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DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



H16BW

EVASION AND ESCAPE COUNTRY STUDY (U) CHINA

WUJIAO KWANGTUNG AND KWANGSI CHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION,
(INCLUDING HAINAN ISLAND)

SEPTEMBER 1966



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E & E COUNTRY STUDY CHINA

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Classification Schedule

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CHINA, KWANGSI CHUANG AUTONOMOUS REGION, INCLUDING HAINAN ISLAND

EDIBLE PLANTS (U)



CABBAGE PALMETTO



TARO ROOT



BREADFRUIT



BAMBOO SHOOTS

DANGEROUS PLANTS (U)



LACCARIA



PHOLIOTA

LACCARIA



1. PANTHER FUNGUS
2. BOOTED AMANITA
3. SCORNEO AMANITA
4. DESTROYING ANGEL
5. JACK-O'-LANTERN FUNGUS
6. LACTARIUS VELLEREUS
7. HELVELLA UNDER-WOODII
8. WESTERN FLY AGARIC
9. EASTERN FLY AGARIC
10. ERNETIC RUSSULA
11. AGARICUL PLACOMYCES
12. LEPIOTA MOLYBDITES

PHOLIOTA



MORCHELLA AUGUSTICEPS



WILD CROCUS



CLITOCYBE



ALEURIA



CASTOR BEAN

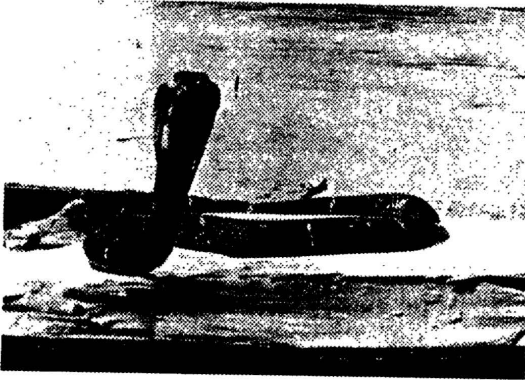


CHINESE RHODODENDRON



NETTLES

1 POISONOUS SNAKES AND INSECTS (U)



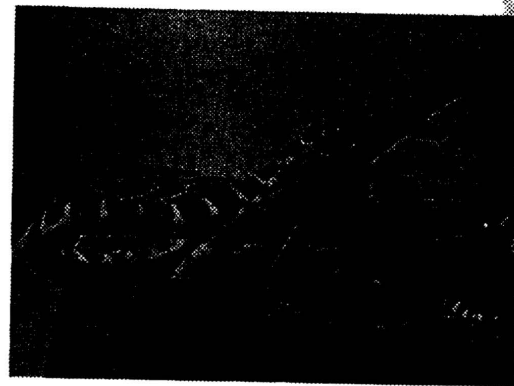
TAIWAN COBRA



TAIWAN COBRA



KRAIT



MANY-BANDED KRAIT



BAMBOO VIPER

BAMBOO VIPER



MARMUSHI



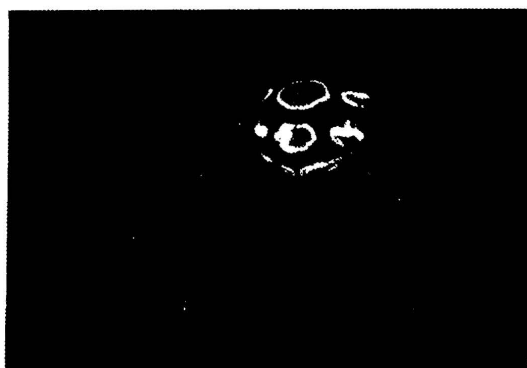
HUNDRED-PACE PIT VIPER



WAGLER'S PIT VIPER



RUSSELL'S VIPER



ASIAN BLACK WIDOW SPIDER

REPRESENTATIVE

(Ethnic Group)

Certain photographs in this and related laws and as such a or publication in unclassified can be granted only by the cop that unauthorized use of these sonal liability, and may jeopa in publications of this type.



Two Lu-Tzu (or Nu) and Lu-Tzu woman (Yunnan).



A Lu-tzu (or Nu) with his crossbow (Yunnan).



Hsi-fans from the Yunnan - Szechwan border district.



Chung-tien Tibetans in the Yangtze Gorge, Yunnan.



Hsi-fans from the Yünnan - Szechwan border district.



Chung-tien Tibetans in the Yangtze Gorge, Yünnan.



Minchia men. The Minchia people are most numerous around Ta-li, Yünnan, but are more in their aboriginal state north of Yun-lung.



A Chu-tzu, native of the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy of Kiu-Tzu in Chinese territory, Yünnan.



A group of Lissu from the Mekong Valley, Yünnan.



Pe Miao (White Miao) family of the village of Ngadza, northeast of Li-Chiang, Yunnan.

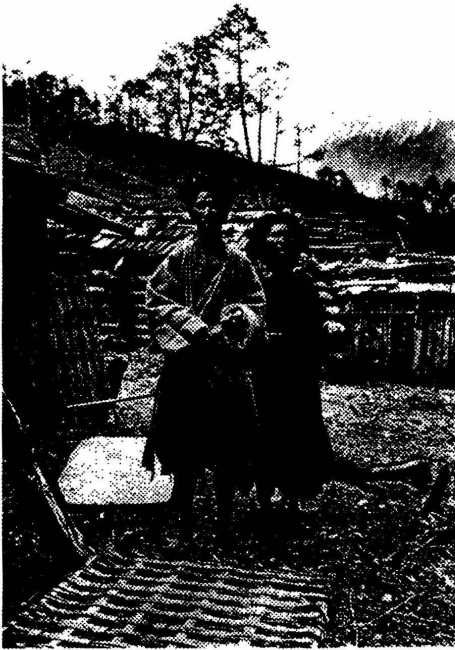
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IVE ETHNIC GROUPS (U)

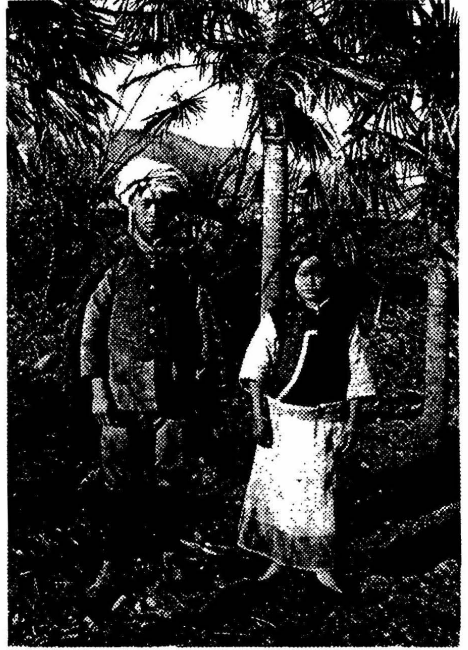
p photography: pre-1948)

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se photographs may subject them to per-
pardize the future use of such material



A Na-Hsi from Ndaku (Taku) with his
Nosu (Lolo) wife.



A Na-Hsi from the village of Nguluko
wearing palm fiber raincoat with
Na-Hsi girl.



A Tai Ngio of Chieng Ring, Yunnan.

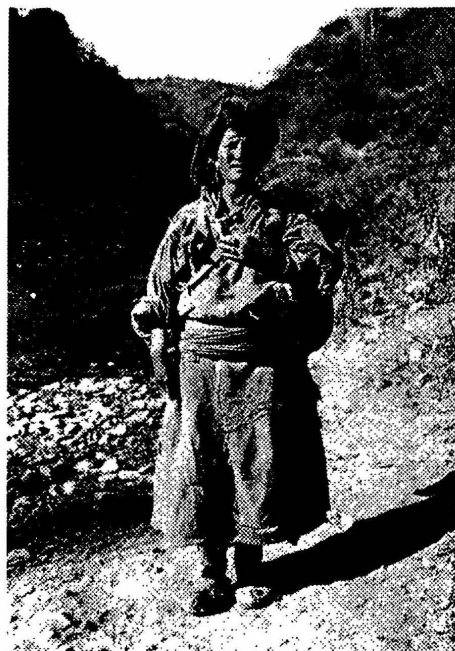




A Tai Ngio of Chieng Ring, Yunnan.



Tibetan farmers of the village of Yetzi, in the Mekong Valley of Yunnan.



