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PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETINS

No 9, 20 Apr; No 10, 30 Apr; No 11, 10 May; No 12, 20 May 1986

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese 20, 30 Apr; 10, 20 May 86

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked (previously published) and (previously covered) have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURE ZONING COMMITTEE PROGRESS REPORT

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 Apr 86 p 255


(Guo-fa-ban [0948 4099 6586] (1986) No 18)

[Text] The National Agricultural Zoning Committee's "Report on the Development of Agricultural Zoning Work" has been approved by the State Council and copies of it are circulated to you for your reference and necessary action.

The surveys of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning are two major and fundamental fields of work aimed at providing scientific guidance for agricultural development. The work has scored remarkable results since its implementation in 1979. It has also begun to play an active role in the scientific planning for agriculture and the development of production, the rational readjustment of the agricultural structure and production distribution, the scientific running of the rural economy, and leading the peasants to acquire wealth through hard work. As the development of the rural economy has been in full swing, such comprehensive surveys should continue to be conducted in depth. All localities and departments are requested to carry on strengthening their leadership in the work and resolving all existing problems.

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CSO: 4005/468
REPORT OF AGRICULTURAL ZONING COMMITTEE ON ITS PROGRESS

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 9, 20 Apr 86 pp 256-257

[Report of the National Agricultural Zoning Committee on the Development of Agricultural Zoning Work (18 February 1986)]

[Text] In order to implement the "Report on the Agricultural Zoning Work and Request for Instructions on Its Future Mission" approved by the leading comrades of the State Council, we have recently held a National Agricultural Zoning Committee Conference at director level to review the agricultural zoning work during the past 6 years and to probe into the continuous unfolding of agricultural work under the new circumstances.

1. The surveys of agricultural resources and agricultural zoning are two major and fundamental fields of work aimed at providing scientific guidance for agricultural development. It is a long-term mission. Since its implementation in 1979 we have acquired a preliminary understanding of the resources available in various regions across the country. The work has laid a scientific foundation for the readjustment of the structure and distribution of agricultural production in line with local conditions and guidance for the development of agricultural production. However, much of the work which has to be done has not yet been completed. It is necessary to develop the work in the future. Agricultural zoning departments not only have to count on their own special organizations and contingents, but to make good use of social forces in a bid to do the work in a more careful, scientific, and practical manner.

2. Central Document No 1 this year requested all localities to carry on doing a good job in surveying agricultural resources and agricultural zoning at the county level. A great majority of localities and departments have or have almost completed the work assigned by the first and second national agricultural zoning work conferences. Over 90 percent of the counties have finished their resources surveys and agricultural zoning. The conference requested that those which have not finished their work finish it as soon as possible and those which have finished it shift their focus to regional planning and exploration, lay a sound foundation for agriculture and keep in view the rural areas, combine surveys on natural resources with social and economic surveys, combine scientific views with economic views, initiate comprehensive studies, do a good job in feasibility work, achieve more effective and scientific agricultural management and development.
3. There are four tasks in the development of agricultural zoning work:

a) To continue the surveys on soil, water, weather, and living resources and gradually develop the monitoring of the trends of natural resources. To strive to complete in-depth surveys on land resources, do a good job in assessing land resources and agricultural resources by 1990. To provide detailed data and scientific grounds for a rational utilization of resources in various regions and improve the ecology.

b) To do a good job in comprehensive development planning at county level. To make use of the experience gained from pilot projects to initiate major fields of work in comprehensive development planning at the county level and to make substantial arrangements for provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. While initiating planning at the county level, we should also initiate comprehensive agricultural development planning and regional exploration planning in major areas of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

c) To do a good job in early-stage demonstrations and consultation services for major agricultural investment projects and the construction of commodity bases. Scientific early-stage demonstrations should be done prior to agricultural capital construction. We should make use of the experience gained from pilot projects and gradually set up a scientific procedure for early-stage demonstrations and vetting of the development of projects and regional development.

d) To set up and perfect a data base for storing information about national and provincial zoning of agricultural resources. To gradually set up a monitoring network for agricultural natural resources and economic information. To sort out and sum up the surveys of agricultural resources and zoning according to a standardized norm.

