju-mao (4675-1172-5399), principal of the Min Chung High School.

The stated objective of the new group is "to lead the anti-Communist Chinese organizations and schools and to support the Government of the Republic of China in fulfilling its anti-Communist and anti-Russian mission." 38/ A list of member groups of the party is included in Appendix G with a coding to indicate former members of the UCL.

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One of the members is the Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League (Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She, 4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-1628-4357) which is the youth and student arm of the new organization. It was formerly a member of the UCL and is clandestinely known as the Burma Overseas Chinese Youth Anti-Communist Resist-USSR Revolutionary Society (Mien Hua Ch'ing Nien Fan Kung K'ang O Hua Ming T'ung Chih Hui, 4884-5478-7230-1628-0646-0364-2123-0192-5478-0730-0681-1807-2585). It is headed by LIN Ping-k'un and has branches in Bassein, Mandalay, Myaungmya, Prome, Pyapon, Syriam and Wakema. 39/

#### d. Chinese Merited Association

There are many other anti-Communist organizations and even some small federations in Burma. Few have a large membership or are important in their own right. There are organizations of every type, including youth groups and women's groups.

The leading independent organization is the Chinese Merited Association. It was formed in 1898 as a social organization with the chief purpose of propagating Buddhism. It is also a Chinese burial association. All members are Chinese or Sino-Burmans, and the 1953 membership figure of 800 includes most of the prominent members of the Rangoon Chinese community, such as KHOO E Kwet, CH'EN Hung-an and LI Boon Tin. The association is completely neutral in Chinese political strife. One report of 1945 said that the then leaders of the association were promoters of vice rings and that the headquarters of the association was the largest gambling den in Rangoon. There has been no reference to this, however, in recent reports. 40/

It is difficult to detect, because of incomplete lists, where the majority of anti-Communist organizations are located -- in Rangoon or in the provinces. In number of organizations the majority appear to be in Rangoon, but according to percentage of members the provinces may predominate.

## 2. Pro-Communist Organizations

There is no pro-Communist counterpart of the anti-Communists' UCL. Most, however, take some direction from the Chinese Democratic League, which serves as the Chinese Communist Party of Burma. Attempts at the infiltration of existing organizations or the establishment of new ones are generally planned or financed (sometimes both) by the CDL. Financing often is handled through the Communist-controlled Bank of China or Bank of Communications, usually taking the form of a low-interest loan or an outright subsidy. Although the prime recipients of such loans have been schools and labor groups, there have also been many subsidies to youth and student groups and social organizations. Because of the conditions of the loans (see Section II,D) all such units are quite firmly held within the Communist fold.

Most of the larger pro-Communist organizations have branches in the outlying provinces. Among such groups are the Burma-Chinese Students Union (Mien Hua Hsueh Sheng Lien Ho Hui, 4884-5478-1331-3932-5114-0678-2585), 41/ the Overseas Chinese Relief Committee (Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0294-2405-3444-1201-0765-2585), 42/ the Burma-Chinese Women's

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Federation (Mien Hua Fu Nu Hsieh Hui, 4884-5478-1244-1166-0588-2585) <sup>43/</sup> and the Overseas Chinese Youth Mutual Aid Society (Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu Hui, 5478-0294-7230-1628-0062-0504-2585). <sup>44/</sup>

The strongest efforts by the Communists seem to be among the younger elements of the community, with youth, student and athletic groups forming a substantial percentage of Communist-dominated or controlled organizations. For every school under Communist control and for many of the others there is a pro-Communist student or alumni association. In the non-Communist schools, as has been noted in Section I,C on education, such organizations serve as a means of placing pressure on the controlling officials to join with the Communists. These groups cooperate with the Teachers' Union through the Burma-Chinese Students' Union.

Two noteworthy organizations within the Communist fold are the Buddhist Society (Fo Hsueh Hui, 0154-1331-2585) <sup>45/</sup> and the Chu Lun She (1565-6544-4357), a Mahayana Buddhist organization. <sup>46/</sup> These represent the great effort being expended by the Communists to infiltrate the clergy in Burma, a strongly religious country. Even though the overseas Chinese in general are not very devout Buddhists, this move is an encroachment on the religious groups among them, and on Burmese Buddhism as well.

Communist elements also are trying to dominate the cultural activities of the community. They have formed organizations in the fields of music, literature and culture. The more important of these are the Irrawaddy Choral Society (I Chiang Ho Ch'ang T'uan, 0122-3068-0678-0788-0957), the Hai Po Singing Troupe (Hai Po Ho Ch'ang T'uan, 3189-3134-0678-0788-0957), the Chu Po Poetic Society (2612-3134-1562-2585), the Sino-Burman Cultural Association (Wen Hua Hsieh Hui, 2429-0553-0588-2585) and the Northern Writers' Association of Mandalay. The first-mentioned group, the Irrawaddy Choral Society, has been traveling throughout Burma for several years and may have also made a trip to mainland China.

Another important Communist group -- not, however, entirely Chinese in membership -- is the Sino-Burmese Friendship Association (Chung Mien Yu Hao Hsieh Hui, 0022-4884-0645-1170-0588-2585) headed by Dr. SIN Po. It was formed in October 1951 as an outgrowth of the former Soviet-Chinese-Burmese Friendship Society. It has been reported that this group is controlled directly from Peiping. <sup>47/</sup>

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## II. THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE CHINESE IN BURMA

Although the Chinese play a significant role in the Burmese economy, they are not as dominant in Burma as they are elsewhere in Southeast Asia. However, they are more important than the native Burmans, the dominant position is held by the Indians and the British. The Chinese do dominate certain fields of endeavor and can be found in almost every type of enterprise -- from small urban shopkeeper or rural merchant to the banking field.

In the Chinese economic community are many organizations, and these exist at every level -- labor unions, trade guilds, commercial associations and the very important chambers of commerce.

As is true of most statistics pertaining to Burma, materials reflecting Chinese dominance are out of date and fragmentary. Occasional recent estimates have appeared, but they are, for the most part, unreliable.

### A. The Chinese Labor Force

As stated, the last complete census of Burma was taken in 1931. At that time, based on a Chinese population of 193,594, the Chinese labor force numbered 92,213, distributed as indicated in Tables 1, 2 and 3. While the Chinese outnumber the European element in the country, they are a far smaller group than the Indian group. Although the Chinese do not outnumber the Indians or Burmans in any occupation, Table 2 shows that the Chinese do exceed by percentage of population the Burmans in the categories of clerical workers, industrial management, craftsmen, unskilled labor, professional men and traders. They lead the Indians in percentage of their population in the categories of cultivating landowners, industrial management, craftsmen, traders and rentiers and equalled them in the field of medicine.

Some additional notes, taken mostly from Andrus on the Chinese labor force may serve to amplify the figures listed in Tables 1, 2 and 3:

1. The Chinese were much less numerous than the Indians, and a very large proportion of them were self-employed in commercial undertakings, small hotels, cafes, etc., or else worked in such establishments for other Chinese. The one occupation in which Chinese constituted a substantial portion of the labor force, and worked for members of another race, was mining. Even in the case of the Chinese employed by the Consolidated Tin Company at Hermingyi, Tavoy District, many worked on a piece-work system, with a minimum of supervision.

The census figures reproduced in the middle column of Table 3 above show the Chinese share in various occupations. It should be remembered, however, that most of the Chinese thus listed worked for themselves, or for relatives or friends,

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so that no 'labor problem' arose. It will be seen that it was only in trade, where they numbered thirteen percent of the total, that they were numerically important. In industrial management and as craftsmen they constituted six percent of the labor force--and in Rangoon City they would probably be a very much larger proportion, for they were outstanding as carpenters.

2. Settling in Rangoon and Moulmein in particular, but having households and shops in many remote villages and all towns, the Chinese comprised about ten percent of those engaged in trade. They were very prominent in tin and wolfram mining in Tenasserim, comprising 23.6% of the miners of the country and 10.4% of those engaged in the working of metals. They ran many small hotels and cafes, and comprised ten percent of the workers in such establishments, besides providing 32.5% of the dentists, according to the 1931 census. 49/

3. The sources of advances for crop loans may be enumerated as follows:

1. Banks. Most banks including the Imperial Bank of India advance against gold or against paddy stocks held in granaries.
2. Chettiyars.
3. Co-operative Credit Societies.
4. Chinese and other shop-keepers.
5. Miscellaneous money lenders.

It may be said generally, that only owner cultivators of good standing could resort to the banks and Chettiyars. I have no information in respect of the co-operative credit societies with whom I imagine, that the proportion of owner cultivators taking crop loans would be smaller than that of tenant cultivators. The latter looked mainly to the landlord for his advances and when that source failed, had recourse to the Chinese shop-keeper and to the other miscellaneous purveyors of 'sabape' /seed grain/ loans. The landlords as with intermediate loans, secured their crop loans, when they took the trouble of having documents drawn up, by mortgages of the tenant's cattle and crops. A proportion of the loans advanced by the bankers and Chettiyars to owners and landlords were, in turn, advanced to tenant cultivators and labourers (mostly in 'sabape'), but they were also utilized for payment of land revenue to facilitate storage of paddy for higher prices and also for buying early paddy to fill the granaries to capacity. The Chettiyars

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used to finance crop loans freely at interest; but when the slump came this important source almost dried up. The Chinese shop-keeper stepped into the breach and has come to specialize in the 'sabape' types of loan and does a large and increasing business in them. He supplies foodstuffs and other material in the same lines and being on the spot and in close touch, seldom fails to recover what is owing to him.... The Chinese shop-keeper in the villages of Burma is really a money-lender and through him the 'sabape' system has become deeply entrenched in Burma. 50/

Though outnumbered, the Chinese maintains an important position in Burma in the same fields as elsewhere in Southeast Asia -- small stores, hotels, cafes and as the rural merchant and money-lender. His position in the field of mining, however, is somewhat peculiar to Burma.

The little recent information extant on the Chinese labor force came from a preliminary census of Rangoon in 1950. "Out of 228 thousand people in Rangoon /In the labor force/ .... 18 thousand, or 7.9% were Chinese. Within the Chinese group 16 thousand, or 89% were male and two thousand, or 11% were female. All of these 18 thousand Chinese were working at the time; none were unemployed. (In Rangoon the Chinese are a pretty prosperous group.)" He also includes a comparison of median monthly income for the various racial groups in Rangoon:

165 Rupees (Rs) /or kyats/ for all races.

157 Rs for Burmans

181 Rs for Chinese

169 Rs for Indians and Pakistanis

255 Rs for persons of mixed Burman and other racial stock (more likely to be Anglo-Burman, but also other types.) 51/

It can be seen that the Chinese are an important economic factor in the country and a prosperous group, as well as having an average earning capacity second only to the Anglo-Burmans.

#### B. Labor Unions and Trade Guilds 52/

The current Communist domination of the labor field appears likely to continue for some time. There undoubtedly will be several cases of the membership of the unions throwing off leftist leadership or of anti-Communist rival unions being set up to draw members away. However, unless the anti-Communist bloc offers a more united and dynamic lead, any substantial change in the current labor picture is unlikely.

Chinese labor organizations of both the union and guild types are usually quite small, with very few having more than 100 members. It is often difficult to differentiate between the two types: (1) labor unions as we know them and (2) trade guilds, which may be unions, associations of small shopowners, company

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unions or even guilds of managerial personnel in the same field. With almost complete dominance by pro-Communist elements, it is questionable whether these various labor organizations are organized for employee welfare and protection or actually for propaganda outlets and training units for the pro-Communist China Democratic League. Though nominally they are concerned with wage disputes, working conditions, sickness of employees and other accepted labor union functions, these concerns seem to occupy only a small portion of their efforts in comparison to that spent on political objectives.

Until about two years ago only one major union was free of Communist leadership, the Chinese Overseas Carpenters Association (Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Tsung Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0294-1562-0794-4920-2585). This fact does not mean the membership of organizations under Communist leadership solidly supported the Communists. It was estimated in many quarters that many of the members would leave these unions if non-Communist counterparts had existed. In the past two years the anti-Communist groups have been organizing such rival unions.

All but a few of the Chinese labor unions are located in Rangoon; some of these have branches in other parts of Burma. The principal unions and federations will be discussed below, and Appendix H contains a list of all reported labor organizations.

#### 1. Pro-Communist Labor Organizations

##### a. The Burma-Chinese Shop Employees Association (BCSEA) 53/

The Burma-Chinese Shop Employees Association (Mien Tien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui, 4884-3949-5478-1648-0765-5114-0678-2585) is the oldest and probably the largest of the pro-Communist Chinese labor organizations. Often referred to as the Store Workers Union, it is an association of white collar workers. The organization was founded on 3 September 1947 and has its headquarters in Rangoon. It has six branches in the capital as well as branches in Letpadan, Prome and Mandalay. The largest and best-known of the Rangoon branches is the Cooks Branch (Tien Lien P'eng Kung Fen Hui, 1648-5114-3534-1562-0433-2585). In 1950 the BCSEA claimed a membership of over 1,700 members, contrasting with the 300 enrolled at its founding three years before.

The major activities of the association appear to be aimed at spreading propaganda for the Chinese Communists. In addition, it operates a night school for members and their children, where the party line is taught along with the three R's.

The leading figures in the BCSEA are CH'IU Ten-fu (6726-4098-1381), the president, and LIN Ts'ang-sung (2651-5547-2646), the vice-president. They were elected on 3 August 1951.

##### b. The Burma-Chinese Laborers Federation 54/

The Burma-Chinese Laborers Federation (Mien Hua Kung Yu Lien Ho Hui, 4884-5478-1562-0645-5114-0678-2585) is perhaps the closest thing to the Western style of labor federation. It was founded in early 1949 and includes workers in many trades and many unskilled workers in a variety of industries. Among its many member

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TABLE 1 48/

Burma: Occupational Distribution of the Labor Force by Race According to the 1931 Census

Occupations	Totals a/	Burmans	Other Indigenous Races	Chinese	Indians	Indo- Burmans	Europeans and Anglo- Indians
Agriculture	4,269,801	2,419,270	1,625,507	21,041	175,029	28,668	286
Forestry	51,480	31,648	17,815	395	1,179	189	254
Exploitation of Minerals	39,499	14,032	6,005	3,878	14,752	120	712
Industry	664,266	376,668	160,307	15,433	104,767	5,702	1,369
Transport	219,787	89,865	18,525	5,789	99,530	3,260	2,818
Trade	555,790	329,079	78,366	38,419	96,211	12,249	1,466
Public Force	30,812	9,650	4,893	89	13,995	235	1,950
Public Administration	43,838	17,003	11,431	572	12,822	869	1,141
Professions and Arts	198,682	133,526	49,386	1,490	10,418	1,594	2,268
Private Income	7,140	3,497	813	175	1,829	370	456
Domestic Service	44,637	12,730	4,845	1,724	24,325	885	127
Other Occupations	54,908	13,410	10,991	2,615	26,427	1,077	388
Unproductive b/	25,133	17,200	4,628	593	2,221	467	24
Total	6,205,773	3,467,598	1,993,512	92,213	583,506	55,685	13,259

a/ The totals do not agree with those in the source, but are derived from the figures in the rest of the table.

b/ Beggars, Prisoners, etc.

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TABLE 2

Distribution by Economic Function of 1,000  
Male Earners of Selected Races  
(Burma as a Whole)

	<u>Burmans</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Indians a/</u>
Cultivating landowners	260	159	27
Cultivating tenants	181	8	40
Agricultural laborers	307	20	101
Herdsmen, fishers and hunters	19	17	31
Clerical workers	9	24	39
Industrial management	1	3	1
Craftsmen	54	144	97
Unskilled laborers	83	189	432
Professional, etc.	6	7	8
Traders, etc.	49	412	167
Rentiers	13	8	5
Army, Police, etc.	5	1	29
Other public service	3	4	--
Medicine	6	4	4
Miscellaneous	4	-	19
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

a/ Indians born outside Burma. Indians born in Burma were much more frequently engaged in agriculture.