Tibetan woman of Te-Ch'in, Yunnan.



A Tibetan woman from the village of Shalon, Yunnan. She wears the pleated shirt, huge earrings, etc., and in that, resembles her neighbors, the Na-Hsi women.

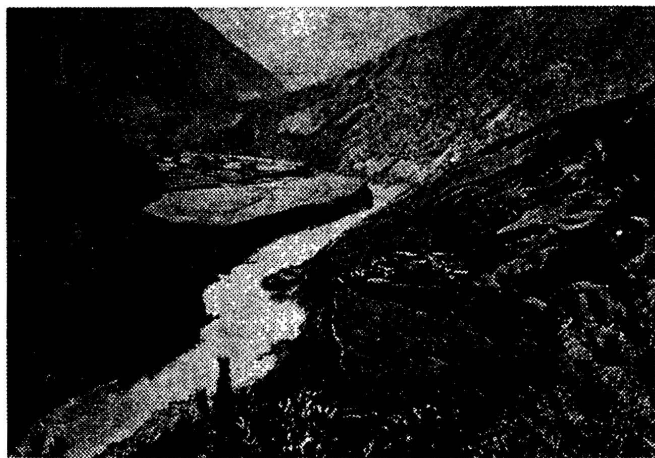


Tibetans from the village of Shadung, Yunnan. The women wear the pleated shirt like the Na-Hsi women. Their costume, as well as their language, is different from the Mekong Tibetans.

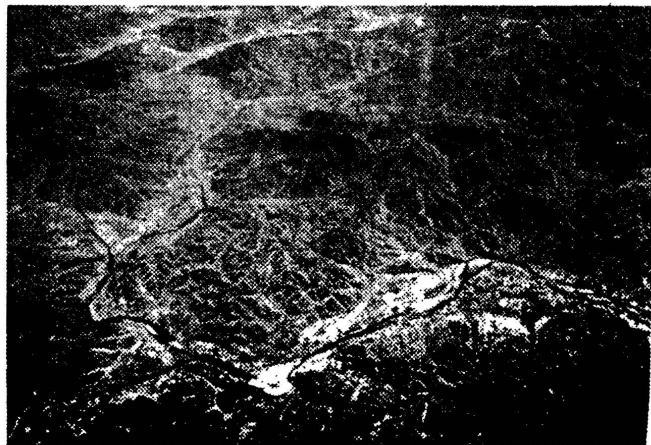
LANDFORMS (U)



Limestone area in Southern Highlands. Rugged terrain and a scarcity of water and of vegetation make cross-country movement and concealment difficult. Approximate location $25^{\circ}15'$, $108^{\circ}25'E$.



Western sector of Southern Highlands. Mekong River winds along narrow valley among steep, sparsely populated mountains. Approximate location $26^{\circ}00'N$, $99^{\circ}10'E$.



Hills and mountains in Southern Highlands. These hills and mountains are typical of much of the Southern Highlands. Cultivation is confined to narrow valleys and terraced hill slopes. Approximate location $25^{\circ}00'N$, $106^{\circ}25'E$.

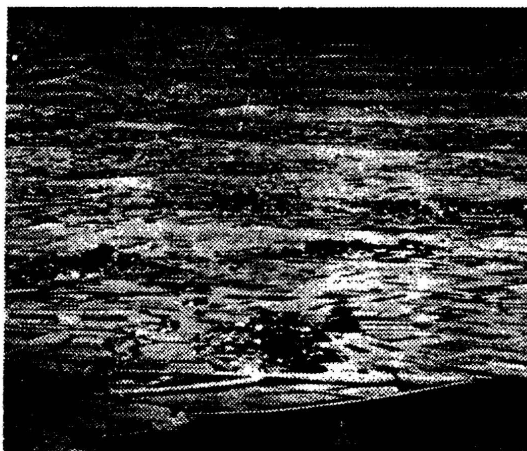
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The Mekong beyond Pe-lang-tang looking downstream.



Eastern Hainan. Dense evergreen vegetation is common in the interior of Hainan Island. Approximate location $19^{\circ}15'N.$, $110^{\circ}20'E.$



Coastal Lowland. Small, closely spaced villages are common on the intensively cultivated plains. Mountains in background are outliers of the Southern Highlands. Approximate location $22^{\circ}45'N.$, $115^{\circ}05'E.$

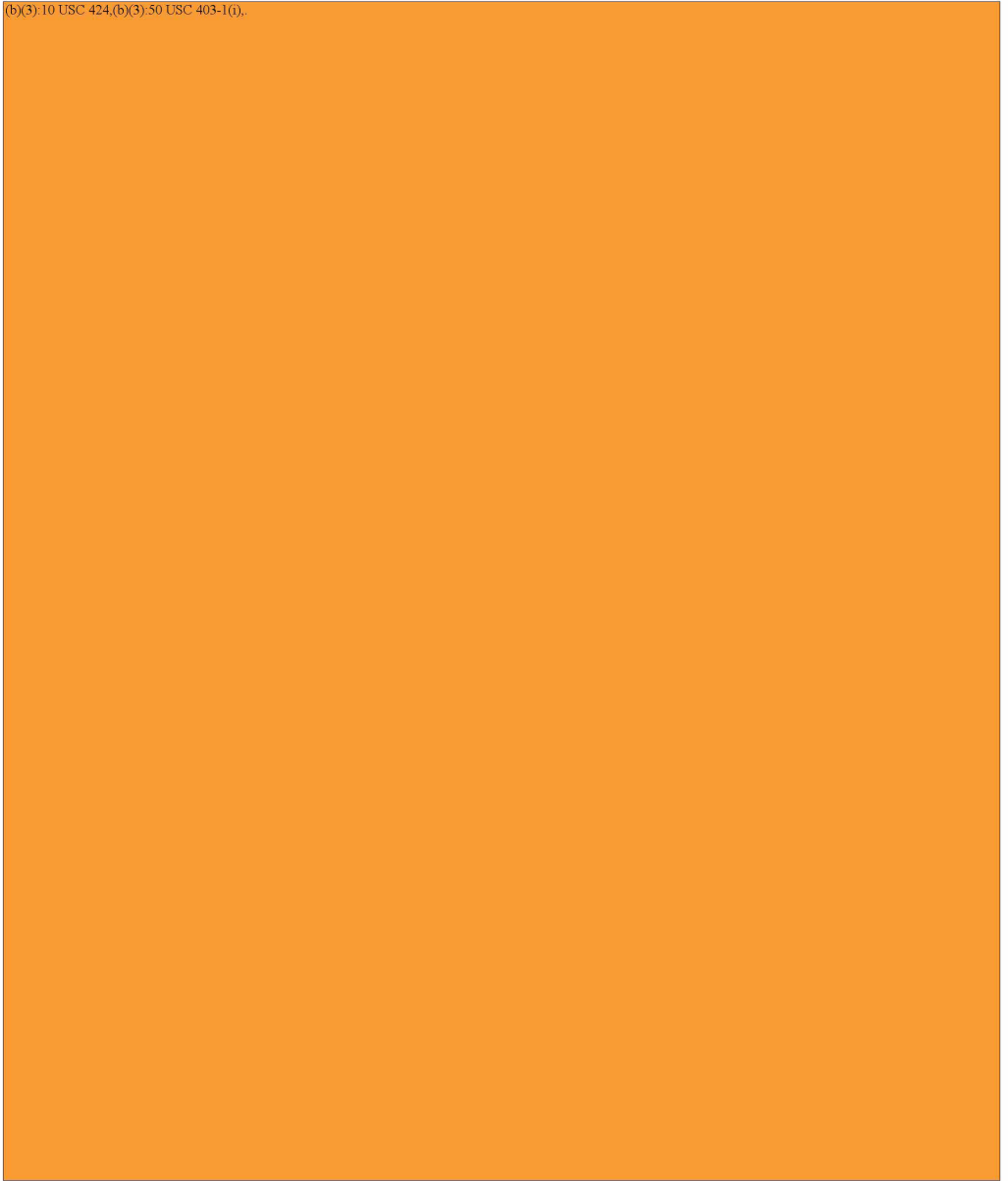
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(C) PREFACE

This study is an aid for the potential evader to supplement previous training and other studies available at his parent organization. It is not intended or designed to be a sole source of information and its use as such is incompatible with its intent. Commands are encouraged to update the information on this study, as necessary.

