

25X1A

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Approved For Release 2000/05/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R0056004

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

*File 556*

TELETYPE

### INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

# CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY Malaya

DATE DISTR. 1 SEPT 50

SUBJECT Min Yuen Organization

NO. OF PAGES 3

25X1A

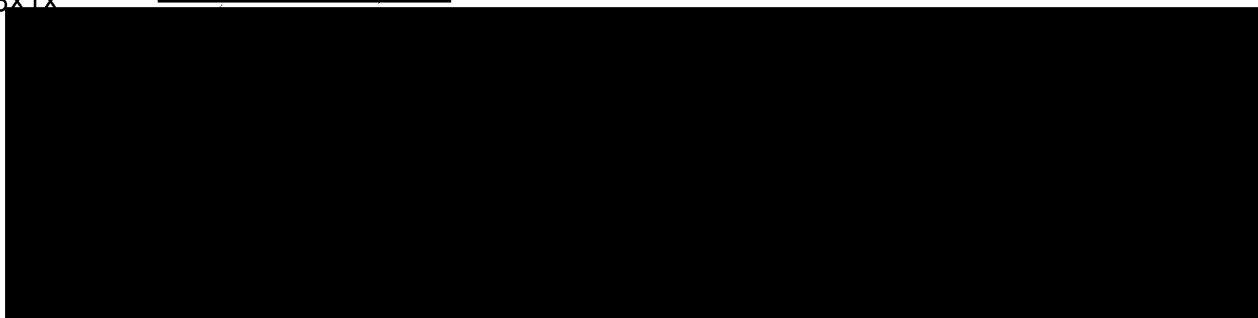
PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

25X1X



1. The Min Yuen, an abbreviation for Min Chung Yuen Thong,\* is the name used to describe the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) organization of Federation residents which performs auxiliary duties for such MCP organizations as the Malayan Races Liberation Army (MRLA).
2. Theoretically, the Min Yuen is an overt organization which was designed to replace the MCP-controlled Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions (PMFTU) and the New Democratic Youth League (NDYL) which were outlawed at the start of the Emergency in 1948.
3. Leadership of the Min Yuen was to have been composed of a nucleus of MCP members occupying most of the executive positions. The MCP was to control the organization through these individuals, with the actual work carried out by civilian supporters recruited for this purpose.
4. When the Emergency Regulations went into effect, it was impossible for an MCP organization to remain overt except in areas removed from Government control. Organization of the Min Yuen at higher than district or area level was virtually impossible. Various Min Yuen activities were independently conceived and were not coordinated.
5. A variety of names for local organizations resulted, including such names as Area Committee, Peasants' Union, Liberation League, Women's Union, and Self-Protection Corps. The general function of these organizations was similar, however, and included collection of funds, supplies, and intelligence, propaganda activity, and providing a supply of recruits for the MCP and the MRLA. All these functions have come to be known as Min Yuen activity.
6. As the Government campaign against the MCP developed, fewer areas were sufficiently remote from the Security Forces to permit further Min Yuen organization. Since certain auxiliary functions had to be undertaken to support the MRLA, activities intended for Min Yuen organizations were performed by local MCP branch and cell members who performed their duties for non-existent organizations called area committees or peasants' unions.

# CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION							
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	FBI								

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the [REDACTED] of the United States.

Approved For Release 2000/05/18 : CIA-RDP82-00457R005600490009-2

Next Review Date: 2008

Document No. 9

No Change in Class.

Reclassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

Date: 05 JUL 1978

By: 24

**CONFIDENTIAL**

25X1A

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

7. It became apparent to the MCP that the auxiliary activity required more military backing in order to induce local support and to prevent the exposure of MCP organizers. Support for bandits in an area has varied according to the amount of Security Forces activity in the area. MCP workers have been exposed frequently when increased Security Forces activity destroyed the local support organization protecting them.
8. Prior to the Emergency, district committees had their own armed units which were known by various names, but which were actually killer squads. When the Emergency was declared, the MCP decided to expand its military forces, using these small armed units as a framework. When they were unified as the MRLA, they were to be controlled by the state and regional committees.
9. This move left the district committees without armed units, and necessary military support theoretically was to be supplied by a detachment from the nearest MRLA formation. This arrangement was satisfactory until the MCP Political Bureau decided to concentrate MRLA units as military support for civil activities.
10. By June, 1949, the Central Committee decided that the civilian MCP organization should be reorganized and put on a military basis, with district committees controlling their own armed units which could be used to support their support activities. This Central Committee decision was carried out in the various states in line with local conditions, and the local armed units formed as a result were given a variety of names. In Negri Sembilan, for example, they were called district units. Captured documents describe such units as composed of all MCP and Min Yuen executives in an MCP district, from the district committee level down.
11. These executives were organized and armed, and were given para-military training and divided into sections with the district committees forming the district unit commands. These sections were assigned to Min Yuen or terrorist activity in support of other sections engaged in Min Yuen activity.
12. Where enough executives were not available to form an armed unit, personnel were detached from the nearest MRLA formation and placed at the disposal of a district committee. These detached individuals ceased to belong to the MRLA and were used in armed units in support of local executives engaged in Min Yuen activities, as in the case of the Armed Work Force in Selangor. Some of the personnel detached from MRLA formations were grouped under local executives in sections which carried out whatever assignments were required, as was the practice in Negri Sembilan.
13. Titles used by these small armed units vary, as evidenced by such known names as Armed Work Force, District Unit, Armed Labor Corps, Special Work Force, Special Mobile Corps, and Self-Protection Corps. The composition is similar, and sections each consist of ten men under a section commander and vice-commander. Sections live separately in camps and are subject to area transfers. They also may be organized as platoons under a district committee for a special attack that may be made with the MRLA.
14. The Self-Protection Corps is the nearest approach to the original MCP concept of a Min Yuen organization whose responsibility was to be confined to the area in which its members lived. Members of the Self-Protection Corps live at home and engage in banditry only as required. Few of these units have retained their purely local character, and the majority have degenerated into organizations similar to the other armed units described earlier.
15. The MCP intended that the MRLA should carry out attacks on Security Forces, police stations, guarded estates, and major targets, while such organizations as district units and armed work forces should be assigned to eliminating traitors and engaging in sabotage. However, there has been no arbitrary rule and assignments have varied according to local conditions. Such local variation is typical of the MCP organization.\*\*

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

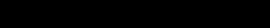
25X1A


CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



-3-

25X1C

\*  The Min Yuen is sometimes known as the People's Movement. The name Min Chung Yuen Thong, which might be translated as People's Grievance Organization, apparently was intended to suggest a spontaneous popular movement and might also be rendered in English as An Organization for a Movement from Among the People.

\*\*  There has long been considerable dispute and misunderstanding regarding the nature and organization of the Min Yuen. The chief reason for this is that the Min Yuen began a gradual process of change more than a year ago, and since then information from various areas has conflicted because development has not been uniform throughout the Federation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY