

groups each having approximately 50% of the total strength — the People's Police and the Armed Police. Armed Police are used to protect internal institutions and foreign embassies. A special contingent of Armed Police is responsible for action against terrorism and other emergencies. All other tasks are accomplished by the People's Police.

More than a decade ago, significant changes began to appear in the Chinese way of life. These changes were the result of the openness policy which was adopted by the PRC, and which relaxed the control exerted by the authorities. These changes have had a profound impact on the nation and the lifestyle of the people. More liberal policies have been adopted to encourage greater production.

Foreign investment in China is now encouraged and foreign technology is being sought. These changes are causing euphoria and concern, as this policy of openness has resulted in the increased use of Western-style clothes and makeup, and what some opponents of the policy consider an excessive interest in unhealthy music. Chinese officials within the MPS readily discuss the probability of increased crime due to the openness policy and have said that "When one opens the window for some fresh air, one should expect a few flies."

Because the Chinese anticipate the influx of Western technology, styles and interests will increase crime, they have exercised foresight to ensure that police techniques, organizational structures, and international police contacts are properly established.

Political power in the PRC is distributed among three organizations: the party, the state, and the army. The party dictates state policy, the state executes party policy, and the party controls the army. Although the government is the formal bureaucratic structure for the execution of policy, the party exercises control and leadership of the country. Key positions in the government are held by party

members who play leading roles in the army, ministries and factories throughout China.

Although the MPS is responsible for combatting crime, the most effective means of control is instituted at the civilian level.

The network is set up to ensure a two-way flow of information, and no one in Chinese society is outside the scrutiny of members within the network. Members of the street committee maintain close contact with police and sometimes have offices at police stations. The function of these committees, in the area of public security, is to report on suspects and their activities, to conduct surveillance, to organize the masses and to adopt preventive measures.

The functions of the MPS are not unlike the Ministry of the Solicitor General, except for the fact that the MPS has its own investigators, who conduct investigations of serious offences. It would appear that they are the sole investigative group responsible for the investigation of offences involving the corruption of government officials. They are also responsible for the investigation of crimes which cross provincial boundaries. Only the best police officers are transferred to the MPS, which is said to have the most reputable investigators in the country.

The police organization is divided into the following bureaus:

- Policing
- Criminal Investigation
- Police Education
- VIP Protection
- Internal Guards
- Frontier Guards
- Exit & Entrance Permits
- Science and Technology
- Computer Monitoring
- Pre-Trial Investigation