

INTELETYPE

DO NOT CIRCULATE

FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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

25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

[Redacted]

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 24 November 1952

SUBJECT Conditions in Tientsin  
25X1

NO. OF PAGES 6

DATE OF INFO.

[Redacted]

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRED

25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

[Redacted]

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.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

[Redacted]

25X1

Recruiting of Communist Party Members

1. In June 1952 the Communist Party in Tientsin was recruiting its members from active party sympathizers, the majority of whom were young men and laborers. After individuals joined the party they were instructed to leave their occupations and attend a political training school. Many youths were recruited after the termination of the three and five antis movements.

Communist Propaganda Organs

2. In June the following Chinese Communist publications were circulating in Tientsin:
  - a. Tientsin Daily News, owned by the Chinese Communist Party and managed by HUANG Sung-ling (7806/2646/7881).
  - b. Party Life, which formerly had a limited distribution but which in June was being purchased by the general public.
  - c. Chin Pu Jih Pao (6651/2975/2480/1032).
  - d. Hsin Wan Pao (2450/2519/1032), which was known as the Hsin Sheng Wan Pao (2450/3932/2519/1032) before June 1952.
  - e. King Jen Jih Pao (1562/0086/2480/1032).
3. In June there were three broadcasting stations in Tientsin: the Chung Hsing (0022/5887), Jen Min (0086/3046), and Chih Kung (5120/1562) stations. The majority of Tientsin residents used three or four-tube radios which had been

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION		25X1
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI				25X1

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

distributed by the Japanese. However, Soviet-manufactured long and short-wave radio sets were being sold in Tientsin department stores, and many people were buying long and short-wave radio sets which sold for about JMP 1,800,000 and which were manufactured in the local electrical factory.

Communist Security Forces

4. In the summer of 1951 the Public Security Bureau in Tientsin was in the former Nationalist police headquarters. Under the Public Security Bureau there were public security branches which were in charge of districts. There was one public security branch in charge of T'angku (117-40, 39-01) and one in charge of Taku (117-41,38-59). Under these branches were district branch police offices. The chiefs of the Public Security Bureau in Tientsin were HSU Chien-kuo (6079/1696/0948) and WAN Hsiao-t'ang (5502/1420/1048). HSU, however, was later moved to Shanghai as chief of the East China Public Security Administration and his successor had not been named.<sup>1</sup>
5. Sections of the Public Security Bureau and the branches were known as Special Services Sections. The security bureaus used the Communications Police Corps for their communications. These communications police were former Nationalist communications police kept in service by the Communists.
6. In Tientsin in June 1952 the Chinese Communist chain of command from top to bottom for a security organization in a district was as follows: District Public Security Bureau to the district branch police, then through a district representative to a residential representative who was responsible for a residential unit. In some cases the residential unit was broken down into street units. A representative of a street unit was responsible to the residential representative.
7. The function of the district branch police office was to see that the subordinate representatives and units carried out orders which were issued to the district branch police from the Public Security Bureau in Tientsin. The branch offices were also responsible for forming committees which functioned as public security sub-bureaus. These committees checked on movements of people within a designated district and were responsible for spreading propaganda and aiding in the political indoctrination of the people. Their propaganda and political indoctrination activities were particularly concentrated on the women within the jurisdiction of the branch police office. The members of these committees organized by the district branch police office were nominated by the district office and elected by the people, usually in the autumn. The committees maintained the security of their areas by assigning groups to patrol the areas. On Communist holidays these patrols were especially in evidence because they were searching for Nationalist spies in the crowds.
8. Each district branch police office had a chief and an assistant chief who were usually appointed by the central Public Security Bureau. The staff also included one clerk and approximately ten policemen. Between ten and fifteen people were normally employed in the district branch office.
9. The function of the police was to control families. Each policeman controlled about 100 families. In addition to controlling families, the policemen alternated at patrolling the streets in the district. These patrols consisted of two men armed with rifles. Each district branch station was equipped with several rifles.
10. The chief, assistant chief, and the clerk of the district branch office wore Chinese Communist civil service uniforms with a round red badge. The policemen wore the same type of uniform with a collar patch which read "People's Police, House No.---." The salaries of the chief, assistant chief, and clerk were more than 100 catties of millet plus a cash subsidy per month. Members of the police force received up to 300 catties of millet or its equivalent in cash as a monthly wage.
11. Although some of the policemen had worked under the Nationalist regime and had since been trained in Communist security schools, the majority of the police in the Tientsin area were young men who received all of their training in the Communist security schools.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIAL ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 3 -

