

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Sandy Berger and Jim Steinberg from Anthony Blinken and David Leavy re: Communications Strategy for the President's Trip to China (11 pages)	05/29/1998	P1/b(1)
002. email	From WHSR to Sandra J. Kristoff, et al., re: Presidential Visit: Site Survey in Hong Kong (6 pages)	04/05/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
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FOLDER TITLE:

China (More) [Folder 2]

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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]

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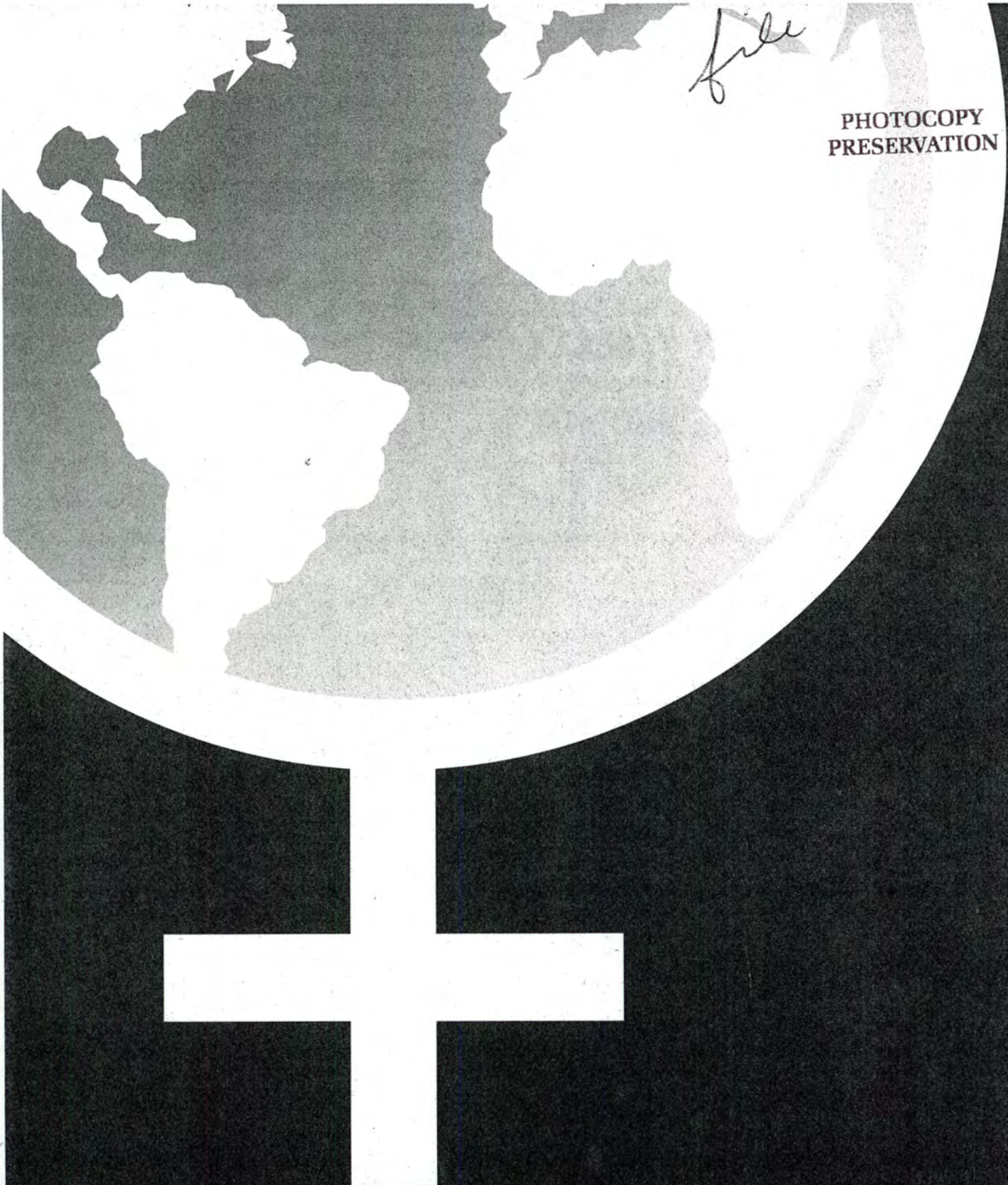
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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]

file

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The Sisterhood Is Global Institute is grateful to the following organizations for their support of Beijing and Beyond:

Shaler Adams Foundation

The Ford Foundation

The James R. Dougherty, Jr. Foundation

SIGI would also like to thank the following organizations for their assistance in various aspects of the organization and promotion of Beijing and Beyond and its related activities:

Association for Women in Development

Caritas Fund of the Tides Foundation

Council on Foreign Relations

International League for Human Rights

International Women's Tribune Centre

Middle East Institute

Middle East Policy Council

Middle East Research & Information Project

National Endowment for Democracy

Women's Center of the Foundation for Iranian Studies

Women's Foreign Policy Group

Working Group on Human Rights of Women

Beijing and Beyond:

Implementing the Platform for Action in Muslim Societies

Program



**An international conference
presented by
Sisterhood Is Global Institute**

May 11 and 12, 1996
Ballroom, Marvin Center
George Washington University
800 21st Street, NW
Washington, DC



BOUTHEINA CHERIET

VISITING FELLOW
FOREIGN POLICY STUDIES PROGRAM

THE BROOKINGS INSTITUTION
1775 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036-2188

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*Friday
afternoon*

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SIGI NEWS

Volume IV, Issue 1

Winter/Spring 1996

Beijing and Beyond

Six months have passed since we gathered in Beijing and worked with thousands of NGO activists and government representatives to produce the Platform for Action--a document that brought into focus our collective aspirations for change in the status of women worldwide. The Platform for Action is the most comprehensive document yet adopted by the nations of the world and potentially the most effective blueprint for action on behalf of women. It contains a wide range of specific recommendations designed to improve the status of women and girls throughout the world. Over 90 governments made commitments to specific action in one or more of the focus areas of the document. NGOs have carefully monitored the commitments made by governments and international organizations, and have held thousands of sessions sharing information, sustaining the momentum, extending the networks, and building on the solidarity achieved at the 4WCW. This assures us that the promise of that momentous gathering will not dissipate with the passage of time.

The true test of the document's value to women is the degree of success in implementing it at the local, national, and international levels. The document, a culmination of many years of hard work and dedication, serves as the cornerstone in the long journey toward achieving our goals. The process of changing words into action has just begun.

We at SIGI have organized and participated in several post-Beijing sessions in various parts of the world. This is a continuation of the process we began with the three pre-Beijing international conferences in Washington, DC, Lusaka, Zambia and Athens, Greece. Our post-Beijing dialogues seek concrete and practical strategies for implementation of the Platform. The first international conference in this series will be *Beijing and Beyond: Implementing the Platform for Action in Muslim Societies*. Grassroots activists, political leaders and scholars will gather at George Washington University in Washington, DC on May 11-12, 1996 to evaluate the 4WCW and to define practical strategies for implementing the Platform for Action in Muslim Societies.

Conference participants will discuss the obstacles to as well as the positive forces for improving women's rights in Muslim societies. The emphasis will be on finding pragmatic strategies for change based on the experience of individuals ac-

tively involved in grassroots organizing, political decision making, and academic study in the region.

Participants will also examine national, regional and international organizations as vehicles for change. Policy makers and managers from the World Bank, the UN, and the international media will discuss strategies for implementing the Platform for Action with specific emphasis on Muslim societies.

Speakers represent a broad spectrum of perspectives on women's status in the region. Among them are Radwa Ashour (Egypt), Nimat Barazangi (Syria), Boutheina Cheriet (Algeria), Maryam Elahi (Iran), Munira Fakhro (Bahrain), Leyla Gulcur (Turkey), Deniz Kandiyoti (Turkey), Seema Kazi (India), Fatima Mernissi (Morocco), Yasmeen Murshed (Bangladesh), Azar Naficy (Iran), Bouthaina Shaaban (Syria), Leila Sharaf (Jordan), Sharifa Tahir (Malaysia), and Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).