In the light of the above requirements, the localities may make substantial plans for gradual implementation in accordance with local conditions.

4. In order to meet the requirements arising from the new circumstances and missions, agricultural zoning committees at all levels and their offices should step up their business and organizational construction. Agricultural zoning committees at all levels should regularly study their own agricultural zoning work, strengthen their leadership, resolve problems encountered throughout their zoning work, improve working conditions to ensure smooth implementation of agricultural zoning. Departments participating in agricultural zoning should further strengthen their cooperation in a bid to improve the work.

As approved by the State Council, the National Agricultural Zoning Committee Office has been transferred from the State Planning Commission to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery and the State Council Research Center for Rural Development for dual leadership. The question of which jurisdiction the agricultural zoning committee offices at provincial,
local, municipal, and county levels should be under shall be determined by their own localities while taking into account any factors favorable for the development of agricultural zoning work.

Please circulate this report to various localities for implementation if it is not improper.

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CSO: 4005/468
APPOINTMENTS TO STATE COUNCIL

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 p 418

[PRC Presidential Decree No 40 (12 April 1986)]

[Text] In accordance with the decision by the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC of the PRC:

Qiao Shi [0829 4258] is appointed Vice Premier of the State Council;

Song Jian [1345 0256] is appointed State Councillor.

President of the PRC Li Xiannian
12 April 1986

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CSO: 4005/327
PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON CIVIL AIRPORT MANAGEMENT

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 pp 424–425

[Provisional Regulations on the Management of Civil Airports (Promulgated by the State Council on 6 April 1986)]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1986) No 43)

[Text] Article 1. These regulations are especially set down in order to strengthen the management of civil airports, to safeguard aviation safety, to maintain order at airports and improve the use efficiency of airports to benefit the development of civil aviation.

Article 2. These regulations apply to those airports used for civil aviation transport, aviation training, and where civilian aircraft are used in aviation operations. Seasonal temporary airports used for aviation operations and temporary helicopter pads are excluded.

Article 3. Civil airports are subject to the management of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (hereinafter referred to as CAAC).

Article 4. Civil airports can only be opened for operation when an airport operation license is held.

The airport operation license shall be applied for from the CAAC by the airport management organ and shall be issued after examination and approval by the CAAC.

After receiving an application, the CAAC should make a decision within 3 months.

Article 5. The civil airports applying for airport operation licenses should have the following conditions:

i) They must hold documents approving airport construction and documents indicating that the project has been checked and found to be up to standard.

ii) They must be equipped with flight areas, work areas, and other facilities and staff suited to the aircraft types, modes of operation, and traffic volume.
iii) They must be equipped with air traffic control systems, signal navigation and meteorological facilities, and staff which can guarantee normal and safe flight operations. When applying to open instrument-aviation airports, it is necessary to comply with the CAAC provisions relating to instrument-aviation.

iv) They must be equipped with necessary safety and security conditions.

v) They must have emergency plans as well as the necessary facilities and personnel for handling special situations.

Article 6. International airports should have international navigation conditions and procedures for their examination and approval shall be conducted in accordance with state regulations.

The opening of an international airport for operations shall be announced abroad by the CAAC. The provision of all international airport data shall be handled in a unified way by CAAC.

Article 7. Civil airports must be operated in accordance with the scope stipulated by the airport operation license. When there is a need to change the scope of operations, this must be examined and approved by the CAAC and another airport operation license issued. The closing and re-opening of airport operations must, in all cases, be reported to the CAAC for approval. In situations where airports are closed for a long period, the airport operation license must be canceled.

The abandonment of a civil airport or its conversion to other uses must be examined and approved in accordance with state provisions.

Article 8. The land of a civil airport shall be managed in accordance with unified plans by the airport management organ and it may not be occupied by any unit or individual.

The airport management organ should provide land-use proposals in accordance with overall airport plans approved by the CAAC and these proposals should be examined and approved in accordance with state provisions.

When units connected with airport work are engaged, within the airport, in the construction of engineering projects necessary for their work, they should subordinate this to the demands of overall airport plans and safety operations. After examination and agreement by the airport management organs and other higher level organs, the plans should be submitted for approval to the local people's government.

Article 9. In accordance with state regulations on maintaining airports' clear airspace, the airport management organ should do well in the work of maintaining the airport's clear airspace so as to guarantee flight safety.

Article 10. In accordance with the provisions of state laws and regulations, the airport management organs should do well in environmental
protection work at the airports. The airport management organ has the power to refuse aircraft landing and takeoff rights if their noise level exceeds state-stipulated standards.

Article 11. Units and individuals using airports shall respect state laws and regulations as well as aircraft management regulations and shall pay the airport management organ airport-use fees and service fees in accordance with provisions.

Airport charges shall be determined by the CAAC in consultation with other departments.

Article 12. If airport management organs violate these regulations or they are incompetent in airport management, leading to a serious deterioration in airport conditions or endangering flight safety the CAAC has the power, in accordance with the seriousness of the case, to issue warnings, to temporarily close down the airport, or to revoke the airport operation license. Those who are seriously culpable shall be subject to disciplinary punishment by the relevant responsible department.

Article 13. The CAAC shall be responsible for the interpretation of these regulations.

Article 14. These regulations come into force on the day of their promulgation. The management organs of civil airports operating prior to the promulgation of these regulations shall, within a period of 6 months, complete the additional application and approval procedures in accordance with these regulations. Those airports which do not complete the procedures within the required period shall not be permitted to continue operations.
PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON POLLUTION CONTROL IN OPEN ECONOMIC ZONES

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 pp 426-427

[Provisional Regulations on Environmental Supervision in Open Economic Zones (Approved by the State Council on 4 March 1986 and Promulgated by the State Bureau of Environmental Protection on 15 March 1986)]

(Guohan [0948 0428] (1986) No 29)

[Text] Article 1. These regulations are especially set down in order to strengthen environmental supervision in the open economic zones, to prevent environmental pollution and ecological damage, to ensure human health, to protect and create fine environments for investment, and to promote the development of the economy and society.

Article 2. The term "open economic zones" in these regulations refers to state-approved special economic zones, open coastal cities, and open coastal economic zones.

All units and individuals engaged in production or operational activities in open economic zones must abide by these regulations.

Article 3. All levels of people's government in the open economic zones must adhere to the policy of "mainly relying on prevention and linking up both prevention and treatment," and strengthen comprehensive environmental renovation work. Environmental protection should be included in the regions' economic and social development plans, while the aims, tasks, and measures in environmental protection should be clearly set down and then arranged and implemented.

Article 4. When open economic zones are going to carry out new regional construction, they must conduct an environmental impact assessment, make overall plans and arrange rational deployment. In carrying out construction all relevant departments must strictly act in accordance with the demands of the plans and overall arrangements.

Existing irrational arrangements in open economic zones should gradually be corrected in coordination with urban transformation and industrial readjustment. In areas which need special protection, such as residential areas,
water catchment areas, sanatoria, nature reserves, scenic and tourist areas, famous sites, and so on, it is not permitted to build projects which pollute the environment. Those already built are, within a set period, to be put in order, readjusted, or relocated.

Article 5. Provincial, autonomous region, and directly administered city governments which administer open economic zones can formulate local supplementary standards for those projects which are not covered by state environmental quality standards. When implementation of state pollutant-discharge standards cannot guarantee a region's environmental quality requirements, local pollutant-discharge standards which are more stringent than the state pollutant-discharge standards can be formulated. The formulation of any such standards must be reported to the state environmental protection departments for their records.

When local pollutant-discharge standards are formulated in accordance with the above regulation, all enterprise and institutional units in the zone must implement them.