TABLE 3

Distribution by Race of 1,000 Male  
Earners in Each Functional Class a/

	<u>Burmans</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Indians</u>
Cultivating landowners	446	11	11
Cultivating tenants	682	1	34
Agricultural laborers	675	2	51
Herdsmen	252	33	440
Fishers and hunters	625	9	47
Clerical workers	391	40	379
Industrial management	513	60	179
Craftsmen	569	59	232
Unskilled laborers	382	34	454
Professional	501	22	152
Traders, etc.	403	133	310
Army, Police, etc.	296	9	411
Other public service	457	23	10

a/ This table differs from the one above in that this one shows distribution of members of selected races among various occupations, whereas Table 2 shows the absolute proportion of selected races in any given occupation.

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branches are the Cobblers Association (Li Yeh Kung Hui, 1462-2814-1562-2585), the Tailors Association (Wei Hsien Kung Hui, 4850-6513-1562-2585), the Barbers Association (Li Fa Yeh Fu Li Hui, 3810-7569-2814-4395-0448-2585) and the Liquor Shops Employees Association (Chiu Kung Fu Wei Hui, 6794-1562-4395-1201-2585).

Like the BCSEA, this group is also a leader in Communist propaganda activities. It takes part in all Communist demonstrations and supports or leads all anti-American movements such as boycotts of American films and American products.

The two leaders of the organization are LIU Ying-ch'ao (0491-2019-6389) and KU Ch'uan (0657-2938), the past and current presidents.

c. The Burma-Chinese Teachers Union 55/

The Burma-Chinese Teachers Association (Mien Hua Chiao Shih Lien Ho Hui, 4884-5478-2403-1597-5114-0678-2585) was founded on 22 April 1949. It is rated by the Communists as one of the most important organizations of any kind in Burma. Because of the close contact between the teachers and the Chinese student population, this union has become the leading overt purveyor of Communist propaganda other than the embassy and the press. Its importance is further emphasized by the fact that most of the leaders in the Teachers Union are also highly-placed in the CDL. The current president is CH'EN Pai-ch'eng (7115-4101-3397), who is also secretary-general of the CDL.

The group sponsors summer school classes and works closely with the various pro-Communist student groups in Burma. It also acts as the liaison between the Communist Embassy and the student population and supervises the selection of textbooks for the Chinese Communist schools of Burma.

d. Other Communist Unions

There are other pro-Communist labor organizations in almost every field of enterprise. Some of the more important ones are the Chinese Clerks Association (Shu Chi Kung Hui, 2579-6068-0361-2585), the Saw Mills Association (Mu Ch'ang Kung Hui, 2606-1681-0361-2585), the Rice Mill Laborers Association (Mi Su Chi Yu Lien Ho Hui, 4717-4725-2061-0645-5114-0678-2585) and the Burma-Chinese Automobile Workers Association (Mien Hua Ch'i Ch'e Chih Yeh Kung Hui, 4884-5478-3086-6508-5120-2814-0361-2585). The strength of all these groups is small, with few having a membership of more than 100.

2. Anti-Communist Labor Organizations

a. The Chinese Overseas Carpenters Association

The Chinese Overseas Carpenters Association (Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Tsung Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0294-1562-0794-4920-2585) is the largest anti-Communist labor organization in the Chinese community of Burma. It is headed by CH'EN Hung-an (7115-3163-1344), one of the outstanding local anti-Communist leaders and head of the UCL, the most important federation of non-Communist organizations in the country. In 1951 this union was

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termed "a bulwark of the pro-KMT, anti-Communist forces, one of the few they have had since the Communists came into power." 56/

The Carpenters Association is more of a guild than a union; it is composed of not only working carpenters but of contractors as well. It is important in Burma because carpentry is one of the few trades in Rangoon in which the Chinese predominate. Since the Chinese carpenters have a very high reputation, nearly all work of this type is let out to Chinese contractors.

b. The Flying Wheel Lorry Association 57/

This group, called in Chinese the Fei Lun Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui (7378-6544-3086-6508-0588-2585), is one of the labor organizations that have broken away from Communist domination in the last two years. This break was climaxed by the election of LIN Ping-k'un (2651-3521-0981), aka Bob Lim, to the presidency. LIN is also president of the Overseas Chinese Free Youth Association (Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She, 4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-1628-4357), the Ludu Motor Drivers and Mechanics Association (Yang Kuang Ta Chung Szu Chi Chi Kung Hsieh Hui, 0111-0342-1129-5883-0674-2894-2894-1562-0588-2585); the Thonbanhla Motor Taxi Association, aka Triangle Taxi Company (San Chiao P'ai Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui, 0005-6037-3654-3086-6508-0588-2585), and the Burma-Chinese Workers Association (Mien Hua Kung Yu Lien I Hui, 4884-5478-1562-0645-5114-6146-2585). The first of the above list is a students and youth organization while the other three are labor organizations. The Ludu and Thonbanhla organizations are members of the new Anti-Communist Salvation Party. The Burma-Chinese Workers Association has been set up as a rival organization to the Burma-Chinese Laborers Federation in an attempt to lure the more moderate elements away from that Communist-dominated organization.

c. Other Anti-Communist Labor Organizations

There are a few other anti-Communist labor unions in the Burma Chinese community. Among these are the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association (Chiu Leng Ts'ai Shih Chih Kung Kung Hui, 6794-2789-5475-1358-5120-1562-0361-2585), the Free Chinese Compositors Association, the Burma-Chinese Goldsmiths Association, the Chinese Native Medical Practitioners Association and the Burma-Chinese Stallholders Union (Mien Tien Hua Ch'u T'an Shang Lien Ho Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0575-2382-0794-5114-0678-2585). This last one is a guild made up of small shop-keepers in Rangoon and is probably the largest of the organizations mentioned in this sub-section.

C. Chambers of Commerce and Similar Organizations

Chinese Chambers of Commerce exist in almost every large town and city of Burma. The most important ones, by far, are located in Rangoon. Some of the organizations have taken an active part in the political struggle within the community; some have remained completely aloof; and some, though seemingly favoring one side or another, are trying to steer a middle road. In addition to the chambers, several trade associations operate along the same lines. These groups differ from the trade guilds mentioned in the previous section in that they cut across the lines of particular trades or professions.

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The primary function of all of these groups is the bettering of trade conditions for the Chinese, acting for them as an idea clearing-house and promoting the welfare of the community as a whole.

The largest organization of this type is the Burma-Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Mien Tien Hua Shang Shang Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0794-0794-2585, or Chung Hua Tsung Shang Hui, 0022-5478-4920-0794-2585). 58/ Politically this group has veered from one side to the other, although theoretically it is supposed to remain neutral. The present chairman of the group, while not an active Communist, is reported to be cooperating with Communists or at least acting as a dupe. A partial list of important officials of the organization, gleaned from several reports, is as follows:

Chairman	:	KHOO E. Kwet (CH'IU I-chueh, 6726-6318-0628)
Treasurer	:	CH'EN Chan-mei (7115-0594-2734)
Secretaries	:	C. Su Bin (HSU Ssu-min, 1776-0934-3046) HUANG Ssu-ch'i (7806-1835-6386)
Secretary-General:		CHANG Chin-shui (1728-6855-3055)
Advisers	:	LI Boon-tin (LI Wen-chen, 2621- 2429-3791) LIN Yeh-nung (2651-2814-6593)

Besides its strictly commercial activities, the Chamber issues vouchers for overseas Chinese families leaving China, issues overseas Chinese property trustee certificates and promotes sight-seeing trips.

The Chamber is one of the most important organizations in the Chinese community. In many ways it acts as a liaison between the government and the community. It has several branches throughout Burma, including organizations in Bassein and Hsipaw.

Other organizations similar to the General Chamber of Commerce are the Prosperous General Chamber of Commerce (Hsing Shang Tsung Hui, 5281-0794-4920-2585), a non-Communist group; 59/ the Burma-Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association (Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Tsung Hui, 4884-3949-5478-0294-1562-0794-4920-2585) and the All-Burma Chinese Commercial Federation (Mien Hua Shang Yeh Tsung Hui, 4884-5478-0794-2814-4920-2585), both anti-Communist groups; 60/ the Chinese Marketing Union (aka Association of Buyers and Sellers) (Hua Ch'iao Men Shih T'ung Yeh Kung Hui, 5478-0294-7024-1579-0681-2814-0361-2585), 61/ and the Burma-Chinese Workers and Traders Progressive Association (Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Hsieh Chin Hui, 5478-0294-1562-0794-0588-6651-2585) and its branch in Moulmein, both pro-Communist groups. 62/ There is also a Chinese Trade Association in Myingyan whose political affiliation, if any, is unknown.

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~~SECRET~~D. Financial Institutions and Trade1. Banks

In addition to the position of the rural merchant money lender discussed in Section II,A, there are three important financial institutions among the overseas Chinese: the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation. All three institutions are under the control of the Communists and are branches of the mainland organizations of the same names. 63/

The smallest of the three is the Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation. It is located on Latter Street in Rangoon and the general manager is WU Zue Yin (WU Shou-jen, 0702-1343-0088).

Second in size is the Bank of Communications on Merchant Street in Rangoon, with KUNG Ching Lian (KUNG Ch'ing-lin, 7895-1987-7792) as general manager. This institution has been active in the low-interest loan program which will be described below.

The largest of the three banks is the Bank of China. The worldwide organization has split into two groups, and now there is a Communist Bank of China and a Nationalist Bank of China. The institution in Burma, on Phayre Street in Rangoon, is a member of the Communist group. The general manager is HU Yee Fang (HU Yu-fang, 5170-3022-5364).

In 1952 the Banks of China and of Communications launched a low-interest loan program as part of the over-all Chinese Communist Embassy plan to gain control of the Chinese community. Interest rates were often as low as 3.6 per cent and could be obtained with a minimum of collateral or other form of guaranty. There were, however, some very strict conditions attached to the loans, designed to insure support for the Communists and Communist-sponsored organizations. Although these conditions were unwritten, borrowers were warned that the first violation would receive a warning but that any subsequent violation would result in the immediate recall of his loan. The most important of these conditions were: (1) the recipient must fly the Communist flag; (2) he must participate in all organized left-wing activities; (3) he must assist the fund-raising campaigns of left-wing organizations and schools; (4) he must not participate in right-wing, anti-Communist activities; (5) he must not subscribe to or read right-wing, anti-Communist newspapers or other publications; (6) the recipient's children must not be sent to right-wing, anti-Communist schools, and (7) he must not make any contributions to right-wing, anti-Communist organizations or schools. 64/

Because many recipients of loans were found to be only nominally adhering to the rules and adhering only for the period of the loan, the banks have been tightening up the loan program since mid-1953. A person must now be "guaranteed politically" before he can obtain a loan. 65/

Although the bulk of the loans were issued by the Bank of China, a substantial amount was issued by the Bank of Communications.

In addition to the loan program, the Bank of China also has acted for the Chinese Communist Embassy as a disbursing unit for direct subsidies to schools, organizations and labor groups.

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The banks also have acted for the embassy during such emergencies as the Moulmein fires of early 1951. It has also been reported that these banks are distributing counterfeit currency printed by the Chinese Communists. 66/

An unconfirmed report of June 1953 stated that the Burmese Government was aware of the propaganda and espionage activities of the banks and was considering closing them. There has been no further information on this report. 67/

## 2. Oriental Trading Company

One of the most important Chinese commercial enterprises is the Oriental Trading Company (Tung Ya Mao I Kung Szu, 2639-0068-6319-2496-0361-0674), aka Tung Fang (2639-2455) Trading Company. The company was formed in 1952 with funds received through the low-interest loan program of the Banks of China and of Communications. The company has been engaged largely in trade with Communist China and the USSR. Among the commodities known to have been shipped to China are rubber, tin and cotton.

Key figures in the company include:

Director	: Henzada U MYA (SHU Shih-t'a, 5289-1395-1044)
Assistant Director:	CH'EN Po-fu (7115-0130-3940)
Manager	: CHANG Chin-shui (1728-6855-3055)
Treasurer	: CH'EN Fu-shun (7115-4395-7311)
Secretary and Accountant	: HUANG Ssu-ch'i (7806-1835-6386)
English Secretary	: TS'ENG Han-ts'ai (2582-3352-2088)
Advisers	: YANG Lao-ch'ing (2799-5071-3237) YANG Sheng-mao (2799-3932-5399)

Henzada U MYA replaced LEI Pi-shu (7191-4310-2579) as director in early 1953. HUANG and CHANG are both officials of the General Chamber of Commerce. 68/

Most international trade is in the hands of Indians, British and Anglo-Burmans. A few Chinese companies, like the Oriental, are engaged in important international trade particularly with the Soviet bloc, but their percentage of the total is very small.

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~~SECRET~~III. INFORMATION MEDIAA. Press 69/

The Chinese press in Burma is much like the Chinese press elsewhere in Southeast Asia in that it is closely tied to the Communist-KMT struggle of the mainland. There has not been much of a non-political press in Burma and what has existed has never been on very strong financial footing. In fact, no Chinese paper in Burma in recent years has been able to stand alone for very long. Subsidies have come from either the KMT or the Communists and, on occasions, from wealthy individuals in the community who favor one side. The two remaining neutral papers are heavily supported by their owners.

There are five Chinese-owned dailies still in existence in Burma, all published in Rangoon in the Chinese language. The combined circulation of these papers is only about 10,000. Of the five, two, the Times and the New China News, are neutral; two, the Post and the Jen Min Pao, are definitely in the Communist camp, with the latter being an official party organ, and the Freedom News is pro-KMT.

Unlike Indonesia, Burma has no Chinese-owned vernacular press. It has been estimated that for a newspaper in Rangoon to break even financially, it must have a daily paid circulation of at least 4,000. The only Chinese paper that reaches this figure is the Times, which slightly exceeds the 4,000 mark. 70/

1. New China News  
(Hsin Chung Kuo Jih Pao, 2450-0022-0948-2480-1032)

The New China News is published daily in Rangoon. Circulation figures have been reported to be somewhere between 1,500 and 3,000, with the latter figure more generally accepted. A pre-war paper, it was the first to resume operations after the war ended in 1945. At that time it was the leading neutral Chinese daily. After floundering about in financial difficulties through most of 1952, the paper, through its manager AH Phoy (CH'EN Hung-tien, 7115-1347-0368), secured a low interest loan of 60,000 kyats (approximately \$12,500) from the Communist-controlled Bank of China. Following this loan, the editorial policy of the paper changed markedly to a strong Communist line. 71/ CH'EN is reported to have stated that the loan was only a matter of expediency and that he would do his best to break away from this influence. The paper has since reverted to a more neutral policy. 72/

Other key figures connected with the paper are HUANG P'ei-hsun (7806-0160-8113), the editor of the paper, and CHAO Chu-jen (6392-5468-0086), the publisher.

Like all the Chinese papers in Burma, the New China News steers clear of any items which may prove sensitive to the Burmese Government. Occasional comments on General LI Mi and the KMT troops in northern Burma are about the only items that even concern the Burmese Government, as most of the material pertains to China and local Chinese community news.

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A British report mentions an English-language New China News issued by the Chinese Communist Embassy in Rangoon on 21 May 1952. Since the publication contained only articles on conditions inside Communist China, it was expected to have only a limited appeal. No further reports of this paper have been received. No connection, beyond the identical name, is believed to exist between the Chinese and English publications, particularly since, at the time the English-language paper appeared, the Chinese New China News was in the neutral corner. 73/

2. China Commercial Times  
(Chung Hua Shang Pao, 0022-5478-0794-1032)

The Times was founded in 1948, has a circulation of 4,200 and is the only Chinese paper that is self-sustaining. It takes a neutral stand in politics. The owner is TS'AO Feng-meí (2580-7685-5019); the publisher, LI Cho-p'ing (2621-0587-1627), and the editor, YU Shou-chih (0600-1108-0037). TS'AO, a Cantonese, was referred to as the Burma Timber King and was president of the Saw Mills Association (Mu Ch'ang Kung Hui, 2606-1681-0361-2585). He was deported in early 1953 and now lives in Canton. However, he still controls the paper.

3. New Rangoon Evening Post  
(Hsin Yang Kuang Pao, 2450-0111-0342-1032)

The Post is the only Chinese evening paper. The paper is of pre-war vintage and, from the time of its reappearance after the war until about 1949, it was non-Communist and anti-KMT. In 1949 the paper switched completely to the Communist line. It is not considered as much of a party organ as the Jen Min Pao and is considered to be more objective than the latter. 74/ The Post draws its material from the New China News Agency as well as from most Western news services, with the exception of the China News Agency. Most of its news is reported fairly impartially, with distortion usually being limited to headlines and the editorial columns.