Beijing and Beyond is another step in the process of information gathering, consensus building, networking, and strategizing for women's rights using the Platform for Action as the focal point. Please turn to the next page for a complete listing of the panels to be presented at the conference.

Inside this Issue...

<i>Beijing and Beyond</i> Tentative Schedule.....	2
SIGI Activities.....	3
Reflection on Beijing.....	4
News of Members and Allies.....	6
<i>Beijing and Beyond</i> Registration Form.....	7



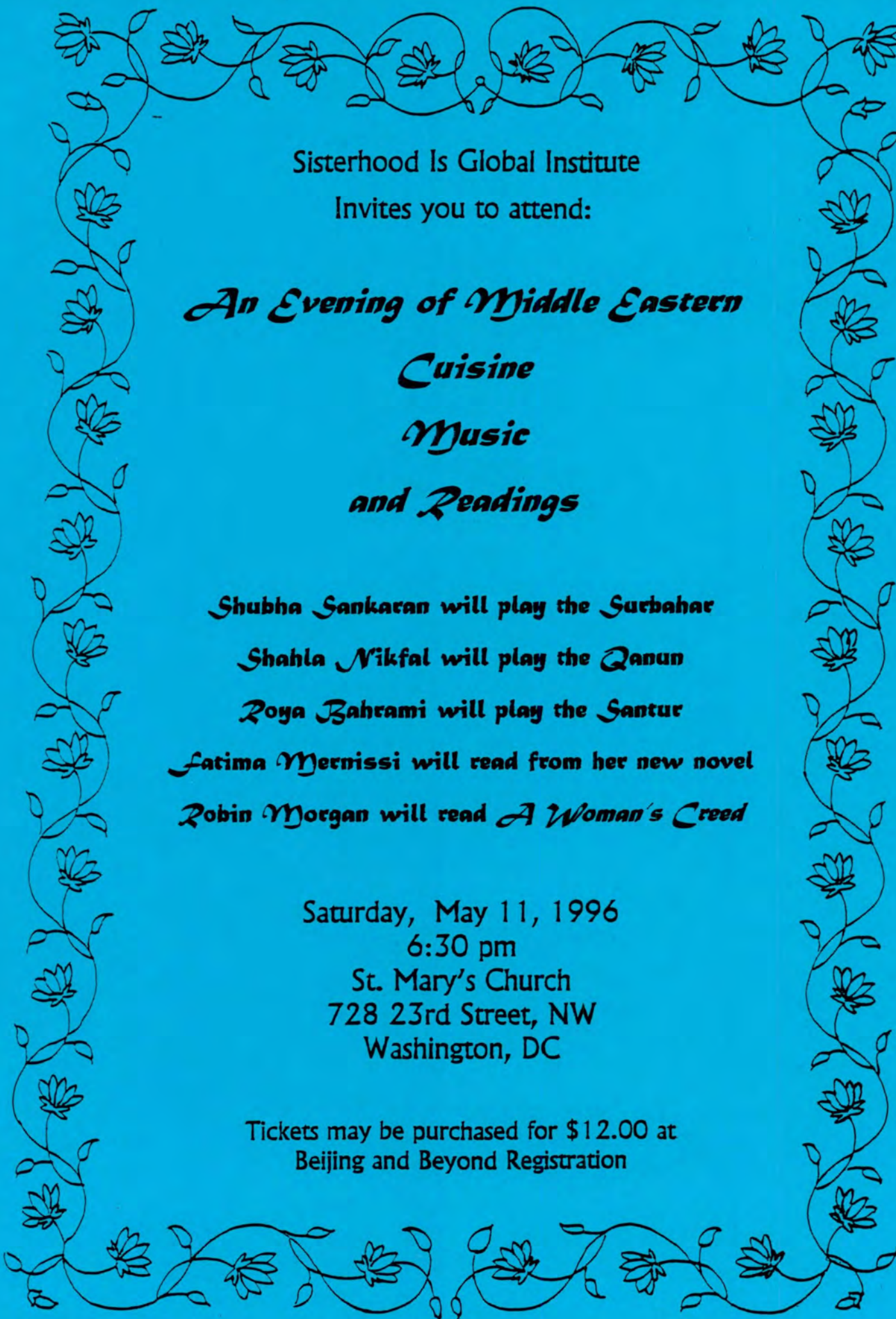
AGENDA

BEIJING AND BEYOND: IMPLEMENTING THE PLATFORM FOR ACTION IN MUSLIM SOCIETIES

MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

MAY 8, 1996

1. Issues of priority for women in Muslim societies.
2. Strategies for implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
3. Discussion of US foreign policy interests and the requirements of Muslim women's human rights
4. Discussion of possible economic support for Muslim women's initiatives in civil society building and democratization.
5. Women's role in combating extremism, terrorism, and gender-related violence.

A decorative border of black line art flowers and vines surrounds the text. The flowers are stylized with five petals, and the vines are thin and curvy, with small leaves interspersed.

Sisterhood Is Global Institute
Invites you to attend:

***An Evening of Middle Eastern
Cuisine
Music
and Readings***

Shubha Sankaran will play the Surbahar

Shahla Nikfal will play the Qanun

Roya Bahrami will play the Santur

Fatima Mernissi will read from her new novel

Robin Morgan will read *A Woman's Creed*

**Saturday, May 11, 1996
6:30 pm**

**St. Mary's Church
728 23rd Street, NW
Washington, DC**

**Tickets may be purchased for \$12.00 at
Beijing and Beyond Registration**

International League for Human Rights

432 Park Avenue South, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Tel. (212) 684-1221. Fax. (212) 684-1696

National Affiliates Worldwide

In consultative status with the
United Nations, UNESCO, ILO
and Council of Europe

