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THE CHINESE CENTRAL POLICE COLLEGE

Kwang-shee Chu

(Not often does opportunity occur to present a picture of police training developments in foreign countries. Such an opportunity arose when a staff member of one of the world's largest police training schools came to the United States to study police administration. The author graduated from the Chinese Central Police College in 1938 with highest honors, was assigned to the Hunan Provincial River Police Department, and then in 1941 was recalled to the college to serve as an instructor in police administration. In 1944, he was one of seven members of the college assigned to study in the United States. He studied at the Northwestern University Traffic Institute and graduated in 1945. Soon he expects to return to China to continue teaching at the Central Police College.—EDITOR.)

It was during the Chow Dynasty some two thousand four hundred years ago that police functioning was first established in China. Police officials known as "s-hu" were established in cities and other officials known as "s-gee" were organized in the villages. But for generation after generation these police forces of China were of nebulous kind and bore little or no semblance to the police systems which China has today. These are of very recent establishment for they did not make their appearance until some forty-five years ago at the end of the Ching Dynasty.

During the past forty-five years, Chinese police systems suffered a checkered and on the whole a disheartening development. Inefficiency of the Manchu government (in power from about 1611 to 1911) was reflected in China's police systems. Then when the Republic of China was created in 1911 there followed a period of civil war. Partisan politics and overbearing militarism were rampant and the police forces were able to do little to improve the administration of enforcement. The structure of policing was there but quality of enforcement and efficiency of administration were lacking.

Real improvement in Chinese law enforcement did not begin until after the Northern Campaign of 1917. Not until then when internal peace came did the work of national reconstruction begin. And one of the first steps taken by the Generalissimo (General Chiang Kai-shek) was the building of a new police force. Under the able leadership of the Generalissimo continual progress was made and the period 1917 to 1936 can well be considered as the period of development of China's police systems. During these nineteen years the number of police appointed mounted steadily and by 1936 some one hundred and eighty thousand persons had been appointed to the police service. These were distributed among the eighteen interior provinces of China and with special view of preserving the peace in the cities and villages.

Unquestionably the most notable advancement undertaken during the establishment of China's modern police force was the institution of police training. The year 1936 is an epochal one in the story of law enforcement improvement in China for it was in that year that China's CENTRAL POLICE COLLEGE was established at Nanking, the pre-war capital of China. Prior to 1936, police training was of a secondary nature. Each of the provinces had its own police training programs and these differed markedly from one province to another. Courses given bore little or no semblance to one another, the level of instruction was low and the training results obtained were of doubtful value. These were the prime factors which led to the abolishment of all the then-existing police training schools and the centralization of all police training in the CENTRAL POLICE COLLEGE. Thus, it is interesting to observe that *all* police training in China is done in this one national police school. And all persons who desire appointment to any of China's police forces must first secure police training at this Central Police College.

Head of the College is the President of China, General Chiang Kai-shek. Under him is a dean (General Lee) who has had the responsibility of operating the school. Organizational structure of the College and its relation to the National Government is indicated in the chart on next page.

There are two kinds of training in the Central Police College: One. The Regular Class—a class similar to the police science and administration department of some of the state colleges in this country. Two. The Refresher Class or Special Class.

