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Department of Law of Peking University

(Brief Introduction, translated from Law Year Book of China 1987)

Peking University, founded in 1898, was then called the University of the Capital City in Beijing, which was the earliest-established university in China. Afterwards, it was changed to its present name. The law course was established in its early years. Peking University was located in Shatan, South district of Beijing City.

Peking University was the source of the famous "May fourth Movement". Li, Da-zhao and Mao Zetong used to work here and established the earliest Marxist Research Association, spreading Marxism. Some famous revolutionaries, writers, scientists, philosophers, jurists and ~~educationists~~ used to study or work in Peking University.

There were six colleges, including Law school, at Peking University when the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949. The Law school was composed of three departments: Department of Politics, of ~~Economics~~ and of Law. When

~~in 1952, when~~

The universities and departments were reorganized by the government in 1952, the Department of Law and the Department of Politics were severed from Peking University and joined with several departments of law from other universities. These joint law department became the College of Politics and Law in Beijing.

In 1954, Law Department was reestablished at Peking University. ^{Under graduate students of} ~~Four-year-period~~ schooling were enrolled, ~~the~~ schooling period was changed to five year afterwards. The department began to enroll three-year-schooling post graduate student in early 60's. From 1954 to 1986, there are more than 2000 under graduate students graduated from Peking University, and 100 post graduated students left Peking University from 1962 to 1986.

In mid 60s, the law Department only enrolled yearly 30 undergraduate students, several post graduate students. There were totally 150 students, 10 post graduate students, 65 faculty and staff members. The membership was the smallest of all departments in Beida.

In 1986, however, the Law Department ~~was~~ became the biggest department of Peking University.

From 1980 to 1985, the department enrolled yearly 230 undergraduate students, 90 post

graduate students. There were totally over 1,000 students. There were 162 faculty and staff members, among whom there are 13 professors, 32 associate professors, 37 lecturers, 43 assistant lecturers, 3 editors, 15 librarians and 19 staff members.

There are three sections: general law, economic law and international law. There are two institutes in the University: the Institute of international law and the Institute of Economic Law, which are under the management of the Law Department.

The Department is composed of the Dean's Office, and 9 teaching and Research sections, which are: the Section of Basic Theories of Law, of the History of Law, of Constitutional Law, of Civil Law, of Criminal Law, of Legal Procedures, of Economic Law, of Criminal Recourse, of International Law and of Studies of Law at Home and Abroad, the latter is in charge of the publication "Legal Literature at Home and Abroad" ^{*}.

* This publication used to be called "Legal Literature Abroad. It was changed in June, 1988.

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Now, ^{in the department} there are 749 under graduate students, of 4-year-schooling, a ^{two-year} training class with 386 students mandated by the Supreme Procuratorate of P.R.C., another two-year training class with 34 students mandated by the Research Centre of Economic statutes of the State Council, 215 Correspondence class students of economic law from Beijing local area, 3152 Correspondence class students of law from the Chinese People's Armed Police Troops. Besides, the department is in charge of the teaching work in the department of law of the First Branch of University of Peking University, Part-Time University of Beijing, the department of law of Yantai University, and the department of law of Ningbo University. The exams of the law section the Self-Study High Education of the Beijing Municipality are under the charge of the Department of Law of Peking University.

In the department there are 207 Post-graduate students, among whom 6 are doctoral students. There are 20 teachers from other-universities taking courses in the department.

In 1986, there were 230 under graduated students graduated from ^{the} Law Department of P.U. All of them got their degrees of B.A. In the same year, 45 post graduate students graduated and got their L.L.M. degrees.

Starting from 1979, professors from abroad have been coming to P.U Law Department, giving lectures, both long and short term. In recent years, the department has accepted some teachers of law from the U.S.A, Japan, the Soviet Union, Canada, ^{and} the Democratic and Federal Germany to take courses.

Since 1984, four times ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} two-week-period short term classes on Chinese law has been run for the American University ^{of} ~~of~~ the U.S.A.

The four-month-period study groups on Chinese law was run from Sept. to Nov. 1986 for the first time. ~~There are~~ Altogether 12 overseas students attended that group, there were from the U.S.A. Canada, Australia and Japan.

