

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS**

Microfilm Publication M1444

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MILITARY  
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RELATING  
TO GENERAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,  
AND MILITARY CONDITIONS IN CHINA  
1918-1941

Roll 17

MID 2009-177 to 2009-256

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION**

**WASHINGTON: 1986**

## INTRODUCTION

On the 19 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced record cards and correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division (MID) that relate to conditions in China from 1918 to 1941. The documents reproduced are largely reports from the U.S. military attache assigned to China and his assistants. The MID correspondence from which the six files reproduced on the microfilm publication were extracted is a part of Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Record Group (RG) 165.

## BACKGROUND

The Military Intelligence Division originated in 1885, when Adj. Gen. Richard C. Drum directed Maj. William J. Volkmar of the Military Reservation Division to organize a Division of Military Information. Drum's action was in response to an increasing need for the systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to foreign and U.S. military services. The Military Information Division, as it became known, functioned as an adjunct of the Military Reservation Division until 1889. The congressional appropriation act of September 22, 1888 (25 Stat. 481), provided for "the pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information from abroad." It also specified that officers detailed to obtain military information would be entitled to allowances for mileage and transportation, and to commutation of quarters. As a result of this act, the first U.S. military attaches were detailed during 1889 to U.S. diplomatic posts at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. In addition, the act laid the necessary financial groundwork for the Adjutant General's confidential order of April 12, 1889, which established the Military Information Division as "a separate division under the personal supervision of the Adjutant General."

An act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830), reorganized the War Department hierarchy, creating a War Department General Staff headed by a Chief of Staff. Six months later, Secretary of War Elihu Root's order of August 8 directed the transfer of the Military Information Division and its records to the Office of the Chief of Staff, effective August 15, 1903. Under the new organization, what had been the Military Information Division became the Second Division (of three divisions) of the General Staff. War Department General Order 128, dated August 12, 1908, provided for the reorganization of the General Staff into sections and thereunder into such committees as necessary for the transaction of business. As a result of this order, the Second

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Division (military information) was merged with the Third Division (military planning and education) to form the Second Section. A reorganization of September 26, 1910, abolished the Second Section and transferred its responsibilities, including military information, to the new War College Division.

The entry of the United States into World War I on April 6, 1917, greatly increased the work of the War College Division. To deal with the growing intelligence workload, the Chief of Staff, in a memorandum dated April 28, 1917, directed that a separate military intelligence section be established within the War College Division. Most records relating to foreign intelligence created or accumulated by the Military Intelligence Section were filed in the central correspondence of the War College Division. A reorganization of the General Staff, under authority of War Department General Order 14, dated February 9, 1918, abolished the War College Division. All intelligence functions passed to the Military Intelligence Branch of the newly created Executive Division. This branch began keeping its own records, separate from those of other branches or divisions of the General Staff. Subsequently, some files were withdrawn from the War College Division records (now inherited by the War Plans Division) and incorporated into the separate series of Military Intelligence Branch records. A second major wartime reorganization of the War Department General Staff occurred under authority of General Order 80, dated August 26, 1918, which established a separate Military Intelligence Division (MID). The order also provided that the MID was to be headed by an officer designated as director of military intelligence who would function as an assistant to the Chief of Staff. The MID continued keeping the separate series of records maintained by the former Military Intelligence Branch.

As a result of War Department General Order 41, dated August 16, 1921, the MID was given the additional designation of G-2 and was constituted as one of the five General Staff divisions, each under the immediate control of an Assistant Chief of Staff. This organizational structure remained largely unchanged through World War II.

The major function of the MID and its predecessors was the collection of military information about foreign countries. Military attaches and observers assigned to those countries were the principal means by which the MID collected such information. The main duties of a military attache were to observe and report on the organization, training, equipment, doctrine, and operations of foreign military forces. In addition, the attache reported on political, economic, and social conditions in the country to which he was assigned, especially as they influenced military affairs. To carry out this work, the attache had a small staff, including assistant military attaches who prepared their own reports, to assist him.

Although the United States first dispatched military attaches to foreign posts in 1889, it did not assign a military attache to China until 1900. U.S. military attaches remained in China until the Nationalist Government moved to the island of Formosa in December 1949.

#### Record Description

The documents reproduced on this microfilm publication, largely military attache reports but also including documents created by other U.S. Government agencies and foreign governments, are from the records of the Military Intelligence Division and date from 1918 to 1941. Some extant reports on conditions in China for the period 1903 to 1917, from military attaches and other sources, are in the correspondence of the War College Division, also part of RG 165, but are not filmed on this publication. In addition, although this publication reproduces the six principal MID files relating exclusively to China for the period 1918 to 1941 (general conditions, political conditions, economic conditions, army, navy, and aeronautics), it does not reproduce all MID files relevant to China.

The Military Intelligence Division filed correspondence in accordance with the "record card system," utilized widely in the late 19th and early 20th century by the War Department. On each incoming and outgoing communication and on each enclosure, a record clerk placed in the upper-right corner of the first page a file designation consisting of a master number representing the main subject of the communication. Following the master number, the record clerk sometimes entered an alphabetical or numerical suffix representing a subfile under the subject of the master number, and an additional number representing the sequential order under the subfile (e.g., MID 2657-I-1 or 2657-I-276/55 or 2055-622/178). In other instances, when no subfile was involved, the clerk simply added a numerical suffix to the master number to indicate the next sequential transaction (e.g., 2055-606).

After the clerk had assigned a file designation to the communication, he summarized its contents on a record card and placed the same file designation on the record card. Record cards were subsequently annotated to show the routing and ultimate destination or disposition of a communication. The clerk then prepared name, subject, and geographic index cards as finding aids to the communication and the record card. The index cards were filed alphabetically. The communications and the records cards were filed numerically by their assigned file designations. In addition, the MID kept chronological lists ("Dispatch Lists") of all communications received from an attache at a particular post.



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In its filing scheme the MID used letters to designate particular countries; I represented China. Therefore, under the master number for economic conditions (2655), the designation 2655-I relates to economic conditions in China. Individual documents under that designation were numbered generally in chronological order. However, within this and the other file designations, other sets of numbers are sometimes used as subfiles for more specific subject categories. For instance, reports on China's "National Economic Council," 1933-36, are filed under 2655-I-165, with individual documents on the subject numbered 1 to 7. Thus a typical file number containing all these elements would be 2655-I-165/6.

