

Dates of Meeting:

21-09-1953 – 27-10-1953

Type of Meeting:

2nd national organization work conference

Place of Meeting:

Beijing

Attendance:

CC convenes

Major Agenda Items:

Material incentives; qualifications for party membership

Speeches:

Zhou Enlai Speech, September 29, 1953

Peng Zhen Speech, September 27, 1953 Peng Zhen more than "4,000,000 duped members had withdrawn from these reactionary sects and secret societies," and the battle was essentially won.

Mao Zedong made it clear that the national goal of promoting people's democracy would be dropped in favor of achieving socialism, and then communism

Liu Shaoqi Speech October 22 spoke at the leading group meeting of the National Organizational Work Conference and pointed out: "We must always remember that our cause is the cause of the working people all over the world. Therefore, we will never allow our vision to be only it is limited to one region or one department, and only cares about one region, one department or a group of comrades. I hope that the comrades of the party organization ministers in various regions will promote the spirit of unity of the whole party everywhere and work hard to consolidate the unity of the whole party."

Liu Shaoqi Closing speech, October 27 summarized the achievements and lessons learned from this meeting, and expressed his opinions on issues such as mutual assistance and cooperation in agricultural production and how to deal with the development of party members into rich farmers. Self-criticism of shortcomings and mistakes.

Other Decisions and/or Actions:

- Drafted a Central Committee document that raised the level of material incentives for technical personnel.
- Stipulated the party's organizational tasks as guaranteeing the general line and implementation of the Five-Year Plan; enlarging and consolidating the party; and raising the party's ideological level.
- Also discussed cadre policy and inner-party democracy and discipline
- A resolution was proposed to the Central Committee to implement a "cadre position list" (bianzhi) system, a copy of the Soviet nomenklatura system. Under this system, implemented soon afterward, all party/state cadres were classified into nine categories and put under the supervision of party committees of various sectors (fen bumen) and levels (fen ji) and their management was rationalized and institutionalized. Other complementary systems, such as the personal dossier system and the cadre statistics report system, were also put into place after this meeting. See remark 3
- that "decisions are to be taken by the Party committees and to be carried out by all concerned," and that "Party committees have the responsibility to inspect [government] see remark 4

Remarks:

1. Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping approved the opinions (submitted to the conference?) on experimental work in party registration.
2. Rao Shushi reportedly attempted to pursue his and Gao Gang's plans to split the party at this conference. Rao did so by attacking his deputy An Ziwen, who had close ties with Liu Shaoqi. Gao and Rao were accused of having formed an anti-Party clique at this meeting
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The official account condemns Gao-Rao's strategy at the two conferences see [13-06-1953](#) as "criticizing Bo to shoot at Liu, denouncing An to attack Liu" (*pi Bo she Liu, taoAnfa Liu*). Specifically, Gao and Rao accused Bo and An of the words Liu had said and the things Liu had done.

An Ziwen "became silent and morose" under "the ferocious attack" by Gao and Rao.¹³⁵ The situation was so chaotic that the NCOW was suspended on October 12 to hold a leading-group meeting to "solve the problems of unity within the Organizational Department."¹³⁶ Liu Shaoqi presided over the meeting and "took full responsibility" for all the errors allegedly made

by the Organizational Department,¹³⁷ except An's "Politburo list," which Liu insisted that he "did not even know."¹³⁸ But Rao continued to "denounce An to attack Liu." Again, Mao sent Deng to the conference, and his speech made the turning point: "The Organization Department has made achievements in the past, [it has] carried out the Center's line. . . . This is indivisible from Chairman Mao's leadership and especially Comrade Shaoqi's *direct* leadership. Comrade Ziwen has also made achievements."¹³⁹

136 Bo, *Huigu*, 1:318. The leading group consisted of Liu, Zhu De, Rao, Li Fuchun, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Qian Ying, Hu Qiaomu, An, and the directors of the organization departments in six CCP bureaus.

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Bo was dismissed from all his posts except the CFEC vice-director on August 17;¹⁴⁴ and An received a "severe warning" and was removed from his post as deputy director of the CC Organizational Department.

3. See also letter Mao to Yang Shangkun 22-10-1953
It adopted a set of principles to govern relations between the Party and the government and between the Party center and the local Party bureaus and committees. These principles stipulated that the Central Committee alone had the authority to make basic policy decisions, and that although local Party and government leaders might adapt central policy to local conditions, they should never deviate from the guidelines established by the Party center.
The Problem of Bureaucracy, 1949-1976. Harry Harding 69.
4. Then, on March 10, 1953, the Central Committee adopted a resolution on strengthening Party leadership over government work. Although the text of the directive was not published, Mao Tse-tung later noted that it required that all policy or important issues should first be discussed and decided by the appropriate Party committee before being referred to the government for action.⁵³ It is likely that this resolution provided the basis for the provisions, adopted by the Second National Conference on Organizational Work held later the same year, Organizing China: *The Problem of Bureaucracy, 1949-1976 Harry Harding . 81*
5. In November 1953, in anticipation of the abolition of central bureaus and the setting up of new people's governments in 1954, the Central Committee fully articulated its control over senior leadership positions and clarified responsibilities for managing military and civilian cadres. According to the "Decision on Strengthening Cadre Management Work," military cadres were to be managed by the General Cadre Department and the General Political Department of the party Central Military Commission together with cadre departments and political departments of military organizations of various levels. Various Central Committee departments were to share in the management of civilian cadres. Thus, the Decision assigned culture and education work cadres to the Central Committee's Propaganda Department; planning and industrial work cadres to the Central Committee's Planning and Industry Department; finance and trade work cadres to the Central Committee's Finance and Trade Work Department; communications and transportation work cadres to the Central Committee's Communications and Transportation Department; agriculture, fisheries, and water conservancy work cadres to the Central Committee's Rural Work Department; cadres in national minorities work, religious work, and democratic parties work to the United Front Work Department; political and legal work cadres to the Political Work Department; and party and masses work cadres (and any others not listed above) to the Organization Department

7. The Chinese Communist Party's Nomenklatura System A Documentary Study of Party Control of Leadership Selection, 1979-1984 Edited By John P. Burns Page15

Nomenklatura Responsibilities of Central Committee Departments, 1953

Central Committee department	Cadres managed
Propaganda	Culture and education
Planning and Industry	Planning and industrial work
Finance and Trade	Finance and trade work
Communications and Transportation	Communications and transportation work
Rural Work	Agriculture, fisheries, water conservancy work
United Front Work	National minority nonparty basic-level representatives
	Nonparty basic-level representatives of religious circles
	Democratic personages of various democratic parties or without party affiliation
	Overseas Chinese democratic personages
	Representatives of industrial and commercial circles
	Cadres of organs of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, democratic parties, Association of Industry and Commerce, Buddhist Association, Islamic Association, and Hui Cultural Association
Political Work	Political work
Organization	Party and masses work; other cadres not included in above list