

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China approved and forwarded the report of the North China Bureau on the unified implementation of the "three antis" struggle in all departments of the party, government and military

Date: 1951-12-13

Central Bureaus, and Branch Bureaus, Party Committees of all provinces and municipalities; Party committees of major military regions and volunteer armies:

(1) The Central Committee approved the report of the North China Bureau on December 12 on the unified anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucratic struggle in all departments of the party, government, and military in North China, and considered this report correct.

(2) It is hoped that the central bureaus and the party committees of all provinces and municipalities will follow the methods of the North China Bureau and arrange this struggle in a unified manner.

(3) The report of the North China Bureau should be published in the party's internal publications.

Central December 13, 1951

Chairman Mao and the Central Committee:

(1) On December 11, we held a meeting of the secretaries of the sub-bureaus and provincial and municipal party committees to convey the Central Committee's "Decision on Implementing Learning Troops, Increasing Production and Economy, Opposing Corruption, Opposing Waste and Opposing Bureaucracy" and the chairman's instructions on the above issues. Comrade Bo Yibo made a detailed report on anti-corruption, anti-waste and anti-bureaucracy according to the specific situation in North China. In addition to the secretaries or deputy secretaries of the Inner Mongolia Branch and the provincial and municipal party committees, the participants also included the heads of the North China Affairs Department, the Tianjin Railway Bureau, the North China Military Region, the Revolutionary University, trade unions, youth, and women's organizations, and held a one-day meeting. The comrades participating in the meeting unanimously supported the central government's decision to launch the anti-corruption campaign, and will promote this movement with great fanfare and implement the central government's policy as if it were suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement.

(2) According to the reports of comrades in various places, the phenomenon of corruption and waste in the party, government, military system, factories and mining enterprises in North China is serious. The reason why corruption and waste are so serious is that there are a large number of old personnel received from the Kuomintang bureaucracy in our state and economic organs; Second, many veteran cadres, as pointed out in the resolution of the Second Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, could not stand the invasion of bourgeois ideology and style after the victory of the revolution, nurtured hedonistic thoughts, and committed serious acts of corruption and waste. Zhang Zishan and Liu Qingshan are one of the most prominent examples. Worse, some leading organs and leaders have a vulgar attitude of accommodation and tolerance, and some departments and units even have evil spirits overwhelming righteousness.

According to preliminary research, the organs with serious corruption: First, economic organs received from the Kuomintang that have been renovated little or have not been reformed, and there are too few old backbones, and some of them are 100% corrupt. The second is enterprises that have a lot of contacts with the Chinese and foreign bourgeoisie and are deeply influenced, such as import and export companies. The third is the organs and units that directly handle cash and grain, such as

logistics, financial departments and management warehouses, materials, materials, grassroots cooperatives, etc. Fourth, there are powerful organs, such as the public security system, courts, and tax departments. Fifth, special departments, such as intelligence departments. Sixth, remote organs and units. Seventh, most of the general organs are general affairs, construction, organ production and other units.

The methods of corruption that have been discovered include: 1. Using power to sell financial and business intelligence; 2. Colluding with unscrupulous businessmen and private capital, stealing and selling state assets or buying and selling at a low price; 3. Fabricating false documents, fake documents, and fake invoices; 4. Extortion under the guise of a position; 5. Accepting bribes, covering up smuggling and tax evasion, and sheltering or condoning counter-revolutionaries; 6. Purchasing materials and privately eating kickbacks; 7. Embezzling public property and public funds, guarding and stealing; 8. Embezzlement of public property, false accounts, empty quotas, squeezing big public and fat small public funds. Most of these embezzlements are purely economic. However, many of them were related to counter-revolutionary issues, such as a public security bureau in Tianjin (a total of 12 sub-bureaus in the city), where 674 counter-revolutionaries were released and de-controlled for accepting bribes, including 19 spies. The cadres and sergeants of this sub-bureau have been bribed by 3,514 merchants.

Judging from the situation of corrupt elements, there are many lower-level cadres who directly manage money, grain, and materials, but there are many cadres who are responsible for larger cases.

The phenomenon of waste is more common under the dominance of the so-called bad ideas of learning the atmosphere, being generous, and greedy for the enjoyment of life, while comrades who adhere to the hard and simple style are ridiculed as conservative and rural views. In addition to wasting a large amount of state resources due to rough work, irresponsibility, bureaucracy or ignorance, the extravagance and waste in the personal lives of senior cadres, the hospitality, banquets, gift-giving of organs, and the lack of knowledge of public property by ordinary cadres are also serious. In form, waste and embezzlement are different, but waste often easily develops into embezzlement. At the same time, waste is a fig leaf for corruption and false public interest, and it is even difficult to distinguish. Therefore, anti-corruption must also be anti-waste.