There are gaps in the sequential numbers following master numbers. The gaps have two principal explanations. First, during the late 1920's the War Department destroyed a large number of individual documents as "useless papers," an action authorized by an act of Congress dated February 16, 1889 (25 Stat. 672). There is a list, filmed at the beginning of each master number, enumerating document numbers that were destroyed. Second, on August 7, 1941, the MID abandoned its numeric file system and adopted the War Department decimal file scheme. At that time, the numeric file was closed and many documents were transferred from it to the new G-2 decimal file. Neither these documents nor those received during the last half of 1941 are reproduced in this microfilm publication. For most communications transferred to the G-2 decimal file, a clerk prepared a card and inserted it in the old numeric file where the communication had been. Each card cites the decimal file designation to which the communication was transferred. Correspondence in the G-2 decimal file is now part of Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

The contents of the records filed under the six master numbers of the MID correspondence reproduced in this microfilm publication are described below. The master numbers pertaining to more general subjects have been filmed first (general, political, and economic conditions), followed by those relating to more specific topics (army, navy, and aeronautics). Within each master number most documents have been filmed in file designation order. Some of the reports, however, include oversize enclosures, particularly maps. Such oversize documents have not been filmed in sequence, but at the end of the roll containing the appropriate file designations; cross-references have been inserted to indicate where such documents originally appeared and their new locations at the end of the roll.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

The record cards for the six master numbers of MID correspondence relating to China appear on roll 1 of this microfilm publication. The record cards are filmed in the same sequence as the six master numbers. They provide a synopsis of each document, including those destroyed in 1929 by the War Department and those dated before mid-1941 that were transferred to the decimal file. The record cards thus serve as a finding aid to the extant documents filmed in this publication.

### Contents

"General Conditions in China" (MID 2055)--Records pertaining to current political, economic, and social events and general trends in the military services. Most are periodic reports submitted weekly or monthly, each report covering several--sometimes diverse--subjects in an abbreviated format. Much of the information was drawn from newspapers or periodicals.

The most frequently recurring reports are those dealing with current military, political, and related foreign events, January 1918-May 1941 (MID 2055-622). Other documents include a 1921 report detailing Japanese atrocities in Manchuria (MID 2055-395); reports on the increase in the size of the Japanese population in Manchuria, December 1925-January 1940 (MID 2055-635); and a province-by-province census of the population of China, October 1930-March 1937 (MID 2055-685).

Also included is a 1921 report, with photographs, of a trip through Yunnan, Szechwan, and eastern Tibet by Maj. John Magruder, assistant military attache. The purpose of the trip was to observe conditions in the provinces of Yunnan and Szechwan, both of which border on Burma and Tibet. Major Magruder was the first representative of the U.S. Government to visit these areas in an official capacity (MID 2055-486).

"Political Conditions, China" (MID 2657-I)--Records complementing the information on general conditions in MID 2055. This file contains attache reports that give more detail concerning Chinese politics and foreign relations.

Reports on lawlessness in the Chinese countryside, 1922-24, are covered in MID 2657-I-251. The policy, ideology, and formation of the Kuomintang, 1926-39, are reported in MID 2657-I-321. Chinese personalities, including Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong, are profiled in MID 2657-I-362.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Soviet activities within China are reported in MID 2657-I-281. The use of American publicity and foreign influence to combat Soviet activities is covered in MID 2657-I-282. Reports on border clashes between Soviet and Chinese troops are detailed in MID 2657-I-382.

There are numerous "Situation Reports" relating to the military situation within China, 1924-41 (MID 2657-I-276). Subjects covered include civil battles between warlords, the civil war between north and south China, the campaigns against the Communists, intra-Kuomintang struggles, and military actions against the Japanese in the Second Sino-Japanese War.

"Economic Conditions, China" (MID 2655-I)--Reports compiled in the office of the military attache from published government statistics, interviews with foreign industrialists, and articles appearing in newspapers and periodicals; also reports prepared in the office of the U.S. commercial attache.

Characteristic of the reports on economic conditions, 1919-38, is a report on the coal resources in Honan Province (MID 2655-I-50). The report details the uses of the mined coal, the location of the mines, the history of the coal mines in Honan Province, and the operation of the coal mines. Other reports describe the development of hydroelectric power in Shanshi Province, December 1934 (MID 2655-I-166).

Additional reports relate to iron and steel production (MID 2655-I-114); foreign loans to Chinese companies (MID 2655-I-123); the oil shale industry in Manchuria (MID 2655-I-129); the British Committee of Information in Tientsin, which provided information on Chinese affairs for British businessmen (MID 2655-I-132); and opium traffic in China (MID 2655-I-146). Also included are U.S. Department of Commerce reports on iron and gold resources (MID 2655-I-77).

"Army, China" (MID 2009)--Reports pertaining to general conditions in the military services (including information on military organizations, personalities, national defense and preparedness, training, and maneuvers) and to observation of Chinese Army units. The reports relate to military engagements between warlords, clashes between Chiang Kai-shek and his fellow Nationalists, the campaigns against the Communists, and the efforts of the Nationalists against the Japanese. There are also detailed biographies of Chinese Army officers, including Chiang Kai-shek (MID 2009-244).

Records relating to the Chinese military also include a 1926 study of the Chinese National Revolutionary Army, which was compiled by the entire staff attached to the office of the military attache in Peking. The report presents a general picture of the Chinese Army, its organization, strength, equipment, morale, pay, and training (MID 2009-176). Also included is a 1927 report listing 1,200 military terms, alphabetically arranged and compiled in two parts, Part I in English and Part II in romanized Chinese, according to the Wade system (MID 2009-182).

Other reports relate to the composition of the Mongolian Army (MID 2009-156); the use of Soviet troops in China (MID 2009-163); The Red Spear Societies, groups of farmers and shopkeepers that banded together to maintain law and order (MID 2009-170); the Soviet military mission in China (MID 2009-181); tables of organization for the National Revolutionary Army (MID 2009-198); and the effectiveness of German military instructors in China (MID 2009-255).

"Navy, China" (MID 2733)--Records chiefly pertaining to the training of Chinese naval officers, appointment of officers, and the purchase of new gunboats. The U.S. military attache devoted some attention to Chinese naval affairs even though the Navy was not strictly within his sphere of responsibility.

Specific reports cover such subjects as the employment of British naval officers in the training and development of the Chinese Navy (MID 2732-7) and the launching of two new gunboats for coastal defense (MID 2732-12).

"Aeronautics, China" (MID 2078)--Reports prepared by the assistant military attache for air, mostly relating to military aviation, but some relating to civil aeronautics.