Request that recommended changes be forwarded to:

Department of Defense
Defense Intelligence Agency (b)(3) 10 USC 424.
Washington, D. C. 20301

COUNTRY BRIEF

(C) Area This is an Evasion and Escape Country Study of Yunnan, Kwantung, and Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region of South China, including Hainan Island.

(U) LAND Approximately 344,000 square miles: 15% cultivated; 40% forested; 5% inland water; 40% building sites, roads, and waste areas.

(U) PEOPLE About 82 million: 80% Han Chinese, 10% Chuang, 10% other minorities. Religious elements include Buddhism, Confucianism, polytheism (belief in many gods), animism (belief that all objects have souls), and ancestor worship. The standard of living is low and health and educational facilities are inadequate.

(U) GOVERNMENT Totalitarian Communist dictatorship.

(C) EVALUATION In all respects, the Southern and Hainan Highlands are the more favorable regions for evasion. The Coastal Lowlands are unfavorable for evasion.

(C) SAED'S The following SAED'S are within the territory of this Study: 496-1 (S), 497-1 (S), 615-1 (S), 615-2 (S), 616-1 (S), 618-1 (S).

(C) TRANSPORTATION

In general, motor vehicle traffic is light except near international borders and in and near the larger cities and towns. However, pedestrians and animal-drawn vehicles are likely to be encountered frequently on roads throughout the area.

Railroads carry moderately heavy traffic, particularly in the Coastal Lowlands, and bridges and tunnels are guarded.

Waterway traffic is heavy on the lower reaches of the Chu Chiang, Hsi Chiang/Yu Chiang, Pei Chiang, and Tung Chiang but becomes progressively lighter in their upper reaches. Many sections of these rivers can support night navigation. Traffic on the lower Chu Chiang estuary is extremely heavy, but on the other waterways in the Coastal Lowlands and on the Red River and Mekong, traffic consists generally of launches and shallow-draft native craft.

(C) COASTAL AND OFF-SHORE DESCRIPTIONS

The mainland coast is irregular with the eastern part characterized by numerous bights and embayments bordered by predominantly sandy shores separated by rock-fringed, hilly peninsulas. The central and western parts are characterized by sandy shores alternating with muddy shores of tidal estuaries and, in a few places, rock-fringed, hilly peninsulas. The seaward margins of the plains and valleys are fringed by a belt of predominantly barren sandy terrain.

The coast of Hainan Island is relatively regular and consists of long stretches of sand or sand and gravel shore separated by rocky points and headlands.

Mean sea-surface temperatures in February range from 56°F. at the northeastern boundary of the area to 73°F. along the south coast of Hainan Island. In August temperatures range from 81°F. at the northeastern boundary of the area to about 85°F. in the Gulf of Tonkin.

High seas, swell, and surf may be expected at any time. Northeast of Hainan Island and the Luichow Peninsula, sea swells higher than 3 feet and much higher than 6 feet occur 54% to 61% of the time during the months of November through March. During the months of June through August these conditions exist 32% to 48% of the time. In the Gulf of Tonkin, dangerous high seas and swell occur about 25% of the time from November through March and 18% of the time from June through August. Surf height is primarily dependent upon exposure of the shore to the seas and swell.

(C) TERRAIN

Southern and Hainan Highlands: The mountains and hills range from smooth to severely dissected, with rounded to sharp crests and moderate to steep slopes; rugged, longitudinal ridges in the west commonly have jagged summits and narrow steep-walled

Gulf of Tonkin, & dangerous high seas and swell occur about 25% of the time from November through March and 18% of the time from June through August. Surf height is primarily dependent upon exposure of the shore to the seas and swell.

~~(C)~~ TERRAIN

Southern and Hainan Highlands: The mountains and hills range from smooth to severely dissected, with rounded to sharp crests and moderate to steep slopes; rugged, longitudinal ridges in the west commonly have jagged summits and narrow, steep-walled valleys. In the Southern Highlands elevations generally range from 500 to 4,000 feet with peaks as high as 18,000 feet above sea level. In the Hainan Highlands elevations are generally 500 to 2,000 feet above sea level with peaks to 6,100 feet. Movement across ridges would be difficult and slow, and in many places stopped by precipitous slopes. Limestone areas, widespread in the north and west, are characterized by hills of varying slopes, limestone pinnacles, sinkholes or caves, and deep gullies; parts of these areas would be very difficult to traverse.

Coastal Lowlands: The predominantly rolling plains are covered by a mosaic of small, rectangular, wetland ricefields and are dotted with numerous villages. Elevations in the Coastal Lowlands are generally between 150 to 650 feet above sea level. The wetland ricefields are double- and triple-cropped, commonly flooded with 4 to 6 inches of water, 1/10 to 1 acre in size, and surrounded by earthen dikes 1 to 2 feet high and 2 to 4 feet wide.

~~(C)~~ RIVERS

Southern and Hainan Highlands: Most rivers flow alternately through wide intermontane valleys and rugged terrain. In wide valleys the rivers are long, wide, slow, and meandering, with many sandbars, and banks are low. In rugged terrain the streams are short and swift, with narrow channels, deep gorges, and rapids are common. Major streams are perennial, but there are many small intermittent streams. West of 104°E., high water is from early June to mid-October; maximum flow is from mid-July to mid-September. East of 104°E., high water is from early April through October, and maximum flow is from early June to mid-August. During high water, runoff is rapid on all streams, and flash floods are common. Cross-country movement will be difficult when crossing drainage patterns.

Coastal Lowlands: Many wide and deep streams, drainage and irrigation canals, and flooded wetland ricefields severely hinder movement. High-water periods are the same as in the Highlands; flooding at this time is more common and of longer duration than in the Highlands.

~~(C)~~ (b)(1)

(b)(1)

(U) CLIMATE

The most favorable climate occurs from November through March, when cool, sometimes cold, dry, fairly clear weather occurs over the western half of the Southern Highlands. The same weather prevails over the rest of the area early in the season, but late in the season is replaced by "Crachin" weather (prolonged periods of cool, misty, cloudy weather that periodically develop over this area). Mean daily temperatures normally vary between the mid-60's and low 50's over most of the lowland areas; these means decrease with elevation in the highlands. Temperatures can fall well below freezing on the higher and more northerly mountain peaks. Monthly precipitation seldom exceeds 1 inch except for those areas affected by the "Crachin," where the amounts are near 2 inches. Visibility is generally unrestricted in the western part of the Highlands area but falls below 3 miles frequently and for prolonged periods during the "Crachin" in the east and along the Coastal Lowlands. Snow cover is light, brief, and intermittent in the Highlands area except on the higher peaks.

The most unfavorable climate occurs from May through September, when hot, humid, cloudy, wet weather occurs over all of the area. Mean daily temperatures usually vary between the 90's and the 70's in the lowlands and decrease with elevation in the highlands. Temperatures as warm as 106°F. have been reported in lowland areas. Monthly precipitation amounts vary between 5 and 20 inches, depending on location. The larger amounts are recorded along the coasts and on the southern slopes of the mountains. Visibility falls below 3 miles in heavy showers and when clouds shroud the mountains. Typhoons occur in the coastal areas 4 or 5 times a year, usually from July through September.

~~(C)~~ SECURITY



The Chinese Communist ground-force units usually are located in or near cities and almost every unit is located near a railway or main highway.

There are about 400,000 troops in Yunnan, Kwangsi Chuang, and Kwangtung, and about 50,000 of these are border defense troops. Areas near international borders are closely patrolled. Even paths and trails leading to frontiers are patrolled. Motorable roads anywhere in the area, if not patrolled, are apt to have military traffic.

Large factories, railroad bridges, large highway bridges, and dams probably are guarded by army units or by security force units. During the harvest season, the fields may be guarded at night by militiamen.

Militia are in almost every village, even the smallest. The militia is armed with old-fashioned weapons, including spears. Those with rifles usually carry very few rounds of ammunition. However, the militia is probably the biggest danger to travel. They check all entrances to villages and query all strangers. They wear no uniform and except for an occasional armband or white headcloth are difficult to differentiate from other peasants.

Areas near the seacoast are much better patrolled than other areas. Both military units and militia units keep a constant survey of the coastal areas. The troops in such areas may live in the smaller villages. Although some coastal patrols are known to use dogs in their patrols, such a practice is believed rare.

