

A REVIEW OF
RADIO SUARA REVOLUSI MALAYA BROADCASTS, JANUARY-MARCH, 1975,
AND RADIO PEKING BROADCASTS ON MALAYSIAN AFFAIRS, 18 DEC. 1974-22 MARCH 1975.

Prepared by : Psychological Warfare Section, 8th April, 1975.

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A. RADIO SUARA REVOLUSI MALAYA

1. During the period of January to March 1975, in addition to continuing the new English voice session from 10.30 p.m. to 10.55 p.m. each day which was introduced on 14 November 1974 on the clandestine radio's 5th anniversary, a second English voice session was introduced on 3 March 1975 which also became a permanent feature. Both English voice session broadcast identical programmes. The voice of the single announcer who read all the items in the English programme was that of a women in her thirties with a pronounced and heavy Indian accent.

2. Hence as from 3 March 1975 the clandestine radio broadcast 6 sessions everyday with virtually identical programmes in Malay, Mandarin and Tamil voice in 4 of the sessions; and in English voice in 2 sessions. The contents of the English programmes consisted of items broadcast earlier in the other 4 non-English sessions, ending with instrumental music of Communist songs. The full programmes is given below :

(a)	Malay	...	5.30 a.m. to	6.10 a.m.	}	19 metres (15790 kc)	
	Mandarin	..	6.15 a.m. to	6.45 a.m.			and
	Tamil	..	6.50 a.m. to	7.20 a.m.			41 metres (7305 kc).
(b)	Malay	..	12.00 noon to	12.40 p.m.	}	19 metres (15790 kc)	
	Mandarin	..	12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m.			
	Tamil	..	1.20 p.m. to	2.00 p.m.			
(c)	Malay	..	6.00 p.m. to	6.40 p.m.	}	and	
	Mandarin	..	6.45 p.m. to	7.15 p.m.			
	Tamil	..	7.20 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.			
* (d)	English	..	5.00 p.m. to	5.25 p.m.	}	25 metres (11830 kc).	
(e)	Malay	..	8.15 p.m. to	8.55 p.m.			
	Mandarin	..	9.00 p.m. to	9.30 p.m.			
	Tamil	..	9.35 p.m. to	10.05 p.m.			
# (f)	English	..	10.30 p.m. to	10.55 p.m.			

NOTE:

- * denotes second English session introduced on 3.3.1975.
- # denotes first English session introduced on 14.11.1974.

3. For the Malay, Mandarin and Tamil sessions, programme changes took place 3 times each week, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. For the two newly introduced English sessions, at the beginning programme changes took place irregularly. However, by March 15, both the English sessions settled down to one programme change each week on Saturday.

4. The number of different programmes broadcast by the clandestine radio during the period under review was 31, the lowest on record, compared with the record number of 42 during October-December 1974, and 39 during July to September 1974. This is because of the repetition of a number of programmes.

(NOTE: For Radio Peking please refer to pages 169 to 175 at the end of this report. PUSTAKA PERDANA



10. The "off days" on January 8-9 were used for broadcasting the full text of the joint editorial of the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG monthly, and LIBERATION ARMY NEWS entitled: "New Year Message".
11. The "off days" on January 14-15 were used for broadcasting a Peking New China News Agency article entitled: "Unite Together to Fight for Greater Victories", and a New Year Message from Chairman Ton Duc Thong of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam).
12. The "off days" on January 23-24 were devoted to the First Meeting of the 4th National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China.
13. The "off days" on January 30-31 were devoted to Comrade Chang Chung-chiao's Report on the Revision of the Constitution made at the First Meeting of the 4th NPC, and a Radio Voice of the People of Thailand article entitled: "The Armed Struggle is Undergoing More Extensive and Penetrating Development".
14. The "off days" on February 6-7 were devoted to the 45th Anniversary of the Vietnam Lou Dong Dong (Workers Party).
15. The "off days" on February 8-10 were used for broadcasting the full text of Comrade Chou En-lai's Report on the Work of the Government delivered at the First Meeting of the 4th NPC in Peking.
16. The "off days" on March 11-12 were used for broadcasting the stories of 2 female fighters, one from China and the other from Laos, as an extension of the clandestine radio's "celebration" of the "March 8 International Working Women's Day".
17. The "off days" on March 13-14 were used for the first installment of the serialised story of "The Great German Female Revolutionary Clara Zeitkin", and an editorial of the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY entitled: "The Victorious March of the People of Cambodia Cannot be Stopped".
18. The "off days" on March 20-21 were used for broadcasting the first portion of the full text of an article entitled "On the Social Basis of the Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique" by Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, which was published in Issue No. 3 for 1974 of the CCI organ RED FLAG monthly.
19. The "off days" on March 22-24 carried on with the rest of Comrade Yao Wen-yuan's article, and then broadcast an installment of the story of Comrade Clara Zeitkin.
20. The "off days" on March 29-31 were devoted to the decisive Communist victories in South Vietnam and Cambodia.
21. The main feature of the clandestine radio during the period under review, apart from attacking the government, was to engage in a propaganda war against the rebels who had split from the Communist Party of Malaya under Chin Peng. In this propaganda war the clandestine radio lumped together all the rebels under the Marxist-Leninist Faction (former 2nd District of the 12 Regiment MRLA) and made no reference at all to the Revolutionary Faction (former 8 Regiment MRLA). The rebels used leaflets because they had no radio station, while Chin Peng's gang made extensive use of this clandestine radio in fighting back. Each side accused the other as "Razak's agents" made use of by the government to destroy the Communist Party, and the members of the rebel group were exhorted to change their mind and return to Chin Peng's fold. The clandestine radio resented the rebels so much, that it has apparently refused to exploit the sabotage of a goods train at Rimba Mas, Padang Besar, Perlis on February 17 by the rebel Communist Party of Malaya (Revolutionary Faction) which made headline news throughout the country.

