

FEB 1952 51-4AA

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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

INFORMATION REPORT

[Redacted]

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 21 March 1952

SUBJECT 1. Stationing of Soviet Army Unit, East China
2. Meeting of Chinese Communist Officers at Ningpo 25X1

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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1. On 22 October 1951, a Soviet army unit of 3,000 men arrived at Lienyun Harbor (119-30, 34-45) on the Lunghai railroad and were later stationed at Hsukou (119-22, 34-43) and in the Lienyun Middle School and railroad station.

[Redacted]

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2. On 2 December, T'AN Chen-lin (譚震林), deputy commander of the 3 Field Army, accompanied by T'ANG Liang (唐亮), political commissar of the 3 Field Army, arrived in Ningpo from Hangchow on a special train. The same day HSU Shih-yu (徐世友), commander of the 11 Army Group; WU Hua-wen (吳化文), commander of the 35 Army; CH'I Lien-fen (祁連芬), deputy commander of the 27 Army; and HSU Hsiao-yu (徐小玉), garrison commander of the Choushan Islands (122-30-); and a staff of 30 officers arrived in Ningpo.

3. On 3 and 4 December, these Chinese Communist officers met at Pao Kuo (報國) Temple, Hungt'angkang (洪塘崗), Ningpo, to discuss methods of eliminating the remaining Nationalist guerrillas along the coast. They decided to transfer the 35 and 25 Armies to the command of CHANG Shih-yu (張世友), garrison commander of the Wenchow-T'aichou (121-07, 28-53) area, to use in an attack on Tach'en (121-50, 28-28) Islands.

4. After the meeting, T'AN Chen-lin inspected defenses at Chenhai (121-42, 29-58), Hsiangshan (121-51, 29-29) and Choushan Islands.

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI

[Redacted]

Document No. 10
No Change in Class. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth: RM TS-S
Date: 13 SEP 1978

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FORM NO. 51-44A
FEB 1952

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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [] 25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY: China

DATE DISTR. 21 March 1952

SUBJECT: Formation of a Public Security Division,
Tientsin

NO. OF PAGES 1

DATE OF INFO. []

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED []

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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In early December 1951, 9,000 recruits from the North China Military Area Command were formed into one public security division under the command of YANG Ch'eng-wu (楊城武), Tientsin Garrison commander.¹ Division headquarters was on Peiping Road, Tientsin; the 1 Regiment was stationed in Hungch'iao (紅橋), Tientsin; the 2 Regiment in Takuk'ou (117- , 39-); and the 3 Regiment within Tientsin city.

- 1. [] Comment. According to other information available to this office, YANG Ch'eng-wu was also commander of the 20 Army Group.

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Document No. 11

No Change in Class. 25X1

Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

Auth: HR 722

Date: 13 SEP 1978

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STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI

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SECURITY INFORMATION

INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 21 March 1952

25X1 SUBJECT Military Information, Kwangtung

NO. OF PAGES 2

[Redacted Box]

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

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1. In late November 1951, the Kwangtung Military District Command began recruiting women as part of a program to increase the militia. One battalion of 100 to 120 women from each hsien in Kwangtung was to be recruited and each woman trained for one month.
2. In early December, the Tungkuan (113-46, 23-02) Military Control Commission was conscripting women for the militia battalions by drawing lots. Many single women fled to the mountains to avoid being drafted. Children of women chosen for training were to be cared for by the local women's association nursery.
3. On 3 November, three anti-aircraft guns of Soviet manufacture arrived in Shihlung (113-51, 23-07) by rail from Canton. These guns were emplaced on the hills in the Shihlung railroad bridge area and manned by a Soviet technician, Wei-li-fu (維里夫) and five Chinese Communists. In the same area was an anti-aircraft battery of the Special Automatic Artillery Regiment, 15 Army Group, 4 Field Army, with one anti-aircraft gun and four anti-aircraft machine guns and with SHI Wei-ho (石偉荷) as deputy commander.

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Document No. <u>12</u>
No Change in Class. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: <u>13 SEP 1978</u> By:

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4. In early November, on the suggestion of Soviet adviser Hua-erh-ko-fu (華爾哥夫), the East River Military Sub-District Command began constructing defenses along the coast near Mirs Bay (114- , 22-). By 7 December, 54 pillboxes, each 15 feet in circumference, 6 feet deep, and with a reinforced concrete top, were completed in the Ch'ihwan (赤灣) - Shek'ou (蛇口) - Shat'ou (114-02, 22-32) - Paishihchou (白石洲) - Niaooshihyen (烏石岩) area. These pillboxes were manned by troops of the Artillery Regiment of the 131 Division.

5. In early December, the Kwangtung military authorities ordered each hsien along the Canton-Kowloon railroad to recruit civilian laborers to build 190 large pillboxes along the Canton-Shenchuan section of the railroad. Construction of these pillboxes was to be completed by mid-December.

