

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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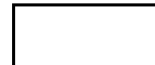
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SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	<span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 30px;"></span>	25X1
SUBJECT	Chinese Communist Training of Public Security and Militia Forces, Hunan	DATE DISTR.	10 August 1953	
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		REFERENCES		

1. On 7 January 1953, a group of more than 130 officers of the 21 Army Group arrived in Hengyang (N 26-56, E 112-35) from Hankow and Wuch'ang (N 30-32, E 114-17) to instruct the hsien public security and militia forces of Hunan in a special training program.
2. These officers, who were veterans of the Korean war, were called "combat instructors." After returning from Korea, they had received three months of training at Mukden before being assigned to the 21 Army Group and being sent to Hengyang. These officers enjoyed greater prestige among the public security and militia trainees than officers who had preceded them, and this resulted in a conflict between the two groups of officers.
3. The Hengyang Military Sub-district Command assigned the officers to the various hsien as follows: 40 officers at Hengyang; 20 officers at Hengshan (N 27-16, E 112-48); 20 officers at Leiyang (N 26-26, E 112-50); and 10 officers each at Ch'aling (N 26-56, E 113-32), Anjen (N 26-45, E 113-12), Yuhsten (N 27-06, E 113-22), Ch'angning (N 26-24, E 112-23), and Lingsien (N 26-40, E 113-45). The training was conducted mostly at night and included instruction in transportation, engineering, first-aid, communications, techniques of camouflage, and three hours of instruction in skirmishing. The old methods of using flag signals and of relaying messages by patrols were still taught in communications courses.
4. In mid-February most of the militia in Leiyang were being trained with imitation rifles, made of wood, whereas the public security forces were using real rifles in training. Instruction for the public security and militia forces in Leiyang included trench digging, first-aid, and litter-bearing. Emphasis was placed on night field exercises for the public security forces. Militia training was usually carried out in previously unscheduled

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evening classes which were held on short notice. Although the militia disliked military rules and regulations, they always reported to their classes on time, and there were no absentees.

5. In early March there was no evidence of recruiting for the 21 Army Group in Hunan.

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