~~(C)~~ SUBSISTENCE

WATER

Southern and Hainan Highlands: Water is perennially plentiful in the hills and mountains east of Canton and on the island of Hainan, but is available only in major valleys elsewhere in the Highlands. Seasonally, water is available from numerous tributaries and underground sources in limestone sectors; however, water supplies from these sources generally are scarce or lacking from October through March. Biologic contamination is common everywhere except in remote, uninhabited, high mountain sectors in the west. Bamboo and non-poisonous vines provide potable liquids.

Coastal Lowlands: Although plentiful, water commonly is contaminated. All water should be treated before using for drinking or bathing.

POISONOUS PLANTS

Poisonous plants include black-eyed Susan, castor bean, Chinese red bean, crocus bulb, duchesnia, mushrooms, nettles, nightshades, poison hemlock, soybean foliage, and sumac. Nettles can cause skin irritation. The trumpet creeper and sap of the lacquer and sack trees are contact irritants.

EDIBLE PLANTS

Cultivated crops are guarded. They may cause diarrhea if eaten raw because of night-soil contamination. Wild plants that are edible raw include bamboo shoots, berries, coconuts, young fern leaves, grapes, grasses, ground cherries, jack fruit, litchi nuts, lotus roots, palm cabbage, pine nuts, and sunflower seeds.

ANIMALS

Domestic animals are guarded. Wild animals are plentiful and include birds, deer, field rodents, fish, frogs, snakes, and turtles. Wild bird eggs are edible. If possible, meat should be cooked. Eggs from turtles and domestic fowl may cause diarrhea if eaten raw.

DANGEROUS ANIMALS AND INSECTS

Predators include bears, foxes, leopards, lynx, tigers, wolves, and wild boar. Poisonous snakes include Taiwan cobra, banded krait, many-banded krait, hundredpace snake, Malayan pit viper, Marmushi, pope's pit viper, bamboo snake, green habu, and Russell's viper. Pythons are dangerous both for their bite and as powerful constrictors. Leeches are common and should be removed from the skin without delay.

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(C) ETHNIC GROUPS

Han (Chinese)

The Han account for over 80% of the population. The people are outwardly loyal to the regime but occasionally show opposition, especially young workers. The regime's transferral of the populace from urban areas to rural areas is resented. Han Chinese are shy, easily offended, and suspicious of strangers. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

Chuang

The Chuang comprise about 10% of the population, but almost all are located in the western half of Kwangsi Chuang. They appear to favor the regime, but resent restrictions on Buddhist religion. A one-foot-square piece of white marble in the home is worshipped as a household god and must not be desecrated. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

Yi (Lolo)

The Yi comprise about 3% of the population. Scattered in the north-central and southeastern parts of Yunnan; there are also a few in the province's northeastern panhandle. The group has actively resisted Communist intrusion into their highly inkred way of life. The Yi should never be referred to as "Lolo" in their presence, as this is considered an insulting term.

A wicker basket in the Yi household is believed to contain the spirits of departed ancestors and must be respected.

Never touch nor point to the head of a Yi because the spirit is believed to live there. Men wear an upright tuft of hair (or horn) on top of the head which is regarded as inviolable because of its supernatural significance.

Yi women must be ignored, and familiarity must never be shown to anyone.

(b)(1)

Li

The Li mostly inhabit the high mountain levels of south Hainan Island. They are antagonistic toward the Han Chinese and feel they threaten their way of life. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

Ha-Ni

The Ha-Ni reside in the southern part of Yunnan near the borders of Laos, North Vietnam and Burma, with the greater concentrations being near Laos and North Vietnam. Many are Christians, and these may be friendly to an evader. (b)(1)

T'ai (Thai)

Most T'ai are pocketed in the southern and western areas of Yunnan near the Laos and Burmese borders. They appear to dislike the Han. Most T'ai are devout Buddhists, and a large number were Christians. (b)(1)

