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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION
AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF APARTHEID

Reports submitted by States parties under
article VII of the Convention

Addendum

CHINA */

[3 July 1989]

*/ The initial report submitted by the Government of China (E/CN.4/1987/26/Add.5) was considered by the Group of Three at its 1987 session.

1. The People's Republic of China acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid in 1983 and submitted the first report on the implementation of the Convention in May 1986. It now submits its second report on the implementation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the Convention.

2. This report mainly deals with the implementation of the Convention by China since the submission of its first report.

3. This report is divided into two parts: part I on the implementation of the Convention; and part II on the Chinese Government's consistent opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

I. Implementation of the Convention

4. The Chinese Government has continued to take legislative, administrative and other measures seriously to perform the duties stipulated in articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Convention.

5. In China, the personal rights of all citizens are protected by law. In addition to the protection of the citizen's personal rights under criminal law (see arts. 20, 21, 22 of the first report). The Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Penalties for Public Security, promulgated on 5 September 1986, contain further provisions regarding the protection of the citizen's personal rights. Article 22 of the Regulations stipulates:

"Whoever commits one of the following acts which violate a citizen's personal rights, but are not serious enough for criminal punishment, shall be detained for a maximum of 15 days, fined a maximum of 200 yuan or given a warning:

- (a) Striking another person, causing slight injury;
- (b) Illegally limiting others' personal freedom or illegally breaking into others' houses;
- (c) Openly insulting other persons or fabricating stories to slander other persons;
- (d) Maltreating family members, when the victims thereof ask for disposition;
- (e) Threatening others' safety or disturbing others' normal lives by writing letters of intimidation or by other methods;
- (f) Coercing or inveigling a person under the age of 18 to commit frightening or cruel acts, thereby harming the person's physical and mental health;
- (g) Hiding, destroying, discarding or illegally opening another person's postal articles or telegrams."

6. Article 5 of the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Place Names, promulgated in 1986, provides:

"Any place names which infringe upon China's territorial sovereignty and national dignity, undermine its national unity, are insulting to the working people or are extremely vulgar must be changed."

7. In May 1987, the State Council of China approved the change of the name "Kawa Mountain" in the area inhabited by the Wa nationality to "Awa Mountain". The Word "Kawa" was a form of address showing past contempt for the Wa nationality, meaning that the Wa nationality was the slave, thus the mountain in the area inhabited by that nationality was also called Kawa Mountain. Despite the fact that the Chinese Government had changed "Kawa" to the "Wa nationality" after liberation, the inappropriate name "Kawa Mountain" was still in use. Now the State Council has changed the name by formal decree so as to show respect for minority nationalities in China and eliminate all vestiges of discrimination against them left over from the old system.

8. In order further to safeguard the political rights of minority nationalities in China, the Electoral Law of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China, which was revised for the second time according to the decision taken in December 1986 by the eighteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress, laid down new requirements concerning elections among minority nationalities. Article 15 of the Electoral Law stipulates:

"The number of deputies to the National People's Congress to be elected by minority nationalities shall be allocated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, in the light of the size and distribution of each minority nationality, to the People's Congresses of the various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, which shall elect them accordingly. Nationalities with exceptionally small populations shall each have at least one deputy."

9. All 55 minority nationalities were represented by their own deputies at the first session of the Seventh National People's Congress held in March 1988. Deputies of the minority nationalities account for 15 per cent of the total number of deputies, far exceeding the proportion of the population of minority nationalities in the total population of the whole nation, which is 8 per cent. Article 16 of the Electoral Law provides:

"In areas where minority nationalities live in concentrated communities, each minority nationality shall have its deputy or deputies in the Local People's Congress. Where the total population of a minority nationality in such an area is less than 15 per cent of the total local population, the number of persons represented by each deputy of that minority nationality may be appropriately smaller, but shall not be less than half the number of persons represented by each of the other deputies to the Local People's Congress. In autonomous counties where the population of the minority nationality practising regional autonomy is exceptionally small, the number of persons represented by each deputy of this minority nationality may, upon a decision made by the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the province or autonomous region, be less than half the number of persons represented by each of the other deputies. Other nationalities with exceptionally small populations shall each have at least one deputy."

Where the total population of a minority nationality in such an area accounts for not less than 15 per cent and not more than 30 per cent of the total local population, the number of persons represented by each deputy of that minority nationality may be appropriately smaller than the number of persons represented by each of the other deputies to the Local People's Congress, but the number of deputies of that minority nationality shall not exceed 30 per cent of the total number of deputies."