Article 6. Foreign technology and equipment imported into open economic zones must accord with the nonpollutant or low-pollutant requirements. When importing technology or equipment which produces pollutants for which domestically there are no appropriate handling capabilities, at the same time it will be necessary to import appropriate environmental protection facilities. In all new construction, reconstruction, and expansion projects, it is necessary for auxiliary equipment for preventing environmental pollution to be put into operation at the same time as the main project.

Article 7. When any units or individuals in the open economic zones sign an economic contract, they should make clear the obligations and responsibilities of both parties in terms of environmental protection, as well as the measures to be implemented in preventing environmental pollution. The contents of contracts must not violate state or local environmental protection laws or regulations.

Article 8. Any unit engaged in construction in an open economic zone must, in accordance with state regulations, submit an environmental impact report (form) and a preliminary statement of planned environmental protection for the construction project. On the completion of the project, it will be necessary to submit a report on the completion, checking, and acceptance of the environmental protection facilities.

The environmental protection departments should, within 45 days of the submission of the environmental impact report (form) and within 30 days of the submission of the preliminary statement of planned environmental protection or the report on the completion, checking and acceptance of the environmental protection facilities, provide the submitting unit with an official written reply. If no official reply is forthcoming within the stated period, the submitted plans will automatically become effective.
Article 9. Enterprise and institutional units within open economic zones which discharge pollutants must make an application to the environmental protection department of the local people's government to permit the discharge, accurately complete forms as to the pollutant discharge and handling facilities possessed by the unit and provide details as to the types, forms, quantity, and concentrations of pollutants to be discharged under ordinary operating conditions. Only when these have been examined and approved and a pollutant-discharge registration certificate has been obtained, will production or operations be allowed. When changes occur in the pollutant discharge, a timely report should be made to the environmental protection department of the local people's government.

When state or local pollutant-discharge standards are exceeded, an excessive-pollutant-discharge fee shall be payable in accordance with state regulations. Those who discharge pollutants into bodies of water shall be subject to state-stipulated pollutant-discharge fees.

Article 10. The environmental protection departments of people's governments at all levels in open economic zones shall be responsible for the organization, coordination, supervision, and inspection of the environmental protection work in that zone. Those units being supervised and inspected must provide details of the situation and relevant data in a factual way.

The environmental protection departments have an obligation and responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of the situational details and data supplied by the units they supervise and inspect.

Article 11. When any unit violates these regulations, resulting in pollution damage, the environmental protection departments of the various levels of people's government in the open economic zones or any other responsible department designated by the state can instruct the unit to put the matter in order within a set period, pay the costs involved in cleaning up the pollution, and pay compensation for losses incurred. These departments can also issue warnings or impose fines on the unit concerned.

If the unit concerned does not accept the decision, they can within 15 days of receiving the notification of decision, take the matter to a people's court. If, after the expiry of this period, the matter has not been taken to court and the decision has not been implemented, the environmental protection department or other responsible organ can request the people's court to order compulsory implementation.

Article 12. The people's government of the province, autonomous region, or directly administered city in which the open economic zone is located can formulate implementation measures in accordance with these regulations.

Article 13. These regulations will become effective on the date of their promulgation.

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CSO: 4005/327
HEBEI ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGES APPROVED

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 p 429

[State Council Approval of a Request by the Hebei Provincial People's
Government To Make Changes to Some Prefectural and City Administrative
Divisions Within the Province (5 April 1986)]

[Text] Your province's "Request for Instructions in Respect of Changing
Some Prefectural and City Administrative Divisions" has been received. It
has been agreed that your province may change certain of the prefectural
and city administrative divisions as noted below:

1. The prefectures of Zhengding and Luancheng, which are under Shijiazhuang
Prefecture, will be placed under the administrative leadership of Shijiazhuang
City.

2. Wuan County, which is under Handan Prefecture, will be placed under the
administrative leadership of Handan City.

3. Qingyuan County, which is under Baoding Prefecture, will be placed under
the administrative leadership of Baoding City.

4. Qingxian County, which is under Cangzhou Prefecture, will be placed
under the administrative leadership of Cangzhou City.