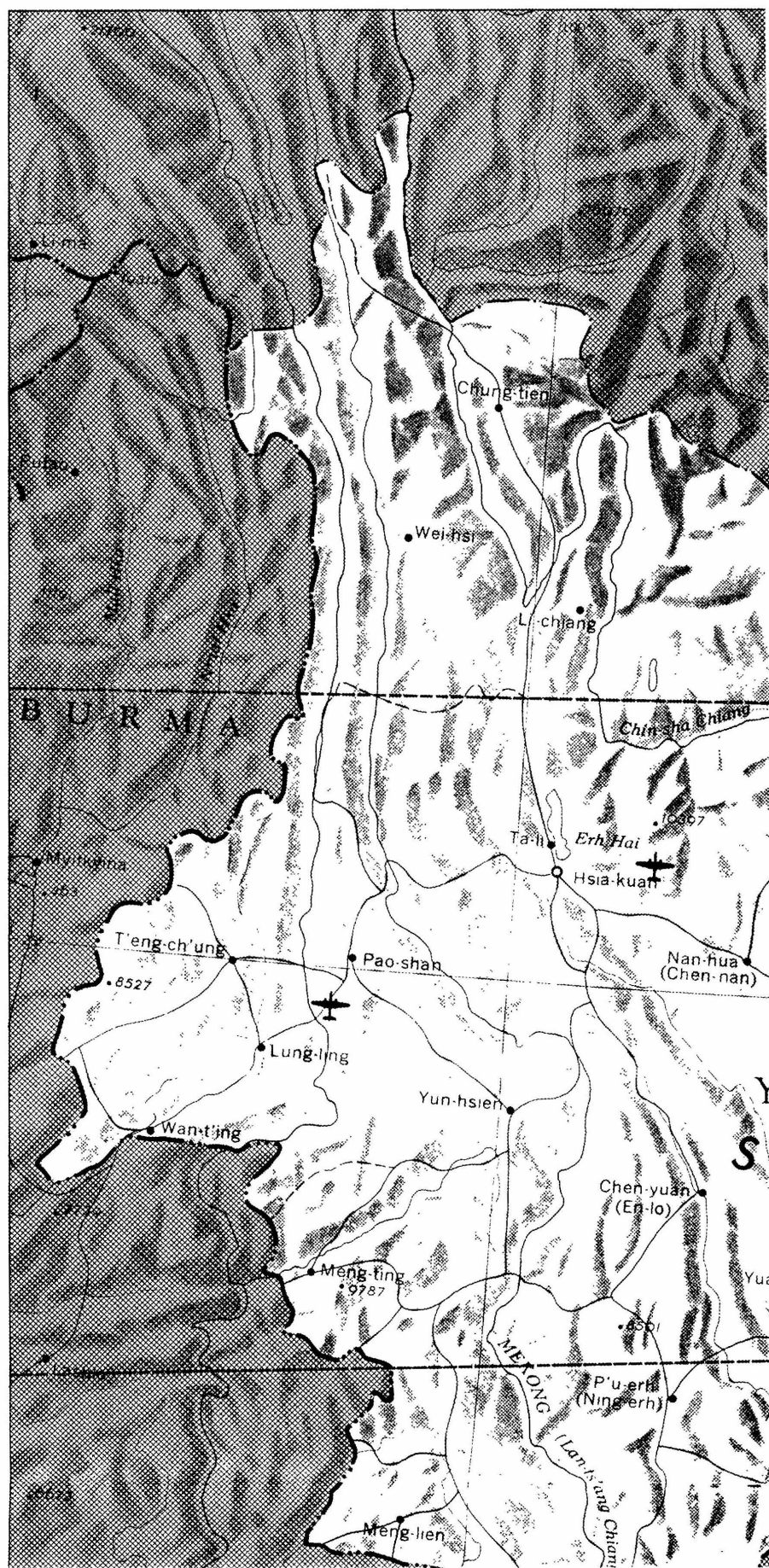
Li-Su

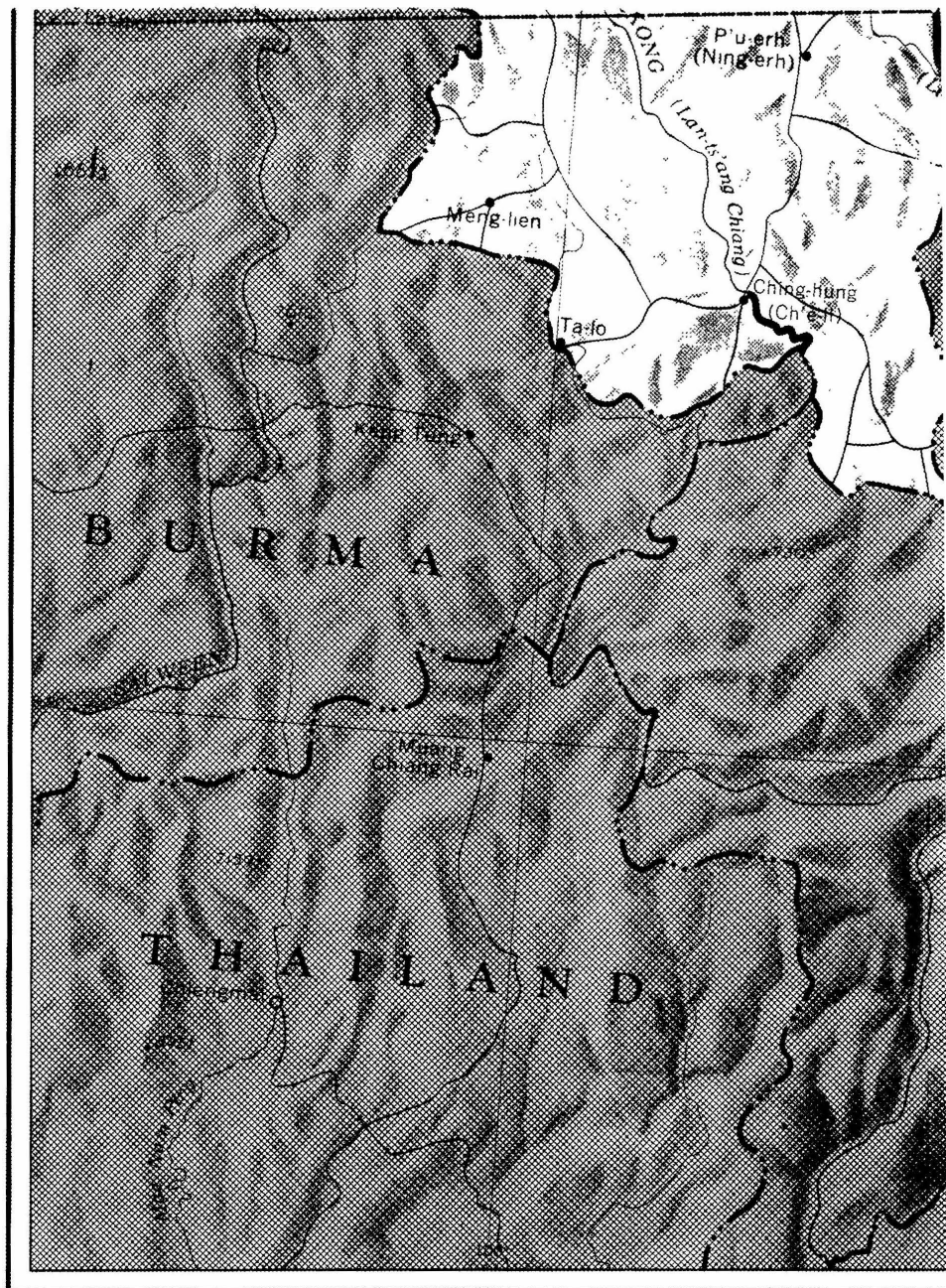
The Li-Su mainly inhabit an area along the Burma border in northwest Yunnan. Many were Christians; (b)(1) The Li-Su tie cords around their wrists and necks to ward off evil spirits; they practice animism. Important taboos forbid the dragging of a log across the ground and the firing of a weapon inside a house, as these acts are thought to anger the evil spirits. (b)(1)

(b)(1)

