

Interim Regulations on Preferential Treatment of Families of Revolutionary Martyrs and Families of Revolutionary Soldiers

(Approved by the Administrative Council of the Central People's Government on November 25, 1950)

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Central People's Government announced on December 11 of the same year)

Article 1 These Regulations are formulated in accordance with the principles of Article 25 of the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Article 2 For all personnel in the People's Liberation Army and the People's Public Security Forces who have obtained military membership, their family members may enjoy the preferential treatment stipulated in these regulations.

Article 3 The family members of revolutionary military personnel (hereinafter referred to as military family members) as mentioned in these Regulations refer to the immediate blood relatives, spouses and younger siblings under the age of 16 who live with the military personnel, or the military personnel who have relied on their support since childhood and now must depend on the military for life.

Article 4 Military subordinates shall obtain military subordinate qualifications with the certification documents of political organs at or above the regiment where the revolutionary soldiers belong. If the army certificate cannot be obtained temporarily, it may be certified by the village people's representative assembly or the village people's government, and with the approval of the county (city) people's government, it will be temporarily treated as a military family member. The female revolutionary soldier's family or husband's family should obtain military qualifications, which is determined by the female soldier and indicated on the certificate. Those not specified shall be determined according to the habits of the masses.

Article 5 The family members of revolutionary soldiers who have died and have obtained martyr qualifications are called martyrs, and may continue to enjoy the preferential treatment stipulated in these regulations, and under the same conditions, the martyrs should be given priority.

Article 6 All martyrs and military families can enjoy the following preferential treatment:

(1) When distributing land, farm implements, farm animals and surplus grain and houses in the land reform, unless otherwise stipulated by the Land Reform Law of the People's Republic of China, the poor and the military's family members shall be properly taken care of;

(2) When distributing, renting, lending, or selling public-owned houses, old houses, and utensils, under the same conditions as the masses, the martyrs have the priority to share, lease, borrow, and purchase;

(3) Children of impoverished martyrs and impoverished revolutionary soldiers have priority to enjoy public funds and grants;

(4) When employing employees in public enterprises, shops, cooperatives, institutions and schools, under the same conditions as the masses, they should first hire martyrs and military relatives;

(5) When the cooperatives sell goods at a low price, they should sell the goods first to the martyrs and military relatives under the same conditions as the masses;

(6) When the poor and the military go to public health institutions to treat diseases, the medical expenses shall be reduced or exempted as appropriate upon introduction by the people's government at or above the district level;

(7) When the government organizes social relief or food loans, under the same conditions, the poor and the military have priority in receiving and lending;

(8) Respect and improve the social status of martyrs and military members, and provide spiritual comfort, such as congratulations and congratulations, hanging honorable plaques, condolences on important festivals, setting up martyrs and military seats at meetings, etc.

Article 7 The care for the lives of martyrs and military dependents is mainly to organize their participation in production and establishment of household chores. In rural areas, try to organize them to participate in various agricultural and sideline production. For those who have less land and lack of labor, they can use sub-cultivation or other methods to help them solve the difficulties in production, so that the yield of the land is not lower than that of the average local farmers. quantity. In the city, it should be helped as much as possible to find a job, and organized to carry out various handicrafts or other sideline production.

Article 8 In addition to the preferential treatment in accordance with the preceding two items, individuals who have extreme difficulties in their lives and military dependents, those who cannot support themselves may be given in-kind subsidies in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Those living in rural areas shall not exceed fifteen kilograms of grain per month per person;

(2) Those who live in the city shall not exceed 20 kilograms per month per person;

(3) For those with military service age of five years or more whose family members are particularly difficult to live, additional subsidized food may be issued as appropriate, but the maximum shall not exceed one-fourth of the provisions in Items 1 and 2 of this article;

(4) For widows, orphans, orphans, and military dependents who are helpless and have no productive capacity, they shall be certified by the village people's representative assembly or the village people's government, and reported to the people's government at or above the county (city) level for approval, and additional issuance as appropriate. The subsidized grain is limited to the extent that it can maintain the life of the general public.

Article 9 Anyone who enjoys the preferential treatment in the preceding article, the list of military dependents and the amount of grain must be reviewed by the district people's government, approved by the county (city) people's government, and included in the local grain expenditure reimbursement. The so-called food grains are distributed to them as the main food grains of each locality.

Article 10 When the martyrs and their relatives relocate, they must hold the original county (city) or above people's government certification documents, and the county (city) people's government at the new location may give the same treatment to the local martyrs and military relatives.

Article 11 The rights and obligations of the martyrs and military relatives are the same as those of ordinary people, except that they enjoy preferential treatment in accordance with these regulations.

Article 12 Any revolutionary soldier who flees or is expelled from the army shall, from the date of receiving the notification from the army, cancel the qualifications of his family members as a member of the military, and obtain a certificate of military status to stop preferential treatment.

Article 13 For those who have been deprived of their civil rights due to crimes, martyrs and family members of the military shall stop the preferential treatment that they should enjoy. If the military family transfers the rights of preferential treatment to others, it shall be invalid.

Article 14 The family members of revolutionary staff members who enjoy the supply system but the contract system may enjoy various preferential treatment stipulated in this Act on the principle of being slightly lower than that of the military dependents.

Article 15 These Regulations shall come into force on the date of promulgation.