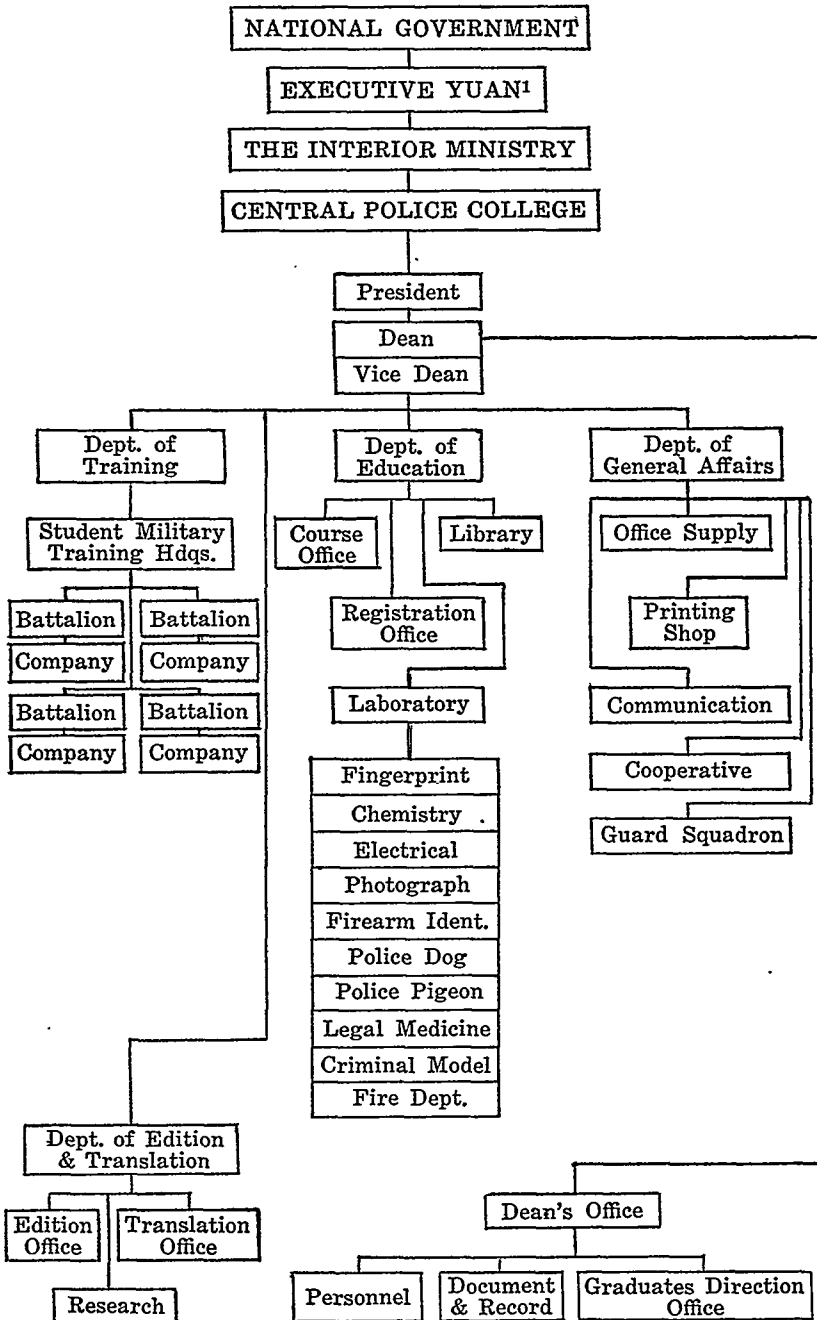
Length of the regular class is two full years, equivalent to a 24 months course. There are no vacations except for legal holidays. Classes are held throughout the week except for Sunday afternoons.

Students who desire to enter the Police College for the regular course must meet the following requirements:

1. Be a citizen of the Republic of China.
2. Be a graduate of a High School.
3. Be physically and mentally healthy.
4. Be within the age group of 18 to 25 years.
5. Be not less than 5 ft. 5 in. in height.

Men and women who meet these requirements are eligible to attend the college. After checking their applications, the school then gives them a physical examination. This is followed by a written examination in the following subjects: Chinese, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geometry, The Three Principles of the People, History and a foreign language — English, French, Russian, Japanese, or German. Those

THE ORGANIZATION CHART OF CENTRAL
POLICE COLLEGE



¹ The Executive *Yuan* is similar to the Cabinet in the United States Government.

meeting the entrance requirements and who have passed the written examinations are then given an oral examination. Every one must pass this oral examination before he (or she) can be enrolled as a student at the Central Police College.

The two-year regular course in the Central Police College is divided into four terms of six months each. During the first term (the recruit term), the students are given military drills, disciplinary training and a general idea of police work. The other three terms consist of regular classroom work. For the past several years, students have been required to attend the Chungking City Police Department for one month's practical work. There they write their theses. Mid-term and end-of-term examinations are given throughout the two year period and students must pass a final examination covering the two-years' work. On graduation from the college, students are assigned to different cities or provinces to work in a police department. They serve a six months probation period before being promoted to the status of a regular officer.

The subjects for the regular two-year course are as follows:

FIRST TERM

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>
1. Outline of the New Life Movement	40	7. Military Science	50
2. General Police Science...	60	8. Writing for Police Work.	30
3. General Affairs of Police.	60	9. Communication and Intrenchment*	20
4. Military Hygiene	10	10. English	60
5. Surveying and Drawing..	20	11. Physical Education	20
6. Police Law and Its Violation and Punishment.....	60	12. Chinese Boxing	20
		13. Military Training	300

* This subject concerns military science.