In order to ~~strengthen~~ promote the ^{academic} exchanging programmes with foreign countries, the department sends a group of teachers and

Students to abroad, to ^{give} lectures, take courses, ^{and to} do master ~~and~~ ^{or} doctor degrees. Since 1978, 42 have come back to work, among whom one has got a doctor degree, 5, master degrees. According to the information ^{of Oct.} in 1986, there are 22 people from the Law Department studying, lecturing and doing degrees abroad.

The three sections of the Law Department began to use the newly-revised teaching syllabus, in which required courses were deducted, and elective courses increased, and some new courses added. Required courses for the section of ^{general} Law are: Scientific Socialism, philosophy, Imperialism and the Modern Western Economics, Problems of Chinese Socialist Construction, Foreign Language, Writings in Chinese, Basic Theories of Law, History of Chinese Law, History of Chinese Legal Thoughts, History of Foreign Legal System, Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, Administrative Law, On Economic Law, Int'l Economic Law, Public Int'l Law and Private Int'l Law, etc, altogether 25 courses. Elective courses are up to 60. At the meantime, Students are required to elect some courses of natural science, for instance,

Higher Math, Basic Computer Science, and some of the courses connected with the outside world, e.g. Modern International Problems, in order to enlarge Students' knowledge. The required courses ~~for~~ ^{for} Intl Law ~~the~~ Section and the ~~the~~ ^{those for} Economic Law Section are basically the same as the Section of Law. But some of them ~~are~~ are deducted in order to add some that are needed for the section concerned. For example, The Economic Law Section has the following additional courses: Enterprise Law, Financial Law, Monetary Law, Environmental Law, Intl Investment Law, Intl Trade Law, ^{and} Economic Contract Law. For the Intl Law Section, they have additional courses, such as Basic theories of Intl Law, Law of the Sea, ~~Space~~ Space Law, Law of Intl organizations, ^{History of} Intl relations, History of ^{Chinese} Foreign Affairs.

Since 1978, Faculty member of the department have made lots of progress in their teaching and research work. Until 1985, 15 textbooks, 38 treatises, 27 translated books, and 660 essays ~~to~~ ~~were~~ have been published. The department is in charge of six items of the National Social Science Research Project in the Seventh five-year-Plan.

Some professors have taken ^{or are taking} part in the drafting of Chinese Laws and Statutes.

(8)

The Department of Law
Peking University.

I. Post Graduate Students

(Their enrollment and assignation)
 " and Education)

1. " 50% of the Participants in the Exams for Post Graduate Students Are People at Their Posts."

(The Chinese Principle is now to enlarge the enrollment of people who are at their posts)

CEN April 23, 1988 p.1

2. " The Enrollment of Post Graduate Students will be reformed Next Year "

CEN Sept. 29, 1987 p.1.

3. " Study on Problems of Development and Reformation of Post Graduate Education "

CEN Jan. 20, 1987 p.3

4. " Continuing Education should be taken into serious consideration and be developed. "

CEN Jan. 20, 1987 p.3.

5. " More than 1,200 people have been given Doctorial Degrees — There are over 7,000 Doctorial Students at Universities or Institutes, thus, the strategy to train high professional persons basicaly at home is gradually operated. "

CEN March 24, 1988 p.1.

6. "Change our ideas and be Ready for Reformation — Conversation between Heads of the State Education Commission and delegates of Students and Post Graduate Students in Beijing."

CEN. March 31, 1988 p.3

Note: Five Topics in the Conversation

- ① Review of the work of assignment of students in 1987 and Prediction of the work in 1988
- ② How to reform Graduate Assignment System?
- ③ The Salaries of Professors too Low, Students don't want to be teachers
- ④ Problems on assignment of students to remote areas
- ⑤ Problems on "Why the assignment ^{work} is more difficult for the Post Graduate Students than the under Graduate"

7. Zhejiang University has series of Reformation on the Education of Post Graduate Students — Several Sources of enrollment, Several ways of training (including joint training at home and abroad.)
- Guang Ming Daily June 30, 1987 p.1

II. Students' Life at University

1. "Shaman University dissuades Students from Doing Business" China Education News (CEN) June, 17, 1988 (3)(p.3)
2. "Students' Military Training, Practical Measures Needed" CEN July 9, 1987 (3)
3. "Generally University Students Do Not Have the Problem of High Consumption — Investigation by the People's University Shows that" CEN June 6, 1988 (3)
4. "Readers' Opinion on Students' High Consumption" CEN. April, 28, 1988 (3)
5. "Students' High Consumption Not Because of High Income" CEN March 19, 1988 (1)
6. First Fashionable Dress Contest Held in Peking University (2200 students attended as audiences)
Ren Min Ri Bao (People's Daily)
May 18, 1987 p. 3

