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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. From 1 January 1952 travel permits will no longer be required for travel within China. However, recent regulations require that all merchants carry their business licenses with them when they travel.
2. In January 1952 the Chekiang government informed the Wenchou government that beginning in February 1952 no travel permits would be necessary for travel inside Communist China,¹ but that an exit permit would still be required for travel to Hong Kong or Macao.²
3. Effective in January 1952 persons in the East China area may travel without travel permits except in the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Kiangsu-Anhwei border area and outside of China. During February the East China Military and Administrative Committee ordered local authorities to cancel all travel passes.
4. In January 1952 all civilians in the Shanghai³ area except members of the Chinese General Labor Union were required to obtain permits to travel. Such

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permits were issued by the city, town, and village authorities. No photographs were required for these permits.

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5. In January 1952 it was necessary to obtain a travel permit from the local public security office in order to travel. If a family wished to move from one district to another, it had to obtain a permit from the public security bureau stating the reason for moving and the destination. If a person left his residence for more than three months, his permanent residence status was automatically cancelled, and the head of his family was required to turn in his identification card.⁴ When a household accommodated an overnight guest, the head of the household was required to report this promptly to the public security office.
6. In January 1952 only a permanent resident of China who had no police record or debts was permitted to travel outside the country. To travel a person was required to fill out a form giving his name, age, place of birth, occupation, home address, address of destination, articles to be taken on the trip, reason for the trip, date of return, route, and two guarantors within China who had to assert that the traveller would not engage in smuggling or subversive activities. A permit was usually issued within one month after application. Prior to its issue, the police usually visited the prospective traveller several times to make further investigations.
7. In January 1952 to enter China a person had to obtain an entrance permit and after entering China had to remain at least six months in one place before being permitted to travel within China. After a period of six months in China, he was classed as a permanent resident, providing he had no police record, and was permitted to travel within China.
8. In January 1952 a rural resident of China was not required to have an identification card. It was the responsibility of the local public security officials to keep informed of his activities. Public security officials kept informed of the activities of a city resident through the family head who was a member of a street association responsible to the public security bureau. If a family neglected to report a birth or death or a guest, the family head was required to write an admission of this to the public security office. This admission or confession was posted where residents of the entire street could read it.
9. In January 1952 the family head was required to report a birth to the public security office within three days and obtain a birth certificate from the public security office within three months. The family head was required to report a death within the family to the public security office on the day of occurrence. The death certificate was issued within two weeks.
10. In January 1952 a person could become a member of an established family by obtaining a guarantee from his employer or from two established families; by filling in a form giving his name, age, date and place of birth, occupation, race, personal history, and political affiliation; and by filling in another form on which he explained why he wished to become a member of the family and gave the personal history of the family. After approval of the guarantor and the forms, he became a legal member of the family.

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1. Comment. Reports on the elimination of permits as a requirement for internal travel have been reported previously, especially in North and North-east China. However, if internal travel permits were eliminated, they were probably eliminated temporarily or replaced by other special requirements. For instance, in some large municipalities a domicile record rather than an internal travel permit is required, and the person wishing to travel either

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on a short trip or to change his residence is required to have transcripts of his domicile record showing that he has permission to perform such travel.

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2. [] Comment. It has also been reported that the requirement of permits for such travel was abolished in October 1951.

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4. [] Comment. Probably the family domicile record is intended. See paragraph 8 above. Earlier reports on the subject []

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