

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	China	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Security Controls and Public Campaigns, Shanghai	DATE INSTR.	27 March 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	2
PLACE ACQUIRED		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

- 25X1 After the promulgation of peace preservation regulations by the Chinese Communist central government authorities on 10 August 1952, the Shanghai Public Security Bureau issued orders tightening security enforcement. The political department of the East China Military Area formed security committees to guard military secrets and defenses. These committees, which usually consisted of six members, chosen from army, division, and regimental political workers and from deputy commanders at various levels, guarded such military secrets as information on defense areas, order of battle, and troop movements. Security practices were taught to the enlisted men and officers, and sub-committees on security practices were formed in regiments, battalions, and companies. Soldiers and officers were not allowed to loiter in downtown Shanghai and had to spend holidays at designated clubs and shop at designated cooperative stores. On Sundays at 10 a.m. theaters were assigned to entertain enlisted men and officers. Strict regulations were practiced at arsenals, supply depots, and airfields, and five-men security groups were organized to inspect the safety of factories and supply depots.
- 25X1 About the time the security committees were formed, HSU Chien-kuo (6079/1696/0948),<sup>1</sup> director of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau, and YANG Fan (2799/1581),<sup>1</sup> deputy director, were designated chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Peace Preservation Committee, with headquarters at 185 Foochow Road in the Public Security Bureau building, telephone number 15380. Sub-committees were formed in factories, organizations, and residential districts to prevent espionage activities and to keep a tight control over the people.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR		FBI		AEC	
-------	---	------	---	------	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

191

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

-2-

3. Between 20 September and 8 November 1952, the Shanghai public security system included a municipal public security bureau, branch public security bureaus, district committees, and street sub-committees.
4. Between 20 September and 8 November 1952, conditions in Shanghai were as follows:
  - a. The fear and uneasiness which had developed in the course of the five-anti's movement and the anti-opium movement were gradually fading from the minds of the people.
  - b. A judicial officials registration program during this period, according to Shanghai judicial officials, was aimed at the examination of misconduct by such officials in the past. Youth corps members and students were sent to visit families involved in past lawsuits. People who had been unfairly tried were to be given new trials, and judicial officials who had been guilty of graft were to confess their faults publicly.
  - c. A "street democratic criticism" program had been in progress, and through this program the background of each family became clear to district committeemen, so that anyone acting against the Communists would be easily discovered. However, although the Communists had encouraged people to report against each other, individuals still minded their own business and those who gathered at meetings appeared to have grown closer to one another.
  - d. A large number of unemployed people were recruited to level cemeteries in the vicinity of Hsuchiahui (1776/1367/0565) at the pay of JMP 7,000 per day. The leveled grounds were converted into vegetable farms and paddy fields which increased the vegetable supply and resulted in a great drop in vegetable prices.
  - e. Chinese Communist authorities, in the name of the Bank of Communications, began recruiting banking clerks, male and female, for jobs in Manchuria. Successful candidates were to take a six-month course of training, be given board and lodging, be paid 60 units<sup>2</sup> monthly during training, and be permitted to visit their families every Sunday after the first three months. Once they were assigned to jobs in Manchuria, the pay was to be 120 units per month at the minimum. One thousand successful candidates were being trained in early November.

25X1

**Comments.**

1. HSU and YANG have been reported director and deputy-director of the East China Public Security Administration.
2. This is probably a reference to the Chinese Communist parity unit, which fluctuates with the cost-of-living index.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY