

1950

Meetings

Dates of Meeting:

16-05-1950 - 30-05-1950

Type of Meeting:

Central Military Commission convened a general staff conference of the entire army

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:**Major Agenda Items:**

to deploy the reorganization work

Speeches/Reports:

Luo Ruiqing 20-05-1950 delivered a report on the construction of the public security forces

Regarding the organization, equipment, and command of the public security forces, Luo Ruiqing proposed that the 200,000 public security troops should be within the 4 million reorganized force, and allocated to various regions according to 5% of the reorganized force: 50,000 in the East China and Central South regions; 40,000 in the Southwest region; 30,000 in the Northwest region; 15,000 in the North China region; and 5,000 in the Northeast region.

Luo Ruiqing also suggested drawing upon the command structure of a corps to organize the Public Security Forces Command, stating that "in the future, all public security forces nationwide will be under the jurisdiction, allocation, deployment, education, and management of the Public Security Forces Command," and that "the command relationship of the Public Security Forces will belong to the Central Military Commission, while their operational relationship will belong to the Ministry of Public Security."

He further suggested that "in the future, each major military region should also organize its own Public Security Forces Command, thus creating a dual command relationship where the Public Security Forces are under the command of both the Public Security Forces Command and the major military regions."

Nie Rongzhen 30-05-1950 pointed out: "The national army is organized into two types: the National Defense Force and the Public Security Force, or the Internal Security Force." The Public Security Force, numbering 180,000, "is a regular military unit, belonging to the military system. Currently, all public security forces at the provincial, municipal, county, and district levels are within the scope of the People's Police, and their organizational structure has been determined to belong to the government system."

He further stated, "The Central Military Commission will establish a Public Security Command Post to uniformly command the national public security forces, named the Public Security Headquarters or the Central Public Security Command."

He believed that "the Central Military Commission already has an Air Force Command and a Navy Command; for consistency, it is better to call it the Public Security Command Post," and that each major military region should also establish corresponding institutions

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

On May 27, the General Staff convened a meeting of the chiefs of staff of each military region and military leaders including Luo Ruiqing to determine the principles for troop organization. The public security forces were to be drawn from the total force of 4 million, amounting to 180,000 personnel.

On May 30, Luo Ruiqing drafted "Several Key Points of the Plan for Building the People's Public Security Force"

It provided an overall explanation of the organization, leadership structure, command relationship, and military, political, and logistical work of the national public security forces. The plan proposed organizing 22 public security divisions nationwide as regular public security forces; establishing public security force command organizations at the central level, major administrative regions (excluding North China), and the Ministry of Railways, named "Central Command of the Chinese People's Public Security Forces," "Command of the Chinese People's Public Security Forces in XX Region," or "Railway Command of the Chinese People's Public Security Forces."

The Central Command would be under the command of the Central Military Commission; the commands of major administrative regions would be under the dual leadership of the Central Command and the commanders of their respective military regions; and the Railway Command would be under the dual leadership of the Central Command and the commanders of the Ministry of Railways. Local public security forces would be led, commanded, and used by local public security departments, with local governments responsible for material supply, but the Central Command, the commands of the major administrative regions, and the provincial military districts responsible for management, training, and political work. Zhou Enlai approved this plan.

Remarks: On September 22, the Central Military Commission issued an order to establish the Public Security Command of the People's Revolutionary Military Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Military Commission Public Security Command) to unify the leadership of the national public security forces. Luo Ruiqing was appointed Commander and Political Commissar, Cheng Shicai was appointed Deputy Commander, Li Tianhuan was appointed Deputy Political Commissar, and Wu Lie was appointed Chief of Staff.