III Enrollment & Assignment of Under-graduate Students

1. ^v There will Be 458 Thousand Students Graduating From Universities — Four Kinds of Methods of Reformation in Assignment"
CEN March 19, 1988 ① (Source: can be found under the Title: Students Life at University)
2. " A Guiding Centre for Students' (Graduated) Employment Was Set Up in Fudan University "
CEN April 25, 1988 p.3
3. " The Assignations of University Students are Basicly Settled — No working unit is allowed to refused accept students that are sent according to the plan. "
CEN June 21, 1988 p.1
4. " Conversation between Heads of the State Education Commission and Delegates of Post and Under Graduate Students on the Problem of Assignment "
CEN March 15, 1988 p.1
5. " Over 14 Thousand Self-paid Students were enrolled by Universities Last Year —
What's the plan this year ?
CEN March 15, 1988 p.1

6. "Experience of the Reformation of Graduate Assignment System — by Vice President of Qinghua University"

CEN Feb. 4, 1988 p.3

7. "The Final Goal of Reformation Is to Break the Iron Bowl and Competitive Mechanism should be Introduced to Graduate Assignment — Summary of Seminar on the Reformation of Graduate Assignment System"

CEN Jan. 14, 1988 p.1

8. "Reflection of Universities upon the Policy of Non-Assignment by the Government"

(Note: This Policy will be carried on or applied to the students that will graduate in 1993. "Q".)

Guang Ming Daily June 15, 1988 p.1.

IV. Social Practice During Summer and Winter Vacations

1. "Joint Announcement by the Central Propaganda Department, the State Education Commission and the Central League Organization on the Social Practice During Summer Vacation this Year"
 The People's Daily June 22, 1988 p.1
2. "The Activities of Students' } Social Practice in
 Summer Vacation
 Should be Improved"
 CEN Nov. 17, 1987 p.4.
3. "University Student Shao Selling Frozen Suckers"
 CEN Sept. 1, 1987
4. "Introducing Competitive Mechanism into Education"
 Series reports
 Guang Ming Daily June 9. 10. 11, 1988 p.1

V. Articles and Reports on Professors Teaching At Universities

1. "The Work of Assigning Professional Titles of the University Teacher Should be Further Improved — Opinions of the State Education Commission"
CEN. Jan. 30, 1988 p. 1.
2. "There are 4,850 kinds of ^{University} Textbooks in Our Country"
CEN Jan. 27, 1987
3. "Document Promulgated by the State Education Commission Requiring Young Teachers in Universities to Participate in Social Practice
(Note: Using what they have learn to serve the Society by "Q")
CEN Aug. 20, 1987
4. "Peking University Has Basically Rediged Its ~~Goal~~ Plan in Training Young Professors"
CEN Nov. 14, 1987.
5. "Paid Service by University Teachers and Students"
Guang Ming Daily April 22, 1988 p. 3
" " " " 17, 1988 p. 1.
etc. etc.

1. 多少学生在大学受教育?

学生. 与 ~~普通~~ 高考 毕业

法律学生. 与 一般大学生 比例

2.

2. Key Universities.

Peking U.

Law.

Relationship between

与 司法 教育

法律 研究 历史

3. Major centre for post graduate studies and research in law.

(总结)

1984年 常设的在 司法部 领导下

建立. 现在 在建设, 但即

与 常设 不同

不 全面

it's not more comprehensive

从 法律 改革 来看.

以前 人们 是 以 法律 为 中心

与 法律 而 不是 以 法律 为 中心

法律 中心. 现在, 建设, 研究中心.

上 司法

综合 法律 学院

研究中心

法律 教育

法律 教育

从 国外 找

Comparative Law in Asia
International Law.

- The
1.
 - ① State Education Commission
 - ② the Ministry of Justice
 - ③ the Chinese Academy of Social Science
- founded.
Head
Institutes
Law.
How many
members

2. Under the Ministry of Justice, there are five

Institutes of political science and Law:

- ①. The ^{Chinese} University of Political Science and Law (Beijing)
- ② The Hua Tong Institute of Political Science and Law (Shanghai)
- ③ Zhong Nan Institute of Political Science and Law (Hubei)
- ④ the Southwest Institute of (Sichuan)
- ⑤ the Northwest Institute of (Shanxi)

3. There are about 30 universities and colleges which have law departments under the State Education Commission (I've got the list and chief introductions)

4. Publications of textbooks, casebooks, materials, etc. organized respectively by the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Justice. (I've got the Summary of Conference on this topic held in June.)

5. others:

Materials on

- ①. Students (under/post) graduation, assignment
- ②. Students' social practice during summer and winter vacations
- ③. on professors

Institute of Law in the Chinese Academy of Social Science

(Brief Introduction)

(Translation from LYBC p. 344)

This institute was founded in Oct. 1958. It was attached to the Department of Philosophy and Social Science of the Chinese Academy of Science at that time. There were only more than ten researchers when it was first established. It became ^{one of} the institutes of the Chinese Academy of Social Science after the latter was established in 1977. Now there are altogether 160 people in the institute, among whom there are 110 scientific researchers, 46 of them have ^{the titles of} ~~are~~ research fellows, assistant research fellows.

The institute had its director, vice-director and an academic committee. There are 7 research sections, they are: Sections of Jurisprudence, ~~Section~~ of State and Law, of History of Law, of Criminal Law, of Civil Law, of International Law, and of Comparative Law. Apart from that, there are Books and Materials Section, Research and Organization Section and an office. Furthermore, the institute has two publications one is "Study of Law" the other is "Translated Journal of Law".

The tasks of the institute are: 1, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zhe-dong thought, ^{to} study significant ~~the~~ problems, both in theory and in practice, in the construction of China's socialist legal system; 2) to provide theoretical legislative foundations. At present, the following was stressed in the principles of operating the institute: 1) to strengthen the study of Marxist Jurisprudence and develop this jurisprudence, 2) to strengthen the study of important problems of the construction of socialist legal system and problems of politics and law both theoretically and practically, in order to ~~so~~ meet the needs of reformation and the construction of physical and spiritual civilizations, 3) to carry on the principles of "Two Hundred", 4) to strengthen the study of the world influential academic perspectives and approaches.

In the duration of the Sixth five-year-plan, the institute has published more than 70 kinds of books, over 1,000 theasis and many ~~the~~ translated articles. It has published a "Law Dictionary" (in Chinese), the circulation is 1,100,000 copies.

Besides, it has participated in the drafting, revising and discussing of over 30 important laws, economic ~~law~~ legal regulations, and administrative statutes, such as the Constitutional Law, Criminal law, Criminal proceedings, Trade mark,

patent, family law, Succession, Environment Protection, etc.

In the first half of the year of 1986, Books of "General Introduction of China, Politics and Law" (provided for British Publishers Company), "Guidance to the Study of Jurisprudence", "Democracy and Dictatorship", "On the Role of Constitution in Construction", "The Study of Legal Problems in Industry and Enterprises", "The Study of Law of International Technical Transfer", "A ~~Socialist~~ Civil Law with Chinese Socialist Characteristics", "On the System of Trade Mark in Hong Kong", etc. are finished, it ^{also} participated the drafting and discussing "Civil Law in General" and the Basic Laws of Hong Kong.

Materials for ~~Part I~~ ^{Chinese} the Essay on Legal Education.
~~Introduction~~

- ✓ 1. Brief introductions of the five institutes (or colleges) and the Ministry of Justice
 - ①. Chinese University of Political Science and Law (used to be a college) (Beijing)
P. 802 in Law Year Book of China (LYBC)
 - ②. Hua Tong College of Political Science and Law
P. 818 in LYBC (Shanghai)
 - ③. Zhong Nan College of Political Science and Law
P. 829 in LYBC (~~Sichuan~~ ^{Hubei})
 - ④. Southwest College of Political Science and Law
P. 836 in LYBC (Sichuan)
 - ⑤. Northwest College of Political Science and Law
P. 840 in LYBC (Xian)
- * ~~Some~~ ^{Two} Institutes attached to the Ministry. P. 844. 845. in LYBC
- 2. ①. Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Science
P. 844 in LYBC (Beijing)
- ✓ ②. There are 15 institutes of Law attached to provincial academies of social science
(Brief introductions of these institutes can be found in LYBC)



Da

The Ministry of Justice

Chinese University of Political Science and Law p.802
Hua Tong College of Political Science and Law p.818
Zhong Nan College of Political Science and Law p.829
Southwest ... p.836
Northwest ... p.840

Institute of Crime Prevention and Labour Education p.844
Institute of Science and Techniques on Legal clarification p.845

the Association of Lawyers of the P.R.C. p.791.

