

Study of Nanjing Public Security History from 1938 to 1952

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Abstract

Nowadays, under the leadership of the Party Committee of the Ministry of Public Security, Nanjing Public Security Organs are fully engaged in the construction of the public security team around the "four iron general" standards. Learn its development history, improve the understanding of modern public security work, and explore the historical basis and future development of modern public security work in Nanjing.

Keywords

History of Public Security; Nanjing Public Security; Public Security Organs.

1. Introduction

Looking at the long history, China from 1938 to 1952 was in turmoil and chaos. This is a history spanning the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the War of Liberation and the founding of New China. During this period, Nanjing Public Security also experienced from the National Government's Capital Police Department, to the Japanese and puppet Nanjing Police Agency during the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, to the Capital Police Department during the Liberation War, and finally to the New China Nanjing Public Security Bureau after the liberation of Nanjing. Therefore, the research on this section of Nanjing's public security history is aimed at pointing out the disadvantages of the times and taking history as a mirror.

2. The Social Environment of Nanjing City from 1938 to 1952

The first is the period of the Anti-Japanese War. The War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression was a national all-out war fought by China against Japanese aggression during World War II in the middle of the 20th century. At that time, the Chinese people, both military and civilian, were all displaced and left their homes. Except for those who were directly maimed by the Japanese army or sacrificed in battle, there were countless deaths and injuries caused by cold and starvation. The post-war "China Orders Japan to Compensate for Losses" pointed out that during the war, my country's occupied areas reached 26 provinces, covering an area of more than 6 million square kilometers, and more than 200 million people were damaged by the war.

The whole of China is in dire straits, and Nanjing, the old capital of the Republic of China, cannot escape the brunt of the fate. On December 1, 1937, the Japanese army base camp issued the "Continental Order No. 8", and the Central China Front Army and the Navy cooperated to capture Nanjing. Although Chiang Kai-shek had the intention to carry out the Nanjing defense battle, the disparity between the strength of the enemy and the enemy was too great, the defending army was retreating steadily, and the gates of Nanjing were captured one by one. On the 12th, Chiang Kai-shek ordered the withdrawal of the army. The guards retreated in a disorderly manner, and the stranded people were massacred by the Japanese army. The next day, Nanjing fell, and the tragic Nanjing Massacre began. Since then, whether it is the Japanese puppet Nanjing Police Department established in 1938, or the puppet capital police department affiliated to the Wang puppet National Government after the reorganization in 1940, the people

of Nanjing City have been living in this kind of “Nanjing Public Security Bureau” which is actually a Japanese colony. under the humiliating rule. During this period, the public security organs were not so much the guarantee of the people's life as they were the puppets of the Japanese puppet government's wealth and oppression.

The second is the period of the war of liberation. During this period of confrontation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the whole country was not able to live without the people, but it was also a riot of soldiers. And because it was a civil war, many people would ignore it. In this war, the Chinese People's Liberation Army killed 260,000 people, and successively wiped out 5,542,470 Kuomintang regular troops and 2,528,880 irregular troops, totaling 8,071,350 enemies. This data is huge, and it is not an exaggeration to say that it is bare bones.

At this time, Nanjing City, which was tortured in the Anti-Japanese War, ushered in the National Government led by Chiang Kai-shek, who was still here. Instead of putting life in the city on track, it dragged it into the center of another vortex. In 1946, the Chongqing National Government took over Nanjing. Although it imposed a public security policy to strengthen social management, the population of Nanjing soared after the Anti-Japanese War, and the entertainment and cultural industries began to develop abnormally. It is enough to see that Nanjing was destroyed in three days during the Battle of Crossing the River in 1949. In the final stage of the Battle of Crossing the River, in order to preserve the gold, silver and foreign exchange that could still be transferred in Shanghai in the future, Nanjing, a capital that existed in name only, became an abandoned child. With Chiang Kai-shek's defeat in Taiwan, the Capital Police Department also ended.

The last is the period after the liberation of Nanjing. On October 1, 1949, the founding of the People's Republic of China, the whole country celebrated, the Chinese people finally ushered in a new life after a long period of war, and the whole country was reborn, but it was still in shambles.

