

1950	Meetings
	Dates of Meeting: 07-07-1950 and 10-07-1950
	Type of Meeting: CMC 1st meeting on national defense (see meeting 26-08-1950 .)
	Place of Meeting: Beijing
	Attendance: Zhou chairs, Participants in the two conferences included Zhu De, commander-in-chief of the PLA; Nie Rongzhen, acting general chief of staff; Li Tao, director of the Department of Military Operations under the General Staff; Luo Ronghuan, director of the PLA General Political Bureau; Yang Lisan, director of the PLA's General Logistics Department; Xiao Jinguang, commander of the navy; Liu Yalou, commander of the air force; Xu Guangda, commander of the armored force; Su Jin, vice commander of the artillery force; Teng Daiyuan, commander of the PLA railway engineering corps; Lin Biao, commander of the PLA's Central-South Military Region; He Jinnian, vice commander of the PLA's Northeast Military Region; and Wan Yi, commander of the artillery force under the Fourth Field Army Mao is absent
	Major Agenda Items: Korea
	Speeches/Reports:
	Other Decisions and/or Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Resolution on Defending the Northeast Border Security", 7 July 1950 intended to strengthen the defences on the Sino-Korean border, in case the American imperialists should approach the Chinese territories. These forces were led by Su Yu and scheduled to arrive at the border in early August. • The central decision made at these conferences was that the 38th, 39th, and 40th Armies of the 13th Army Corps under the Fourth Field Army (these were the best units of the PLA which had been used as a general reserve force since late 1949) would be moved into the Northeast immediately. These forces, added to the 42nd Army and the First, Second, and Eighth Artillery Divisions, which had been stationed in the Northeast, would be transformed into the Northeast Border Defense Army (NEBDA). The redeployed troops were to be in position on the Chinese-Korean border by the end of July • At the meeting, the decision was made to establish the Northeast Border Defense Army (NBDA), and transfer all nine divisions of the 13th Army Group (consisting of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Armies, which had served as the PLA's strategic reserve since late 1949) from central China to the northeast, near the Korean border, by the end of July. They, along with the Forty-second Army and three artillery divisions, would be placed under the new command, whose mission was "to defend the borders of the Northeast, and prepare to support the war operations of the Korean People's Army if necessary." From the very beginning, the military training program of the NDA was geared toward fighting the Americans in Korea • to establish a command institution with Su Yu as Commander and Political Commissar of the Northeast China Border Defense Army and with Xiao Hua as Deputy Political Commissar; and to make preparations for the rear service and reinforcement of troops and to conduct political mobilization. • Su Yu, the CCP general previously responsible for the liberation of Taiwan, was then appointed as the commander of the NDA, which would initially include four infantry armies and three artillery divisions. All of these troops were ordered to complete their gathering in the Manchurian border area by the end of that month. • The Ninth Corps, previously assigned to the attack on Taiwan, and the Nineteenth Corps, previously scheduled for demobilization, were instead concentrated along the Long Hai and Jin Pu railways in order to be transferred quickly to the northeast.
	Remarks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Panmunjom agenda 2. Panmunjom 26 July 3. Zhou revised the draft of the CMC "Resolution on Defending the Northeast Border Security" before sending for Mao's approval. At midnight that same day, Mao approved the resolution and directed its immediate execution. However, the CMC did not issue the implementing orders until July 13. Later, because changes took place in the situation, the command

- institution of the Northeast China Border Defense Army was not established and the troops in the army were directly renamed the Chinese People's Volunteers
4. Mao Letter to Nie Rongzhen" re the Resolution Reached at the National Defense Conference, July 7, 1950, 2400: Comrade Rongzhen: I agree to the items in the resolution' reached at the conference today. Please carry it out. I will preserve the original copy.