in January-February 1975 in the campaign against the "rebels" of the Malayan Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). This propaganda war against the split groups of the CPI was a prominent feature in the clandestine radio during the period under review, and it reflects the seriousness of the split in the eyes of Chin Peng's group.

5. The following news agencies were quoted by the clandestine radio during the period under review :

- (a) New China News Agency (NCNA - 新华通讯社), Peking,
- (b) United Press International (UPI),
- (c) Associated Press (AP),
- (d) Palestine News Agency,
- (e) Cambodian News Agency,
- (f) South Vietnam Liberation News Agency,
- (g) BERNAMA, Kuala Lumpur.

6. The following newspapers, periodicals and publications were quoted :

- (a) PEOPLE'S DAILY (RENMIN RIBAO * 人民日报), Peking,
- (b) RED FLAG (HUNQI - 红旗), Peking.
- (c) STAR, English daily, Penang.
- (d) FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Hong Kong.
- (e) CHOSEV LOU DONG PAO (KOREAN WORKERS NEWS).
- (f) EL MOUDJAHIP, Algeria.
- (g) REPUBLIC, Algeria.
- (h) RENEW, Syria.
- (i) REVOLUTION, Syria.
- (j) NHAN DAN (PEOPLE), Hanoi.
- (k) NEW STRAITS TIMES, Kuala Lumpur.

7. The following radios were also quoted :

- (a) Radio Voice of the People of Thailand.
- (b) Radio Voice of the People of Albania.
- (c) Radio Pathet Lao.
- (d) Radio Voice of the People of Burma.
- (e) Radio of the Cambodian National United Front.

8. "Off Days" - The following days were noted in which the programmes broadcast by the clandestine radio were completely devoid of any exploitation of, or reference to, local Malaysian topics :

January	:	8 - 9	-	2	}	=	8	}
		14 - 15	-	2				
		23 - 24	-	2				
		30 - 31	-	2				
February	:	6 - 7	-	2	}	=	4	
		8 - 10	-	2				
March	:	11 - 12	-	2	}	=	12	
		13 - 14	-	2				
		20 - 21	-	2				
		22 - 24	-	3				
		29 - 31	-	3				

9. This shows a trend of increasing number of "off days" compared with 17 for the period of October-December 1974, 13 for the period of July-September 1974, and 11 for April-June 1974.

10. The "off days" on January 8-9 were used for broadcasting the full text of the joint editorial of the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY, RED FLAG monthly, and LIBERATION ARMY NEWS entitled: "New Year Message".
11. The "off days" on January 14-15 were used for broadcasting a Peking New China News Agency article entitled: "Unite Together to Fight for Greater Victories", and a New Year Message from Chairman Ton Duc Thong of the Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam).
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22. In a New Year Message issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya under Chin Peng, which was broadcast by the clandestine radio on January 1, the new year of 1975 is called "the year of combat", and for the first time Chin Peng's name appeared side by side with that of the Central Committee as the authority which issued the message:

"Upon this new year of combat, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and Comrade Chin Peng hereby express warm greeting, etc"

Special mention was made of the "powerful torrent of the anti-persecution, anti-exploitation and anti-starvation struggle", and the "movement of the enemy agents to split the Party". The importance of the Liberation Army was also stressed by quoting from Mao Tse-tung that "without the People's Army, the people will have nothing". Veiled instructions were given at the end of the message after re-emphasising "this new year of combat", urging the comrades to "link up closely with the masses, expand the battle results already won, exploit the victories already won by marching forward and further develop the Revolutionary Armed Struggle", continue to struggle against the "splitting activities of the enemy agents", and "further develop the anti-starvation, anti unemployment and anti-persecution struggles".