The International League for Human Rights and Sisterhood Is Global are pleased to invite you to a luncheon and discussion on May 15, 1996. Three women from the Muslim world will address different aspects of human rights in their changing societies, including women's position in Islam and in the light of the Beijing Fourth World Conference on Women.

Wednesday, May 15, 12:30 to 3:30
Arnold and Porter, 399 Park Avenue
(between 53rd and 54th Streets), 34th Floor

Our guests are:

Radwa Ashour (Egypt), a novelist and professor of English literature at Ain Shams University in Cairo. She is currently exploring the use of narrative to promote individual responsibility and civil society.

Munira Fakhro (Bahrain), professor of sociology at the University of Bahrain and former Head of the Social Welfare Section, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. She was suspended from teaching for advocating women's rights and civil liberties.

Leyla Guler (Turkey) is the coordinator of Women for Women's Human Rights, an NGO that raises public awareness of violations of women's rights, works to improve legal literacy, and influences government bodies in the area of development.

This meeting is a unique opportunity to participate in an exchange of ideas and experiences that sheds stereotypes, builds links and leaves us with a new sense of community. We very much hope that you will be able to join us for what promises to be a fascinating afternoon.

Space is limited. Please respond by telephone (212 684-1221) or fax (212 684-1696) as soon as possible.

Mahnaz Afkhami
Sisterhood Is Global

Marjorie Lightman
International League for Human Rights



*Sisterhood Is Global Institute
and
The Women's Foreign Policy Group
cordially invite you to*

"A CONVERSATION WITH WOMEN LEADERS FROM THE MUSLIM WORLD"

with

Munira Fakhro

Professor of Sociology, University of
Bahrain and Former Head, Social Welfare
Section, Ministry of Labor and Social
Affairs

Yasmeen Murshed

Chair, Board of Directors, Center for
Analysis and Choice and Member,
Executive Committee of the Independent
University in Bangladesh