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6. In late October, soldiers of the 4 Field Army in Chungshan were recalled to Canton and replaced by units of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column. Most of the regulars belonged to the 44 Army. The entire 43 Army, which had been disposed in the Swatow area, was dispatched to southwest Kwangsi. The new recruits of the 47 and 49 Armies of the 4 Field Army were garrisoned at Swatow, Chaoan, Hsingning, and Meihsien areas, while the bulk of these two armies was transferred to Kwangsi.¹ New Soviet 60 mm anti-aircraft guns have replaced the old ones in Canton. About 24 guns were installed inside the city, mostly on top of the high office buildings and hotels, and the old guns were sent to the east coast and Swatow area.

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7. As of mid-September, 16 Soviet anti-aircraft guns were mounted in Canton from Plum Blossom Village, an elite residential district for top officials on the eastern edge of the city, to the vicinity of the East Station of the Canton-Hankow Railway. All the guns, ranging from 60 mm to 88 mm, were well camouflaged and each emplacement was supported by two anti-aircraft machine guns. Sentries cordoned off the gun positions from pedestrians.

8. In early December, units of the 44 Army, 4 Field Army, were transferred as follows:

- a. Units of the 131 Division, commanded by LI Han-pi, were assigned garrison duties in the Tungkuan, Paoan (113-56, 22-32), P'anyu (113-26, 23-01), Nanghai (113-08, 23-02), and Chungshan (113-36, 22-22) areas.
- b. Units of the 130 Division, commanded by TENG Hsu-chieh, were transferred to the Kwangsi-Indochina border from the Canton area, via the Canton-Hankow railroad.
- c. Units of the 132 Division, commanded by TSENG Lu, were transferred to Shihp'ai (113-20, 23-07), Sanshui (112-54, 23-08), and villages along the Canton-Sanshui railroad.
- d. The 3 Artillery Regiment was stationed on the islands in Yenmenk'ou (岩門口) at the mouth of the Pearl River.

9. In early December, the 17 Regiment of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Column was transferred to the Sino-British border area.

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INFORMATION REPORT

[Redacted] 25X1

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 21 March 1952

NO. OF PAGES 3 25X1

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1
REPORT NO.

25X1 COUNTRY China/Tibet, [Redacted]

25X1 SUBJECT Military Information Yunnan, Tibet [Redacted]
25X1 [Redacted]

[Redacted]

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1. In mid-November 1951, headquarters of the 14 Army was at Paoshan (99-09, 25-07),¹ with the 40 Division at Shunning (99-54, 24-35), the 41 Division at Mangshih (98-35, 24-27), and the 42 Division at Menghua (100-20, 25-15). Headquarters of the 13 Army was at Ami (103-10, 23-44), with the 37 Division in the Kunming area, the 38 Division at Mengtzu (103-23, 23-20), and the 39 Division in the Chinning (102-42, 24-44) area.
2. In early December, one tank regiment with 20 to 30 armored cars and 9 tanks was stationed at Peichiaoch'ang (比較場), Kunming.
3. In early December, Chinese Communist troops in Kunming were testing some newly arrived Soviet-made submachine guns.
4. In mid-November, Chinese Communist troops in Tibet² were requisitioning cattle and sheep from local inhabitants because of supply difficulties. A Support Tibet Command Post was set up in Paoshan, Yunnan, to collect cattle and horses for shipment to Chinese Communist troops in Tibet.
5. In late November, the Supply Adjustment and Transportation Bureau at Kunming,³ headed by Soviet Major Yeh-sai-yang (葉塞揚), sent a large shipment of strategic supplies from the Southwest Military Area Command to troops of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Indochina. In late November, all armies of the 4 Army Group were re-equipped with Soviet-type equipment.

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Document No. 13
No Change in Class.
 Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth.: HR 78-2
Date: 12 SEP 1978 By:

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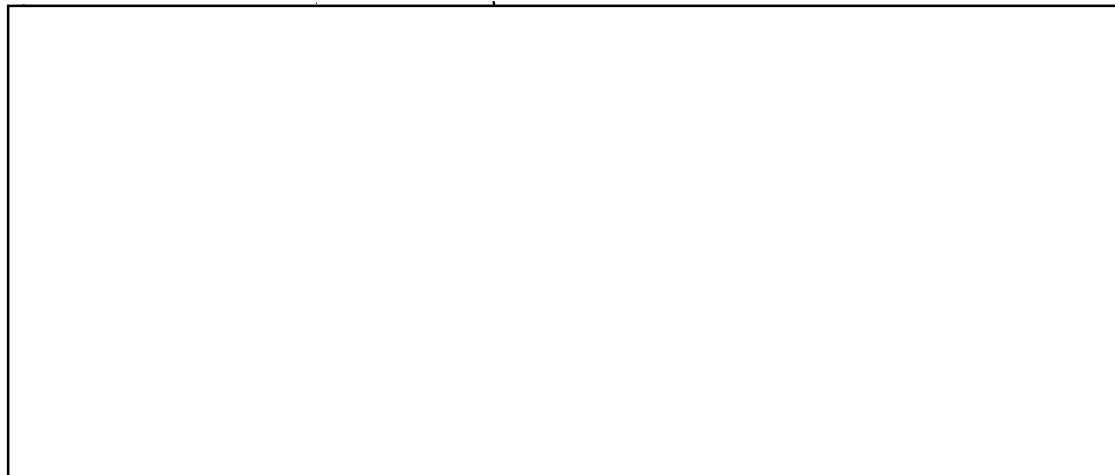
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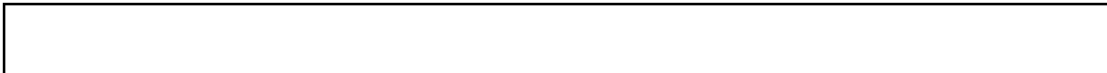
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9. Units from LI Mi's group were clashing among themselves. The guerrilla unit under LI T'ai-hsing's (李泰興) command was disarmed and eliminated by LI Kuo-hui (李國輝), commander of LI Mi's 193 Division at Ch'ia Wa Shan (卡瓦山) and a subordinate of CHANG Kuo-chu (張國柱).