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EVASION AND ESCAPE COUN (YÜNNAN, KWANGTUNG, KWANGSI CHUANG AUTON





~~(C)~~ ETHNIC GROUPS Continued

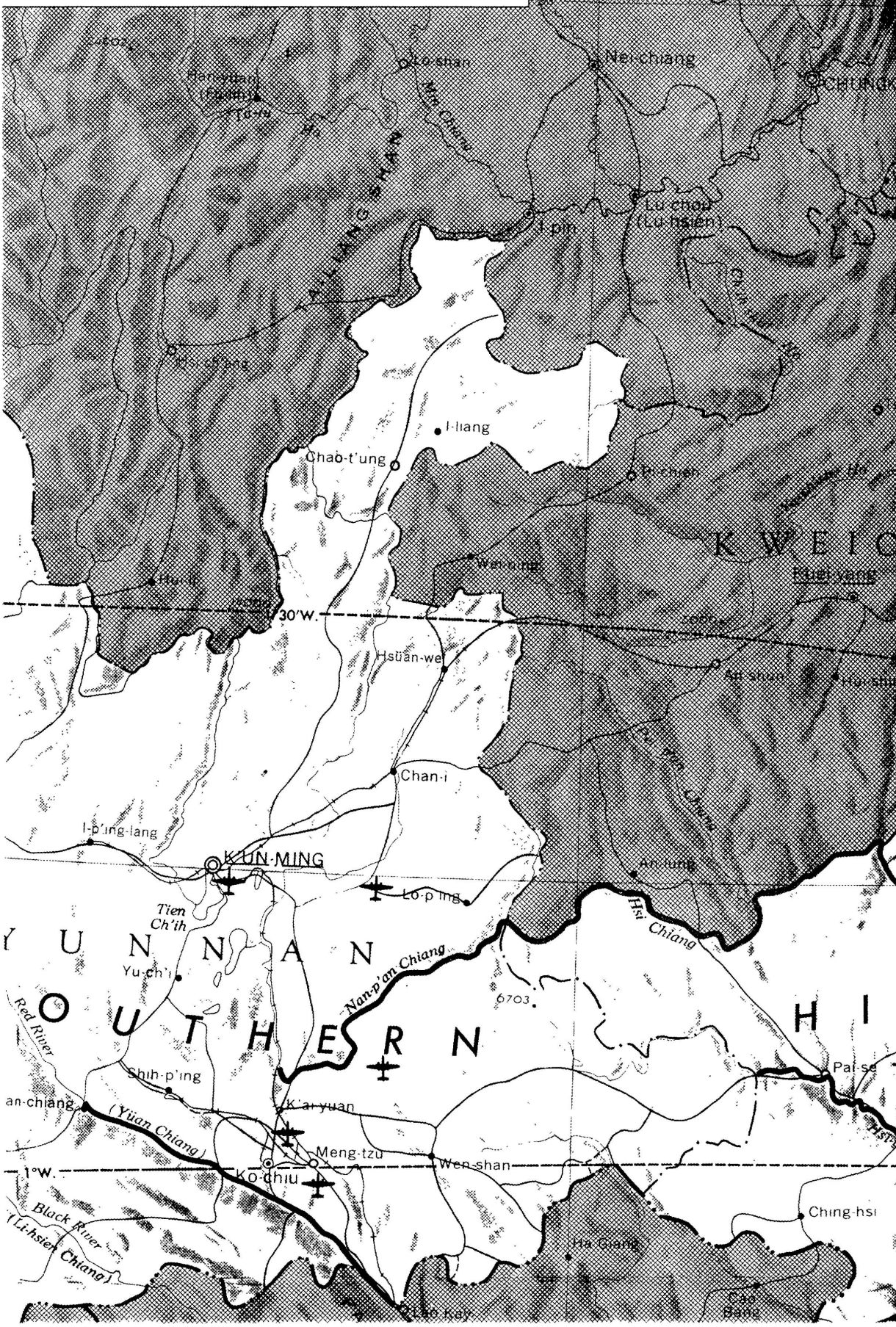
Tibetan

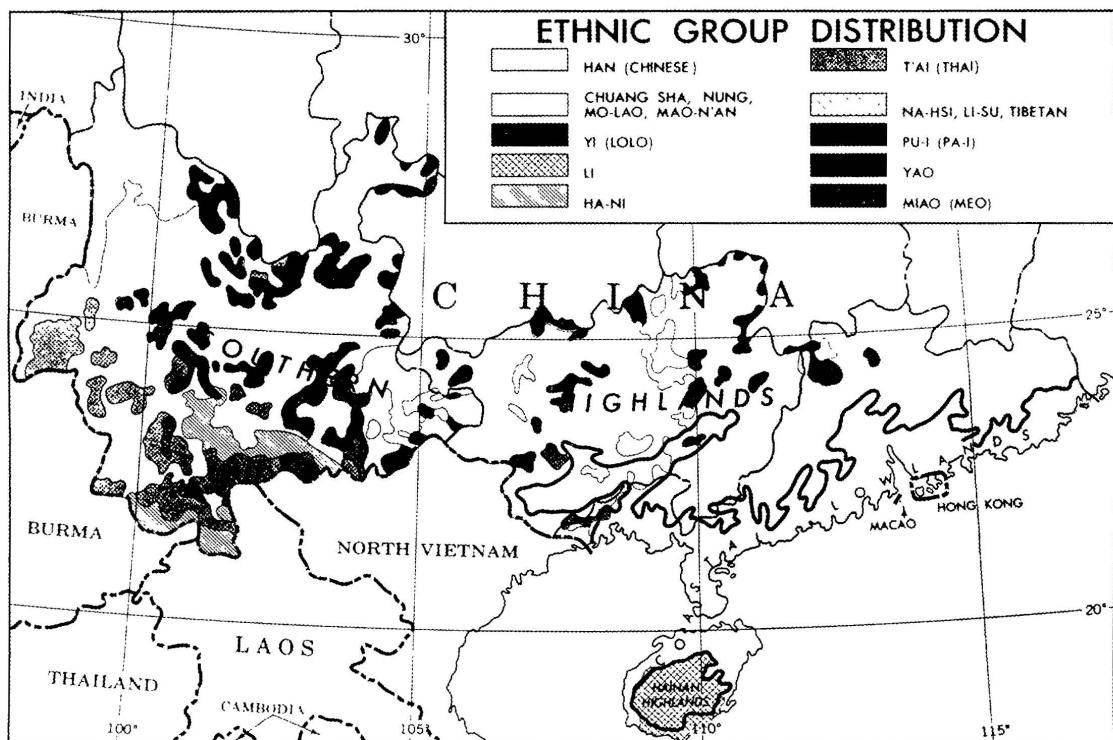
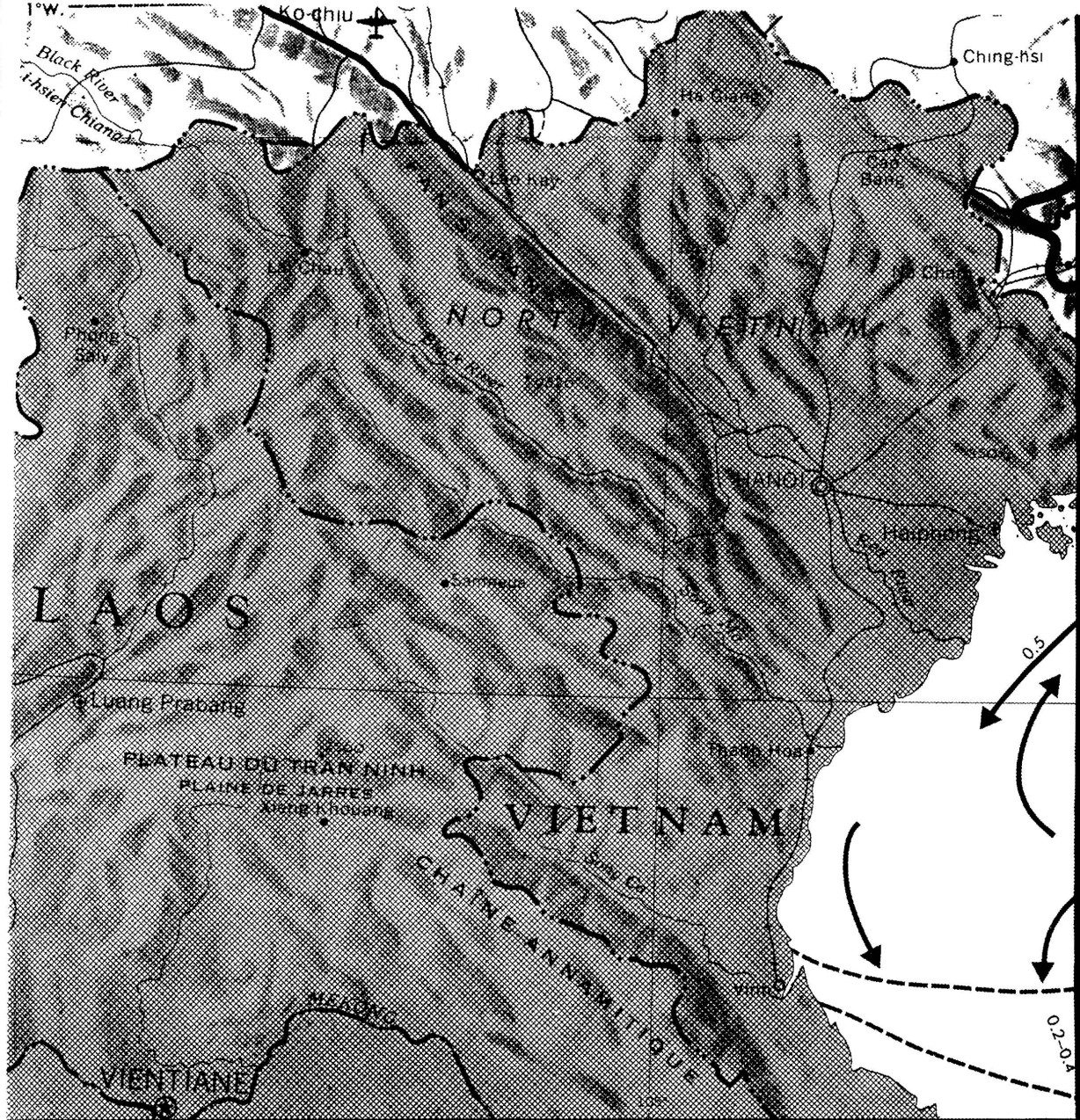
The Tibetans occupy the northwestern corner of Yunnan. They are hostile to Han Communist intrusions. (b)(1)

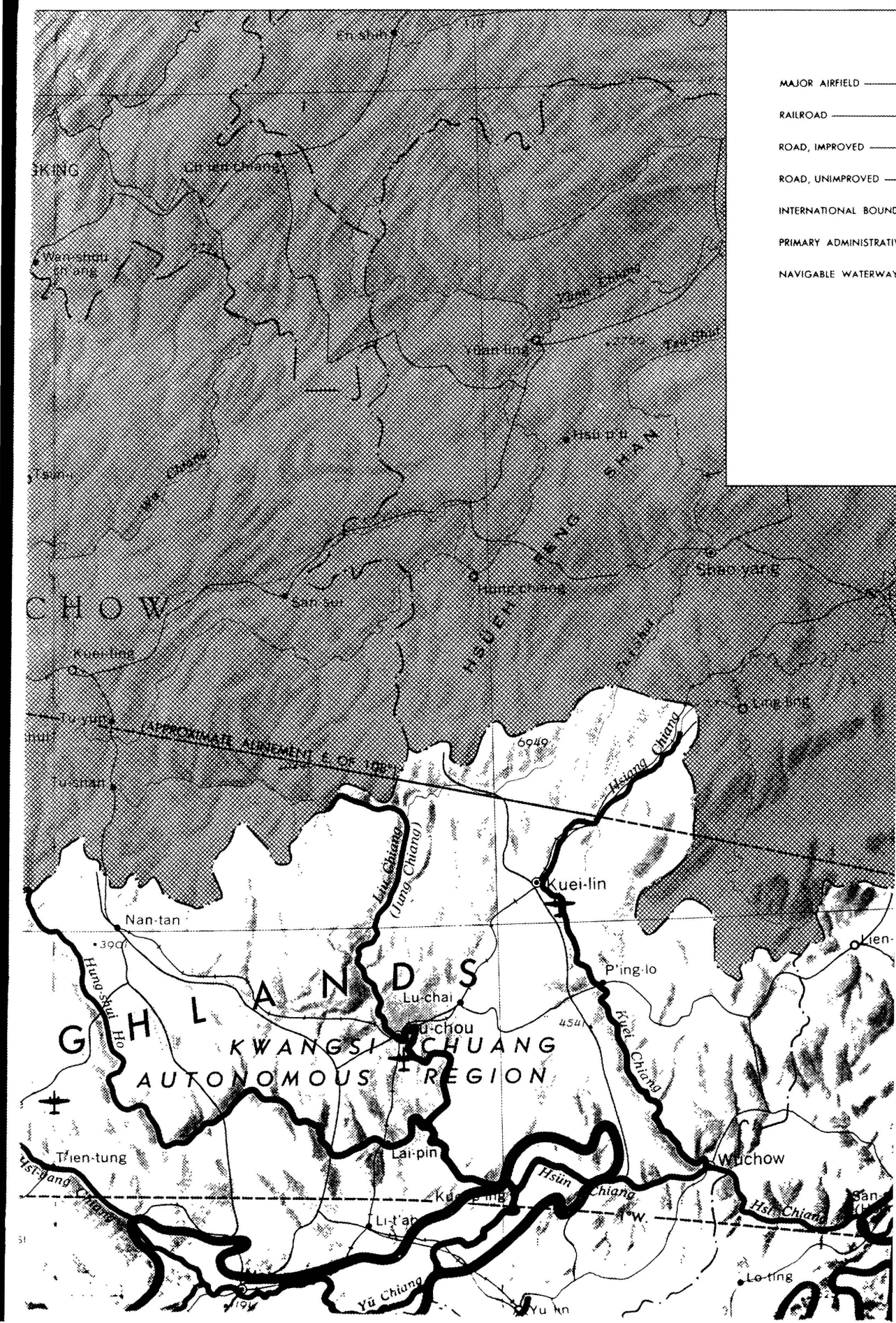
Insignificant Minorities

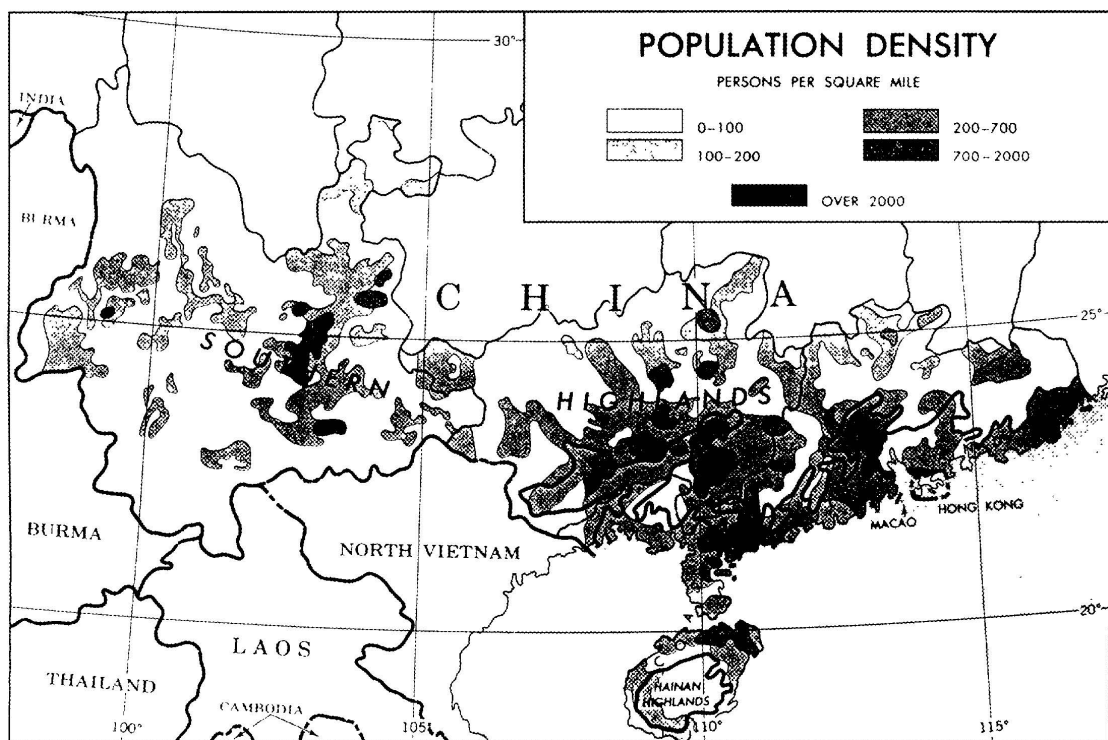
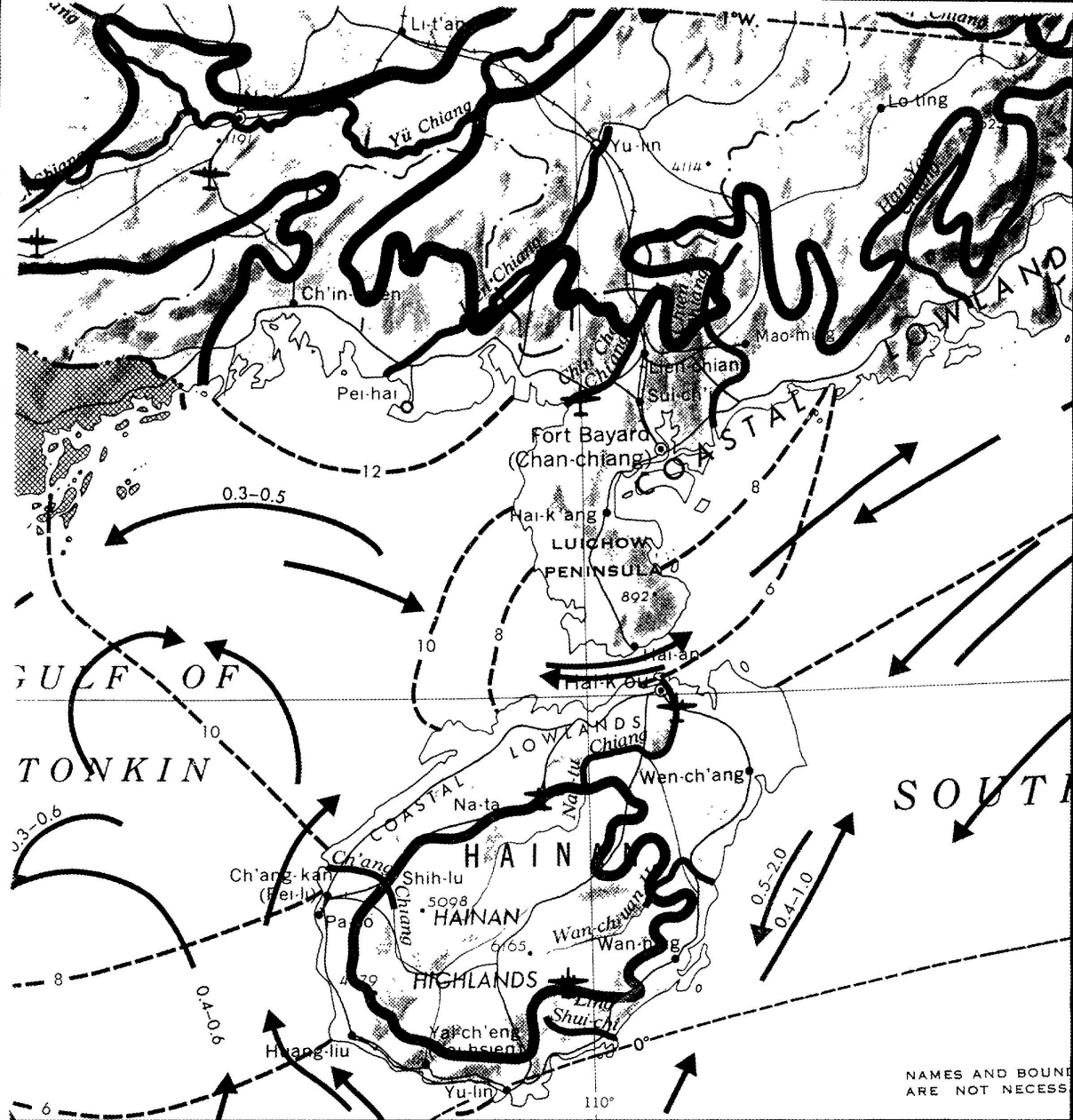
Other ethnic minorities in the region are numerically insignificant and occupy comparatively small areas. They are: Ching-p'o, in western Yunnan near the Burmese border; Yao, in southeastern Yunnan, southern Kwangsi Chuang, and northern and northwestern Kwantung; Pu-lang, in southern Yunnan near the Burmese border; La-hu and Wa, in southwestern Yunnan near the border; Na-Hsi and Pu-i (Pa-i) in northwestern Yunnan; T'ung, in northern Kwangsi near Hunan province boundary; and Miao, in northeast and southeastern Yunnan, a few in western Kwangsi, and on Hai-nan Island, Kwangtung Province. These minorities probably resent the Han for interfering with the traditional way of life. (b)(1)

