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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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- 2 -

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY REGULATIONS

Approved by the Communist Seventh National Party Congress on 11 June 1945

GENERAL PROVISIONS:

The Chinese Communist Party is a group of well-organized and progressive workers of China and is the supreme organization of the labor class. The Communist Party represents the best interests of the Chinese people. Its immediate objective is to fight for a new democratic system in China; its ultimate objective is to introduce a Communist system in China.

The guiding principle of the Chinese Communist Party in all its activities is MAO Tse-tung's doctrine, which advocates the theories of Lenin and Marx and the successful culmination of the Revolution in China. The Chinese Communist Party is opposed to extreme doctrinism and extreme empiricism. With the dialectic materialism and historical materialism of Marxism as its touchstone, the Communist Party has taken what it considers to be good from both the Chinese and foreign civilizations. It also opposes all idealistic and mechanistic views of the universe. With the exception of the democratic liberated areas, China is still a semi-colonial and semi-feudal nation. Because laborers, farmers, small capitalists and other democratic elements constitute the motivating force behind the present revolution in China, because of the existence of a powerful Communist Party in China, and because of the present world situation, we may call the present stage of the revolution in China a neo-capitalistic democratic revolution. This revolution is also the people's anti-imperialistic and anti-feudal neo-democratic revolution under the leadership of the proletariat. Therefore, the present mission of the Chinese Communist Party is, domestically, to consolidate the laborers, farmers, small capitalists, intelligentsia, and all anti-imperialistic and anti-feudalistic groups in China, and to join hands with the various minority races in China and overseas; internationally, to unite with the proletariat, the oppressed and other friendly-disposed peoples of the world in order to fight for China's sovereign integrity, the elimination of feudalistic oppression of the masses in China, the building of a neo-democratic united republic in China through a union of the various races in China, the building of a liberal, democratic, unified and strong revolutionary alliance, and the realization of a peaceful and progressive world.

After China's National Revolution and Democratic Revolution have been successful, the Communist Party will then, through the necessary stages, fight for the realization of socialism and Communism in China in compliance with the need of China's social economic development and the will of the people. China is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal nation and has a vast territory and a large population not yet united. Thus, in spite of the fact that the people of China, especially the workers and the farmers, possess, traditionally, a brave, revolutionary spirit, there are still tremendous obstacles in their path, obstacles which have caused uncertainty and great difficulties and have prolonged the revolution. As a result, an armed conflict is now in progress. Until we can gain control of the main cities, we must realize the importance of the village as bases for our operations; we must realize, too, the urgent need for continuing wholeheartedly our revolutionary activities. To accomplish all this, all members of the Communist Party must be brave, thoroughly experienced and alert. While treading the long road of the Revolution, we must mobilize and organize the masses, overcome all hardships, and constantly reinforce our ranks. In this Revolutionary Struggle the Communist Party must do its utmost to be a pillar of strength among the people's revolutionary groups. It must resist attempts from within or without to destroy organized labor, to eliminate the revolutionary groups, or to prevent all other revolutionary activities.

In order that the unity of the Communist Party can be maintained, neither "rightist" nor "leftist" opportunists must be allowed in the Party; appropriate measures must be taken to deal with these opportunists, speculators and potential traitors in

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

- 3 -

the Party, and all those whose principles are at variance with those of the Party must be dismissed from the Party. The Chinese Communist Party should not try to cover up its own mistakes and shortcomings. It should welcome criticism and correct its defects through constant self-examination; and it should educate its members and workers along these lines. The Communist Party is not arrogant and not afraid to admit its mistakes or to receive criticism.

All Communist members must serve the people with their heart and soul. They must always be in close contact with the laborers and farmers, and must try always to improve their relations with the masses. All Party members must think always of the Party welfare and must hold themselves responsible either to the Party or the people. They must also pay close attention to the protests of the people, appreciate their urgent needs, and help organize the people to fight for the realization of their ideals. Every Communist must endeavor to learn from the people and at the same time to educate the people with the untiring spirit of the revolutionary in order to help them understand the situation and their role. Members of the Communist Party must constantly guard themselves against the danger of losing touch with the people and must exercise precautions against, and eradicate, such faulty concepts within the Party, as "mimicry", "despotism", "exclusivism", "bureaucratism", "militarism", etc., adherence to which will only serve to estrange the members of the Communist Party from the people.