These reports reflect an effort by the assistant attache for air to systematically collect intelligence on the Chinese Air Corps. Included are annual "Aviation Intelligence" reports on appropriations, production, bases, organization, and training, 1924-39 (MID 2078-70); "Current Aviation Activity" reports on the use of commercial and military aircraft and the number of foreign pilots and instructors employed, 1929-34 (MID 2078-95); and reports with diagrams of airfields throughout China, 1927-41 (MID 2078-87). There are also reports with diagrams of possible emergency landing fields and seaplane bases, 1928-30 (MID 2078-88).

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Additional reports relate to the first commercial aviation enterprise in China, 1920 (MID 2078-18); foreign personnel with the Manchurian Air Force, 1925 (MID 2078-74); activities of French armaments representative Count de Boigne, 1926-27 (MID 2078-85); the establishment of air routes, 1929-35 (MID 2078-97); the purchase of German military aircraft, 1931-32 (MID 2078-110); the Central Aviation School in Hangchow, 1932-34 (MID 2078-125); plans for air defense, 1932-38 (MID 2078-142); and the delivery of Soviet aircraft and supplies to the Chinese, 1939 (MID 20768-158).

### Security Classification

Many of the documents filmed in this microfilm publication were classified as secret, confidential, or restricted at the time of their creation and had those classification markings stamped, typed, or written on them. The National Archives and Department of the Army have reviewed and declassified all of the records filmed in this publication.

### RELATED RECORDS

In RG 165 are additional intelligence records concerning China. Information on China can be found under other file designations of the MID correspondence, 1918-41. Because the records under other file designations do not deal exclusively with China but contain extensive documentation pertaining to other subjects or countries or if they relate exclusively to China deal with less significant subjects, they have not been reproduced here. Access to these records is by the name, subject, and geographic indexes to the MID correspondence and by the dispatch lists of incoming reports to the MID. Microfilm publications of these records are Name Index to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917-1941, M1194, and Registers of Communications Received From Military Attaches and Other Intelligence Officers ("Dispatch Lists"), 1889-1941, M1271. Roll 1 of M1271 contains the lists of reports from the military attache in China. Also in RG 165 are the records of the War College Division of the War Department General Staff, which contains military attache and other reports from China for the period 1903-17. An index to these records has been microfilmed as Indexes to Records of the War College Division and Related General Staff Offices, 1903-1919, M912.

Military attache reports and other army intelligence records that relate to China and date from mid-1941 are in RG 319.



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Some information pertaining to the appointment of military attaches to China before 1916 is in Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, RG 94. Records relating to naval intelligence, including naval attache reports, are among Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38.

Many records on U.S.-Chinese relations are in General Records of the Department of State, RG 59. Microfilm publications of these records include Despatches From U.S. Ministers to China, 1843-1906, M92; Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and China, 1910-1929, M339; Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between China and Other States, 1910-1929, M341; and Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations Between China and Japan, 1930-1944, M976.

Other diplomatic records relating to China are in Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, RG 84. Two series have been microfilmed: Records of the United States Legation in China, 1849-1931, T898, and Records of the United States Consulate in Kunming, 1922-1928, T402.

Herbert Rawlings-Milton wrote these introductory remarks and prepared the records for microfilming.

APPENDIX

Military Attaches, China

Lt. James H. Reeves	Dec. 20, 1900-July 31, 1902
Capt. Andre W. Brewster	Aug. 1, 1902-May 31, 1905
Capt. Henry Leonard	June 1, 1905-May 13, 1907
Capt. James H. Reeves	May 14, 1907-June 30, 1912
Maj. Albert J. Bowley	July 1, 1912-Aug. 31, 1914
Lt. R. H. Sillman	Aug. 31, 1914-Feb. 18, 1915
Capt. Isaac Newell	Feb. 28, 1915-Sept. 1918
Lt. Col. Walter Drysdale	Sept. 1918-Nov. 1921
Col. Sherwood A. Cheney	Nov. 1921-Sept. 1, 1924
Lt. Col. Joseph H. Barnard	Sept. 1, 1924-Oct. 4, 1926
Maj. John Magruder	Oct. 4, 1926-Mar. 16, 1930
Col. Nelson E. Margetts	Mar. 16, 1930-Mar. 3, 1932
Lt. Col. Walter Drysdale	Mar. 3, 1932-July 8, 1932
Col. Joseph W. Stilwell	July 8, 1932-June 13, 1939
Lt. Col. William Mayer	June 13, 1939-June 28, 1942

*James L. Neering 3/26/86*

0017

G-2 Report

6180

## CHINA (Military)

Subject: Situation Report.

## II. 2nd Route Army Group (Nanking concentration)

2nd Army	15,000
6th "	15,000
27th "	5,000
40th "	10,000
3rd "	12,000
Group Total -	57,000

## III. 3rd Route Army Group (Central Anhui concentration)

7th Army	20,000
4th "	18,000
37th "	18,000
10th "	15,000
Group Total -	71,000

## IV. 4th Route Army Group (Northern Hupeh concentration)

8th Army	25,000
35th "	13,000
36th "	12,000
15th "	12,000
Group Total -	62,000

Grand Total Combat Group - 248,000

B. Garrison and Auxiliary Group

5th Army Kuangtung	20,000
11th " Hupeh	10,000
12th " Kweichow-Honan border	8,000
13th " Honan	20,000
14th " Kiangsu	15,000
16th " Kwanghsi	20,000
18th " Kiangsu	8,000
19th " Chekiang	6,000
31st " Shanghai	15,000
Total Garrison & Auxiliary Group	122,000

Grand Total Cantonese Armies - 370,000

Honan Nationalist Allies

Chin Yun-ao	50,000
Wei Yi-san	20,000
T'ien Wei-ch'in	20,000
	90,000

Kuominchun

In Kansu and Shensi	90,000
Shensi Allies	15,000
	105,000

Grand Total Anti-Ankuochun Forces 565,000

0044

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James K. Neering 3/26/86*

OVERSIZE DOCUMENT

*2009-177, Encl. 1*  
*(10)*

HAS BEEN FILMED AT THE END OF THIS ROLL.