3. ~~the~~ the State Education Commission

① Statistics of teachers and students in Law Departments all over China.

There are 68 law departments in universities and colleges. (including the five which are attached to the Ministry of Justice).

Among them, 12 belong to ~~the~~ the State Education Commission; 26, local comprehensive universities; 9 economic colleges; 5, minority-nation university; 4 normal universities; 4 attached to the ministries; 3 political professional schools.

For further information, see the introductions in LYBC.

② Teaching Syllabus for under graduate Law students (four year system) promulgated by the State Education Commission

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Note: This is the second ^(also have the first ~~amended~~ revised one) revised ~~and~~ project, which, as I was told, is already out-of-date. The universities, law departments make their own teaching syllabus according to the one issued by the State Education Commission.

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4. Publications organized by the Department of Textbooks on Law of the Ministry of Justice

- ①. Brief introduction of the Law textbooks compiling.
- ②. List of publications (including the list of textbooks which have been awarded by the State, etc.)
- ③. Something about the conference, held in June, 1988, on ^{Law} Textbook compiling.

5. Law Department of Peking University

- ① Teaching syllabus for students of law in general
- ② Teaching syllabus for post graduate students of international law and int'l economic law
- ③ General introduction of the Law Department (p. 803 in L.Y.B.C.)

6. Under graduate students (reports on news paper mainly for "Education")

- ① Students' social practice, students' consumption
- ② Students be competitive because of the Chinese reformation
- ③ Students' enrollment and asignation
- ④ Students' ideological education

7. Graduate Studies and research

- ① their enrollment and asignation
- ② education system

8. Teachers and Professors in universities

- ① How many professors now in China?
- ② Professors, assistant professors, lecturers, teachers, ^{in law in Peking University.} (the numbers, percentage, age ranging, etc.)
- ③ Reports on payed service provided by university teachers.
- ④ Education Reformation

Contents of Law Year Book of China

Introduction

Editor's Explanations

Part I General Introduction of the Construction
of China's Legal System

The Legislative Work of the National People's Congress (N.P.C)
and Its Standing Committee

Adding: the Brief Introduction of the Legal System Committee
of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

The Work of ^{Making} Administrative statutes by the State
Council

Adding: the Brief Introduction of the Agency of Legal
System of the State Council

.....
.....

The Judicial Agencies and their work

Military Courts and their work

Public Security Agencies and their work

Armed Police Troops and their work

State Security Organs and their work

Organs of Administration of Justice and their work

Organs of Arbitration and their work

.....
.....
.....

The Work of Spreading Legal Knowledge Among
the People

Announcement by the Party Central Committee and the State Council to Transmit "the Five-year-plan on Spreading Legal Knowledge Among the Citizens all over China on a Basic Standing"

The Decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC on Spreading Legal Knowledge Among the Citizens All over China Basically

Proposals of the Arrangement of the Nation-wide Spreading of Legal Knowledge in 1986 by the Department of Publicity of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice

General Introduction of the Work of Spreading Legal Knowledge

.....

Part II PRC Laws

Laws made in 1986

∴ (omitted)

Selections of Laws made between 1979-1985
(omitted)

Part III Selections of Administrative Statutes of PRC

those made in 1986

including the following items:

- 1) the reformation of economic system
- 2) Public Security
- 3) judicial ...
- 4) funding
- 5) Tax
- 6) ~~more~~ finance
- 7) Commerce
- ... (omitted)
- 2) education
- ...

