

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (4 pages)	08/29/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
002. schedule	Schedule of the First Lady (partial) (3 pages)	07/01/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)
003. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (7 pages)	06/29/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)
004. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (4 pages)	08/29/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20028

FOLDER TITLE:

China [1]

2013-0534-S

ry1649

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ROUNDTABLE SEATING CHART

Mrs. Wang
(WAHNG)

Mr. Zeng

Professor Zhu
(JEW)

Professor Zuo
(ZOO-OH)

Dr. Wu
(WOO)

Mr. Wang
(WAHNG)

Bishop Jin
(JIN)

The First
Lady

The
President

Madame Xie
(SHE-EH)

GARY LOCKE
Governor



file china
ADB exhibit

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 40002 • Olympia, Washington 98504-0002 • (360) 753-6780 • TTY/TDD (360) 753-6466

February 8, 1999

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Attention: Melanne Verveer
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I am writing on behalf of the Seattle Art Museum (SAM), the largest art institution in the State of Washington and the Pacific Northwest, to request your assistance in regard to a major exhibition of Chinese archaeological finds that SAM is organizing with Sichuan Provincial Government of China. The exhibition, entitled *Encompassing Heaven and Earth: Ancient Chinese Art from Sichuan*, will feature one of the most important and spectacular discoveries made in recent decades in China. It is the largest exhibition in the history of SAM and promises to have enormous public appeal. The exhibition is scheduled to open in Seattle in May 2001 and then travel to the Kimbell Art Museum in Fort Worth, Texas and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. I had the honor of previewing a number of the artifacts when I was in Sichuan in 1997.

I am pleased that our state is developing increasingly closer ties with China in terms of economic cooperation and trade. We also welcome China's strong cultural presence in our region. The proposed exhibition, coming from our sister province of Sichuan, will bring tremendous benefits to our community and our state, both educationally and economically. It will increase our understanding of Chinese culture and promote goodwill between the State of Washington and China, and especially Sichuan Province. It is also opportune that the exhibition will coincide with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conference in Seattle, an important event for our region. ADB has expressed a strong interest in identifying the exhibition as a major cultural component of the conference. Moreover, the exhibition will bring significant benefits to the communities of Fort Worth and New York as well.

The exhibition is of the highest grade in the Chinese government's classification of cultural properties and therefore, authorization by the Chinese Central Government is needed before the exhibition can travel to the United States. To ensure that the Chinese Central Government gives the exhibition favorable consideration, support from government leaders is essential. I, therefore, request a letter from you on behalf of the Seattle Art Museum to President Jiang Zemin urging his support. A draft of a possible letter is enclosed.

Thank you for your kind consideration of this request. I urge your support of this exciting exhibition and partnership between China and the United States.

Sincerely,

Gary Locke
Governor



(WHITE HOUSE LETTERHEAD)

Date

President Jiang Zemin
Office of the President
Beijing, The People's Republic of China

Dear President Jiang,

It gives me great pleasure to see that the Seattle Art Museum, the largest art institution in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States, is organizing a major exhibition of Chinese archaeological finds with the Sichuan Provincial Government. The exhibition entitled *Encompassing Heaven and Earth: Ancient Chinese Art from Sichuan* is scheduled to open in Seattle in May 2001 and then travel to the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

I am pleased to see that the State of Washington is developing increasingly closer ties with China in terms of economic cooperation and trade. It is time for China to have a stronger cultural presence in that region of our country. The proposed exhibition, coming from Sichuan, the sister province of the State of Washington, will certainly bring tremendous benefits to both our countries, educationally as well as economically. It will increase Americans' understanding of Chinese culture and promote goodwill between the State of Washington and China, especially Sichuan Province, which I understand is playing an increasingly important role in the Chinese economy and international trade. It is also opportune that the exhibition will coincide with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conference in Seattle. ADB has expressed a strong interest in identifying the exhibition as a major cultural component of the conference. The exhibition will thus help promote the glorious achievements of Chinese culture at this important international forum and bring prestige for the Chinese delegation to the ADB.

As you might know, the State of Washington is governed by Gary Locke, the first Chinese American governor in the history of the United States. It is fitting that the exhibition was initiated under his enthusiastic support. The exhibition will feature one of the most important and spectacular discoveries made in recent decades in your country. It includes superb sculptures, magnificent bronze trees, dramatic masks covered in gold leaf, and other stunning artifacts. It is my understanding that such an exhibition needs authorization from the Chinese Central Government. Therefore, I urge you to give it your support. In particular, the magnificent *Spirit Tree* is a critical central piece of this exhibition as it epitomizes the glory of ancient Chinese culture. Your kind approval of its debut in the United States after its recent exhibition in Japan and Taiwan is earnestly requested. In addition to the exhibition, the Seattle Art Museum is working on a conservation initiative to assist Sichuan province in preserving this unique work of art. The inclusion of the *Spirit Tree* in the exhibition is, therefore, doubly important.

In the interest of the partnership between China and the United States, I encourage you to support this exciting exhibition. Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Hillary Rodham Clinton

Cc: Mimi Gates, Director, Seattle Art Museum (PO Box 22000, Seattle, WA 98122)

AM-Women-Mrs Clinton, Bjt,700

U.S. Officials With Mrs. Clinton Jostled, Soaked in China

With AM-Women's Conference

By TERENCE HUNT= AP White House Correspondent=

HUAIROU, China (AP) American officials stranded in a rain-soaked crowd were shoved around by Chinese security forces Wednesday, marring Hillary Rodham Clinton's trip to show solidarity with women activists in this village outside Beijing.

The first lady got VIP treatment on her arrival for a speech at a theater-turned-conference center. But other members of her party including Donna Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, and Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state for the Far East were left waiting outside in a chilly rain for a half hour.

The scene spotlighted some of the logistical problems and harassment that have affected thousands of women, meeting separately from the Fourth World Conference of Women 30 miles away in Beijing. Mrs. Clinton, in a speech a day earlier, had said China's treatment of the women was "indefensible."

Mrs. Clinton thanked them Wednesday for their perseverance. "You did not give up. You did not stay away. You are playing an important role in this conference," she said.

The rain resulted in Mrs. Clinton's appearance being moved inside from a field that could have accommodated a large crowd. Hundreds of women, clad in ponchos or clutching umbrellas, struggled to get in the theater gates and through a crush of people at metal detectors.

Shalala and Lord, riding to Huairou on a press bus in Mrs. Clinton's motorcade, were deposited at the outside edge of the crowd and had to push their way forward. When they reached the front, Chinese security forces shoved them away.

After repeated attempts, Shalala and Lord were finally admitted through a side door, their clothes soaked and their hair plastered on their heads. Mrs. Clinton's press secretary, Lisa Caputo, was kept out until after the first lady spoke.

"The women's movement has been through tougher things than this," Shalala said good-naturedly.

Outside, Chinese security officials broadcast announcements blaming the United States for causing the crowd-control problems by moving the speech indoors.

Inside, the theater was packed with more than 3,000 women, twice the building's capacity.

"We're going to keep on moving forward, never turning back," the women sang, holding hands and swaying side to side in their seats. "We're going to work for women's freedom, never turning back."

The activists here are trying to shape the outcome of the women's conference in Beijing, and Mrs. Clinton assured them that their voices are being heard.

"You will be the key players in determining whether or not this conference goes beyond rhetoric and actually does something to improve the lives of women and families," declared Mrs. Clinton, a crusader for women's rights for 25 years.

"It will be (the activists) that will hold governments to the commitments they make," she said.

The government maintained a stony silence about Mrs. Clinton's speech Tuesday, in which she chastised Beijing for its treatment of women in Huairou and said it was time to stop the silence about human rights abuses of women.

American officials took that as a positive sign, suggesting that China would rather ignore her remarks than raise a fuss.

Chinese-American activist Harry Wu, interviewed by APTV overnight, praised Mrs. Clinton for her criticism of China's human rights practices.

"I think all Americans should be proud ... because she ... bravely and publicly, forcefully, directly expressed the message: Condemn Chinese human

rights abuses.''

Mrs. Clinton also spoke at a panel in Beijing, where she extolled lending programs for poor people most of them women who otherwise could not get credit to build homes, buy cattle or start small businesses.

``As one woman told me, many great ideas die in the parking lots of banks because women get only so far,''

Mrs. Clinton said.

On Thursday, the first lady will leave China for an overnight visit to Mongolia, including meetings with nomadic women and homeless children. She will return to Washington on Friday.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 09/06/95 at 15:04EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:57EDT ****

BC-CHINA-USA-RIGHTS

Clinton says Hillary was not singling out China

WASHINGTON (Reuter) - President Clinton said on Wednesday that Hillary Rodham Clinton was not singling out China for criticism when she spoke out about human rights at a women's conference in Beijing.

``There was no attempt to single any country out,'' Clinton told reporters when asked about the first lady's speech on Tuesday at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

MORE

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 09/06/95 at 14:36EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:57EDT ****

AM-Women's Conference, 0758

U.S. Attacks Human Rights, Vatican Backs Away From Abortion Fight
With AM-Women-Mrs Clinton, Bjt

AP Photos NGO104, 110-111, 113

By EDITH M. LEDERER= Associated Press Writer=

BEIJING (AP) The United States unleashed a fresh attack on human rights abuses in China. The Vatican backed away from an expected battle over abortion. First lady Hillary Rodham Clinton pushed for more bank credit to bring women out of poverty.

It was all part of Day Four at the U.N. women's conference. But the real business of drafting a wide-ranging agenda to improve the lives of women was going on behind closed doors, and progress reportedly was slow.

Following up Mrs. Clinton's outspoken attack on human rights violations, U.S. delegation chief Madeleine Albright raised human rights with China's foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

"He took it on board," Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, told The Associated Press. She described the session as "a particularly good meeting."

Later, in an address to delegates, Albright criticized China's practice of forced abortion and sterilization and repeated the first lady's condemnation of China's heavy-handed policing and crackdown on free expression at a private women's forum outside Beijing.

Speaker after speaker demanded human rights for women. Some, like Danish Social Affairs Minister Karen Jespersen, supported the Western view that human rights should be universal, not dependent on a country's religion or culture.

But British delegation leader Baroness Lynda Chalker criticized Mrs. Clinton's "full frontal attack" on her communist hosts, and suggested she was playing to her domestic audience. "I don't think that helps to change things. We work by quiet diplomacy," Chalker said in a BBC radio interview.

More than 5,000 delegates are debating some of the most divisive issues before the conference reproductive, sexual and human rights.

The Vatican surprised many delegates by announcing it does not plan to reopen the battle over reproductive issues that it waged at last September's U.N. population conference in Cairo.

Organizers of the Beijing conference had feared that another prolonged debate over abortion would take the spotlight off women's issues such as poverty, educational imbalances and discrimination.

In Cairo, the Vatican dominated the headlines and agenda with its fight to keep references to abortion, contraception and sex education out of the final document.

The Vatican ended up supporting only about 70 percent of the document. But on Wednesday, negotiator Janne Halland Matlary said the Vatican wants "to protect what was achieved in Cairo."

In Cairo, delegates for the first time agreed that women have a right to decide when and whether to have children, and to have access to family planning information and contraception.

Matlary said some countries are trying to backslide on the Cairo accord and warned that a battle over reproductive issues could "sidetrack this conference and this will be very unfortunate indeed."

Abortion rights groups and others that came here prepared for a fight were wary of the Vatican about-face.

"They want to be perceived as champions of women," said Frances Kissling, president of the U.S. advocacy group Catholics for a Free Choice. "That's going to be a hard sell, and the conference isn't over."

Matlary did not identify the countries trying to reopen the reproductive rights issue, but some predominantly Catholic and Islamic nations have already sought to water down Cairo language in the 120-page Beijing platform.

About one-third of the text is "bracketed," meaning the language is disputed by one or more of the 181 countries represented at the conference.

One conference goal is to get women into jobs and Mrs. Clinton had a

proposal: more small loans to poor women by small banks.

`The fact is, give a woman a seed and she will plant it, water it, nurture it, then reap it, share its fruits and finally she will replant it,' she told about 200 people, mainly women, during a panel discussion.

With loans of as little as \$10, women in Third World countries could start a small business, she said.

`In this way, step by step, the world's poorest women are leading their families, their communities and their countries to a better future,' Mrs. Clinton said. ``When we help these women to sow, we all reap.''

**** filed by:APE(--) on 09/06/95 at 14:11EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:57EDT ****

(ED: refiling to some points)

Thousands shut out of Hillary speech

HUAIROU, China, Sept. 6 (UPI) Tempers flared Wednesday as Chinese security police locked thousands of delegates out of the venue where U. S. first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton addressed the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on Women.

Standing in pouring rain, an estimated 2,000 people, many arriving three hours before Clinton was due to speak, were turned away from the meeting hall by hundreds of plainclothes police.

Hundreds of journalists also were barred from the hall, which Chinese authorities said was able to accomodate only 2,500 of the 19,000 forum participants.

The dispute followed by one day a surprisingly forceful attack on China and its heavy-handed tactics by Clinton as she addressed the conference plenary Tuesday.

Bernadette Chirac, wife of French President Jacques Chirac, was delayed by police for more than 30 minutes before finally being allowed to enter the forum site in Huairou, witnesses said outside the hall.

A scuffle broke out between police and aides to Winston Lord, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, as he tried to enter the hall, said witnesses.

Lord, who is accompanying Clinton, is to meet separately for talks with his counterparts in China's Foreign Ministry, a U.S. official said.

After Clinton's departure from the site, Chinese authorities blamed the confusion on the United States, saying it had demanded a different venue. The speech originally was to have taken place at an outdoor sports ground.

The organizers issued a statement, broadcast over the forum site's loudspeakers, saying, "The Chinese authorities here again and again negotiated with the U.S. side about changing the site, but they insisted on meeting in this center instead of the original site."

NGO Facilitating Committee member Salamo Fulivai, who is also Pacific director of the YWCA, called the announcement "rubbish."

"The sports ground was unfit for any meeting or speech. That's why they had to move it inside," she said.

The NGO Forum, running parallel with the Fourth U.N. World Conference on Women, has been beset with troubles since it opened one week ago. Delegates have complained loudly about harassment and surveillance by Chinese security police despite a pledge to end those tactics Saturday.

Although 36,000 registered to attend the forum, only 19,000 made it to Huairou, with women defiantly supporting independence for Tibet and greater international stature for Taiwan among those denied visas.

On Tuesday, Clinton condemned a long list of abuses against women in China but her strongest blast was reserved for China barring of groups and individuals from the forum, an act she described as "indefensible."

"Let me be clear," Clinton told government delegates at the conference Tuesday. "Freedom means the right of people to assemble, organize and debate openly. It means respecting the views of those who disagree with the views of their governments."

The Chinese government did not immediately respond to Clinton's remarks.

The entire state-run media, including newspapers, radio and television has not mentioned her visit. The official government-run Xinhua news agency, which has reported the speeches of all important participants at the conference, was also silent, failing to report one word of her speech.

A Western diplomat in Beijing called Clinton's speech Tuesday "courageous but potentially dangerous" for Sino-U.S. relations.

"The Chinese will almost certainly take offense," he said. "For the first lady to say what she did means Washington believes it is dealing with China out of strength."

BC-WOMEN-GLANCE

Women's conference at a glance

BEIJING (Reuter) - A rain-soaked tussle between U.S. officials and Chinese security, civil rights ballads from a gospel singer and more attacks on China marked twin international women's conferences Wednesday.

RAIN-DRENCHED LOCKOUT: U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala and Assistant Under Secretary of State Winston Lord jostled with Chinese guards in pouring rain and ankle-deep mud when refused entry to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's speech to the Non-Governmental Womens (NGO) forum.

After more than 30 minutes most members of the U.S. party were able to shove past security. Shalala, with her wet hair laying flat on head, joked about the ordeal saying, ``The women's movement has been through tougher times than this.''

GOSPEL SINGING: Gospel singer Shirley May Staten led the crowd in an hour of civil rights ballads to put delegates back in a mood to hear Clinton after rain forced the venue to be switched from a giant arena to a much smaller converted cinema.

When one woman asked where Clinton was, Staten cajoled her. ``Where's Mrs Clinton? You don't look like Mrs. Clinton.' Well! Mrs. Clinton just got a suntan, honey,' the black singer teased to gales of laughter. ``Just chill, mama. Chill!'

HERO'S WELCOME: When she did finally speak after arriving one hour late, Clinton received a hero's welcome, with one woman holding up a sign declaring: ``We will lead like you tomorrow.''

Clinton told them, ``Thanks to your tenacity ... you will be the key players in determining whether or not this conference goes beyond rhetoric and actually does something.''

CHINA AGAIN: The United States attacked Beijing for a second day at the Fourth World Conference on Women when Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright said no woman should be forced to abort her child.

``No women -- whether in Birmingham, Bombay, Beirut or Beijing -- should be forcibly sterilized or forced to have an abortion,' she said, following up on Clinton's attack Tuesday.

ANIMAL CAPERS: In what Beijing may see as a further dig, Albright quoted an old Chinese poem to illustrate the need for sexual equality.

``We keep a dog to watch the house, a pig is useful too,

``We keep a cat to catch a mouse, but what can we do

``With a girl like you?'

Then she said: ``Fellow delegates, let us make sure that question never needs to be asked again, in China, or anywhere else around the world.''

SABOTAGE PLOT: Human rights group Amnesty International said governments determined to roll back women's freedoms were attempting to sabotage the conference.

Amnesty executive secretary Pierre Sane declined to single out any country but said the biggest danger came from nations seeking to thwart women's attempts to have the same rights as men. ``We all hope it makes it. But we know there are some governments that are out to break the conference,' he said.

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 09/06/95 at 13:16EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:58EDT ****

BC-WOMEN-ALBRIGHT 1STLD

China under U.S. verbal attack for second day

(Recasts, adds further Albright comments)

By Mure Dickie

BEIJING (Reuter) - China came under fire from the United States for a second day Wednesday when Ambassador to the U.N. Madeleine Albright told a U.N. women's conference that no woman in Beijing should be forced to abort her child.

"No women -- whether in Birmingham, Bombay, Beirut or Beijing -- should be forcibly sterilized or forced to have an abortion," she told a plenary session of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women.

Albright also criticized conference host China on human rights in a speech likely to embarrass and infuriate Beijing, which has yet to respond publicly to similar tough remarks made by U.S. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Tuesday.

"It is unconscionable ... that the right to free expression has been called into question right here, at a conference conducted under the auspices of the U.N. and whose very purpose is the free and open discussion of women's rights," she said.

At a news conference after her speech, Albright declined to comment on the effect of Clinton's speech on Sino-U.S. relations, saying a meeting earlier with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had focused on U.N. reform, not bilateral relations.

"That was not the subject of our discussions," said Albright, who leads Washington's delegation to the 12-day conference that intends to chart a course to full equality for the world's women into the next century.

China's media has yet to comment on Clinton's speech to the conference in which she slammed Chinese attempts to limit debate at a parallel women's grassroots forum as indefensible.

Many women who wanted to participate in the decennial forum said they had been denied visas, while others said they were harassed by police and kept under surveillance at the event in a satellite town near Beijing.

Signalling that Washington would press China and other countries on human rights, Albright said the United States would continue to seek talks with governments that deny their citizens rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"It is a challenge to us all that so many countries in so many parts of the world -- north, south, west and east -- fall far short of the noble objectives outlined in the (conference) Platform for Action," she said.

In what Beijing leaders may see as a further dig at their policies, Albright quoted from an old Chinese poem about a father's talk to his daughter to illustrate the need for sexual equality.

"We keep a dog to watch the house, a pig is useful too,

"We keep a cat to catch a mouse, but what can we do

"With a girl like you?"

Then she said: "Fellow delegates, let us make sure that question never needs to be asked again, in China, or anywhere else around the world."

China maintains a strict one-couple, one-child policy, especially in urban areas, and has been frequently accused of forcing women to abort a second pregnancy or to undergo sterilization.