10. Article 18 of the Electoral Law states that: "With regard to minority nationalities living in scattered groups, the number of persons represented by each of their deputies to the Local People's Congresses may be less than the number of persons represented by each of the other deputies to such Congresses".

11. China has a system of regional autonomy; in areas where minority nationalities live in concentrated communities, autonomous areas and organs of self-government are established so that the minority nationalities that practise regional autonomy can be their own masters and exercise the right to administer their internal affairs in their own national autonomous areas. The years 1986 and 1987 witnessed the establishment of another 15 autonomous areas. So far, there are 149 autonomous areas in China. Forty-five minority nationalities and about 77 per cent of the total population of minority nationalities have set up autonomous areas.

12. Minority nationalities which do not qualify for the establishment of autonomous areas, but which inhabit areas about the size of a township, can set up nationality townships. Nationality townships are different from ordinary townships. Besides exercising the functions and powers of local State organs of the same level as prescribed by the Constitution, they are entitled to more autonomy than ordinary townships. The head of a nationality township shall be a person of that minority who uses the spoken and written language of the locality. Nationality townships may carry out their economic, cultural, educational and public health activities according to law and in the light of local conditions and national characteristics and enjoy such preferential treatment as is granted at higher Government levels. In terms of finance, for example, reserve funds are allocated to nationality townships and tax revenue over and above the State quota may be kept for their own use. In addition, they are given due consideration in the allocation of assistance funds for under-developed areas and funds for special use. China has established over 1,500 nationality townships and the overwhelming majority of the 55 minority nationalities in China have set up nationality townships, which have a total population of more than 6 million.

13. The citizen's right to freedom of religious beliefs is safeguarded and respected by the State. In the past few years, the State has continued to allocate large amounts of funds to assist religious organizations in renovating temples, setting up religious schools or institutes and publishing religious scriptures.

14. Religious schools and institutes have been set up in the Tibet Autonomous Region, Jiangsu Province, Sichuan Province, Gansu Province and Qinghai Province. In 1986, Lamaism restored the "summon" activities which had been suspended for a period of time. Article 77 of China's General Principles of Civil Law provides that "the lawful property of social organizations, including religious organizations, shall be protected by law".

15. The General Principles of Civil Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1986, provide further protection for the civil rights of the citizens of various nationalities in China.

16. Article 3 of General Principles of Civil Law stipulates that "parties to a civil action shall have equal status". Article 5 provides that "the lawful civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons shall be protected by law; no organization or individual may infringe upon them". Article 9 stipulates that "a citizen shall have capacity for civil rights from birth to death and shall enjoy civil rights and assume civil obligations in accordance with the law".

17. Article 75 of General Principles of Civil Law stipulates:

"A citizen's personal property shall include his lawfully earned income, housing, savings, articles for daily use, objets d'art, books, reference materials, trees, livestock, as well as the means of production the law permits a citizen to possess and other lawful property.

A citizen's lawful property shall be protected by law and no organizations or individual may appropriate, encroach upon, destroy or illegally seal up, distrain, freeze or confiscate it."

18. Article 76 of General Principles of Civil Law provides that "citizens shall have the right of inheritance under the law."

19. Article 103 of General Principles of Civil Law stipulates that "citizens shall enjoy the right of marriage by choice. Mercenary marriages, marriages upon arbitrary decision by any third party and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage shall be prohibited".

20. To help minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development, the State has adopted a number of preferential policy measures (see arts. 24, 25, 26 and 28 of the first report). Besides the continued implementation of these policy measures, some new measures have been adopted in recent years.

21. Starting in 1986, the Chinese Government has each year allocated 1 billion yuan renminbi in loans with deducted interest to help develop the production of 271 economically backward counties, 119 of which are autonomous counties and counties in autonomous regions (accounting for 44 per cent of the total number).

22. Beginning in 1983, the Chinese Government has issued low-interest loans each year for special items to revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities and border areas. By 1987, a total of 3.6 billion yuan had thus been provided, of which 1,896 million yuan or over 50 per cent of the total went to the five autonomous regions, Yunnan Province, Guizhou Province and Qinghai Province.

23. China's minority nationalities inhabit a vast area. National autonomous areas cover 63 per cent of the total size of China and are endowed with rich natural resources. The Chinese Government is trying to accelerate the

development of minority nationality regions through the exploitation of natural resources. Article 33 of the Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1986, stipulates:

"In exploiting mineral resources in national autonomous areas, the State shall give due consideration to the interests of those areas and make arrangements favourable to the areas' economic construction and to the production and livelihood of the people of local minority nationalities.

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas shall, in accordance with legal provisions and the unified State plan, have priority for rationally developing and utilizing the mineral resources that may be developed by the local authorities."

24. The State has made active efforts to expand educational opportunities for minority nationalities in order steadily to enhance the quality of life and promote the advancement of all nationalities.

25. Article 4 of the Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China, promulgated in 1986, provides that "the State, the community, schools and families shall, in accordance with the law, safeguard the right to compulsory education of school-age children and adolescents".

26. Article 5 of the Compulsory Education Law stipulates:

"All children who have reached the age of six shall enrol in school and receive compulsory education for the prescribed number of years, regardless of sex, nationality or race. In areas where that is not possible, the beginning of schooling may be postponed to the age of seven."

27. Article 6 of the Compulsory Education Law provides that "schools shall promote the use of putonghua (common speech based on Beijing pronunciation), which is in common use throughout the nation" and that "schools in which the majority of students are of minority nationalities may use the spoken and written languages of those nationalities".

28. Article 12 of the Compulsory Education Law stipulates that "the State shall assist areas inhabited by minority nationalities to implement compulsory education by providing them with teachers of funds".

29. In June 1986, the State Education Commission and the Ministry of Finance decided that, with regard to the implementation of the Compulsory Education Law in minority nationality regions and in remote and impoverished areas where pupils had been exempted from tuition fees and miscellaneous charges, the relevant original regulations should remain in force and that the system of grants-in-aid should be continued in junior middle schools and some primary schools (mainly in the minority nationality regions where it is difficult to implement compulsory education, other impoverished areas and the areas where boarding schools are a necessity).

30. In July 1988, the State Education Commission and the State Commission for Nationality Affairs held a joint seminar on the education of persons of Tibetan nationality in Gansu Province, Qinghai Province, the Tibet Autonomous Region, Sichuan Province and Yunnan Province. The seminar was exclusively devoted to the study of the issue of the educational development of persons of the Tibetan nationality.

31. In recent years, the State has adopted new measures on the transmission and development of minority nationality cultures. The Chinese Ministry of Culture has stipulated that close attention must be paid to the transmission and protection of the minority nationality art heritage and that vigorous efforts must be made to support and develop minority nationality art. In addition, special attention must be paid to the enrolment of minority nationality students in all institutes and schools directly under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture. All senior art schools throughout the country should continue to set up classes in various art specialities for minority nationalities and classes for their advanced studies with a view to encouraging the artistic talents of minority nationalities.

32. On many occasions in 1986 and 1987, the Chinese Ministry of Culture and the State Commission for Nationality Affairs arranged performances in Beijing by minority nationality art ensembles in an effort to promote the cultural development of minority nationalities and cultural exchanges among all nationalities. The Government departments concerned also send the Tibetan Nationality Song and Dance Ensemble and other art ensembles of minority nationalities abroad so as to introduce the culture of China's minority nationalities to the people of the world.

33. Publications in the languages of minority nationalities have been increasing year after year. The figures for books published in such languages are: 1,567 in 1985, 1,688 in 1986 and 1,793 in 1987.

34. In 1986, representatives of all 55 minority nationalities participated in the Third National Traditional Sports Meeting of Minority Nationalities held in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

35. The State continues to take many measures to develop medical and health facilities in areas inhabited by minority nationalities and to improve the health of persons belonging to minority nationalities. For instance, in 1987, when parts of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region were plagued by non-A-non-B hepatitis, the Chinese Government dispatched medical experts and allotted six million yuan to help cure the disease.

36. In August 1986, the Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China announced that a certain percentage of funds allocated by the State for construction in revolutionary base areas, minority nationality areas, border areas and impoverished areas would be devoted to the prevention and cure of endemic diseases.

37. In May 1987, the Kunming Plant Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences established a research office for nationality medicine which is the fourth research institute in the world devoted to the study of minority nationality medicine.

