

1950

Meetings

**Dates of Meeting:**

14-04-1950

**Type of Meeting:**

7th meeting CPGC

**Place of Meeting:**

Beijing

**Attendance:**

Chen Yun, Mao

**Major Agenda Items:**

**Speeches/Reports:**

**Chen Yun:** [reports on the financial situation and food supply](#).

The population affected by natural calamities in 1949, mostly floods, totalled 40 million, of whom 7 million were desperate cases. The area of farm land affected was 121,560,000 mow or about 8 per cent of the country's total cultivated area.

Chen Yun compared the 1949 disaster situation and the amount of grain used for relief with the nationwide floods of 1931. He said that about 300 million mu less farmland was flooded, and there were 12 million fewer disaster victims in 1949 than in 1931. Grain used for disaster relief in 1950 was 255,800 tons more than in 1931, and all of it was transported to disaster areas. However, according to a report from the Kuomintang Government flood relief committee published in "Chinese Economic Yearbook," at least 150,000 tons of grain was allotted for disaster relief in 1932, but it was not transported to disaster areas.

**Mao:** Mao repeated his request to arrange more cuts on military and administrative expenditure. Our country's fiscal situation has begun to improve, which is a very good sign. However, a fundamental improvement in the overall fiscal and economic situation requires three conditions: the completion of land reform, a rational adjustment of existing industry and commerce, and a significant reduction in national military and political expenditures. These should be gradually achieved, and are entirely achievable. At that time, a fundamental improvement will occur. In the coming months, the focus of the government's financial leadership should be on adjusting the relationship between public and private enterprises, as well as the relationships between various sectors of public and private enterprises, and striving to overcome anarchy." He reiterated the need to earnestly implement the provisions of the Common Program as a guideline for action, saying, "The provisions of the Common Program, 'in terms of business scope, raw material supply, sales markets, labor conditions, technology and equipment, fiscal policy, and financial policy, to adjust various socio-economic components under the leadership of the state-owned economy, with division of labor and cooperation, each getting what they deserve,' must be fully realized in order to benefit the recovery and development of the entire people's economy. Some of the confused thinking that has already occurred in this regard must be clarified.

**Wang Ming:** Report on the marriage law

**Other Decisions and/or Actions:**

Adopts marriage law

Adopts Chen Yun report

**Remarks:**

see [Mao](#)