


UNITED NATIONS  
GENERAL  
ASSEMBLY



  
Distr.  
GENERAL  
A/2740  
29 September 1954  
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Ninth session  
Agenda item 63

COMPLAINT BY THE UNION OF BURMA REGARDING AGGRESSION  
AGAINST IT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Letter dated 28 September 1954 from the delegations of the Republic  
of China, Thailand and the United States of America to the  
United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

New York, 28 September 1954

In connexion with the item currently before the General Assembly  
entitled "Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding aggression against  
it by the Government of the Republic of China", we have the honour to  
submit the final report of the Joint Military Committee for the  
Evacuation of Foreign Forces from Burma.

It would be appreciated if the report could be reproduced and  
circulated at an early date to the Members of the United Nations.

(Signed) Tingfu F. TSIANG

Delegation of the Republic  
of China to the United Nations

Wan WAITHAYAKON

Delegation of Thailand  
to the United Nations

Henry Cabot LODGE, Jr.

Delegation of the United States  
of America to the  
United Nations

In compliance with the invitation of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in keeping with the spirit of the United Nations resolutions of 23 April 1953 (see exhibit 1) and 8 December 1953 (see exhibit 2), the following factual report is submitted:

On 23 April 1953, the General Assembly of the United Nations, by a vote of 59 to none, with China abstaining, adopted a resolution condemning the presence of "foreign forces" in Burma and declared that those forces must be disarmed and either agree to internment or leave the country forthwith.

As a result of the General Assembly's action, the United States suggested the formation of a committee, composed of representatives of Burma, China, Thailand and the United States of America, to recommend measures for repatriation and to supervise the evacuation.

The nations invited immediately accepted and their representatives met in the American Embassy at Bangkok, Thailand, on 22 May 1953. They formed the Four Nations Joint Military Committee for the Evacuation of Foreign Forces from Burma and selected as Chairman, Colonel Raymond D. Palmer, the American member of the Joint Military Committee. Each nation represented on the Committee selected commissioned officers from its armed forces to assist in the formulation of plans, and to supervise the evacuation, processing and shipments (see exhibit 3 - Roster of officers assigned for duty with the Joint Military Committee).

Inasmuch as the foreign forces in Burma formed no part of the Regular Army of the Republic of China, they were not subject to the control of the Chinese Government. This fact impeded the work of the Committee. However, the Chinese Government helped influence the foreign forces to be evacuated to Taiwan.

The first four months were spent in drafting, revising and compromising upon a plan of evacuation which would be mutually acceptable to the Governments concerned.

On 16 September 1953, however, the Burmese delegation notified the Committee that Burma could no longer participate in the conferences unless the following conditions could be guaranteed:

1. That all foreign forces in Burma must evacuate from Burmese territory.

2. That not less than 5,000 foreign forces must evacuate within twenty-one days of the signing of the agreement, and the rest of the foreign forces evacuate within three months of the same date.

3. That the agreement on these demands be signed by 23 September 1953.

The Chinese Government did not feel itself to be in a position to meet the conditions set forth by the Burmese, viz, to guarantee the evacuation of 5,000 foreign forces, so the Burmese delegation withdrew from the Committee on 17 September 1953. Soon thereafter Burmese planes resumed their attacks on concentrations of foreign forces in Burma. Their initial attacks began about 1 September 1953.

The three remaining nations continued their efforts to achieve success and accepted China's guarantee of the evacuation of approximately 2,000 foreign forces and, on 12 October 1953, approved the General Plan of Evacuation.

The General Plan of Evacuation was submitted to the Burmese Government which accepted it in principle, ceased unilateral military action against the foreign forces, and agreed to co-operate in facilitating the movement of the foreign forces out of Burma into Thailand, prior to their shipment to Taiwan. The Burmese Government, while agreeing in principle to the Plan, informed the Governments concerned that Burma would prefer not to rejoin the Committee.

