

1952

Speeches/Documents

**Title:** Provisional Regulations Governing the Organizational Security Committees

**Author:**

**Date:** August 10,  
1952

**Source:.**

**Description:.**

Description:.. These committees have been based generally on "[government] organ, factory, enterprise, school and street as the units in cities and the administrative village as the unit in rural districts." They comprise three to eleven members who "have a clean history and are upright in working style, adept in linking up with the masses and enthusiastic in security work" in other words, loyal supporters of the regime. Their job is to follow the activity of all people in their area of supervision and to report any activity contrary to the interest of the regime

Article 1. For the purpose of mobilizing the masses to help the people's government in anti-treason, anti-espionage, anti-bandit and anti-arson activities, and in stamping out counterrevolutionary activities--thereby protecting the state and public order--security committees shall be set up in all cities after the campaign for the suppression of counterrevolutionaries begins and in all rural districts following the completion of agrarian reform.

Article 2. The security committees shall be people's security organizations, functioning under the leadership of the basic-level governmental and public security organs.

Article 3. Security committees shall be established in cities on the basis of (public) organs, factories, enterprises, schools and streets as working units; and in rural districts, on the basis of the hsiang« They shall consist of from 3 to 11 members, depending upon the number of persons in the base organizational unit and the relative simplicity or complexity of conditions. The security committees shall have a chairman and 1 or 2 vice chairmen.

After the security committee is established, there may also be set up--according to the requirements of the situation and with the approval of the public security bureau of municipality or hsien-- security teams consisting of 3 to 5 activists selected by the masses, each with its leader, working under the direction of the security committee....

Article 5. The duties of the security committees are:

(1) To maintain close connections with the masses and to conduct regular propaganda-education among the masses on anti-treason, anti-espionage, anti-bandit and anti-arson activities, and on the suppression of counterrevolutionary activities, thus enhancing the political vigilance of the masses;

(2) To organize and lead the masses to help the Government and public security organs to denounce, supervise and control counter-revolutionary elements in order to guard strictly against counter-revolutionary sabotage activities;

(3) To organize and lead the masses to help the Government and public security organs to conduct education and ideological reform of families of counterrevolutionaries for the purpose of winning them over to support the policies and actions of the Government; and,

(4) To mobilize the masses jointly to sign patriotic compacts against traitors and to organize the masses to carry them out seriously, in order to maintain social order.

Article 6. Security committees shall have the following functions and powers:

(1) Responsibility for arresting counterrevolutionaries caught flagrante delecto and criminals wanted by the law, and delivering them over to the Government and public security organs--but they have no power to try, imprison or dispose of such criminals;

(2) Responsibility for investigating, supervising, prosecuting, and denouncing counterrevolutionaries other than those apprehended in an act, but without power to arrest, detail, search or restrict them;

(3) Responsibility for educating the masses to preserve revolutionary order and to supervise persons subject to control in labor and production, forbidding them to speak and act indiscriminately and reporting periodically on their conduct to the public security organs, but without power to detain, punish or evict them;

(4) Assistance to public security personnel in protecting the scene of a crime of counterrevolutionary sabotage, in order to facilitate the investigations of the public security organs, but they may not disturb or deal with them.

Article 7. Members of security defense committees must strictly observe all the following kinds of discipline:

(1) Observe the laws and decrees of the government.

(2) Keep work secrets and not divulge them.

(3) Hold firmly to the principles of the people's revolution, not conceal counterrevolutionaries, not harbor resentment and make maliciously false accusations, and not corruptly accept bribes.

(4) Unify and help the masses, and not coercively command them or rely on power to take advantage of them.

Article 8. Leadership relations of security committees:

(1) Security committees in organs, factories, enterprises and schools shall be under the leadership of the administration and public security department of their own units.

(2) Security committees of streets in cities shall be under the leadership of the public security stations and, where a residents' committee exists, under their dual leadership. In suburban areas where there is no public security station, the security committee shall be under the leadership of the public security sub-office, and the ch'u public security assistant.

(3) Security committees in hsiang in rural districts shall be under the leadership of hsiang (or ts'un) governments and public security personnel.

(4) Security defense committees in Coastal villages shall be under the leadership of Coastal defense public security stations and Coastal defense public security representatives.

Article 9. Basic level governments and public security organs in the various places shall strengthen the leadership of the work of security defense committees and also establish necessary systems:

- (1) They shall require all security defense committees periodically to report on their work to the local masses, to invite the opinions of the masses, and to accept the criticism of the masses.
- (2) Those who are active and have conspicuous accomplishments in their work shall promptly be given commendations and rewards. Those who separate themselves from the masses and violate discipline shall promptly be given criticism and penalties. Before rewards or penalties are given they must be discussed and decided upon by the local masses and approved by the leadership organs.

Article 10. Provincial and city public security departments and bureaus may, on the basis of the spirit of this Act, formulate concrete measures for executing the Act and report them to the [authorities of] large administrative areas and to the Central Ministry of Public Security for the record.

Article 11. After approval by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government, this Act shall be promulgated and put into effect by the Central Ministry of Public Security.