

Circular of the Central Committee on Printing and Distributing the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Streamlining Administration, Increasing Production and Economy, Opposing Corruption, Opposing Waste, and Opposing Bureaucracy and Mao Zedong's Comments and Revisions to the Draft Decision [1]

1& 2 December 1951

One

Heads of departments of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, and Party groups of the Central People's Government:

All central bureaus and sub-bureaus of the Central Committee are transferred to the provincial, municipal and district party committees; All major military regions will be transferred to the provincial military district party committees and the party committees of the volunteer army:

I hereby send you the decision of the CPC Central Committee on streamlining the administration of the army, increasing production and economy, opposing corruption, opposing waste, and opposing bureaucracy, and I hope you will abide by it. Regarding the scope of cadres who can read this decision, please pay attention to organizing the reading and communication in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 (2) of this decision. On the part of the volunteers, at the appropriate time, the Zhi Division should organize a collective reading, and should not issue the documents.

Mao Zedong December 1, 1951

Two

Zhou [3]

Please reprint two copies of this document, one for you and one for me to read again, along with the original manuscript. Please

proofread and make no mistakes.

Mao Zedong December 1

Three

Zhou

This document has been revised for the second time, some of which I have revised and some of which have adopted the views of various comrades. Two more copies of the proofs were typed (corrected, corrected, one was sent to all localities by telegram, and one was printed and distributed to all departments at the central level, as well as to all members and alternate members of the Central Committee, all of which were handed over to the Shang Kun (4) Office.

I revised one manuscript for the first time, and six revised drafts from each comrade, all of which were returned to you (only Lin Biao (5) was not handed over), please destroy them. Please also take back and destroy the original manuscripts that were sent to all comrades for the first time.

Mao Zedong December 2nd

Four

The focus of this program is to squeeze out money by all means for the construction of heavy industry and defense industry. The year 1952 was the last of our three years of preparation. Beginning in 1953, we will enter large-scale economic construction and prepare to complete China's industrialization in 20 years. Of course, the completion of industrialization is not only the heavy industry and the defense industry, but also all necessary light industries. In order to complete the industrialization of the country, it is necessary to develop agriculture and gradually complete the socialization of agriculture. But first and foremost, the construction of heavy industry and defense industry is important and can lead the development of light industry and agriculture. In order to build heavy industry and national defense industry, it is necessary to expend a lot of funds, and the source of funds is only to increase production and save a

broad road, and this should be clearly understood by the comrades of the whole party. Therefore, in October 1951, the Central Committee convened an enlarged Politburo meeting to decide on this policy; From the same year to 1 November, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) adopted this policy. It is hoped that all departments of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, the party leading groups of the Central People's Government and the people's organizations, the central bureaus, the central sub-bureaus, the provincial party committees, the municipal party committees, the district party committees, the prefectural party committees, the party committees of the military districts at the same level, the party leading groups of the governments at the same level, and the leading party groups of the people's organizations at the same level will lead the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country in launching a patriotic campaign to increase production and economize so that this movement will become a real movement of the whole people and struggle for the realization of the above-mentioned plan. It is important to recognize that this approach is not negative, but of great positive significance. It is a policy that guarantees the victory of the Korean War and the continued stability of domestic prices; it is a policy for accumulating funds, gaining experience, and speeding up the country's economic construction; it is also a policy for rectifying party discipline improving work efficiency, and shifting the social atmosphere: in a word, it is a policy for bringing about rapid progress in the overall political, military, economic, and cultural aspects of our country and laying the foundation for great construction in the future.

Five

In the two to three years since we occupied the city, serious cases of corruption have continued to occur, proving that the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee in the spring of 1949 was absolutely right in seriously stating the inevitability of the bourgeoisie's erosion of the Party and the necessity of preventing and overcoming this great danger, and that it was now an urgent time for the whole Party to mobilize for the effective implementation of this resolution. Failure to effectively implement this resolution would be a big mistake. It is now necessary to warn the whole party that it is a serious crime for all party members who are engaged in state work, party affairs, and people's organization work to abuse their positions and powers to engage in corruption and waste. The Central People's Government will soon promulgate regulations on the punishment of corruption and the punishment of waste, and the

leading organs at all levels must follow the example of the regulations on the punishment of counter-revolutionaries, mobilize all functionaries and the masses concerned to study with great, fanfare, call for confessions and reports, and have the principal responsible comrades personally supervise and inspect them.

All acts of corruption must be exposed, and punishment must be given to varying degrees according to the severity of the offense, ranging from warnings, transfers, dismissals, expulsion from the party, to various prison sentences, and even execution. Typical embezzlers must mobilize the masses to conduct a public trial and punish their crimes according to law.

Although there are some differences in the nature of waste and corruption, the losses of waste outweigh those of corruption, and the results are often similar to embezzlement, theft and deception of State property or bribery. Therefore, the severe punishment of waste must be carried out at the same time as the severe punishment of corruption. Waste is a widespread and serious phenomenon that requires a focused struggle and a penalty.

The development and deepening of the anti-corruption and anti-waste struggles will inevitably come into contact with the bureaucratic and liberal work styles that exist in various quarters. This style of work is the fundamental reason for the existence and development of corruption and waste. The Central Committee has demanded that the party's leading organs at all levels carry out a nationwide patriotic campaign to increase production and economize and to wage a struggle against corruption and waste in the current work of streamlining the administration of the party, and at the same time to wage a struggle against bureaucracy. Anyone who has committed serious corruption or waste in the organs, troops, organizations, schools, or enterprises to which he belongs, and who is unaware of the fact and who does not punish them afterwards, is called a serious bureaucrat. Such serious bureaucrats, even if they do not personally participate in corrupt or wasteful acts, should be punished as dereliction of duty and will never be condoned.

In order to effectively and thoroughly eradicate corruption, waste and bureaucracy, it is necessary to reward exemplary units and personalities who are not corrupt, it is necessary to reward exemplary units and personalities who are not corrupt, wasteful and free from bureaucratic habits, and draw a clear line between them and those who are corrupt, wasteful and bureaucratic.

Six

This decision has been handed down to the prefectural committees of the Party and the military Party committees of the armed forces. When a provincial or prefectural party committee convenes a meeting of the personnel of the county party committee, a meeting of the district party committee of a large city, or a meeting of the personnel of the military sub-district and regimental level at the provincial military district or military party committee, this decision should be sent to them for reading, preferably in a group manner, and the questions raised by them should be explained. Other cadres equivalent to the county party committees and party committees of large cities should be given the opportunity to read (by collective reading), but they should not be allowed to read by unreliable elements, published in any publications, and must not be lost. In order to fully implement the basic principles and methods of this decision, it is necessary to explain to the cadres in detail so that they can clearly understand the overall situation and the importance of the task.

Notes

- [1] The fourth, fifth, and sixth parts of this article are typeset in Song characters, which were added and rewritten by Mao Zedong.
- [2] See Part VI of this article.
- [3] Zhou, referring to Zhou Enlai.
- [4] Shang Kun, also known as Yang Shangkun, was the director of the General Office of the Central Committee of the CCP.
- [5] Lin Biao, then vice chairman of the People's Revolutionary Military Committ