

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Southwest China Political and Military University

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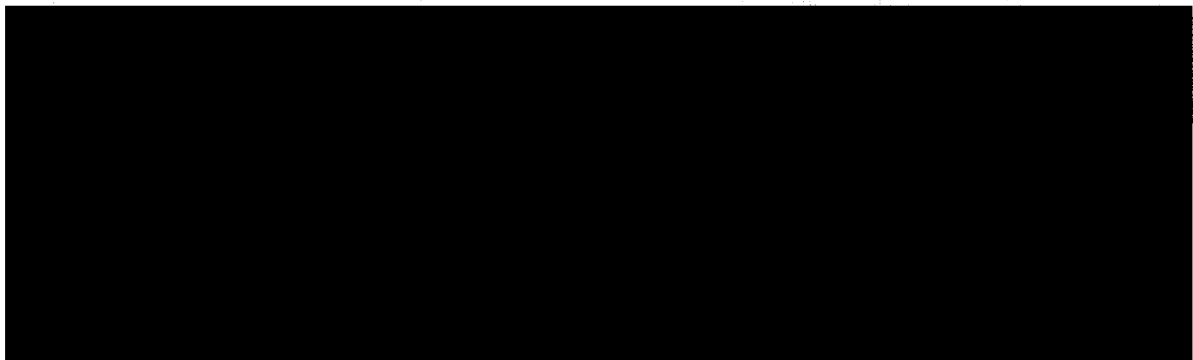
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.



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1. The Political and Military University was originally called the Red Army University. It was renamed the War of Resistance University during the Sino-Japanese hostilities. After the occupation of China by the Communists, it was divided into the East China Political and Military University with CH'EN I as president, the Chung Yuan Political and Military University with LIU Po-ch'eng as president, the Northwest Political and Military University with P'ENG Te-huai as president, and the Northeast Political and Military University with LIN Piao as president. The origin of the separate universities may be traced to the division of the Communist Army into several field armies. Thus, shortly after the occupation of Nanking and Shanghai, the Chung Yuan Political and Military University was called the 2 Field Army Political and Military University. After the occupation of the four southwestern provinces by the Communists, the university was removed to Chungking where it now occupies the premises of the former Central Military Academy.
2. The organization and structure of the student body are as follows:
 - a. Every 16 students compose one platoon and elect their chief and vice-chief.
 - b. Three platoons make up a company, the chief of which is a graduate of a previous class.
 - c. Three companies make up one battalion.
 - d. Four battalions make up one regiment.
 - e. Four regiments make up one brigade.

There is also an independent regiment or brigade of female students.
3. At the end of 1950, the total number of students attending the university was about 7,000. All positions of company-level and above are filled by reliable Communists selected from army units by the Party and the Political Department of the Field Army Headquarters. The university and brigade headquarters have separate sections for politics, organization, food, finance, culture and education. These sections are headed by important personnel of

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the Field Army, of which the university is an integral part. The university gives only mass education and there is no division of grades.

4. Some of the leading lecturers at the university are: LIU Po-cheng, commander of the 2 Field Army; TENG Hsiao-p'ing, head of the Political Department of the 2 Field Army; CHANG Chi-chun (張際春), political member of the 2 Field Army; LI Ta (李達), Chief of Staff of the 2 Field Army; LI Ta-chang (李天章), member of the Central Government; SHIH Fu-liang (施復亮), former professor of Tung Chi (同濟) University; LIU Hua-ch'ing (劉華清); HSU Li-hsing (徐力行), vice-dean of the University; and LIU Kuo-lin (劉國霖), political representative of the Guard Division of the 2 Field Army. The heads of brigades receive temporary appointments and their duties are to supervise the members of the brigade and to carry out instructions passed by their superiors.
5. The curriculum is broadly divided into "general subjects" and "special subjects." The "general subjects" are those dealing with the student's political indoctrination - his transformation from an ordinary student into a revolutionary militarist. The "special subjects" consist of chemistry, tanks, supply work, telecommunications, local government, journalism, navigation, and other subjects. However, only the "general subjects" are given to all students.
6. In "general subjects" three months are devoted to study within the university and another three months to field work. After the completion of "general subjects," students may select special "special subjects" for one or two years of additional study. There are four hours of study and lectures in the morning and another four in the afternoon in "general subjects." After supper the political representative of the regiment selects topics for debate from lectures given during the day; the debate is usually conducted by the head of the platoon, with the vice-chief as secretary. Another feature of study is the small study groups, three for each company, which elect their own chiefs. These study groups discuss each topic first and, if necessary, raise it at the evening debate. There are also weekly meetings to scrutinize the behaviour and progress of each student. Only after the "general subjects" have been thoroughly mastered may students pass on to their "special subjects." There is no fixed time allotted for "special subjects" nor are there any intensive academic study or research. Although four hours of study are officially prescribed for the morning and afternoon classes, students usually drill in the morning, take a nap at noon, and thereafter attend a lecture by the battalion commander; or alternately there may be a reporting and debating session.
7. The health of the students is looked after by two special personnel to each battalion, a health section (衛生所) for each regiment, a health department (衛生處) for each brigade, and a university hospital for the school.
8. Each battalion has a club which provides wall newspapers, canteen, physical culture, study room, and individual instructors if desired. A committee of from 5 to 10 persons each looks after the finance and other activities of the club. The expenses of the club are supported from the mess fund.
9. Students receive the same treatment at the university as they would in the army. Each student receives a monthly ration of rice, salt, oil, meat, vegetables, paper, and a subsidy of 7 "commodity index" dollars. Each year, the student is also given 2 light suits of uniform, 1 cotton padded uniform, 1 shirt, 1 pair of shorts, 1 towel, 1 pair of shoes, 2 pairs of socks, 1 piece of oil cloth, and 1 cotton quilt with 2 catties of cotton wadding.

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10. The disciplinary system is the same as in the army, based on the "three major disciplines" and the eight points of special attention." Punishments range from mass criticism by platoon and extra hard work to detention up to 14 days, which may be ordered by the regimental commander. Rewards include eulogy before the whole battalion, parade on horseback with flower decorations, and having one's photograph taken publicly against the National flag.
11. Because of the ascendancy of the political element in the university, facts are freely tailored to fit theories, even by those instructors who are bonafide university graduates or by returned students from abroad. However, veterans of the Long March predominate among the teaching staff, whose academic attainment is very limited.
12. Some of the books used include On Coalition Government, Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party, Present Domestic and International Situation, Land Reform, New Democracy, History of Social Development, People's Democratic Dictatorship, and Class Stratification.
13. The university is theoretically open to all graduates of senior middle school. In order to enroll, an autobiography must be written which, however, is rarely checked; most applicants are accepted provided they pass the physical examination. The university is composed of university students, peddlers, soldiers, illiterate peasants, prostitutes, dancing girls, defeated young military officers, local Communists, policemen, rascals, pickpockets, sons of landlords evading "class struggle", and representatives of every trade and profession.
14. The political sympathies of the students vary between convinced Communists (10 - 20 percent) to convinced anti-Communists (10 - 20 percent), the remainder being moderates or politically uninterested.
15. A diploma from the university is a "passport" to jobs in public, military and other government service. The university takes some interest in placing its better students by giving them letters of introduction after graduation.
16. In common with other Communist institutions, the university is riddled with mutual spying and denunciation, and the Party and its sympathizers are a much-feared minority. There are continual witch-hunts, disappearances, and liquidations, with which the new student quickly comes to terms by acquiescing in everything and giving as little offense as possible.

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