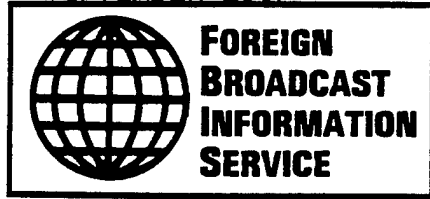


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JPRS-CSB-87-010

9 SEPTEMBER 1987



# ***JPRS Report***

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# **China**

## ***STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN***

No 1, 30 JANUARY 1987

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JPRS-CSB-87-010

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CHINA

STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 1, 30 January 1987

[Translation of the tables of contents and selected items from ZHONGHUA RENMIN CONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO published in Beijing.]

CONTENTS

- Circular by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Circulation of Three Sets of Regulations Concerning Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (15 September 1986) [Summary published in FBIS-CHI-86-207, 27 Oct 86, p K1]
- Regulations on the Work of Directors in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (15 September 1986) [Text published in FBIS-CHI-87-024, 5 Feb 87, p K19]
- Regulations on the Work of Grassroots Party Organizations in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (15 September 1986) [Text published in FBIS-CHI-87-023, 4 Feb 87, p K26]
- Regulations on Staff and Workers' Congresses in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (15 September 1986)..... 1
- Supplementary Circular by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on the Serious Implementation of the Three Sets of Regulations Concerning Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (11 November 1986) [Summary published in FBIS-CHI-87-010, 15 Jan 87, p K20]
- State Council Congratulatory Message on the Occasion of the Successful Completion of the Manufacture of a Cold-Rolling Machine for the Second Phase of the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex (11 January 1987) [not translated]

Provisional Rules on the Confiscation and Disposal of Properties and Instruments Used in Violation of Public Security Regulations (Promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security on 20 December 1986) [not translated]

Provisional Rules on Guarantors and Bail in Connection With Public Security Punishment (Promulgated by the Ministry of Public Security on 20 December 1986) [not translated]

Provisional Regulations for the People's Bank of China on RMB Loans Secured by Foreign Exchange to Enterprises With Foreign Investment (26 November 1986) [Text published in FBIS-CHI-86-239, 12 Dec 86, p K1]

Joint Circular by the State Language Planning Committee, the State Publications Bureau, the State Administration of Standards, the State Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Bureau of Secretaries Under the State Council General Office, the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department Under the CPC Central Committee, and the Publication Bureau of the Propaganda Department Under the CPC Central Committee on the Promulgation of the "Regulations on the Use of Figures in Publications on a Trial Basis" (1 January 1987) [Summary published in FBIS-CHI-87-008, 13 Jan 87, p K21]

Regulations on the Use of Figures in Publications on a Trial Basis (1 January 1987)..... 7

State Council Approval of a Request by the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government To Abolish Haining County and Establish Haining City (22 November 1986) [not translated]

State Council Approval of a Request by the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government To Abolish Xigaze County and Establish Xigaze City (12 December 1986) [not translated]

State Council Approval of a Request by the Liaoning Provincial People's Government To Abolish Xingcheng County and Establish Xingcheng City (13 December 1986) [not translated]

State Council Approval of a Request by the Hubei Provincial People's Government To Establish Three Wards Under Yichang City (13 December 1986) [not translated]

State Council Approval of a Request by the Guizhou Provincial People's Government To Establish the Yinjiang Tujia Nationality and Miao Nationality Autonomous County (13 December 1986) [not translated]

RULES FOR STAFF WORKERS' CONGRESSES OF STATE ENTERPRISES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 1, 30 Jan 87 pp 16-20

[Regulations on Staff and Workers' Congresses in Industrial Enterprises Owned by the Whole People (15 September 1986)]

[Text]

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. These regulations are formulated to safeguard the democratic management power of the staff and workers of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people, fully bring into play the enthusiasm, wisdom, and creativity of the staff and workers, ensure the successful running of industrial enterprises owned by the whole people, and develop the socialist economy.