Critics say the policy has also led many parents desperate for sons to abort the female fetus or resort to female infanticide.

REUTER

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 09/06/95 at 12:25EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:58EDT ****

BC-WOMEN (SCHEDULED, PICTURE)

China-U.S. tussle continues on human rights

By Benjamin Kang Lim

BEIJING (Reuter) - The United States and China tussled for a second day over human rights at a world women's conference Wednesday while behind the scenes charges flew of an ``Unholy Alliance'' wanting to roll back sexual equality.

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton was joined by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Madeleine Albright in denouncing Beijing's population policies and criticizing China's treatment of women activists at the conference.

Both sides also had different versions of why senior U.S. officials were left standing in the rain during one of Clinton's speeches. The Americans said they were inexplicably blocked while the Chinese said everyone waiting could not get into the building the Americans themselves had chosen.

As the clock ticked down on the last hours of Clinton's two-day visit, China maintained a studied silence on replying to the U.S. charges.

``No women -- whether in Birmingham, Bombay, Beirut or Beijing -- should be forcibly sterilized or forced to have an abortion,'' Albright told a plenary session of the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women.

``It is unconscionable ... that the right to free expression has been called into question right here, at a conference conducted under the auspices of the U.N. and whose very purpose is the free and open discussion of women's rights.''

While the diplomatic tussle between the outspoken U.S. first lady and Chinese authorities went on, horsetrading became more heated over the final document the United Nations Fourth Womens Conference will issue next week.

Conference sources said a quarrel appeared to be brewing over efforts by some delegations to roll back gains in women's rights made at previous meetings, especially the Cairo population conference last September.

The sources did not name any nations but described them as ``spoilers'' who threatened to split the conference.

Some militant Islamic and deeply Catholic Central American states are widely seen as unhappy with some proposals to give women blanket rights equal to men and full control over their bodies.

One hour away at a parallel conference of non-governmental organizations, Clinton repeated her criticism of Chinese treatment of thousands of women activists who have flooded into the country for a meeting held only once every 10 years.

Many women said they had trouble getting visas and were harassed and put under police surveillance on arriving.

``I know that you have had to endure severe frustrations here as you do your work,'' Clinton said to cheers.

When rain forced her to change at the last minute from an outdoor to indoor venue for the speech Clinton found out at first hand what some activists said they had been through.

Guards made Donna Shalala, head of the Health and Human Services Department and co-chair of the American delegation, and Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, a former U.S. ambassador to China, stand in the rain for 30 minutes before they were allowed in to the building where she spoke.

The incident did persuade China to lift slightly the virtual news blackout on the first lady's visit.

``As the U.S. side suddenly switched the venue ... (for) the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) forum in Huairou this morning, many participants could not enter the hall and were dissatisfied,'' the official Xinhua news agency said.

``Many participants said that they were indignant at the act of the U.S. side,'' Xinhua said.

The drama was not all at the freewheeling NGO site.

In the main convention center, Amnesty International said some governments determined to roll back freedoms won for women were attempting to

'sabotage the meeting.

Pierre Sane, Amnesty's executive secretary, declined to single out any country but said the biggest danger to the conference came from nations seeking to thwart attempts by women to have the same rights as men.

Debate over human rights by the 185 government delegations to the world's largest U.N. gathering could make or break the meeting, he told a news conference.

``We all hope it makes it. But we know there are some governments that are out to break the conference,'' he said.

At the last big U.N. conference in Cairo last year on population and development, the Vatican and its close voting allies, including Ecuador and Malta, were seen by opponents as trying to curb women's rights.

There is now a fear the so-called ``Cairo Clique'' has been replaced in Beijing by an ``Unholy Alliance'' grouping the Holy See with militant Islam nations led by Iran that want to break the fragile consensus that emerged in Egypt.

``How can some governments at the end of the 20th century still be seriously questioning whether women are full human beings who are entitled to full human rights?'' Sane said.

REUTER

**** filed by:RB--(--) on 09/06/95 at 12:07EDT ****

**** printed by:WHPR(JEL) on 09/06/95 at 15:58EDT ****

U.S. blasts China at women's conference

BEIJING, Sept. 6 (UPI) The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Wednesday delivered a stinging condemnation of China's human rights abuses and its barring of grassroots activists from the fourth U.N. World Conference on Women.

Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, who is also the head of the U.S. delegation, leveled her blast at China in the conference plenary, one day after first lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's forceful attack on Chinese authorities when she addressed the global meeting Tuesday.

Unveiling of a seven-point plan by U.S. President Bill Clinton aimed at improving the rights of American women, Albright said, "We, the people and government of the United States of America, will continue to speak out openly and without hesitation on behalf of the human rights of all people."

"Freedom to participate in the political process of our countries is the inalienable right of every man and woman. Deny that right, and you deny everything," said Albright.

More than 3,000 government delegates from 181 countries are attending the 12-day meeting to debate and adopt an action plan aimed at alleviating poverty, abolishing prostitution, stemming violence against women, assuring equality under the law and promoting equal access to health care, education and jobs.

Delegates to the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on Women running parallel with the conference have been hampered from accomplishing similar goals because they have been harassed, followed and videotaped by Chinese security police despite China's pledge Saturday to end the intrusive scrutiny.

Although 36,000 registered to attend the grassroots forum, China limited the number to 19,000, denying visas to women supporting independence for Tibet, greater international stature for Taiwan or other causes deemed a "threat to security."

Without mentioning the conference host by name, Albright condemned a long list of abuses known to occur in China, including forced abortions, religious persecution, extra judicial arrests and torture.

"All of us should be able to exercise control over the course of our lives and be able to help shape the destiny of our communities and countries," she said.

"It is unconscionable, therefore, that the right to free expression has been called into question right here, at a conference conducted under the auspices of the United Nations and whose very purpose is the free and open discussion of women's rights," said Albright.

Albright cited a Chinese poem as an example of long-held cultural prejudices against women and girls.

The Clinton administration's action plan to empower women in the United States includes a six-year, \$1.6 billion program to fight domestic violence, expanding federal financial credits for self-employed women, and nationwide campaigns to promote the health of women, improve their working conditions and increase their participation in the political process, Albright said.

The biggest critic of the U.S. agenda is the Vatican, which has assailed the United States as the "culture of death."

On a conciliatory note, Albright said the U.S. government supports the Vatican's stance that men and women must share responsibilities for planning their families.

"We are here because we want to strengthen families, the heart and soul of any society," said Albright.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(SHANGHAI)

BRADY WILLIAMSON

STAFF OFFICE: 35-501

CELL PHONE: 139-134-7127

WHCA PAGER: 5264

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, July 1, 1998
Final Schedule**

<i>Traveling staff meeting will be in the VIP Room on the 43rd floor from 8:30 am - 8:45 am.</i>
--

STAFF NOTE: *All times in today's schedule differ from those in the draft schedule.*

9:00	am-	CHIEF OF STAFF MEETING
9:05	am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, John Podesta
9:05	am-	BRIEFING
9:15	am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
9:20	am-	REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
9:50	am	ATRIUM Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Remarks: David Halperin Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program.

- **THE PRESIDENT** is off-stage announced into the room.
- Secretary Daley makes remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks.
- Charles Wu, President , American Chamber of Commerce will present **THE PRESIDENT** with a "chop" (Chinese stamp).
- **THE PRESIDENT** will stamp a certificate, work a ropeline and depart.
- **THE PRESIDENT** upon departure will take a group photo with the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce.

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

9:55 am-
10:40 am

GREET AMERICAN EMBASSY STAFF

Commercial Center – Suite 631

Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

CLOSED PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady are off-stage announced into the room.
- Counsel General Ray Burghardt makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Sasser.
- Ambassador Sasser makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Hamilton.
- Representative Hamilton makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Albright.
- Secretary Albright makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes brief remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

10:45 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Ritz Carlton via motorcade en route Site TBD
[drive time: tbd]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (4 pages)	08/29/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20028

FOLDER TITLE:

China [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1649

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

(b)(7)e, (b)(7)f, (b)(6), (b)(7)c

[001]

11:00 am-
11:30 am

DOWN TIME

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

11:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Site TBD via motorcade en route Shanghai
Stock Exchange
[drive time: 10 minutes]



(b)(7)e, (b)(7)f, (b)(6), (b)(7)c

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Shanghai Stock Exchange

Greeter: Mr. Tu Guang-Shao, General Manager, Shanghai Stock
Exchange

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

11:50 am-
12:15 pm

**TOUR SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE
TRADING FLOOR**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS

Note: Richard Grasso, Chairman, New York Stock Exchange will be in attendance.

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Tu Guang-Shao proceeds to the balcony overlooking the trading floor.
- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Tu Guang-Shao proceeds down a glass elevator to the trading floor.
- **THE PRESIDENT** will tour the trading floor and pose for a photo opportunity.
- **THE PRESIDENT** departs.

12:25 pm-
1:35 pm

**LUNCH WITH YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS
CAFETERIA**
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Interpretation: Consecutive
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Erskine Bowles, proceeds from table to table.
- Erskine Bowles introduces **THE PRESIDENT** to each table.
- **THE PRESIDENT** takes his seat at his table and lunch begins.

1:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Shanghai Stock Exchange via motorcade en route Jinhui Garden
[drive time: 10 minutes]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Jinhui Garden

Greeters: Mr Gu Cai Xin, Jinhui Garden, Developer
Ms. Yu Jianyuan, homeowner
Mr. Chen Zhiming, homeowner
Ming Kai, homeowners' son

NOTE: The Cabinet and Congressional Delegation will tour a separate home at this time.

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

1:50 pm-
2:25 pm

**TOUR PRIVATELY OWNED HOME
JINHUI GARDEN**

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive

POOL PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by the Yu family, takes a brief walking tour of Jinhui Garden en route the family home.
- **THE PRESIDENT** enters the Yu family residence and will be given a brief tour.
- **THE PRESIDENT** will be invited to sit briefly for a cup of tea.
- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by the Yu family departs.

2:35 pm-
3:35 pm

**HOME OWNERSHIP EVENT
STREET**

Jinhui Garden

Remarks: June Shih

Interpretation: Consecutive

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

OPEN PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Gu Cai Xin, Ms. Yu Jianyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming and Ming Kai are off-stage announced onto the stage.
- Mr. Gu makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ms. Yu.
- Ms. Yu makes brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

3:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Jinhui Garden en route Site TBD.
[drive time: TBD]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

August 29, 1995 (4:35am)

DOWN FOR THE LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING

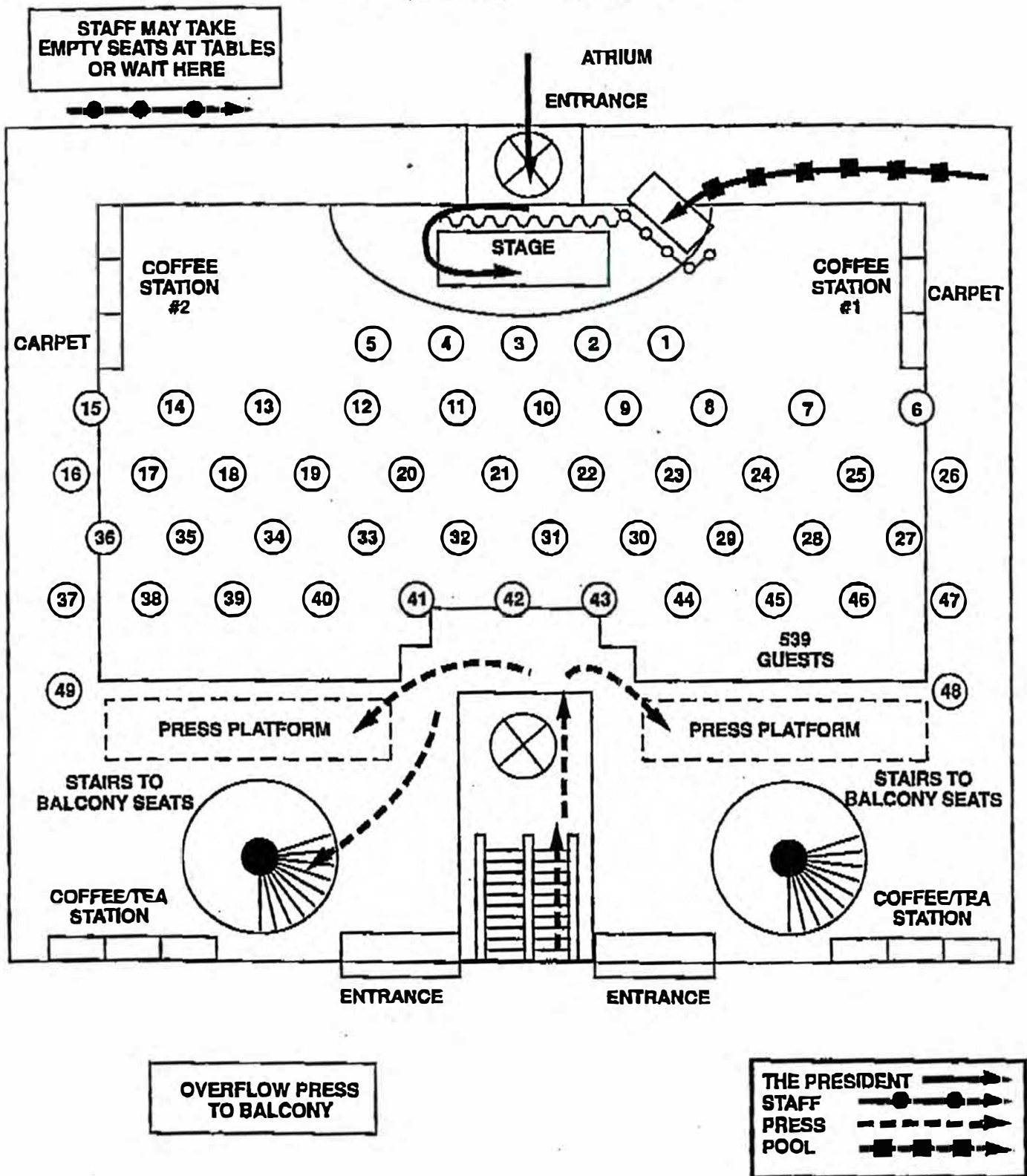
BC/HRC RON

RITZ CARLTON PORTMAN HOTEL
SHANGHAI, CHINA

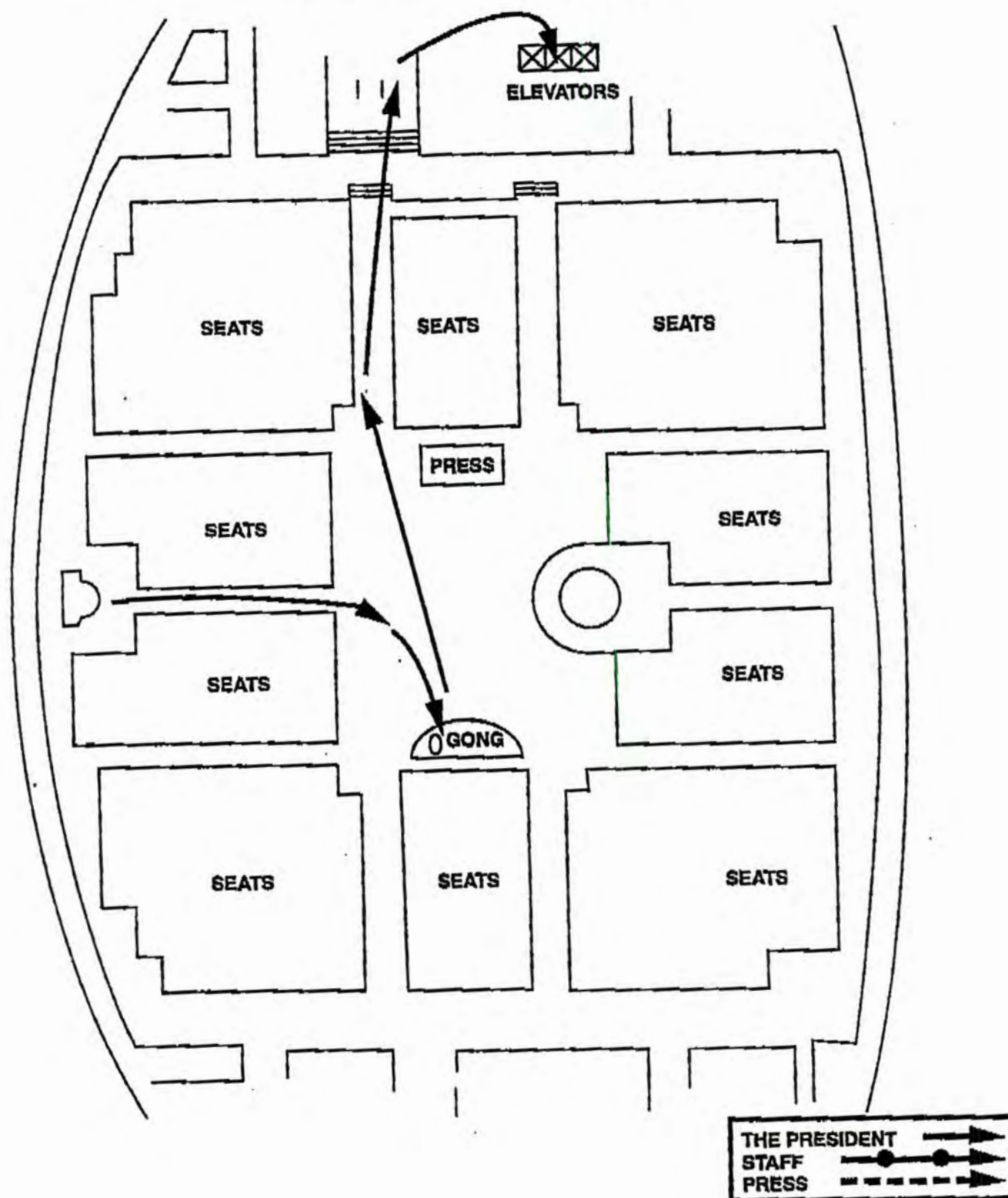
August 29, 1995 (4:35am)

