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1. In 1949 during the Communist advance into central and south China, General SUNG Hsi-lien (宋希濂), then Nationalist garrison commander of the Hunan-Hubei Border Region, organized two divisions each consisting of two brigades and a few special troops. These men were recruited from Peace Preservation Corps Units and were given equipment drawn from local depots. While the organization of this force was still in progress, the Communists crossed the Yangtze and SUNG's troops withdrew to the border region of Szechuan and Kweichow. There they fought a four-day delaying action against the advancing Communists and subsequently dispersed into adjacent mountain areas.
2. Following the surrender to the Communists of the remnants of the 15 Army Corps and the defection of the 122 Army Corps, the two disorganized divisions were compelled to cease operations. The Communists disregarded them in their southward push, and a reorganization was carried out in Shih Men (29-35; 111-15), Tz'u Li (29-26; 110-59), Ta Yung (29-07; 110-20), and Sang Chih (29-21; 110-05). After the fall of Hengyang, mopping up operations were taken over by second line Communist troops, whose inferior training afforded an excellent opportunity for the reorganization of remnant Nationalist forces.
3. A conference in Tz'u Li under the chairmanship of T'IEH Tsai-lung (田載龍), commander of the First Division, was attended by all brigade and regimental commanders in the two divisions and by other friendly forces in the neighboring areas. Resolutions were passed calling for reorganization into guerrilla units, and continuing harassing activity against the Communists.
4. The new organization was designated the National Salvation Army of the Hunan-Hubei Border Region. The force was organized into four route armies consisting of headquarters troops and fourteen columns. Operations extended over an area of 22 districts in western Hunan and were highly successful for an initial period of three months.
5. In April 1950 the Communists greatly intensified their anti-guerrilla campaign in the area. Several regular divisions were employed and a reign of terror

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- 2 -

was instituted. Lack of ammunition and signal equipment greatly handicapped the resistance. By June 1950 only two units remained; these were up to full strength. One is a column of about 10,000 men under CHU Po-p'ing (瞿波平) in the area of Lung Shan (27-30; 111-46) and Yung Shun (29-01; 109-52). The other is a unit of about 2,000 under HS'ANG Yen-tung (何雁東) in the border area of Shih Men, Tz'u Li, and Ho Feng hsien. Other forces have suffered severe losses and have dispersed, having buried a certain amount of arms and equipment for possible future use.