Article 2. While practicing the system under which the director assumes full responsibility, it is necessary to establish and improve the system of staff and workers' congresses and other systems of democratic management, and safeguard and bring into play the power and role of the trade union organs and representatives of the staff and workers in deliberating on the policy decisions of their enterprise, exercising supervision over the administrative leadership, and protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the staff and workers.

Article 3. Staff and workers' congresses shall be the basic forms under which enterprises exercise democratic management and the organs through which the staff and workers exercise their power of democratic management.

The trade union committees of enterprises shall be the working organs of staff and workers' congresses and shall be responsible for the day-to-day affairs of the staff and workers' congresses.

Article 4. Staff and workers' congresses shall accept the ideological and political leadership of the party's grassroots-level committees in enterprises (including the party's general branch and branch committees, hereafter referred to as party committees), implement the principles and policies of the party and state, correctly handle the relationship between the interests of the state, the enterprises, and the staff and workers, and exercise their functions and powers within the legal framework.

Article 5. Staff and workers' congresses shall positively support the directors in exercising their functions and powers in formulating policy decisions and directing activities of production in a unified way.

Article 6. Staff and workers' congresses shall practice democratic centralism.

## Chapter 2. Functions and Powers

Article 7. Staff and workers' congresses shall exercise the following functions and powers:

1. To regularly hear reports by directors on the performance of their enterprise, review their enterprise's operational policies, long-term and annual plans, major programs for technological transformation and import and for the training of staff and workers, budgets and final accounts, as well as plans for the allocation and utilization of funds at their own disposal, put forth comments and suggestions, and decide on measures for the implementation of the above-mentioned programs and plans;
2. To review and approve plans put forth by the director regarding the system of economic responsibility, wage readjustment, allocation of bonuses and measures for the protection of labor, as well as methods of rewards and punishment and other important rules and regulations;
3. To review and decide on plans regarding the utilization of staff and workers' welfare funds and the allocation of living quarters, as well as other major issues that concern the well-being of the staff and workers;
4. To appraise and supervise leading cadres at different levels of the enterprise, and make suggestions regarding the reward, punishment, appointment, or dismissal of cadres.

Rewards, including promotion and advancement, may be recommended for cadres who have distinguished themselves in work, while dismissal or demotion may be recommended for cadres who are [words missing]

Punishment to the extent of dismissal may be recommended for cadres whose irresponsibility or abuse of power for private gains have led to serious consequences.

5. The competent authorities must fully take the views of the staff and workers' congresses into consideration on matters of the appointment or dismissal of the administrative leadership of enterprises. In line with the plans worked out by the competent authorities, staff and workers' congresses may recommend candidates for directors or elect directors the democratic way, to be examined and approved by the competent authorities.

Article 8. In the event of disagreement on issues decided on by the directors within the limits of their functions and powers, staff and workers' congresses may put forth proposals to the directors or report to the trade unions at the higher level.

Article 9. At staff and workers' congresses, collective contracts or joint agreements may be signed between the directors, representing the administration, and the chairmen of trade unions, representing the staff and workers, in a pledge to share obligations and strive for the common goal of developing their enterprises.

### Chapter 3. Staff and Workers' Deputies

Article 10. Staff and workers of enterprises who enjoy political rights in accordance with law are entitled to be elected as staff and workers' deputies.

Article 11. Deputies should be directly elected by the staff and workers with teams, groups or workshop sections as units. Deputies of big enterprises may be elected from among deputies of branch factories or workshops.

Article 12. Deputies should be comprised of workers, technicians, management personnel, leading cadres and staff, and other staff and workers. As a rule, leading administrative cadres of enterprises, workshops, and offices make up one-fifth of the total number of deputies. Young staff and workers and women staff and workers should be proportionally represented.

In order to absorb experienced technicians and management personnel into the staff and workers' congresses, some deputies may be chosen through the process of democratic consultation within the framework of an enterprise or workshop.