RITZ CARLTON PORTMAN HOTEL—4TH FLOOR

Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



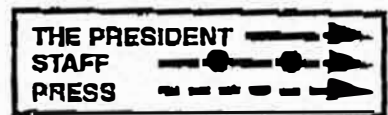
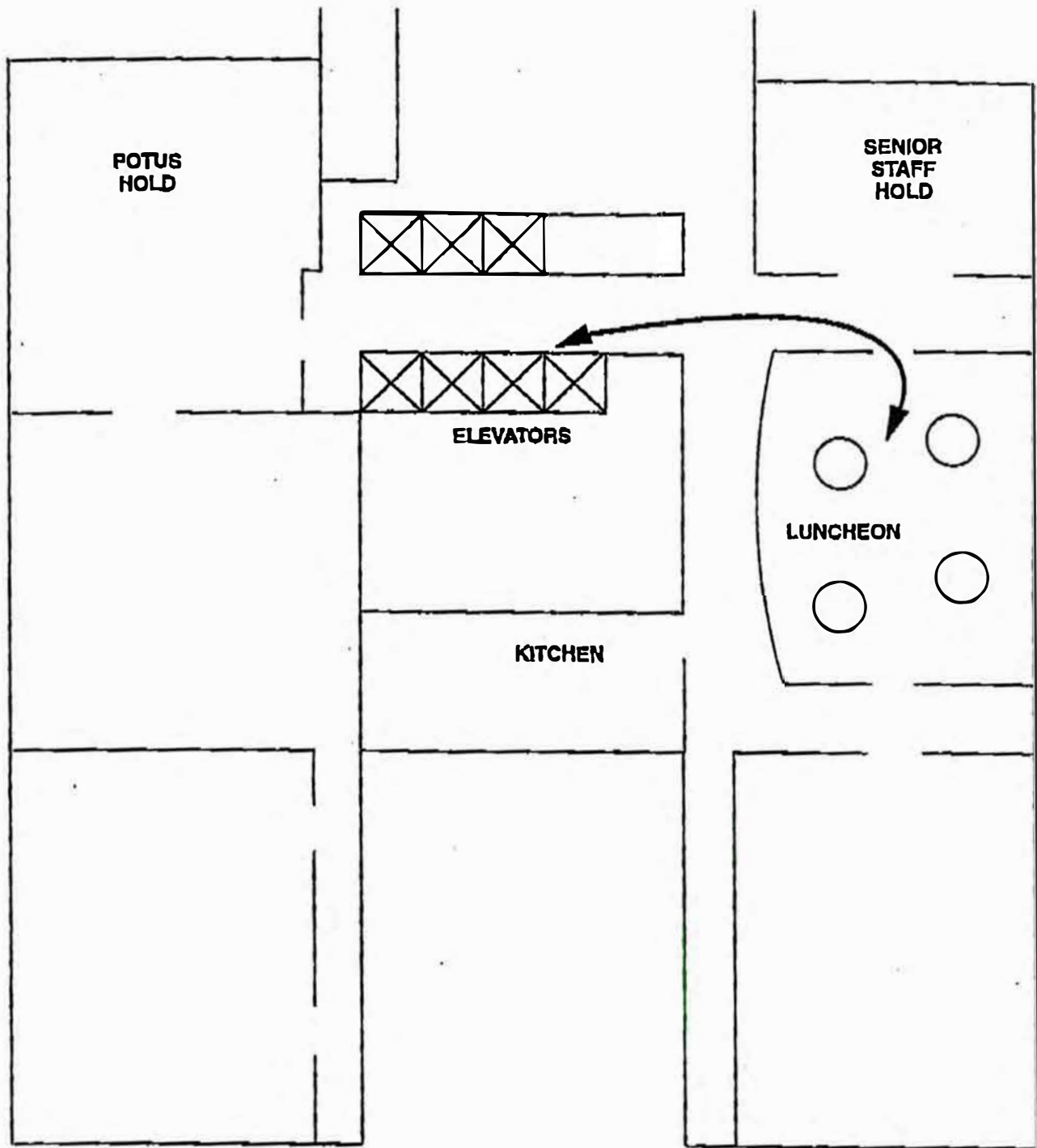
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE - CAFETERIA

Shanghai, China

Wednesday, July 1, 1998



**THE PRESIDENT
TO
SHANGHAI, CHINA**

Event: Tour of Privately Owned Home and Home Ownership Event

Date: Wednesday, July 1, 1998

Time: ~~2:30-4:15 PM~~ 1:45 - 3:35 pm

Location: Jin Hui Gardens- Hongqlao District

Participants: **THE PRESIDENT**
Shanghai City Official TBD
Mr. Gu Caixin
Ms. Yu JIanyuan
Mr. Chen Zhiming
Ms. Yu's mother, TBD

Press: Pool for greeting, walk, and home visit
Open for remarks

Translation: Consecutive

Scenario:

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Jin Hui Gardens, and is met at the limo by Ms. Yu JIanyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming, their son Ming Kai (age 10), and Ms. Yu's mother, TBD. **THE PRESIDENT** and the family take a brief walking tour of Jin Hui Gardens en route the family's home.

THE PRESIDENT is given a brief tour of the family's home and will be invited to sit briefly for tea.

Following the visit, the family escorts **THE PRESIDENT** to the announce position. **THE PRESIDENT** and the family are joined at the announce position by Mr. Gu Caixin, the developer for Jin Hui Gardens.

There is an off stage announcement of **THE PRESIDENT** and he is accompanied by Mr. Gu Caixin, Ms. Yu's mother, TBD, Ms. Yu JIanyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming, and Ming Kai.

On stage, **THE PRESIDENT** takes his seat with the family.

Mr. Gu Caixin proceeds to the podium, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Ms. Yu JIanyuan.

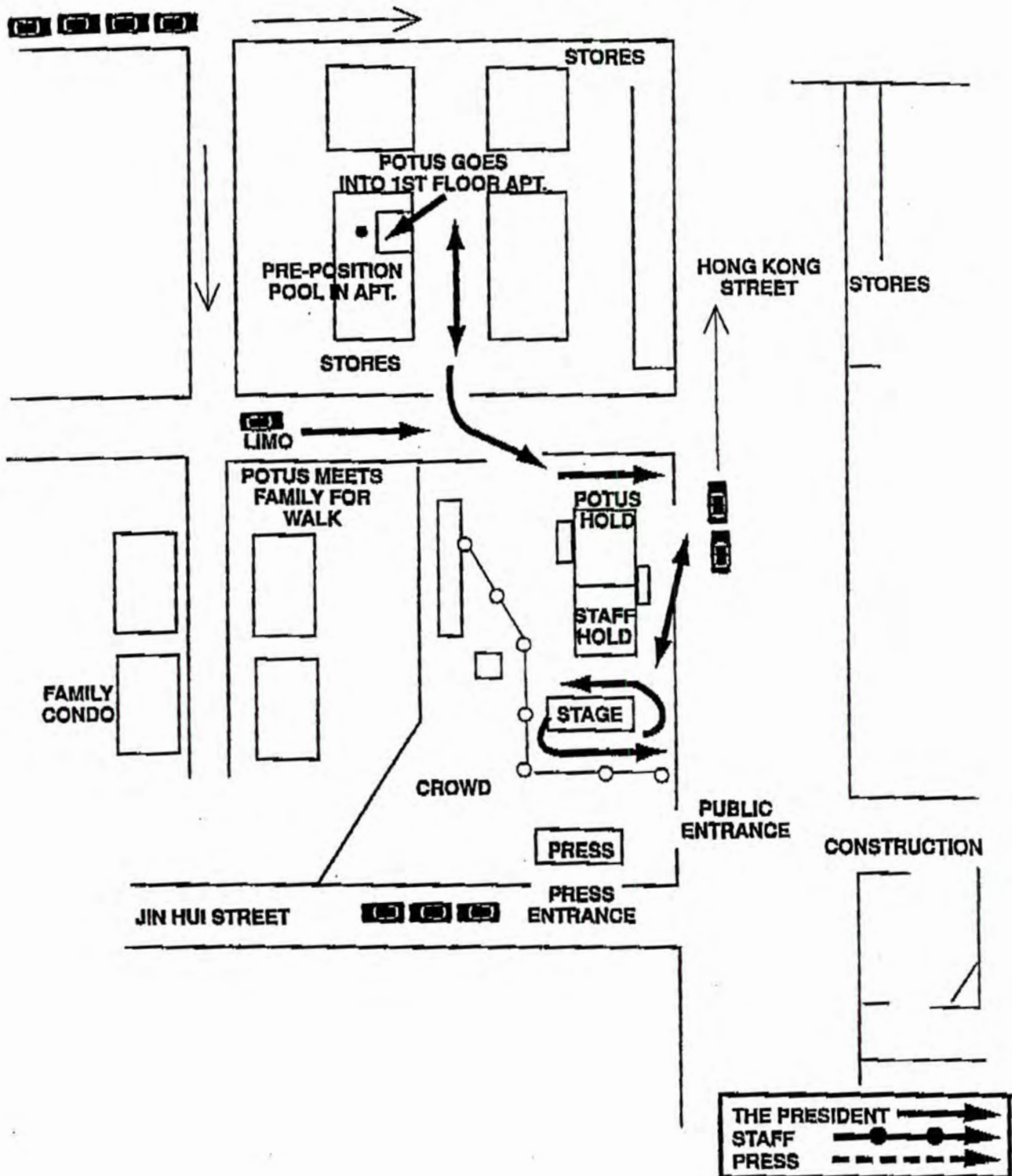
THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks and exits stage right working the ropeline from right to left en route motorcade for departure.

CODEL NOTES: The Congressional Delegation will be escorted by staff to the arrival area where they will be met by Ms. Tang Jinmei, Mr. Xu Shiqi, and their son Xu Jiafeng (16 years old) who will welcome and provide a brief tour of Jin Hui Gardens while escorting them to their seats for **THE PRESIDENT's** remarks.

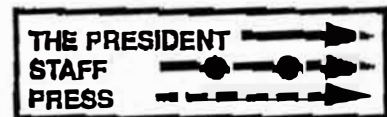
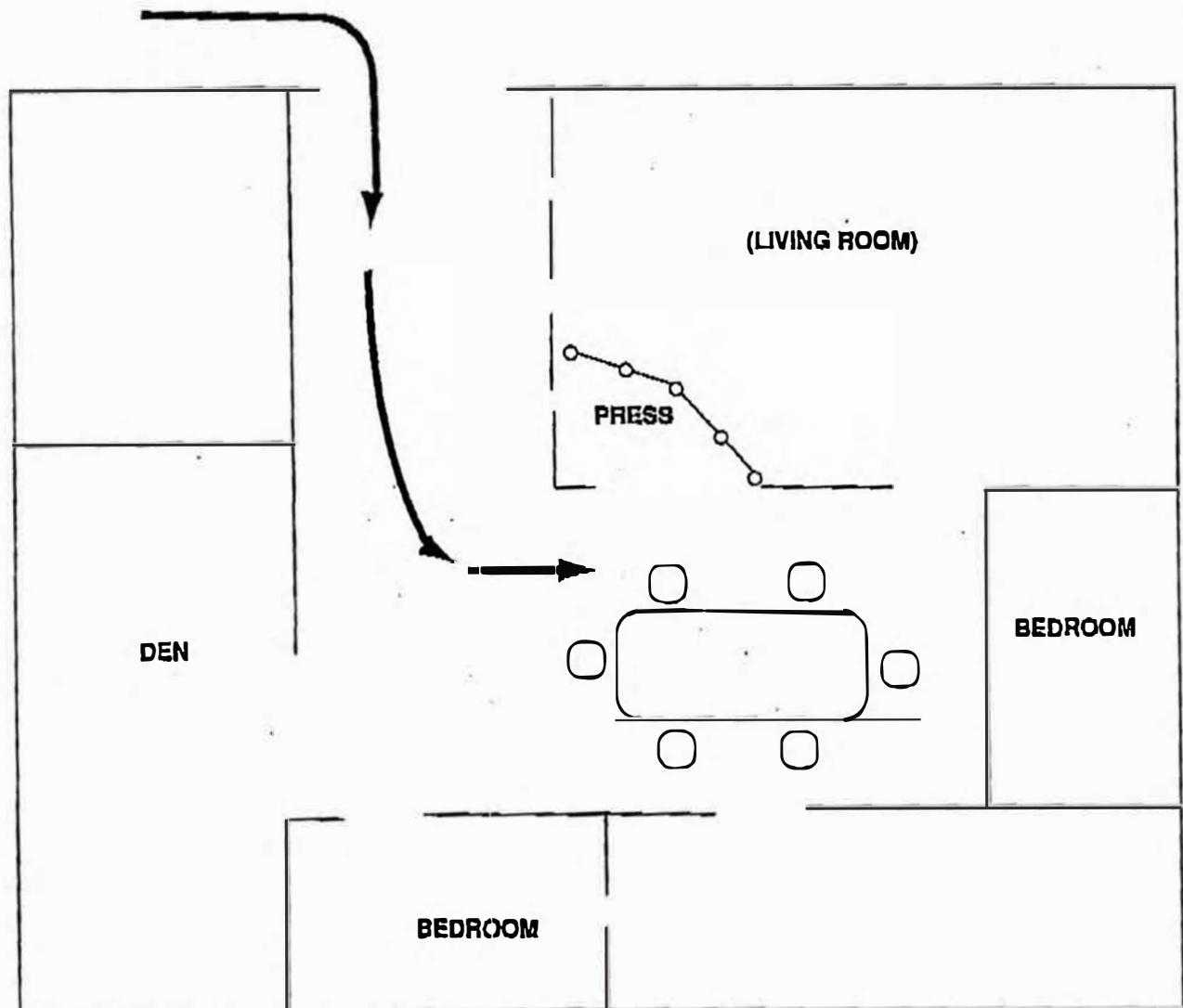
STAFF NOTES: The home site is extremely tight. Necessary staff and personnel who must accompany **THE PRESIDENT** here will be asked to remain outside.

All others will be directed and should proceed to the staff holding area. A staff holding room with phones will be made available in a model home near the speech site.

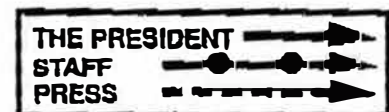
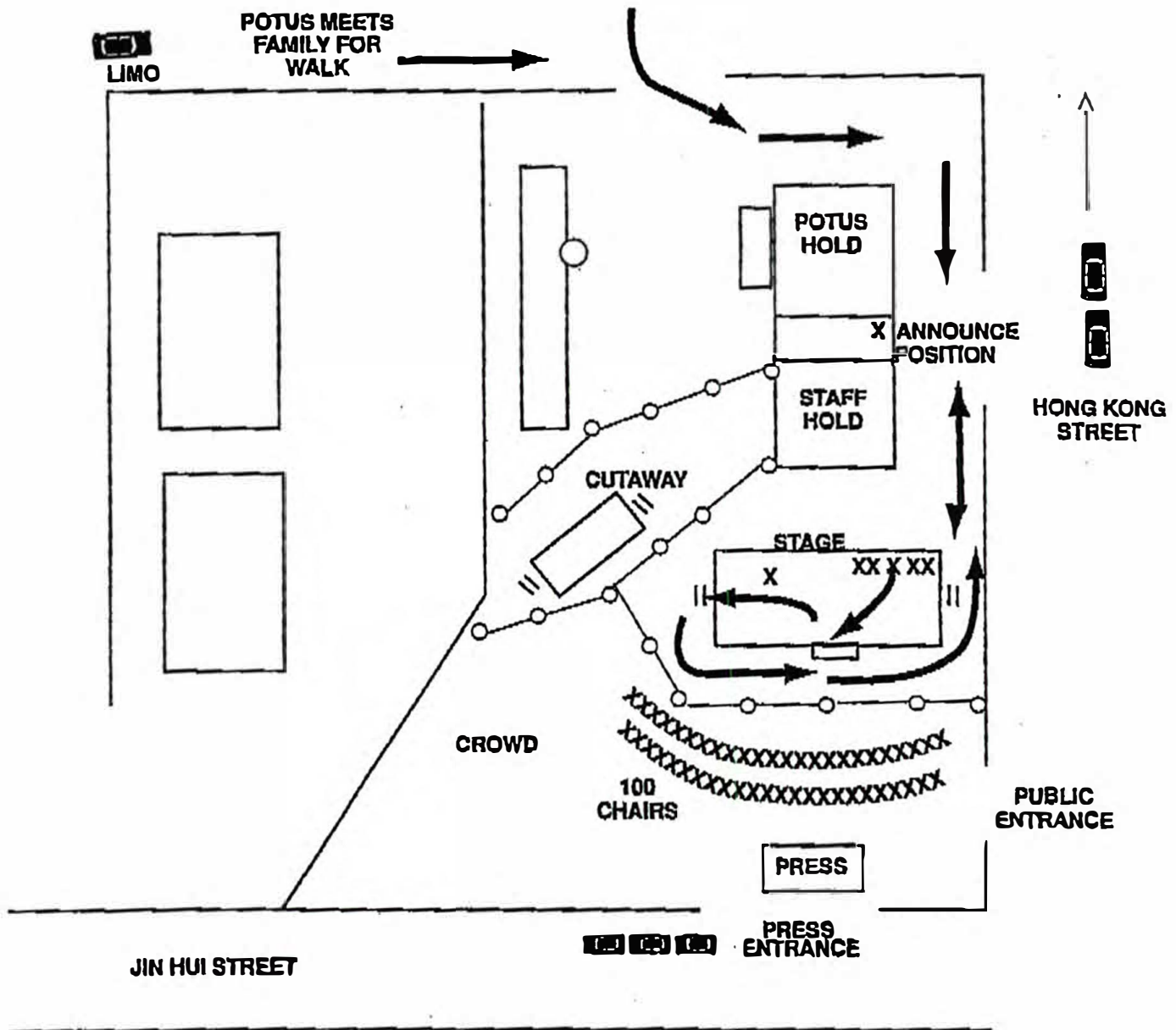
JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



**HOME OF MR. CHEN AND MS. YU
APARTMENT 102
JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998**



...HOME OWNERSHIP EVENT—REMARKS
JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998





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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1998 • ADAR, 5758 • ENGLISH SECTION PAGE B1

ד"ה

Shanghai Mayor Tells U.S. Religious Leaders Synagogue Will Be Restored

Mayor Xu Kuangdi of Shanghai told a delegation of U.S. religious leaders visiting China that money has been allocated in this year's budget to restore the Ohel Rachel synagogue in the city center. The religious leaders returned last Tuesday from their mission to China where they discussed the climate for religious freedom in the country with Chinese leaders at the behest of President Clinton.

The three U.S. religious leaders appointed by President Clinton are Rabbi Arthur Schneier, president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and spiritual leader of Park East Synagogue in New York, Most Reverend Theodore McCarrick, archbishop of Newark, N.J., and Reverend Don Argue, president of the National Association of Evangelicals.

The three visited the synagogue in Shanghai with U.S. Consul General Richard Burghardt. During their three-week visit to China, the religious leaders met with President Jiang Zemin, top government officials and co-religionists, and visited temples, churches, and mosques throughout China.

During their visit to the synagogue, founded in 1921 as a Sephardi house of worship, they were told that the building, currently occupied by the Shanghai Board of Education, will be declared a historic landmark and vacated in the coming months. As a landmark, the Ohel Rachel Synagogue is under city protection and cannot be demolished.



Rabbi Arthur Schneier, founder and president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation and spiritual leader of the Park East Synagogue in Manhattan, greeting Chinese President Jiang Zemin

Despite a construction boom under Mayor Xu's administration, Shanghai is working to preserve historic sites, including houses of worship, along with building a new Protestant seminary and Buddhist temple in the outskirts of Pudong, the commercial center of Shanghai.

"You will go down in history as a protector of religious sites," Rabbi Schneier told Mayor Xu.

Shanghai's role as a center of refuge dates back to the beginning of this century, when a group of Russian and Eastern European Jews arrived there to escape persecution in their home countries. Shanghai became a major center for Jewish refugees during World War II, when an estimate 25,000 Jews moved into the Hongkou District of the city to escape Nazi persecution.

In 1994 Rabbi Schneier and his wife Elizabeth bought back 55 Jewish survivors of Shanghai to the city and with the former mayor of the city dedicated a monument expressing gratitude to the people of Shanghai for their humanitarian rescue of Jews.

In the meeting with the city government of the Hongkou district of Shanghai, plans for the expansion of the "Hall of Remembrance" at the Ohel Moshe Synagogue were announced. While serving as a museum, the former Ashkenazi synagogue currently has a significant amount of space dedicated to offices. Later this year those offices will be vacated, allowing an expansion of the museum dedicated to preserving Shanghai's historic role as an international haven of Jewish refuge during World War II.

"While the Jewish community in Mainland China is most limited to expatriates, there is a strong and vibrant Jewish community in Hong Kong," Rabbi Schneier said. "Given the ebb and flow of people between Shanghai and Hong Kong, we would like to see Judaism recognized as a sixth official religion by China."

China currently recognizes five religions: Buddhism, Taoism, Catholicism, Protestantism and Islam.

Rabbi Schneier led Shabbat services in Beijing and Shanghai. In Beijing Mrs. Ora Namir, Israel's ambassador to China, was in attendance. At both the services and the Shabbat dinner, Rabbi Schneier in his address urged the many business leaders, U.S. government officials, international journalists and leaders of other religious beliefs assembled to "keep the flame of Judaism by creating a Jewish community."

Rabbi Schneier was accompanied by his wife Elizabeth, Archbishop McCarrick, also a trustee of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, and Reverend Don Argue extended greetings of encouragement. In Shanghai, Israeli Consul General Kedar supplied the Kiddush wine, and Mrs. Kedar baked the Challah.