5. Xingtai County, which is under Xingtai Prefecture, will be placed under
the administrative leadership of Xingtai City.

6. The Handan City Suburban District will be abolished and the townships
and towns which are under its jurisdiction will be variously placed under
the administrative leadership of Congtai City, Hanshan Prefecture, and
Fuxing Region.

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CSO: 4005/327
DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS ANNOUNCED

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 p 430

[Appointments and Removals by the President of the PRC (21 April 1986)]


Xu Chenghua [6079 3397 7520] is appointed PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Djibouti and Wang Changyi [3769 2490 5030] is removed from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Djibouti.


Zhang Dezheng [1728 1795 2398] is appointed PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Botswana and Lu Defang [6424 1795 5364] is removed from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Botswana.

Shen Yunao [3088 0336 3581] is appointed PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic and Wei Baoshan [7614 1405 0810] is removed from the post of PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

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CSO: 4005/327
APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS BY STATE COUNCIL

Beijing PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 12, 20 May 86 pp 430-431

[Appointments and Removals by the State Council (26 February 1986, 6 March 1986, and 2 April 1986)]

[Text] 26 February 1986

Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382] is appointed vice minister in the Ministry of Culture.

Nie Dajiang [5119 1129 3068] is appointed vice minister in the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television.

Zhu Jianming is removed from the post of vice minister in the Ministry of Justice.

Hao Pingnan is removed from the post of vice minister in the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television.

6 March 1986

Qi Huaiyuan [7871 2037 6678] is appointed vice minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Zeng Xianlin [2582 2009 2651] is appointed concurrent vice minister in the State Planning Commission.

Xie Wenqing [6200 2429 3237], Ding Qiao [0002 1540], Ma Qingxiong [7456 1987 7160], and Xu Chonghua [1776 1504 5478] are appointed vice ministers in the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television.

He Jiesheng [0149 3954 3932] is appointed vice minister in the Ministry of Public Health.

Zhang Jingyuan is removed from the post of deputy secretary general in the State Council.
Yao Guang is removed from the post of vice minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ding Qiao is removed from the post of vice minister in the Ministry of Culture.

Xie Wenqing, Ma Qingxiong, and Xu Chonghua were removed from their posts of vice ministers in the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television.

2 April 1986

Xu Youfang [1776 2589 5364] is appointed vice minister in the Ministry of Forestry.

Liu Deyou [0491 1795 2589] and Song Muwen [1345 2606 2429] are appointed vice ministers in the Ministry of Culture.

Pang Bingan [1690 3521 1658] and Ding Xiangqi [0002 5046 6386] are appointed deputy directors of XINHUA News Agency.

Li Xinghao [2621 2502 3185] and Chen Baigao [7115 4101 4108] are appointed deputy directors of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council.

Liu Daosheng [0491 1418 3932] is appointed chairman of the State Language Work Committee.

Zheng Enshu [1728 1869 2885] is appointed chairman of the China Construction Engineering Corp. and Ma Tinggui [7456 2185 6311] is appointed general manager of the China Construction Engineering Corp.

Li Zhimin [2621 1807 2404] is appointed alternate representative of the PRC Permanent Mission to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland.

Li Guangxing and Wang Tonwen are removed from their posts as vice ministers in the Ministry of Public Security.

Liu Kun and Wang Dianwen are removed from their posts as vice ministers in the Ministry of Forestry.

Shi Xiyu is removed from the post of vice minister in the Ministry of Railways.

Zhou Weishi and Lu Zhixian are removed from their posts as vice ministers in the Ministry of Culture.

Fang Jian and Yang Jiaxiang are removed from their posts as deputy directors of XINHUA News Agency.
Mo Yanzhong and Zhuang Yanlin are removed from their posts as deputy
directors of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office under the State Council.

Liu Daosheng is removed from his post as chairman of the State Written
Language Reform Committee.

Xiao Tong is removed from his post as chairman of the China Construction
Engineering Corp. and Zhang Enshu is removed from his post as general
manager of the China Construction Engineering Corp.

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CSO: 4005/327  END