0085

DECLASSIFIED BY NND740058

*James L. Neering 3/26/86*

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE  
PEKING, CHINA

JUN 17 1937  
RECEIVED  
MILITARY DIV.  
2009-177  
12  
WAR DEPARTMENT

May 22, 1937

No. 9554

Subject: Distribution of Troops, 4th Route Army

To: A. C. of S., G-2, War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED W. D. JUN 16 1937

1. Referring to the query on your "Evaluation of Reports from M/A, China," dated March 25, 1937, concerning the distribution of the troops of the 4th Route Army, the information in Report No. 9515 was obtained subsequently to that contained in No. 9505 and may be considered as the more correct.

*Joseph W. Stilwell*

Joseph W. Stilwell  
Colonel, Infantry  
Military Attache

No encls.



*James L. Neimyr 3/26/86*

0091

## DIVISIONS

158th Division	.....	Tseng Yu-jen
159th	,,	Tan Sui
160th	,,	Hua Chen-chung
161st	,,	Hsu Shao-tsung
162nd	,,	Peng Cheng-fu
163rd	,,	Chen Lan-ting
164th	,,	Chang Pang-pen
165th	,,	Lu Ta-chang
166th	,,	Ma Li-wu
167th	,,	
168th	,,	Ma Hung-kuei
169th	,,	Wu Shih-min
170th	,,	Hsu Chi-ming
171st	,,	Yang Chun-chang
172nd	,,	Cheng Shu-fen
173rd	,,	Ho Wei-chen
174th	,,	Chang Kuang-wei
175th	,,	Mo Shu-chieh
176th	,,	Ou Shou-nien
177th	,,	Li Hsing-chung
178th	,,	Li Tsung-fang
179th	,,	Ho Chi-li
180th	,,	Liu Chen-san
181st	,,	Shih Yu-san
182nd	,,	An En-pu
183rd	,,	Kao Yin-huai
184th	,,	Chang Chung
185th	,,	Kuo Chan
186th	,,	Li Chen
187th	,,	Peng Lin-sheng
188th	,,	Liu Jen
189th	,,	Ling Ya-hsi
190th	,,	Liang Hua-sheng
191st	,,	Yang Te-liang
192nd	,,	Hu Ta
193rd	,,	Li Tsung-chien
194th	,,	Chen Te-fa
195th	,,	Liang Kai
196th	,,	
197th	,,	Ting Ping-chuan
198th	,,	Wang Yu-ying
199th	,,	Lo Shu-chia
200th	,,	Tu Yi-ming
New 2nd Division	.....	Chin Hsien-chang
,, 5th	,,	Li Hsien
,, 6th	,,	Kao Shu-hsun
,, 8th	,,	Chiang Chai-chen
,, 35th	,,	
Reserve 1st Div.	.....	Hsieh Fu-san
,, 2nd	,,	Feng Chien-fei
,, 3rd	,,	Chou Kai-hsun
,, 6th	,,	Chi Chang-chien
,, 7th	,,	Tsao Jih-hui
,, 8th	,,	Ling Chao-yao
,, 9th	,,	Chang Yen-chuan
,, 10th	,,	Hsuan Tieh-wu
,, 11th	,,	Chao Ting-chang
,, 13th	,,	Lo Chi-chiang

Distribution:  
6-MID; 1-File

*Joseph W. Stilwell*  
JOSEPH W. STILWELL  
Colonel, Infantry (DOL)  
Military Attache

0113

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*James K. Neimay 3/26/86*

CAVALRY FORCES IN NINGHSIA

1 Cav.Div. Ting Pai-ting, Ninghsia  
2 ,, ,, Yang Ken-ching, ,,

11 Army

NOTES: a. (NO) refers to separate, newly organized divisions many of which have the same numbers as old divisions.

b. Strength of divisions varies, but is rarely more than 3,000.

c. Strength of cavalry divisions is probably about 3,000.

For and in the absence of the Military  
Attache:

*F. P. Munson*

F. P. MUNSON  
Capt., P.A.,  
Assistant Military Attache

Distribution:

6 MID.  
2 File



0133

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*James L. Nearing 3/26/86*

G-2 Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE

ONLY

6940.

RUSSIA (Combat)

Subject: Military Missions.  
VOLUNTEERS FOR CHINESE NATIONAL ARMIES.

RECEIVED G/2 W.D. MAY 10 1927

5787 For volunteers for Chinese National Armies see Report  
, Index # 6000.

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2009-151  
①

*T. W. Swett*  
T. W. SWETT  
Captain, General Staff  
Military Attache

COPIES TO:  
M I D 4

From: M A, Riga.

Report No. 5788

Date: April 25, 1927.

0199

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Jimmie K. Nearing 7/26/86

- 18 -

Chui

Chui' ohí'

追擊

To follow and attack

Ch'ui

Ch'ui' hao"

吹號

To blow bugle

Chung

Chung' chun'

中軍

Aide de camp

Chung' kuo'

中國

China

Chung' lí'

中立

Neutral

Chung' yang'

中央

Capital (seat of national government)

Chung' hsiao"

中校

Lieut. colonel

Chung' wei'

中尉

1st lieut.

Chung' chiang"

中將

Major general

Chung' hua'

種花

Vaccinate

Chung' p'ao'

重砲

Heavy artillery

Ch'ung

Ch'ung' feng'

衝鋒

Fight hand to hand

Ch'ung' san'

衝散

Rout an enemy

Ch'ung' t'u'

衝突

Charge, rush against suddenly.



0012

DECLASSIFIED BY MND740058

*James K. Neimyr 3/26/86*

- 31 -

Hsuan' shm'

懸殊

Unlike, a great difference

Hsueh

Hsueh' kuan'

血管

Blood vessels

Hsün

Hsün' chang'

勳章

Decoration (general term)

Hsün' ching'

巡警

Police

Hsün' ch'a'

巡查

To patrol

Hsün' lien' shih' tsu'

訓練士卒

To train troops, drill, instruct.

Hsün' p'ao'

煙砲

Gun shooting gasshells

Hu

Hu' hsiang' t'ui' wei'

互相推諉

Mutually avoid responsibility

Hu' chao'

護照

Pass-port

Hu' ping'

護兵

Orderly

Hu' pan'

護板

Gun shield

Hu' sung'

護送

Convoy (under guard)



Jimmie K. Nearing 3/26/86

0226

- 45 -

Mao

Mao' ch'ang'

帽章

Hat insignia

Mei

Mei' ch'iao'

美僑

American nationals in  
foreign country.

Mei' kuo'

美國

United States

Mei' t'sang'

煤艙

Coal bunker

Mei' pu' chin' shao'

煤不禁燒

Coal doesn't burn long

Mei' k'uang'

煤礦

Coal mine

Mei' yu'

煤油

Kerosene

Mei' tu'

梅毒

Syphilis

Meng

Meng' i' ta' chi'

蒙一打擊

Receive a great setback,  
have been successfully  
attacked.