Refuge

Rescue

humanity

protection

place to remind

to bring people together

will take place - holidays, Celebrations

focus renewal of Jewish life Special occasions

Jewish community presence in
Hong Kong 3000

expats &
Jews of
Hong Kong

Shanghai to be a financial
capital -

on mainland 182 times
a synagogue restored

Thank Mayor

No Rabbi there

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS AT WOMEN'S LAW AND LEGAL SERVICE CENTER
JUNE 29, 1998

- Thank you to Secretary Albright, Professor Zhu, and all of today's roundtable participants. I've heard so much about the important work of this center, and I wanted to come here and to see first hand the work you are doing on behalf of women's rights.
- As a long time supporter of and advocate for legal services for the poor in my own country, I know how critical and difficult your work is.
- I'm particularly pleased to be able to be joined today by Secretary Albright. Three years ago, both of us had the opportunity to participate in the UN Fourth World Conference on Women. And the protection of the legal rights for women emerged as a critical element in the Platform for Action that developed out of that conference - a platform which both of our countries adopted.
- Legal reforms are changing China. They are beginning to have a significant impact on how civil and criminal cases are handled - and how business is conducted. They are also raising the legal consciousness of China's citizens and opening the door to new, more transparent and effective solutions to injustices in society.
- The rule of law is important to both of our countries, and like Sect. Albright, I am very pleased that the U.S. and China have begun an important new initiative to cooperate in the legal field, including legal aid to the poor. And that on Saturday, President Clinton and President Chiang announced a broad range of specific cooperative projects.
- Here at this center, you are responding to the needs of ordinary people, with real problems.
- Men and women alike are using new laws to seek justice in ways not even imagined only a few years ago. This is a development of profound importance for the all citizens of China, but particularly for women.

- In every society, women are among the most vulnerable of citizens - particularly in times of change. And on Saturday, here in Beijing, I had the privilege to spend the morning with seven extraordinary Chinese women who are working to improve women's conditions - and expand women's rights here in China.
- In what was one of the most lively and interesting discussions I have had in my travels as First Lady, I was struck by how the issues that concerned Chinese women and the problems they were working to solve are those of women around the world.
- I have found that while women's languages and stories change -- their conditions sadly do not.
- Women's problems are wide ranging: we struggle against traditional notions of women's proper place in society, and against discrimination in education, economic opportunity, and employment. And we are often victims of domestic violence, unfair divorce settlements and inputs government policies.
- Sometimes even when good laws exist that protect women's rights, they are ignored in practice.
- What we need to address these inequities - and enforce these laws - is to provide effective litigation and free legal advice; educate women about their rights; and promote scholarship aimed at changing attitudes of lawyers and judges.
- And that's what the Center is doing so effectively. And by taking on complicated cases with far-reaching implications, you are serving the broader community.

These are all reasons why the Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services is so important to China and to Chinese women.

- In the discussion I had on Saturday, I was pleased to hear that women's law centers are being established in rural areas as well, to meet the needs of women in China's countryside. I heard about the Qianxi [CHIAN SEE] Women's Law Center that is working on behalf of rural women.

- We heard about a young girl in a small rural village; whose husband beat her. At one point, those beatings caused her to have a miscarriage. She begged for a divorce - but he refused. She was desperate, and didn't know she had legal rights. Then she heard about the work of a woman's rural law center. She visited the center; was assigned a lawyer -- as a result, was able to secure a divorce, and get a fair share of the property.
- So thanks to this center - and women's law centers that are being established around the country, the lives of women are changing. You know how much good you are doing, whether it is manifested by the gratitude of your clients, some of whom often pay you with fruits or nuts, because they have nothing more to give. Or whether it's the respect from your colleagues in the legal profession.
- When your Center was dedicated, you pledged to "extend a helping hand to women; defend fairness and justice of law; and to enforce legal aid and realize equal equality. You are working hard to accomplish these goals, and we salute you.

-

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR ROUNDTABLE PARTICIPANTS

Zhu Lanye (Female) (JEW Lawn-yeh, refer to as "Professor JEW")

Zhu Lanye is an eminent professor and vice dean of the International Department at Shanghai's main law school, East China University of Politics and Law. A prodigious scholar, she has written many articles and books that promote legal reform. Her specialty is intellectual property rights and commercial law. She has translated many legal works into both Chinese and English. She also works part time as a general practice lawyer and is an arbitrator of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission. She is a member of Shanghai Trademark Evaluation Commission.

Zhu is in her forties. She graduated from Fudan University and attended Columbia University School of Law from 1985 to 1986. She was also a visiting scholar at Harvard Law School from 1990 to 1991. Zhu's husband is a senior engineer employed by Shanghai Jiaotong University. They have a 16-year old daughter.

Wang Hai (Male) (WAHNG Ha-yee, refer to as Mr. WAHNG)

Mr. Wang, at age 25, is an energetic consumer advocate, author and newspaper columnist who runs a consulting company in Beijing that specializes in exposing companies and stores that sell counterfeit and poor quality goods. Described as a cross between Ralph Nader and Robin Hood, he purchases fake goods and then demands damages for consumer fraud. Since shopping is popular in China, he has gained fame for his efforts to protect individual consumer rights. He claims to have removed countless fake goods from the market. His methods are novel but somewhat controversial in China. He is a national hero to many Chinese and, more than anyone, has made China's consumer law known to the public. Like many young entrepreneurs, he is also quite a self-promoter. He was the subject of a recent adulatory New York Times feature article.

Wang was born in the city of Qingdao in Shandong province. His company, Beijing Dahai Commercial Consulting Company, is a joint venture with Beijing Youth newspaper.

Bishop Jin Luxian (Male) (JIN Loo-Shean, refer to as "Bishop JIN")

Since his release from 27 years in prison, Shanghai's prelate Jin Luxian has worked assiduously to expand the scope of permissible religious activities in China and strengthen ties with overseas Catholics. Under his tutelage, the Shanghai diocese has revived such practices as infant baptism, catechism classes, studies abroad for seminarians, and prayers for the Pope. He has developed a major seminary with foreign priests among its instructors and started a large Bible printing operation. Jin belongs to the officially-recognized church but maintains extensive contacts with prominent Catholics around the world.

Xie Xide (Female) (SHE-EH She-duh, refer to as Madame SHE-EH)

A charming physicist and educator who has worked diligently to promote intellectual freedom and Sino-U.S. relations, tiny Madame Xie is the former president of Shanghai's Fudan University. Among her accomplishments is the founding of the American Studies Center on Fudan's campus, an institute which she still directs, and which takes pride in pursuing independent research. Its scholars are among China's best and were consulted by President Jiang prior to his trip to the United States. Madame Xie also established China's first civilian arms control research center at her institution. She has approved many sensitive (for China) academic conferences at the institute, including international discussions on Sino-U.S. relations, the rule of law and regional security.

Born in 1921, Madame Xie is a graduate of Smith College and holds a PhD from MIT. She returned to China in 1952, joined the Communist Party in 1956, and became a professor of physics at Fudan University the same year. She was purged during the Cultural Revolution and was placed under house arrest on charges of being a spy. She was imprisoned in a university laboratory for a year before she was sent to the countryside to perform manual labor. She returned to Fudan University in 1970 but was forced to work as a janitor at the university and refrain from all scientific research. She was rehabilitated in 1976. Two years later, she was elected vice president of the university. She was appointed president of the university in 1983. She retired in 1991. Her husband, a biochemist, died two years ago. Their son lives in the United States.

Zuo Xuejin (Male) (ZOO-OH Shooeh-jin, refer to as Professor ZOO-OH)

Professor Zuo, who is in his 40's, is an economist and expert on migrant research who is vice president of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences (SASS). Zuo received his PhD in economics from the University of Pittsburgh. He also worked as a post-doctoral fellow in the Office of Population Research at Princeton and spent a year from 1990 to 1991 at the U.S. Census Bureau. He has written a book about Shanghai's migrant population and numerous papers on social issues ranging from health reform to welfare programs. He has been a strong advocate for social programs for poor migrants in Shanghai.

Wu Qidi (Female) (WOO Chee-dee, refer to as President Woo or Dr. WOO)

Dr. Wu, in her mid-40's, is president of Shanghai's Tongji University. She is the first president of a major Chinese university to be elected by the faculty. She studied architecture in Zurich and has been a strong promoter of international exchanges and computer studies at her university.

Jin was born in Shanghai in 1916. After graduating from a Jesuit seminary in Shanghai, he continued his studies in France, Germany, and several other European countries. He received a PhD in theology at the Vatican in 1950. He returned to China in 1951 and served as abbot of a monastery in Shanghai. He was imprisoned in 1955 on charges related to his studies abroad. He spent several years in solitary confinement. A few years after his release in 1982, Jin was selected as assistant bishop and then bishop of the Shanghai diocese. Jin is a noted scholar and a popular priest. He is constantly on the move travelling around his diocese in an aging Buick. Jin speaks fluent English, French and German. He is now studying Spanish.

Wang Xiaoying (Female) (WAHNG Shaw-yeeng, refer to as "Mrs. WAHNG")

Mrs. Wang is a popular novelist who often writes about modern urban families and their problems. Her works include "Who Are You Going to Defend?" (a story about a female lawyer which was turned into a television series), "Dan Qing Yin" (a story about the hardships and happiness experienced by Chinese artists), "City Dwellers" and "Hardships of a Long Journey" (which received a national award).

Wang, who is 51, was born in Zhejiang province. During the Cultural Revolution, she spent six years working at the Yellow Mountain Tea Farm in Anhui province. Afterwards, she graduated from East China Normal University in Shanghai with a degree in Chinese literature. She worked for several years as an editor of a literary magazine before becoming a professional writer. She serves on the executive board of the National Writers Association and the Shanghai Writers Association. Wang's husband is a professor of business management at Jiaotong University. They have 6-year old daughter.

Edward Zeng (Male) (ZANG, refer to as Mr. Zeng)

A 35 CEO of Unicom-Sparkice Information Network which is a joint venture between China, Canada, and the United States. He founded the first Internet Café in China and currently has 6 cafes. He worked for the Chinese Government from 1987-1989 for the China State Planning Commission. He then left China for Canada where he earned a Masters in Economic from the University of Toronto. He returned to China in 1997 and has expanded his computer business to one of the largest internet subscriber businesses in Beijing. He was recently selected as a "Global Leader for Tomorrow" by the World Economic Forum.



Office of First Lady Scheduling

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500
Phone: (202) 456-5309 • Fax: (202) 456-5340

Please Deliver To: Roshann + Marilyn Salanh

Fax Number: () 35501 Pages Including Cover: _____

Sender: Evan Ryan Phone: (202) 456 - _____

Notes:

Please Note: The information contained in this facsimile message is intended for the recipient only. If there are any problems with this transaction, please contact the sender immediately.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

FINAL-REVISED*

SHANGHAI, CHINA

SHANGHAI

LEAD ADVANCE:	ROSHANN PARRIS THE RITZ-CARLTON 139-134-7143 WHCA PAGER	ROOM 3917 CELL PHONE # 5210
LEAD PRESS ADVANCE:	WHITNEY WILLIAMS 139-134-7064	ROOM 1615 CELL PHONE
SITE ADVANCE:	NOA MEYER 139-134-7148	ROOM 2018 CELL PHONE
SITE ADVANCE:	GREG HALE 139-134-7144	ROOM 1901 CELL PHONE
SITE ADVANCE:	STEPHEN LAMB 139-134-7146	ROOM 3507 CELL PHONE
SITE ADVANCE:	MISSY KINCAID 139-134-7145	ROOM 1916 CELL PHONE
SCHEDULER:	EVAN RYAN 202/456-6751 202/456-5340 202/483-0383 WHCA PAGER	PHONE FAX HOME #4223
PREV RON	Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Shanghai, China	

DOWN FOR THE MORNING

NOTE: The following event is optional

9:40 am-	GREET AMERICAN EMBASSY STAFF
10:20 am	Atrium Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel CLOSED PRESS/WH PHOTO

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. schedule	Schedule of the First Lady (partial) (3 pages)	07/01/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20028

FOLDER TITLE:

China [1]

2013-0534-S

ry1649

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998
PAGE 2

12:10 pm DEPART Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel
EN ROUTE Shanghai Library
[drive time: 10 minutes]

[002]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e

12:20 pm ARRIVE Shanghai Library

(b)(7)e

12:30 pm- SPEECH
1:30 pm Report Hall
Shanghai Library
Interpretation: Simultaneous
Hold: VIP Room
Phone: 6445-5555 x5015
Fax: n/a
Staff Hold: n/a
OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

- The First Lady proceeds to the backstage area to meet Madame Meng Yankun, Chairperson, Shanghai Women's Federation, and Madame Zuo Huanchen, Vice Mayor, Shanghai.
- Madame Meng proceeds to the podium and announces the First Lady, and Vice Mayor Zuo onto the stage.
- Madame Meng makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady delivers remarks and returns to her .
- Madame Meng makes brief concluding remarks.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

PAGE 3

-The First Lady exits stage right, works a ropeline right to left, and departs the auditorium.

PARTICIPANTS: 800 guests expected.

1:35 pm

DEPART Shanghai Library

EN ROUTE Ohel Rachel Synagogue

[drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(7)e, (b)(6), (b)(7)c

1:45 pm

ARRIVE Ohel Rachel Synagogue

GREETERS:

Zhang Wei-Jiang, Director General of Municipal Education Commission

1:50 pm-

TOUR OHEL RACHEL SYNAGOGUE

2:20 pm

Ohel Rachel Synagogue

Interpretation: n/a

Hold: n/a

OPEN PRESS

FORMAT:

-Before entering the building, the First Lady and Secretary Albright observe the Hebrew writing on the doorway.

-As the First Lady enters, she is introduced to Rabbi Schneier. Also in attendance are Seth Kaplan, Senior Advisor, Jewish Community, Dr. Pan Guang, Dean, Center for Jewish Studies of the Chinese Institute, and Albert Sassoon, President, Shanghai Jewish Community.

NOTE: Dr. Pan and Rabbi Schneier will guide the First Lady and Secretary Albright thru the synagogue.

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

PAGE 4

- The First Lady and Secretary Albright enter the main room of the synagogue and are given an explanation of photographs of the original interior layout of the synagogue.
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright proceed to the Ark where they pause for a photo looking out on the sanctuary.
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright are joined by their guides to hear an explanation of the Hebrew inscription on top of the Ark.
POOL SPRAY
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright tour the Ark room.
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright ascend the staircase to the balcony, the former women's gallery.
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright hear about the significance of the gallery.
- The First Lady and Secretary Albright depart.

PARTICIPANTS:

The First Lady
Secretary Madeleine Albright
Chinese Government Official, TBD
Dr. Pan Guang, Dean, Center for Jewish Studies of
the Chinese Institute for Peace and Development
Studies
Seth Kaplan, Activist, Jewish Community
Albert Sassoon, President, Shanghai Jewish
Community
Rabbi Schneier, New York City

2:25 pm

DEPART Ohel Rachel Synagogue
EN ROUTE TBD

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998
PAGE 5

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e

2:30 pm- DOWN TIME
tbd

RON The Portman Ritz Carlton
Shanghai, China

WEATHER FORECAST FOR SHANGHAI, CHINA: Periods of clouds and
sunshine. High 91. Low 78.

RUSH

DOMESTIC

Davies

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

PRT: COMM DAVIES TRIP

SIT: BADER BUSBY COQ CROWLEY GAGNON GREEN JORDAN KRISTOFF NAPLAN NORRIS

PRITCHARD RAGAN RUBIN SCHWARTZ SUM2

SIT: NODIST

<PREC> RUSH

<CLAS> DOMESTIC

<DTG>

FM AP/East

a0798

^AM-Opera Canceled, 0375<

^Lincoln Center Festival drops plans for 22-hour Chinese opera<

^By MARY CAMPBELL=

^Associated Press Writer=

NEW YORK (AP) A Shanghai opera troupe will not be allowed to come to America to perform a 22-hour Chinese opera billed as the centerpiece of this year's Lincoln Center summer festival, it was announced Wednesday.

Lincoln Center officials had hoped the Chinese would relent and allow the "The Peony Pavilion" to come here in time to be performed as scheduled at Lincoln Center Festival 98.

But the Shanghai Bureau of Culture insisted Wednesday the production be uncensored and the actor-singers rehearse the entire opera so Chinese officials could determine what revisions should be made in an opera deemed "feudal, superstitious and pornographic" by the official Chinese press.

The news is a blow to the Lincoln Center, which spent about \$500,000 getting the 1598 opera ready to be performed twice, with each performance broken up into six sections.

"Half a million dollars is a lot of money. More important is the artistic product," center president Nathan Leventhal said Wednesday. "It would have been a great joy for thousands of people in this country who would have seen it."

Six tons of elaborate sets, props and costumes were blocked from being shipped from Shanghai Airport last week. Nigel Redden, newly named head of the festival, and director Chen Shi-Zheng, who has been rehearsing members of the Kunqu Opera Company for nearly two years, went to China on the weekend to try to resolve differences.

The production, which has 55 scenes, was to be mounted and rehearsed in New York prior to its scheduled July 7 opening, which is opening night of the festival.

"In addition to the logistical impossibilities, Lincoln Center has grave concerns about participating in an exercise which attacks the artistic integrity of the work," said a center statement Wednesday.

"The Peony Pavilion," written by Tang Xianzu in the late Ming Dynasty, deals with a young woman who dies longing for ideal love. Her ghost finds the man of her dreams. She is brought back to life and they marry. Reports say there is one scene of lovemaking, behind a screen, and no nudity on stage.

<MSGID> A0221606

DOMESTIC

Key Points
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Shanghai Women's Education and Training Center
June 30, 1998

- The government has launched a major drive to re-structure China's state-owned enterprises. Approximately 70% of the country's more than 100,000 government-owned companies lose money and losses are growing steadily.
- Women have borne the brunt of this restructuring, in part because they often work in peripheral services at the state-owned enterprises as cafeteria workers or janitorial staff.
- The unemployment rates for women will continue to grow over the next few years. It is estimated that 20 million additional workers will be laid-off by the year 2000.
- Shanghai is at the forefront of Chinese efforts to retrain female workers laid off as a result of the economic reforms.
- In Shanghai, where the textile industry was cut sharply, the Municipal Labor Bureau reported that as of the end of 1996 58% of laid-off workers were women.
- Older women were hardest hit--69% of laid-off workers were between the ages of 35 and 45.
- There is blatant discrimination against women on the basis of age and appearance. This discrimination is open--job ads often note age and appearance requirements.
- The Shanghai Women's Education and Training Center was established in 1993. It quickly realized that women's

lack of self-esteem was as much a barrier to reemployment as lack of education.

- The Women's Hotline at the Center was set-up in recognition of the serious depression and sense of helplessness that overwhelms women when they lose their jobs. It was the first hotline in China.
- The Center's focus on the psychological component of joblessness is reflected in its emphasis on "four strengthenings" -- strengthening self-respect, self-reliance, self-empowerment, and self-confidence.
- Since 1993, the school has trained 5000 women, 3000 of whom were laid off workers. The school has a success rate of 75% in placing graduates. Job placement is done by inviting companies to come to the school to interview prospective employees in an event similar to a job fair.

Background Paper: Shanghai Women's Education and Training Center

The Women's Education and Training Center is operated by the Shanghai Women's Federation. It began in 1986 as a school for leaders of women's committees, which are a feature of the socialist style of factory management and political organization. In 1991, the school went into the retraining field, training high school graduates who had failed their college entrance exams. This was the school's first venture in retraining and they had a 100 % success rate in placing the graduates of their course training Chinese women to be English and Japanese secretaries. In 1993 the School began to deal with the problems of laid off workers as economic development increased and the economy began to shed surplus labor. This actually followed, or was possibly concurrent with, the establishment of the "Women's Hot Line" set up as a crisis management tool for women depressed over losing their job or, in general, finding themselves in difficult situations. The school and its President, Ms. Zhao Pinghe, the developer of the hot line, have received numerous awards and recognition for the hot line. Its business sponsor, the Welfare company, which makes women's health products, has also benefited commercially from the hot line.