Part IV. Local Statutes in 1986 (selections)

Part V. Autonomous regulations of the Autonomous Regions (Selected)

Part VI The Division of ^{the} Administrative Areas of the PRC

General Introduction of the division of the Administrative Areas

... (omitted)

- Part VII. Legal Documents on Problems of Hong Kong
- Part VIII. Bilateral Treaties and International Conventions Made or acceded by the PRC
- Part IX. Judicial Documents (selected)
- Part X. Important Reports and Talks on the Construction of Legal System
- Part XI. Working Conferences on the Construction of Legal System
- Part XII. General Introductions of the Development of the Various Subjects of Law ^{the Science of}
- (About 14 Subjects are included,)
(Omitted)
- Part XIII. Academic Conferences of Law ^{the Science of}
- Part XIV. Social Associations of Law and the Science of Law
- (A Total 15)
- Part XV. Brief Introductions of Universities, Colleges and Institutes of Law

Part XVI. Brief Introductions of Research Institutes of Law
(Total 42)

Part XVII. Newspapers ~~and~~, Journals and Publishing Houses of Law
(Total : Newspaper and Journal: 66
Publishing Houses: 4)

Part XVIII. Materials of ^{Judicial} Statistics

Part XIX Big Events of China's Construction of Legal System

Index

List of Heads of Various Organs. ~~of the~~
(Central Political and Law)

(including the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security ... etc.)

List of the ^{drafting} Committee of the Basic Laws of the Special Administrative Area ^{of} Hong Kong

List of the ^{Committee of} Foreign Trade Arbitration ^{in the} Committee of the Chinese International Trade Promotion

List of Heads of the Social Associations of Law
and the Science of Law

...

Subjects of the Key Research Studies in
the Period of the Seventh five-year-plan
for the Science of Law All over China

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN BEIJING

(ALTOGETHER 16)

the Ministry of Justice : (2)

1. China University of Political Science and Law
- o 2. Central College for Cadres of Political and Legal Administration (o Adult education)

the State Education Commission (5)

1. Peking University
2. China People's University
- * o 3. National Part-Time University of Law For Cadres in the Courts
4. The Central Institute for Nationalities
- o 5. Department of Labor Law in the College of ~~Work~~ Labor Union

Beijing Municipality (3)

- o 1. Beijing College for ^{Cadres of} Political and Legal Administration
2. Arts and Law College of Beijing United Universities
- o 3. Beijing Part-Time University of Law

* Partly belonging to the State Education Commission, partly belonging to the Supreme Court of the P.R.C.

o Adult education

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN BEIJING

(Continued)

the Ministry of Public Security (3)

- o 1. College for Administrative Cadres of the Ministry of Public Security (Adult education)
- 2. People's University of Public Security of China
- 3. People's University for ^{Police} Officers of China

Others (3)

- 1. Section of Economic Law in the Department of Economics of Economics College of Beijing
- * o 2. Section of Law of the Central Broadcasting and T.V. University
- ** o 3. Department of Law of the Correspondence University of Humanities

* > National enrollment, Adult education, within the question of assignation.
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425-6227.

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On Chinese Legal Education

429-1285!

49-78. brief.

Part I Introduction

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I. The Institute of Law in the Academy of Social Science

1. Brief Introduction of the China Academy of Social Science

2. The Institute of Law

① Responsibilities

② How does it work (How many sections?)

③ What's the relationships between the institute and the Law Department of Peking University (LDPU)?

④ In training Graduate Students, do they (the institute and LDPU) have any joint programme on a kind of cooperation?

⑤ In research work, do they do sth. together? e.g. Professors at Peking University are asked to do some research work for the Institute.

⑥ Any relationships between the institute and the Section of Treaty and Law in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

For Example, In making the Chinese Law of Territorial Sea, and that of Economic Zone, and that of Continental Shelf. What kind of role did the Section of Int'l L of the Institute play?

⑦ Does every Section of the institute have Post graduate Students?

How are they enrolled? Assigned? by whom? Relationship between the Institute and the State Education Commission?

Continued (Part I Introduction)

II. the Ministry of Justice

1. Responsibilities
2. Responsibility on Legal Education
 - ① the Section of Education, what it does?
 - ② Five Political Science and Law Institutes or colleges attached to the Ministry. The relationship between those five and the Ministry? Any ^{thing to do with} powers on the students' enrollment, assignment or decision of courses taken by the students?
 - ③ Legal training of judges, ~~people~~ policemen, etc.
 - ④ the nation-wide spread of Legal Knowledge campaign. (Information can be found in Part I of the Law Year Book of China)
3. As regards international law, does the government ask opinions of the Ministry of Justice in making decisions? Is there any section as a kind of policy study, or something alike?

III. the State Education Commission

1. Responsibilities (I know someone in the First Section of High Education, i.e. the Section Political Science and Law)
2. It's the State Education Commission that makes decisions on what courses should be taken by the under graduate students (I've got the Syllabus for teaching Law Departments).