12. The Chinese Communist security school in Tientsin was on the corner of Ti Hua (6611/0553) and Shantung Road, opposite the gate of the 20 Army Group headquarters. Each class had an enrollment of 1,000 men, and most of the students recruited for training were pupils in other schools or men without work. Formerly the minimum qualification required for admittance to this school was a junior middle school education, but in June 1952 an elementary school education was sufficient for admittance. The students normally received six months of training, but if a student was not already indoctrinated or had a low mental capacity, he was often required to train an additional one or two months.
13. The class in training in June 1952, the fifth, was recruited from rural villages because the students of the three previous classes recruited in Tientsin were difficult to reform. The peasant students were very backward and slow in their training. Being unaccustomed to city life they were confused and had to be led from one place to another. They were still in school after nine months of training.
14. In the security school there was a detachment of student officers whose purpose was to train security cadres. There were over 100 persons in each cadre class, and most of them were between 27 and 40 years of age. The students were party members originally from rural villages who had been sent back to school to be re-educated in Communist doctrine because of the belief that their political concepts had been poisoned by the luxury of urban life.

#### Political Science School

15. In June 1952 the Political Science School in Tientsin was between Kuan K'ou (4619/0656) Street and Hopeh Road in the Tenth District. The student body consisted of workers, shop employees, and Communist Cadres. After completion of a two-month course students were often sent to other areas of China.

#### Armed Forces

16. In June 1952 the 20 Army Group, commanded by YANG Ch'eng-wu (2799/2052/2976)<sup>2</sup> had its headquarters in the old headquarters of the inspection and investigation board. The old gates of the establishment were walled up and a new gate had been opened on the corner of Ti Hua Street and Shantung Road. There were two signs on the gate which read "Tientsin Garrison Headquarters" and "20 Army Group." The guards at the gates were armed with sub-machine guns.
17. There were not many troops in Tientsin because many of them had been sent to Korea. There were many wounded soldiers in Tientsin military hospitals. The majority of these patients were privileged men known as fighting heroes. Their heroic deeds qualified them for convalescence in Tientsin.
18. On weekends in June Chinese Communist air force personnel came into Tientsin for recreation. Most of these men were between 20 and 26 years of age. They were members of an air force ground service unit in the immediate area of Tientsin.
19. During the summer of 1951 jet planes flew over the city in formations of nine or eleven every day, but during the summer of 1952 jets were seldom seen over the city. In the early summer of 1951 the Chinese Communists requisitioned many construction workers for the building of an airfield in Yangts'un (117-05, 39-23) with runways long enough to permit the operation of jet planes. There was an airfield at Changkueichuang (117-20, 39-07) for the use of small transport planes. Many of the planes at this field were C-46 and C-47 transports. There were no airfields in the city of Tientsin.
20. Most of the naval personnel in Tientsin in June 1952 were from T'angku. In May 1952 the harbor of T'angku and its facilities were being repaired and the area was heavily guarded.
21. There were many women in the cultural work corps of the Chinese Communist navy. In June 1952 those in Tientsin were between the ages of 18 and 26 years. Their activities were directed by Soviet advisers, many of whom were women.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 4 -