Despite circulation estimates as high as 2,500, the paper is losing an estimated 4,000 kyats (about \$840) per month. It has continued to exist mostly because of loans from the Bank of China on behalf of the Chinese Communist Embassy. 75/

The publisher and key figure in the Post's organization is HSU Ssu-min (1776-0934-3046), aka HSU Shih-min (1776-0013-3046). HSU has been described as the leading overseas Chinese above-ground in Burma. He has been secretary-general of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and is director of the China Democratic League. The editor is YANG Chang-yen (2799-4545-3508), who is also very active in the CDL.

4. People's Daily  
(Jen Min Pao, aka Zin Min Pao, 0086-3046-1032)

Although the Post is an independently-owned paper following the Communist line, the People's Daily is the party organ, completely identified with the party, owned and operated by the CDL and proclaiming the party line unwaveringly. The paper first appeared on 18 July 1947. The founder and first editor of the paper

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was HSIAO Kang (5618-1481) aka HSIAO Liu (5618-3966), who was second secretary and press attache at the Chinese Communist Embassy and, in 1949, president of the CDL. The current high command of the paper consists of LI Chun (2621-6511) as editor, YEH Kyin-yeng (YEH Chen-jung, 5509-2182-2837) as director, and TU Cheng-p'ing (2629-2973-1627) as manager. The paper has 8 to 12 pages and a circulation of about 1,500. About one third of its circulation is distributed free to Chinese schools in Burma, Government of Burma offices and men's clubs. The paper has an operating loss of about \$600, but it is supported by Chinese Embassy funds. It is required reading in all Communist-operated Chinese schools in Burma. 76/

5. National Daily  
(Kuo Min Jih Pao, 0948-3046-2480-1032)

Although the National Daily is no longer in existence, it is worth noting because it was a KMT-sponsored and KMT-subsidized paper. When its subsidy was cut off in 1950, it was forced to discontinue, with the last issue appearing on 9 April 1950. The last editor of the paper was TSOU K'o-ting. After the paper was discontinued, most of the employees joined the staff of the Kiang Phone Weekly. Some also joined the staff of the Freedom News when it came into existence in September 1950. 77/

6. Freedom News  
(Tzu Yu Pao, 5261-3945-1032)

The Tzu Yu Pao first appeared on 18 September 1950 as a weekly publication, apparently as successor to the defunct Kuo Min Jih Pao. 78/ In June 1951 the paper began daily publication. At its peak, it had a circulation of about 3,000 but this has tapered off, causing many financial crises.

Although the paper never has had overt financial connections with the KMT, it has followed its line closely -- not ingratiating itself in the eyes of the Burmese Government, which was protesting the presence of LI MI on Burmese soil.

Among the guiding figures in the founding and running of the paper from its inception are WU Kuan-shu (0702-4619-2579), HSIEH Wei-ming (6200-4850-2494) and WU Ch'i (0702-6386). Most of the leading anti-Communist figures in the community have been reported at one time or another to be associated with the paper.

A report of June 1953 stated that the paper was expected to close shortly; however, as of mid-November, it was still appearing. 79/

7. Progressive News  
(Chin Pu Pao, 6651-2975-1032)

Only one mention appears of a paper by this name. An early 1951 report on fund-raising activities among overseas Chinese stated: "In Burma, TSENG Shun-hsu (2582-7311-4872) and T'AN Chien-k'ai (6223-1696-0418) are responsible except in the city of Rangoon, where the Communist Progressive News (Chin Pu Pao, 6651-2975-1032) is responsible." Even in other listings of newspapers and periodicals of about the same date, there is no mention of this paper. It would seem, therefore, that it may well have been an organ of a Communist group with a very limited circulation. 80/

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~~SECRET~~8. Overseas Chinese Youth Daily News

According to 1952 information, the Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Progressive Association (Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui, 4884-5478-1947-0948-7230-1628-0588-6651-2585) was contemplating the publication of a paper called the Overseas Chinese Youth Daily News "with daily issues of two big sheets each to strengthen the work of propaganda in the free societies. The purpose of this newspaper is to disclose the communists agents' activities and to encourage the first class, well-trained, and educated people to expand the theoretical arguments and struggle with the fallacy of the Communist agents so as to alert the overseas Chinese to have a clear knowledge of the free democratic societies." The report contained a notation that the group also planned to publish a Youths' Half-Monthly. No copies of these publications have been reported actually off the press. 81/

B. Periodicals

At the beginning of 1952, three major Chinese-language periodicals were being published in Burma, the anti-Communist Kiang Phone and China Tribune and the Communist Life Weekly. In February 1952, the Kiang Phone closed its doors because of financial difficulties. The anti-Communist Voice of the Masses then appeared in April. In the early part of 1953 the number of periodicals was reduced to two when the China Tribune also closed for financial reasons. In mid-1953 the Asia Weekly, a middle-of-the-road weekly, appeared.

1. Voice of the Masses  
(Min Chung Hu Sheng, 3046-5883-0729-5116)

The Voice is a fortnightly publication of the UCL. It is published in Chinese and Burmese languages in one edition. The circulation is about 300. The discontinuing of the Tribune in early 1953 left the Voice as the only Chinese-language anti-Communist periodical until the appearance of the Asia Weekly.

2. China Tribune Weekly  
(Chung Kuo Lun T'an Pao, 0022-0948-6158-1086-1032)

The life of the Tribune was neither long nor successful. It began publication on 31 October 1951 in honor of CHIANG Kai-shek's birthday and closed in May 1953 when it was unable to meet minimum operating expenses. Its circulation was a few hundred and the editor was SHIE Jih-shiun (HSUEH Chi-hsun, 5641-4949-3609). The weekly was definitely pro-KMT and may have received some financial support from it. 82/

3. Kiang Phone Weekly  
(Ching Feng Pao, 0513-7364-1032)

The fate of the Kiang Phone Weekly was about the same as the Tribune, opening on 10 October 1950 and closing in early 1952. A rabidly pro-KMT publication, it was staffed mostly with employees of the defunct Kuo Min Jih Pao and reached a maximum circulation of about 1,500. 83/

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4. Life Weekly  
(Sheng Huo Chou Pao, 3932-3172-6650-1032)

The Life Weekly is the semi-official mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Embassy in Rangoon and is reportedly Embassy-controlled. Circulation estimates vary from 800-1,000 and the paper is not self-supporting. The editor is HUANG T'ieh-keng (7806-6993-5087), aka HWANG Lien. The weekly is required reading for employees of the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and many pro-Communist organizations. It has been described as a scandal sheet and is considered to be a very poor paper with no pretense at journalistic dignity or ability. 84/

On 10 February 1952 the weekly published an article which contained a "libelous affront" to the Chien Te Society and to its ancestral god, Fu-te-cheng-shen (4395-1795-2973-4377). The society, led by KHOO I-kwet, a prominent leftist leader, demanded the closing of the paper, the printing of formal apologies to the society's members in all Burma Chinese papers and the offering of prayers of repentance and apology to the ancestral god. The paper acceded to the last two demands and begged for concessions on the closing of the paper. The society agreed to this solution. The most important development from this exchange was a change in the political stand of KHOO, who sided with his society brethren and denounced the Communist organ and virtually renounced all leftist connections, -- although his stand has fluctuated a few times since then. 85/ This incident is not believed to have had any connection with the Burmese Governments' suspension of the paper shortly after the trouble with Chien Te. On 17 March 1952, the Burmese Government suspended the weekly for "repeatedly publishing articles detrimental to the interests of the government." 86/ It was allowed to resume publication after a few months. 87/

5. Asia Weekly  
(Ya Chou Chou Pao, 0068-1558-6650-1032)

The Asia Weekly first appeared in mid-1953. It is believed to have the backing of the British Embassy. Its policy is best described as middle-of-the-road, advocating closer ties between the overseas Chinese and the Burmese Government and the forsaking of either extreme, the KMT or the Communists. 88/ The publisher is WANG Te-an (3769-1795-1344) and the chairman of the board of directors is CHENG P'i-yao (6774-0012-6674).

6. The China Review

Little is known about The China Review, which has been mentioned in only one report. Two of its key officials, CH'EN Chiang-shan (7115-3069-1472), manager of the publication and CH'EN Tsung-chen (7115-1350-3791 ?), chairman of the board of directors, are both key members of the recently-formed Anti-Communist Salvation Party. It is possible that this publication may be an organ of that group and may be connected with the China Review published in Taipei. 89/

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~~SECRET~~IV. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE BURMA CHINESE

In the over-all struggle between the KMT and the Communists for control of the Burma Chinese community, the anti-Communist elements appear to be gaining strength. Their recent gains have been occasioned by China's entry into the Korean War and by discouraging reports reaching Burma of conditions in Communist China. The situation is much more favorable for the anti-Communists than it was in 1950, when Burma first recognized the Chinese People's Republic; however, the Communists remain an important force in the community.

The Burma Chinese have no political parties in the usual sense of the term; they run no candidates and form no lobbying pressure groups within official Burmese Government circles. The China Democratic League (Burma Branch) and the KMT (Burma Branch), acting rather as political clubs, are the closest thing to political parties in the Burma Chinese community.

Although previous sections of this report frequently mention the political affiliation or tendencies of various groups and individuals, the average Chinese living in Burma--much as his counterpart elsewhere in Southeast Asia--actually is little concerned with the great struggle between the KMT and the Communists, and even less concerned with local politics. His cultural ties and family ties keep him close to mainland China, but in many ways this closeness is like that of a college graduate who likes to see his old school winning football games every week. The Chinese likes to see a strong China but cares little about whether it is a strong Communist China or a strong Nationalist China. He is concerned even less about local affairs. His chief concern is to make a living and provide for his family. If his livelihood were in jeopardy he would probably rise to defend it, but, unless a strong restrictive program should be launched by the Burmese Government, he will probably remain out of politics. This is true not only of the immigrant Chinese but also of the local-born Chinese. It is this "second-class citizenship," desiring all benefits of the host country while offering nothing or little in return, that has caused some resentment among the indigenous population.

There is, however, a small hard core of Communist and KMT adherents that maintain the struggle. These are the leaders in the community and organizations and they lead or pledge their respective organizations to their cause, KMT or Communist. Other elements, particularly among the village elders, espouse neither dogma but are definitely anti-Communist.

1. China Democratic League (CDL), Burma Branch  
(Chung Kuo Min Chu T'ung Meng Hui, 0022-0948-3046-0031-0681-4145-2585)

The Burma Branch of the China Democratic League was formally established in Rangoon on 1 January 1948. It is listed as one of two overt branch bureaus of the mainland CDL organization. A 1950 report summarizes early activities of the Burma organization as follows:

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For the first year of its existence, apart from the mention in its inaugural manifesto of the necessity to overthrow CHIANG Kai-shek and to set up a truly democratic government in China, the CDL (BB) displayed no tendency towards overt support of the CCP. By January 1949 however, it was openly expressing its admiration for MAO Tse-tung and in April 1949, two of its leading members were arrested by the Burma Police while attempting to smuggle out to China a mass of Communist literature produced mainly by the Burmese Communist Party (BCP). Arrests had the immediate effect of frightening the party into publishing in its newspaper a denial that its policy was any form of interference in the internal affairs of any country save China.

The continued successes of the Communists in China, culminating on 1 October 1949 with the declaration of the establishment of the Chinese Communist Government, have, however, emboldened the CDL (BB) to the extent of expressing frequent and open approbation of the Chinese Communist Government, with fulsome expressions of loyalty and eagerness to assist the Chinese Communist Government. 90/

The activities of the League since then have borne out its pro-Communist policies, with their complementary anti-KMT and anti-Western attitude. Working closely with the Chinese Communist Embassy in Burma, and perhaps under its direction, the League's major goal has been the conversion of the Burma Chinese community to Communism or at least to support of Communist China and local left-wing activities.

The League acts as parent organization to almost all Chinese left-wing activities in the country. While the membership of the League is not known, it is not believed to be very large. However, its scope of operation is large. There are CDL representatives in almost every leftist Chinese organization in the country and in almost every town and village. These representatives and their organizations give the CDL a rather large unofficial membership. Organizational affiliates include schools, labor groups, social organizations, women's organizations and youth and student groups. 91/ One of the most important affiliates is the Teachers' Union, which for a while represented a monopoly of all capable Chinese teachers in Burma. It was this control of the teachers that helped the Communists to gain control of most of the Chinese schools in 1950.

The prime function of the CDL is propaganda in every form. It sponsors sightseeing and inspection trips to mainland China. It takes an active part in community emergencies such as fires and floods. Overtly it publishes the Zin Min Pao, a daily newspaper, which echoes the complete Communist Party line. 92/

A recent list of officials is not available. The latest known leaders and the date of such information is given below: 93/

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President (15 Aug 53): YEH Chen-jung (5509-2182-2837)

Secretary-General  
(Aug 53) : CH'EN Pai-ch'eng (7115-4101-3397)

Assistant Secretary  
(11 Feb 51) : TSENG Kuan-ying (2582-0385-5391)

Advisors (11 Feb 51) : CH'EN Chan-mei (7115-0594-2734)  
CH'EN Fu-shun (7115-4395-7311)  
CH'EN Wen-ho (7115-2429-0824)  
CHENG Yi-ch'ing (6774-1837-1906)  
HSU Ssu-min (1776-0934-3046)

Executive Committee  
(July 52) : CHEE Zuwe Kyin (possibly CH'I  
Jui-chin)  
CH'EN Hsing-pang (7115-5281-6721)  
CH'EN Pai-ch'eng (7115-4101-3397)  
CHOU Ho-chou (0719-4421-2521)  
CHOU Ying-ju (0719-4481-1172)  
FANG Hai-t'ien (2455-3189-3944)  
FENG Li-tung (7458-0536-0392)  
HSIAO Wei-mei (5618-4850-2734)  
HSU Ssu-min (1776-0934-3046)  
HU K'en-t'ang (5170-5146-1016)  
HUANG T'ieh-chin (7806-6993-6855)  
HUANG T'ieh-keng (7806-6993-5087)  
JAO Po-hsun (7437-0130-6534)  
K'ANG Lang (1660-2597)  
LI Chun (2621-6511)  
LIN Cheng-lung (2651-2052-7127)  
SHIH Hsiao-hui (2457-2556-6540)  
SHIH Lo-sheng (2457-3157-3932)  
SU Tso-hsiung (5685-0146-7160)  
TU Cheng-p'ing (2629-2973-1627)  
WU Chang-pin (0702-4545-1755)  
WU Ming (0702-0682)  
YANG Chang-hsi (2799-4545-3588)  
YANG Lao-ch'ing (2799-5071-3237)  
YEH Chen-jung (5509-2182-2837)

Commerce Committee  
(11 Feb 51) :

Chairman JAO Po-hsun (7437-0130-6534)  
Vice-chairmen CHU Lien-wo (2612-1670-2053)  
YANG Lao-ch'ing (2799-5071-1906)

Education Committee  
(11 Feb 51) :

Chairman HSIAO Wei-mei (5618-4850-2734)  
Vice-chairmen HUANG Hua-ming (7806-5478-2494)  
K'ANG Lang (1660-2597)

Finance Committee  
(11 Feb 51) :

Chairman HUANG T'ieh-chin (7806-6993-6855)  
Vice-chairmen TSENG Fu-an (2582-4395-1344)  
TU Cheng-p'ing (2621-2973-1627)

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Propaganda Committee  
(11 Feb 51) :

Chairman WU Chang-pin (0702-4545-1755)  
Vice-chairman LI Chun (2621-6511)

2. Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee (KMT RC)  
(Chung Kuo Min Tang Ko Ming Wei Yuan Hui, 0022-0948-3046-7825-7245-0730-1201-0765-2585)

The KMT RC was a left-wing splinter of the Kuomintang Party in mainland China. It is the anti-CHIANG group that turned to support of MAO after the KMT was driven from the mainland. The Burma branch of the KMT RC was organized on 31 May 1950. In its organization manifesto it announced to all, and particularly to members of the KMT, that it was "the legitimate descendant of SUN Yat-sen's party," in contrast to the Kuomintang of CHIANG. It cited SUN Yat-sen's 1924 policies of "anti-imperialism, anti-feudalism, unity with Russia, acceptance of the Communists, and aid to the peasant and workers as precedents for current Chinese Communist objectives." 94/ It announced its support for the Peiping regime. The KMT RC is believed to be a temporary measure to woo the more conservative elements who were not ready to espouse Communism. Just how temporary it was intended to be is not known; however, only scattered reports mentioning the Burma organization have been found since November 1951. It would seem likely that elements of the committee completely converted to Communism have joined the CDL or one of its affiliates, and that those who by that time were not convinced have either returned to the KMT or remained neutral.