(3) In order to completely eliminate the above serious phenomena and follow the instructions of the Central Committee, it is necessary to carry out a mass movement within the whole region, including within and outside the party, from top to bottom, against corruption and waste, and against bureaucracy that has become a hotbed of corruption and waste. For this reason, it was decided that:

A. First, through party congress meetings at all levels and various cadre meetings, convey mobilization, explain policies, and explain policies within the party and in all government, economic, and military organs. then make reports, mobilize, and make decisions in the consultative committee and people's representative meetings from all walks of life; In order to effectively mobilize the masses to rise up and help the party and the government carry out this struggle, and expose and report corrupt criminals. Hebei Province has already held party congresses, and people's congresses from all walks of life are being held, and the results are excellent.

B. In order to lead this large-scale mass movement well, it is necessary to establish a streamlined and thrift inspection committee at all levels, including responsible cadres and activists inside and outside the party. The responsible comrades of the party committee must participate, lead directly, and the chief is responsible and personally lead. In terms of methods, strict inspection and self-criticism must be carried out starting from the leader, and this top-down inspection should be combined with bottom-up confession, criticism, exposure, and reporting. We must widely carry forward democracy,

support righteousness, and support cadres and the masses. Oppose the practice and idea of only rectifying the bottom and not the top, and only rectifying ordinary cadres and not the chiefs. All organs with such situations must be resolutely corrected.

In order to carry out this movement and go deeper, it should also be coordinated with the confession campaign of industry and businessmen at an appropriate time, so as to expose corrupt and bribery elements from the outside.

The blind spots of various movements, such as procurement offices and offices located in various provinces and cities, should be uniformly managed by the local party committees and inspected without exception. Those who do not accept the inspection shall be criticized or punished.

C. All kinds of erroneous ideas that hinder the development of the anti-corruption campaign, such as "He has worked hard for many years, what is the waste", "He has made merits and should be forgiven", "He has a difficult life, and corruption can be forgiven", and the vulgar liberal attitude towards corruption and waste should be criticized, corrected and refuted by the method of rectification and learning.

In order to correct attitudes and improve thinking; At the beginning of the movement, the following documents should be studied, namely, the Central Committee's decision on anti-corruption, the reports and instructions forwarded by the Central Committee to various places (all published in the 129th and 132nd issues of "Construction"), Chairman Mao's opening speech at the third meeting of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, paragraphs 3 and 4 of Part IV of Stalin's "On the Soviet Economic Situation and the Party's Policy", the editorial of the People's Daily "Resolutely Fighting Against Corrupt Elements", and Chairman Mao's "Against Liberalism". Responsible comrades of all provinces and cities should systematically make a mobilization report in accordance with the spirit of the central decision and in light of the specific local situation, and list it as an important document for study.

This campaign of streamlining and thrifting, anti-corruption, anti-waste, and anti-bureaucracy, that is, the rectification movement, does not need to be divided into two movements.

(4) This movement must be carried out universally, without exception by any organ or individual. However, leading organs at all levels must be good at grasping the key points in practical work and cannot use their strength evenly. It is a vigorous and resolute movement, but the leadership must adopt a cautious and analytical attitude. Therefore:

A. Generally confess, expose and report. However, for small and medium-sized corrupt elements and general wasteful behavior, the methods of education, reform, criticism and even punishment are adopted, and the law is not brought to justice; Serious cases may be subject to certain legal sanctions; the most serious ones must resolutely shoot a group of people. We consider that in the early stages of the movement, it would be beneficial to start this movement by killing some corruption criminals who embezzled large amounts of grain money, were serious in nature and had conclusive evidence. The rest are punished in the middle and end of the movement, and there are many leaders, so that there will be no major deviations.

B. Corruption and waste between public and private should be distinguished, and confusion can easily expand the scope of corruption and may have side effects.

C. When calling for confession, it should be declared: Anyone who confesses automatically can have a felony mitigation and a misdemeanor can be exempted. Those who are exposed for not being honest will be punished more severely.

D. In the movement, cadres and the masses inside and outside the party who have always adhered to the hard and simple style and persisted in fighting against corruption and waste should be commended. Those who boldly and bravely expose and report corrupt elements in the movement should be encouraged.

E. When does the time of corruption begin? We determined that for the old personnel received from the Kuomintang organs, they would be counted from after liberation; Veteran cadres are counted from after entering the city; the previous ones can also be confessed and exposed, but they are not used as the main basis for dealing with problems; those who have confessed or have been dealt with in the three investigations of the rectification will no longer be pursued; those that have been dealt with in the past, but are too light and the problem is very serious, can be re-dealt with individually; The uprising personnel in Suiyuan are all counted from after "919".

In order to consolidate the results and prevent them from happening, in the later stage of the movement, several systems should be stipulated for public and private life and the management and use of funds, and the boundaries between individuals and the public, right and wrong, should be drawn, so that everyone knows what to follow.

(5) It is stipulated that the sub-bureaus, provincial and municipal party committees, railway party committees, the North China Military Region Command, the Political Department, the Logistics Department, the Air Division, the Artillery Division, and the Armored Corps Command, the Party School of the North China Bureau, the Revolutionary University, and the Party Group of the North China Cooperative Federation shall send a preliminary inspection report and a plan for the implementation of the Central Decision within 10 days (i.e., before December 21).

Please indicate if it is feasible.

North China Bureau, December 12, 1951