Transportation

22. In June the jurisdiction of the Tientsin Railway Board extended from Shanhaikuan (119-44, 40-00) to Shihchiachuang (114 28, 38-02). Like all other railway boards in China, its branches were controlled by Communist Party members.
23. In June the personnel and the equipment of a model passenger train in the Tientsin area were as follows:
- On every train there was a control unit responsible for the entire train. All facets of the train's maintenance, the treatment and conduct of the passengers, and security were the responsibility of this unit.
  - On each train there were security officers armed with sub-machine guns. The chief of such a unit was a Communist Party member.
  - The locomotive crew was under the control of the mechanical affairs section. This section arranged schedules and awarded citations for punctuality. It was also responsible for the condition of the train's equipment.
  - Propaganda was beamed to the passengers by radio. Periodically the radio operator on the train, usually a female, sang songs, told humorous stories, and reported current events. Female operators were trained to speak Mandarin and the Shanghai and Canton dialects.
  - Each train was equipped with a car reserved for children under four years of age. Seats in this car were large and soft and smoking was not permitted. Passengers who held second-class tickets and who had children were permitted to stay in this car with them. A doctor responsible for the care of the children was also in this car.
24. In May 1952 the main piers for the handling of vessels in Tientsin were the Jardine, Matheson and the Butterfield and Swire piers. The Dairen pier was no longer of major importance for loading and unloading ships. The piers were heavily guarded by security troops and surrounded by barbed wire. Although there were formerly many visitors to the piers at the Hai River, this was no longer true in May 1952; casual visitors were kept out of the area after working hours.
25. The work of loading and unloading vessels was well organized. Cargoes were handled rapidly and ships were not compelled to spend unnecessary time in port. It generally took about one day to discharge the cargo of a ship from Hong Kong. The wages of longshoremen were fixed and there was no corruption of foremen with gifts and bribes as existed under the old regime.
26. In May 1952 ships came to Tientsin from Hong Kong, Japan, eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, England, and Dairen. The greater part of the imports was from Hong Kong and consisted of steel plates and large hardware items. Most of the imports from Japan and eastern Europe were chemicals, hardware, medical supplies, and fabrics. The main exports were soybeans, eggs, and peanuts. Fountain pens bearing the trademark "Gold Star" and cigaretts packed in tins marked "Red Man" were among the exports being shipped to eastern Europe.
27. In June 1952 all public busses in Tientsin, with the exception of the T-234 busses, used charcoal for fuel. The T-234 busses used gasoline. The following bus routes were in use in the city of Tientsin:
- From Hsiaoliuchuang (1420/0491/5445) to North Station.
  - From Ch'ientechuang (6169/1795/5445) to Hsiaowangchuang (1420/3769/5445).
  - From Tunglou (2639/2869) to Hsiaoshulin (1420/2885/2651).
  - From Hotel Kuo Ming to Water Front Garden.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 5 -

28. In June tram cars had been newly painted and their routes had not been changed recently. There was, however, a new tram route from North Station through Power Station to New Market. All persons who rode the tram cars paid fares. There were no special privileges or free fares for military men and policemen.
29. In June Tientsin had electric bus trolleys which had been imported from the USSR. These new vehicles ran from Liberation Bridge to Chengchuangtzu (6774/5445/1311). There was a depot for these vehicles in front of Hsiasunchuang (1420/1327/5445).
30. All segments of the public transit system were controlled by the Communist Party. Workers were charged with maintaining the cleanliness of the public vehicles, economizing on fuel, preventing accidents, and adhering closely to schedules. Schedules were arranged so that trams and busses ran closely together and passengers did not have long waits for transportation.

#### Construction

31. In the period between the summer of 1951 and the summer of 1952 the construction field was one of the busiest in Tientsin. Many unemployed clerks and educated people had become masons because there were not sufficient experienced workers to satisfy the demand created by the construction boom. In every district in Tientsin there were new buildings being erected. Because of the demand for building materials, brick factories were doing a thriving business. Construction projects helped also to relieve the unemployment situation in Tientsin.
32. Between the summer of 1951 and the summer of 1952 the Communists were planning to construct 50,000 houses for workers over a ten-year period. Workers' dormitories were under construction in the Tung Lou Pi Kuo Yao (2639/2869/3024/0948/4523) and Cheng Chuang Tzu (6774/5445/1311) areas on the Tientsin-Taku road. The areas were to be villages for workers.
33. The Communist propaganda accompanying the construction of these villages was effective. The people were told that they were building houses for their comrades and that in the past they had labored to build homes for capitalists. Urged on by such propaganda as this the members of the workers' families, even women and children, willingly participated in the construction, often to the point of exhaustion.
34. In the workers' village at Cheng Chuang Tzu there were bicycle, metallurgy, textile, and paper factories and workers' dormitories divided into sections. The plans for this village called for the construction of a children's nursery, post office, school, people's bank, and other public utilities. For entertainment, movie theaters, a stadium, and a garden were to be built.
35. The materials for this project were purchased from various concerns at the same price. This action supported the propaganda theme that all the people were treated equally; no individual or group of individuals was privileged; and government funds for public buildings were distributed to the people, not to one monopoly.
36. In the summer of 1951 the Communists began the construction of a floating garden in the Pa Li T'ai (0360/6849/0669) near the Tientsin border. The garden was to cover a large area and was to take five years to complete. The workers on this project, principally unemployed citizens of Tientsin, were recruited by the labor office.