At this time, the city of Nanjing has experienced the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, and it is already devastated. On May 15, 1949, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government established the Nanjing Municipal Public Security Bureau. The people of Nanjing finally ushered in a public security institution that, although not perfect, really serves the people. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao Zedong decided to move the capital to Beijing. Nanjing lost its identity as the capital, but the shadow of the old capital still remained. Many Kuomintang agents were circling the city, spreading reactionary remarks and stealing confidential information. Heartbroken.

In general, from 1938 to 1952, Nanjing City experienced the governance of the public security organs affiliated to the Japanese puppet government, the public security organs affiliated to the Republic of China government after the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, and the people's public security organs affiliated to the Nanjing Municipal Government. Under different social backgrounds, the actions of the public security organs in Nanjing are also quite different.

The Japanese and Puppet Police Department is a scourge in Nanjing City. After the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, the Capital Police Department may want to govern, but it is limited by the shortsightedness of the Kuomintang government and the turmoil of the Civil Liberation War. During this period, the iron government was implemented, and Nanjing City was managed to a certain extent. It is because the problems of public security, politics, criminal affairs, and people's livelihood have not been fundamentally and properly resolved. After the liberation of Nanjing in 1949, the Nanjing Municipal People's Government under the leadership of the Communist Party took over the Public Security Bureau. Although many aspects failed to meet expectations due to the limitations of the times, on major issues of social security and people's interests, it has drastically improved the city of Nanjing since the Republic of China. There are

various problems existing in the historical period, and some measures are good strategies even if we look at the contemporary era, and it is worth spending more time to learn and experience.

3. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Nanjing Public Security Organs from 1938 to 1952

From 1938 to 1952, the society was turbulent and the city of Nanjing was at the cusp of the storm. Its public security organs also underwent many changes and their functions also changed. Take the following three points as examples.

(1) Political investigation functions

From 1938 to 1952, the political investigation of the Nanjing Public Security Bureau made obvious progress. From the dictatorship of the Kuomintang to the independence and democracy of New China, during this period, countless people worked hard and worked hard.

At that time, the great People's Liberation War entered the stage of strategic decisive battle, but the tactics of fake peace and real civil war played by the reactionary Kuomintang government caused strong dissatisfaction among the people of the whole country. At the end of March 1949, thousands of Nanjing students unanimously adopted the Declaration of Fight for Peace, expressing their unity to fight persecution, fight hunger, fight for survival, fight for freedom, and fight for true peace. On April 1, the students held a massive demonstration. Regarding the "41" student demonstrations, the Capital Police Department, which was supposed to maintain public order in Nanjing and ensure the safety of the people of Nanjing, drew up a suppression plan in advance and issued a statement: "According to the martial law order, it is absolutely forbidden for any school or group to gather illegally under any pretext. Or gather a crowd to parade, and the violators will be punished strictly without loan." Under the influence of their tough attitude, hundreds of students were killed and injured, creating the Nanjing "April 1" massacre that shocked the whole country. [1]

And since the founding of New China, the public security organs have really played their role. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, there were still various counter-revolutionaries such as secret agents dispatched by the Kuomintang, and the backbone of the reactionary party group lurking in Nanjing. The strategy of these counter-revolutionaries in their struggle for the people's power is "long-term dormancy, waiting for an opportunity, and focusing on sabotage and assassination activities." Therefore, resolutely suppressing all counter-revolutionary activities has become an urgent task to consolidate the new people's regime. The household registration police in Nanjing fought wits and courage with the spies in their jurisdiction, educating and persuading these spies, and slowly turned from negative to positive. In addition to the investigation at the grassroots level, in 1950, the Nanjing public security system took the initiative to launch a large-scale household registration registration in the city. This tedious work has caused a large number of spies to leak out. In 1952, the society suppressed the rebellion. A total of more than 2,000 suspected spy elements were arrested in the city, and 376 people were eventually shot. At this point, the anti-special mission that has lasted for many years has come to an end.