Key people in the early organization of the committee were MA Yun-han (7456-0061-3352), HUANG Chung-yuan (7806-6850-6678), HUANG Chun-sheng (7806-0193-3932) and CH'EN I-shih (7115-0231-4258). 95/

3. Kuomintang (KMT)  
(Kuo Min Tang, 0948-3046-7825)

In discussing the KMT in Burma it is necessary to distinguish between the pro-Nationalist troops of General LI MI operating in Kengtung and the local semi-political organization with headquarters in Rangoon. This paper deals only with the more permanent resident Chinese elements, and will discuss the local KMT organization.

When the Communists gained control of mainland China in 1949, the local KMT, known as the KMT (Burma Branch), was virtually doomed. Only a few faithful kept up any semblance of an organization. Not until the summer of 1950 did signs of KMT revival appear. The major factors behind the revival were continued US support of the CHIANG government and the strong stand taken by the US and the UN in Korea. These factors seemed to buoy up the hopes of the KMT followers, who probably envisaged eventual US and UN aid in returning CHIANG to the mainland.

The first outward signs of KMT revival were manifested on 10 October 1950 by a large National Day celebration, participated in by many Chinese organizations. This was followed by celebrations on CHIANG'S birthday, 31 October, and SUN Yat-sen's birthday,

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12 November. 96/ The party kept growing in the following months. It served as a rallying point for many anti-Communist Chinese and it helped in the formation of the Union Chinese League, of which it was a member.

However, there was one big hindrance to the Burma KMT: the presence of LI Mi in North Burma embarrassed the Rangoon and affiliated branches because of the strong Burmese Government opposition to his troops. By mid-1952 the KMT was forced underground, and it still operates in that manner. When, and if, the evacuation of LI Mi is completed, the party may be able once more to operate openly.

As now constituted, the aims of the KMT (Burma Branch) are as follows: (1) aid to anti-Communist organizations in Burma, (2) the recovery of the mainland, (3) control of the Chinese schools in Burma, (4) recruiting and organization of new members, (5) support to the KMT on Taiwan and its organs and (6) dissemination of anti-Communist propaganda, largely through its newspaper the Tzu Yu Pao (Freedom News). 97/

The key figure in the KMT organization is WANG Fei (3769-6540), aka WANG Hui (3769-3549), the secretary-general of the organization. Also important are CH'EN Hsin-chien (7115-1800-7002) and HUANG Cheng-li (7806-2973-3810). Branches of the KMT are located in many of the larger towns and villages including Moulmein, Lashio, Myitkyina, Myaungmya, Pyapon, Letpadan, Mergui, Tavoy and Bassein. 98/

#### 4. Other Political Groups

In spite of several efforts, including unofficial representation at the Asian Socialist Conference, the Third Force group of Carson CHANG has made little headway in Burma. 99/

However, there are other political groups in the community -- such as the Union Chinese League -- which, while anti-Communist, does not claim to be pro-KMT either, and the Anti-Communist Salvation Party which is avowedly pro-Taiwan (see Section I,D). Because there are many of these organizations, it is essential not to treat anti-Communist and pro-KMT as synonymous expressions as is possible in many countries.

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~~SECRET~~V. RELATIONS WITH OTHERS

Relations between the Burma Chinese community and the Chinese governments in Peiping and Taipei are supervised by the Chinese Communist Embassy in Rangoon and the KMT Burma Branch. The existence of the Chinese Communist Embassy is a great psychological and diplomatic advantage to the Communist elements in the community. In addition, the Burma KMT's going underground because of embarrassment over the presence of LI MI and his troops gives the Communists an additional advantage. However, the KMT elements have been able to send delegations to Taipei on sightseeing trips and to the KMT Congress and Overseas Chinese Congress. They have also been able to induce some students to go to Taipei for advanced study, although they have not been as successful as the Communists have been in inducing students to return to mainland China.

Relations with the Burmese Government are as good or as bad as the Chinese themselves make them. The Burmese, in their youthful independence, have not been particularly antagonistic towards the Chinese, nor do they fear their economic prowess as much as the Thai do. This is largely because of the smaller role of the Chinese in the Burmese economy compared to the British and the Indians. In fact, the Burmese look more kindly on the Chinese than on the Indians. Racially, they are more closely related to the Chinese and have referred to them as "pauk paw" or "next of kin." 100/ What antagonism exists between the Burmese and the Chinese is usually the fault of the Chinese themselves. Strong Communist activities and the presence of KMT troops in north Burma have not ingratiated the Chinese with the Burmese Government. Still, restrictions on them have been few. Restrictions on the remittance of money to mainland China or Formosa are more of an economic measure aimed at the stabilization of Burma's balance of payments position than a retributive measure against the Chinese. Certain travel restrictions are placed on the Chinese, largely because of military necessity. Chinese leaving the country, particularly students going to the mainland for study, are often denied re-entry permits.

However, the Burmese Government would prefer not to place such restrictions. All the Burmese desire of the Chinese is that they first of all be good citizens of Burma, bearing their full responsibility, instead of seeking only the advantages of such citizenship. If the Chinese showed loyalty to Burma and minimized their allegiance to either Peiping or Taipei, the Burmese probably would be very willing to let the Chinese live an unrestricted life in the Union of Burma. Until the Chinese do this, there will be trouble and bitterness.

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~~SECRET~~VI. APPENDICES

NOTE: The appendices give the latest available information on the Chinese schools and organizations in Burma, but they must not be taken as complete lists. Furthermore, much of the data is drawn from reports more than a year old, and political interests change frequently. However, the lists of schools (Appendices A and B) are believed to be 90 per cent complete.

English equivalents for Chinese names listed are either those used by the group itself or are translations by the author.

Sources of information have been cited in the source references to the text.

Appendix A:	Reported Chinese Schools in Rangoon, January 1954	page A-1
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Appendix C:	Reported Social and Fraternal Organizations in Rangoon, January 1954	C-1
Appendix D:	Reported Social and Fraternal Organizations Outside Rangoon, January 1954	D-1
Appendix E:	Officials of the Hung Men Ho Sheng Society Elected 30 August 1953	E-1
Appendix F:	Member Organizations of the Union Chinese League (UCL), January 1954	F-1
Appendix G:	Member Organizations of the Anti-Communist Salvation Party (ACSP), January 1954	G-1
Appendix H:	Reported Labor and Trade Guild Organizations in Burma, January 1954	H-1

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APPENDIX A

REPORTED CHINESE SCHOOLS IN RANGOON, JANUARY 1954

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning *</u>
--	--	Anglo-Chinese Methodist School	C
--	--	Anglo-Chinese Catholic School	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Clerks' Association Night School	C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Girls' Free School	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Progressive Assn. Night School	A-C
Chi Mei Hsiao Hsueh	7162-5019-1420-1331	Chip Bee School	C
Ch'iao Min I Wu Hsueh Hsiao	0294-3046-5030-0523-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese Free School	C
Ch'iao Nan Hsueh Hsiao	0294-0589-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
Chien Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1696-5478-1331-2699	Build China School	A-C
--	--	Chinese Shop Employees' Assn. School	C
Chiu Wen Nai Hua Hsiao Hsueh	0046-2429-0035-5478-1420-1331	Kemmendine Chinese Primary School	C

\* C: Communist  
A-C: Anti-Communist  
?: Not known

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Chung Cheng Chung Hsueh Hua Ch'iao	0022-2973-0022-1331-5478-0294 1166-0022	Chung Cheng Chinese Girls' High School	A-C
(Wei) Chung Cheng Chung Hsueh	(0298) 0022-2973-0022-1331	"Pseudo" Chung Cheng School	C
Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese Middle School	C
Chung Hua Kuo Min Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-0948-3046-1331-2699	Chinese National Primary School	A-C
Chung Kuo Nu Tzu Chung Hsueh	0022-0948-1166-1311-0022-1331	Chinese Girls' High School	C
Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mountains School	A-C
Ch'ung Te Chung Hsueh	1504-1795-0022-1331	Chong Der High School	A-C
Ch'un Ying Hsueh Hsiao	5028-5391-1331-2699	Chun Ying School	C
Fo Hsueh Hui I Wu Hsueh Hsiao	0154-1331-2585-5030-0523-1331-2699	Buddhist Society Free School	C
Fo Hui Yeh Hsiao	0154-2585-1123-2699	Buddhist Society Night School	C
Fu Chien Hsueh Hsiao	4395-1696-1331-2699	Fukienese School	A-C
Fu Chien Nu Tzu Shih Fan Hsueh Hsiao	4395-1696-1166-1311-1597-4636-1331-2699	Fukien Girls' Normal School	C
Hsiao Kuang Hsueh Hsiao	2556-0342-1331-2699	Morning Light School	A-C
Hsin Ch'iao Kung Hsueh	2450-0294-0361-1331	New Chinese Public School	C
Hsin Min Hsueh Hsiao	2450-3046-1311-2699	New People's School	A-C
Hsin Wen Nai Hua Hsiao Hsueh	2450-2429-0035-5478-1420-1331	Sinmalaik Primary School	C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Hu Kuo Hsueh Hsiao	6233-0948-1331-2699	Defend the Nation School	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Chung Hsueh	5478-0294-0022-1331	Kemmendine Burma-Chinese H.S.	C
Hua Ch'iao Hsiao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1420-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese Primary School	C
Hua Ch'iao Kung Hsueh	5478-0294-0361-1331	Kamayat Overseas Chinese School	C
Hua Ch'iao Kung Li Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-0361-4539-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
Hua Ch'iao Ti I Hsiao Hsueh	5478-0294-4574-0001-1420-1331	Overseas Chinese #1 Primary School	C
Hua Hsia Chung Hsueh	5478-1115-0022-1331	Glorious China High School	C
Huang Pu School	--	--	A-C
I Wu Day and Night School	5030-0523	Free Day and Night School	A-C
Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School	A-C
Kuo Ch'iang Hsueh Hsiao	0948-1730-1331-2699	National Strength School	A-C
Kuo Li Ch'iao Chung Hsueh	0948-4539-0294-0022-1331	National Independence Overseas Chinese Middle School	C
Li Hsing Hsueh Hsiao	0500-5887-1331-2699	--	A-C
Li Jen Hsueh Hsiao	4539-0086-1331-2699	Lee Lyan School	A-C
Ling Ta Hsueh Hsiao	1545-1129-1331-2699	--	?
Lower Tamwe York Chung Chinese School	--	--	A-C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Mei Shu Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu Hsieh Hui I Wu Hsueh Hsiao	2734-1466-7230-1628-0062- 0504-0588-5030-0523-1331-2699	Mei Shu Youth Mutual Aid Society Free School	A-C
Men Shih T'ung Yeh Kung Hui Yeh Hsueh	7024-1579-0681-2814-0361-2585- 1123-1331	Chinese Marketing Union Night School	C
Min Chung Hsiao Hsueh	3046-5883-1420-1331	Masses Primary School	A-C
Nan Yang Chung Hsueh	0589-3152-0022-1331	Nan Yang Middle School	C
--	--	Overseas Chinese Free Youth Associ- ation Evening School	A-C
P'ei Min Hsueh Hsiao	1014-3046-1331-2699	Strengthen the People School	A-C
P'ing Min Hsueh Hsiao	1627-3046-1331-2699	Peaceful People's School	C
Ta Chung Hsueh Hsiao	1129-5883-1331-2699	Masses School	A-C
Ti Lien Hui Yeh Hsueh	1717-5114-2585-1123-1331	Women's Association Night School	C
Ting Tan Wen Hua Hsiao Hsueh	7307-3225-3080-5478-1420-1331	Upper Tamwe Primary School	C
Wan Hua Chung Hsia Hsueh	2187-5478-0022-6006-1331	--	C
Yang Hua Yeh Kung Hsueh	0111-5478-2814-0361-1331	Rangoon Chinese Industrial School	C
Yeh Yu Kung Hsueh	2814-7411-0361-1331	Leisure Time School	C
Yeh Yu Yeh Hsueh	2814-7411-1123-1331	Leisure Time Evening School	C
Ying Ch'uan I Wu Yeh Hsiao	7336-1557-5030-0523-1123-1331	Ying River Free Night School	C
Yu Chung Hsueh Hsiao	5148-0022-1331-2699	Foster China School	A-C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Yu Hsin Hsueh Hsiao	5148-2450-1331-2699	Poster Newness School	C
Yu Te Hsueh Hsiao	5148-1795-1331-2699	Yock Tuck Middle School	A-C

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APPENDIX BREPORTED CHINESE SCHOOLS OUTSIDE RANGOON, JANUARY 1954

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Akyab</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?
<u>Allanmyo</u> Chin York (Chen Yu Hsueh Hsiao)	2182-5148-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Athok</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Bassein</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Kuang Ya Hsueh Hsiao Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Min Chu Chung Hsueh Ai Kuo Chung Hsueh	5478-0294-1331-2699 0342-0068-1331-2699 0022-5478-1331-2699 3046-0031-0022-1331 1947-0948-0022-1331	Overseas Chinese High School Light of Asia School Chinese School Democratic High School Patriots High School	C C C A-C A-C
<u>Bawdwin</u> Fu Su Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Betugale</u> P'ei Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5478-1331-2699	Strengthen China School	?
<u>Ehamo</u> Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao Hua Chung Hsueh Hsiao Pa Lan Hsiao Hsueh	5478-1115-1331-2699 5478-0022-1331-2699 0360-5695-1420-1331	Glorious China School Chinese Middle School Ba Lan Primary School	A-C ? A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Bogale</u> Ch'i Min Hsueh Hsiao Yeh Yu Hsueh Hsiao	0796-3046-1331-2699 2814-7411-1331-2699	Peoples' Knowledge School Trade School	A-C C
<u>Chauk</u> Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School	A-C
<u>Chitma Village</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	?
<u>Daiku</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Danubyu</u> York Tee (Yu Chih Hsueh Hsiao)	5148-2535-1331-2699	Foster Sagacity School	A-C
<u>Dedaye</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Ch'iang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699 1730-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School Strength of China School	A-C C
<u>Fulu Village</u> Pway Tee Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Gyobingauk</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Henzada</u> Ming Hsin Hsueh Hsiao Min Chein School	6900-2450-1331-2699 --	Inscribe Anew Chinese School --	C A-C
<u>Hlaingbwe</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?
<u>Hlegu</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Hmawbi</u> Yong Sha Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Hopin</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Hsenwi</u> Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1115-1331-2699	Glorious China School	?
<u>Hsipaw</u> York Boon (Yu Wen Hsueh Hsiao)	5148-2429-1331-2699	Foster Literature School	A-C
<u>Insein</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese High School	C
<u>Inywa</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Kuo Kuang Hsueh Hsiao Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699 0948-0342-1331-2699 5478-1115-1331-2699	Chinese School National Light School Glorious China School	? A-C C
<u>Kalaw</u> Yoke Kyou Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Kama</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Kamayut</u> Yu Chung Hsueh Hsiao	5148-0022-1331-2699	Foster China School	A-C
<u>Kanbauk</u> Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mts. School	A-C
<u>Kanbe</u> Hsia Kuang Hsueh Hsiao	--	--	?