The first phase of evacuation of foreign forces from Burma began on 7 November 1953. The first group of foreign forces was met at Tachilek, Burma, by the Honorable William J. Donovan, United States Ambassador to Thailand, and the three Chiefs of Delegations from China, Thailand and the United States on the Joint Military Committee. This phase of evacuation lasted thirty-two (32) days, ending on 8 December 1953. During this phase a total of 2,260 persons (1,925 foreign forces and 335 dependents) were processed for evacuation. An insignificant amount of small arms and crew-served weapons were turned in. Since neither Burma nor Thailand would permit the trans-shipment of the weapons, the weapons and ammunition were destroyed under Committee supervision. A Burmese observer-liaison group witnessed this and subsequent phases of the evacuation.

From the completion of the first phase of evacuation on 8 December 1953 until the beginning of the second phase on 14 February 1954, twenty-six committee meetings were held to co-ordinate further evacuation operations. Unique in itself was the meeting of the (now) Three Nations Committee with representatives of the foreign forces on 21 January 1954. This was the first of fourteen formal committee meetings at which representatives of the foreign forces were requested to be present. During the latter half of this period of negotiations, the foreign forces reported alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Burmese. Burma denied the allegations. Inasmuch as the alleged violations of the cease-fire occurred within Burma and in locales to which the Committee did not have access, on-the-spot investigations were not practicable. Conflicting but recurrent allegations and accusations hampered the progress of the evacuation. However, the efforts of all parties concerned soon overcame difficulties.

During the second phase, the cease-fire problem slowed down to some extent the progress of the evacuation. Due to the late beginning of this phase of evacuation and the number of the foreign forces to be evacuated far exceeding the number formerly expected, the Committee, on 23 February 1954, requested an extension of the cease-fire period from 28 February to 31 March 1954. On 28 February, the Committee received a note from the Government of the Union of Burma containing the following proposals:

1. Cease-fire extended to the following areas up to 2400 hours on 15 March 1954.
  - (a) Within ten miles radius of Monghsat, Mong Kwan, Mong Yang, Mong Yawng and Pang Yang.
  - (b) A six-mile corridor is marked for the route from Monghsat passing through Mong Tum and Mong Kwan to near Tachilek.
2. Cease-fire extension would be given from 16 March 1954 to 2400 hours on 31 March 1954 within ten miles radius of Mong Kwan and a six-mile corridor marked for the route from Mong Kwan to near Tachilek.

In view of the difficulty in outlining in the jungle the cease-fire areas and corridors proposed by the Government of the Union of Burma, and to permit movement of the foreign forces, the Committee requested again that the cease-fire in effect between 14 February and 28 February 1954 be continued until 31 March 1954. Although the Government of the Union of Burma did not grant the Committee's request, the foreign forces continued to evacuate their troops and dependents on a schedule established prior to the inception of Burmese military operations in that area.

The second phase of evacuation, beginning 14 February 1954, was also conducted through Tachilek, Burma. This phase lasted thirty-five days, ending on 20 March 1954. A total of 3,475 persons (2,962 foreign forces and 513 dependents) were processed and evacuated to Taiwan. A large amount of ammunition for small arms, mortars and machine guns and a number of hand grenades were turned over to the Committee during this period. The ammunition was declared unsafe for air shipment and was destroyed under Committee supervision. 836 arms (small arms and crew-served weapons) were received, processed and packed for shipment to Taiwan.

As agreed upon by all parties concerned in the Joint Military Committee General Plan of Evacuation, the six principal areas in North Burma, namely, Mong Mao, Pang Yang, Monghsat, Mong Kwan, Mong Yawng and Mong Yang were vacated by the foreign forces prior to midnight, 15 March 1954.

During the first two phases of evacuation negotiations were conducted for the release and evacuation of foreign forces, military prisoners and Chinese refugees held and/or interned in Burma. The culmination of those negotiations was reached on 5 April 1954 when the Burmese Ambassador in Bangkok informed the Joint Military Committee of Burma's intention to deliver the military prisoners and refugees to Lampang, Thailand, by air in mid-April.

