

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. Chinese Communist officials in the Wenchow area include the following:
 - a. HSU Ch'i-wen (1776/0796/2429), former deputy head of the Construction Bureau in Wenchow, is deputy mayor of Wenchow.
 - b. HUANG Hsien-ho (7806/0341/3109), former mayor of Wenchow, is commissioner for the Wenchow area.
 - c. LI Jung-ts'un¹ (2621/2837/2625), former commissioner for the Wenchow area, has been transferred to a new position in Wenchow.
 - d. TSENG Shao-wen (2582/4801/2429), former deputy mayor, is mayor of Wenchow.
 - e. WANG Chia-heng (3769/1367/1854), is deputy magistrate of Tinghai (N 30-02, E 122-06).
 - f. WANG Yu-min (3769/5940/3046) is magistrate of Tinghai.
2. Hsien magistrates included the following:
 - a. HSING Chun-liang (6717/0193/5328), magistrate of Wenling (N 28-22, E 121-22).
 - b. LIN Cheng (2651/2973), magistrate of Haijien.
 - c. TING Shih-hsiang², magistrate of Yuhuan (N 28-08, E 121-14).
 - d. WU Shu-fu (0702/2579/4395), magistrate of Huangyen (N 28-40, E 121-16).

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3. The Fourth Prison of Chekiang, which is in Kungkuangli (0361/1684/6849), Wenchow, has approximately 300 inmates guarded by a garrison platoon. Political instructors are in the prison to conduct interrogations and to hold confession rallies among the prisoners, who are required to read Communist newspapers and magazines and to write reports on what they read. The most important prisoners are sent to Hangchow (N 30-16, E 120-10).
4. The Wenchow detention house is in the office of the Public Security Bureau. People who have not paid their taxes or who are suspected violators of regulations are detained here. The Communists use exhausting interrogation to make the prisoners reflect, reform, or write confessions.
5. The Wenchow concentration camp is in the Chianghsin (3068/1800) Temple, near the Ou Chiang (N 28- , E 120-). Its 1,000 prisoners are required to study, confess, and work. Those who have completed their brain washing and are capable of hard work are sent to the labor camp at P'ingyang (N 27-40, E 120-34); those who are listless are moved to the prison. The camp is guarded by two platoons armed with three machine guns and ten public security men armed with pistols.
6. Wenchow domiciles are organized into units, consisting of five domiciles; and sections, consisting of ten domiciles. A group of twenty domiciles has a resident policeman. Several hundred domiciles are to be set up with a residents' committee which will include public security personnel. Section chiefs, who are workers, are required to submit forms for all births and deaths. Visitors are required to submit certificates from their own units to the units visited for approval. Residents' committees and chiefs of sections are responsible for taking the census, sometimes by themselves and at other times under the surveillance of soldiers and public security personnel.
7. To move out of a unit, an inhabitant is required to apply to the police station for a moving certificate, and a convincing reason for moving is needed. After moving, he is required to present the certificates to the new address unit for approval. A store guaranty is needed for anyone moving out of a province or hsien.
8. The Wenchow Custom House, which is under the administration of the Shanghai General Custom House, is in the former Custom Mansion at Tahsiangou (1129/5893/ (sic) /3917), North Gate. The offices are in the two two-storied buildings which face each other and are encircled by a grey wall with one main entrance. Branch houses are at Chupei (2701/2672) Wharf, Chuangyuan (3692/0337) Bridge, Loch'ing (N 28-08, E 120-58), Yuhuan, and Julian (N 27-48, E 120-38). Each house has a motorboat, with five tariff police, who check on black marketing in gold, silver, and weapons. The houses also serve as cover offices for Communist intelligence units charged with intelligence security. The head of the Custom House is WANG Chien-hua (3769/1696/5478), a native of Shantung and a Communist party member.
9. Merchants in Wenchow who want to buy goods from Shanghai are required to register, in the presence of their Communist accountants, at the commerce and industry section of the hsien government. After filling in their names and indicating the quantity and quality of goods wanted, the merchants are required to deposit the amount for the goods, plus the tax, in a Communist bank. The merchants then carry the receipt of the deposit to an assigned Shanghai bank, since they are not permitted to carry cash en route.
10. Black-market transactions are forbidden and dealers in the black market are shot if discovered. Trade in gold or silver is prohibited; available gold or silver must be turned into the banks for cash. One ounce of gold exchanges for JMP 80,000 and one "big head" silver dollar exchanges for JMP 12,000. Holders of "boat" silver dollars are severely punished because such dollars are considered to be Taiwan currency.³

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11. Three iron factories are at the Small South Gate of Wenchow: the Yu Meng (3022/5536), the Hsin Meng (2450/5536), and the Heng Feng (1854/6265). Previously civilian-operated, the three factories were confiscated by the Communists and given the new name of Wenchow People's United Ironmongery. An industrial school in the city is responsible for repairing the machines and doing the cast work. The output is low.
12. The Fu Hua (1381/5478) Clothing Fabric Factory at Hsiehch'ih (6200/3069) Lane, South Gate, is operating on a large scale. Employing 800 workers, the factory consists of a dyeing department, a textile department with 50 motor-powered machines, and 150 conventional machines. The Ch'eng Ta (2052/1129) Clothing Fabric Factory at Shihpan (4258/2647) Lane, Hsinho (0207/3109) Street, has 32 motor-powered machines and 128 conventional machines. This plant had 700 workers at one time, but at present only 300.
13. At Chishan (4335/1472), P'ingyang, there is an alum mine operated by slave labor. Most of the output is sold on the Wenchow market.
14. The P'uhua (2528/5478) Power Plant at Hohuali (5440/5363/6849), outside the Small South Gate of Wenchow, has three departments: business, installation, and engine. The plant's four generators, one fed by wood and three by diesel oil, can furnish a constant supply of power to the shops on the main street from 6 p.m. to midnight, but the Communist authorities alternate the supply to other areas. The plant, which has about 500 workers, is managed by CHANG Yu-ts'ai (1728/2589/2088), a native of Wenchow.
15. There are more than 200 hotels, boarding houses, and restaurants in Wenchow. Since the Communist occupation, 120 of these establishments have either been discontinued or compelled by the Communists to close down. The establishments still in operation are kept under close surveillance by waiters and bellboys assigned by the authorities. In addition, Wenchow has two hostels. One hostel, which is for the district committee, is in a hospital in Tat'ung Lane. The other hostel, which is for wounded soldiers, is in the T'ao Yuan Cigarette Company, Paili (4102/6849) Lane. Both hostels, which are well furnished, are used by the Communists for important meetings.
16. Travelling workers, merchants, and soldiers with identification cards can register at hotels. Those without identification cards or with dubious identification stay in the ancestor worship halls or in temples. To avoid detection, they leave the temples early in the morning and return late at night.
17. Wenchow has two theaters, the Kuang Hua (0342/5478) and the Chung Yang (0022/1135); one opera house, the Yung I (3057/5669); and one playhouse. The admission fee is JMP 1,000.

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1. ██████████ names LI Jung-ts'un as head of Wenchow Commissioner's Office in April 1951.

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2. ██████████ named TING Shih-hsiang as magistrate of Yuhuan, Chekiang in April 1951.
3. Since "boat" silver dollars were the last minted during the Nationalist regime, it is likely that persons trying to convert these are suspected of having close and recent connection with the Nationalists on Taiwan. "Big Head" dollars were a much earlier issue.

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