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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT 1. Chinese Communist Party Education Program
and Plans for "Three Investigations" Movement
2. Chinese Communist Membership Card

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1. On 25 March the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Central Politburo issued a document called "Directive on the Re-education of Party Members during 1952", a translation of which follows:

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- a. The concept of obedience to Party central leadership must be reinforced within the Party. No Party member or local Party organ can remain independent; no public announcement on a national issue can be made independently. Local Party organs must place greater faith in the central leadership in the Party; they must fight against separatism, independence, and self-reliance where Party matters are concerned. A subordinate must obey his superior; the minority must obey the majority.
- b. Party members must be re-educated through criticism, self-criticism, and compulsory study. All Party members and Party leaders must receive disciplinary education until the concept of unified discipline is fully understood and realized.

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- c. During the period of re-education, the faults of Party members must be corrected as soon as discovered. Faults must not be allowed to continue so that a member's work may be uninterrupted or in order that he be protected. Repetition of faults will not be permitted.
- d. Every member of the Central Committee and every leader of a local Party organization must take an active part in its organization's daily activities. All members must willingly accept the criticism of other Party members and of the people and all must submit to Party discipline.

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- 2. In early May 1952 the Chinese Communist Party Central authorities ordered their Party bureaus to direct their Party hsien committees to establish training classes for village persons who, although not Party members, are progressive in thought, eager to follow Party leadership, and capable of leading the peasantry. The text of the order is summarized as follows:
 - a. The objective of training classes for rural non-Party active elements is indoctrination on how to be a Party member, i.e., education in Communism and the Communist Party. All trainees will be closely scrutinized during this training so that those fulfilling the necessary conditions may be selected for recruitment into the Party.
 - b. Reports from certain areas where training of rural non-Party active elements has already been started show that this training tremendously increased the power of the Party for the performance of work in rural areas. For this reason, the Party Central authorities have decided to institute similar training throughout the country by the Party hsien committees.
 - c. The CCP Chu (0575) committees will recommend persons who should receive this training. The optimum size of each class is about 100 persons.
 - d. The training period will last from three to five weeks, depending on the production condition of the village concerned.
 - e. Instruction in these classes will cover the following subjects: Communism; the Communist Party; the problem of "standing"; the unity of leadership and observance of discipline, i.e., democratic centralism; the concept that "individual interests of a Party member should yield to the interests of the Party"; criticism and self-criticism; and the route of the masses (sic).
 - f. Educational methods employed in giving this instruction should depend on the special characteristics and thought processes of the rural students; techniques which may be used include the following: to instruct and guide, to grasp the main issue, to recollect together, to compare, to discuss democratically, to answer individually, to prepare an over-all report, and to organize visits (i.e., to modernized factories so that farmer-students may become acquainted with the working class).
 - g. At the end of a training course a general study of the students will be made. This will include individual interviews during which each student will be encouraged to talk about his family and his past in order that the attitude of each person may be understood; these interviews will be used as reference for future recruitment of these persons into the Party.
 - h. Consolidated reports on this training program must be submitted through Party channels to the CCP Central Authorities once every three months.

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- 3. The five anti's movement in North China was terminated at the end of April, judging from instructions that superior authorities have given to the United Front Department. Although local committees have stopped prosecutions, firm steps will be taken to collect fines from firms which incurred them during the movement.

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This campaign is being followed by the three investigations (San Ch'a)¹ movement whose purpose is the investigation of the education, experience, thought, conduct, and financial status of the entire population. This movement will be largely enforced by Public Security organizations.

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4. The following is a description of a Chinese Communist Party (CCP) membership card:

- a. It is four and one-half inches long, three inches wide, three-tenths of an inch thick and has 52 pages.
- b. The front and back covers are bound in red cloth; all printing and impressions on the front cover are in gold ink. The lines on the front cover form a rectangle which is four inches long and two and four-tenths inches wide. Within this rectangle, near the top center of the front cover, are two crossed hammer and sickle flags. Beneath these flags is a picture of MAO Tse-tung which is about two-fifths of an inch square. Under MAO's picture are the words "Tang Cheng (7825/6214)" meaning "Party Membership Card".
- c. On the top of the first page are the words "Party Membership Card"; beneath these are the words "CCP Central Committee" (Chung Kuo Kung Ch'an Tang Chung Yang Wei Hui, 0022/0948/0364/3934/7825/0022/1135/1201/2585). Black lines form a square on the first page in the same position and of the same dimensions as that on the front cover. The name of the province appears on this page.
- d. On the second page appear the Party regulations, duties and privileges of members, Party organization, and daily duties of a Party branch of the Party.
- e. On the third page is the member's oath of allegiance, most of which is written on the page by the member himself. Part of this oath reads as follows: "I...wish to join the Chinese Communist Party...carry out Party membership duties...offer myself for the principle...and if I expose any Party secrets...wish to receive Party punishment." The last sentence of the oath reads "For the complete liberation of all the people and for carrying out Communism, struggle to the last" (3634/0356/0086/7352/3400/1646/6043/2397/0644/1395/3807/0364/3934/0031/5030/1164/7595/0451/1646). At the end of the oath are the signatures of the member and the examiner of the oath.
- f. CCP cards are issued by the Party Affairs Department of the Organization Section of the Provincial Party Committee (4164/1201/2585/4809/4930/6752/7825/0523/5710). The Party Affairs Department issues a membership card from a provincial numbering series when it is notified by a district committee, e.g., the Eastern Kwangtung Committee, that the individual has been approved for membership. The card is then handed down from the provincial to the district level and then to the hsien committee, where the admission ceremony takes place. The number on the card reads 25X1 (stamped in blue ink) of the CCP Central Committee (printed on the page). The number described above is believed to appear on the first page of the CCP card. If a CCP member is serving in a troop unit, his card bears a field number.
- g. Should a CCP member lose his card, he must report its loss to the branch or regional committee who notifies the central Party authorities of all losses by monthly report.
- h. A CCP member usually keeps his card concealed on his person, although if assigned to a dangerous mission, he usually deposits it with the Party branch secretary. If the secretary is honoring several cards for safe-keeping, he may tell another member of their hiding place so that the cards may be retrieved should the member die.

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- i. When embarking on a dangerous mission, all CCP members are required to carry a special identifying mark. These marks, which are designated by the Party commissar, represent the membership number of the CCP member; they are usually small pieces of red cloth bearing a sign or symbol, e.g., a pine tree represents the number "004". This piece of cloth is usually concealed in the collar or somewhere in the trousers. A CCP member may show this mark to friendly units and ask for help when he is out of contact with his own unit. Under battle conditions medical workers must look for this piece of red cloth on all bodies and render medical attention to CCP members before giving attention to others.
- j. When a member is transferred from one locality to another, he may carry his CCP card with him and present it to the Party branch secretary in the new area. In other cases, he may surrender it to his own Party branch secretary who will send it to his opposite number in the new locality. In every CCP card there is an "examination table" containing the member's biography; this table must be completely filled in before the member can attend any Party meetings or engage in any unit activity in his new locality. This table may be filled out by the Party branch secretary but it is ordinarily done under the supervision of the Party branch committee.
- k. In some cases an underground worker will carry an ordinary piece of paper which substitutes for a CCP card; in other cases evidence of membership may be a bill or other object commonly carried on the person; the shape and appearance of these objects is not fixed. When an underground worker is transferred, he is given a letter of introduction and some form of substitute documentation.

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- l.  Comment. Probably 0005/2686.  gives information on disposition of Party members expelled as a result of the movement.

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