177 military prisoners were delivered by Burma from Mandalay to Lampang on 18 April 1954 and, following immediate administrative and medical processing, were air-lifted the same date to Taiwan.

175 refugees were delivered by Burma from Meiktila, Burma to Lampang, Thailand on 21 April. These refugees were air-lifted from Lampang to Taiwan on 22 April 1954.

The groundwork for the third phase of evacuation was laid on 28 January 1954, when the senior representative of the foreign forces presented a memorandum to the Committee notifying them that some 1,500 foreign forces in the Myawadi area of Burma desired to be evacuated to Taiwan. Inasmuch as the second phase of evacuation was soon to begin, and since the activities of dissident elements precluded the Burmese from guaranteeing a cease-fire or safety corridor in the Myawadi area, it was not feasible to conclude plans for an evacuation of those foreign forces at that time.

On 17 April 1954, the Burmese forces gained control of Myawadi and its surrounding area, permitting them to guarantee a safety corridor from Palu to the Burmese border at Myawadi. This guarantee enabled the Governments concerned to accept the Committee's plan for evacuation.

The third phase of evacuation began from Myawadi through Mae Saut on 1 May 1954, and lasted for nine days, ending on 9 May 1954. During this phase 820 persons (800 foreign forces and 20 dependents) were processed and evacuated to Taiwan. Additional evacuees included foreign forces liaison officers who had been assisting the Joint Military Committee during the second and third phases of evacuation, some dependents who had entered Thailand prior to the beginning of the third phase, and some foreign forces who had crossed the border into Thailand and were held in the custody of the Thai police. The aforementioned personnel increased the total evacuees during this period to 837 persons (812 foreign forces and 25 dependents).

Weapons and ammunition turned in to the Committee by the evacuees consisted of 265 small arms and crew-served weapons, sixty-nine bayonets, and a large amount of assorted ammunition. The weapons were processed and prepared for shipment; the ammunition, having been declared unsafe for air shipment, was destroyed under Committee supervision.

With the conclusion of the third phase of evacuation on 9 May 1954, the regular programme of the Joint Military Committee to evacuate foreign forces from Burma was completed. The Chinese representative declared, on 11 May 1954, that the Chinese Government had no desire to maintain any relations with those foreign forces who had chosen to remain behind, but that China would work with the other Governments concerned in the evacuation of any more foreign forces who were willing to leave Burma.

On 20 and 22 May, the Thai and United States representatives reported to the Committee that there were still some foreign forces reported to be in the Burma-Thailand border areas. Most of them were scattered and in disorganized groups which had ignored the proffered opportunities to be evacuated. Even so, all members of the Joint Military Committee agreed, on 1 June 1954, to continue to explore ways and means to contact and evacuate the remaining foreign forces.

On 3 June 1954, the last group of the foreign forces delegation which assisted the Committee in the last two phases of the evacuation left Bangkok. Before departing they issued a press release which stated:

1. All foreign forces along the Yunnan-Burma borders had been evacuated.
2. The foreign forces delegation had severed relations with those foreign forces who had been unwilling to evacuate.
3. The foreign forces delegation would not be responsible for future guerrilla activities on the part of the Yunnanese in those border areas.

The Committee agreed, on 18 June 1954, that China, Thailand and the United States would continue to participate in the Joint Military Committee and to maintain evacuation facilities in order to accommodate such foreign forces, individuals or groups as might present themselves for evacuation before 1 September 1954, so that the Committee could implement to the fullest extent possible the United Nations resolutions on the subject. This policy was embodied in a press release which was finally cleared by all Governments concerned and issued on 29 July 1954 (see exhibit 4. Press release dated 29 July 1954).

In another effort to give the remaining foreign forces an opportunity to evacuate to Taiwan, the Committee proposed an airdrop of leaflets, printed in Chinese and English, to explain to the foreign forces that this would be the final offer by the Committee to assist them. A copy of the proposed leaflet was forwarded to the Government of the Union of Burma on 29 July 1954 soliciting their approval of the airdrop and requesting their consideration in undertaking the task of airdropping the leaflets over selected areas. On 13 August, the Government of the Union of Burma indicated that certain changes in wording of the

proposed leaflet would have to be made before it would agree to undertake the airdrop. The Thai and United States representatives were agreeable to the proposed changes suggested by the Burmese, and the Chinese representative sent the text of the changes to his Government for consideration.