Meng' ku'

蒙古

Mongolia

Meng' lieh'

猛烈

Fierce, terrible, savage,  
(of fires or war)Mi

Mi'

密

Secret

0228

- 47 -

Mo

Mo' tien' chi' ch'i'

磨電機器

Dynamo

Mou

Mou' wei' pu' kuei'

謀為不軌

Think of doing something  
unlawful.Mu

Mu' piao'

目標

Target

Mu' ti'

目的

Mu' ma'

木馬

Wooden horse

Mu' fu'

幕府

Unofficial advisor,  
colleague.

Mu' yu' shih'

沐浴室

Bath house

Nei

Nei' hung'

內訌

Discord within

Nei' mu'

內幕

State of things within,  
inside.

Nei' t'ang'

內堂

Indoor instruction

Nei' wu' pu'

內務部

Ministry of Interior

Nei' ying'

內應

Traitors



0238

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Jimmie L. Nanning 3/26/86

- 57 -

Shih

Shih' shih' chang <sup>3</sup>	師, 師長	Division, division commander
Shih' pai <sup>4</sup>	失敗	To fail, lose
Shih' ohu <sup>2</sup>	時局	Present condition of affairs
Shih' oh <sup>4</sup>	實際	True state of affairs
Shih' li <sup>4</sup>	實力	Real strength
Shih' tan <sup>4</sup>	實彈	Ball cartridge
Shih' kuan <sup>2</sup>	使館	Embassy, legation
Shih' tso' yung' ohe <sup>3</sup>	始作俑者	The first one to do this, (of something bad)
Shih' wei' yun' tung <sup>4</sup>	示威運動	Military demonstration
Shih' ch'a' fang' wu <sup>4</sup>	視察防務	Examine preparations for defence
Shih' oh' i <sup>4</sup>	士氣	Morale

Shou

Shou' jung' tui <sup>4</sup>	收容隊	Prison guards (at prison camps)
Shou' ch'iang', shou' oh'iang' tui <sup>4</sup>	手槍, 手槍隊	Pistol, pistol troops, (generally bodyguard troops)
Shou' wei' ping', shou' pei <sup>4</sup>	守衛兵, 守備	To guard, defend, garrison, sentry.
Shou' hsien <sup>4</sup>	首先	First
Shou' tuan <sup>4</sup>	手段	Ability, skill, plan, means.
Shou' i <sup>4</sup>	獸醫	Veterinary surgeon.

0240

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Jimmie L. Nearing 7/26/86

- 59 -

Shou' liu' tan'

手留彈

Hand grenade

Shou' wu' t'sum' t'ieh'

手無寸鐵

Has no weapons with which  
to fight

Shou' tsu' wu' t'so'

手足無措

Very much excited

Shou' shang'

受傷

Receive a wound

Shu

Shu' li' kung' shih'

署理公使

Charge' d'Affairs

Shua

Shua' ma'

刷馬

Groom a horse

Shui

Shui' shou'

水手

Crew (of ship)

Shui' tao'

水道

Channel

Shui' lei'

水雷

Torpedo (water mine)

Shui'

稅

Tax

Su

Su' ch'ing'

肅清

Completely peaceful



0329

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*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

2009-198

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

January, 1929



0330

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*James L. Nemmy 7/26/86*

- 1 -

The following organization of the Nationalist Revolutionary  
Army is hereby proclaimed.

By order of the Military Council of the Nationalist  
Government.

Tan Yea-k'ai  
Cheng Chien  
Ho Ying-ch'ia  
Chu P'ei-te  
Yang Shu-chuang  
Li Tsung-jen  
Pai Chung-hsi

Chairman and Members of  
the Standing Committee.

January, 1928.

0453

- 95 -

MONTHLY ALLOWANCES FOR VARIOUS UNITS

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>Increase over old allowance</u>
Corps	\$1500	\$600
Division	600	220
Regiment	200	60
Battalion	60	
Company	30	10
Separate Division	700	
" Regiment	240	
" Battalion	100	10
" Company	40	10
" Platoon	20	

REMARKS

1. Cavalry, Artillery, Engineer, Machine Gun and Military Police companies and battalions receive the allowances of separate companies and battalions.

2. Special units, such as communications detachments, transportation detachments, etc., receive the allowances of the command corresponding to the rank of the organization commander.

3. Cleaning materials for guns, rifles, etc., gas for motor vehicles, expenses incident to apprehension of deserters, etc., will be paid for from the allowances shown above.

4. The amounts shown in the above table are all in Y'uan currency (i.e., not payable in depreciated notes, etc.)

5. This table of allowances is effective from January 1, 1928.



0461

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*James L. Neimay - 7/26/86*

- 3 -

6. When any matter comes up not covered by these regulations the Superintendent shall request the Military Council to make such changes or additions as the situation may require.
7. These regulations shall be effective from date of promulgation.

Nanking, July ---, 1928.

0471

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*James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Organization of Nanking Model Divisions

4-1  
6180  
2009-198  
JUL 2 2 1931  
WAR DEPARTMENT

RECEIVED C/2 W. D. JUL 2 2 1931

Attached hereto is the organization of the Nanking Model Divisions, now the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 14th. It is thought that this is important since the government's plan is eventually to organize all divisions on this model.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

*Parker G. Tenney*  
Parker G. Tenney  
Captain, Field Artillery  
Assistant Military Attache

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1 Tientsin  
1 File



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*James L. Neering 3/26/86*

0487

G-2 Report

6170.25

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Combatant Arms

Organization of the Infantry Regiment

Source: Tables of Organization, consultation with Chinese officers and observation of Chinese troops.

For and in the absence of the Military Attache:

HSJ

*S. V. Constant*  
S. V. Constant  
Major, Cavalry  
Acting Military Attache

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0503

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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

61st Army Corps (Shensi) Li Fu-ying

68th and 101st Divisions

67th Army Corps (Anhui) Wu Ke-jen

107th, 108th, 110th, 117th Divisions

0523

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*James L. Nearing 3/26/86*

- \* - Following is organization of fifty new divisions and reorganized divisions. Two infantry brigades of two regiments each. Each regiment has three battalions, each battalion three companies, each company two heavy and nine light machine guns. One battalion seventy-five millimeter Bofors mountain guns, one battalion thirty-seven millimeter infantry guns for anti-tank and close defense. One cavalry regiment of three squadrons of three troops, one engineer regiment armed with rifles, and medical, supply, communication units. Old seventy-seven Krupp or newer seventy-five millimeter field guns often substituted for Bofors mountain guns. Total strength: ten thousand. Aug. 18th.