The organization of the Chinese Communist Party is based on the principle of Democratic Centralism. It is an organization fighting for the unification of China, with its members united by a set of laws by which they must strictly abide. The strength of the Communist Party lies in its solidarity, its members being united both in thought and action. The Party forbids all acts that are at variance with the Party regulations. It also forbids any activity that endangers the harmony of the Party, including the formation of independent units within the Party. All duplicities, such as pretended observance of regulations etc., are strictly prohibited. Members of the Communist Party must always be on the lookout for those in their midst who violate Party regulations or Party principles. Those members who do not try to adhere to the regulations shall be expelled from the Party. The Chinese Communist Party expects all its members to put their heart and soul into their work and to make whatever personal sacrifices are necessary so that the aims of the Communist Party can be realized and our national problems completely solved.

CHAPTER I

MEMBERSHIP REGULATIONS

Article 1.

Anyone who is willing to abide by the Communist Party rules and regulations, take part in the activities of the organization, obey its resolutions and pay its membership fees, is eligible for membership in the Party.

Article 2.

All members are placed under the following obligations:

- a. To strive always to study and to master the fundamental principles of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Doctrine.
- b. To abide strictly by Party regulations, take an active part in the Party's political activities and in the national revolutionary movement, execute the Party's orders and resolutions, and fight against anything that is detrimental to the interests of the Party.
- c. To serve the masses, improve the relations between the Party and the masses, understand, and attempt to satisfy, the people's needs, and explain to the people the policies of the Communist Party.
- d. To observe strictly the written laws of the Revolutionary Government and the Revolutionary Organizations, understand well one's own duties, and set examples for others in all revolutionary undertakings.

CONFIDENTIAL

-3-

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 4 -

Article 3.

All members have the following rights:

- a. To express one's opinions on Party policies either at Party conferences or in Party publications.
- b. To elect others to office and to be elected to office in the Communist Party.
- c. To express opinions or to make suggestions to any organization in the Communist Party and even to the Communist Central Authorities.
- d. To criticize any party worker at party conferences.

Article 4.

Membership is limited to those 18 years of age or over. Applicants for Party membership must go through the following procedures:

- a. Laborers, coolies, farm hands, poor farmers, poor city dwellers and soldiers who wish to become members of the Communist Party must first be introduced by two regular members. Their applications shall then be sent to the general assembly of the Branch Party organ for discussion, and must then be approved by a district committee or any party committee authorized to admit members to the Party. During the first six months following this approval, the applicants shall be on probation. At the end of this probationary period they may become full-fledged members of the Party.
- b. Middle class farmers, clerks, educated persons and members of the professions who want to become members of the Communist Party must first be introduced by two regular members, one of whom must have been in the Party for at least one year. Their applications shall be sent to the general assembly of the Branch Party organ for discussion and must be approved by a district committee or any party committee authorized to admit members. For one year following this approval these applicants will be on probation. At the end of this probationary period they may become full-fledged members.

The above two paragraphs on the qualifications of sponsors of new members and on the probationary periods of new members are subject to revision in newly acquired revolutionary areas by the Party's Central Authorities or organizations representing the authorities, or the provincial or the border area Party committee.

- c. Persons who do not fall into categories (a) and (b) and who wish to become members of the Communist Party must first be introduced by two regular members, one of whom must have been in the Party for more than three years. Their applications shall be sent to the general assembly of the Branch Party organ for discussion and must be approved either by the Party committee, city committee, hsien committee, or other Party committee equivalent to a hsien committee. For two years following this approval the applicants shall be on probation, and at the end of this probationary period may become full-fledged members.
- d. Persons who were formerly ordinary members of other political parties and who wish to become members of this Party must first be introduced by two regular Chinese Communist Party members, one of whom must have been in the Party for more than three years. Their applications shall be sent to the general assembly of the Branch Party organ for discussion and must be approved by a hsien committee or a Party committee equivalent to a hsien committee. During the first two years, these applicants shall be on probation and after the probationary period may become full-fledged members.

Persons who were important members of other political parties and who wish to become members of the Chinese Communist Party are subject to the same procedures as stipulated for ordinary members of other political parties except that one of the sponsors must have been a member in the Communist Party for more than five years and that the applications be approved by a provincial committee or a Party committee equivalent to a provincial committee. Persons who were formerly very important members of other political parties and who desire to become members of the Chinese Communist Party are subject to the same procedures as stipulated for important members of other political parties except that their applications must be approved by the Central Authorities.

CONFIDENTIAL

-/-

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1

- 5 -

Article 5.

Under special circumstances, Party committees equivalent to a higher committee, or a higher committee are given the right to admit new members directly.

Article 6.

The sponsors must give a detailed and truthful account of the political ideology, character and personal history of the applicants. Further, before introducing an applicant, the sponsors must explain to the applicant the Party regulations, principles and policies. Before approving an applicant, the Party committee must first send its representatives to have a long and thorough interview with the applicant, after which a careful investigation shall be conducted.