On 18 August 1954, the entire Committee accepted the Burmese text of the proposed leaflet, and, on 23 August, 12,000 of the finished leaflets were delivered to the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, which, in turn, forwarded the leaflets to Burma. However, as of 31 August 1954, the terminal date of the Committee's offer, the Burmese had not found it possible to airdrop the leaflets. The Committee therefore sent word to the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok to discontinue any efforts toward the airdrop, since the 1 September deadline had passed.

The Thai representative, on 2 July 1954, reported to the Committee that there were a number of alleged foreign forces in custody of the Thai police in Chiangmai and Mae Saut. A sub-committee was appointed to proceed at once to interrogate and screen those persons. On 29 July, the sub-committee reported to the Committee the following: of the alleged foreign forces personnel interrogated, only forty-two were immediately eligible and acceptable for evacuation, and the remaining twenty would require further consideration before being accepted or rejected for evacuation.

On 23 August 1954, the Committee proceeded to Chiangmai to process and evacuate the foreign forces and dependents there who had acceded to go to Taiwan. A total of forty-three foreign forces and eight dependents were evacuated on 24 August 1954. Twenty-two small arms and several hundred rounds of assorted ammunition were captured and were being held by the Thai police.

There being no evidence of any desire by the remaining foreign forces to evacuate, the Joint Military Committee was formally dissolved as of 1 September 1954, having been in operation for one year, three months, and eight days. During that period of operation the Committee was successful in evacuating nearly 7,000 persons, both foreign forces and their dependents (see exhibit 5. Consolidation of evacuated personnel). Over 1,300 weapons were turned in to the Committee for subsequent shipment to Taiwan, and approximately 50,000 rounds of assorted ammunition was surrendered to the Committee for destruction (see exhibit 6. Consolidated weapons and ammunition report).



ANNEX

LIST OF EXHIBITS

- Exhibit 1: United Nations resolution, 23 April 1953
- Exhibit 2: United Nations resolution, 8 December 1953
- Exhibit 3: Roster of officers assigned for duty with  
the Joint Military Committee
- Exhibit 4: Press Release, 29 July 1954
- Exhibit 5: Consolidation of evacuated personnel
- Exhibit 6: Consolidation of weapons and ammunition turned  
in to the Committee by foreign forces.

Resolution of the United Nations General Assembly dated 23 April 1953

The General Assembly,

Having examined the complaint by the delegation of the Union of Burma regarding the presence, hostile activities and depredations of foreign forces in the territory of the Union of Burma;

Considering that these facts constitute a violation of the territory and sovereignty of the Union of Burma;

Affirming that any assistance given to these forces which enables them to remain in the territory of the Union of Burma or to continue their hostile acts against a member state is contrary to the charter of the United Nations;

Considering that the refusal of these forces to submit to disarmament or internment is contrary to international law and usage;

1. Deplores this situation and condemns the presence of these forces in Burma and their hostile acts against that country;

2. Declares that these foreign forces must be disarmed and either agree to internment or leave the Union of Burma forthwith;

3. Requests all states to respect the territorial integrity and political independence of the Union of Burma in accordance with the principles of the charter;

4. Recommends that the negotiations now in progress through the good offices of certain member states should be pursued, in order to put an end to this serious situation by means of the immediate disarmament and withdrawal of the said forces from the territory of Burma or by means of their disarmament and internment;

5. Urges all states;

(A) To afford the Government of the Union of Burma on its request all the assistance in their power to facilitate by peaceful means the evacuation of these forces from Burma; and

(B) To refrain from furnishing any assistance to these forces which may enable them to remain in the territory of the Union of Burma or to continue their hostile acts against that country; and

6. Invites the Government of the Union of Burma to report on the situation to the General Assembly at its Eighth regular session.

