

Instructions of the GAC of the Central People's Government on the relief of unemployed workers

Date: 1950-6-17

Due to the long-term aggression of imperialism and the long-term rule of domestic reactionary forces, China's economy has suffered great damage, the countryside has become increasingly impoverished and bankrupt, and the national industry has not only failed to develop, but has also declined, thus causing a vast number of unemployed people in the cities. After the victory of the Liberation War, in addition to the normal development of the new democratic economy in the northeast region due to the completion of land reform and economic construction, the vast areas of the pass were blocked and bombed by the remnants of the Chiang bandits directly supported by US imperialism, which aggravated the difficulties of industry and commerce. At the same time, those industrial and commercial industries that used to be exclusive to the debauchery and pleasure of the landlords and bureaucratic bourgeoisie tend to inevitably decline with the collapse of the reactionary ruling class. The purchasing power of farmers has been greatly reduced due to the long-term war and the famine in some areas last year. In addition, the people's government has taken a number of major measures in the financial and economic aspects in recent months, although it has reversed the situation of inflation that has caused great damage and pain to the broad masses of the people for the past 12 years, and has stabilized prices; However, at the same time, it has also brought about temporary market stagnation, industrial and commercial exhaustion, and even factory closures. All this has led to quite serious worker unemployment in some cities, especially in Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing and other cities.

Obviously, this phenomenon is only a temporary difficulty, a difficulty in progress and victorious development, and a difficulty that can be overcome in this progress and victorious development. As long as Taiwan is completely annihilated and the rural harvest is normal this year, as long as the public-private relations and labor-management relations are properly adjusted and the shortcomings and mistakes in some work are corrected, the situation of industry and commerce in the whole country can be improved. After the completion of the national land reform, the reasonable adjustment of the existing industry and commerce, and the significant reduction in the funds required by state institutions and the investment in handicraft production, the situation of industry and commerce in the country can be fundamentally improved. The current economic rise and the basically elimination of unemployment in Northeast China are good proof. People's governments at all levels should call on workers, employees, and industrial and commercial enterprises in all localities to consult with each other and work together to find appropriate ways to continue to maintain business, tide over the current difficulties, and strive for the early improvement of the economic situation.

However, workers who have lost their jobs are in extreme difficulty and urgently need rescue and cannot wait, and the people's government should give them great sympathy and care, and provide possible assistance and relief. Therefore, the following items are hereby decided as the guidelines for all localities to deal with the current problem of unemployed workers:

(1) Allocate 400 million jin of grain as a fund for the relief of unemployed workers from the reserve funds of the current year's national financial budget, and the Ministry of Labor of the Central People's Government and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions shall agree on the control measures.

(2) In all areas where the relief of unemployed workers is carried out, the administrative or management of all state-owned and private industrial and commercial enterprises and all active workers and employees shall pay a certain amount of unemployment benefits on a monthly basis,

the amount of which shall be stipulated in the Measures for the Relief of Unemployed Workers. At the same time, local people's governments should also seek to allocate part of the funds for the relief of unemployed workers.

(3) The relief method should be based on work in lieu of relief, and the subsidy method should be production self-help, job transfer training, returning to the hometown for production, and the issuance of relief funds, so as to achieve the use of relief funds that can not only alleviate the living difficulties of unemployed workers, but also benefit the cause of municipal construction.

(4) The five cities of Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Chongqing, and Guangzhou, which are currently the most serious unemployed, should immediately organize the Relief Unemployed Workers' Committee and the Unemployed Workers' Relief Office to formulate relief plans and budgets, and report to this court for approval and implementation. The amount of relief required shall be allocated and paid by the Relief Fund for Unemployed Workers designated by the Central People's Government, except for those raised by each city itself. Other cities that are required to provide relief for unemployed workers shall raise their own relief funds in accordance with the principles described in item 2 of these Instructions.

(5) All cities that organize relief for unemployed workers shall handle it in accordance with the Interim Measures for the Relief of Unemployed Workers approved by the State Council of the Central People's Government. If there are special circumstances that must be changed, it must be reported to the court for approval.

(6) In order to facilitate the gradual employment and change of employment of unemployed workers, private and private enterprises in various countries shall first employ workers and employees who were originally dismissed by their own enterprises when resuming production, expanding their business scope and establishing new factory enterprises; When recruiting new workers and employees, in principle, they should be introduced by the labor agency established by the local labor bureau. The detailed measures shall be stipulated separately.

Premier Zhou Enlai on June 17, 1950