38. In November 1987, the Ministry of Health, the State Commission for Nationality Affairs and some other departments jointly issued the Announcement on the Strengthening of the Children's Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI). Article 4 of the Announcement states that the enhancement of EPI in remote areas inhabited by minority nationalities is the key link in guaranteeing the popularization of children's immunization and that local commissions for nationality affairs throughout China should, in connection with their work, give wide publicity in various ways to the importance of immunization in the light of the characteristics, folkways and customs of minority nationalities so as to promote the EPI campaign.

39. Health institutions and hospital beds in the national autonomous areas of China increased by 4.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively, in 1987, as compared with 1985.

40. The Chinese Government, in its legislation, requires that organs of power and administrative organs at all levels should safeguard the equal rights of Chinese citizens who belong to minority nationalities. Article 8 of the Organic Law of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the People's Republic of China, as amended for the second time in accordance with the decision taken in December 1986 by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, stipulates that one of the functions and powers of Local People's Congresses at and above the county level is to "safeguard the rights of minority nationalities". Article 9 of the Organic Law provides that, in "exercising their functions and powers, the People's Congresses of townships, nationality townships and towns in which minority nationalities live in concentrated communities shall adopt specific measures appropriate to the characteristics of the nationalities concerned".

41. Article 51 of the Organic Law stipulates that the eighth function and power of a Local People's Government at or above the county level is "to safeguard the rights of minority nationalities and respect their folkways and customs, assist those areas where minority nationalities live in concentrated communities within its sphere of jurisdiction to exercise regional autonomy in accordance with the Constitution and the law and assist the various minority nationalities in their political, economic and cultural development".

42. Chinese Governments at all levels often publicize the relevant laws and policies of the State in an effort to promote unity among all nationalities. Every year, the State Commission for Nationality Affairs organizes coverage of minority nationality regions by correspondents and gives publicity to the situation concerning minority nationalities and their regions with a view to promoting mutual understanding, exchanges and co-operation among all nationalities.

43. At a national conference held in Beijing in April 1988 to commend the unity and progress of nationalities, the Chinese Government commended 1,166 advanced units and individuals that had contributed to the cause of the unity and progress of nationalities. Among the individuals commended were representatives of the 55 nationalities in China.

44. Article 4 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China provides that "discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited;

any act which undermines the unity of the nationalities or instigates division is prohibited". So far, there has never been any problem of apartheid in our country and China's courts have never tried any case related to apartheid.

45. In June 1987, the twenty-first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress of China decided that the People's Republic of China would exercise its criminal jurisdiction within the framework of the treaty obligations it had undertaken over the crimes referred to in the international treaties that the People's Republic of China had concluded or acceded to. In accordance with this decision, China exercises its criminal jurisdiction over the crimes referred to in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

II. The Chinese Government's consistent opposition to South Africa's Policy of apartheid

46. The Chinese Government has always been firmly opposed to the policy of apartheid in all its manifestations and has always persisted in its stand. China has neither diplomatic relations nor political, economic, cultural or any other links with the racist régime of South Africa.

47. On 7 January 1987, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China sent a message to the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). In the message, it conveyed its warmest congratulations to ANC on the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of ANC, highly evaluated the important role of ANC in the struggle against South Africa's apartheid system and stated that the Chinese people would as always, firmly support the just struggle of the South African people until it won the final victory.

48. On 25 February 1987, a Foreign Ministry spokesman of the People's Republic of China said that the Chinese Government and people had expressed great indignation at, and strong condemnation of, the atrocities perpetrated by the South African authorities at home and abroad. He reiterated that the Chinese Government and people firmly supported the just struggle of the people of South Africa and of the rest of southern Africa, resolutely opposed the racist policy of the South African authorities and solemnly demanded that the South African authorities immediately lift "the nationwide state of emergency" and completely abolish the apartheid system.

49. On 20 March 1987, Premier Zhao Ziyang of the Chinese Government sent a telegram to Mr. G. Garba, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In the telegram, Premier Zhao, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, expressed solidarity with and support for the Special Committee against Apartheid and strongly condemned the racist policies practised by the South African authorities.

50. In a statement issued on 26 April 1987, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman condemned the South African authorities for sending reconnaissance forces to invade Livingstone in southern Zambia in the early hours of 26 April, killing and wounding several Zambian civilians and destroying two buildings. He pointed out that this was yet another crime committed by the

South African authorities who had wantonly violated international law and encroached on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring countries.