Deputies may organize themselves into groups (teams) with their branch factory, workshop, or office (or several offices) as the basis and choose their own group (team) leaders.

Article 13. Deputies shall have a permanent standing and shall be elected once every 2 years. They may be reelected and reappointed.

Deputies shall be responsible to the staff and workers of their electoral unit. The staff and workers of an electoral unit have the power to supervise or replace their deputy.

Article 14. Deputies have the right:

1. To elect, be elected, and vote as the staff and workers' congresses;
2. To partake in the work of the staff and workers' congresses and their organs in examining the implementation of the resolutions and proposals of the staff and workers' congresses by the enterprises, and in addressing inquiries to the administrative leadership of the enterprises;
3. To claim remuneration as normal for the production of work hours taken up when attending activities organized by the staff and workers' congresses.

Deputies exercising their democratic rights may not be subjected to repression, obstruction, or retaliation by any organization or individual.

Article 15. Deputies have the obligation:

1. To exert themselves in studying the principles, policies, laws, and rules and regulations of the party and the state, and steadily enhance their political awareness, technical and vocational proficiency, and management ability;
2. To cement close ties with the masses, represent the legitimate interests of the staff and workers, truthfully reflect the views and demands of the staff and workers, conscientiously implement the resolutions of the staff and workers' congresses, and properly carry out the tasks assigned by the staff and workers' congresses;
3. To set an example in observing the laws and regulations of the state and the rules and regulations and labor discipline of the enterprises, and do their own jobs well.

#### Chapter 4. Organizational System

Article 16. The staff and workers' congress shall elect a presidium to preside over meetings. The presidium shall comprise workers, technicians, management personnel, and leading cadres of the enterprise, with workers, technicians, and management personnel accounting more than half the number.

Article 17. Deputies sitting on enterprise management committees shall be elected at staff and workers' congresses.

Deputies sitting on enterprise management committees shall report to the staff and workers' congresses, and receive their supervision. Staff and workers' congresses shall have the power to replace deputies on enterprise management committees.

Article 18. Staff and workers' meetings shall meet at least once every 6 months. Each meeting must be attended by more than two-thirds of the deputies.

In the event of major issues coming up, interim meetings may be called at the motion of the director, trade union of the enterprise or more than one-third of the deputies.

Elections or resolutions of the staff and workers' congresses must be passed by more than one-half the total number of deputies.

Article 19. Staff and workers' congresses should set as their topics of discussion important issues, such as the invigoration of the enterprises, the promotion of technological advancement, and the achievement of better economic results, and address themselves to the operation and management and system of distribution of the enterprises as well as the well-being of the staff and workers.

Article 20. Matters decided by the staff and workers' congresses within the limits of their functions and powers may not be altered without the consent of the staff and workers' congresses.

Article 21. Where necessary, staff and workers' congresses may set up on a temporary or regular basis special task groups (or committees, same below) to fulfill tasks assigned by the staff and workers' congresses. The main tasks shall be: To review proposals submitted to the staff and workers' congresses; with the authority vested in them by the staff and workers' congresses, to examine and approve matters requiring last-minute decisions that fall within their scope when the staff and workers' congresses are not in session, and report and acknowledge the decision made to the staff and workers' congresses; to examine and supervise the implementation of the resolutions of the staff and workers' congresses by the departments concerned and their handling of motions proposed by the staff and workers; and to perform other tasks assigned by the staff and workers' congresses.

Members of special groups have the right to claim remuneration as normal for the production or work hours taken up conducting their activities, but the approval of the director has to be obtained first. Candidates for the special groups shall, as a rule, be nominated from among the deputies; subject to the approval of the staff and workers' congresses, nondeputies may be appointed.

The special groups shall be responsible to the staff and workers' congresses.