SECOND TERM

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>
1. Outline of the New Life Movement	20	13. International Law	30
2. Military Science	40	14. The Law of Execution...	30
3. English	40	15. The Philosophy of Chinese Politics	20
4. Physical Education	20	16. Criminal Investigation ..	50
5. Chinese Boxing	20	17. Revolutionary History of Modern Countries	30
6. Military Training	120	18. Police Law in Detail.....	40
7. Civil Code	40	19. Three Principles of the People	40
8. Outline of Political Science	30	20. Traffic Police	30
9. Study of Juvenile Delinquency	30	21. Mob Psychology	20
10. Outline of Economics....	30	22. Criminal Psychology	20
11. Constitution	30	23. Performance of Duties... 20	
12. Jurisprudence	40		

THIRD TERM

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>
1. Constitution	20	6. Police Laws in Detail....	30
2. Executive Law	20	7. Police Law and Its Violation and Punishment.....	60
3. Criminal Investigation ..	40	8. International Law and Police of Foreign Affairs...	40
4. The Law of Execution... 30		9. Outline of Economics....	30
5. Code of Criminal Procedure	20		

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>
10. Firearms Identification...	30	23. Military Communication.	20
11. Distribution of Police Duties	20	24. Police System of United States	10
12. Traffic Police	20	25. English	40
13. Study of Juvenile Delinquency	30	26. Tactics	10
14. Secret Police	20	27. The Use of Police Dog...	20
15. Personnel Administration	20	28. Police System of Germany	10
16. Outline of Politics	10	29. Police System of Japan..	10
17. Fingerprints	20	30. Police System of England	10
18. Police System of Austria	10	31. Outline of New Life Movement	10
19. Social Investigation and Statistics	10	32. Three Principles of the People	20
20. Revolutionary History of Modern Countries	20	33. Practical Physics and Chemistry	20
21. Writing for Police Work.	20	34. Physical Education	20
22. Mob Psychology	20	35. Military Training	60

FOURTH TERM

<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>	<i>Course of Study</i>	<i>Class Hours</i>
1. The Law of Execution...	60	9. Practical Physics and Chemistry	30
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	60	10. Physical Education	20
3. Police Law and Its Violation and Punishment.....	80	11. Military Training	80
4. Firearms Identification..	40	12. War Time Police Affairs.	20
5. Fingerprints	40	13. Self-government	20
6. Writing for Police Work.	40	14. Chemical Warfare	10
7. The Use of Police Dog...	40	15. History of Chinese Political Philosophy	20
8. Three Principles of the People	30	16. Chinese Boxing	20

Thus students are required to complete successfully nearly 3,000 hours of instruction.

The second type of training in the Central Police College is "refresher" or "special classes" instruction. Special classes are held in the following fields:

1. Criminal Investigation.
2. Fingerprinting.
3. Foreign Affairs.
4. Instructor Training.
5. In-Service Training.
6. Special Training for Officers Assigned to the Island of Formosa.
7. Traffic Law Enforcement.
8. Special Classes for High Ranking Officials and for Chiefs.

Such specialized training schools are opened only when necessary. Their terms range from three to six months. To be eligible for the specialized courses applicants must be graduates of the school and must have worked in a police department for a certain period of at least three years. However, police officers who have not attended the Central Police College are eligible if they possess a good work record in their own police department.

Students of both Regular and Special Classes must live in the school dormitory. This is under strict military control. Cost of student attendance (uniforms, lodgings, board, books, stationery, and a certain amount in cash for miscellaneous expense) is paid for by the national government.

At the present time three Regular Classes (the 16th, 17th and 18th) are in attendance at the school. Also several special classes are being held. Altogether there are about 4,000 students now in training at the Central Police College.

Now a word about the school itself. It is located at Chungking and is situated on a high plateau extending along the south bank of the Yangtze River. In front of the campus is the river and back of it are the hills and mountains. The terrain is rugged and when, for example, a field for military drill was prepared, it had to be dug out from a small rock mountain. Building plan of the College is illustrated in Figure I.

In the foreground is the main gate and passing through the heart of the campus is the main walk, some 400 yards in length. In the foreground and to the right of the main gate are buildings devoted to recruits. These buildings are more or less separated from the other buildings. In the center of the campus is the office of General Chiang Kai-shek. Buildings in the upper left of the illustration are the class room buildings.