51. On 30 May 1987, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China issued a statement strongly condemning South Africa for its armed attack on Mozambique on 29 May. The spokesman pointed out that this was another crime committed by the South African authorities in wilful violation of international law. It represented a flagrant encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a neighbouring country and it was also an open provocation against African countries and peoples. He reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would, as always, firmly support the southern African countries and people in their just struggle to combat the apartheid system and safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

52. On 27 July 1987, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a congratulatory message to the twenty-third Summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in which he said that the stubborn adherence to the apartheid system and perverse acts by the South African authorities had led to increased opposition by the African people and the international community as a whole and had plunged those authorities themselves into unprecedented isolation. He said that the Chinese Government and people would consistently stand on the side of African countries and peoples and steadfastly support the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and the rest of southern Africa until they won the ultimate victory.

53. On 26 August 1987, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message to President Peter Zuze of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the occasion of United Nations Day for Namibia. Premier Zhao expressed solidarity with and support for the Council for Namibia and stated that the Chinese Government and people would, as always, join the peoples of the world in firmly supporting the Namibian people in its just struggle for national independence.

54. On 24 February 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out at a news briefing that, recently, the South African authorities had dispatched large numbers of troops to invade southern Angola in violation of basic international norms and had seriously infringed on the sovereignty and security of Angola. The Chinese Government and people strongly condemned this savage crime and demanded that the South African authorities should immediately stop such aggression, implement United Nations Security Council resolution 602 and withdraw all their troops from Angola.

55. In a statement issued on 25 February 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that on 24 February, the South African authorities had announced new regulations on "the state of emergency" which banned all political activities by the country's 17 anti-apartheid organizations and Congress of South African Trade Unions. This was another evil act committed by the South African authorities to quell the struggle of the South African people. The Chinese Government and people expressed strong condemnation of and great indignation at the evil act and firmly supported the South African people in its just struggle to combat racism and strive for racial equality.

56. On the occasion of United Nations International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Acting Premier Li Peng of the Chinese Government sent a telegram to Mr. G. Garba, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, on 21 March 1988 strongly condemning the South African authorities' system of racial discrimination and apartheid. In the telegram, the Acting Premier pointed out that the resolute and thorough eradication of the sinister system of racial discrimination and apartheid was the common and pressing task facing the South African people and peoples the world over. He reiterated that the Chinese Government and people would steadfastly support the just struggle of the South African people for basic human rights and racial equality and the just struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence, as well as the struggle of the peoples of other African countries to combat South Africa's racism and safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

57. On 30 March 1988, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said at a news briefing:

"On 28 March, the South African armed forces outrageously attacked the outskirts of Gaborone, capital of Botswana. This is another sinister act committed by the South African authorities in their stubborn pursuance of the policy of disrupting the stability of their neighbouring States. The Chinese Government expresses strong condemnation of, and great indignation at, this sinister act and will firmly support Botswana and other southern African countries and peoples in their just struggle to combat South Africa's racism and safeguard the sovereignty and security of their countries".

58. On 24 May 1988, Premier Li Peng of the Chinese Government sent a message to the twenty-fourth summit of OAU extending warm congratulations on its opening in the capital of Ethiopia. In the message, the Premier said:

"The Chinese Government and people have always followed developments in the situation in southern Africa. The obstinate pursuance of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, the energetic obstruction of Namibia's independence and the wanton invasion of neighbouring States by the South African authorities are responsible for the prolonged tension and unrest in southern Africa. The Chinese Government and people sternly condemn the South African authorities for their perverse acts of all descriptions and firmly support the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and other southern African countries and various efforts by the Frontline States in the light of their national conditions for peace and stability in their respective countries and in the region as a whole."

59. On 16 June 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated the consistent position that the Chinese Government firmly supported the just struggle of the South African people and strongly condemned the South African authorities for their suppression and persecution of the black people in the country. He called for the immediate release of the Sharpeville Six by the South African authorities and pointed out that South Africa's refusal to review the case of the Sharpeville Six was a manifestation of its stubborn insistence in clinging to the policy of apartheid in disregard of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolution.

60. On 25 June 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese Government and people sternly condemned the South African authorities for violating once again the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Botswana, wantonly provoking bloodshed and creating tension in southern Africa.

61. On 14 July 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the famous South African black leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, reiterating that the Chinese Government and people had always deeply sympathized with and firmly supported the just cause which Nelson Mandela and the South African people had been fighting for. He strongly demanded that the South African authorities should release Mr. Mandela and other anti-apartheid prisoners immediately and unconditionally, lift the ban on anti-apartheid organizations and take effective action to thoroughly uproot the apartheid system.