COPY

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Complaint by the Union of Burma regarding Aggression  
against it by the Government of the Republic of China

DATE ADOPTED: 8 December 1953

VOYE: 56 in favor, none against, with 1 abstention

DOCUMENT NUMBERS:

COMMITTEE REPORT TO ASSEMBLY: First Committee Report A/2607

RESOLUTION AS APPROVED BY ASSEMBLY:

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report dated 31 August 1953 (A/2468) of the Government of the Union of Burma on the situation relating to the presence of foreign forces in its territory, and all other information on the subject laid before the Assembly,

1. Notes that limited evacuation of personnel of these foreign forces has begun as of 7 November 1953;
2. Expresses concern that few arms have been surrendered by them;
3. Appreciate the efforts of the United States of America and Thailand in striving for the evacuation of these forces;
4. Urges that efforts be continued on the part of those concerned for the evacuation or internment of these foreign forces and the surrender of all arms;
5. Reaffirms General Assembly resolution 707 (VII) of 23 April 1953, and in particular;
6. Urges upon all States to refrain from furnishing any assistance to these forces which may enable them to remain in the territory of the Union of Burma or to continue their hostile acts against that country;
7. Invites the governments concerned to inform the General Assembly of any action that they have taken to implement the present resolution;
8. Requests the Government of the Union of Burma to report on the situation to the General Assembly as appropriate.

TRUE COPY

ROSTER OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED FOR DUTY  
with  
JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
I Fu-de	Colonel	22 May 1953- -5 June 1954
Huang Te-mei	Colonel	5 June 1954- -
Guh Chien-tow	Lt Colonel	22 May 1953- -25 July 1953
Feng Chien-hsuan	Lt Colonel	22 May 1953- -3 October 1953
Hou Chi-fung	Lt Colonel	11 Sept 1953- -12 May 1954
Liu Shih-hsung	Lt Colonel	11 Sept 1953- -25 March 1954
Tang Shao-cheng	Major	1 July 1953- -30 Sept 1953
Chen Kokchai	Major	11 Sept 1953- -4 April 1954
Cho Yun-ling	Major	22 May 1953- -12 May 1954
Lee Siao-yao	Captain	11 Sept 1953- -
Jan Chi-chuen	Captain	11 Sept 1953- -4 April 1954
Cheng Tow-nan	Captain	11 Sept 1953- -4 April 1954
Chen Yi	Captain	11 Sept 1953- -12 May 1954
Chang Shu-me	1st Lt	11 Sept 1953- -5 June 1954
Lee Chen-ti	1st Lt	11 Sept 1953- -25 March 1954
Cheang Chou	1st Lt	11 Sept 1953- -25 March 1954
Hwong Hsi-whown	2nd Lt	11 Sept 1953- -25 March 1954

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Raymond D. Palmer	Colonel	22 May 1953- -18 Aug 1954
Glenn J. McGowan	Colonel	25 May 1953- -1 July 1953
William P. Welihan	Colonel	2 June 1953- -20 Oct 1953
Edward T. Cowen	Colonel	18 Aug 1954- -1 Sept 1954
Robert J. Elliott	Major	2 June 1953- -20 Oct 1953
Charles E. Hoagland	Major	24 August 1953- -24 Sept 1953
		21 Oct 1953- -22 Dec 1953
		27 Dec 1953- -24 Jan 1954
William J. Hinkle	Captain	30 Oct 1953- -14 May 1954
Gerald R. Marcus	Captain	30 Oct 1953- -13 April 1954
John B. Melvin	Captain	30 Oct 1953- -23 Dec 1953
William R. Miller	Captain	16 April 1954- -
Eugene J. St. John	Captain	30 Oct 1953- -11 Dec 1953
James Sanzo	Captain	30 Oct 1953- -13 Apr 1954
Henry W. Stupakewicz	Captain	5 Nov 1953- -28 May 1954
Garland G. Beauchamp	1st Lt	30 Oct 1953- -23 Mar 1954
Robert S. Cook	1st Lt	30 Oct 1953- -14 Jan 1954
Cecil M. Harbaugh	1st Lt	22 March 1954- -11 May 1954
Hulon E. Motley	1st Lt	16 Jan 1954- -11 May 1954
Thomas J. St. Lawrence	1st Lt	16 Jan 1954- -17 June 1954
Rice T. Trolan	1st Lt	30 Oct 1953- -14 Jan 1954
John R. Witherell	1st Lt	30 Oct 1953- -28 May 1954
Melvin C. Dye	2nd Lt	16 Apr 1954- -17 June 1954
Thomas R. Finley	2nd Lt	30 Oct 1953- -14 May 1954