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10. One battalion of Chinese Communist troops and 700 militia from Chenk'ang arrived at Mengting (100-44, 24-15) where they were to train the Pai I (擺夷) and the Kawa tribesmen.



12. As of November, CHANG Ch'ung (張冲), commander of an independent division at Mochiang (101-41, 23-26), was also vice chairman of Yunnan and was under the control of CH'EN Keng. In November he was forming an independent division of 10,000 men from hsien battalions and district units under the command of CHU Chia-pi (朱家壁) and YU Wei-min (余衛民), a local Communist. CHANG was at Ssup'u training youths of a minority race for this independent division.

13. In October, over 1,000 Communists gathered at Fohai (100-26, 21-58), and on 20 October, people from P'aliang (帕亮), Lafu (腊福), Menglien, Sangma (桑馬), and Mengya (猛亞) gathered at Fohai and Mochiang to attend meetings.

14. In early November, the Chinese Communists sent a small number of troops to Fohai and Menghun (100-24, 21-51) to detect Nationalist guerrillas there.

15. By early November, Talo (100-03, 21-38) bridge had been completed and the telephone line between Fohai and Talo installed.

16. In November, grain stored in Ch'eli (100-50, 21-58) and Nanchiao (100-11, 22-07) was being hulled hurriedly and sent to Fohai.

17. In November, of the 400 Chinese Communist troops in Ch'eli, 200 were stationed in the Kanlan (橄欖) village office; 150 were stationed at Manhung (蠻鴻) on the Burma-Yunnan border near Menghsieh (100-48, 21-33) where they were building defense works; and 50 were billeted in four large tents at Laikoach'iachai

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(菜草阿卡寨) between Menghsieh and Menga (100-24, 22-12) and has two light artillery pieces and four light machine guns. Forty Chinese Communist technicians at the Chia Tung (加董) Company in Ch'eli were building large wooden junks to be used as a floating bridge for military truck traffic.

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18. In early November, the Ch'eli Military Sub-District Command ordered all militia members between the ages of 18 and 35 to assemble in the area between Manch'ia (98-13, 22-33) and Manch'e (102-40, 23-17) by 1 December for regrouping and military training. Males between the ages of 35 and 45 were to be organized into transport battalions and stretcher-bearer squads; and males between the ages of 45 and 50 were to be trained for rear-area garrison duties.
19. In early November, Chinese Communist authorities in Yunnan mobilized 12,000 civilian laborers to construct a highway connecting Shihp'ing (102-31, 23-43) and Fohai. Eight hundred civilian laborers were working on the section of this highway between P'uerh (101-05, 23-03) and Ssumao (101-04, 22-47).
20. On 13 November, the 80,000 troops stationed in the P'uerh-Ch'eli-Fohai-Nanchiao area were transferred to the Kunming area.
21. On 14 November, 300 Chinese Communist soldiers left Ch'eli for Tamenglung (101-23, 21-38) on the Yunnan-Burma border to strengthen the border guard. These soldiers forced the Tamenglung villagers to store all their rice in the mountain outside the village. Scouts were sent to investigate trails leading from Tamenglung to Menghsieh and Menk'ang (101-09, 21-54).
22. On 21 November Chinese Communist troops at Tamenglung ordered each family in that area to donate 48 silver dollars and 12 piculs of rice to the provincial government before 30 November.

25X1 1. [] Comment. [] in early November headquarters of the 14 Army was at Tali (100-11, 25-43). 25X1

25X1 2. [] Comment. [], in early October troops of the 4, 5, and 6 Divisions, 2 Army, were in Tibet. 25X1

25X1 3. [] Comment. [] the establishment by September 1951 of a Soviet-controlled Material Supply Bureau in Kunming responsible for distributing Soviet supplies to the Chinese or Vietnamese Communists. 25X1

25X1 5. [] Comment. Received Ch'ia Wa (卡瓦). 25X1

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