After the suppression of the counter-revolutionary movement began, the Nanjing Public Security Bureau dealt heavy blows to bullies, habitual bandits, spies, and the backbone of the reactionary party group, but they had not yet touched the reactionary society. On January 23, 1952, the Nanjing Municipal Party Committee issued the "Instructions on Implementing the "Nanjing City's Second Stage Suppression of Counter-Revolutionary Work Plan", emphasizing that the second-stage "repression" work should be centered on the banning of "Yuanguandao", combined with social The "Three Antis" movement and other movements achieved the goal of thoroughly eradicating blood-debtors, bullies, spies, reactionary gangs, and other counter-

revolutionaries. After that, the Nanjing Public Security Bureau basically eliminated the reactionary gangs and returned Nanjing to a society with no evils.[2]

(2) Traffic control functions

The city of Nanjing experienced the Japanese and puppet rule, war invasion, and transition to a new democratic society in just a dozen years from 1938 to 1952. With the change of the ruling class, the succession of war and peace, the public security system in Nanjing has also changed in terms of transportation.

① Influenced by the western trend of thought and limited by the industrial level, there are various forms of transportation on the road. The "van-style carriage" imported from the West, the "rickshaw" created in Japan, the cars that rich people can afford, and the traditional Chinese sedan chairs and wheelbarrows have all appeared on the streets of Nanjing. The characteristics of various vehicles, such as different performance and different speeds, also bring difficulties to traditional traffic control. Take the Western-style horse-drawn carriage as an example. Although this kind of means of transportation introduced into China from the West through the trade ports is also powered by animal power, it is lighter than the traditional Chinese animal-drawn carriage due to the use of more advanced technologies such as wheels and braking devices. [3] For complex means of transportation, the Japanese and puppet government mainly followed the "Nanjing City Land Traffic Management Regulations", which stipulated the release time of horses and other livestock, and the parking areas of various cars and cars. In 1949, the Nanjing municipal government even banned the practice of riding horses on important municipal roads. In view of the frequent failure and damage of motor vehicles caused by industrial level restrictions, the "Interim Rules for Urban Land Traffic Management" promulgated in 1951 requires that vehicles in various emergencies should immediately be pushed to the side of the road or a secluded place or pulled back and fix it up. In addition, the industrial level restrictions also make the construction of roads and bridges, traffic lights, traffic signs and other facilities need to formulate traffic rules to maintain them. During the period of the Wang Puppet Nanjing Police Department, the urban area of Nanjing was only equipped with more than 10 traffic lights, and the police still required gestures or red and green flags to direct the direction in most road sections. After liberation, the Nanjing traffic police innovatively used red and green flags to command pedestrians, changing the phenomenon that only motor vehicles followed traffic signals. In 1951, 32 traffic booths in Nanjing were equipped with traffic lights, and additional signals of "yellow light preparation" and traffic gesture instructions such as reversing and overtaking were added.

②. Affected by the generally low quality of the people and the limited development of individual economy, the transportation system from 1938 to 1952 also included the functions of city appearance and city improvement, urban management, and planning urban areas. During the Japanese puppet period, the government encouraged the development of Japanese shops, so that most of the most prosperous and convenient shops in Nanjing became the residence and business area of Japanese expatriates, namely "Japanese Street". "Tokyo Asahi Shimbun" in the news published in 1938 brazenly reported: "Japanese shopping streets are full of thousands of customers, business is booming, and there is no need to pay rent. It is a good time to make money." [4] And Nanjing City's Ordinary people can only choose to make a living by selling small vendors in street stalls. The street stall economy has also generated some road traffic problems: the accumulation of goods, the erection of sheds, and street performances all cause traffic jams to varying degrees. The Japanese puppet government did not formulate special rules to restrict these phenomena, but exploited and suppressed ordinary Nanjing citizens on the grounds of traffic regulation. After the war of liberation, the city of Nanjing was in vain, and a large number of unemployed and unemployed people, small traders and hawkers spread all over Nanjing, and the traffic order suffered a great blow. Since 1948, the General Administration of Public Security has carried out investigations and rectifications on the traffic

conditions in the urban area of Nanjing, demarcated parking lots, and cracked down on illegal trafficking. In 1949, the traffic control department of the Nanjing Municipal Public Security Bureau and citizens jointly demolished more than 100 illegal buildings that obstructed traffic, and mobilized nearly 10,000 vendors to transfer. At the same time, together with the urban construction department, the designated shelters for vendors have been organized, organized, approved, and granted vendor certificates to some vendors who have affected traffic in the past.