(Continued)

EXHIBIT 3: "ROSTER OF OFFICERS"

(Continued) Roster of Officers Assigned for Duty with the Joint Military Cmte)

THAILAND

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>	
Chatichai Choonhavan	Colonel	22 May 1953	to Date
Wallop Rochannawisuthi	Colonel	20 June 1953	"
Cheep Prabannetiwt	Lt Colonel (Police)	22 May 1953	"
Bunmag Desaputra	Lt Colonel	22 May 1953	"
Smarn Viravaidya	Lt Colonel	20 June 1953	"
Sathien Singhapong	Lt Colonel	20 June 1953	"
Pracob Prayurnpokara	Lt Colonel	12 Feb 1954	"
Chalernpol Tikamporn	Lt Colonel	7 Nov 1953	"
S-iyud Kirdpol	Lt Colonel	20 June 1953	"
Srisakdi Sujarittam	Wing Commander	20 June 1953	"
Amnat Damrigan	Major	22 May 1953	"
Pralong Virapriya	Major	20 June 1953	"
Chenian Mungkarnde	Major	20 June 1953	"
Manu Komes	Major	20 June 1953	"
Prasarn Ramwul	Major	20 June 1953	"
Vibool Dissaman	Major	20 June 1953	"
Juan Vanratana	Major	20 June 1953	"
Yong Vajregupta	Major	20 June 1953	"
Suchart Palawatana	Major	12 Feb 1954	"
Vinai Hutajoge	Major	20 June 1953	"
Chulit Praneepachachon	Captain(Police)	20 June 1953	"
Suprom Vasantasing	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Charuik Charusila	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Wallop Ratapath	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Vichitar Chittasevi	Captain	12 Feb 1954	"
Tem Werasilapachai	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Kavi Suwankul	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Arun Imbua	Captain	17 April 1954	"
Sombut Kamasatian	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Prasong Kirkul	Captain	20 June 1953	"
Yudhasin Meoprom	Captain	12 Feb 1954	"
Viraj Umpuj	Captain	12 Feb 1954	"
Sumatana Intasiri	1st Lt	20 June 1953	"
Thavai Sujai	1st Lt	20 June 1953	"
Sneh Lekpool	1st Lt	20 June 1953	"
Sudhep Dhepsutar	1st Lt	20 June 1953	"
Kosol Yuvasevi	1st Lt	12 Feb 1954	"
Paungchaloei Pungbune	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Somjanok Kritakara	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Sommatra Sakondrapatiphack	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Thavil Chantaraksa	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Bunjong Katenut	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Soa Kadeevong	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Govit Trongvaravit	2nd Lt	20 June 1953	"
Kum Singhajandra	Sqd Commander	20 June 1953	"
Swang Bejabenit	Sqd Commander	20 June 1953	"
Jua Holasuta	Sqd Commander	20 June 1953	"
Pratuan Benjakul	Pilot/OH	20 June 1953	"
Dusit Saradatta	Flying/OH	20 June 1953	"
Prasong Srisermphok	Pilot/OH	20 June 1953	"
Panya Leelapatara	Official Interpreter	20 June 1953	"
Chaloe Jarernying	Official	20 June 1953	"

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(Continued) Roster of Officers Assigned for Duty with the Joint Military Cmte)