23. The full text of a statement issued by the clandestine Malayan Peasant Front on 30 December 1974 was broadcast by the clandestine radio on January 11-13 which exploited the grievances, both real and imaginary, of the Malay peasants in Kedah and Perak, which climaxed in the large-scale demonstration in Baling, Ipoh, Penang and Kuala Lumpur of the "anti-starvation struggle" against inflation, spiralling commodity prices, low rubber price, and rural poverty. The land problem was stressed with the usual accusation that while ignoring the applications made by the peasants for land, the government made free gifts of large plots of land to the big foreign and local capitalists.

24. CI attacks along the East-West Highway and in the Temenggor Dam area featured prominently during the period under review, with some fictitious CI successes thrown in for good measure.

25. In a commentary broadcast on January 21-22 the clandestine radio attacked the government for "making use of the surrender of the traitors in making a big effort in their activities of inducing surrenders in Sarawak", and attacked the Indonesian Government for launching attacks on the "revolutionary soldiers and civilians at the North Kalimantan-Indonesian border", and stressed that "so long as the people of North Kalimantan unite together unanimously, hold firmly to the road and direction of progress clearly pointed out by the Communist Party of North Kalimantan, tightly grasp hold of the barrels of their guns, and carry out valiant combat, they will certainly be able to crush all the conspiracies of the reactionary clique of Malaya and Indonesia and incessantly win new victories".

26. The 6th anniversary of the so-called Malayan National Liberation Front (MNLF) which fell on January 25, was celebrated by the clandestine radio by broadcasting the full text of a lengthy statement issued by the Central Committee of the MNLF on the same day, entitled: "Crush the Counter-Revolutionary Conspiracy of the Enemy". The statement gave an interesting account of the background to the split of the CRM by tracing it back to the directives contained in the CRM statement of 1 June 1968, followed by its own version of the flag-hoisting on 22 October 1974 during which the split came into the open throughout the country. Both the CRM (Revolutionary Faction) and the CRM (Marxist-Leninist) were said to have been set up by "government agents" in order to split the Party, and Chin Peng's canon was upheld as the only genuine article worthy of support.

27. The government White Paper on "Communist Party of Malaya activities within the University of Malaya Chinese Language Society" dated 19 December, 1974, came under attack by the clandestine radio for the first time also on January 25, in a commentary entitled: "The White Paper Which Turns White into Black" (or Black into White). The commentary accused the government of "barbarously suppressing the students" and of "concocting this anti-Communist White Paper" to "depend their sanguinary acts of violence in suppressing the students", and to "divert the attention of the masses of people from struggle". The commentary also accused the White Paper for not containing a single reference to the "tragic situation of the peasants", and took pride in that the White Paper "described the Communist Party of Malaya and the revolutionary organization under its leadership - the Malayan National Liberation Front, as something powerful and miraculous, as well as something which has received the support of the broad masses of people, thereby proving negatively that the Razak clique have really gone bankrupt politically".

28. On January 28-29 the clandestine radio broadcast what is purported to be the full text of a congratulatory message sent on January 25 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya to its counterpart in Peking on the successful holding of the First Meeting of the 4th National People's Congress in Peking. This full text was broadcast by Radio Peking on February 1. Another congratulatory message sent by Comrade Wen Ming Chuan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of North Kalimantan, to Peking 2 days later on January 27 on the same subject, was reported by Radio Peking on February 12, but not by the clandestine radio.