COUNTRY STUDY CHINA
(FORMER REGION AND HAINAN ISLAND)









SURFACE CURRENTS

SUMMER

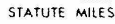
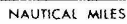
WINTER

SPEED INDICATED IN KNOTS

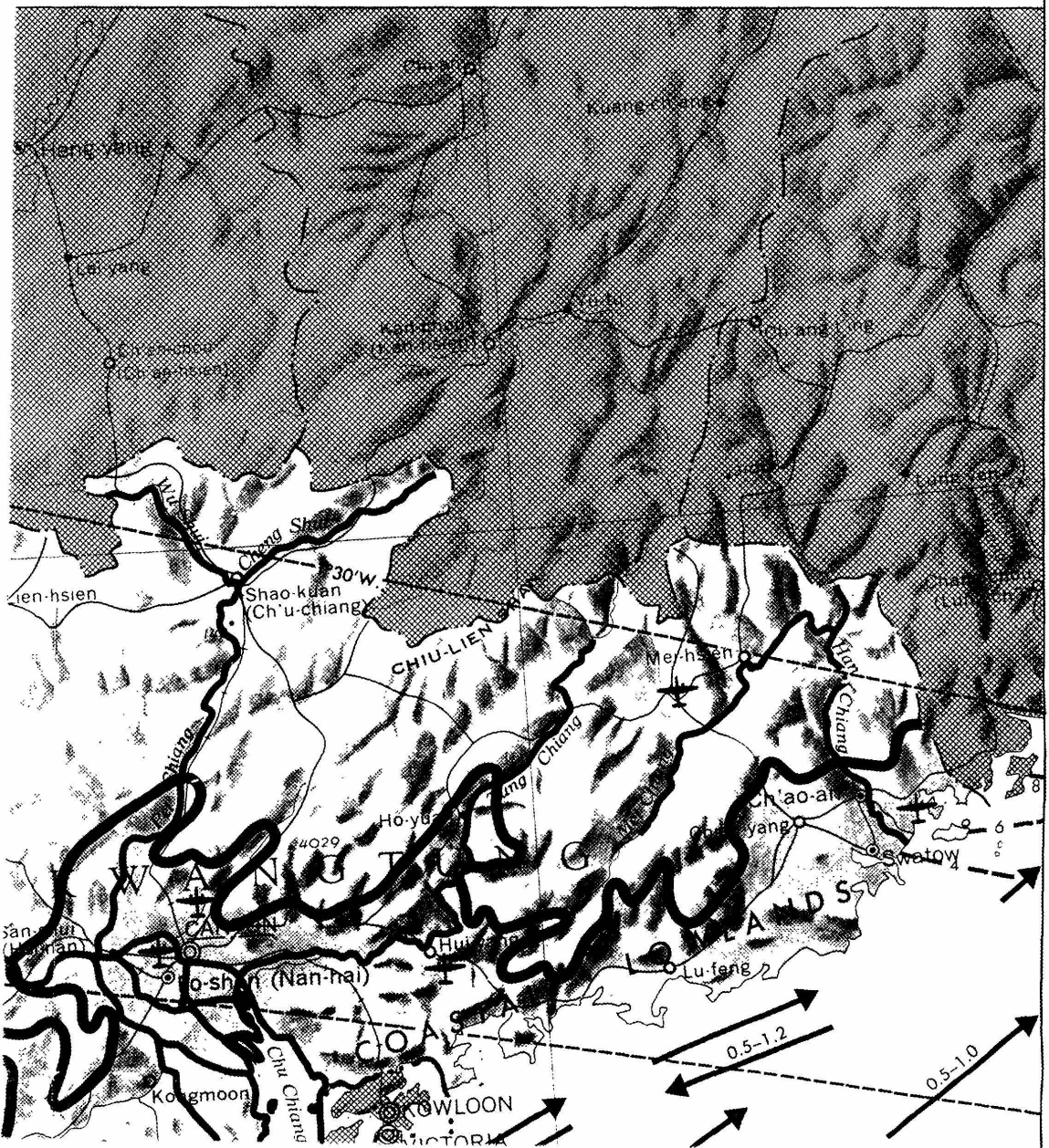
TIDES (MEAN MAXIMUM INDICATED IN FEET)

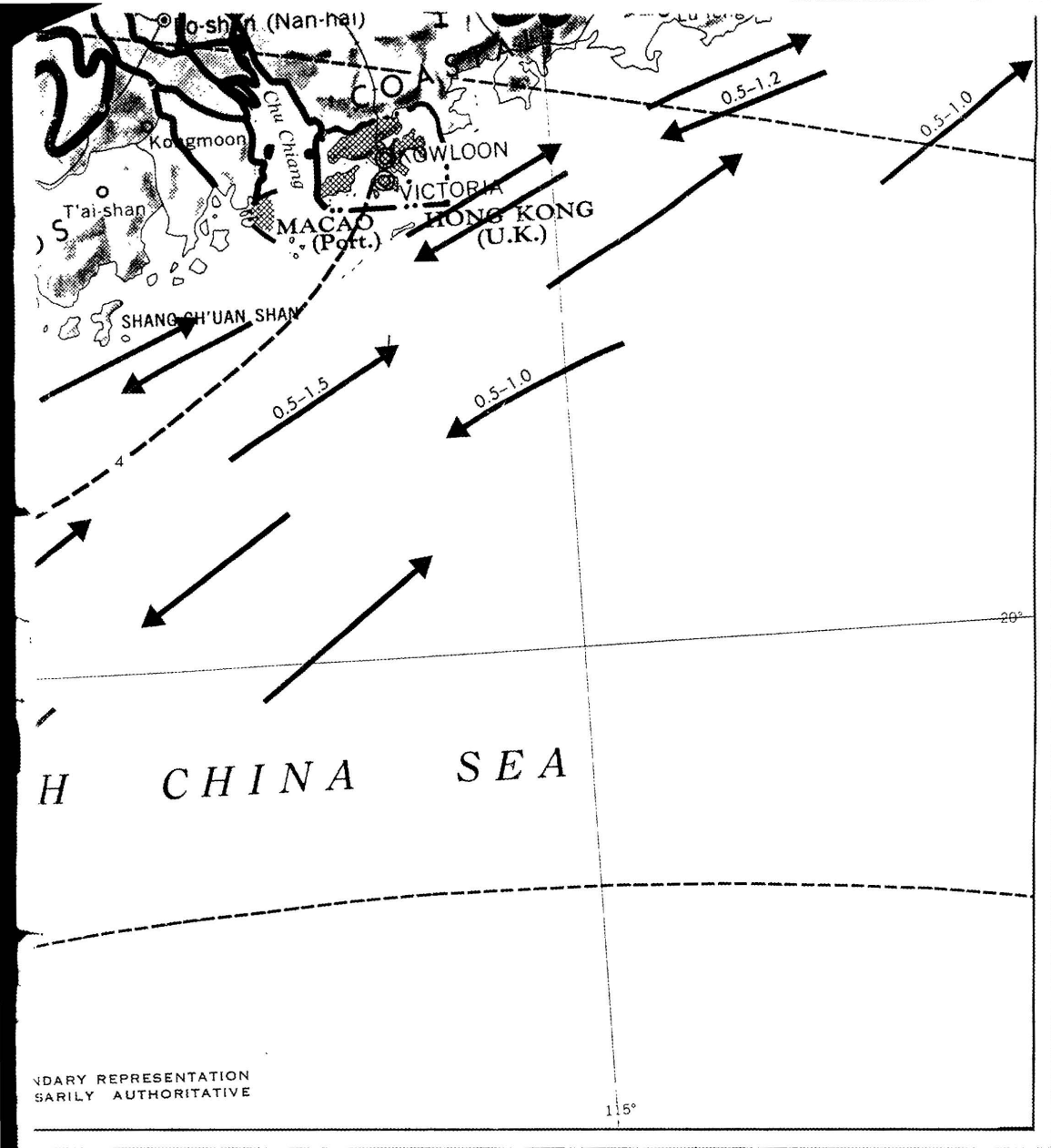
MAGNETIC DECLINATION _____
1965 (ANNUAL INCREASE 1' WESTERLY)

SPOT ELEVATION (IN FEET):



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