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Kangyi</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Kanyutkwlin</u> Sei Bai'n Chinese School (Shih Min School)	--	--	C
<u>Kanywa</u> Pway Tee Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Katha</u> Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1115-1331-2699	Glorious China School	A-C
<u>Kawkareik</u> Khay Bein Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Kawlin</u> Soon Kyi Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Kayan</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Kengtung</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Chung Hsueh Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699 5478-0294-0022-1331-1331-2699	Chinese School Overseas Chinese H. S.	A-C ?
<u>Kokine</u> Fo'ke Min School	--	--	A-C
<u>Kungyangon</u> Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Kutkai</u>			
Hua Te Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1795-1331-2699	China's Virtue School	?
Chung Hua Min Kuo Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-3046-0948-1331-2699	Chinese National School	A-C
<u>Kyagan</u>			
Hsin Ya Hsueh Hsiao	2450-0068-1331-2699	New Asia School	A-C
<u>Kyalkkaw</u>			
P'ei Min Hsueh Hsiao	1014-3046-1331-2699	Strengthen the People School	C
<u>Kyaiklat</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Kyalkpi</u>			
Chung Wen Hsueh Hsiao	0022-2429-1331-2699	Chinese Literature School	C
<u>Kyaikto</u>			
Yu Chih Hsueh Hsiao	5148-2535-1331-2699	Foster Sagacity School	C
<u>Kyatpin</u>			
Hsin Chung Hsueh Hsiao	2450-0022-1331-2699	New Chinese School	A-C
<u>Kyaukme</u>			
Chung Hsin Hsueh Hsiao	0022-2450-1331-2699	Chinese New School	A-C
Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mts. School	A-C
Hsing Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5281-5478-1331-2699	Prosperous China School	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
--	--	North Burma Chinese H.S.	A-C
<u>Kyaukmyaung</u>			
Chien Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1696-5478-1331-2699	Build China School	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Kyaukpadaung</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Kyaukpe</u> Ch'ung Wen Hsueh Hsiao	1504-2429-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Kyaukpyin</u> Hsing Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5281-0294-1331-2699	Prosperous Overseas School	A-C
<u>Kyaukpyu</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Kyauktaga</u> Chin Hua Hsueh Hsiao	6651-5478-1331-2699	--	A-C
<u>Kyauktan</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Kyonmange</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Kyuhkok</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Huan Ku Hsiao Hsueh	5478-0294-1331-2699 --	Overseas Chinese School --	A-C A-C
<u>Labutta</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Kung Hsueh	5478-0294-1331-2699 5478-0294-0361-1331	Overseas Chinese School Overseas Chinese Public School	A-C C
<u>Lashio</u> Ch'iao Kuan Hsueh Hsiao Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao Hua Nan Hsueh Hsiao	0294-7419-1331-2699 0022-5478-1331-2699 0022-1472-1331-2699 5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese Assn. School Chinese School Central Mts. School Southern Chinese School	A-C A-C C A-C



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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Letpadan</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Lewe</u> Hsing Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5281-5478-1331-2699	Prosperous China School	?
<u>Lontan</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Madauk</u> P'ei Yu Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5478-1331-2699	--	A-C
<u>Magwe</u> Nan Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0589-5478-1331-2699	Southern Chinese School	C
<u>Mahlaing</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Maingo</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Mandalay</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Hsiao Hsiao Fu Chien Hsieh Hui Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Yeh Yu Su Chin Chung Hsueh	0022-5478-1331-2699 5478-0294-1420-2699 4395-1696-0588-2585-1331-2699 5478-0294-2814-7411-6643-6651- 0022-1331	Chinese School Overseas Chinese Primary School Fukien Association School Overseas Chinese Professional Rapid Progress H.S.	A-C C ? ? ?
<u>Mangmak</u> Hua Chung Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0022-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Ma-ubin</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Maymyo</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Yun Nan Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699 7189-0589-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School Yunnan School	A-C A-C
<u>Meiktila</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699 5478-0294-1331-2699	Chinese School Overseas Chinese School	C A-C
<u>Mergui</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Hua Kung Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699 5478-0361-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School Overseas Chinese Public School	C C
<u>Merzeliang</u> Khay Beng School	--	--	?
<u>Minbu</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsiao Hsueh Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1420-1331 5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese Primary School Overseas Chinese School	C ?
<u>Minhla</u> Hua Yu Hsueh Hsiao	5478-5148-1331-2699	Nourish China School	A-C
<u>Minywa</u> Ch'uan Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0278-5478-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Mogaung</u> Yaw Shang School (may be Yeh Shang) Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Chen Hua Hsueh Hsiao	??2814-0794?? 5478-0294-1331-2699 2182-5478-1331-2699	-- Overseas Chinese School Stimulate China School	? ? ?

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Mogok</u>			
Fu Chien Hsueh Hsiao	4395-1696-1331-2699	Fukienese School	C
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao (on Main Rd)	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao (New Bazaar)	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
Min Chung Hsueh Hsiao	3046-5883-1331-2699	Masses School	A-C
<u>Mohnyin</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	?
Hsin Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2450-5478-1331-2699	New China School	A-C
<u>Momauk</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Momeik</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Monywa</u>			
Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School	C
<u>Moulmein</u>			
P'ei Kuan Hsueh Hsiao	1014-7419-1331-2699	--	A-C
P'ei Pen Chung Hsueh	1014-2609-0022-1331	Foster Learning H.S.	A-C
P'ei Chih Hsueh Hsiao	1014-2784-1331-2699	Foster Growth School	A-C
Kung Min School	--	--	C
<u>Moulmeingyun</u>			
Kaw Beng School	--	--	C
<u>Mudon</u>			
P'ei Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5478-1331-2699	Strengthen China School	?
<u>Muntung</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Muse</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Myanaung</u> Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699	Foster China School	C
<u>Myaungmya</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	-- 0022-5478-1331-2699	Commercial Training School Chinese School	A-C C
<u>Myingagon</u> Hsin Min Hsueh Hsiao	2450-3046-1331-2699	New Peoples School	C
<u>Myingazeik Village</u> Chip Kwan Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Myingyan</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Myitkyina</u> Yu Ch'eng Hsueh Hsiao Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-2052-1331-2699 5478-1115-1331-2699 0022-5478-1331-2699	-- Glorious China School Chinese School	A-C A-C C
<u>Myitkyo</u> Bee Boon Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Namhkam</u> Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1115-1331-2699	Glorious China School	A-C
<u>Nahmsan</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Namma</u> Yüeh Sait Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Nanti</u> Hsin Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2450-5478-1331-2699	New Chinese School	A-C
<u>Nantu</u> Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao P'ei Te Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1115-1331-2699 5478-0294-1331-2699 1014-1795-1331-2699	Glorious China School Overseas China School Foster Virtue School	A-C A-C A-C
<u>Natmauk</u> Nan Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0589-5478-1331-2699	Southern Chinese School	?
<u>Nattalin</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Nawngkhio</u> Ch'iao Min Hsueh Hsiao	0294-3046-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese Peoples School	A-C
<u>Ngapugale</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Ngaputaw</u> Kwi Nan Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Ngathaingyaung</u> Yong Gwan Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Nyaungbintha</u> P'ei Yang Hsueh Hsiao	1014-7402-1331-2699	--	A-C
<u>Nyaunglebin</u> Hsing Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5281-5478-1331-2699	--	C

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Nyaung-u</u> Chen Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2182-5478-1331-2699	Stimulate China School	?
<u>Nyaungwaing</u> Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mts. School	?
<u>Okkan</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Okpo</u> Yu Yang Hsueh Hsiao	5148-7402-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Ohne</u> Sitt Ngan Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Othegon</u> Kak Hwa Chinese School	--	--	C
<u>Pa-an</u> P'ei Te Hsueh Hsiao	1014-1795-1331-2699	Foster Virtue School	?
<u>Pakkoku</u> Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699	Nourish China School	C
<u>Palaw</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao Chen Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699 2182-5478-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School Stimulate China School	? C
<u>Panglong</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?
<u>Pantanaw</u> Ch'i Yu Hsueh Hsiao	0796-5148-1331-2699	Start Education School	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Pantigon</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?
<u>Paukkanng</u> P'ei Yu Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5148-1331-2699	--	A-C
<u>Paung</u> Kuo Min Hsueh Hsiao	0948-3046-1331-2699	National School	?
<u>Faungdawthi</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Paungde</u> Ben Sin School	--	--	C
<u>Pegu</u> Wen Hua Hsueh Hsiao Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao Chung Hua Kuo Min Hsueh Hsiao Hua Ch'iao Kung Hsueh Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	2429-5478-1331-2699 0022-1472-1331-2699 0022-5478-0948-3046-1331-2699 5478-0294-0361-1331 5478-0294-1331-2699	Wen Hua Anglo-Chinese School Central Mts. School Chinese National School Overseas Chinese Public School Overseas Chinese School	A-C ? A-C A-C A-C
<u>Peinzalok</u> P'u Tung Hsueh Hsiao	2528-2639-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Penwegon</u> P'ei Yu Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5148-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Phto Village</u> Hua Nan Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0589-1331-2699	Southern Chinese School	?
<u>Prome</u> Chung Hsing Hsueh Hsiao Hsin Min Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5281-1331-2699 2450-3046-1331-2699	Prosperous China School New Peoples School	C C

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Pyapon</u>			
Yu Te Hsueh Hsiao	5148-1795-1331-2699	Foster Virtue School	C
Hsing Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5281-5478-1331-2699	Prosperous China School	C
--	-- --	Chinese Youths' Night School	C
<u>Pyungkyang</u>			
Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-1115-1331-2699	Glorious China School	A-C
<u>Pyinmana</u>			
Hua Chia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Pyu</u>			
Kung T'ung Hsueh Hsiao	0354-0581-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Pyuntaza</u>			
Hui Nan Hsueh Hsiao	6540-0589-1331-2699	Southern Splendor School	C
<u>Sale</u>			
Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699	Foster China School	?
York Bin Chinese School	-- --	--	C
<u>Shwebo</u>			
Kuo Kuang Hsueh Hsiao	0948-0948-0342-1331-2699	National Light School	C
<u>Shwebo</u>			
Kuo Min Hsueh Hsiao	0948-0948-3946-1331-2699	National School	A-C
<u>Shwebo</u>			
Tong Min Chinese School	-- --	--	?
<u>Shwegu</u>			
Hua Hsia Hsueh Hsiao	5478-15478-1115-1331-2699	Glorious China School	?
<u>Shwegyin</u>			
P'ei Yu Hsueh Hsiao	1014-5104-5148-1331-2699	--	?



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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Sinbyugyun</u> Wei Hsin Hsueh Hsiao	4850-2450-1331-2699	--	C
<u>Sittaung</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Sut Su Village</u> Yu Min Hsueh Hsiao	5148-3046-1331-2699	Nourish the People School	?
<u>Syriam</u> Hsin Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2450-5478-1331-2699	New China School	C
<u>Taikkyi</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
<u>Tangyang</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Tantabin</u> Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699 0022-5478-1331-2699	Foster China School Chinese School	C C
<u>Taungdwingyi</u> Ton Win Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Taunggyi</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Tavoy</u> Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699 0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mts. School Central Mts. School	C A-C
<u>Thalun</u> Gee Hwa Chinese School	--	--	A-C

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Thanatpin</u> Knie Min Chinese School Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	-- 5148-5478-1331-2699	-- Poster China School	C C
<u>Tharrawaddy</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Thaton</u> Chung Hsin Chinese School Yat San School	-- --	-- --	A-C C
<u>Thayetmyo</u> Ch'iang Chung Hsueh Hsiao	1730-0022-1331-2699	Strength of China School	C
<u>Thazi</u> Wen Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2429-5478-1331-2699	Literature of China School	C
<u>Theinin</u> Hsin Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2450-5478-1331-2699	New China School	A-C
<u>Theinzeik</u> Fiei Min Hsueh Hsiao	1014-3046-1331-2699	Strengthen the People School	A-C
<u>Thetkala</u> Tar Boon Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Thongwa</u> Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Thonze</u> Wen Hua Hsueh Hsiao	2429-5478-1331-2699	Literature of China School	C
<u>Tigyaing</u> Yuh Zyh Chinese School	--	--	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Toungoo</u>			
P'ei Nan Hsueh Hsiao	--	--	A-C
Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Cantonese Overseas Chinese School	A-C
<u>Twante</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hsueh Hsiao	5478-0294-1331-2699	Overseas Chinese School	C
Hua Ch'iao Kung Hsueh	5478-0294-0361-1331	Overseas Chinese Public School	A-C
<u>Wakema</u>			
Kung Yu Hsiao Hsueh	0361-2589-1420-1331	Public Elementary School	A-C
Kung Yu Chung Hsueh	0361-2589-0022-1331	Public High School	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Hsiao Hsueh	5478-0294-1420-1331	Overseas Chinese Elementary School	C
Hua Ch'iao Chung Hsueh	5478-0294-0022-1331	Overseas Chinese Middle School	C
--	--	Overseas Chinese Youth Society	
		Night School	C
<u>Wanetchaung</u>			
Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?
<u>Waw</u>			
Chih Hua Hsueh Hsiao	--	--	A-C
<u>Yamethin</u>			
Kuo Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0948-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	C
<u>Yandoon</u>			
Chih Pen Hsueh Hsiao	4249-2609-1331-2699	School of Knowledge	C
Chih Pen Hsueh Hsiao	4249-2609-1331-2699	School of Knowledge	A-C
<u>Yan-Taw</u>			
Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	?

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Ye</u>			
Yu Ying Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5391-1331-2699	Poster Study of English School	?
Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699	Poster China School	?
<u>Yedashe</u>			
AI Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1947-5478-1331-2699	Love China School	A-C
<u>Yeikan</u>			
Khie Main Chinese School	--	--	?
York Ghen Chinese School	--	--	A-C
<u>Yenangyaung</u>			
Jen An Hsueh Hsiao	0088-1344-1331-2699	Benevolent Peace School	C
<u>Yentai</u>			
Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School	C
<u>Yesagyo</u>			
AI Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1947-5478-1331-2699	Love China School	A-C
<u>Ye-u</u>			
York Yin Chinese School	--	--	?
<u>Ywathit</u>			
Ch'I Min Hsueh Hsiao	0796-3046-1331-2699	People's Start School	C
<u>Zaejatgyi Village</u>			
Yu Hua Hsueh Hsiao	5148-5478-1331-2699	Poster China School	?
<u>Zalun</u>			
Chung Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0022-5478-1331-2699	Chinese School	A-C
<u>Zigon</u>			
Nan Wen Hsueh Hsiao	0589-2429-1331-2699	Southern Culture School	C

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APPENDIX C

REPORTED SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RANGOON, JANUARY 1954

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Ai Lien Hui Kuan	1947-5571-2595-7419	Love the Lotus Society	A-C
Ai Te Hui (called Aik Taik)	1947-1795-2585	Love Virtue Society (a branch of the Chien Te)	A-C
Ai Te Ch'ing Nien Hui	1947-1795-7230-1628-2585	Love Virtue Youth Society	A-C
--	--	All-Burma Chinese Culturalists Union	C
--	--	All-Burma Overseas Chinese Students Social Association	A-C
An Ch'i Association	--	--	A-C
--	--	Anglo-Chinese Methodist School Alumni Association	C
An Ning Hui	1344-3942-2585	Peaceful Society	C
--	--	Anti-American Aid Korea Association	C
--	--	Anti-Communist Resist Russia League	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Cultural Cooperative Society	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Cultural Union	C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
--	--	Burma-Chinese Free Youth Service Society	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Laborers' United Friendship Association	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Mainland Choir	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Students Anti-USA Defend China Anti-Atrocity and Protect Overseas Chinese Committee	C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Students General Association	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Youths' Cooperative Society	C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Youths Mutual Aid Association	C
--	--	Burma Overseas Chinese Free Youth Service Association of Pazundaung	A-C
--	--	Burma Overseas Chinese Patriotic Youth Cooperation Association	A-C
--	--	Burma Overseas Chinese Relief Association	C
--	--	Burma Overseas Chinese Women's Committee	A-C
Cantonese Ng Yap Association		Cantonese Five County Union	A-C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Ch'ang Lo Ch'ing Nien Hui	7022-2867-7230-1628-2585	Chang Lo Youth Society	C
Ch'ang Lo Hui Kuan	7022-2867-2585-7419	Chang Lo Public Association	C
Chao Ch'ing Hui Kuan	5128-1987-2585-7419	Chao Ching Association	A-C
Ch'en (7115) Clan Association	--	--	?
Cheng Yi Society	--	--	A-C
Chi Yang Ch'ing Nien Hui	3444-7122-7230-1628-2585	Chi Yang Youth Association	C
Chiang Che T'ung Hsiang Hui	3068-3181-0681-6763-2585	Kiangsu-Chekiang Society	A-C
Chiang Shih Ch'ing Nien Hui	3068-3044-7230-1628-2585	Chiang Shih Youth Association	C
Chi Mei Hsiao Yu Hui	7162-5019-2699-0645-2585	Chi Mei School Alumni Association	C
Chien Te Kuo Shu She	1696-1795-0948-5890	Kean Taik Boxing Association	A-C
Chien Te Tsung She	1696-1795-4920-4357	Kean Taik Secret Society or Construct Virtue Society	A-C
Chien Te Wen Lo Hui	1696-1795-2429-2867-2585	Kean Taik Cultural Association	A-C
Chien Te Ch'ing Nien She	1696-1795-7230-1628-4357	Kean Taik Youth Service Corps of Pazundaung	A-C
Chin (6855) Youth Clan Association	--	--	C
--	--	Chinese Communist Fire Rescue League	C



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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
--	--	Chinese Communist Relief Committee	C
--	--	Chinese Education Advisory Committee	C
--	--	Chinese Merited Association	Neutral
--	--	Chinese Youths National Arts Society	A-C
Ching Chou Hui Kuan	3878-1558-2585-7419	Ching District Association	C
Ch'ing Fu Kung	1987-4395-1362	Celebration Temple	A-C
Ch'ing Ho T'ang	3237-3109-1016	Clear River Society (a Hung Men affiliate)	A-C
Ching Wu Kuo Shu Hui	4737-2976-0948-4890-2585	Kyein Bu Boxing Club	?
Chi Yang Ch'ing Nien Hui	3444-7122-7230-1628-2585	Chi Yang Youth Society	C
Chu Lun She	1565-6544-4357	Mahayana Society	C
Chung Cheng Hsiao Yu Hui	0022-2973-2699-0645-2585	Chung Cheng School Alumni Association	A-C
Chung Hsin Pieh Shu	--	--	A-C
Chung Hsing Ch'ing Nien She	0022-5281-7230-1628-4357	Revive China Youth Society	A-C
Chung Hua Min Kuo Hsiao Yu Hui	0022-5478-3046-0948-2699-0645-2585	Chinese National School Alumni Association	?