The Center places a great deal of emphasis on the "four strengthenings" for women laid off as part of economic restructuring. These are strengthening self-respect, self-reliance, self-empowerment, and self-confidence. Women are encouraged to go to the Center by the network of Women's Federation committees around the Shanghai area and are given counseling and testing to work on "the four strengthenings" and to determine their skills level for retraining. Courses are given in Fashion Design, Accounting, Flower Arranging, Home Skills, and Computers, although the latter is not emphasized since the school does not have the resources for a computer lab and must borrow computer time from a local university. The Fashion Design courses are particularly popular and utilize dummies to teach students modern tailoring techniques.

Since 1993, the school has trained 5000 women, of which 3000 were laid off workers. The school has had a success rate of 75% in placing its graduates. Job placement is done by inviting companies to come to the school to interview prospective employees, possibly like a "Job Fair" in America. Graduates take and pass a standardized test upon completion of their studies that qualifies them to receive a certificate guaranteeing an employer a certain level of competence.

The School is located about 25 minutes away from the Portman (15 minutes motorcade time) and, although in an old building, the scrubbed wood floors and white washed walls are rather charming and give a warm quality to the school. Access is via a somewhat dark staircase (69 steps) and the whole school is on one floor. It is very clear the School is operated directly by the Women's Federation, as opposed to being another facility used by them. The School President clearly is a stakeholder in the program, able to go on at length about the school and its programs. She is a very compassionate woman and particularly enthusiastic about the "four strengthenings" and improving the self image of laid-off women.

Ms. Zhao Pinghe, Executive Director, Shanghai Women's Educational and Training Center

Professor Zhao Pinghe was born on Jan. 12, 1944 in Shanghai. She graduated from Shanghai Normal University with a degree in mathematics in 1967. The timing of her graduation coincided with the Cultural Revolution. She experienced two years (August 1968-August 1970) of training at one of the army reclamation farms. In 1970, she was assigned as a teacher in Taopu Middle School in Taopu village, Jiading County. She was a mathematics teacher for 14 years (until 1984). In March 1983, she was elected the deputy-chief of Taopu Township Administration, and held this position until she was transferred to the Shanghai Women's Federation in August 1985 to serve as the Chief of Education Division of the Education and Propaganda Dept. In 1992, she was assigned to her current position as executive director of the Shanghai Women's Educational and Training Center and the School for Women's Leadership Development.

Professor Zhao is very interested in women's education. Although her major in university is mathematics, she received the title of "associate professor" in social science. She published some books and articles on women's education, and also founded the "Wei Er Fu" (Welfare) hotline which provides counseling and assistance to women in distress. The Shanghai Women's Educational and Training Center conducts vocational training courses for middle-aged women laid-off from factory jobs. In addition, Professor Zhao is one of the executive commissioners of the Shanghai Women's Federation, Deputy Secretary-General of Shanghai Women's Association. She has been elected as deputy to the current Xuhui District People's Congress.

Talking Points
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
Children's Hospital Dedication
June 30, 1998

- Nothing is as important as the health of our children and that is why it gives me great pleasure to be here today with all of you for the dedication of this magnificent Shanghai Children's Medical Center.
- I have just had the opportunity to tour the pediatric cardiovascular unit and to hear from Dr. Jonas about how children confronting serious heart problems will face a better chance of leading healthy lives.
- This hospital will also serve as a national training center for pediatric care givers and as referral center for cases from all over your country.
- I am also thrilled that this medical center is the result of an inspiring public-private collaboration between our two countries: the city of Shanghai, Project Hope, the Shanghai Second Medical University and US AID's American Schools and Hospitals Abroad Program.
- As part of this remarkable partnership, Project Hope has been playing a pivotal role in the medical training of the hospital staff and in procuring state-of-the-art medical equipment valued in the millions of dollars, thanks mostly to the generous donations of American corporations.
- I am so pleased that Dr. Bill Walsh, President and CEO of Project Hope, is here today, as well as many representatives of the corporate community. Dr. Walsh showed me some of the recently installed radiology equipment which will be instrumental in saving children's lives.
- I am also delighted that US AID's American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program is providing training grants for the medical center.

- The other day in Beijing I was privileged to witness the signing of a new collaborative research agreement between the Center for Disease Control and Beijing Medical University on preventing birth defects and disabilities due to environmental factors.
- That agreement builds on the very fruitful and productive collaboration over the last five years to reduce the occurrence of neural tube defects—a birth defect of the central nervous system that is often fatal.
- As a result of this partnership, doctors and mothers all over the world are now using folic acid supplementation to prevent devastating health problems in children.
- Despite our differences in language and culture we share common goals to advance the public health of our people and especially of our children.
- Today I want to reaffirm the commitment of the US to work with China to benefit not only our children, but all the world's children.
- And speaking of children, I want to thank Don Yow and the other Chinese Muppets for stopping by to see us. I bring greetings from their friends on Sesame Street.
- Don Yow, I can't wait to tell big Bird that I met you!
- I've been told that there are more pre-school children in China than the entire population of the United States.
- Today we know from a growing body of medical and scientific research how critical a child's early years are when it comes to brain development and early learning.
- Quality education television programming like China's version of Sesame Street will make an important contribution to China's children.

□ So congratulations to everyone here - for the work that you're doing on behalf of China's and the world's children.

Shanghai Children's Medical Center

Located in the Pudong New Area, the Shanghai Children's Medical Center is a comprehensive medical institution for treating children's diseases, training in pediatrics and research in this area. Founded as a cooperative project by the No. 2 Medical University of Shanghai and the HOPE Foundation of the U.S., this medical institution with its internationally advanced facilities will render service to the sick children of Shanghai and other parts of China and also those from countries in Southeast Asia.

In terms of facilities and environment, the Shanghai Children's Medical Center is on par with the best such institutions in the world. The Shanghai Municipality and the Pudong New Area Administration have jointly invested some 40 million USD in building the center while the HOPE Foundation has donated 20 million USD's worth of medical equipment and another 5 million USD for the training of personnel. Occupying an area of 6.7 hectares with total floor area amounting to about 40,000 sq. m, the center has 160 sq. m of built-up space for each hospital bed. Built at a cost of about 1,000 USD per sq. m of floor area, the center yet has green space amounting to 30% of its total area. The number of hospital beds has been set at 250 and 1,000 patients can receive treatment here per day.

The Shanghai Children's Medical Center has all kinds of sophisticated equipment, including, to name only some of the major pieces here, MMR, CT, ECT, angiocardiology, large-scale X-ray machines, physiological monitors, various kinds of ultrasonic equipment for medical diagnosis and a variety of clinical testing equipment (including quick diagnosis equipment), electronic microscopes, a variety of large-scale equipment for operations, etc.

The Shanghai Children's Medical Center has a strong medical staff for clinical work and for research, with departments covering all specialisms of pediatric science such as internal medicine, surgery, EENT, dermatology, stomatology, etc. The center has as its foci of attention children's cardiovascular diseases, children's blood diseases and tumor and children's emergency care.

The Shanghai Children's Medical Center is also a training center for doctors and nurses specializing in the treatment of children and technicians and management staff in this area.

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

**SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1998**

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

**ADVANCE LEAD:
(SHANGHAI)**

BRADY WILLIAMSON

STAFF OFFICE: 35-501

CELL PHONE: 139-134-7127

WHCA PAGER: 5264

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

**Schedule of the President
for
Tuesday, June 30, 1998
*Final Schedule***

Traveling staff meeting will be in the VIP Room on the 43rd floor from 7:45 am - 8:15 am.
--

8:15 am-	CHIEF OF STAFF MEETING
8:30 am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
[6/29, 8:15-8:30pm EST]	Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel
	Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, John Podesta

8:30 am-	BRIEFING
8:45 am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE
	Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel
	Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (7 pages)	06/29/1998	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20028

FOLDER TITLE:

China [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1649

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

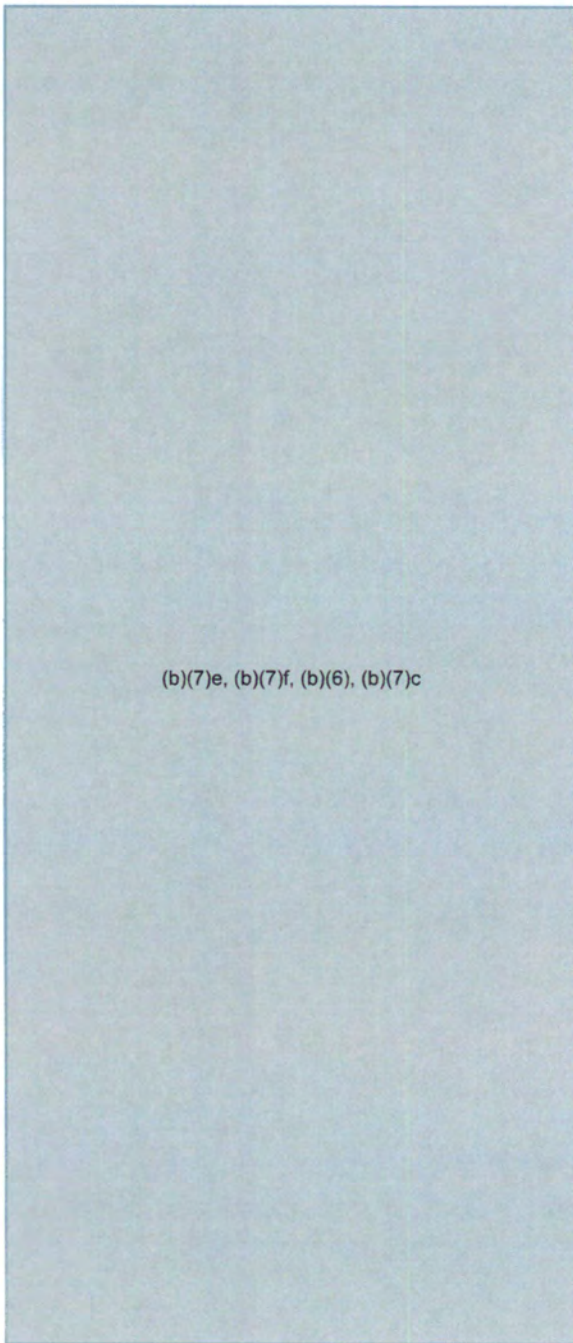
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

8:50 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel via
motorcade en route Shanghai Library
[drive time: 10 minutes]



[003]

(b)(7)e, (b)(7)f, (b)(6), (b)(7)c

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

9:00 am **THE PRESIDENT** arrives Shanghai Library
[6/29, 9:10-9:35pm EST] Greeters: Mayor Xu Kuangdi

9:10 am- **TOUR SHANGHAI LIBRARY**
9:35 am SHANGHAI LIBRARY
[6/29, 9:10-9:35pm EST] Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Whisper
POOL PRESS

- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to the second floor to view the Exhibition Hall.
- **The President** and the First Lady briefly meet with discussion participants.
- **The President** and the First Lady, accompanied by Mayor Xu and Library Director Ma Yuan-Liang, proceed to the Fourth Level for a tour of the computer/Internet room.
- **The President** and the First Lady view the Periodical Room as well as the San Francisco Library Friendship Area. **POOL PRESS**
- **The President** and the First Lady proceed downstairs to the atrium.

9:40 am- **"LOOKING TOWARD CHINA IN THE 21ST CENTURY"**
11:00 am **DISCUSSION**
[6/29, 9:40-11:00pm EST] SHANGHAI LIBRARY - ATRIUM
Remarks: David Halperin
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Simultaneous
POOL PRESS

- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to their seats.
- The discussion participants introduce themselves.
- **The President** makes an opening statement.
- The discussion begins.

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

11:10 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Shanghai Library via motorcade en route Talk Radio Studio
[drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

11:25 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Radio Shanghai Building

Greeters: Mayor Xu Kuangdi
Ye Zhikang, Director, Shanghai Radio, Television and
Film Bureau

11:30 am-

HOLD

11:50 am

[6/29, 11:30-11:50pm EST]

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

12:00 pm-

1:00 pm

[6/30, 12:00-1:00am EST]

**"CITIZEN AND SOCIETY" LIVE TALK RADIO SHOW
STUDIO**

Remarks: Antony Blinken
Interpretation: Simultaneous
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
POOL SPRAY (AT THE TOP)

- Zuo Anlong, Host, makes opening statements and introduces Mayor Xu.
- Mayor Xu makes a statement.
- Zuo Anlong introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes an opening statement.
- Question and answer session begins.

1:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Talk Radio Studio via motorcade en route Site TBD
[drive time: tbd]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

6:25 pm-

6:55 pm

[6/30, 6:25-6:55 am EST]

**RECEPTION HOSTED BY SHANGHAI MAYOR
SHANGHAI MUSEUM**

Remarks: Vinca LaFleur

Interpretation: Consecutive

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

POOL PRESS (REMARKS ONLY)

Note: There will be approximately 200 guests in attendance.

- **The President** and the First Lady proceed to atrium.
- **The President**, accompanied by Mayor Xu, proceeds directly to the podium.
- Mayor Xu makes welcoming remarks and introduces **the President**.
- **The President** makes remarks.
- Upon conclusion, **the President**, the First Lady, Mayor Xu and Director Ma proceed to the gallery.

7:00 pm-

7:35 pm

[6/30, 7:00-7:35am EST]

**TOUR SHANGHAI MUSEUM
SHANGHAI MUSEUM**

Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive

CLOSED PRESS

- **The President**, the First Lady, Mayor Xu and Director Ma tour the gallery's ancient bronzes.
- **The President** and the First Lady have the option of touring other galleries in the museum, including the Chen Chi exhibit.
- **The President** and the First Lady depart.

Note: The Cabinet, Congressional Guests and senior staff will also proceed on a tour of the museum.

June 29, 1998 (9:11PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

1:30 pm- **DOWN TIME**
6:00 pm
[6/30, 1:30-6:00am EST]

Staff Note: All official delegation members going to the reception will depart in the Secretary of State's motorcade from the lobby at 5:40pm.

6:05 pm **THE PRESIDENT** departs Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel via motorcade en route Shanghai Museum
[drive time: 15 minutes]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

6:20 pm
[6/30, 6:20am EST]

THE PRESIDENT arrives Shanghai Museum

Greeters: Mayor Xu Kuangdi
Mrs. Xu
Ma Chengyan, Museum Director

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

7:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Shanghai Museum via motorcade en route Peace Hotel
[drive time: 10 minutes]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

7:55 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives the Peace Hotel.

8:00 pm-

10:00 pm

[6/30, 8:00-10:00am EST]

DINNER WITH MAYOR XU OF SHANGHAI

NINTH FLOOR DINING ROOM

Peace Hotel

Staff Contact: Samuel Berger

Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg

Interpretation: Consecutive

CLOSED PRESS

-- **THE PRESIDENT**, The First Lady, Ambassador Sasser and Mrs. Sasser proceed into the lobby of the hotel to the elevators.

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

(b)(7)e

(b)(7)e

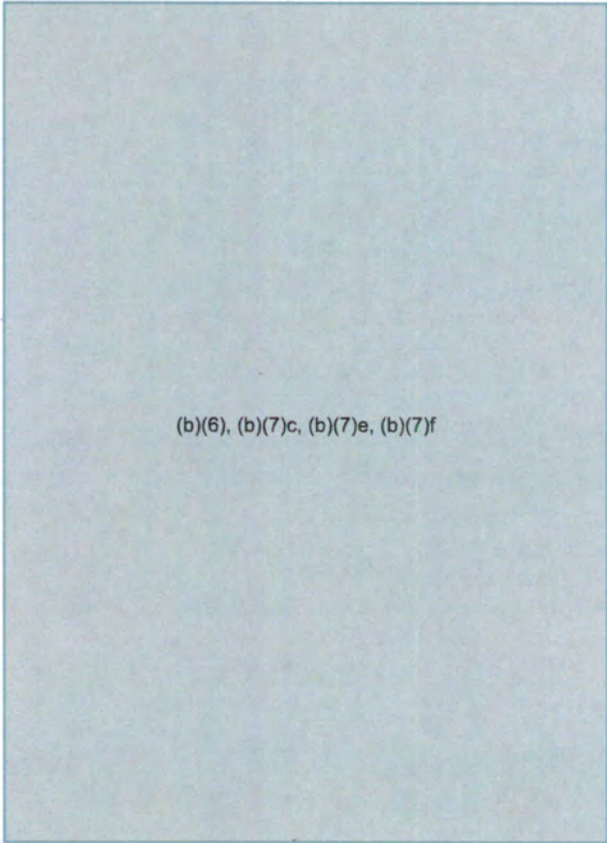
- Mayor Xu will greet **THE PRESIDENT**, The First Lady, Ambassador Sasser and Mrs. Sasser on the ninth floor.
- Dinner is served.

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

Tuesday, June 30, 1998

10:05 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Peace Hotel via motorcade en route Ritz
Carlton Portman Hotel
[drive time: 15 minutes]



(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

10:20 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel

RON

**RITZ CARLTON PORTMAN HOTEL
SHANGHAI, CHINA**

June 29, 1998 (9:05PM)

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
TALKING POINTS FOR SHANGHAI NO. 3 GIRLS SCHOOL
SHANGHAI, CHINA
JUNE 30, 1998

- It is a great honor to join the president here at your school, one of the best in your country. I've heard so much about you, and I am so pleased to have the opportunity to meet the students and faculty here, and to see the accomplishments you are making in your lives. (I also feel a personal connection here - as I understand that this school was founded by the Southern Methodist Mission.)
- I greatly enjoyed the warm welcome that your school's brass band just gave all of us. I understand it's the first all girls band in Shanghai. I'm not the musical one in my family - but my husband was in his high school band - and played the saxophone. So he knows from his own personal experience how much fun it can be. And what a great learning experience.
- I'm particularly pleased to learn that your school has ties with girls schools in countries around the world - including the United States. Because the reason the President has come to China is to deepen the understanding and friendship between our two countries. And I've always believed that one of the best ways to create those bridges is by getting the young people of those countries together.
- You are fortunate to be here not only because this is an excellent school with the highest standards. You are also fortunate because your parents value you, and value the benefits that a quality education will give you as you build your life and contribute to your community.
- We in the United States have always admired the traditional Chinese emphasis on education, and the efforts you are now making to broaden educational opportunities for women. But unfortunately, there are many girls your age - here in China and around the world -- who are not as fortunate as you. Here in China, the vast majority of those who drop out of school are girls. And far more women than men are unable to read or write.

- Since I arrived in your country a few days ago, I've been so impressed by the strong voices of women who I've heard - who are helping women to lift up their own voices - and in doing so, lift up their families and communities. And as I hear them talk about how to solve many of the challenges facing women today, they all agree on one thing: education is the key: the key to a better life for yourself and your families. And the key to lifting women and families up from poverty - and into opportunity. That's why it's so important that you are here - working hard, studying hard, and developing the self confidence you need to contribute to a better world.

- A few years ago, when I was on a visit to India, a young woman, about your age, handed me a poem she had written. And I want to share a few words of this poem with you here today. She wrote: "Too many women in too many countries speak the same language - of silence." I think those are pretty powerful words. And they remind me of so many women around the world, who have not been valued - like you have been. And who have not been educated - as you have been. And who have not been given the opportunities to live up to their full potential.

- So today, I want to encourage you to continue to excel in your studies. But I also want to encourage you to get involved in your community; and lift up your voices on behalf of others. In other words: make a difference.

- This trip that the President and I are on is about the future of China, and about what kind of future our two countries will create in the next century. And what he said yesterday to students at Beijing University, and the message that I want to leave with you today - is that you are the ones who will shape the ideas and dream the dreams of the next generation. And you are the ones who will help create the future that we all want -- where the rights of every citizen are respected; and every child is loved and cared for; and every daughter is valued. Only then, as you say here in China, will women hold up half the sky.