Article 7.

During the probationary period candidates shall receive their preliminary Party education and shall prove their loyalty to the Party, while the Party shall conduct an examination of the political ideology or inclinations of the candidates. Candidates have the same obligations and rights as regular members except the right to elect others to office or to be elected to office themselves.

Article 8.

At the expiration of the probationary period of a candidate, the general assembly of the Branch Party organ will hold another discussion concerning the candidate, after which the matter will be sent for approval to a superior committee of the Party or other equivalent committees which had originally admitted the candidate. The Party committee concerned has the right to shorten or prolong the period of probation of any candidate. During the period of probation, if a candidate proves himself unworthy, the Party committee concerned has the right to eliminate him as a candidate.

Article 9.

The career of a member in the Party begins from the day he becomes a regular member.

Article 10.

When a regular member or a candidate is transferred from one Party organization to another this member or candidate belongs only to the organization to which he has been transferred.

Article 11.

Members or candidates who desire to leave the Party must first submit their resignation to the general assembly of the Branch Party organ, which, in turn, shall refer the matter to its superior committee for approval.

Article 12.

Members or candidates who for six months and without good reason fail to take part in Party activities or to carry out the duties assigned them by the Party or to pay their membership fees will be dismissed from the Party. Their names shall be stricken from the Party list by the general assembly of the Branch Party organ after approval from its superior committee has been obtained.

Article 13.

In order that the dismissal of a member or a candidate from the Party be valid, it must first be approved by the general assembly of the Branch Party organ concerned and must be approved by the superior committee of the Party. Under special conditions, Party organizations higher than the Branch Party organ have the right to expel members or candidates with the approval of their respective superior committees.

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CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 6 -

CHAPTER II

PARTY STRUCTURE

Article 14.

The organization of the Communist Party is based on the principle of Democratic Centralism. By Democratic Centralism is meant centralization based on the principles of democracy, and democracy under centralized leadership. To accomplish the above, the following fundamental conditions must be maintained:

- a. All the members of the supervisory Party organs must be elected to office.
- b. All supervisory Party organs must make regular reports to the Party organizations which created them.
- c. All Party members must observe the rules of the Party organizations to which they belong. The minority must follow the will of the majority. All organizations must obey their superior organizations. Local organizations must obey the Central Authorities.
- d. All members must strictly observe the written laws of the Party and unconditionally carry out the decisions of the Party.

Article 15.

The organization of the Communist Party is based on "area division" and on "local production". An organization which has full control over a district is the superior organization to the various smaller organizations in the same district.

Article 16.

System of the Communist Party organizations:

- a. Organizations of a national nature are: The National Party Congress, the Central Party Committee, and the National Party Convention.
- b. The Provincial and Border region organizations are: The Provincial Council of Party Delegates, the Border Region Council of Party Delegates, the Area Council of Party Delegates, the Provincial Party Committee, the Border Region Party Committee, the Area Party Committee, the Provincial Conference of Party Delegates, the Border Region Conference of Party Delegates and the Area Conference of Party Delegates.
- c. The Hsien organizations are: The Hsien Council of Party Delegates, the Hsien Party Committee, and the Hsien Conference of Party Delegates.
- d. The Municipal organizations are: The Municipal Council of Party Delegates, the Municipal Party Committee, and the Municipal Conference of Party Delegates.
- e. The city or rural district organizations are: The District Council of Party Delegates (or the District Party Members' Mass Meeting), the District Party Committee and the District Conference of Party Delegates.
- f. In each factory, mine, village, shop, army, office, school, and on every street there are: The Party Members' Mass Meeting, Branch Party Members' Mass Meeting and Branch Conference of Party Delegates.

Article 17.

The supreme organs in the various grades of Party organizations are:

In Branch Party organizations - the Party Members' Mass Meetings.

In district, hsien, municipal, local, border region and provincial Party organizations - the National Party Congress.

When these assemblies are not in session, the supreme organs in the various grades of Party organizations will be the various Party committees elected by the assemblies.

Article 18.

Wherever possible the members of all these supervisory organs shall be elected to office. When, because of local conditions, the calling of a general assembly of Party members or Party delegates is impossible, either a conference of Party delegates may be held to elect members to these supervisory organs, or a superior organization may appoint members to these supervisory organs.

CONFIDENTIAL

-6-

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 7 -

Article 19.

Party committed members shall be elected from the list of candidates either by means of secret ballot or by the raising of hands. Each voter has the right to criticize a candidate and to propose that another candidate be substituted for him.

Article 20.