Article 22. If an important matter needs to be resolved at the last minute when the staff and workers' congress is not in session, the trade union committee of the enterprise shall call the heads of deputies' groups (teams) and the responsible persons of special groups to a joint session to handle the matter through consultation and report and acknowledge the decision made at the following session of the staff and workers' congress.

In the light of the purpose of the meeting, responsible persons of the enterprise in charge of party and government affairs and other personnel concerned may be invited to attend the joint sessions.

#### Chapter 5. Staff and Workers' Congresses and Trade Unions

Article 23. The trade union committee of an enterprise, as the working organ of the staff and workers' congress, shall be responsible for the following:

1. To organize the staff and workers to elect their deputies;
2. To propose topics for discussion at the staff and workers' congresses, and preside over the work of preparing for the convocation of staff and workers' congresses and organizing meetings;
3. To preside over joint sessions of heads of deputies' groups (teams) and responsible persons of special groups;
4. To organize special groups for purposes of investigation and study, make proposals to the staff and workers' congresses, examine and supervise the implementation of congress resolutions, and mobilize the staff and workers to implement the resolutions of the staff and workers' congresses;

5. To conduct publicity and education on democratic management among the staff and workers, organize the staff and workers to study policies, vocational skills, and management, and raise the quality of the deputies;
6. To hear and handle appeals and proposals made by the deputies, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the deputies;
7. To organize other work related to the democratic management of enterprises.

Article 24. Trade unions at the higher level have the duty to guide, support, and protect the staff and workers' congresses in correctly exercising their functions and powers.

#### Chapter 6. Democratic Management in the Workshops and Work Teams and Groups

Article 25. In the light of specific conditions, workshops (branch factories) may exercise the power of democratic management on matters that fall within the terms of reference of their own units through the staff and workers' congress, deputies' groups and other means.

The day-to-day workings of the democratic management of workshops shall be taken care of by the trade union committees of the workshops (branch factories) concerned.

Article 26. Staff and workers shall directly partake in the democratic management of their work teams and groups and carry out activities under the direction of their unit's trade union group leaders and deputies; where necessary, democratic management personnel may be appointed to take charge of the day-to-day democratic management of their work teams and groups.

#### Chapter 7. Supplementary Provisions

Article 27. These regulations shall, in principle, apply to communications and transport, posts and telecommunications, geological, building and construction, agricultural and forestry, irrigation, and other enterprises owned by the whole people.

Article 28. The right to interpret these regulations resides in the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Article 29. These regulations shall go into effect on 1 October 1986.

/8309

CSO: 4005/910

## TRIAL REGULATIONS ON USE OF FIGURES IN PUBLICATIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 1, 30 Jan 87 pp 28-30

["Trial Regulations on the Use of Figures in Publications" (Promulgated on 1 January 1987 by the State Language Planning Committee, the State Publications Bureau, the State Administration of Standards, the State Bureau of Weights and Measures, the Secretariat Under the State Council General Office, the Information Bureau of the Propaganda Department Under the CPC Central Committee and the Publication Bureau of the Propaganda Department Under the CPC Central Committee)]

[Text] These regulations have been specially formulated in order to ensure that there be uniformity in style in the use of Chinese characters and Arabic numerals when published materials involve numbers (for example, in indicating time, distance, weight, area, capacity, and other quantities).

### 1. General principles

In all places where Arabic numerals can be used and it is fitting to do so, Arabic numerals shall be used. In special situations, flexibility is allowed, but efforts should be made to maintain relative uniformity. In resetting classical texts and in the publication of works of literature, the traditional layout can be adhered to.

### 2. Two major situations when Arabic numerals should be used.

2.1 For days, months, years and centuries of the Gregorian calendar and for time.

例：公元前 8 世纪 20 世纪 80 年代 公元前 440 年 公元 7 年 1986 年 10 月 1 日  
For example: 4 时 20 分 4 时 3 刻 下午 3 点 屈原 (约公元前 340 ~ 前 278) 扬雄 (公元前 53 ~ 公元 18) 鲁迅 (1881.9.25 ~ 1936.10.19)。

Notes: 1) Years cannot be abbreviated. For example 1980 年 cannot be written as 80 年, and 1950 ~ 1980 年 cannot be written as 1950 ~ 80 年.