The classrooms and dormitories for the students are good enough for war-time-life, but cannot compare with the college buildings in this country. We need a gymnasium and a swimming pool. At the west side of the school there is a garden built on the small mountains. That's the place where the students rest after their hard work. There is an auditorium large enough to accommodate two thousand students who stand and listen to the speaker. A small library has both ancient and modern Chinese books. Not only are there books on policing but also on other fields related to police work. Foreign reference books are mostly from the United States. Some are from England, very few are from Germany or Japan. Plans are afoot for a considerable enlargement of the library. Also, I hope that we shall be able to secure a comprehensive collection of magazines, text books, monographs and other police literature from this country.

A police museum is maintained in connection with the College. In the museum is exhibited all phases of police work, criminal equipment, interesting documents, and other materials pertaining to police work. A most interesting part of the collection is a big bomb which was dropped by the Japanese during 1942. Fortunately for the College and all concerned, it didn't explode.

Another interesting feature is the laboratory in the school. Here are located The Firearm Identification Room, The Fingerprint Room, The Police Chemical Room, The Photograph Room, The Police Dog Training Room, The Police Pigeon Training Room, and a small Electrical Laboratory. There is also a Fireman Training Room, under the supervis-

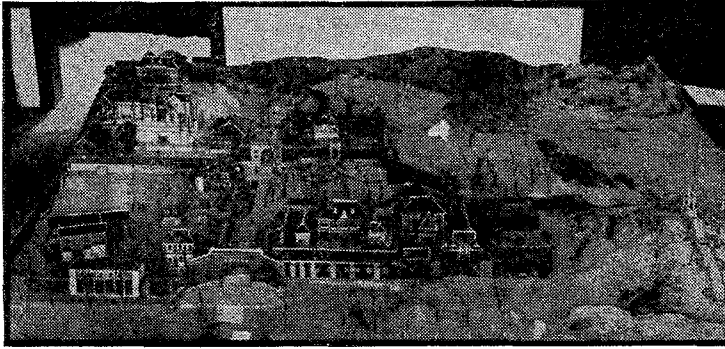


FIGURE I

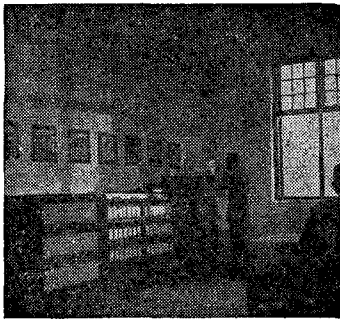


FIGURE II

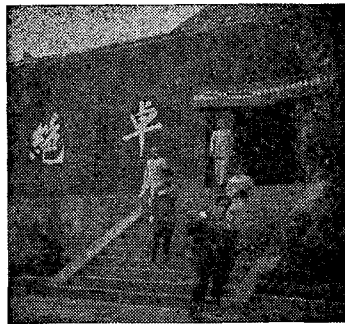


FIGURE III



FIGURE IV

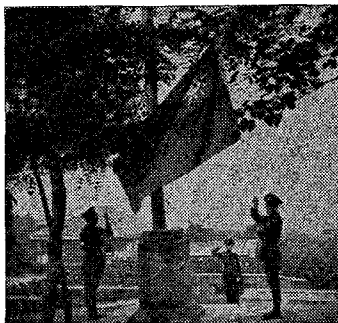


FIGURE V

ion of the Training Department, since in China the Fire Department is a division of the Police Department. See Figures II, III, IV and V. Figure II shows the Fingerprint room, Figure III the Entrance to the Auditorium, Figure IV the Firearms Identification Room, and Figure V pictures the raising of the National flag.

How graduate students of the Central Police College are chosen for police study in foreign countries is a question often asked by people. The student graduating with the highest scholastic grade from *each* of the graduating classes has the standing privilege of being sent to another country to study Police Administration. The present group in this country (there are seven graduates now studying in the United States), represent classes that have graduated during the past five years and have worked in different police departments in China from three to seven years or more.

Why has the Central Police College adopted the fundamental policy of sending picked graduates to study policing in foreign countries? To maintain the same standard of police work in China as in other countries and to get acquainted with the other countries. And also because there is great need for understanding between the peoples of different countries. Since our arrival in the United States we have learned many things that are worthwhile to China's Police Reconstruction Program. However, we know that seven persons cannot possibly learn everything or see everything. Therefore, we went to different schools and visited many police departments in order that we could individually and collectively gain the greatest possible understanding of American and Canadian principles and procedures of policing.

Looking ahead, we know the Central Police College has a difficult job. There is great need for well trained police officers in the re-occupied territory. There will be major traffic problems, handling of criminals in the post-war era will be an extraordinarily difficult task. These and many other situations must be met and upon graduates of the Central Police College will rest the great responsibility of preserving the peace in a war-torn world.