0581

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*James L. Nearing 7/26/86*

<u>Brigade</u>	<u>Station before July 1, 1937</u>	<u>Commander</u>
1st (temporarily organized)	Szechwan (Prov.)	Chang Pan-peng
2nd (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Teng Kuo-chang
3rd (     , ,     )	East Hupeh(     , ,     )	Chang Chieh-chung
4th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Shih Hsi-yi
5th (     , ,     )	Szechwan     , ,     )	Liu Chih-ming
6th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Fan Han-hsuan
7th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	T'ien Chung-yi
8th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Hsiung Yu-chang
9th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	P'an Tso
10th (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Mu Su-chung
1st (Garrison Brigade)	Chinghai (Prov.)	Ma Yuan-hai
2nd (     , ,     )	, ,     )	Ma P'iao

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*James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

0594

ARMY CORPS (CHUN) (continued)	DIVISIONS(SHIN) (continued)
36	5-96
37	13-156
38	17-177
39	34-56
40	39
41	149
42	30-31
43	26
44	150
45	122-124-127
46	Unknown
47	New 23-104
48	173-174-175-176
49	105-113
50	New 7
51	113-114
52	2-25-
53	116-130
54	14-18
55	29-74
56	49
57	111-112
58	New 10-New 11
59	38-180
60	182-183-184
61	66-67
62	151-152
63	153-154
64	155-157
65	157-158
66	159-160
67	181
68	119-143
69	New 6-181
70	19-107
71	36-61-37-38
72	New 13 - New 14
73	108
74	51-58
75	43-92
76	Unknown
77	37-132-179
78	New 15 - New 16
79	New 9 - 98
80	97
81	Unknown
82	100-101-102-103 (Chinghai Province)
83	Unknown
84	188-189
85	4-89-91
86	Unknown
87	198
88	Unknown
89	Unknown
90	195-196



0604

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James K. Nanning 3/26/86

<u>No. of Brigade</u> (continued)	<u>Commander</u>	<u>Chief of Staff</u>
4th	Maj-Gen. Chiang En-pu (姜恩溥)	Col. Wang Ching-ho (王景和)
5th	Maj-Gen. Hu En-cheng (胡恩承)	Col. Yang Chi (楊琦)
6th	Maj-Gen. Sung Ting-yu, Chengting (宋廷裕)	Col. Chi Chi-chung (祁繼忠)
7th	Maj-Gen. Ma Wen-chi (馬文起)	Col. Chao Hua-min (趙化民)

0510

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*James L. Neering 7/26/86*

G-2 Report

3790

CHINA (Political)

Subject: Yang Shu-chwang.

Shang-tao never assumed office. September 1928, appointed a member of the Government Council of the National Government.

*Helmer W. Lystad*  
Helmer W. Lystad,  
1st Lieut. Infantry.

1st Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, American Legation, Peking, China, November 7, 1928. To: A.C. of S., G-2, Washington, D.C.

Forwarded.

*John Magruder*  
John Magruder,  
Major, General Staff,  
Military Attache.



0617

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*James L. Neering 3/26/86*

G-2 Report

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Militarist Tendencies in China.

This conference has considered the military readjustment plan as one of the most important problems."

xxx

xxx

xxx

*John Magruder,*

John Magruder  
Major, General Staff  
Military Attache

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1 File  
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*James L. Nearing 7/26/86*

00631

The following are the members of the National Defense Council:

✓ Chiang Kai-shek	✓ Ho Ying-ching
Tan Yen-kai	✓ Li Tsung-jen
Li Chi-sen	C. T. Wang
✓ Feng Yu-hsiang	T. V. Soong

The following constitute the National Finance Committee:

Tan Yen-kai, Chairman	Yang Shu-chwang
✓ Chiang Kai-shek	Ho Ying-ching
Wu Chin-hui	T. V. Soong
✓ Feng Yu-hsiang	Hu Han-min
✓ Yen Hsi-shan	Lin Sen
✓ Li Tsung-jen	Tsai Yuan-pei
Li Chi-sen	Tai Chi-tao
Chang Hsueh-liang	Sun Fo
	Chen Kuo-fu

*John Magruder*

John Magruder  
Major, General Staff  
Military Attache

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4 MID  
1 Tientsin  
1 Legation  
1 File



*James K. Nerning 3/26/86*

0841

- 6 -

3. That provincial and railway subsidies to the different armies shall now be remitted to the National Treasury, which shall be responsible for payment of all military expenses.
4. That all provincial gendarmerie or peace preservation soldiery shall be paid out of provincial revenues.
5. That this Conference shall definitely apportion the military allowance among the different military units, and prescribe in detail the procedure of payment to each of the units, which should be followed by the Ministry of Finance. When this plan is fully worked out it shall be submitted to the Government for approval and promulgation as law to be strictly observed by the Military authorities and the Ministry of Finance.

If the five conditions are accepted and put into effect, the Ministry of Finance will be ready to meet regularly and without fail at due dates the annual military expenditure of \$192,000,000 in addition to reasonable Disbandment Expenses. If not, the future is dark indeed.

0644

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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

T A B L E    I I I

(Kuo Min News Agency)

-- 12 --

NET MONTHLY NATIONAL REVENUE ACCORDING TO PROVINCES AS  
ESTIMATED BY DELEGATES TO THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE HELD  
IN NANKING, JULY 1, 1928

Kwantung )	5,000,000
Kwangsi )	
Hunan )	4,000,000
Hupoh )	
Yiangsu )	5,000,000
Chekiang )	
Anhui )	1,000,000
Kiangsi	500,000
Fukien	1,000,000
Shantung	400,000
Honan	2,500,000
Hopei	300,000
Shensi	<u>500,000</u>
Total	\$20,300,000

Estimates submitted by :

Hsueh Tsh-pi	(II Army Group)
Pei Chi-kun	(IV Army Group)
T.V. Soong	(Chairman)
Chang Shou-yung	Vice Minister of Finance
Ho Ying-ching	(I Army Group)
Li Hung-yen	(III Army Group)
Hsiung Bin	Chief of Military Accounts
Liu Chi-wen	Quartermaster General.

## NOTE:

If the special taxes and gambling revenues of Kwangtung are deducted from the above figures, the receipts will be reduced by three millions.