BACKGROUND

SHANGHAI NO. 3 GIRLS SCHOOL

Shanghai's No. 3 Girls School is the only all-girls school in the city. It has a history of 107 years, with its twin predecessors being St. Mary's Hall and McTyeire High Schools. The McTyeire School for Girls was founded in 1890 by the Southern Methodist Mission, and was a school for upper-class and western-oriented Chinese girls; all three of the famous Soong sisters attended the school. It was renamed the No. 3 Girls School and made coeducational in 1952, when the two academies were taken over by the municipal government. It was re-instituted as an all-girls school in 1980.

Today, the No. 3 Girls School is one of 26 key high schools, among 700 high schools, in the municipality of Shanghai. It has a total of over 2,000 students in 46 classes ranging from grades 6 to 12 (junior and senior high). Approximately 300 students board at the school. In order to enter the school's senior high (grades 10-12), students have to take a citywide exam in six subjects, including Chinese, English, Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, and Social Studies. 10% of these students—exempt from the exams—are admitted on the basis of their overall school performance. Junior high students are selected from elementary schools throughout the city. The tuition fee at the No. 3 Girls school is the same as those of other public high schools in the city.

The curriculum at the No. 3 Girls School is the standard high school curriculum in China. Students graduating from the school have to take nationwide entrance exams to enter the university; approximately 98% of its graduates go on to college. Apart from the standard curriculum, however, the No. 3 Girls School emphasizes the development of personality of the part of the students, hence focusing on "overall development plus special skills" as the school's objective. Accordingly, it encourages students to take part in a wide variety of extra-curricular activities, such as physical education and the arts. In 1991, an all-girls' brass band—the first ever in the city—was formed by students in the school. Various forms of art education are also very popular among students, including chorus, dance, folk music, handicraft, calligraphy, seal carving, painting, philately, artistic flower arrangement and photography. The school has also fielded teams in track and field, softball, volleyball, basketball and contract bridge in competitions at the district and even nationwide levels.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1998

Final Schedule

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:

STEPHANIE STREETT

HOME: 202-332-5651

OFFICE: 202-456-2823

WHCA PAGER: 4824

TRIP COORDINATOR:

AVIVA STEINBERG

HOME: 202-362-1813

OFFICE: 202-456-2920

WHCA PAGER: 4022

ADVANCE LEAD:
(SHANGHAI)

BRADY WILLIAMSON

STAFF OFFICE: 35-501

CELL PHONE: 139-134-7127

WHCA PAGER: 5264

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

**Schedule of the President
for
Wednesday, July 1, 1998
Final Schedule**

Traveling staff meeting will be in the VIP Room on the 43rd floor from 8:30 am - 8:45 am.

STAFF NOTE: All times in today's schedule differ from those in the draft schedule.

9:00 am-	CHIEF OF STAFF MEETING
9:05 am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles, John Podesta
9:05 am-	BRIEFING
9:15 am	PRESIDENTIAL SUITE Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
9:20 am-	REMARKS TO THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
9:50 am	ATRIUM Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel Remarks: David Halperin Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg OPEN PRESS

NOTE: There will be a pre-program.

- THE PRESIDENT is off-stage announced into the room.
- Secretary Daley makes remarks and introduces THE PRESIDENT.
- THE PRESIDENT makes remarks.
- Charles Wu, President , American Chamber of Commerce will present THE PRESIDENT with a "chop" (Chinese stamp).
- THE PRESIDENT will stamp a certificate, work a ropeline and depart.
- THE PRESIDENT upon departure will take a group photo with the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce.

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

9:55 am-
10:40 am

GREET AMERICAN EMBASSY STAFF
Commercial Center -- Suite 631
Ritz Carlton Portman Hotel
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
CLOSED PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** and First Lady are off-stage announced into the room.
- Counsel General Ray Burghardt makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ambassador Sasser.
- Ambassador Sasser makes brief remarks and introduces Representative Hamilton.
- Representative Hamilton makes brief remarks and introduces Secretary Albright.
- Secretary Albright makes brief remarks and introduces the First Lady.
- The First Lady makes brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes brief remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

10:45 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Ritz Carlton via motorcade en route Site TBD
[drive time: tbd]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. schedule	Schedule of the President (partial) (4 pages)	08/29/1995	b(7)(C), b(7)(E), b(7)(F), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20028

FOLDER TITLE:

China [1]

2013-0534-S
ry1649

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

[004]

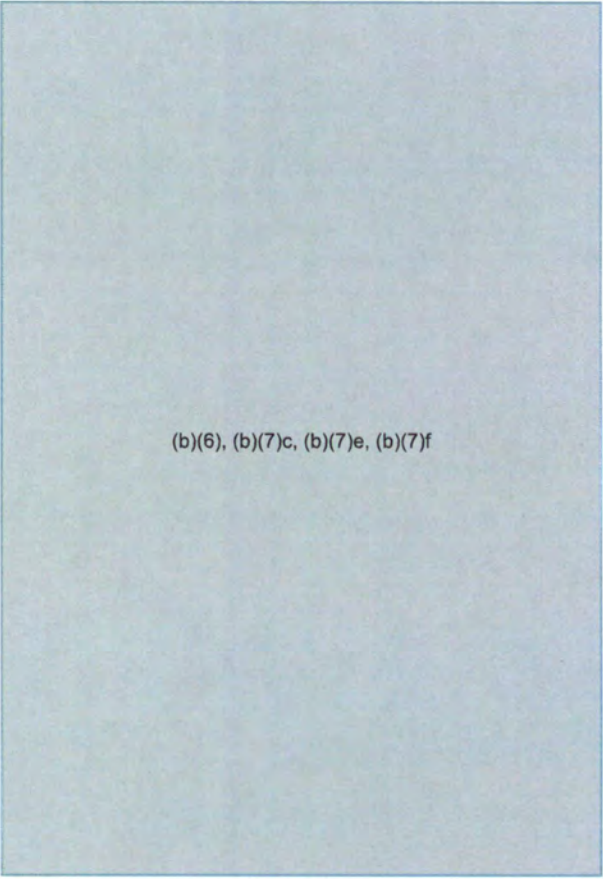
11:00 am-
11:30 am

DOWN TIME

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

11:35 am

THE PRESIDENT departs Site TBD via motorcade en route Shanghai
Stock Exchange
[drive time: 10 minutes]



(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

11:45 am

THE PRESIDENT arrives Shanghai Stock Exchange

Greeter: Mr. Tu Guang-Shao, General Manager, Shanghai Stock
Exchange

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

11:50 am-
12:15 pm

**TOUR SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE
TRADING FLOOR**
Staff Contact: Samuel Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS

Note: Richard Grasso, Chairman, New York Stock Exchange will be in attendance.

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Tu Guang-Shao proceeds to the balcony overlooking the trading floor.
- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Tu Guang-Shao proceeds down a glass elevator to the trading floor.
- **THE PRESIDENT** will tour the trading floor and pose for a photo opportunity.
- **THE PRESIDENT** departs.

12:25 pm-
1:35 pm

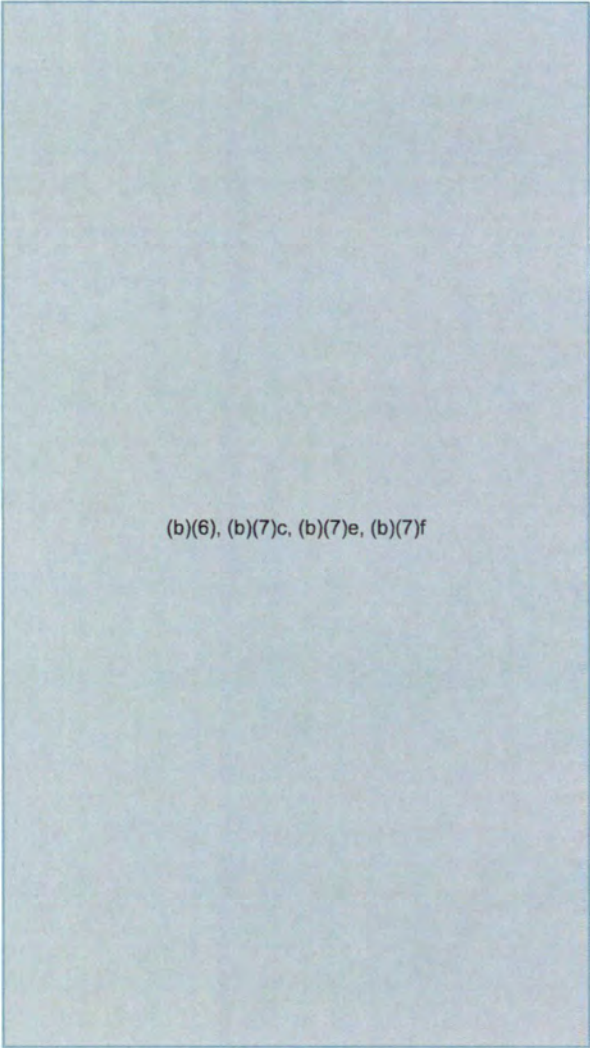
**LUNCH WITH YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS
CAFETERIA**
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Interpretation: Consecutive
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
PRINT REPORTER ONLY

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Erskine Bowles, proceeds from table to table.
- Erskine Bowles introduces **THE PRESIDENT** to each table.
- **THE PRESIDENT** takes his seat at his table and lunch begins.

1:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Shanghai Stock Exchange via motorcade en route Jinhui Garden
[drive time: 10 minutes]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)



(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

1:45 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives Jinhui Garden

Greeters: Mr Gu Cai Xin, Jinhui Garden, Developer
Ms. Yu Jianyuan, homeowner
Mr. Chen Zhiming, homeowner
Ming Kai, homeowners' son

NOTE: The Cabinet and Congressional Delegation will tour a separate home at this time.

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

1:50 pm-
2:25 pm

**TOUR PRIVATELY OWNED HOME
JINHUI GARDEN**
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
Interpretation: Consecutive
POOL PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by the Yu family, takes a brief walking tour of Jinhui Garden en route the family home.
- **THE PRESIDENT** enters the Yu family residence and will be given a brief tour.
- **THE PRESIDENT** will be invited to sit briefly for a cup of tea.
- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by the Yu family departs.

2:35 pm-
3:35 pm

**HOME OWNERSHIP EVENT
STREET**
Jinhui Garden
Remarks: June Shih
Interpretation: Consecutive
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger, Gene Sperling
Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg
OPEN PRESS

- **THE PRESIDENT** accompanied by Mr. Gu Cai Xin, Ms. Yu Jianyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming and Ming Kai are off-stage announced onto the stage.
- Mr. Gu makes welcoming remarks and introduces Ms. Yu.
- Ms. Yu makes brief remarks and introduces **THE PRESIDENT**.
- **THE PRESIDENT** makes remarks, works a ropeline and departs.

3:40 pm

THE PRESIDENT departs Jinhui Garden en route Site TBD.
[drive time: TBD]

August 29, 1995 (4:31am)

(b)(6), (b)(7)c, (b)(7)e, (b)(7)f

August 29, 1995 (4:35am)

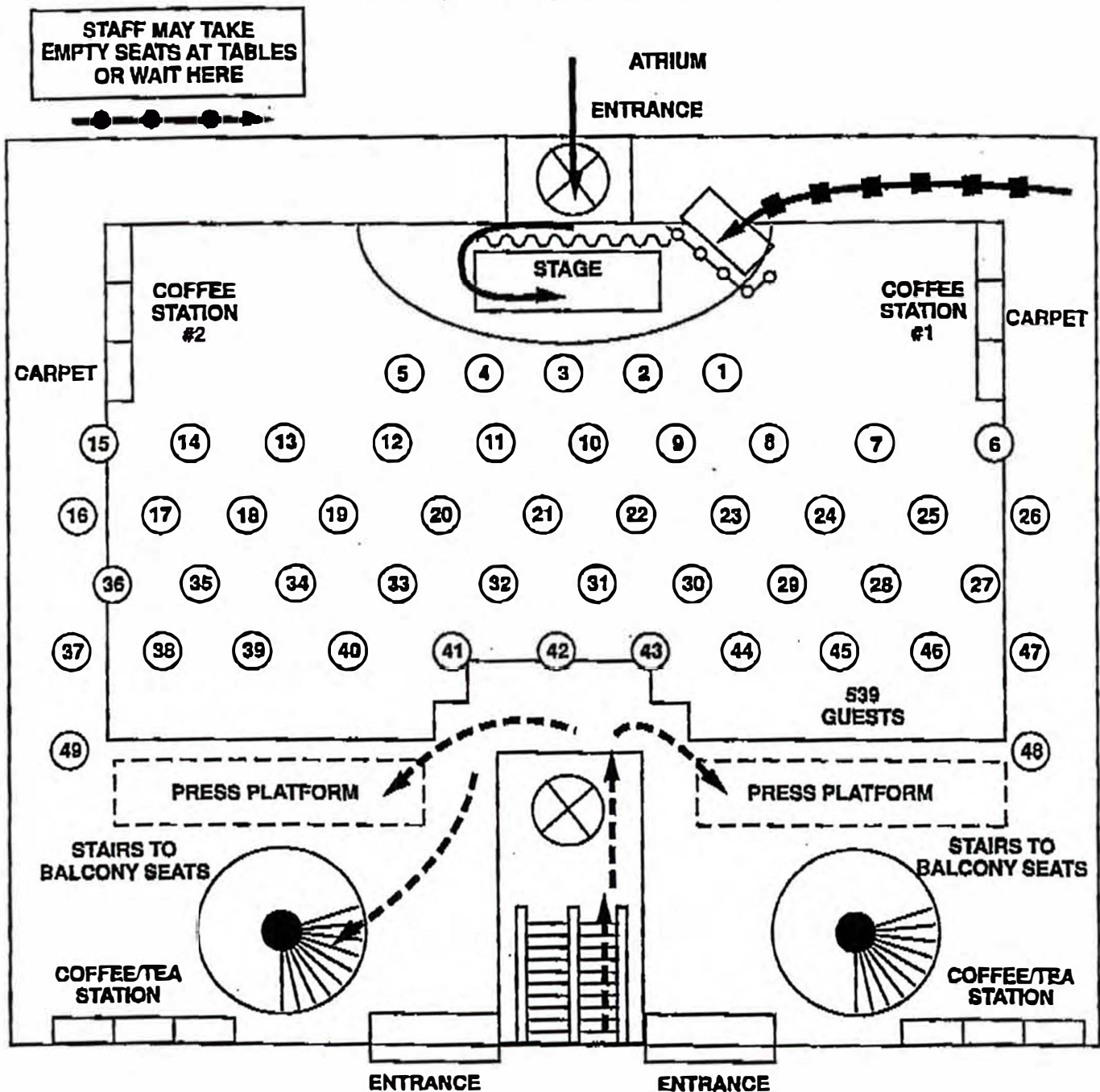
DOWN FOR THE LATE AFTERNOON AND EVENING

BC/HRC RON

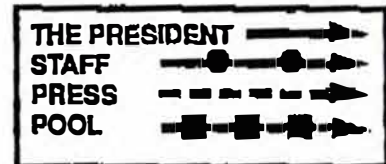
RITZ CARLTON PORTMAN HOTEL
SHANGHAI, CHINA

August 29, 1995 (4:35am)

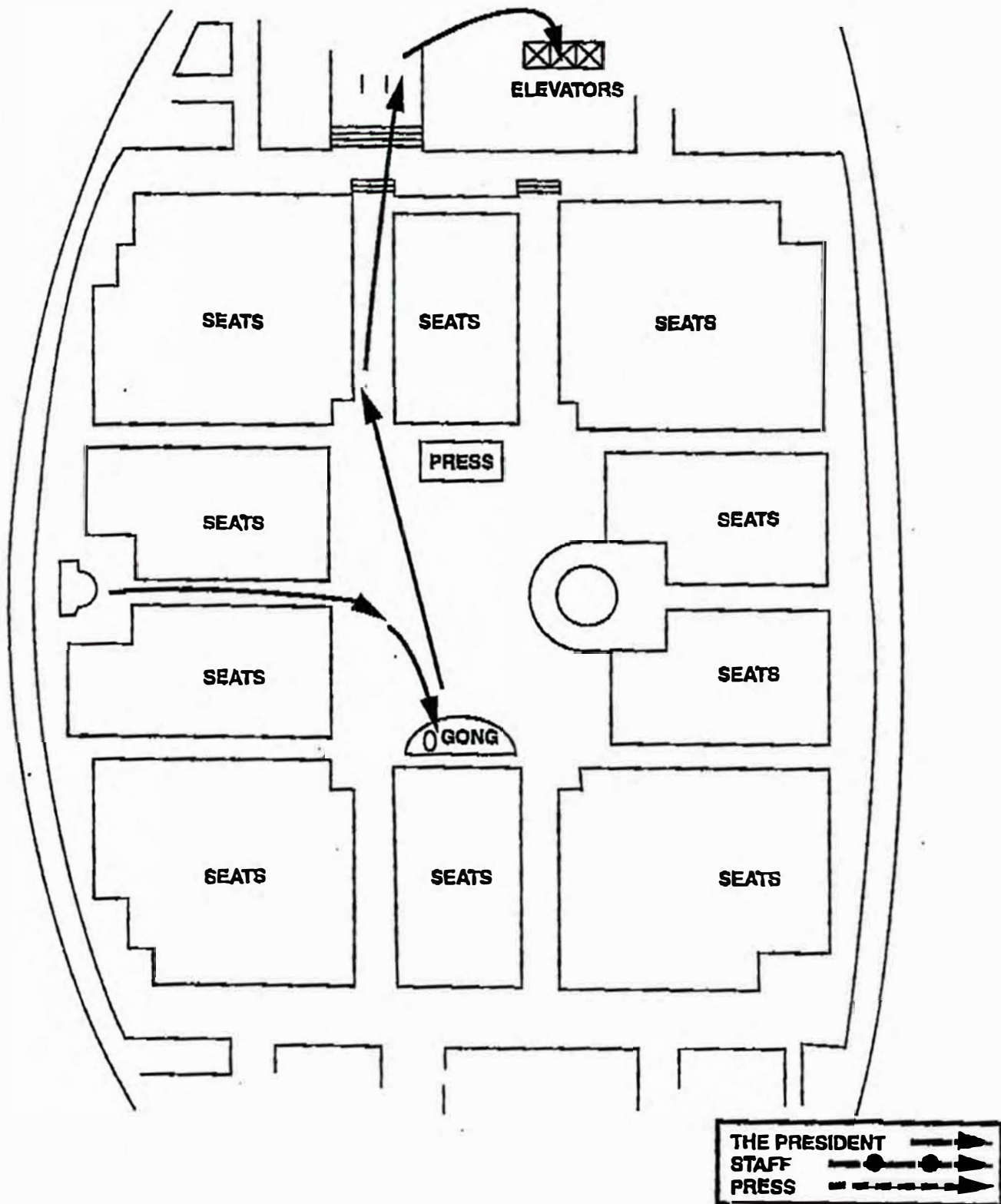
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