#### Labor

37. In the period from the summer of 1951 to the summer of 1952 laborers in Tientsin could not apply for work on their own initiative but they were obliged to go through the Tientsin labor office in order to secure employment. If a worker did not adhere to this system he was severely punished. Although a worker was dissatisfied with the job he received, he was still forced to work at the job until the establishment which employed him closed. If a worker had a non-union job he could not use the labor office facilities to obtain employment without first getting a certificate from a labor union.
38. When an organization wished to employ laborers, it had to go through the same labor office. Notices were put in the newspapers and applicants took examinations in order

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 6 -

to qualify for the jobs offered. Applicants who already had a job or were students were automatically disqualified. The applicant first went to a branch police office to get approval before he took the qualifying examination. If the applicant passed the examination for the particular job, he started to work. The Cooperative Store and the People's Bank of Tientsin employed many of the people who passed these examinations.

39. It was difficult to obtain membership in a labor union. A security check was made of individuals seeking membership in a union. An applicant was also questioned orally as to his political views, past occupations, and past relations with other labor unions. If the individual could pass these preliminary questions and the security check, he then could obtain a labor union membership.
40. Wages for unskilled laborers were usually from 200 to 400 catties of millet per month. The nationally owned textile factories, such as the Pei Yang (0554/3152) and the Heng Yuan T'ung (1854/3293/0681), had a pay scale higher than the privately owned industries. The nationally owned factories paid from 300 to 700 or 800 catties of millet a month. Because of these differences in the pay scales, the workers of privately owned factories some times registered with the labor office as being unemployed in order to obtain higher paying jobs. The laborers who made a change of this type started out in the nationally owned factories as apprentices and gradually became laborers in their own right.
41. The Chinese Communist authorities claimed that they had raised the living standards of the laborers.<sup>3</sup>

Chinese Communist Club in Tientsin

42. In early 1952 there was a Chinese Communist club in Tientsin which had been formerly called the English Billiard Room. It was on Race Course Street and catered to a select few. To gain entrance, an individual had to show a membership card which was difficult to obtain. A member was allowed to take only one guest with him and there was an additional fee of JMP 2,000.
43. Billiard tables, ping pong tables, a swimming pool, and a barber shop were among the facilities of the club. Dancing was held regularly at the club, and if important people arrived in Tientsin there was usually a dancing party in their honor.
44. The following important individuals frequented the club: CHOU Shu-t'ao,<sup>4</sup> CHU Chi-sheng (2612/4949/5110)<sup>5</sup>, HUANG Ching,<sup>6</sup> HUANG Huo-ch'ing,<sup>7</sup> and LI Chu-ch'en.<sup>8</sup>

- 25X1 1. [ ] Comment. According to information available to this office HSU was head of the East China Public Security Administration in December 1951.
- 25X1 2. [ ] Comment. [ ] YANG commanded the Tientsin Army Garrison in March 1952.
- 25X1 3. [ ] Comment. This claim was true when applied to national factory workers only. The common laborers in private industries did not share this higher living standard.
- 25X1 4. [ ] Comment. CHOU is a member of the Tientsin Municipal Committee.
- 25X1 5. [ ] Comment. According to available information CHU was manager of the Jen L. Spinning Co., Tientsin in 1945.
- 25X1 6. [ ] Comment. HUANG Ching is the mayor of Tientsin.
- 25X1 7. [ ] Comment. HUANG Huo-ch'ing is the chairman of the Tientsin municipal general labor union.
- 25X1 8. [ ] Comment. LI is manager of the Chiu Ta Salt Company.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY