



Chinese Communist Party's Overseas Forces in Action

As early as the Sino-Japanese War, the CCP established the branch offices of the Communist Party and various organizations. [36] Under the CCP's incitement, overseas Chinese agreed with the CCP's political view and followed its order. Especially after October 19, 1950 when the CCP's army combated with the UN army in South Korea in order to support Kim Il Sung, [37] many countries began to suspect the Chinese as "the fifth garrison exported from the Communist Party." On February 1, 1951, a resolution was passed during a UN conference, in which it condemned China for invading North Korea. This later caused the large-scale "anti-Chinese" wave in Malaysia, colonial England, Thailand, Burma, and Vietnam. The Overseas Chinese Affairs were suddenly isolated and experienced a difficult position in the international society. [38] In 1952, being anxious to improve its position and wash off the image of an invader, as well as to protect the long-term survival and development of the overseas CCP's forces in the residing countries, the CCP made major strategic adjustments. On the surface, it cancelled the CCP's overseas branch office "Overseas Chinese Party" that conducted the activities publicly overseas [39]. In 1966, the CCP's forceful export "revolution" once again faced strong resistance from international society. The CCP once again changed its strategy and became active on the international stage with a more deceiving mask.

CCP's Overseas "Underground" Party Organizational Activities

The SINOHYDRO Corporation is a large international enterprise directly under the control of the Central and State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council. [40] On August 24, 2006, the tentative Party committee of the company issued "Guidance for Reinforcing Party Development Work in the Overseas Operating Units." The 18th rule in "The Principles of Party Activities for the Overseas Operating Units" states, "When corporations, international enterprises and their subsidiary companies set up their overseas operating units, they need to simultaneously establish a Party organization to insure that wherever there is a management project and personnel, there is a Party organization." The 32nd rule states, "All overseas Party organizations in the overseas operating units must report to and be under the leadership of the Party Committee of the Chinese Embassy in that country." The 33rd rule states, "When establishing Party organizations, overseas operating units need to conform to the situations of the residing country. It is not advised to openly hold large-scale

activities or conferences in the name of the Party organization, nor can the internal information of the Party be exposed. One cannot accept foreign media interviews in the name of the leader of the Party organization.” [41]

China National Oil & Gas Exploration and Development Corporation (CNODC): By the end of 2004, this company had 31 overseas companies with 12,000 staff members in total, working on 45 contract projects in 21 countries in four continents. With the principle of “wherever the team is, the Party organization should be established and its activities should be initiated,” the tentative Party Committee of this company had established Party Committees in Sudan, Venezuela and Kazakhstan, and a joined Party General Branch in Indonesia. It has five Party general branches and 39 Party branches. The tentative Party Committee also made every effort to recruit the Party members from excellent technical personnel and management staff. It held a total of 28 training sessions for Party member candidate activists with 114 staff and youths recruited to the Party members. The number of the Party members increased to 662 in 2005 from 50 in 1997, a number comprised of 56.7% of its total staff. [42]

The China Geological Engineering Corporation (CGC) is a central enterprise that primarily deals with international contract projects. It has management departments, project departments and offices in nearly thirty countries in Asia and Africa. It has 115 overseas Party members. Since June 20, 2004, the CGC Party Committee has started to “thoroughly investigate the number and distribution of overseas active Party members,” “so that overseas active Party members have unified guidance although they stay far away from homeland physically;” “Conforming to the requirement of wherever there are Party members, there are Party organizations; wherever there are Party organizations, there are systematic organization agendas. Establish and strengthen the Party branch offices and ensure every Party member is under the management of the Party branches.” [43]

On June 30, 2006, the business division of the Chinese Embassy in Cote D'Ivoire held Party organizational meeting for China-funded enterprises, celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary establishment of the CCP. They organized Party members from various companies including the Bridges Company, business trade center, overseas pharmaceutical companies, the Shanghai Textile Company, the Tianshi International as well as Xinhua News Agency, and Teachers Group to Aid Cote D'Ivoire. The economics and commercial consul stated regarding the conduct of overseas Party members, “Every Party member carries the glorious historic mission and manifests the policy of the Party,” “with your own act to practice the Party Central Committee’s important strategic plot of ‘stepping out’.” [44]

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Notes:

36. *Chinese Commentary News Net*. "The Task of overseas Chinese for establishing the Party in its initial phase" (22nd paragraph)

<http://gb.chinareviewnews.com/crnwebapp/cbspub/secDetail.jsp?bookid=4859&secid=4886>

37. *Bo Xun News Net*. Citation from Kaifang Publishing Group "fifty years of the Chinese Communist Party" (Chief Editor Jin Zhong) "Korean War: "Protect our homes and defend our country" 100,000 ghosts - - the truth about the Chinese Communist Party participation in the Korean War" On February 1, 1951 the United Nations General Assembly passed the resolution to condemn China invading Korea

http://news.boxun.com/news/gb/z_special/2000/10/200010260128.shtml

38. *Hong Kong Chinese University – Website of Service Center on China Studies* "Mao Zedong's View of overseas Chinese: Overseas Chinese affairs; unification and diplomacy" The Chinese University of Hong Kong --the University's Service Centre.

http://www.usc.cuhk.edu.hk/wk_wzdetails.asp?id=5692

39. *Overseas Chinese Affairs Study, 2007, Issue 3, Chen Wenshou: Review of Overseas Chinese Affairs Work*. "Mao Zedong's concept of Overseas Chinese (2)" on the fifth paragraph written: Mao Zedong in meeting with the Thai economic and cultural delegation, said: Our foreign and overseas Chinese Communist Party organizations are also cancelled the overseas Chinese to eliminate the host Government of suspected so that we trust each other."

40. *The State Council assets Surveillance Management committee Website*. December 25, 2007 "Announcement of hiring by the Chinese water conservation and hydro-electricity Construction Company" Origin of the article is from: Chinese water conservation and hydro-electricity construction company.

<http://www.sasac.gov.cn/n1180/n1271/n20500/n2748302/3760800.html>

41. *The Third Construction Bureau of Chinese water conservation and hydro-electricity company*. "Guidelines regarding strengthening establishment of overseas Party structure" Chinese water conservation and hydroelectricity company [2006] 55 documents (August 24, 2006)

<http://www.cteb.com/depart/cteb01/24/upload/2007836928.doc>

42. *Chinese Petroleum Newspaper online version*. January 10, 2005. "The account by the Chinese petroleum development company regarding the new pathways in establishing Party structure overseas" by reporters Fan Cunqiang and Wu Miao.

http://www.oilnews.com.cn/gb/vguyb/2005-01/10/content_600458.htm

43. *The State Council for State assets Surveillance Management committee Website*. August 12, 2005). "Firmly advancing activities of overseas Party education" author: Party committee of Chinese geology Project Company.

<http://www.sasac.gov.cn/rdzt/d2pxjxzt/zth008.htm>

44. *Office of the economy and businesses of the People's Republic of China Embassy in Cote D'Ivoire Republic Website. July 2, 2006. "Office of the economy and businesses of the People's Republic of China Embassy in Cote D'Ivoire Republic held gathering of Party members"*
<http://ci.mofcom.gov.cn/aarticle/jmxw/200607/20060702573983.html>