0774

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*James L. Neering 3/26/86*

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0794

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*James K. Neimyer - 3/26/86*

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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

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ONLY

G-2 Report.

6170 - Organization  
(Additional).

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Anti-aircraft Artillery.

SOURCE: Inspection party.

COMMENTS: The instruction of this unit is progressing very well. The officers have translated every Infantry School and C. & G. S. S. publication on anti-aircraft materiel and tactics that they have been able to obtain and are an earnest, hardworking group.

As noted in G-2 Report No. 8655, the regiment is commanded by Colonel Chang Wei-pin, a graduate of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, 1930. The fact that an inspection of this unit was made by a Central Government (Nanking) inspector is worthy of note, in that it shows Chiang Kai-shek's special interest in this organization.

*S. V. Constant*  
S. V. Constant,  
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),  
Acting Military Attache.

1 set only of photographs.

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1 File

0844

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*James L. Nanning 7/26/86*

G-2Report

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6140

*Y-1*  
CHINA (Military)

Subject: Organization of 2nd Division

*16ms*  
6119

2009-2358

WAR DEPT. FILE

Submitted herewith is a diagram showing the organization of the Second Division. It will be noted that this organization is typical of Chiang Kai Shek's army only and of only those units specifically stated. It is utterly impossible to say any organization is typical of the Chinese army, so different are the various units in the various provinces.

*W. S. Drysdale*

W. S. Drysdale  
Lieutenant-Colonel, Infantry  
Military Attache

HLB

1 diagram attached

Distribution:

4 MID  
1 File

From M/A, China

Report No. 8661

September 21, 1933



0875

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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

G-2 Report.

6150 - Organization -  
Services.

CHINA (Military)

Subject: Organization of Communication Troops.

*S. V. Constant*  
S. V. Constant,  
Major, Cavalry (D.O.L.),  
Acting Military Attache.

1 chart attached.

Distribution:  
6 MID  
1 File



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*James K. Neering 3/26/86*

---

Tamskumu	:	Detachment of about 600 cavalry and one
(about 60 kms. south of Lake Buir)	:	field artillery battalion from San-Beise.

---

3. The reliability of the above is doubtful in view of its Japanese source and the reported success of Outer Mongolia in excluding Japanese and Manchurians.

Source: Japan - Soviet Year Book 1935.

*William C. Crane*

William C. Crane,  
Lieut. Colonel, F.A. (DOL),  
Military Attache.

Distribution:  
MID 6  
N/A 1  
File 1

From: M/A. Tokyo.

Report No. 8131

Jan. 27, 1936.

0897

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*James K. Neimay 3/26/86*

Kwangtung Provincial Force in 1935 under General Chen Chi-tang. During General Chen's uprising against the National Government in 1936, he supported the Central Government and flew to Nanking to pledge his loyalty. After the collapse of General Chen's movement, he was appointed commander of Kwangtung forces and concurrently Pacification Commander of Kwangtung.

Source: Study in this Office.



F. P. Munson  
Capt., F.A.,  
Assistant Military Attache

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2 File



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*James K. Nearing 7/26/86*

0899

pendent Brigade of Chinghai Army; of the 4th Mixed Brigade of Chinghai; of the Provisional First Division of the 9th Army; Commander of the Newly Organized 9th Division and later of the Newly Organized 2d Army. The 2d Army was later reorganized into the present 82d Army, of which he remained as commander.

Source: Study in this Office.

*F. P. Munson*

F. P. MUNSON  
Capt., F.A.,  
Assistant Military Attache

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2 File



0903

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*James K. Nearing 3/26/86*

Central Political Council, 1928. Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government, 1932. Chairman of Shensi Provincial Government, July 1933-1937. Director of Central Publicity Committee, Central Kuomintang Headquarters, 1937-8.

Source: Press and study in this Office.

*William Mayer*  
William Mayer  
Major, Field Artillery  
Military Attache

Distribution:  
6 MID  
2 File

Section IV.      Head of Field News Service.

Organization and running of war intelligence system for all forces in collaboration with ministry of transport. Supply of news service equipment in conjunction with communication department of war ministry.

Section V.      Head of Field Mechanised Service.

Mechanised forces - tanks, armored cars, repair centers, supply of spare parts and fuel in conjunction with communication department of War Ministry. Control of road traffic, maintenance of road and bridges, ferry service, in conjunction with ministry of transport.

Section VI.      Head of Field Railways.

Railway communication and transport. Distribution of rolling stock. Upkeep in conjunction with ministry of transport.

Section VII.      Head of Field Water Transport.

Traffic and transport on waterways. Maximum use of cargo space available in conjunction with ministry of transport.

Section VIII.      Field Medical Corps.

Field medical corps and hospital organization. Transport and care of sick. Bringing those who have recovered back to lines. Sending invalids back home. Replacing of medical supplies and staff.

Section IX.      Field Veterinary Organization.

Field veterinary service. Animal hospitals, replacement of animals.

Section X.      Field Post.

Section XI.      Provost Marshal.

Notes attached: Branch dealing with preparatory work for history of war can be cut out (s.I.6). Military academy works with I.6. Artillery and pioneer staff can be cut. Special post for Army, Navy, and Air Attaches, is not necessary (s.II.3). Surveying should be divided into ground and air surveying.

(Signed); Von FALKENHAUSEN

Strictly Confidential

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
By authority of Dec. 18,  
1963, from LAGO to Archivist.  
By *JET*  
Date *8-30-65*

Nanking,  
August 17, 1937.

General Advisor,

Tel. No. 7749/I.

To : The Military Commission,  
His Excellency General Liu Kuang.

I would like to draw your attention, with regard to the fighting in the North and around Shanghai, to the suggestion of offering rewards for the capture of war materiel. This has the added advantage that the troops engage the enemy with greater zeal and enables us to use the captured material for our own purposes.

I should suggest that rewards offered be:

- A. One infantry rifle, pistol, etc. ....\$10  
One light machine gun, etc. ....\$50  
One heavy machine gun, etc. or trench  
mortar...\$100  
One battery .....\$500  
One lorry .....\$500  
One tank .....\$1,000  
One aeroplane .....\$1,000  
One small sized warship .....\$10,000  
One large sized warship.....\$50,000
- B. One cartridge (rifle).....\$ 0.05  
One artillery shell .....\$ 5.00  
One prisoner, wounded (or dead) .....\$20.00  
(Notation "DEAD" crossed out)  
One prisoner, officer .....\$50.00  
One prisoner, general .....\$100.00

Money to be paid to the unit which hands booty  
over at collection centers.