In order to pass on and discuss important resolutions passed by superior organizations and in order to examine and make preparations for Party activities, the various Party organizations may call a conference of officials or a conference of activists.

Article 21.

Before a decision is reached on any problem or policy, all Party members may take part in a free discussion on the subject either at the Party conference or within the Party organization. However, after a decision is reached, all Party members must carry it out faithfully and exactly.

Article 22.

The higher authorities of the various Party organizations must perform their duties according to democratic principles. This is to encourage the Party members to take the initiative and to take an active part in the Revolution in China. Placing emphasis on Party discipline, making it automatic rather than compulsory, will enable the higher authorities of the various Party organizations to accomplish their work efficiently and will strengthen the democratic foundations of centralism. But in performing their duties along democratic lines, the higher authorities must take care not to undermine centralism within the Party. Conversely, they must not construe as anarchism those democratic activities which are favorable to centralism.

Article 23.

To insure democracy within the Party, all Party members must always think first of the Party's welfare, so that no crisis may find them lacking in fighting spirit and unity of purpose. They must not permit anyone - subversive elements, reactionaries or those plotting to form small organizations - to take advantage of democratic methods within the Party to split up the Party; nor permit minority groups to use the majority to further their own ends. The debates or discussions on national or local Party policies must observe the following rules:

1. The time and environmental factors must be favorable.
2. The subjects must be approved by the Central or local Party authorities.
3. The subjects must be suggested by the majority of the organization or by a superior organization.

Article 24.

Newspapers of the various Party organizations must publish the policies and resolutions of the Central Authorities and other higher organizations.

Article 25.

Before any resolution is passed or a statement issued by the Central Authorities on national problems, the local Party organizations or aut critics are not allowed to make independent statements or decisions but may hold discussions among the Party members themselves and make suggestions to the Central Authorities. The local Party organizations, however, are authorized to make independent decisions on local problems, but such decisions must not clash with those of the Central or other higher authorities.

Article 26.

No new organization may be formed without the permission of the higher authorities concerned.

Article 27.

To facilitate the direction of Party activities in the various localities and to meet the needs of the local situation, the Central Party Committee may establish either a Central Bureau or a Central Sub-Bureau to govern a number of provinces or a number of border regions. This Central Bureau or Sub-Bureau is a Central representative organ established by the Central Authorities and responsible to the Central Authorities. Whenever there is no further need for any such Central representative organ, it may be abolished or merged with another bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL

-7-

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 8 -

Article 28.

To carry out individual phases of various activities, the various grades of Party committees may, when necessary, establish divers departments or committees to handle Party propaganda, education, military affairs, economic affairs, people's movement, etc. These departments and committees shall carry out their activities under the direction of the respective Party committees which established them. To carry out certain temporary or special activities, committees or departments of a temporary nature may be established by the various Party committees.

CHAPTER III**CENTRAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS****Article 29.**

The Central Party Committee may call a National Party Congress whenever it decides to. The National Party Congress shall usually be in session once in every three years but, under special conditions, the Central Party Committee may either defer the convening of the Congress or convene it earlier than the originally scheduled time.

If more than half the members of any Area (?) organization request the convening of the National Party Congress, the Central Party Committee must convene the Congress. The National Party Congress shall not be considered in session unless more than half of the total delegates are present.

The number of delegates and the methods of electing these delegates shall be decided by the Central Party Committee.

Article 30.

Rights and duties of the National Party Congress:

- a. To hear, discuss, and approve reports of the Central Party Committee or of other Central organizations.
- b. To decide and to amend Party provisions and Party regulations.
- c. To determine the Party's important policies.
- d. To elect the Central Party Committee.

Article 31.

The National Party Congress shall decide on the number of members to make up the Central Party Committee and shall elect these members. Vacancies in the Central Party Committee shall be filled by alternates previously elected.

Article 32.

The Central Party Committee shall represent the Communist Party in establishing relations with other political parties or national groups. It shall establish various Party organizations and direct their activities. It shall also regulate the distribution of man-power and wealth within the Party.

Article 33.

The Central Political Bureau shall call a general meeting of the Central Party Committee once every six months, but, because of special conditions the Central Political Bureau may postpone the conference or call it earlier. The alternates for the Central Party Committee who attend the general conference shall also have the right to express their opinions.

Article 34.

The general meeting of the Central Party Committee shall elect the members of the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat and the chairman of the Central Party Committee.

During the time when the Central Party Committee is not in session, the Central Political Bureau shall become the central directing body of the Communist Party, directing all Party activities.

CONFIDENTIAL

-8-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 2 -

The Central Secretariat shall handle all routine matters under the Central Political Bureau. The chairman of the Central Party Committee shall automatically be the chairman of the Central Political Bureau and the Central Secretariat. When necessary, the Central Party Committee may establish various departments such as organization department, publicity department, etc., and committees such as military affairs committee, Party newspaper committee, etc. which shall carry out the various phases of Party activities. These departments and committees shall be under the supervision of the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat and the Chairman of the Central Party Committee.

Article 35.

During the time when the National Party Congress is not in session, the Central Party Committee may summon representatives from various local Party committees to hold the National Party Convention to discuss and to solve current problems or Party policies.

Article 36.

Delegates to the National Party Convention shall be elected at the joint meeting of the members of provincial, border region and other Party committees that are directly under the control of the Central Authorities. The number of delegates to the National Party Convention shall be decided by the Central Authorities. The National Party Convention shall not be held unless it has more than half of the total delegates of the provincial and border region Party committees present.

Article 37.

The National Party Convention has the right to remove any member or alternate of the Central Party Committee who is considered incompetent. It also has the right to elect new alternates for the Central Party Committee. But the number of members or alternates of the Central Party Committee replaced each time must not be over one-fifth of the total number of members or alternates on the same Committee.

Article 38.

All resolutions passed by the National Party Convention and decisions made on the replacement of members and alternates of the Central Party Committee shall not be valid unless approved by the Central Party Committee. All resolutions passed by the National Party Convention and approved by the Central Party Committee must be carried out by all Party organizations.

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CHAPTER IV

PROVINCIAL AND BORDER REGION PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Article 39.

Provincial and Border Region Councils of Party Delegates and the Provincial and Border Region Party Committees shall all be under the direction of the Central Authorities or their representative organs.

Article 40.

Provincial or Border Region Councils of Party Delegates are to be convened by the Provincial or Border Region Party Committees once every two years, but special circumstances may allow the latter to postpone the convening of, or to convene, the councils at an earlier date. When requested by more than half of the lower Party organizations in any province or border region or when proposed by the Central authorities or their representative organs, the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee shall accordingly call the Council of Party Delegates. The Provincial or Border Region Party Committees have the right to decide on the number of delegates to their respective Provincial or Border Region Councils of Party Delegates and on the method of electing these delegates. These decisions, however, must have the approval of the Central Authorities or their representative organs.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 9 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 10 -

Article 21.

The duties of the Provincial or Border Region Councils of Party Delegates are to hear, discuss and approve the reports of their respective Provincial or Border Region Party Committees and of other organizations in their respective provinces or border regions. These councils of Party Delegates shall also discuss and decide on the respective provincial or border region problems and activities, elect members for the Provincial and Border Region Party Committees and elect delegates to the National Party Congress.

Article 22.

Standing members, secretaries and assistant secretaries of the Provincial or Border Region Party Committees shall be elected by the general meeting of the respective Provincial or Border Region Party Committees. These officials shall handle the routine Party affairs. The election of the secretaries and standing members of the Provincial or Border Region Party Committees must be approved by the Central authorities. No Party member can be elected a secretary unless he has been in the Communist Party for at least five years. A general meeting of the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee must be held at least twice a year.

Article 23.

The Provincial or Border Region Party Committees must, within the limits of their respective provinces or border regions, carry out the resolutions of their respective Provincial or Border Region Councils of Party Delegates or of the Central authorities. They must also regulate the distribution of manpower and wealth and direct the Party activities among the organizations not within the Communist Party.

Article 24.

During the time when the Provincial or Border Region Council of Party Delegates is not in session, the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee may summon delegates from the various area committees, hsien committees and other subordinate Party committees to hold a Provincial or Border Region Conference of Party Delegates to discuss and solve current provincial or border region problems. The Provincial or Border Region Conference of Party Delegates is empowered to remove incompetent members of the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee but the number of members removed must not exceed one-fourth of the total number of members on the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee.

Article 25.

The dismissal or the election of the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee members by the Provincial or Border Region Conference of Party Delegates must be approved by the Provincial or Border Region Party Committee before becoming effective.

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CHAPTER V

AREA, HSIEH, MUNICIPAL AND DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATIONS**Article 26.**

The organization and the functions of the Party in an Area, Hsien, City or District are similar to those in the Provincial or Border Region. All lower organizations shall be subordinate to their respective superior organizations.

Article 27.

The Area, Hsien, Municipal and District Councils of Party Delegates shall be held once every two years. During the time when these councils are not in session, the various Party committees may convene Conferences of Party Delegates.

CONFIDENTIAL

-10-

-11-

Article 48.