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Chung Kuo Nu Chung Hsiao Yu Hui	0022-0948-1166-0022-2699-0645-2585	China Women's Middle School Alumni Association	C
Chung Mien Yu Hao Hsieh Hui	0022-4884-0645-1170-0588-2585	Sino-Burmese Friendship Association	C
Ch'un I Society	--	--	C
Chu Po Yin She	2612-3134-0692-4357	--	C
Eng Chuan Society	--	--	Neutral
Feng Huang Pieh Shu	7685-0420-0446-1065	Phoenix Villa (formerly China Travel Agency)	C
Fo Hsueh Hui	0154-1331-2585	Buddhist Society	C
--	--	Foochow Chinese Association	A-C
Fu Chien Nu Shih Hsiao Yu Hui	4395-1696-1166-1597-2699-0645-2585	Fukien Women's Normal School Alumni Association	C
Fu Chien T'ung Hsiang Hui	4395-1696-0681-6763-2585	Fukien Fellow Provincials Association	C
Fu Chou Wen Lo She	4395-1558-2429-2867-4357	Foochow Literature and Music Society	C
Fu Te T'ang	4395-1795-1016	Happy Benevolence Society	C
Gaw Yook Koon Association	--	--	A-C
--	--	Golden Valley Party (may no longer exist)	?

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
--	--	Hainanese Association	?
Hai Po Ho Ch'ang T'uan	3189-3134-0678-0788-0957	Hai Po Singing Troupe	C
--	--	Hakka Chinese Association	A-C
Hei Mao T'i Yu Kung Hui	7815-3728-7555-5148-0361-2585	Black Cat Athletic Association	C
Ho I Kuan	0735-5030-7419	Wor Ngee Kwan Society	A-C
Hsieh Ying Association	--	--	A-C
Hsin Sheng She	2450-3932-4357	New Life Society	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Chung Hsueh Hsiao Yu Hui	5478-0294-0022-1331-2699- 0645-2585	Burma-Chinese High School Alumni Association	C
Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu Chi Hui	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405- 3444-2585	Overseas Chinese Relief Society	C
Hua Ch'iao T'i Yu Tsung Hui	5478-0294-7555-5148-4920-2585	Overseas Chinese Athletic General Association	C
Hua Hsiao I Hsiao Hsiao Yu Hui	5478-1420-0001-2699-2699- 0645-2585	Overseas Chinese #1 School Alumni Association	C
Huang Pu Hsiao Yu Hui	--	Huang Pu Alumni Association	C
Hui An Ch'ing Nien Hui	1920-1344-7230-1628-2585	Hui An Youth Society	C
Hui An Hui Kuan	1920-1344-2585-7419	Hui An Association	A-C
Hung Hin Koon	--	--	A-C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Hung Hsing P'ai Ch'iu Tui	4767-2502-2226-3808-7130	Red Star Volley Ball Team	C
Hung Men Ch'ing Lien T'ang Ho Sheng Kung Szu	3163-7024-7230-5571-1016-0735 0524-0361-0674	Hung Men Hoe Sheng Assn. or Harmonious Victory Assn. (a secret society)	A-C
Hung Shun Tsung T'ang	3163-7311-4920-1016	a Hung Men affiliate	A-C
I Chiang Ho Ch'ang T'uan	0122-3068-0678-0788-0957	Irrawaddy Choral Society	C
I Te Ch'ing Nien She	4135-1795-7230-1628-4357	I Te Youth Society	A-C
I Te T'ang	4135-1795-1016	I Te Society	?
Kang Chou Hui Kuan	1481-1558-2585-7419	Kang Chou Association	C
Khoon Ghee Hsia	--	An affiliate of the Hung Men	A-C
Khoon Lu Yong Yu Society	--		A-C
Ko Mi Koon	--		A-C
Koo Loon Association	--		C
Kong San Sio Kying Hui	--		C
Ko San Dramatic Society	--		A-C
K'o Shu An Ying Hui Kuan	1356-1466-1344-?-2585-7419		C
Kuan K'uo An Jen Li Kung Hui	3487-0656-1344-0086-6849- 0361-2585		C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Kuang Hsing Kuan	1684-5281-7419	--	A-C
--	--	Kwangtung Hakka Young Men's Mutual Aid Association	A-C
Kuang Tung Hui Kuan	1684-2639-2585-7419	Cantonese Association	A-C
Kuang Tung Kung Szu	1684-2639-0361-0674	Cantonese Association	?
Kung Ho Hsiao Yu Hui	0364-0735-2699-0645-2585	Kung Ho Alumni Association	C
Kung Yu Lien Ho Hui	1562-0645-5114-0678-2585	Chinese Communist Workers' Friendship Union League	C
Kuo Li Ch'iao Chung T'ung Hsueh Hui	0948-4539-0294-0022-0681-1331-2585	Kuo Li Middle School Alumni Association	C
Kwan Loo Association	--	--	A-C
Lao T'ung Meng Hui	5071-0681-4145-2585	Old League Society	C
Li Ch'eng Hang Hui	0500-1004-5887-2585	--	?
Li Ch'eng Hung Hot Blooded Youth Group	--	--	A-C
Li Ch'iu Fu Nu Hsieh Hui	2746-0984-1244-1166-0588-2585	Pear Hill Women's Association	C
Li (2621) Clan Association	--	--	?
Lin (2651) Clan Association	--	--	?
Ling Ta T'ung Hsueh Hui	1545-1129-0681-1331-2585	Ling Ta School Alumni Association	C
--	--	Literary Union	C

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Lu Ch'eng Hang	7627-1004-5887	--	A-C
Lu Chiang Kung Hui	7752-3068-0361-2585	Lu River Public Association	C
Lu Chiang T'ung Ch'ing Hui	7752-3068-0681-0615-2585	Lu River Common Ancestors Society	C
Lung Hsi T'ang Ch'ing Nien Hui	7150-6007-1016-7230-1628-2585	Lungsi Society Youth Club	A-C
Lu Shan Ch'ing Nien She	1687-1472-7230-1628-4357	Lu Mountain Youth Club	?
Mei Shu Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu She	2734-1466-7230-1628-0062-0504-4357	Mei District Youth Mutual Aid Society	A-C
Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-1947-0948-7230-1628-0588-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Progressive Association	A-C
Mien Hua Ai Kuo Nu Tzu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1947-0948-1166-1311-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Women's Federation	A-C
Mien Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien T'i Yu Yen Chiu Hui	4884-5478-0294-7230-1628-7555-5148-4282-4496-2585	Burma-Chinese Youths Athletic Association	A-C
Mien Hua Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-7230-1628-0588-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Progressive Youth Association	C
Mien Hua Ch'ing Nien Kuo Shu She	4884-5478-7230-1628-0948-5890-4357	Burma-Chinese Young Men's Boxer Association	A-C
Mien Hua Fu Nu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1244-1166-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Women's Federation	C
Mien Hua Hsueh Sheng Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1331-3932-5114-0678-2585	Burma-Chinese Students' Union	C

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Mien Hua Hsueh Sheng Lien I Hui	4884-5478-1331-3932-5114- 6146-2585	United Burma-Chinese Students' Friendship Association	A-C
Mien Hua Kung Yu Kuo Chi T'uan	4884-5478-1562-0645-0948- 2111-0957	Burma-Chinese Workers' Acrobatics Club	C
Mien Hua Lien Ho Tsung Hui	4884-5478-5114-0678-4920-2585	Union Chinese League	A-C
Mien Hua San Min Chu I Hsueh Shu Yen Chiu Hui	4884-5478-0005-3046-0031-5030 1331-5890-4282-4496-2585	San Min Chu I Research Society	A-C
Mien Hua Ti Nu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1717-1166-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Women's Association	C
Mien Hua T'ung Hsueh Hui	4884-5478-0681-1331-2585	Chinese Schools Association	C
Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230- 1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
Mien Hua Wen Hsieh Hsin Shih She	4884-5478-2429-0588-2450- 6108-4357	Burma-Chinese Cultural Association Modern Poetry Club	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui	4884-3949-5478-0294-2405- 1201-0765-2585	Overseas Chinese Relief Committee	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien T'uan	4884-3949-5478-0294-7230- 1628-0957	Burma Overseas Chinese Youth League	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Fu Wu She	4884-3949-5478-0294-2591- 0523-4357	Burma Overseas Chinese Service Society	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Hsieh Hui	4884-3949-5478-0294-0588-2585	Sino-Burma Mutual Aid Association	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao T'i Yu Hui	4884-3949-5478-0294-7555-5148- 2585	Burma Overseas Chinese Athletic Association	C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Mien Tien Lan Ch'iu Tsung Hui	4884-3949-5663-3808-4920-2585	Burma Basketball Club	C
Mien Tien P'ing P'ang Tsung Hui	4884-3949-8003-8004-4920-2585	Burma Ping Pong General Association	C
Min Yu Chu Lo Pu	3046-0645-0215-2867-6752	Min Yu Club	C
--	--	Moo Tai Temple Society (a Hung Men affiliate)	
Nan Yang Chung Hsueh Hsiao Yu Hui	0589-3152-0022-1331-2699-0645-2585	Nan Yang Middle School Alumni Association	C
--	--	New Life Society	A-C
Ning Yang Hui Kuan	3942-7122-2585-7419	Ningyang Association	A-C
--	--	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C
P'ing Min Hsiao Yu Hui	1627-3046-2699-0645-2585	Ping Min School Alumni Association	C
--	--	Red Eagle Association	A-C
San Shan Ch'ing Nien Hui	0005-1472-7230-1628-2585	Sum Sum Youth Society	C
San Shan Hui Kuan	0005-1472-2585-7419	Sum Sum Society	A-C
Shih (2457) Clan Association	--	--	A-C
Ta Hung Shan Pao Peng T'ang	1129-3163-1472-2128-0393-1016	Ta Hung Shan or Pao Ping Tong Secret Society	A-C
Tan Wen Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	3225-3080-5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Tamwe Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C



<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Teng Tsu Kao Mi Kuan	6772-2469-7559-1378-7419	Teng Clan Kao-mi (a place name) Association	A-C
Te Sheng T'ung Hsiang Hui	1795-0524-0681-6763-2585	Te-sheng Fellow Provincials Association	C
Ting Tan Wen Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	7307-3225-3080-5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Upper Tamwe Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C
Tiong Lok Association	--	--	C
Ts'eng (2582) Clan Association	--	--	?
T'ung An Hui Kuan	0681-1344-2585-7419	Tung-an Association	A-C
Tzu Yu Min	5261-3945-3046	Free Peoples' Union	A-C
--	--	Wakema Association	C
--	--	Wei Aun County Association	A-C
Wei Hsuan Kung Hui	4850-6513-0361-2585	Wai Shuan Society	C
Wen Hua Chiao Yu Ts'u Chin Hui	2429-0553-2403-5148-0191-6651-2585	Burma Chinese Cultural and Educational Advancement Society	A-C
Wen Hua Hsieh Hui	2429-0553-0588-2585	Sino-Burmese Cultural Association	C
Wen Ling Hui Kuan	2429-7117-2585-7419	Wen-ling Association	C
--	--	Women's Welfare League	C
Yang Kuang Hua Yeh Kung T'ung Hsueh Hui	0111-0342-5478-2814-0361-0681-1331-2585	Rangoon Chinese Industrial School Students' Association	C

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Yeh Tu She	2814-7911-4357	Amateur Society	C
Ying Ch'uan Clan Association	--	--	?
Ying Ho Hui Kuan	2019-0735-2585-7419	Ying Ho Hakka Chinese Association	C
--	--	Yong Seng Dramatic Society	A-C
Yun Nan Hui Kuan	7189-0589-2585-7419	Yunnan Association	A-C
Yun Nan T'ung Hsiang Hui	7189-0589-0681-6763-2585	Yunnan Fellow Provincials Association	C
Yung Ch'ing Hu Chu Hui	3057-3237-0062-0504-2585	Yungching Mutual Aid Association	C
Yung Ting Ch'ing Nien Hui	3057-1353-7230-1628-2585	Eng Ting Youth Association	?
Yung Ting Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	3057-1353-5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Eng Ting Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Association	?
Yung Ting Hui Kuan	3057-1353-2585-7419	Eng Ting Hakka Association	?
Yu Te Hsiao Yu Hui	5148-1795-2699-0645-2585	York Tuck School Alumni Association	?

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APPENDIX D

REPORTED SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE RANGOON, JANUARY 1954

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Allanmyo</u> Chen Yu Hsiao Yu Hui	2182-5148-2699-0645-2585	Chen Yu School Alumni Association	C
<u>Bassein</u> --	--	Bassein Relief and Mutual Aid Society	C
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu She	5478-0294-7230-1628-0062- 0504-4357	Overseas Chinese Youths' Mutual Aid Society	C
*Hua Ch'iao Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-0294-4691-3808-7130	Overseas Chinese Basketball Team	C
Hua Ch'iao T'i Yu Hui	5478-0294-7555-5148-2585	Overseas Chinese Athletic Association	C
*Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-1947-0948-7230- 1628-0588-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Pro- gressive Association	A-C
*Mien Hua Hsueh Sheng Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1331-3932-5114- 0678-2585	Burma-Chinese Students Union	C
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230- 1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
Sum Sum Foochow Chinese Association	--	--	C
<u>Bhamo</u> --	--	Overseas Chinese League	Neutral
<u>Bogale</u> *Mien Hua Lien Ho Tsung Hui	4884-5478-5114-0678-4920-2585	Union Chinese League	A-C

\* Asterisk indicates branches of a larger organization.

