

**Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party**  
**Directive on Issues Related to the “Three-anti” Campaign**  
(December 8, 1951)

To: East China Bureau, Fujian Provincial Committee, and copied to all Central Bureaus, Sub-bureaus, Provincial, Municipal, and District Party Committees, Major Military Regions, and the Volunteer Army Party Committee:

On December 7 at 15:00, the Fujian Provincial Committee Office telegraphed the Central Committee inquiring whether the report by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee on the anti-corruption campaign, along with the Central Committee’s comments (sent on December 4), could be distributed as a **top-secret document** down to the county Party committees. The purpose would be to coordinate the development of the anti-corruption campaign and to unify the reporting system for anti-corruption work to the Central Committee. The Central Committee now replies as follows:

1. **Yes, the documents should be distributed to county-level Party committees** and, within the military, to regimental Party committees. Furthermore, they should be published in **internal Party publications** so that more comrades may read them—especially Party members at the **section chief level and above**. These are **semi-public documents, not top-secret documents**.
2. The **Beijing Municipal Committee report** (forwarded by the Central Committee on December 4), the report of the **Party Group of the Ministry of Trade** (forwarded on December 5), and the reports of the Party Groups of the **Ministry of Finance, People’s Bank Headquarters, Ministry of Light Industry, and Ministry of Water Resources** (forwarded on December 7), as well as any future reports forwarded by the Central Committee concerning anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucratism—all should be handled according to the principle outlined above.
3. **All county-level and higher Party committees** in local areas must report to the **Central Committee**, and **all regiment-level and higher Party committees in the military** must report to the **Military Commission**. Failure to report will be considered a violation of Party discipline. This has already been clearly stated in the Central Committee’s directive of December 4.
4. The struggles against **corruption, waste, and bureaucratism** must be treated as **equally important** as the **struggle to suppress counterrevolutionaries**. The masses—including members of **democratic parties and people from all sectors of society**—must be mobilized just as extensively, and the campaign must be carried out with equal vigor. Leadership at all levels must take **direct responsibility**, take personal initiative, call for **confessions and denunciations**, and apply **education and criticism for minor offenses**, while **removal from post and punishment, imprisonment (for reform through labor)**, or even **execution** should be applied for more serious cases. A **large number of the most serious corruption offenders must be executed**. It may be necessary to execute **ten thousand to several tens of thousands of corrupt elements nationwide** to resolve the problem.

While most corrupt, wasteful, and bureaucratic individuals are **not counterrevolutionaries**, there may be some who are. Their offenses are corruption, waste, and bureaucratism, but this issue has now become extremely severe and must be treated with the same seriousness and rigor as the suppression of counterrevolutionaries. That means:

- Mass mobilization with full force;

- Use of both the **death penalty** and **imprisonment** as disciplinary measures;
- Clear investigation and grasp of the situation:
  - What percentage of all staff have committed corruption?
  - Of those, what percentage are minor, major, or most serious cases?
  - The struggle must be **meticulously and precisely managed**.

Please pay close attention to all the above points.

**Central Committee**  
**December 8, 1951**