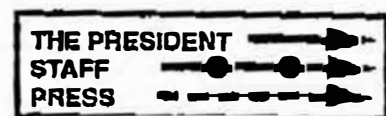
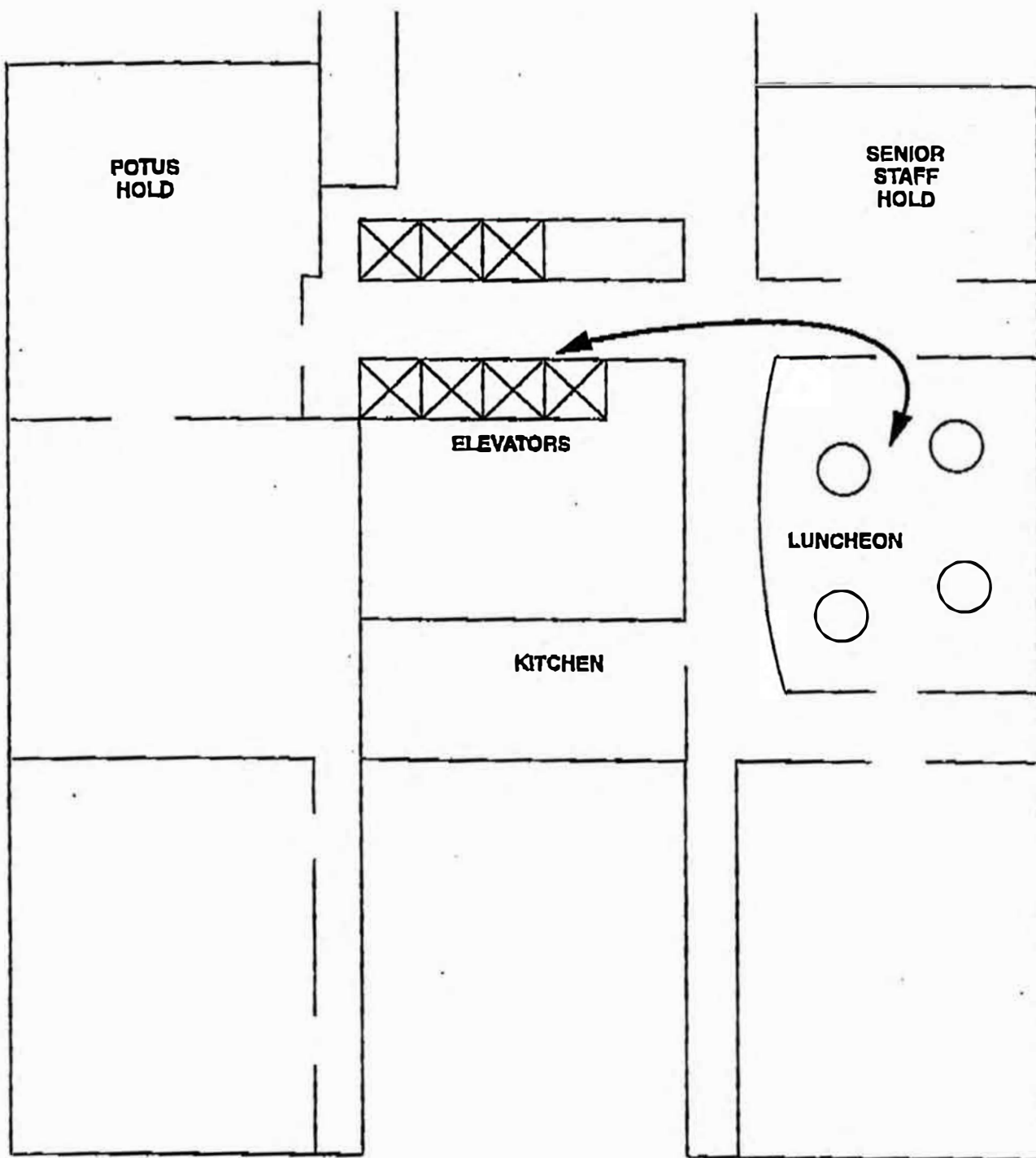
OVERFLOW PRESS
TO BALCONY



STOCK EXCHANGE - 6TH FLOOR
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE - CAFETERIA
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



THE PRESIDENT
TO
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Event: Tour of Privately Owned Home and Home Ownership Event

Date: Wednesday, July 1, 1998

Time: ~~2:30-4:15 PM~~ 1:45 - 3:35 pm

Location: Jin Hui Gardens- Hongqiao District

Participants: **THE PRESIDENT**
Shanghai City Official TBD
Mr. Gu Caixin
Ms. Yu Jianyuan
Mr. Chen Zhiming
Ms. Yu's mother, TBD

Press: Pool for greeting, walk, and home visit
Open for remarks

Translation: Consecutive

Scenario:

THE PRESIDENT arrives at the Jin Hui Gardens, and is met at the limo by Ms. Yu Jianyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming, their son Ming Kal (age 10), and Ms. Yu's mother, TBD. **THE PRESIDENT** and the family take a brief walking tour of Jin Hui Gardens en route the family's home.

THE PRESIDENT is given a brief tour of the family's home and will be invited to sit briefly for tea.

Following the visit, the family escorts **THE PRESIDENT** to the announce position. **THE PRESIDENT** and the family are joined at the announce position by Mr. Gu Caixin, the developer for Jin Hui Gardens.

There is an off stage announcement of **THE PRESIDENT** and he is accompanied by Mr. Gu Caixin, Ms. Yu's mother, TBD, Ms. Yu Jianyuan, Mr. Chen Zhiming, and Ming Kal.

On stage, **THE PRESIDENT** takes his seat with the family.

Mr. Gu Caixin proceeds to the podium, makes brief welcoming remarks and introduces Ms. Yu Jianyuan.

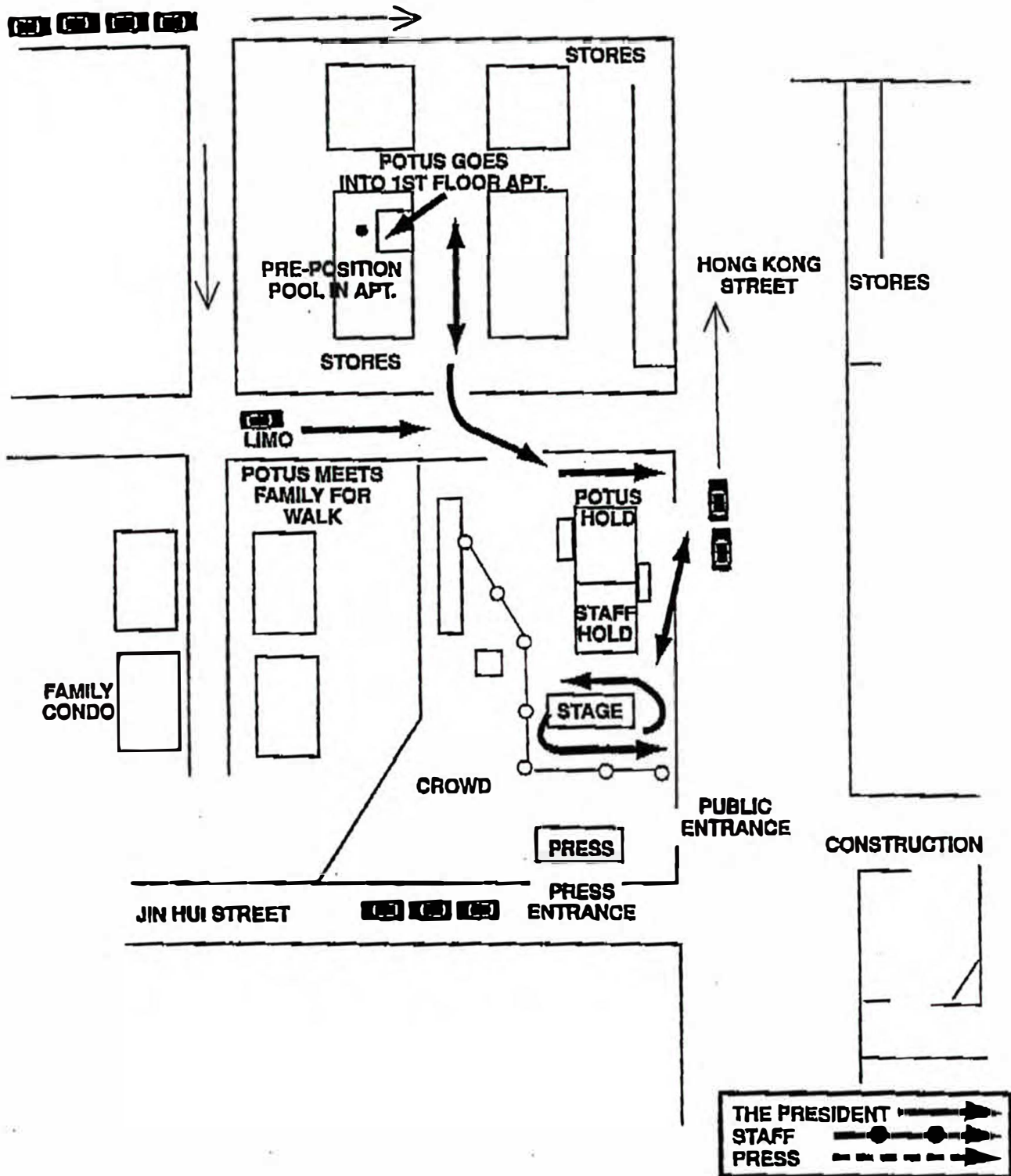
THE PRESIDENT makes brief remarks and exits stage right working the ropeline from right to left en route motorcade for departure.

CODEL NOTES: The Congressional Delegation will be escorted by staff to the arrival area where they will be met by Ms. Tang Jinmei, Mr. Xu Shiqi, and their son Xu Jiafeng (16 years old) who will welcome and provide a brief tour of Jin Hul Gardens while escorting them to their seats for **THE PRESIDENT's** remarks.

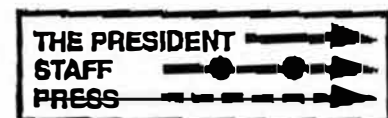
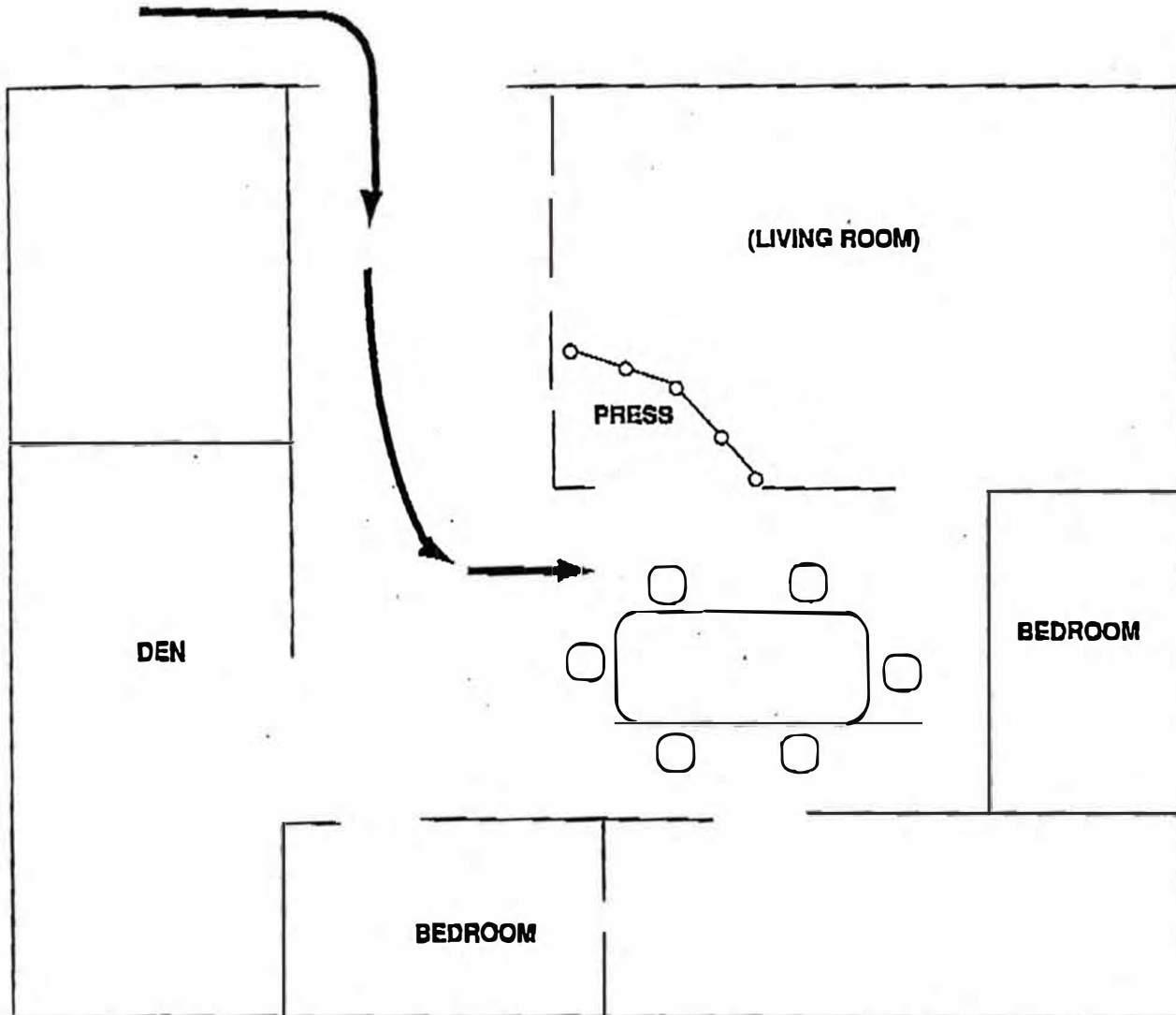
STAFF NOTES: The home site is extremely tight. Necessary staff and personnel who must accompany **THE PRESIDENT** here will be asked to remain outside.

All others will be directed and should proceed to the staff holding area. A staff holding room with phones will be made available in a model home near the speech site.

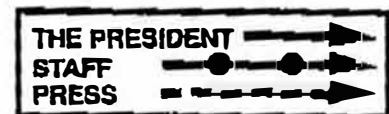
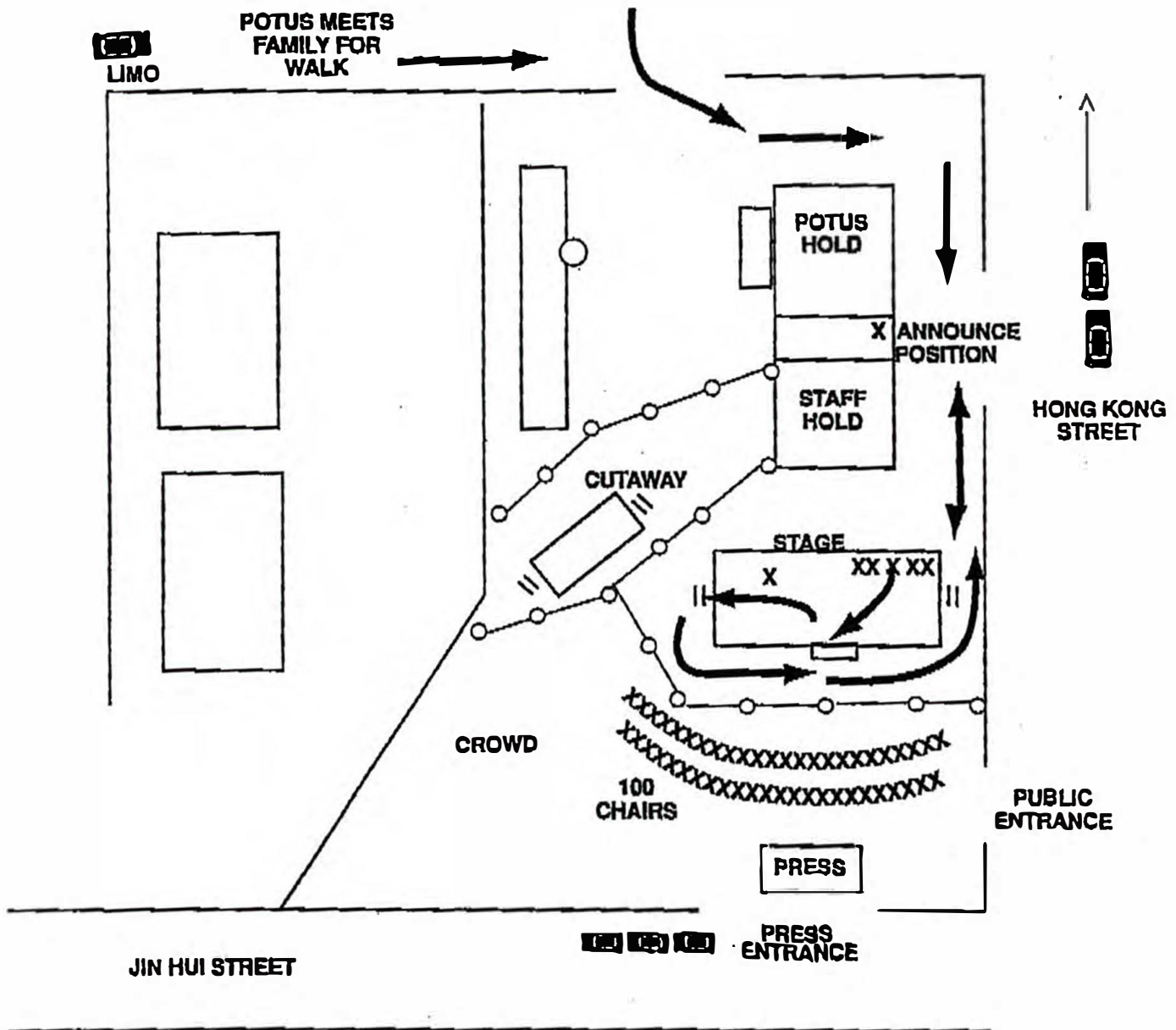
JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



**HOME OF MR. CHEN AND MS. YU
APARTMENT 102
JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998**



JIN HUI GARDENS
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, July 1, 1998



**STATEMENT BY MME. FENG CUI,
HEAD OF THE CHINESE DELEGATION, AT THE 42ND
SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
ON AGENDA ITEM 3, FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH
WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN**

New York, March 2, 1998

Madam Chairperson,

First of all, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, please allow me to extend our warm congratulations to you and other members of the Bureau on your election. The Chinese delegation will cooperate closely with you and make our contributions to this Session. At the same time, I'd like to thank Mrs. Angela King, Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on Gender Issues for her introductory statement.

Madam Chairperson,

Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action adopted at the FWCW has a far-reaching and important influence on the advancement of women and the promotion and protection of women's rights and interests throughout the world. The principles, objectives and actions to be taken identified by the Conference have greatly mobilized all governments and people. In order to carry out the follow-up of FWCW, the international community is taking practical measures to safeguard women's rights and interests and promote the realization of women's human rights in terms of legislation, mechanism and resources.

Recalling the history of 50 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, we are much inspired at the progress achieved in promoting women's human rights. The concept of equality between women and men has become a strong call for action of the international community. Women's rights to subsistence and to development have been universally recognized and have drawn great attention. Unprecedented improvement has been made in women's status, dignity and rights in the fields of politics, economy, society, culture and family.

The substantial results of FWCW are not only a milestone of this historical process, but have also pointed out directions and tasks to be carried out in women's movement at the turn of the century.

Madam Chairperson,

China is a developing country. During its economic development, China attaches importance to the protection of human rights, especially

women and children's rights. For a long time, China has been exerting unremitting efforts on the improvement of the status of women, protecting women's human rights and promoting gender equality in respects of legislation, institution and policy formulation. Historical changes have taken place in the situation of Chinese women's human rights. Now, Chinese women, as masters of the state and society, have gained equal legal status with men in their political, economic, social, cultural and family life. They widely participate in social development and have become an important force in China's reform and opening-up and modernization drive. Their human rights are guaranteed by law and are widely respected by the whole society. Equality between women and men is being realized in every aspect of social life. After FWCW, the Chinese government and non-governmental organizations began to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and took some new initiatives in line with the eleven objectives set in the Program for the Development of Chinese Women in political participation, employment, labor protection, and the protection of rights and interests. The Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Women was promulgated in 1992. A series of regulations on the protection of women's rights were further defined in the Criminal Procedural Law and the Criminal Law revised respectively in 1996 and 1997. For instance, some more explicit and comprehensive provisions on the protection of the personal freedom and dignity of women and the right to health of the girl-child were stipulated in these two laws. Apart from this, the Special Group on Women and Children's Affairs under the Legislative Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, together with the Ministry of Civil Affairs, has organized specialists, scholars, legal and women workers to revise the current Marriage Law. After the revision, the Law will be renamed as Marriage and Family Law, whose focus will be extended from marriage to marriage-based family. There will be some substantial changes in its contents. This is aimed to further protect women's human rights, eliminate domestic violence, promote gender equality, advocate democracy and strengthen people's sense of family responsibility.