The Area or Hsien Party Committees shall hold at least four general meetings every year. The Municipal or District Party Committees shall hold their general meeting at least once every month. The election of the members, secretaries and assistant secretaries of the Area, Hsien, Municipal and District Party Committees must have the approval of their respective superior organizations. No member who has not been in the Communist Party for three years may become secretary of an Area, Hsien or Municipal Party Committee. A district Party committee secretaryship requires at least one year's membership in the Communist Party. In the newly converted revolutionary areas there will be occasions when these regulations cannot be adhered to, but when exceptions are made they must be made only with the approval of the Provincial or the Border Region Party Committee concerned.

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CHAPTER VI

THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATION

Article 49.

The basic Party organization shall be the Branch Party Organ. In each factory, mine, village, business enterprise, army unit, office or school, and on each street where there are three Communist members or more there shall be a Branch Party Organ. Where there are less than three Communist members, these members shall join the nearest branch. The establishment of a Branch Party Organ must first be approved by the Hsien or Municipal Party Committee.

Article 50.

In any place where there is a comparatively large number of Communist members small groups may be organized according to the localities and the nature of their work. In each of these groups there will be a group leader, and, if necessary, an assistant group leader. In any village where there are over fifty Communist members and candidates or in any factory, office or school where there are over one hundred Communist members and candidates a Central Branch Party Organ may be established. Under these central organs are Sub-Branch Party Organs which are formed according to the residence, workshop in the factory, the section in the office and the class in the school to which the members and candidates belong. These sub-branches shall enjoy the same rights as the ordinary branches.

Article 51.

In any large village, factory, office or school where there are over five hundred Communist members and candidates, a village, factory, office or school party committee may be established with the approval of the Provincial or the Border Region Party Committees. Under the committee are Branch Party Organs formed according to the residence, workshop, section or school class of the members and candidates.

Article 52.

The Branch Party Organs must aim at establishing closer relations between the masses and the Party. The following are the duties of the Branch Party Organs:

1. To put into effect the policies of the Communist Party and the resolutions of the superior organizations, spreading propaganda and conducting organizational activities among the people.
2. To observe constantly the people's opinions and demands and to report these to the superior organizations, to pay close attention to the people's political, economic and cultural life, and to organize the people and help them solve their problems.
3. To enlist new members, to collect membership fees, to check on new members and to enforce Party discipline among all the members.
4. To educate and to organize the members.

CONFIDENTIAL

-11-

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

25X1

- 12 -

Article 52.

The last meeting of the members of the Branch Party Organ shall elect the Branch Party Committee, and this committee shall handle all routine matters. The term of office of a committee member shall be from six to twelve months. The number of committee members shall depend upon the size of the branch organ. The minimum number shall be three members, and the maximum eleven. The committee shall elect a secretary and, when necessary, an assistant secretary. All other members shall be assigned their duties by the committee according to the situation. Any branch organ which has seven members or less shall not have a committee but only a secretary and, if necessary, an assistant secretary.

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CHAPTER VII

THE UNDERGROUND PARTY ORGANIZATION

Article 54.

Wherever the legal existence and the activities of the Communist Party are forbidden, the Central Authorities may pass a special resolution based on Party regulations so that an underground party organization may be formed. Those party regulations which are found unsuited for an underground organization may be modified to suit the situation.

Article 55.

The underground party organization must exercise great caution in admitting new members. Those admitted must follow only such induction procedures as the situation may demand.

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CHAPTER VIII

THE PARTY CONTROL ORGANIZATION

Article 56.

When necessary the Central Party Committee may set up a Central Control Committee and various local control committees.

Article 57.

The general meeting of the Central Party Committee shall elect the Central Control Committee and the general meetings of the various local Party committees shall elect the local control committees but the latter shall first be approved by their respective superior organizations.

Article 58.

The duties of these control committees are to penalize those members violating party regulations and to hear the members' complaints.

Article 59.

The various Control Committees shall carry out their work under the direction of their respective Party committees.

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CHAPTER IX

PARTY ORGANS WITHIN NON-PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Article 60.

In the government, labor unions, farmers' organizations, cooperatives and other people's organizations where there are three Communist workers or more, a Party

CONFIDENTIAL

-12-

- 12 -

organ shall be established. This Party organ shall direct all Communist members in the various people's organizations to strengthen the influence of the Party over the people and to carry out the Party's policies and resolutions.

Article 61.

Each Party organ shall have a secretary. Any organ that has ten or more members shall have an executive committee, and this committee shall handle all routine matters. The members of the executive committee and the secretary shall be appointed by the Party committee to which the Party organ belongs.

Article 62.

