

1949

Meetings

Dates of Meeting:

15-10-1949 – 11-11-1949

Type of Meeting:

1st national conference on public security

Attendance:

Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai attended at 11-11-1949. Zhou Enlai attended at 30-10-1949 Luo Ruiqing presides. Senior public security cadres

Major Agenda Items:

Public security work. The conference discussed the mission, direction and problems of the country. Hukou system, international spies. Establishing public security organs at all levels, strengthening the public security force, and the tasks of public security work

Speeches and Reports:

Luo Ruiqing: [opening speech](#)

Luo Ruiqing: speech October 30, 1949 Eliminate bandits, Public Security, Reactionary secret societies. "Several areas...the banning of feudal gangs (mainly the Qinghong gang) and Huidaomen (mainly the Yiguandao) have also made some achievements...The banning of Yiguandao in the northeast, and the work of cracking down on feudal gang leaders to win over the gang members in Tianjin have all been successful. These reactionary organizations were basically defeated."

Luo Ruiqing: summary report November 1, 1949 states the establishment of the household registration system is the major task.

proposed suggestions on the construction of the People's Public Security Armed Forces at the National Public Security Conference. These suggestions mainly included:

First, the public security forces directly under the Central Government and each strategic region should be uniformly organized into divisions, and those directly under the municipal governments should be uniformly organized into public security corps, forming the first-level units of the People's Public Security Forces. Reorganization should be carried out according to the unified organization approved by the Central Military Commission. Provincial, prefectural, and county-level units would be local forces, forming the second-level units of the People's Public Security Forces. Public security armed forces at all levels below the provincial level would be uniformly organized by the strategic regions and "reported to the Central Ministry of Public Security for record."

Second, "The Central Ministry of Public Security would directly command the centrally directly subordinate public security divisions. Public security divisions in each strategic region would be under the command of the respective strategic region's public security department." The organization, education, and training of the scattered second-level units below the provincial level would be entrusted to the provincial public security departments. "Superiors would not directly interfere in the administrative affairs of their subordinate armed forces; the establishment and supply of the People's Public Security Forces at all levels would be handled by the respective people's governments."

Third, the People's Public Security Forces would establish a Party committee system according to the People's Liberation Army system, but the Party committees at each level should be under the leadership of the local Party committees at the same level.

Fourth, "It is proposed to tentatively determine the designations of the 35 divisions of the People's Public Security Forces." The People's Public Security Forces of municipalities directly under the Central Government are uniformly designated as "People's Public Security Forces of ×× City Public Security Corps". The Corps Headquarters is uniformly referred to as the "Corps Command". The Corps is organized into regiments, battalions, and companies, or smaller regiments without battalions. The People's Public Security Forces of municipalities directly under the provincial government should have the same organization and name as the provincial public security forces. Provinces, prefectures, counties, and their directly subordinate municipalities are collectively referred to as "battalions", "squadrons", or "teams".

Fifth, the political education and military training of the People's Public Security Forces are "the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Security of the Central Government for the Public Security Corps directly under the Central Government and in Beijing and Tianjin; the education of other public security forces at all levels is planned and implemented by each strategic region and province according to the actual situation of the forces".

Sixth, "In addition to submitting monthly strength reports to their superior public security organs, the People's Public Security Forces of each strategic region and province should also report to their respective military regions.

Peng Zhen: complains of a previous "left" deviation in public security work.

Zhu De: In the future, the internal army will be the public security force," and "Once the work of suppressing bandits and land reform is nearly complete, the People's Liberation Army will become the national defense force. For all tasks, whether in cities or villages, we will not establish separate armies, military police, or garrison units, but only one type of army called the public security force, which you will lead and train... We will use this force to ensure the people live and work in peace and contentment, to deter enemies from sabotage, and to deter imperialists from invading us.

Harbin prison is a model prison of the new government

Decisions:

- To establish police schools

Remarks:

1. All information on this meeting comes from the single Red Guard source
2. The Ministry of Public Security was among the very first government organs of the PRC. It superseded the Ministry of Public Security of the communist party's Central Military Commission, a transitional body created in July 1949 by removing the security service remit from the CCP Central Department of Social Affairs (CDSA)

The ministry began operations on 1 November 1949, at the end of a two-week long National Conference of Senior Public Security Cadres. Most of its initial staff of less than 500 cadres came from the (former) regional CCP North China Department of Social Affairs. At the national level, its creation signalled the formal abolition of the CDSA. The ministry moved to its present location, in the heart of the one-time foreign legation quarters in Beijing, in the spring of 1950.

Li Kenong as acting director. Li was officially department director in August 1949, when the CDSA was dissolved and its tasks parcelled out to other agencies. After the founding of the PRC, domestic counter-intelligence work was at the central level managed by the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, while the task of collecting political and military intelligence overseas was assigned to the Intelligence Department of the Central Military Commission

Li Kenong (acting dir. May 1948-?; ?-August 1949)

Deputy directors: Kong Yuan (October 1939-),

Pan Hannian (October 1939-),

Li Kenong (March 1941-),

Chen Gang (November 1945-August 1949),

Tan Zhengwen (June 1948-November 1949),

Liu Shaowen (May 1948-)

November 7, Minister of Public Security Luo Ruiqing and Vice Minister Yang Qiqing submitted a summary report of the First National Public Security Work Conference to Mao Zedong and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The report stated: "The public security armed forces are under the command of the People's Revolutionary Military Commission, but in carrying out public security tasks, the current command structure is as follows: the public security forces directly under the Central Committee are under the command of the Central Ministry of Public Security, and the public security forces at all lower levels are under the command of the corresponding public security departments. For example, the provincial public security bureau commands the provincial public security regiments, and so on." Premier Zhou Enlai of the GAC instructed: "Submit this to the Central Political Bureau meeting. It is proposed to approve its trial implementation, and this telegram should be forwarded to all localities and the Party Group of the GAC for implementation.