

Interim Measures for the transportation sector

of on March 24, 1950 at the 25th government meeting of the Government Council

Promulgation on April 3, 1950

Article 1 Abolishes the feudal control system of foreman, head, helper, and foot-line head in the transportation business. The local people's governments shall set up transportation companies to uniformly undertake the transportation of goods from local public and private enterprises, institutions, organizations and troops.

Article 2 The management committee of the transportation company shall be composed of the management personnel appointed by the government and the representatives of the transportation union. The manager of the company shall regularly report the income and expenditure of the company's funds and business overview to the general assembly of the shipping union or the representative assembly of the labor union.

Article 3 Repeal unreasonable phenomena such as extortion at high prices, forcible transportation, etc. in the transportation business. The transportation company shall set appropriate and unified freight rates, conclude contracts with various public and private enterprises, etc. for the transportation of goods, and may, according to needs, set up offices in appropriate areas of the city to undertake temporary transportation of goods and merchants' luggage.

Article 4 Abolish the feudal oppression of the porters, such as the brutal exploitation of porters, compulsory labor, etc. A uniform handling fee of 10% to 20% is extracted by the moving company from the moving fee earned by the porter, which is used as the fund for paying the state tax, building the wharf, developing the company's business and organizing various undertakings related to the welfare of the porter.

Article 5 The handling company shall allocate 30% to 50% of the total handling fee to the handling union on a monthly basis for handling labor insurance, welfare facilities, cultural education and other undertakings for the handling workers.

Article 6 Moving companies in various regions may set up other business departments, and actively seek to contract various tasks other than the moving work, such as reclamation, road construction, kiln burning, and water conservancy projects, so as to expand the scope of work of the porters and increase the number of porters. Labor income, and help redundant porters to gradually change jobs.

Article 7 Abolish the feudal separatist system of monopoly of gangs and gangs in the wharf areas that occupy the port areas, such as the foreman, the head, the head, the head of the foot line, etc. in the transportation business. All city moving companies cooperate with the moving union to unify the formation of the city's movers and deploy the labor force uniformly.

Article 8 A porter must have a working experience of more than one year (calculated from the date of registration) for porting work, and register with the local porter's union. Only after the porter's union has examined and qualified the formation can they have the right to work in the porter's company.

Article 9 All local porters' unions must report to the National Committee of China Porter's Union for the record after completing the registration of the original porters. When moving companies in

various places need to increase their regular moving workers, they must hire them from the National Committee of Moving Unions. Temporary workers employed by moving companies in various regions shall not exceed 10% of the total number of local regular workers. Temporary work, after 300 working days, shall be treated as regular workers. The National Committee of the China Transporters' Union may, depending on the needs of the transporting business in various places and the number of transporters, conduct nationwide deployment of transporters.

Article 10 The porter's union shall educate porters to establish a new labor attitude, abide by labor conventions, take care of the goods, handle with care, obey the time, move quickly, obey deployment, cooperate with each other, and must not steal, cheat, extort, or embezzle. , fights, etc., and obey the traffic regulations, obey the traffic police command. If the above circumstances occur, in addition to the violation of laws and disciplines, which should be handled by the competent government agency in accordance with the law, the handling company may impose sanctions, or even dismiss him from work, depending on the severity of the circumstances.

Article 11 Public and private enterprises and agencies (including prison inmates), the military, and organizations that have their own transport tools and transport manpower are only allowed to transport their own goods, and may not undertake to transport other people's goods and compete for the work of transporters. When various public and private enterprise sectors need to hire new movers, they must be introduced by the local movers union. Members of a porter union have priority in employment.

Article 12 Private transport companies in various regions, with means of transport and transport manpower, may continue to engage in transport business, but must negotiate with the transport companies established by the local people's governments to stipulate unified freight rates or divide the scope of business.

Article 13 All localities, whether public or private enterprises, agencies, or groups entrust a moving company to move goods, must pay labor costs in accordance with the moving price specified by the local moving company.

Article 14 When goods are transported from other places into the city, the city's transporters shall not block or compete for the transport. In addition to returning to their hometown, porters who have entered the city from other places are not allowed to carry goods in the city without the permission of the local moving company.

Article 15 A criminal who has done too much evil in the foreman, head, helper, and line of work and is hated by most workers shall be tried and punished by the people's court in accordance with the law after being reported by the victim. The property is used as a fund for organizing welfare programs for porters.

Article 16 These Measures shall be promulgated and implemented after being approved by the Government Affairs Council of the Central People's Government.

Article 17 The right to interpret these measures belongs to the Ministry of Labor of the Central People's Government.