Madam Chairperson,

The Chinese government has always been attaching importance to international cooperation in the field of human rights and actively participating in many UN human rights activities. China has acceded to 17 international human rights conventions, including Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Convention on the Rights of the Child and Equal Remuneration Convention. China is serious in fulfilling all its legal obligations contained in the conventions it has acceded to by taking domestic legal, judicial and administrative measures. In October 1997, the Chinese government signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. At present, relevant departments are going through legal procedures in accordance with regulations in the Constitutions and other laws for its ratification by the National People's Congress as early as possible.

Madam Chairperson,

Since ratifying the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1980, the Chinese government has seriously kept her commitment to the international community by implementing the Convention conscientiously and has submitted three national reports so far. We hope that those who have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention will take immediate actions and make greater efforts for the cause of women of their own countries and the whole world. Now, an optional protocol to the Convention is being drafted. A serious and cautious attitude is required towards the drafting of this legal instrument which is importance, complicated and involves various aspects, so as to enable it to serve the protection and promotion of women's human rights.

Madam Chairperson,

Clear requirements are set out in the Platform for Action regarding the four themes to be discussed under the agenda of this Session. While reviewing the progress achieved, we must see that development and progress are unbalanced. There is still a long way to go from realizing the objectives set in the Platform for Action. This shows that the promotion

and protection of women's human rights is an arduous and complicated task. All governments should intensify their efforts. Today, the principle of universality of human rights has been recognized by all states including China. We have all along believed that this principle should be applied in light of the specific conditions of each country. Measures taken by countries to promote and protect women's human rights should be made fit into the situation of each respective country as they differ in historical background, cultural tradition and level of economic and social development. Therefore, we should strengthen the exchange of ideas and cooperation, promote mutual respect and friendly dialogue when deliberating these themes. The protection of women's human rights is not an isolated issue. The international community, developed countries in particular, should assist developing countries in their economic development, raising people's living standard, improving subsistence environment and do something substantial for the promotion and protection of women and children's rights so as to realize the goals and objectives set in the Platform for Action. ???

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

Government can garner resources. Civil society can reach down to engage all members of society. The movement's theme - "think globally, act locally" - is more relevant than ever.

There is a growing awareness that attitudes as well as behaviour - both of individuals and of institutions - must change to take account of the real rights and real needs of women.

Let us not forget that the progress we make is measurable, and it will be measured. Future generations will hold us accountable. They will look for concrete signs that Beijing, in 1995, was followed by real action. Let us not disappoint them. Let us not disappoint ourselves. Together we must follow our words with our deeds. We must take up the cause of the world's women.

Statement by Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairperson of the Standing
Committee of the National People's Congress of China and
President of the Conference

First of all, please allow me to express my gratitude for your trust in electing me President of the Fourth World Conference on Women. While extremely honoured, I am fully aware of the tremendous responsibility associated with the post. To live up to your trust, I will do my utmost to cooperate with delegates from all countries and the United Nations Secretariat to make the Conference a complete success. In the meantime, I am looking forward to your support and guidance.

In 1985, as head of the delegation of China, I attended the third World Conference on Women, in Nairobi, where I joined delegates from other countries in discussing ways to advance the status of women and, together, we produced a very important document - the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of women. For me, the experience was most exciting.

Today, 10 years later, on the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and with the approach of a new century, we are gathered here in Beijing to draft the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action, aimed at accelerating the implementation of the Nairobi Strategies with a view to realizing our common objective of gender equality.

Enormous changes have taken place over the past 10 years in the world in which we live. While peace and development remain the two common tasks facing the whole world, the advancement of the status of women has become a key objective. While peace, stability and economic development underlie the advancement of the status of women, equal status and participation of women are an important guarantee for maintaining peace and achieving development. Therefore, when planning our strategy for the future, we must bear in mind the theme of the Conference and also our common goal: Action for Equality, Development and Peace.

It is reassuring that thanks to the joint efforts of the United Nations, national Governments and non-governmental organizations, gratifying progress has been made in promoting gender equality and women are playing an increasingly important role in various fields of social life. The important role of women and their rights have been reaffirmed and stressed in recent years at such major international meetings as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development. It

is evident that women are crying out for an improvement in their status; the times demand it; humanity aspires to it.

Although progress has been made, we must not lose sight of the stark reality facing us: the various objectives set forth in the Nairobi Strategies have not yet been realized; the number of women in poverty is increasing worldwide and a large number of women and children are still fighting a losing battle against hunger; the illiteracy rate of women remains far higher than that of men as large numbers of girls are forced to drop out of school for various reasons; many women, having no access to basic health care, remain vulnerable to the threat of diseases; in some regions, women and children have become the largest group of victims of constant armed conflicts; violence against women, including domestic violence, still exists. More often than not, women's rights, instead of being respected, are violated and trampled on. All these are serious obstacles to the advancement of the status of women worldwide.

Our mission at this Conference is both noble and arduous. I hope that all participants will seek common ground while putting aside differences, unite as one and cooperate closely to turn the theme of this Conference - Action for Equality, Development and Peace - into reality.

In five years, we will enter the twenty-first century. Everyone present at the Conference, including myself, shoulders an important historic task. Women from all countries and regions of the world are watching us earnestly, hoping that the international community and national Governments will make a solemn commitment and translate it into concrete actions so that this Conference will help accelerate the improvement of the status of women the world over. Let us work together to live up to the ardent expectations of the entire world.

Statement by Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General
of the Fourth World Conference on Women

At long long last, we are here in Beijing participating in the Fourth World Conference on Women - a conference that is phenomenal in several respects. It has generated much interest and debate globally, among men and women, old and young, from country to country. It has brought together the largest gathering of persons ever to attend any other United Nations conference on any subject. All the indications point to a social revolution in the making!

This Conference has been characterized by an intensive preparatory process involving national, regional and international debates and consultations among Governments and non-governmental bodies. At every stage, a step towards consensus-building has been taken. We are now faced with a final test of our commitment for action - our Platform for Action.

This Platform is a global tapestry woven by women, men and youth with strands from all nations, races and religions alike. It has been carefully, objectively and caringly embroidered through the various consultations, conferences and meetings organized at the national, regional and international levels. The Platform is a document for the world; but for women, it is their document since it embodies the aspirations, hopes and actions that will guide us all into the twenty-first century. In fact, the Platform is for everyone. There can be no spectators, no side-liners, no abstainers, for this is the crucial social agenda that affects all humanity.

Statement by Chen Muhua, President of the Fourth World
Conference on Women

Two weeks ago, when I was unanimously elected President of this Conference, I was deeply honoured, but I was also keenly aware of my tremendous responsibility. Today I am delighted and thrilled because our hard work of the past two weeks and all our cooperative efforts have made the Fourth world Conference on Women a resounding success and have brought it to a triumphant conclusion.

Women around the world have been following the Beijing Conference closely, and people in every country have placed tremendous hope in us. And I think we can say that we have not let them down.

The success of the Conference shows that raising the status of women not only gives women a greater voice but is also demanded by the times: it is the common hope of all humankind.

The success of the Conference is indicative of the shared political will and commitment of the world's Governments and the international community to promote gender equality and to strive for equality, development and peace.

The success of the Conference is the result of close cooperation and joint efforts by all participants. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action are the crystallization of all our hard work.

The Fourth World Conference on Women will be regarded by the entire world as a well-organized United Nations conference on an unprecedented scale, and as a milestone in the annals of the world-wide women's movement. It will undoubtedly give a strong impetus to the efforts of the United Nations to promote gender equality and social development. Like the documents adopted by the three previous women's conferences, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Conference will provide guidance to Governments and the international community in their efforts to promote gender equality, and like the recent major United Nations conferences on environment and development, population, and social development, they will become key documents in the field of global social development.

In my work as President of the Conference, I have enjoyed the positive support and close cooperation of the other officers of the Conference and members of the Main Committee, all delegations, the United Nations Secretariat and all Conference participants as well as non-governmental organizations. I should like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all of them.

Let us continue to maintain this spirit of solidarity and cooperation as we redouble our efforts to enhance the status of women around the world. Once the Conference is over, let us adopt effective measures, turn our resolve into action and make the potential into the actual. Let us join hands to achieve equality, development and peace, to ensure a happy life for future generations and to work together for an even better twenty-first century.

OP-ED:

Sometimes, Autocracy Breeds Freedom

By ROBERT D. KAPLAN

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass. — As Congressional Republicans and human rights advocates deride President Clinton for visiting China, they might ask themselves the following question: since 1989, which system has improved the lives of its citizens more, China's one-party dictatorship or Russia's multiparty democracy?

Whether the measure is personal freedom or economic gain, the answer is China's dictatorship. China's rulers have overseen the formation of a capitalist society, where wealth is created at the bottom by individual entrepreneurs. A middle class of tens of millions is beginning to emerge, and along with that, personal freedoms have expanded for homosexuals, unmarried couples, young parents and entrepreneurs.

In Russia, parliamentary democracy has led to neo-Communism, in the form of a new oligarchic class with its own media outlets and security apparatuses, as well as crime syndicates that have plundered state assets through cronyism, bribery and intimidation. More so than China's new wealth, Russia's belongs to a corrupt, political elite in a few cities.

Although there was a decline in inflation and a return to growth last year, the Russian economy has consistently been on the brink of collapse. Throughout much of the 1990's, Russia's inflation rate galloped near 150 percent, while its gross national product declined by around 5 percent annually. In China, inflation has often remained in single digits while the gross national product has grown by as much as 13 percent annually. Despite the Asian crisis, China has come close to its goal of 8 percent economic growth this year.

Russia today recalls its medieval past, in which the Muscovite city-state weakly presides over a vast, impoverished hinterland where highwaymen often govern the roads. The former Soviet Union has become such a disaster that Eastern Europeans now speak of a "Second Iron Curtain" — meaning a curtain of misery on their eastern frontier.

China's economic growth, meanwhile, has allowed hundreds of millions of its citizens to open bank accounts, buy books and videos, travel and, through television, join a global civilization. China's autocracy has enlarged the mundane, daily freedoms that matter most to ordinary people, even as Russia's democracy has led to near anarchy in the provinces. Whatever qualms Western investors may have about China, they pale in significance to their fears regarding Russia and many so-called democratic former Soviet republics. Indeed, China is now getting 10 times more American investment than Russia is.

This doesn't mean China is stable. Many Chinese have outgrown the authoritarian institutions that ignited the boom in the first place. Calls for political freedom to match the economic openness will undoubtedly multiply. And the economic meltdown elsewhere in Asia means that China's dictators will be unable to placate their citizenry with the same level of growth as in the past.

Ethnic unrest threatens in the westernmost province of Sinkiang, where Muslim Turkic Uighurs despise the Chinese. The economic boom has empowered regional political interests in the more prosperous south and coastal areas. Then there is the environment, whose degradation in the form of poisoned air and soil, water shortages, deforestation and acid rain has been estimated to cost China's economy the equivalent of its annual gross national product growth.

But China's volatility is the consequence of economic energy brought about by increased freedoms. Russia's volatility is caused by economic and social failure. In Russia, the infliction of a parliamentary system on a society that lacked the prerequisites for democracy — honest bureaucracies, a middle class, a moral code — has led to lawlessness, unpredictability and ethnic clashes.

Were China to have suddenly become a parliamentary democracy in 1989 at the time of the Tiananmen Square uprising, the average Chinese citizen would likely be worse off today, and dramatically so. Back then, with more poverty, a smaller middle class and far more ignorance about the outside world, parliamentary democracy in China would probably have ignited turmoil, particularly in areas with ethnic and regional divides.

Order would have evaporated but corruption, always a scourge in China, would not have. Foreign investment would never have materialized. It is a fact of history that modern bourgeoisies have rarely been created under democratic conditions. It is the bourgeois spirit — more than a particular system — that provides for stability and civil society.

The recent experiences of China and Russia show that the American definition of freedom has become narrow and abstract. The overwhelming majority of people everywhere are not obsessed with politics. They do not see freedom solely in terms of the right to vote periodically and to demonstrate and to express political views publicly. Rather, they worry about such things as finding a job and a decent place to live — and by these measures, millions of Chinese lives have improved.

When Americans lecture the Chinese about democracy, they forget their own history.

As Tocqueville wrote, the development of American democracy depended on "the practical experience, the habits, the opinions, in short . . . the customs of the Americans." He believed that the national culture led to the American system of government.

We should therefore be understanding of a culture vastly different from ours, where personal freedoms are greater

• than they have been in decades, and where political freedom may follow.

Recently, I visited the "Chinese market" on the outskirts of Budapest that provides cheaply priced necessities for Hungarians who cannot afford the fancier shops that have opened since the fall of Communism.

Many of the merchants are from China. They came to Hungary after the Communists in Beijing loosened travel restrictions. The liberalizing policies of a one-party state have eased the hardships of a new democracy in Central Europe. The world is full of such paradoxes — paradoxes that President Clinton is aware of, by virtue of his trip to China.

Robert D. Kaplan, a contributing editor at The Atlantic Monthly, is author of "The Ends of the Earth."
END

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DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR NOV. 25, 1997 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MEETING

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* — indicates individuals whom are highly recommended for possible roundtable on either women's issues or domestic violence

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Beijing

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Woo Lee (for Susan O'Sullivan)

FR: Phyllis L. Chang *P. Chang*

DATE: May 20, 1998

RE: Hilary Clinton's visit—Women's Rights NGO's in Beijing

Cell
1381250679
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Dear Susan,

If your visit weren't so brief, I would grab you to go visit some of these organizations—they are all very interesting and I'm sure you would enjoy talking with the people involved.

As I mentioned to you, at Paul's request some time ago, I gave him suggestions for rights and law organizations that people in the Presidential delegation might find interesting to visit. It appears that the second organization that I list below (the Center at Peking University) has already been selected for Mrs. Clinton (to the extent that these things are definite). So I don't think you need to mention it again. However, I include it below for your own information.

All three of these groups are funded by Ford (two by my Law and Rights Program, the third by my colleague's Reproductive Health Program). Obviously, there are many Chinese organizations doing noteworthy work that are not funded by us—but not many that are non-governmental or semi non-governmental, which I assume are of greatest interest to the US visitors. If you would like more suggestions, including governmental organizations, just let me know.

1) Qianxi County Rural Women's Legal Services Center. (Note: Qianxi is unfortunately 175 km from Beijing, so it would take a significant chunk of time to visit. However, it is very interesting; foreign visitors rarely have the chance to see China's countryside or meet with Chinese farmers)

Founded in December 1995, the Qianxi Rural Women's Legal Services Center is China's first organization to specialize in providing legal assistance to rural women. The Center is located in Qianxi County, a rural county with a population of approximately 350,000, located 175

kilometers from Beijing. (Travel time by car: 4 hours). Qianxi is primarily an agricultural district, with limited light industry. In terms of economic development, by northern China standards, Qianxi is a typical county, neither a poor nor rich; its per capita income is close to the average for Hebei Province, the province surrounding Beijing.

For this reason, and because of the strong leadership at its county-level Women's Federation (the local branch of the national All-China Women's Federation, a government-run "masses' organization" that leads work on women's issues), Qianxi was selected in 1994 to be a pilot site for a Beijing project group studying the implementation of women's protection laws in China (this group was also Ford-funded). Although that research project ended in 1995 and the project group disbanded, with encouragement from the Foundation, the head of the Qianxi County Women's Federation, Ms. Wang Shuzhen, and the leader of the project group, Ms. Chen Mingxia, Senior Researcher at the Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, founded the Qianxi Center.

Structurally, the Qianxi Center is a hybrid that reflects the vague—and flexible—boundaries between state and society that characterize many not-for-profit activities in China. The Center is directed by Ms. Wang, the head of the local Women's Federation, but operates as a separate entity from the Women's Federation. Some of its staff has been seconded from the Women's Federation; others, in particular its several lawyers, have been recruited from the outside. Technically, the lawyers are affiliated with a small law firm that is a part of the Qianxi Center. The "public-private" nature of the Center has been a key to its success and influence.

The Qianxi Center offers local women the usual range of legal services akin to those provided by similar organizations outside of China: a walk-in clinic for legal counseling, representation in litigation in cases ranging from divorce to property rights to physical abuse, and community outreach. Contrary to popular belief, Chinese farmers, including women farmers, are increasingly aware of the law and willing to use law to protect their rights. Thus, the Center's services have been in great demand. To extend its resources to women who are unable to travel to the county seat, in which the Center is located, the Center has established legal advising "extension stations" in each of the County's 17 townships. The Center also conducts other activities that may be considered somewhat unusual for legal services organizations outside of China, but which are crucial to its effectiveness and welcomed by local authorities. Such activities include pre-divorce counseling classes and training of local judges and officials.

2) Women's Law and Legal Services Center of the Peking University School of Law. (This appears to be on Mrs. Clinton's schedule already)

Also established in 1995, the Peking University Center differs from the Qianxi Center in several key aspects. First, it is intended primarily to serve urban women. Second, it is a university-based, non-governmental organization with no ties to a branch of the Women's Federation or any government organ.

In addition, while the general scope of the Peking University Center's work is similar to that of Qianxi's, the Center has a stronger public interest law orientation. Thus, the Center plans to take advantage of its academic strengths and links to women's and legislative circles in Beijing to carry out policy-oriented research and Chinese-style "advocacy." Furthermore, rather than functioning purely as a legal services organization that provides assistance to all parties who fit its criteria for aid, the Peking Center focuses its litigation on selected cases with important national implications for women's rights and policy. During the past 18 months, it has litigated a number of cases in the areas of divorce, domestic violence and employment discrimination (including several "collective" suits involving more than one individual) that have received national attention.

Although the Peking University Center is administered by the Peking University School of Law, some of the Center's key staff, including its Executive Director, Ms. Guo Jianmei, come from outside the University. This experimental arrangement provides the Center, a non-governmental organization, a "sponsor"—a requirement imposed by the Chinese government on all non-governmental organizations (which are subsumed under the broad term of "social organizations" in China)—while allowing flexibility in hiring staff. Nonetheless, despite enjoying some degree of hiring autonomy, the Center, like other organizations in similar positions, has found it very difficult to find lawyers, for few Chinese are willing to forgo the high income of the private sector or the security of the state "iron rice bowl"—which includes housing, an extremely scarce and costly commodity in urban China.

Student volunteers comprise an important part of staff at the Peking University Center. Foundation program staff are encouraging faculty at both schools to consider developing such arrangements into clinical education programs under which students would receive credit and would also be subject to more structured supervision. The development of clinical education programs would be healthy for China because they would: 1) break the mold of highly formalistic and theoretical law teaching that neither students nor teachers find stimulating; and 2) expose greater numbers of young Chinese to legal aid and public interest law.

3) Maple Women's Psychological Counseling Center and Women's Hotline

This organization, though small in size, is one of China's most active and well-organized NGOs addressing women's issues. The organization is best known for establishing China's first hotline for women in 1992. This hotline advises Chinese women on a wide range of matters, including marriage and divorces issues, sex, domestic violence, health and employment problems. It also gives simple legal advice and refers women to organizations specializing in women's rights for legal assistance. As a "window" into the lives of contemporary Chinese women, the hotline provides an excellent introduction to the problems—and opportunities—created by economic and social reform.

As one of China's earliest and most active women's NGOs, the Center has not had an easy time. Its leadership and groundbreaking work have catalyzed discussion of many new issues and inspired a number the founding of hotlines outside of Beijing, as well as other NGOs that provide services to women. In recent years, the Center has expanded its work to include not only hotline and crisis counseling, but also, counseling and support services for elderly women and single women.