The various grades of Party organs shall follow the directions and execute the resolutions of their respective grades of Party committees. Officials of the principal Party organs shall be invited to attend the meetings of the Party committees.

CHAPTER X

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENT

Article 63.

Any Party member or organization that has shown absolute loyalty to the Party and the people, has observed faithfully the written laws of the Party and the Revolutionary Government, is efficient in carrying out the Party's programs and policies and the resolutions of the Central Authorities and superior Party organizations, successfully accomplishes his or its duties, and wins the wholehearted support of the people shall be rewarded.

Article 64.

Any Party member or organization that fails to carry out the resolutions of the Central Authorities and senior Party organizations or violates the Party laws and regulations shall receive one or more of the following punishments:

1. Collective punishment for organizations:
Reprimand, partial reorganization of its executive body, the abolition of its executive body and the appointment of a temporary executive body or the dissolution of the entire organization and the re-registration of all its members.
2. Individual punishment for members:
Private reprimand or warning, public reprimand or warning, suspension from duties, supervision of the individual's activities by the Party, or expulsion from the Party.

Article 65.

Any member or alternate of the Central Party Committee seriously violating the Party discipline shall either be dismissed from his position in the Central Party Committee or expelled from the Communist Party only, however, with the approval of more than two-thirds of the members of the Central Party Committee.

Article 66.

Before Party organizations or members are punished, the said organizations or individuals shall be given the reasons for their punishment in order that they may have a chance to defend themselves. They may appeal to their superior organizations for reconsideration. Any Party committee receiving these appeals must forward the same to the proper authorities without delay.

Article 67.

Expulsion from the Party is the severest punishment to be meted out. Any Party organization must exercise great care when taking such a step. Before such a decision is reached the Party organization must consider carefully the appeal of the offender and analyze the circumstances under which the misconduct was committed.

CONFIDENTIAL

-13-

CONFIDENTIAL
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25X1

- 14 -

Article 68.

The purpose of the rewards and punishment is to educate all the Party members, the people and particularly those who receive the rewards or the punishment; the purpose is not to glorify the one or to punish the other. Exemplary members are rewarded in order to promote a healthy atmosphere within the Party. Wrong-doers are punished in order to show the error of their ways and to discourage others from following in their footsteps.

.....

CHAPTER XI**Article 69.**

The sources of the Party's revenue are: members' subscriptions, proceeds from the Party's productive enterprises, public contributions, etc.

Article 70.

The various Provincial Party Committees, Border Region Party Committees and other Party committees of equal standing shall decide on the amount of Party membership fees to be paid in their respective areas.

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CONFIDENTIAL

-14-

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
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-15-

25X1

ATTACHMENT I

Note: As a reference for the reader and as an aid in understanding the Party Regulations, presented below is the basic organization of the Chinese Communist Party, based on the Party Regulations, showing the approximate vertical and lateral order of control and responsibility--vertically, from the Politburo down to the Branch Party organ at the bottom of the structure; and laterally, from the Council to the Committee to the Conference. The Chinese characters with their Wade-Giles romanization and English-language equivalents are given for each unit).

CENTRAL POLITICAL BUREAU

(Politburo)

(Chung Yang Cheng Chi Ch'i) (中央政治局)

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

(Chung Yang Shu Chi Ch'u) (中央書記處)

Organization Department
(Tzu Chi Tu) (組織部)Publicity Department
(Hsuan Ch'uan Tu) (宣傳部)Military Affairs Committee
(Chün Shih Wei Yuan Hui) (軍事委員會)Party Newspapers Committee
(Tung Kuo Tai Yuan Hui) (黨報委員會)

CENTRAL CONTROL (7 MEMBERS) COMMITTEE

(Chung Yang Chien Chi'a Wei Yuan Hui)

(中央監察委員會)