(No signature)



Time Table for the Training of Newly  
Created Divisions or of Those Recently Brought  
to Strength

1. Necessary conditions are:

(a) that officers are trained; that specialists have had individual training; that recruits have had individual training.

(b) that arms, equipment, animals and vehicles are at hand.

2. Aim of training:

Battle training in varying types of country, in various fighting formations, at the same time fighting as a unit in close co-operation with other arms.

3. There is time only for practical instruction in field work. Theory is to be restricted to that which prepares for and must be applied in actual practice.

4. The essential part of instruction in the case of all arms is thorough and disciplined training of lower units (company, section and battery) which must be shaped into instruments of precise and automatic efficiency always at the leader's disposal.

Experience shows, however, where large scale maneuvers and prolonged fighting is concerned, that basic discipline suffers. The reason for this is that faults and slacking off are not immediately checked by officers. This is why after a few days of training and during every pause in fighting company commanders and others must be told to get their units in hand once more, at the same time going over and making valuable use of the experience gained in maneuvers or fighting.

5. For high speed training of a freshly formed division, about thirty six days are needed; for that of a division brought up to strength about twenty days of further training are required - that is, including the necessary preliminary work, days of rest, etc. - a period of training of two and one months respectively.

3. The period of training is most usefully divided as follows:

<u>Practice in units</u>	<u>Newly formed divisions</u>	<u>Divisions brought up to strength</u>
Company	12 days	5 days
Battalion	8 days	4 days
Company(making use of battalion maneuvers)	2 days	1 day

<u>Practice in Units (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Newly formed divisions</u>	<u>Divisions brought up to strength</u>
Regiment (making use of battalion maneuvers)	6 days	4 days
Division ( , , , )	4 days	4 days
Company or Battalion (making use of divisional maneuvers)	2 days	2 days

7. To be practised are: marching, deployment, preparation for action, meeting engagements, attacks against entrenched positions, protective measures during protracted fighting, especially in defense, combined maneuvers including all arms in units up to battalion. For practice in same, a single, comprehensive plan must be drawn up, so that all essentials may be covered and that the area of operations is divided and made use of by the arms in question. During practical operations by smaller units, the staff and intelligence services of larger units should be trained in T.E.W.T.\*, in issuing of commands, and in liaison work.

8. On inspection by superiors, maneuvers of unrealistic nature are not to be carried out. Planned realistic maneuvers must be held. It is not so important that everything goes without a hitch, but it is important that not a single day of training shall be wasted, and that troops and commanders shall learn from inspection as well. It is just through unexpected hitches that inspecting officers can best get to know the standard of training and the spirit of the force in question.

Note: \* T. E. W. T. not understood, - J.W.S.

Plan for the Rehabilitation,  
Disposition, and Training of Troops in the  
Areas South Honan, Hupeh, Hunan

A. General:

1. The aim is to complete the training of the fighting forces as quickly as possible while applying the experience gained in the war.

2. The creation of the staff of military instructors serves to help and to check on commanding officers in their organization, equipment, and their methods of training.

3. The course of training pursued is a shortened one; it relies solely on practical work, keeping especially in mind the latest lessons and experiences of the war.

4. The subordinate groups consist of a number of experienced leaders and instructors who influence the training course by constant inspection. This inspection will also serve to inform them of the progress and standard of training.

B. Division and organization of corps of instructors.

Staff in charge of instruction.

Field Unit, East Hunan,  
Field Unit, East Hupeh,  
Fortification group, Wuhan,  
Infantry, Artillery, and Engineer training,  
Airforce, Reserves, Medical Corps (Supplies),  
Intelligence,  
Field Unit, South Honan.

Comments:

1. The size of the unit varies according to the number of troops in each area and according to the nature of the arms used.
2. German advisors will be incorporated in the staff and in subordinate sections, so that the course of instruction can be properly conducted and profit drawn from it.

C. Selection of Personnel:

Chief - the Generalissimo

Deputy Chief - General Hsu Yung-chang  
General V. Falkenhausen (in  
charge of demonstrations)  
A number of advisors.

Wuhan Unit:

Leader - Hu Tsung-nan (reorganization and  
reserves)  
Deputy leader - Ma Tsung-lo (training and  
inspection)  
A number of advisors.



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*James L. Venable 7/26/86*

1009

20 1987

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2009-256

6

WAR DEPARTMENT

SECRET

EXTRACT from M/A China RADIOGRAM #717 filed as  
2657-H-439/219, Oct 17-37

....Referring to your 473 Chennault arrived Nanking  
mid-September believed to be acting as air adviser  
Chinese Government... Stilwell. (50)

*Cablegram 717 (2657-H-439/219)  
sent to MIAE 10-30 to "note."*

1010

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*James K. Nemy 3/26/86*

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
MIL. INTL. DIV.

2009-256

WAR DEPARTMENT  
52

EXTRACT from M/A China RADIOGRAM #715 filed as  
2657-E-439/a/b Oct 15-37

.....Referring to your cable 473 American Consul  
Canton has no knowledge of Chennault. Continuing  
inquiry.

Stilwell.

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2009-256

8

WAR DEPARTMENT

EXTRACT FROM RADIOGRAM #720 from M/A China  
Oct. 23-37 (2657-B-439/341)

.....Referring to your cable 473, officer  
mentioned now in Nanking..Stilwell.



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*James K. Neimay 7/20/86*

1012

Extract from Code Radiogram Received at the  
War Department 8:35 a.m., December 31, 1937

JAN 21 1938

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1009-256

WAR DEPARTMENT  
9

Peiping, No. 786, Dec. 31.

\* \* \* \* \*

The entire Italian aviation mission has departed. The Russians are not doing anything as yet in the air, but 200 Soviet Russian pilots and mechanics as well as a large number of bombers and pursuit planes are reported to be at Nanchang. Chennault is also reported to be there as pursuit instructor.

\* \* \* \* \*

BARRETT

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*James K. Neering 3/26/86*

1017

*Note for 2009-256*

2009-256

*134 m*

Cablegram #201 from China Oct. 18-40.

(Secret and not paraphrased for file)

Re CHENNAULT.

Barrett.

1076

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Oversize Document

2009-177/10, encl. 1



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2009-223/1, encl. 2

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2009-223/2, encl. 2

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2009-226/2, encl. 1



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Oversize Document

2009-233/2, encl. 1