It is, however, a rough syllabus which may be taken as guiding principles by the departments, which can make changes according to their own characteristics.

3 Enrollment and Assignment of Students (both under and post-graduate)

- ① Law students come from high school, i.e. they don't have bachelor degrees of any kind
- ② Post-graduate students may come from political science departments or languages departments, etc.
- ③ Some difficulties for undergraduates students to get jobs. (only international law students)
- ④ The government will not be in charge of assignment of 1989-year students. (not only law students, but all of them) i.e. the students have to looking for jobs themselves upon graduation.
- ⑤ That may explain why the competitive mechanism should be introduced into education. (Some reports on discussions of this topic can be found in materials I got, but in Chinese, (or should be)

IV. Joint Efforts made by the Institute of Law in CASS, Ministry of Justice and the State Education Commission in legal education.

- 1. State Planned Enrollment
- 2. State Assignment ^{How} ~~about~~ about five years later? Any Conflict between State-planned enrollment and Non-government assignment?
- 3. What is the situation now about students' assignment in this transit period?

Some thoughts on the Major Centre of Post Graduate Studies and Research

Can this centre be a place to learn something that they didn't or couldn't learn at their universities or at their posts?

Can this centre be a place or can it have the function of introducing ~~new~~ professors in universities who want to do some research work in some institute, or vice versa?

Then this centre should have a kind of section that have all the informations about universities, institutes of law, law firms, big companies which have legal advisors. This section should have a ^{regular} publication that tells what's going on in the units mentioned above.

Chinese Legal Education (Continued)

Part II Legal Education and Research in Universities

I Overview of Chinese Universities, with special interest in the enrollment and assignation

1. The Chinese population and education
2. The Government will not be in charge of students' ~~of~~ assignation in five years.
3. Competitive mechanism is being introduced into Chinese Education (or exactly into Universities)

(Note: From Kindergarten, Primary school, Mid-school, ^{and} high school, to university, parents are trying to get their children to the best ones.)

II. Universities and Law Departments or Law Schools

~~1. Differences - Differences between Chinese and Canadian Law Schools.~~

I. The enrollment of Chinese Law Students.
 (Chinese Law Students come directly from high school, they have no bachelor degrees)

① Law is now popular in China, economic law is much more popular than any other laws.

② There are 68 universities with law departments including colleges of law.

③ Shortcomings of the enrollment of law students directly from high school

2 II. Programs and Courses

① ^{Those} Required by the State Education Commission

② " by the university

③ " ~~by~~ for certain career.

④ Student Selection

III. The Department of Law of Peking University
 (hereafter the Department)

1. Brief Introduction
~~Undergraduate~~
2. ✓ Students
 - ① Courses
 - ② daily life
3. Postgraduate Students
 - ① Courses
 - ② daily life
 - ③ how are they trained
4. Professors at the Department
 - ① Teaching and research
 - ② Getting some extra money
 - ③ daily life
5. the relationships between the Department and other law departments in other universities, and the Ministry of Justice, the Institute of Law in the Chinese Academy of Social Science, etc.
6. The role the Department have ^{been} playing in the construction of ^{Chinese} Socialist Legal System

Part III About the Major Centre for Postgraduate Studies and Research in Law

I. Present state of postgraduate studies and research in law in China

1. The Graduate Law School at the ~~China~~ ^{University of} Political Science and Law
2. Graduate Studies in the Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Science
3. Graduate Studies at the Department of Law of Peking University

II. ~~The Future of Chinese Legal System~~

~~is the Future~~

The Construction of Chinese Legal System

1. Days before and after the Cultural Revolution
2. Progress made ^{Since} after the 1979
3. Gap between need and what it can provide for the reformations

III. The Idea of Setting up a Major Centre for Graduate Studies and Research

1. Purposes

- ① Help in Construction and update of the Chinese Legal System
- ② Strengthen the relationship with foreign countries and exchanging programmes
- ③ Train high professional ~~personnel~~ talents for universities, institutes, courts, etc.

2. Main fields of Study and Research

- ① Public and Private International Law
- ② Comparative Law in Asia
- ③ Construction of Chinese Legal System

3. Funding Problems

- ① from abroad
- ② Ministry of Justice, ...

4. The Feasibility