62. On 15 July 1988, more than 400 persons from all walks of life in Beijing held a rally to celebrate the 70th birthday of the black leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and voice solidarity with the just cause of the South African people. Secretary Rui Kingwen of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, President Zhang Wenjin of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and President Gong Dafei of the Chinese-African Friendship Association participated in the rally. Meanwhile, the Chinese Institute for West Asian and African Studies and the Research Institute for West Asia and Africa of the Academy of Social Sciences of China held a seminar in Beijing on the thought and practice of Mandela. Participants spoke highly of the efforts and contributions made by Mandela for the freedom and liberation of the South African people.

63. On 9 August 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

"Angola, Cuba and South Africa declared at the same time on 8 August that the three sides had reached agreement on a cease-fire in southern Angola and the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola beginning on 10 August. The Chinese Government welcomes the progress made by all sides in the negotiations concerning a political settlement of the questions of Angola and Namibia. It is our hope that the sides concerned will exert continued efforts so that the negotiations may achieve new results. The South African authorities should implement the agreement in earnest, withdraw their troops from Angola as scheduled and put United Nations Security Council resolution 435 into actual practice in order to bring independence to Namibia and peace and stability to south-west Africa."

64. On 22 August 1988, the Chinese delegation headed by Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan participated in the International Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in southern Africa held in Oslo. In his speech at the Conference, the Vice-Minister stressed that the obstinate insistence on clinging to the apartheid system, the prolonged illegal occupation of Namibia and the disruption of the stability of neighbouring countries by the South African authorities "have resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of refugees and displaced persons in southern Africa and the continued deterioration of their situation. A solution to the problem of refugees in southern Africa requires the eradication of its sources". He reiterated China's consistent stand of supporting the just struggle of the

southern African people and stated, "The Chinese Government will, as always, give political and moral sympathy and support to refugees in southern Africa without any reservations. We shall also actively make contributions within our capabilities in terms of material assistance".

65. On 25 August 1988, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman once again strongly called for the immediate and unconditional release of black leader Nelson Mandela by the South African authorities. The spokesman said that the early release of Mandela would be conducive to the settlement of the South African issue.

66. On 26 August 1988, Premier Li Peng sent a telegram to Peter Zuze, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the occasion of United Nations Day for Namibia, reiterating that the Chinese Government and people supported the Namibian people in their just struggle for national independence.

67. In September 1986, UNESCO, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Chinese State Commission for Nationality Affairs and the Chinese National Committee of Education, Science and Culture jointly held a symposium of international experts on the study of apartheid. Its main purpose was to make a study of the apartheid system responsible for social turmoil, particularly in southern Africa, to sum up and exchange research experience and to work out a research plan for the next five years with a view to exposing further the crime of racial discrimination, apartheid, racial oppression and the harm racism had done to world peace and human progress. In their speeches at the symposium, the Chinese participants exposed without reservation and sternly condemned the racist crime. The Chinese departments concerned also did their best to provide facilities for the symposium.

68. Through radio, television and the press, the Chinese Government also provides timely news coverage of the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid by the blacks and persons of other coloured races in South Africa and condemns the South African racist régime for its reactionary policies and sinister acts, thereby conducting an anti-racial-discrimination publicity and education programme among persons of all nationalities in China.

69. The Chinese Government also pays great attention to educating the younger generation in China firmly to oppose racism and apartheid and to strengthening its sense of international duty. Teaching materials for primary school, middle school and college students in China expose the crimes of racial discrimination and apartheid perpetrated by South Africa, as do publications in the field of social sciences, such as literature, history, geography, international politics, international relations and law.

70. Over the years, China has always supported and actively joined in all international efforts aimed at prohibiting and eliminating all forms of racism, including apartheid. China has always firmly supported and implemented resolutions on the imposition of sanctions against the South African régime adopted by the United Nations and its agencies. In the General Assembly and Security Council, China has always voted in favour of resolutions which condemn and call for sanctions against the crime of apartheid in South Africa.

71. A series of legal and administrative measures adopted by the Chinese Government for the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid are in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Convention and have yielded definite results. The Chinese Government will continue to fulfil the obligations it has undertaken, attach importance to the continued formulation and implementation of the relevant laws and decrees and adopt corresponding measures to consolidate and develop further the relationship among all nationalities in China that is characterized by equality, unity and mutual assistance.

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