Co M of Bot was hugh. NOTA lu 00 1593 Van: KA-R.A-Aan: Hoofd C No. E. 892. ONDERWERP: Communistische activiteit in andere delen der wereld. U gelieve hierbij aan te treffen een aantal rapporten betreffend bovengenoemd onderwerp, die SARDINE ons deed toekomen. U kunt ze behouden. 29-11-50, H BIJLAGE: 9 rapporten. (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L) Gesien KARA deterral. Olet Lat by B Zen of prijs Robeld Morden mannen der gelyke roupporten, i. a.m. de actualiteit in as mostly this 13 t, Kn. My for righting out as CAY. Doortaan met melly dan to her tenniquenume bonder wrown perouden.

The attached information is derived from various sources who are believed to have been reporting factually.

1. The burms Rosu

The road throughout was in poor condition in mid-July. The new bridge over the Mekong was out of commission, and transhipment across the river was over the old bridge. There were no signs of preparations to repair the road. Main concentrations of Chinese Communist troops (P.L.A.) were at Faoshan (200) Wanting (150) with smaller numbers at Yungping and Lungling. Frontier Defence Headquarters were at Paoshan.

2. P.L.A. attack Kengma

In mid-August some three to four thousand P.L.A. troops are reported to have attacked the Kengma State on the China side of the Burma border. The Kengma Sawbwa resisted the attack. The pressure on the Sawbwa continued, but he was reported as still holding out early in October. Refugees from Kengma were then reaching Burma.

3. West Yunnan

Chinese Communist troops in the Paoshan and Tengchung areas of west Yunnan were, at the end of August, employed in suppressing bandit and guarilla activity. Naw Seng and his followers were at that time reported to be in the vicinity of Mangahih.

4. Tengyueh Area

Early in October there was resistance in tripal areas west of Tengyueh to the P.L.A. These ignored the demand that they should surrender their army: and in one instance killed representatives sent to collect crops.

5. Chinese Nationalist Troops in Kengtung

The majority of Chinese in Burma have attached themselves to the Peking cause. Throughout August-October there has been much activity in Burma in all Chinese organisations. They are in touch with the corresponding parent organisation in China. Every attempt is made to enrol all Chinese in one or other of the several Chinese political or labour organisations in Burma.

6. Chinese Organisations in Rangoon.

Chinese organisations and leading Chinese in Rangoon met the Peking Government's Ambassador to Burma on 28th August on his arrival at Rangoon. The opportunity was taken to call upon all overseas Chinese to co-operate with the Burmese in wiping out any vestiges of the K.M.T. regime.

7. Chinese Communist Activities in Medan.

Information dated July shows that the C.C.P. in Medan is active in extending its influence among the Chinese population there.

8. Chinese Communists in Indonesia.

The leaders of the Chinese Communists in Indonesia are reported in August to be making strenuous efforts to gain control of all Chinese organisations. With the setting up of the Communist Chinese Embassy in Indonesia this pressure is increasing.

9. Chinese Communists in Djakarta.

Representatives of Chinese Associations in Djakarta met on 10th September to arrange receptions for the arrival of the new Chinese Ambassador and his staff: to arrange large scale celebrations for 1st October: and to consider the future of the hitherto K.M.T. controlled Federation of Chinese Associations.

10. Viet Minh Activities in N.E. Siom

The organiser of military training of Annemite refugees in North East Siem is Nguyen Hun Binh. The Chief Instructor is Nguyen Van Phuoc. Viet Minh communication units of some 200 men in each act as couriers. They are based on the Saigon, Hue and Tongking areas. The unit in the Hue area provides couriers for N.E. Siem. When Leos was made independent the Viet Minh are reported to have giver Prince Souphanewong the sum of 600,000 piastres. Nothing is known of any subsequent payments.

11. Burma-Yunnan border: attacks on P.L.A.

Resistance to the P.L.A. in the Burms-Yunnan border area were reported as occurring in September. The Shans, Kackins and Chinese in the area between Paoshan and the Burms border were mentioned. A clash between some hundreds of these discontents with the P.L.A. near Tengchung resulted in their being repulsed. But the P.L.A. did not follow up their success.