

**The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China forwarded the report of the Party Group of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on the launch of the "three antis" campaign**

Date:1951-12-11

***All departments of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, all party groups of the Central People's Government, and all central bureaus, and please forward them to the sub-bureaus, provincial and municipal party committees, prefectural committees and county party committees:***

I hereby send you a report of the Party Group of the Central Post and Telecommunications Ministry on anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy. Because the post and telecommunications industry is popular throughout the country and the problem of corruption is very serious, this matter should be forwarded to the county party committee to bring attention to everyone.

Central December 11

***Director Chen, Bo, Li [1]:***

Since the Party Group of the Central Finance Commission put forward the anti-corruption campaign with great fanfare, the Party Group of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications discussed it twice and made a preliminary estimate of the basic situation. After the committee meeting proposed the anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy movement, the ministerial meeting approved the establishment of the Conservation Committee on December 5, and it was scheduled to mobilize on December 8 to start this movement. The following reports are hereby reported:

1. Estimate of corruption:

There are 124,000 employees of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications (including 22,000 in old areas), and about 40 per cent of the total number have more opportunities for corruption. In Northeast China, 53 per cent of such personnel were found to have committed corruption, equivalent to 22.2 per cent of the total number of people. Among the more than 2,000 people at the Beijing Post Office, 412 people were found to have committed corruption, accounting for about 20%. Based on this, it is estimated that there are about 20% to 25% of the people who have committed corruption. Serious cases are about 1 in 1,000.

According to the statistics of more than 300 cases, the average amount of corruption is about 900,000 yuan per person, and the total annual corruption losses in the country are between 20 billion yuan and 25 billion yuan, which is equivalent to one-sixth of the planned increase in production in 1952.

In addition to the general old social type, there are also professional corruption cases combined with specialized services, and they are extremely common. For example: selling business information telegrams; accepting bribes to install and transfer telephones; accepting bribes to speed up the connection of long-distance calls; ask the user to give gifts before accelerating the repair of the phone; extortion of telegram foot fees; destroying letters, embezzling postage; stealing cash from bills of exchange and insurance letters; stealing valuables from packages; drug trafficking and smuggling using postal vehicles. Although it has been dealt with continuously, the corruption has not been eliminated, which has seriously affected the reputation of post and telecommunications work among the people and has become a major obstacle to business development.

2. Regarding the growth of corruption, the reasons for it:

First, since liberation, the social atmosphere of anti-corruption and anti-waste has not yet formed a broad and in-depth mass movement, and capitalism has in turn lured and eroded us. Among the highly dispersed and frequent business travelers, coupled with the imperfect political education in party life and those with a low foundation of original consciousness, the trend of corruption and depravity is increasingly breeding.

Second, the county post and telecommunications bureau is mostly untouched, and the leadership only sees a few key cities, ignoring the transformation and strengthening of the county bureau, and greed is rampant.

Third, it has adopted a tolerant attitude towards punishing corrupt criminals, and has a one-sided understanding of "not being able to easily dismiss workers" and "causing workers' unemployment", which objectively promotes the atmosphere of corruption.

In 1952, the work of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications should pass the "three antis" in medium-sized cities and above.

The campaign was carried out in depth, and under the general policy of increasing production and saving money, the small bureaus of counties and towns focused on the transformation work of combining the "three antis" movement with democratic reforms. After February 1952, cadres from the ministries, districts, and provinces will be dispatched to organize a number of working groups to go to various places for guidance and inspection.

3. The anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy movement within the ministry has been mentioned in the ministry's meeting for discussion, and it has been decided that it will be carried out immediately after the study of the CPPCC documents, and a plenary mobilization meeting will be held on December 8, with a proposed period of no more than one month. Although the general focus of the campaign is anti-corruption, due to the different circumstances, it is planned to focus on anti-corruption in the finance, supply, and general affairs departments, and the long-distance general administration and research institutes may shift to inspecting infrastructure waste earlier, while other units focus on development. Corruption before liberation should be given profound ideological education to establish a new moral outlook and cultivate a diligent and simple style. With self-criticism in leadership, mobilize the masses to report and speak boldly. At the same time, it is necessary to inspire intellectual cadres to break the concerns of saving face in the early days of the movement. It is expected that at the end of the campaign, effective measures to prevent corruption, anti-waste and anti-bureaucracy will be formulated so that the results of the campaign can be sustained. Whether the above sections are appropriate, I hope to know.

Wang Zheng - December 7, 1951