2) For days of the week, Chinese characters shall be used in all cases. For

example: 星期六。

3) For the traditional Chinese calendar and for Chinese dates of the Qing dynasty and earlier, Chinese characters should be used. For example:

正月初五 丙寅年十月十五日 秦  
文公四十四年 (公元前 722 年) 太平天国庚申十年九月二十四日 (清咸丰  
十年九月二十日, 公元 1860 年 11 月 2 日)。

4) For years of the Chinese Republic and the Japanese reign years, Arabic numerals should be used. For example:

民国 38 年 (1949 年)  
昭和 16 年 (1941 年)。

2.2 Numbers and calculations (including positive and negative integers, fractions, decimals, percentages and round numbers).

Examples: 41302 -125.03 1/16 1/1000 4.5 倍 31.05% 4.5‰ 3 : 1

1736.8 万公里 4000 克 12.5 平方米 21.35 元 45.6 万元 270 美元 48 岁

10 个月 -17°C 0.59 安培 东经 123°50' 维生素 B<sub>12</sub> 500 多种 60 多万公

斤 HP-3000 型计算机 21/22 次特别快车 国家标准 GB2312-80 84602 部队、

Notes: 1) The written form of a figure should be determined in accordance with the preceding and subsequent text. A number (一、二……九) which is not a figure indicating scientific calculation or does not have specific statistical significance can be written in Chinese characters. For example:

一个人、三本书、四种产品、六条意见、读了九遍。

2) Numbers of four digits or above shall adopt the general international three-digit method of division. Between the segments, half the space of an Arabic numeral shall be left. These publications and journals which are not specialized scientific or technical journals need not at present divide the numbers. The divisional method which uses " ", " " does not conform with international standards or national standards and should be done away with.

3) Numbers of five digits or above, if they end in large numbers of zeroes, can be written using 万 and 亿 as units. In general situations,

十、百、千、十万、百万、千万、十亿、百亿、千亿 should not be used as units.

(The prefixes of 千克、千米、千瓦、兆赫 are not included in this)

For example, 345000000 公里 can be changed to 34500 万公里 or 3.45 亿公里.

However, it cannot be written as 3 亿 4500 万公里 or 3 亿 4 千 5 百万公里.

4) A multidigit number written in Arabic numerals cannot be hyphenated at the end of a line.

3. The two major situations when Chinese characters should be used.

3.1 In terms, phrases, customary terms, contracted terms or specific figures of speech, where a number is a morpheme forming part of the meaning.

For example: 一律 十滴水 二倍体 三叶虫 八国联军 四氧化三铁 二万五千里长征  
第三世界 “一二·九”运动 十月革命 “七五”计划 五省一市 中国工农红军第  
二方面军 上海二商局 第一书记 路易十六 某部五连二排六班 白发三千丈 相差  
十万八千里

3.2 When two numbers which are close to each other (7(.....三'---)) are used side-by-side to indicate an approximate number. (No pause mark should be used to separate the two numbers being used together.)

For example: 二三百 三五天 十三四吨 四十五六岁 七八十种 一千七八百元 五六万  
套 十之八九。

4. In quoting and citing notes, apart from ancient texts which should be cited precisely in accordance with the edition used, in general Arabic numerals should be used for citing edition, chapters, and page numbers.

For example: ①许慎:《说文解字》四部丛刊本卷六上,第九页。

②许慎:《说文解字》中华书局1963年影印陈昌治本,第126页。

③马克思、恩格斯:《共产党宣言》,《马克思恩格斯全集》第4卷,人民出版社1958年第1版,第493页。

5. When horizontal headings involve numbers, the situation can be flexibly handled in accordance with the demands of layout and feasibility.



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