29. The 26th anniversary of the so-called Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA) which fell on February 1, was celebrated on the same day by the clandestine radio with an editorial entitled: "Strengthen the Sense of Discipline, Further Develop People's War" which stressed the need of proper Party discipline, the lack of which had resulted in the split in the CIM. Chin Peng's leadership of the CIM was again emphasised; together with the the "correct line of the Revolutionary Armed Struggle". Two previous major revolts which had taken place with the CIM in the past led respectively by Comrade Lam Swee and Comrade Siew Lau, were mentioned to show that the Party would survive such temporary set-backs. To the low level of "consciousness of the comrades in the class struggle" was attributed the ease in which some of them had been deceived into joining the ranks of the rebels. Such erring comrades were exhorted to "elevate their own consciousness, firmly and resolutely make a clear demarcation with the anti-Party clique, and once more go back to stand upon the correct line of the Party".

30. On the occasion of the Chinese New Year which the Communists call the "Spring Festival" on February 11, the clandestine radio broadcast a lengthy commentary entitled: "Blowing Open the Camouflage Cover of the So-Called Marxist-Leninist Faction". The commentary went back to the CIM statement of 1 June 1968 which ordered a revival of militant activities, and the CIM statement of 25 April 1970 which also "clearly and concisely expounded that the Revolutionary Armed Struggle of our country must go through" the road of "first of all capturing the extensive rural villages to set up guerilla areas and bases to encircle the towns and the cities" as expounded by Chairman Mao in his strategy of People's War. But the rebels refused to obey the order of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng, to send Assault Units (which the clandestine radio called Shock Brigades in its own English version) southward back to Peninsular Malaysia. The Assault Units (Shock Brigades) sent southward by Chin Peng's gang had won many victories and penetrated into Kedah, Province Wellesley, Perak, Kelantan and Pahang since 1970 up to the present, and "the intense conflagration of People's War have already been burning roaringly in extensive areas in our country". But nothing had been done by the rebels in furthering the revolution. Hence their claim of wanting to carry out the Armed Struggle and that Chin Peng's gang did not want to fight, was an utter lie. Summing it up, the commentary

said: "The so-called Marxist-Leninist Faction are enemy agents hidden within the revolutionary camp", and that "everybody knows that the easiest way of capturing a fortress is from within". This commentary was repeated for 7 days until February 17.

31. On February 18-19 the clandestine radio broadcast the full text of a statement issued on February 1 by the Central Committee of the so-called Malayan National Liberation League (MNLL) entitled: "Firmly and resolutely Crush the Conspiratorial Dirty Tricks of the Enemy Agents" which concentrated its attack upon the clandestine Selangor Liberation League (SLL) for serving as "enemy agents" in the name of the rebel group - the Marxist-Leninist Faction - in, among other things, carrying out the wide-spread hoisting of the Marxist-Leninist Faction flags in Kuala Lumpur and other cities on 22 October 1974 which brought the split in the CML into the open. The SLL leadership were accused of selling themselves to the Police Special Branch to penetrate and split the CML, and all and sundry were called upon to be vigilant against the dirty work of these traitors.

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32. On "March/International Working Women's Day", the clandestine radio came out with an editorial entitled: "Hold High the Banner of United Struggle and Valiantly March Forward", in which the point is stressed that: "The women's movement is a component part of the revolutionary movement. Women comprising one half of the population constitute a great force for determining the success or failure of the revolution. The revolution cannot be victorious without the participation of women, nor can the complete emancipation of women be realised without the victory of the revolution. Hence to attain the thorough emancipation of women, it is necessary to organise and mobilise the broad masses of women, to fight together with the masses of people, first of all for national and social liberation." Even in the fight against the "enemy agents" who rebelled against Chin Peng's group, the women had an important role to play. In Socialist China where the women had become "masters of the country" and in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, as well as in Palestine and the Arab countries, the women were "persisting in an unremitting struggle for their national rights". The women in this country were called upon to unite more closely around the CML Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng and to give full support to the Malayan National Liberation Army and strive to develop the Revolutionary Armed Struggle.

33. On March 15-17, the clandestine radio reviewed the "vigorous development of the peasants struggle" in the year 1974. Three major types of struggle were described :

- (a) Struggle for the freedom to open up land by the peasants for themselves.
- (b) Struggle against the land development projects carried out by the authorities.
- (c) Struggle against the Federal Land Development Authority schemes.
- (d) The most dramatic type of struggle - the anti-starvation struggle.

Participation of the university students, especially in (d), was hailed, and support for the Malayan National Liberation Army was pointed out as a pre-requisite for final victory.

34. On the occasion of the birthday of the Holy Prophet Mohammed on March 25, the clandestine radio broadcast on the same day a lengthy message issued on March 23 by the Central Committee of the spurious Islamic Brotherhood Party (Partai Persaudaraan Islam - PASBRI) of Malaya entitled :