NION OF BURMA

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>PERIOD</u>
Aung Gyi	Colonel	23 May 1953- -17 Sept 1953
Thein Maung	Lt Colonel	23 May 1953- -17 Sept 1953
Tun Sein	Lt Colonel	23 May 1953- -17 Sept 1953
Myo Myint	Lt Colonel	23 May 1953- -17 Sept 1953
Ko Ko	Major	23 May 1953- -17 Sept 1953
Ba Kyin	Major	Evacuation Observer
Than Nyunt	Captain	Evacuation Observer
Maung Chaw	Captain	Evacuation Observer
Kyaw Khaing	Captain	Evacuation Observer
Paw Luh	Captain	Evacuation Observer
Than Myint	Captain	Evacuation Observer

29 July 1954

PRESS RELEASE

The Joint Military Committee announced today that the regular program of evacuation of Foreign Forces from Burma has now been completed.

The Joint Military Committee has done its utmost to carry out the Resolutions of the United Nations, and nearly 7000 Foreign Forces and dependents have been evacuated, and those remaining have declined proffered opportunities to evacuate. However, the Committee is continuing to maintain evacuation facilities for the purpose of accommodating such individuals or groups as may present themselves for evacuation prior to September 1, 1954.

COPY

REPORT OF EVACUATED PERSONNEL

	1ST PHASE 7 Nov - 8 Dec 53	2ND PHASE 14 Feb - 21 Mar 54	3RD PHASE 1 May - 9 May 54	INTER- MEDIATE *	TOTAL	CHIBING- MAI 24 Aug 54
<u>TROOPS</u>						
MALE	1857	2871	800	12	5583	43
FEMALE	68	91	0	0	159	0
<u>DEPENDENTS</u>						
<u>ADULTS</u>						
MALE	1	14	1	1**	19	2
FEMALE	137	241	12	2	395	3
<u>CHILDREN</u>						
MALE	95	141	3	1	241	1
FEMALE	102	117	4	1	226	2
PHASE TOTALS	2260	3475	820	17	6623	51
* 5 April 1954 - 7 Male Troops and 1 Female Dependent 17 April 1954 - 2 Male Troops, 3 Dependents and 1 Civilian 21 April 1954 - 3 Male Troops						
** One Civilian (not dependent) Assistant to Gen. Lee Wen-bin						
Total Prisoners evacuated on 18 April 1954 - 177						
Refugees evacuated on 21 April 1954 - 175						
Refugees processed during 2nd Phase and departed from Bangkok - 11						
Total Refugees - 186						
TOTAL FOREIGN FORCES EVACUEES			6623			
TOTAL PRISONERS			177	SUB TOTAL		6800
TOTAL REFUGEES			186	TOTAL		6986

COPY

EXHIBIT 5: "TOTAL EVACUATED FOREIGN FORCES"



WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

	FIRST PHASE 7 Nov-8 Dec 53	SECOND PHASE 14 Feb-21 Mar 54	THIRD PHASE 1 May-9 May 54	CHIENGMAI 24 Aug 54	TOTAL
PISTOLS	10	15	2	2	29
CARBINES	9	454	115	10	588
RIFLES	168	214	92	10	484
SMALL ARMS, AUTOMATIC	10	90	31	0	131
MACHINE GUNS	1	48	20	0	69
MORTARS	2	15	5	0	22
TOTALS	200	836	265	22	1323
<u>AMMUNITION</u>					
SMALL ARMS	327	28,451	19,786	688	49,252
MORTAR, HE	12	124	21	0	157
HAND GRENADES	0	38	1	1	40

WEAPONS SHIPPED TO TAIWAN

	FIRST PHASE 7 Nov-8 Dec 53	SECOND PHASE 14 Feb-21 Mar 54	THIRD PHASE 1 May-9 May 54	TOTAL
PISTOLS	0	13		
CARBINES	0	452*		
RIFLES	0	204		
SMALL ARMS, AUTOMATIC	0	90		
MACHINE GUNS	0	48		
MORTARS	0	15		
TOTALS	0	822		

\* Two (2) carbines were dismantled for parts.

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