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Daiku</u> *Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405- 3444-1201-0765-2585	Overseas Chinese Disaster Pre- vention and Relief Committee	C
<u>Kamayut</u> *Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405- 3444-1201-0765-2585	Overseas Chinese Disaster Pre- vention and Relief Committee	C
<u>Kanyutkin</u> Chieh Ch'ing Nien She	2638-7230-1628-4357	Brave Youth Society	C
<u>Kyauktaga</u> *Hua Ch'ing Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-7230-4691-3808-7130	Chinese Youths' Basketball Team	C
<u>Kyauktaw</u> *Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405- 3444-1201-0765-2585	Overseas Chinese Disaster Pre- vention and Relief Committee	C
<u>Kyonmange</u> Ch'ing Nien Lien I She	7230-1628-5114-6146-4357	Youth Friendship Club	C
<u>Kyuhkok</u> *Hung Men Ta Hung Shan Pao Ping T'ang	3163-7024-1129-3163-1472-2128- 2128-3036-1016	Headquarters of the Po Ping Tong Secret Society	A-C
<u>Labutta</u> *Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Hu Chu Hui *Hua Ch'ing Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-0294-7089-3505-0062- 0504-2585 5478-7230-4691-3808-7130	Overseas Chinese Disaster Pre- vention Mutual Aid Society Chinese Youths' Basketball Team	C C
<u>Lashio</u> Ch'ing Yen Society *Hung Men Wu Ho Kung Szu	-- 3163-7024-0063-0735-0361-0674	-- Hung Men Five Harmonies Public Association	C A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
*Kuang Min She	0342-3046-4357	Light of the People Society	A-C
--	--	Kwangtung and Kwangsi Association	A-C
--	--	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	A-C
--	--	Overseas Chinese "E" Athletic Association	A-C
<u>Mandalay</u>			
Hsin Lien Hui	2450-5114-2585	New Federation	C
Hsin Lien Ko Yung T'uan	2450-5114-2960-6102-0957	Mandalay Choral Club	C
*Hua Ch'iao Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-0294-4691-3808-7130	Overseas Chinese Basketball Team	C
*Kuang Hua She	0342-5478-4357	Light of China Society	A-C
*Mien Hua Fu Nu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1244-1166-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Women's Federation	C
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-1628-	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
Nien She	4357		
--	--	Overseas Chinese Aid Association	A-C
Pen Youth Club	--	--	C
<u>Ma-Ubin</u>			
Ch'ing Nien T'uan	7230-1628-0957	Youth Society	C
<u>Meiktila</u>			
Hock Kyu Chinese Association	--	--	C
Kuang Tung Hui Kuan	1684-2639-2585-7419	Kwangtung Association	A-C
Nan Min Hu Chu Hui	7181-3046-0062-0504-2585	Refugee Mutual Aid Association	?
<u>Mergui</u>			
*Chien Te Tsung Hui	1696-1795-4920-2585	Kean Taik Secret Society	A-C
Chung Hua Kung Hui	0022-5478-0361-2585	Chinese Public Association	C
Fu Chien Hui Kuan	4395-1696-2585-7419	Fukien Association	A-C
<u>Minhla</u>			
*Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405-	Overseas Chinese Disaster Prevention and Relief Mutual Aid Society	C
Chi Hu Chu Hui	3444-0062-0504-2585		

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Minywa</u> Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hui	5478-0294-7230-1628-2585	Overseas Chinese Youth Association	C
<u>Monywa</u> Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu She	5478-0294-7230-1628-0062- 0504-4357	Overseas Chinese Youths' Mutual Aid Society	C
<u>Moulmein</u> *Mien Hua Lien Ho Tsung Hui	4884-5478-5114-0678-4920-2585	Union Chinese League	A-C
<u>Moulmeingyun</u> Hua Ch'iao Hsieh Chin Hui	5478-0294-0588-6651-2585	Society for the Advancement of Overseas Chinese	C
<u>Myaungmya</u> Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Association	C
Hua Ch'iao Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-0294-4691-3808-7130	Overseas Chinese Basketball Team	C
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230- 1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
-- Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien T'i Yu Hui	-- 5261-3945-7230-1628-7555- 5148-2585	Myaungmya Fire Relief Committee Free Youth Athletic Association	? A-C
<u>Myingyan</u> Hua T'i Hui	5478-7555-2585	Chinese Athletic Association Overseas Chinese Welfare Association	C ?
--	--		
<u>Myitkyina</u> *Kuan Chieh She	--	Ta Hung Shan branch	A-C
Hua Ch'iao Fo Men San I Tsung T'ang	5478-0294-0154-0226-0005- 5030-4920-1016	Overseas Chinese Buddhist Society of the Three Praiseworthy Qualities	A-C
<u>Namhkan</u> Kuang Tung Hui Kuan	1684-2639-2585-7419	Cantonese Association	?

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Okpo</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hui	5478-0294-7230-1628-2585	Overseas Chinese Youth Society	C
<u>Palaw</u>			
Hua Ch'ing Lan Ch'iu Tui	5478-7230-4691-3808-7130	Chinese Youths Basketball Team	C
<u>Peinzalok</u>			
Hsin Ch'ing Nien She	2450-7230-1628-4357	New Youth Club	C
<u>Penwegone</u>			
*Pai Mao T'i Yu Hui	4101-3728-7555-5148-2585	White Cat Athletic Club	C
Hua Ch'iao Chiu Chi Hsiao Tsu	5478-0294-2405-3444-1420-4809	Overseas Chinese Relief Subcommittee	C
<u>Prome</u>			
*Hua Ch'iao Chiu Chi Wei Yuan Hui	5478-0294-2405-3444-1201-0765-2585	Overseas Chinese Relief Committee	C
--	--	Hakka Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	?
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien She	5478-0294-7230-1628-4357	Overseas Chinese Youth Society	C
*Mien Hua Fu Nu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1244-1166-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Women's Federation	C
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
<u>Pyapon</u>			
*Mien Hua Lien Ho Tsung Hui	4884-5478-5114-0678-4920-2585	Union Chinese League	A-C
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-2945-7230-1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	A-C
Yung Ting Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	3057-1353-5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Eng Ting Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C
Yu Te Hsiao Yu Hui	5148-1795-2699-0645-2585	Yu Te School Alumni Association	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Shwebo</u>			
*Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405-	Overseas Chinese Disaster Preven-	C
Chi Fen Hui	3444-0433-2585	tion and Relief Committee Branch	
--	--	Overseas Chinese Youth Service	C
		Society	
<u>Syriam</u>			
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence	A-C
Nien She	1628-4357	League	
<u>Taunggi</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hui	5478-0294-7230-1628-2585	Overseas Chinese Youth Society	C
Le Ch'un Hui	--	--	?
*Ta Hung Shan Pao Peng T'ang	1129-3163-1472-2128-0393-1016	Ta Hung Shan Secret Society Branch	A-C
<u>Tavoy</u>			
Fu Chien T'ang	4395-1696-1016	Fukien Society	C
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien	5478-0294-7230-1628-0062-	Overseas Chinese Youth Mutual	C
Hu Chu She	0504-4357	Aid Society	
*Mien Hua Fu Nu Hsieh Hui	4884-5478-1244-1166-0588-2585	Burma-Chinese Women's Federation	C
*Ta Hung Shan Pao Peng T'ang	1129-3163-1472-2128-0393-1016	Ta Hung Shan Secret Society Branch	A-C
<u>Theinin</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Fang Tsai Chiu	5478-0294-7089-3505-2405-3444-	Overseas Chinese Disaster Prevention	C
Chi Wei Yuan Hui	1201-0765-2585	and Relief Committee	
<u>Thongwa</u>			
Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hu	5478-0294-7230-1628-0062-0504-	Overseas Chinese Youth Mutual Aid	C
Chu She	4357	Society	
Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu Hui	5478-0294-0062-0504-2585	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Associa-	C
		tion	
<u>Thonze</u>			
--	--	West Burma Chinese Youths' Athletic	C
		Association	

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Toungoo</u> Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu She	5478-0294-0062-0504-4357	Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C
<u>Wakema</u> Ch'ing Nien She *Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She --	7230-1628-4357 4884-5478-5261-3945-7230- 1628-4357 --	Youth Society Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League Wakema Association	C A-C C
<u>Yenangyaung</u> Hua Ch'iao Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu Hui	5478-0294-7230-1628-0062- 0504-2585	Overseas Chinese Youth Mutual Aid Association	C
<u>Yentai</u> Yen Tai Hua Ch'iao Hu Chu She	3533-1486-5478-0294-0062- 0504-4357	Yentai Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society	C

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APPENDIX E

LIST OF OFFICIALS OF THE HUNG MEN HO SHENG SOCIETY  
ELECTED 30 AUGUST 1953 IOI

Chairman: LI Jui-tsung (2651-3843-1350)

Vice-chairmen: CHANG Ts'ai-yun (1728-1752-7189)  
TS'AI Wu-pang (5591-2976-2831)

General Affairs Committee

Chief: CHANG Yao-ch'i (1728-5069-4388)

Deputy Chief: WU Lui-shui (0702-3177-3055)

Committeemen: CHANG Pi-hui (1728-4310-6540)  
LIN Wen-k'un (2651-2429-0981)  
CH'EN Ming-fu (7115-2494-4395)  
HUANG Wen-t'ung (7806-2429-2717)  
YANG Hsien-yen (2799-7359-3508)  
KAO Chin-ch'uan (7559-6855-0356)

Finance Committee

Chief: KUO Chin-pao (6753-6855-1405)

Deputy Chief: CHUANG Wan-ch'in (5445-5502-2953)

Committeemen: HSIEH Mu-chih (6200-3668-0037), accountant  
HSU Yu-ts'an (6079-3768-4732), paymaster

Organization Committee

Chief: HSU I-lan (6079-1837-6031)

Deputy Chiefs: CHUANG Ch'ung-chen (5445-6850-8561)  
CH'EN Jen-kuei (7115-0088-6311)

Committeemen: HUANG Li-ts'ang (7806-4409-5661)  
CHAO Hua-k'un (6392-5478-2492)  
HUANG Chien-k'ai (7806-6015-0418)  
HUANG Jung (7806-3057)  
YAO Sheng-han (1202-5116-3352)  
TS'AI Chin-hsing (5591-6855-2502)

Public Relations Committee

Chief: CH'EN Shui-sheng (7115-3055-3932)

Deputy Chief: CH'EN Chen-ying (7115-8561-5391)

Committeemen: KUO Sheng-te (6753-4141-1795)  
CH'EN Yung-ju (7115-3057-4213)  
CHIANG Shun-ling (3068-4783-6875)  
LIN Jung-p'ei (2651-2837-1014)  
LIN Chin-lu (2651-6855-6424)

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Culture Committee

Chief: CHIEN Hui-yuan (4675-2585-0337)  
Deputy Chiefs: CHIEN Ju-mao (4675-1172-5399)  
HSU Kung-ch'en (6079-2162-6591)  
Committeemen: CHU Pin (2612-1755)  
KUNG Tao-chih (7895-6670-5347)  
CH'EN Te-shan (7115-1795-0810)  
CH'EN Feng-yuan (7115-6646-3293)  
WANG Shih-hsiang (3069-1102-4382)

Recreation Committee

Chief: KUO Chao-hsing (6753-0340-2502)  
Deputy Chiefs: WEI Yu-wei (7614-2589-3634)  
T'AN Chin-hui (6223-6930-6540)  
Committeemen: CHOU Hsing-hsu (0719-5281-0675)  
CH'EN Ya-chang (7115-0068-4545)  
CHOU Ming-te (0719-2494-1795)  
TSENG Shou-yun (2582-1343-7189)

Welfare Committee

Chief: WU Hsiang-piao (0702-4382-9473)  
Deputy Chiefs: HSIEH Fu-ch'uan (6200-4395-0356)  
WU Chao-kuo (0702-2507-0948)  
Committeemen: CHENG Yu-fu (6774-5148-3940)  
CHENG Ching-yen (6774-6975-3508)  
SU Ya-mu (5685-3946-3018)  
CHANG Ya-t'ou (1728-1100-7333)  
LIN Fu-k'ai (2651-4395-7030)

Arbitration Committee

Chief: WANG Ju-p'ao (3069-3067-2141)  
Deputy Chief: CHOU Ch'ing-chi (0719-3237-0679)  
Committeemen: LEI Chin-han (7191-6930-5060)  
LIN Tsung-jen (2651-1350-0088)  
WENG Yu-kuang (5040-2589-0342)  
CHIEN Ts'ang-hua (1675-5661-5478)  
LIN Chang-ch'eng (2651-2525-2052)  
LU Han-sheng (4151-3352-3932)  
Auditors: LIN Chin-sheng (2651-6855-4141)  
TS'AI Liang-hsing (5591-5328-5281)  
CH'EN Chu-ming (7115-4376-2494)  
LI Hui-li (2621-1920-7812)

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Board Members: CH'EN Shih-ch'uan (7115-2508-6898)  
 CHIEN Ch'uan-lin (4675-0278-7792)  
 MEI Yu-hua (2734-0645-5478)  
 HSU Kuang-chin (6079-1684-6651)  
 HUANG Yu-ta (7806-2589-6671)  
 YEH Yen-pin (5509-1693-6333)  
 LI Yu-shu (2621-3068-2885)  
 KUAN Hao-lin (4619-7729-2651)  
 WU Chang-chiang (0702-4545-7100)  
 WANG Tsung-hsien (3069-1350-6343)  
 TS'AI Huan-yueh (5591-3572-1878)  
 YEH Chin-T'eng (5509-6855-4696)  
 CH'EN Pang-kuang (7115-6721-0342)  
 KUO Ch'i-p'iao (6753-0366-7373)  
 CHUANG Ch'un-shui (5445-2504-3055)  
 KAO Shou-ch'uan (7559-1108-0356)  
 TAI Yu-chih (2071-2589-1807)  
 KAO T'u-yen (7559-0960-3508)  
 WU K'o-fu (0702-0344-4395)  
 HUANG Han-yang (7806-3352-7122)

Supervisory Board

Chairman: HUANG Fu-tou (7806-4395-6258)  
 Vice-chairman: LIN Kuei-chih (2651-2710-2111)  
 YEH Ya-fa (5509-0068-4099)  
 Board Members: CHUANG Shui-fa (5445-3055-3127)  
 TS'AI Chen-nan (5591-2182-0589)  
 LIN Chia-t'ien (2651-0857-3944)  
 CH'EN Chia-wu (7115-3946-0582)  
 SU Feng-i (5685-7685-0308)  
 WU Wen-te (0702-2429-1795)  
 HUANG Chieh-shih (7806-2638-4258)  
 TING I-hsiung (0002-0110-7160)

Advisers

SU Te-lung (5685-1795-7127), legal advisor  
 FANG Shui-lung (2455-3055-7127)  
 KAO Wan-chang (7559-5507-4545)  
 HSU Wen-ting (6079-2429-7307)  
 TSENG Jen-liang (2582-0088-5328)  
 TSENG Ta-ts'ai (2582-1129-2088)  
 HUNG Fu-lai (3163-4395-0171)  
 CH'EN Hung-an (7115-3163-1344)  
 TSENG Ch'i-ming (2582-0796-2494)  
 HUNG T'ien-ch'ing (3163-1131-1987)  
 HU Shih-chung (5170-0013-1813)  
 HSU Wen-k'ai (6079-2429-0418)  
 YEH Hsueh-ch'iao (5509-7185-2884)  
 CHENG Yu-lu (6774-7183-7216)  
 YEH I-ju (5509-4135-5423)  
 HUANG Ch'i-ch'uan (7806-4388-3123)  
 CH'EN Jui-ch'un (7115-3843-2504)  
 CHUANG Jui-wu (5445-3843-0063)  
 YIN Chao-kuo (1438-0340-0948)  
 YEH Chen-lung (5509-2182-7127)  
 CH'EN Chin-fu (7115-6855-4395)  
 CH'EN Sheng-hsueh (7115-3932-7185)  
 LIU Tsu-ching (0491-4371-2529)  
 CH'EN Shun-li (7115-7311-0448)  
 T'AN Ch'iung-shang (6223-8741-5951)

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APPENDIX F

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNION CHINESE LEAGUE (UCL), JANUARY 1954

A. Original Member Organizations 102/

Includes former members now in the Anti-Communist Salvation Party (ACSP).