National Party Congress
(Ch'uan Kuo Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(全國代表大會)Central Party Committee
(Chung Yang Wei Yuan Hui)
(中央委員會)National Party Convention
(Ch'uan Kuo Tai Hiao Hui I)
(全國代表會議)Provincial Council of
Party Delegates
(Sheng Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(省代表大會)Provincial Party Committee
(Sheng Wei Yuan Hui)
(省委員會)Provincial Conference of
Party Delegates
(Sheng Tai Hiao Hui I)
(省代表會議)Border Region Council of
Party Delegates
(Hsien Ch'U Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(邊區代表大會)Border Region Party
Committee
(Hsien Ch'U Wei Yuan Hui)
(邊區委員會)Border Region Conference
of Party Delegates
(Hsien Ch'U Tai Hiao Hui I)
(邊區代表會議)Area Council of Party
Delegates
(Ti Fang Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(地方代表大會)Area Party Committee
(Ti Fang Wei Yuan Hui)
(地方委員會)Area Conference of Party
Delegates
(Ti Fang Tai Hiao Hui I)
(地方代表會議)County Council of Party
Delegates
(Hsien Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(縣代表大會)County Party Committee
(Hsien Wei Yuan Hui)
(縣委員會)County Conference of
Party Delegates
(Hsien Tai Hiao Hui I)
(縣代表會議)Municipal Council of
Party Delegates
(Shi Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(市代表大會)Municipal Party Committee
(Shi Wei Yuan Hui)
(市委員會)Municipal Conference of
Party Delegates
(Shi Tai Hiao Hui I)
(市代表會議)District Council of Party
Delegates
(Ch'u Tai Hiao Ta Hui)
(區代表大會)District Party Committee
(Ch'u Wei Yuan Hui)
(區委員會)District Conference of
Party Delegates
(Ch'u Tai Hiao Hui I)
(區代表會議)Branch Party Members' Mass
Meeting
(Chi Tu Ch'uan Tai Tang
Yuan Ta Hui)
(支部全體黨員大會)Branch Party Committee
(Chi Tu Wei Yuan Hui)
(支部委員會)Branch Conference of
Party Delegates
(Chi Tu Tai Hiao Hui I)
(支部代表會議)

CONFIDENTIAL

-15-

CONFIDENTIAL
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

- 10 -

ATTACHMENT II

25X1

Note: Below is a Glossary of important terms used in the Chinese Communist Party Regulations. The translations given are not the literal translations of the Chinese characters but are those which are considered most applicable and most in agreement with Communist terminology now in use. The term "Party" does not appear in most terms).

Area Conference of Party Delegates	Ti Fang Tai Hiao Hui I	(地方代表會議)
Area Council of Party Delegation	Ti Fang Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(地方代表大會)
Area Party Committee	Ti Fang Wei Yuan Hui	(地方委員會)
Border Region Conference of Party Delegates	Pien Ch'ü Tai Hiao Hui I	(邊區代表會議)
Border Region Council of Party Delegates	Pien Ch'ü Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(邊區代表大會)
Border Region Party Committee	Pien Ch'ü Wei Yuan Hui	(邊區委員會)
Branch Conference of Party Delegates	Chih Pu Tai Hiao Hui I	(支部代表會議)
Branch Party Committee	Chih Pu Wei Yuan Hui	(支部委員會)
Branch Party Members' Mass Meeting	Chih Pu Ch'uan T'ü Tang Yuan Ta Hui	(支部全體黨員大會)
Branch Party Organ	Chih Pu	(支部)
Central Authorities	Chung Yang	(中央)
Central Bureau	Chung Yang Ch'u	(中央局)
Central Control Committee	Chung Yang Chien Ch'a Wei Yuan Hui	(中央監察委員會)
Central Party Committee	Chung Yang Wei Yuan Hui	(中央委員會)
Central Political Bureau	Chung Yang Cheng Chih Chü	(中央政治局)
Central Sub-Bureau	Chung Yang Fan Chü	(中央分局)
Chinese Communist Party	Chung Kuo Kung Ch'ian Tang	(中國共產黨)
District Conference of Party Delegates	Ch'ü Tai Hiao Hui I	(區代表會議)
District Council of Party Delegates	Ch'ü Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(區代表大會)
District Party Committee	Ch'ü Wei Yuan Hui	(區委員會)
Esier Conference of Party Delegates	Hsien Tai Hiao Hui I	(縣代表會議)
Esier Council of Party Delegates	Hsien Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(縣代表大會)
Esier Party Committee	Hsien Wei Yuan Hui	(縣委員會)
Military Affairs Committee	Chün Shih Wei Yuan Hui	(軍事委員會)
Municipal Conference of Party Delegates	Shih Tai Hiao Hui I	(市代表會議)
Municipal Council of Party Delegates	Shih Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(市代表大會)
Municipal Party Committee	Shih Wei Yuan Hui	(市委員會)
National Party Congress	Ch'uan Kuo Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(全國代表大會)
National Party Convention	Ch'uan Kuo Tai Hiao Hui I	(全國代表大會)
Organization Department	Tsu Chih Pu	(組織部)
Party Propaganda Committee	Tang Hsiao Wei Yuan Hui	(黨部)
Provincial Conference of Party Delegates	Sheng Tai Hiao Hui I	(省代表會議)
Provincial Council of Party Delegates	Sheng Tai Hiao Ta Hui	(省代表大會)
Provincial Party Committee	Sheng Wei Yuan Hui	(省委員會)
Publicity Department	Hsüan Ch'uan Pu	(宣傳部)

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-16-