(3) Administrative functions of public security

After the National Government returned to Nanjing, the urban population of Nanjing increased greatly, and the floating population came and went frequently, which caused great pressure on social security, and the direct consequence was the frequent occurrence of various criminal cases. The types of cases are mainly divided into two categories: criminal and criminal. According to statistics, the number of thefts in criminal cases is the largest. It is very difficult to crack a robbery case on the spot. After receiving a report, each police station and police station should control the nearby streets and alleys, gradually reduce the encirclement, and closely check similar and suspicious persons.

In addition to criminal cases, the handling of police violations is also the focus of police work. Violations of the police during the Republic of China mainly refer to behaviors such as "obstructing health, social order, weathering, other people's physical property and traffic" that do not reach the level of criminal cases. The police handle violation cases in accordance with the "Police Violation Punishment Law". The Nanjing police have a wide range of intervention rights in the management of urban social customs, and the level of intervention is unprecedented in previous periods.

Nanjing is also a cultural capital, and entertainment venues are crowded with people. It is the hardest hit area for various security incidents. To this end, the Metropolitan Police Department announced on April 30, 1946 the Interim Rules for the Management of Public Entertainment Places and the Measures for the Management of Showgirls, which stipulated that all entertainment places involved in the regulations must have a license and must be controlled by the police to prevent any Acts that disrupt public order.

Any criminal behavior and disorder phenomenon presents dynamic characteristics in time and space, and patrolling is the most effective means to implement dynamic control. Therefore, the Nanjing police regard patrolling as the most basic job to maintain public order. The police authorities have sunk most of the police force to the grassroots front line, and achieved dynamic control of social security through patrolling. [5] In addition, in the more than ten years from 1938 to 1952, the Nanjing Public Security Bureau also changed its attitude towards public security cases with relatively bad social influence, such as pornography, gambling and drugs. In the winter of 1937, the Japanese invaders launched the tragic Nanjing Massacre, in which a large number of women were raped and killed. In 1938, a large number of brothels established by the military appeared in the city of Nanjing, namely "comfort stations". With regard to prostitutes, the government has adopted an attitude of restricting licenses, promulgating the Interim Rules for the Management of Prostitutes in Brothels, allowing prostitutes to obtain licenses to operate. A large number of brothels are legally recognized, and the Japanese puppet government also obtains a lot of economic income from this yellow industry. After Japan surrendered in 1945, the Nationalist government also announced the abolition of the public prostitution system, but the discussions in many meetings did not achieve great results. In April 1949, the whole of Nanjing was liberated, and the prostitution system was strictly banned. With the help of the Nanjing police, most of the women who fell into the abyss due to their lustful power were able to recover. The Interim Rules for the Management of Prostitutes and Owners of Prostitutes strictly registers, restrains and manages prostitutes. In terms of drug control, the Japanese puppet government has adopted "poisoning", which is actually using high taxes to restrict the access of poor people to drugs, making the anti-smoking policy useless. After 1945,

the Nationalist government promulgated the "Measures for Removing Tobacco Toxins and Rehabilitation", which investigated, confiscated and seized nearly 1,000 taels of tobacco soil, and confiscated the remaining 4,000 taels of tobacco soil for medical use. For people who take drugs, the National Government mainly adopts a policy of containment and control. This gentler approach to drug control has left few of the more than 30,000 smokers who can quit. In 1949, after the liberation of Nanjing, the Nanjing Municipal Public Security Bureau cracked down on those who planted and sold tobacco in accordance with the Measures for Investigating and Prohibiting Drugs, and sentenced drug traffickers according to the circumstances. This makes Nanjing drug control have some results.

4. Summary

In the early years of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Xing, Sun Ke and others advocated the combination of my country's old self-government tradition and the latest American self-government system, and named the police station after "public security". However, although "public security" as a specific political phenomenon and social group has always been All exist in human life, but the research on the history of public security is far less abundant than that of public security itself in the field of practice. The so-called "taking bronze as a mirror, you can correct your clothes; taking history as a mirror, you can know the rise and fall", as a public security reserve force, in the peaceful era, we studied the history of public security in the turbulent era from 1938 to 1952. Only by exploring its advantages, disadvantages, advantages and disadvantages can we improve our understanding of public security work. On the basis of discussing the reform and development of Nanjing public security under different social backgrounds, we will address the current disadvantages and look forward to the future. constructive countermeasures.

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