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Present Affiliation</u>
Ai Lien Hui Kuan	1947-5571-2585-7419	Love the Lotus Society (CHU Clan Society)	UCL
Chiang Che T'ung Hsiang Hui	3068-3181-0681-6763-2585	Kiangsu-Chekiang Society	ACSP
Chien Te Ch'ing Nien She	1696-1795-7230-1628-4357	Kien Talk Youth Service Corps of Pazundaung	ACSP

- 
- a. not mentioned in recent lists showing composition of either organization
  - b. mentioned in recent lists of both organizations
  - c. the school itself is a member of the Anti-Communist Salvation Party, the alumni association may have also left the UCL (see note b of Appendix G)
  - d. not an official member of the Anti-Communist Salvation Party but a stronger supporter
  - e. may still be in the UCL because recent lists show both the Burma-Chinese Goldsmiths' Association and the Free Chinese Compositors' Union as members and these groups are thought to be affiliated with the United Friendship Association

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Present Affiliation</u>
Chien Te Wen Lo Hui <u>a/</u>	1696-1795-2429-2867-2585	Kien Taik Cultural Association	Unknown
Ch'ing Fang Ko <u>a/</u>	3237-5364-7041	Pure and Virtuous Group (a special group of Hung Men members)	Unknown
Ching Wu Kuo Shu Hui	4737-2976-0948-5890-2585	Kyein Bu Boxing Club	ACSP
Chung Cheng Chung Hsueh Hua Ch'iao Nu Chung <u>b/</u>	0022-2973-0022-1331-5478- 0294-1166-0022	Chung Cheng Girls' High School	Unknown
Chung Hsing Ch'ing Nien She <u>a/</u>	0022-5281-7230-1628-4357	Revive China Youth Society	Unknown
Chung Hua Min Kuo Hsiao Yu Hui <u>c/</u>	0022-5478-3046-0948-2699- 0645-2585	Chinese National School Alumni Association	Unknown
Ch'ung Te Chung Hsueh	1504-1795-0022-1331	Chong Der High School	ACSP
Ho I Kuan	0735-5030-7419	Wor Ngee Kwan Society	UCL
Hsin Sheng She <u>a/</u>	2450-3932-4357	New Life Society	Unknown
Kuo Min Tang <u>d/</u>	0948-3046-7825	Kuomintang (Burma Branch)	ACSP
Kuo Min Tang	0948-3046-7825	Kuomintang (Rangoon Branch)	UCL
Lu Ch'eng Hang	7627-1004-5887	The Lo Seng Hong	UCL
Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-1947-0948-7230- 1628-0588-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Progressive Association	ACSP
Mien Hua Ch'ing Nien She <u>a/</u>	4884-5478-7230-1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Service Corps	Unknown
Mien Hua Kung Yu Lien I Hui <u>e/</u>	4884-5478-1562-0645-5114- 0678-2585	Burma-Chinese Laborers' United Friendship Association	Unknown

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Present Affiliation</u>
Mien Hua San Min Chu I Hsueh Shu Yen Chiu Hui	4884-5478-0005-3046-0031- 5030-1331-5890-4282-4496-2585	Burma-Chinese San Min Chu I Research Society	ACSP
Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230- 1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League	ACSP
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Tsung Hui	4884-3949-5478-0294-1562- 0794-4920-2585	Burma-Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association	UCL
Min Chu Chung Hsueh a/	3046-0031-0022-1331	Democratic High School, Bassein	Unknown
Pai Sheng Hang	4101-5116-5887	The Pak Seng Hong	UCL
San Chiao P'ai Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui	0005-6037-3654-3086-6508- 0588-2585	Triangle Taxi Co.	ACSP
San Shan Hui Kuan a/	0005-1472-2585-7419	Sum Sum Association	Unknown
Ta Chung Hsueh Hsiao	1129-5883-1331-2699	Masses School	ACSP
Ta Chung Szu Chi Chi Kung Hsieh Hui	1129-5883-0674-2894-2894- 1562-0588-2585	Ludu Drivers' and Mechanics' Association	ACSP
Wen Hua Chiao Yu Ts'u Chin Hui	2429-0553-2403-5148-0191- 6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Cultural and Educational Advancement Association	ACSP

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B. New Organizations Listed in 1953 Election Report 103/

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>
--	--	Burma-Chinese Goldsmiths' Association b/
--	--	Burma Free Chinese Youth Association
--	--	Free Chinese Compositors' Association b/
Gaw Yook Koon Association	--	--
Ko Mit (TAN Clan) Association	--	--
Li Hsing Hsueh Hsiao	0500-5887-1331-2699	Lik Hung School b/
Li Jen Hsueh Hsiao	4539-0086-1331-2699	Lee Lyan School (aka Lip Yim)
Ning Yang Hui Kuan	3942-7122-2585-7419	Ningyang Association
P'ei Min Hsueh Hsiao	1014-3046-1331-2699	Phoy Min School
--	--	Red Eagle Association
Ya Chou Chou Pao	0068-1558-6650-1032	Asia Weekly
Yu Te Hsueh Hsiao	5148-1795-1331-2699	Yock Tuck Middle School

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APPENDIX G

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SALVATION PARTY (ACSP), JANUARY 1954 104/

(\* indicates former UCL members)

<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>
--	--	Burma-Chinese Students' Union
*Chiang Che T'ung Hsiang Hui	3068-3181-0681-6763-2585	Kiangsu-Chekiang Society
Chien Hua Hsueh Hsiao	1696-5478-1331-2699	Build China School
*Chien Te Ch'ing Nien She	1696-1795-7230-1628-4357	Kien Taik Youth Service Corps of Pazundaung
*Ching Wu Kuo Shu Hui	4737-2976-0948-5890-2585	Kyein Bu Boxing Club
Chung Cheng Chung Hsueh Hua Ch'iao Nu Chung <u>a/</u>	0022-2973-0022-1331-5478-0294- 1166-0022	Chung Cheng Girls' High School
Chung Hua Kuo Min Hsueh Hsiao <u>b/</u>	0022-5478-0948-3046-1331-2699	Chinese National Primary School
Chung Shan Hsueh Hsiao	0022-1472-1331-2699	Central Mts. School

- a. recent reports list these organizations in both the UCL and this group
- b. the alumni association may still be in the UCL (see Appendix F)
- c. this may be the alumni association cited above or may be an alumni group of the Chung Cheng School

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>
*Ch'ung Te Chung Hsueh	1504-1795-0022-1331	Chong Der High School
Hsiao <del>Ka</del> Hsueh Hsiao	2556-0342-1331-2699	Morning Light School
Hsin Min Hsueh Hsiao	2450-3046-1331-2699	New People's School
Hu Kuo Hsueh Hsiao	6233-0948-1331-2699	Defend the Nation School
Hui An Hui Kuan	1920-1344-2585-7419	Wei An Association
I Wu <del>Day</del> and Night School	5030-0523	--
Kuang Hua Hsueh Hsiao	0342-5478-1331-2699	Light of China School
Kuo Ch'iang Hsueh Hsiao	0948-1730-1331-2699	National Strength School
*Kuo Min Tang	0948-3046-7825	Kuomintang (Burma Branch) and sub-branches #2, 6, 7 and 8
Li Hsing Hsueh Hsiao a/	0500-5887-1331-2699	--
Mei Shu Ch'ing Nien Hu Chu She	2734-1466-7230-1628-0062-0504-4357	Mei District Youth Mutual Aid Society
*Mien Hua Ai Kuo Ch'ing Nien Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-1947-0948-7230-1628-0588-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Patriotic Youth Progressive Association
Mien Hua Ch'ing Nien Kuo Shu She	4884-5478-7230-1628-0948-5890-4357	Burma-Chinese Young Men's Chinese Boxing Association
*Mien Hua San Min Chu I Hsueh Shu Yen Chiu Hui	4884-5478-0005-3046-0031-5030-1331-5890-4282-4496-2585	Burma-Chinese San Min Chu I Research Society
Mien Hua Shang Yeh Tsung Hui	4884-5478-0794-2814-4920-2585	All-Burma Chinese Commercial Federation
*Mien Hua Tzu Yu Ch'ing Nien She	4884-5478-5261-3945-7230-1628-4357	Burma-Chinese Youth Independence League

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<u>Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>
Min Chung Hsiao Hsueh	3046-5883-1420-1331	Masses Primary School
National Ch'iao Chung Alumni Assn. c/	0294-0022	--
--	--	Patriotic Students Federation
*San Chiao P'ai Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui	0005-6037-3654-3086-6508-0588-2585	Triangle Taxi Co.
--	--	Society of Friends from Yung (Overseas Chinese from Foochow)
*Ta Chung Hsueh Hsiao	1129-5883-1331-2699	Masses School
*Ta Chung Szu Chi Chi Kung Hsieh Hui	1129-5883-0674-2894-2894-1562-0588-2585	Ludu Drivers' and Mechanics' Association
Tzu Yu Min	5261-3945-3046	Free Peoples' Union
*Wen Hua Chiao Yu Ts'u Chin Hui	2429-0553-2403-5148-0191-6651-2585	Burma-Chinese Cultural and Educational Advancement Association
Yu Chung Hsueh Hsiao	5148-0022-1331-2699	Foster China School

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APPENDIX H

REPORTED LABOR AND TRADE GUILD ORGANIZATIONS IN BURMA, JANUARY 1954

<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Rangoon</u>			
--	--	Burma-Chinese Goldsmiths' Association	A-C
--	--	Burma-Chinese Retailers' Association	C
--	--	Burma-Overseas Chinese Vocations Cooperative Society	A-C
Ch'i Ch'e Lien Yeh Kung Hui	3086-6508-5114-2814-0361-2585	Chinese Automobile Drivers and Mechanics Association	C
--	--	Chinese Native Medical Practitioners Association	A-C
--	--	Chinese Pawnbrokers Association	A-C
--	--	Chinese Trade Association	C
Chiu Lang Chi Yu Fu Li Hui	6794-1671-2061-0645-4395-0448-2585	Chinese Spirit Factories Laborers' Association	C
Fei Lun Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui	7378-6544-3086-6508-0588-2585	Flying Wheel Lorry Association	A-C
--	--	Free Chinese Compositors Union	?
Fu Wu Kuang Kao She	2591-0523-1684-0707-4357	Service Advertising Society	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Fu Yeh Kung Yu Kung Hui	6866-2814-1562-0645-0361-2585	Chinese Blacksmiths' Association	A-C
--	--	Goldsmiths' Mutual Association	?
Hua Ch'iao Chin Yeh Hsieh Chin Hui	5478-0294-6855-2814-0588- 6651-2585	Society for the Advancement of Overseas Chinese Jewelers	A-C
Hua Shang Wai Ch'in Kung Hui	5478-0794-1120-0530-0361-2585	Chinese Compradores Assn. or Chinese Salesmen's Association	?
Kung Lien Kuo Chih T'uan	0361-5114-0948-2655-0957	Chinese Weapons Classical Dancers Association	C
Kung Lien Mu Yeh Kung Hui	0361-5114-2606-2814-0361-2585	Chinese Carpenters and Sawmill Workers Association	C
Kung Yu Lien Ho Hui	1562-0645-5114-0678-2585	Chinese Laborers Federation	C
<u>Affiliates:</u>			
Chiu Kung Fu Wei Hui	6794-1562-4395-1201-2585	Chinese Liquor Shops Employees Welfare Committee	C
Li Fa Yeh Fu Li Hui	3810-7569-2814-4395-0448-2585	Chinese Barbers' Association	C
Li Yeh Kung Hui	1462-2814-1562-2585	Chinese Cobblers' Association	C
Wei Hsien Kung Hui	4850-6513-1562-2585	Chinese Tailors' Association	C
Mi Ch'ang Kung Hui	4717-1681-0361-2585	Rice Mills Association	C
Mi Su Chi Yu Lien Ho Hui	4717-4725-2061-0645-5114- 0678-2585	Chinese Rice Mill Laborers' Association	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Mi Su Chih Kung Lien Ho Hui	4717-4725-5120-1562-5114-0678-2585	Union of Chinese Employees of Rice and Paddy Traders	C
Mien Hua Chiao Shih Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-2403-1597-5114-0678-2585	Chinese Teachers Association	C
Mien Hua Kung Shang Hsieh Chin Hui	4884-5478-1562-0794-0588-6651-2585	Society for the Advancement of Burma-Chinese Laborers and Merchants	C
Mien Hua Kung Yu Lien I Hui	4884-5478-1562-0645-5114-6146-2585	Burma-Chinese Workers Association	A-C
Mien Hua Shu Chi Kung Hui	4884-5478-2579-6068-0361-2585	Burma-Chinese Reporters' (Secretaries') Association	C
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114-0678-2585	Burma-Chinese Shop Employees Association (BCSEA)	C
<u>Affiliate:</u>			
Tien Lien P'eng Kung Fen Hui	1648-5114-3534-1562-0433-2585	Cooks' Branch, BCSEA	C
Mien Tien Hua Ch'iao Kung Shang Tsung Hui	4884-3949-5478-0294-1562-0794-4920-2585	Overseas Chinese Carpenters Association	A-C
Mien Tier Hua Ch'iu T'an Shang Lien Ho Hui	4884-3949-5478-0575-2382-0794-5114-0678-2585	Burma-Chinese Stallholders' Union	A-C
Mu Ch'ang Kung Hui	2606-1681-0361-2585	Saw Mills Association	C
--	--	Overseas Chinese Sandalmakers Association	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
Pao Kuan Hsieh Hui	1032-7070-0588-2585	Chinese Shipping Clerks' Association	A-C
P'ei Hsieh Chih Kung Kung Hui	6792-0609-5120-1562-0361-2585	Longshoremen's Union	C
P'ei Hsieh Chih Yu Lien Ho Hui	6792-0609-5120-0645-5114-0678-2585	Loading Department Clerks Association	C
--	--	Professional Workers' Union	C
San Chiao P'ai Ch'i Ch'e Hsieh Hui	0005-6037-3654-3086-6508-0588-2585	Triangle Taxi Association or Thonbanhla Motor Taxi Association	A-C
--	--	Ship Crews' Association	C
Ta Chung Szu Chi Chi Kung Hsieh Hui	1129-5883-0674-2894-2894-1562-0588-2585	Burma-China Automobile Section Drivers Assn. or Ludu Motor Drivers and Mechanics Association	A-C
Tso Chia Lien Ho Hui	0155-1367-5114-0678-2585	Union of Authors	C
Yang Kuang Chiu Leng Ts'ai Shih Chih Kung Kung Hui	0111-0342-6794-2789-5475-1358-5120-1562-0361-2585	Chinese Hotel and Restaurant Employees Association	A-C
Yun Nan T'ung Shang Hui	7189-0589-0681-0794-2585	Yunnan Traders (branch of Mandalay group)	C
<u>Bassein</u>			
Chih Lien Ts'ai Feng Fen Hui	5120-5114-5932-4911-0433-2585	Tailors' Branch of the Rangoon Chinese Laborers' Federation	C
--	--	Bassein Small Mills Association	A-C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Changyuan</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Kengma</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Labutta</u>			
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114- 0678-2585	Branch of the Rangoon BCSEA	C
<u>Letpadan</u>			
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114- 0678-2585	Branch of the Rangoon BCSEA	C
<u>Lung Ha</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Manchun</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Mandalay</u>			
Kung Lien Hua Ch'eng Fen Hui	0361-5114-5363-1004-0433-2585	Mandalay Chinese Trade Union Association	C
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114- 0678-2585	Branch of the Rangoon BCSEA	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
--	--	Northern Writers' Association	C
Yun Nan T'ung Shang Hui	7189-0589-0681-0794-2585	Yunnan Traders	C
<u>Manpan</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Mengkang</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Menglung</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Mengma</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Prome</u>			
Hua Ch'iao T'an Shang Hu Chu Hui	5478-0294-2382-0794-0062- 0504-2585	Stall Merchants' Mutual Aid Association	C
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114- 0678-2585	Branch of the Rangoon BCSEA	C
<u>Talo</u>			
Ti Fang Kung Tso T'uan	0966-2455-1562-0155-0957	Workers' Association	C?
<u>Tavoy</u>			
--	--	Union of Merchants and Laborers	C

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<u>City and Chinese Name</u>	<u>Character Numbers</u>	<u>English Name or Equivalent</u>	<u>Political Leaning</u>
<u>Wakema</u> --	--	Stallkeepers' Association	C
Mien Hua Tien Yuan Lien Ho Hui	4884-5478-1648-0765-5114- 0678-2585	Branch of the Rangoon ECSEA	C

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