Asma Khader

President, Jordanian Women's Union and
Attorney and Human Rights Activist

Fatima Mernissi

Author and Professor of Sociology,
Mohammed V University, Rabat

Monday, May 13th, 1996

Reception: 5:30 p.m. Program: 6:00 p.m.

at

Kutak Rock

***Suite 1000, 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036***

Please confirm if you will be attending no later than Friday, May 10th, 1996. Guests will be held responsible for their reservations unless cancelled by May 10th, 1996. Please send your check or money order (\$15.00 members/\$20.00 nonmembers) payable to the Women's Foreign Policy Group. All nonmembers must pay in advance.

Women's Foreign Policy Group
1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 720
Washington, DC 20009

Phone: 202-884-8597 Fax: 202-884-8499 e-mail: WFPG@aed.org

"A Conversation with Women Leaders from the Muslim World" Monday, May 13th, 1996
Kutak Rock 1101 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 1000

Name: _____ Title: _____
Company/Organization: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ email _____
Membership: WFPG _____ SIGI _____ Other _____

Silence

Too many women
in too many countries
speak the same language.
Of silence.
My grandmother was always silent --
always aggrieved --
only her husband had the cosmic right
(or so it was said)
to speak and be heard.

They say it is different now.
(After all, I am always vocal
and my grandmother thinks
I talk too much)
But sometimes, I wonder.

When a woman gives her love,
as most women do, generously --
it is accepted.
When a woman shares her thoughts,
as some women do, graciously --
it is allowed.
When a woman fights for power,
as all women would like to,
quietly or loudly
it is questioned.

And yet, there must be freedom --
if we are to speak.
And yes, there must be power --
if we are to be heard.
And when we have both
(freedom and power)
let us not be misunderstood.

We seek only to give words
to those who cannot speak
(too many women
in too many countries)
I seek only to forget
the sorrows of my grandmother's
silence.

- Anasuya Sengupta
Class of '95
Lady Shri Ram College

The Sixteen Decisions

1. The four principles of Grameen Bank — discipline, unity, courage, and hard work — we will follow and advance in all walks of our lives.
2. We will bring prosperity to our families.
3. We will not live in dilapidated houses. We will repair our houses and work toward constructing new houses.
4. We will grow vegetables all year round. We will eat plenty of them and sell the surplus.
5. During the plantation seasons, we will plant as many seedlings as possible.
6. We will plan to keep our families small. We will minimize our expenditures. We will look after our health.
7. We will educate our children and ensure that they can pay for their education.
8. We will always keep our children and the environment clean.
9. We will build and use pit-latrines.
10. We will drink tubewell water. If it is not available, we will boil water or treat it with alum.
11. We will not take any dowry in our sons' wedding, neither will we give any dowry in our daughters' wedding. We will keep the center free from the curse of dowry. We will not practice child marriage.
12. We will not inflict injustice on anyone, nor will we allow anyone to do so.
13. For higher incomes we will collectively undertake bigger investments.
14. We will always be ready to help each other. If anyone is having difficulty, we will help him.
15. If we learn of any breach of discipline in any center, we will help to restore discipline.
16. We will introduce physical exercise in our centers. We will take part in all social activities collectively.

file Chena
Fry
23 9

TEL:2026479519

P.003

MAY. -11' 98 (MON) 15:36 DRL

Kay Anne Johnston - Amherst College (orphanages and women's issues in general)

Susan Greenhaugh - University of California at Irvine (family planning, birth ratios etc.)

Regan Ralph - Human Rights Watch (women's issues)

Judith Banister - formerly at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (research on missing girls). I think she took an academic job somewhere???

Jonathan Hecht - Harvard Law School, East Asian Legal Center. He worked for Ford in Beijing a few years ago. Tel. # 617-495-4463.

This is the information I was able to gather by making a couple of calls. I'd be happy to do more. I know most of the people I have listed and have a number of other contacts from my days of doing research on women in China.

Hong Kong:

There are powerhouses in Hong Kong that the First Lady would like/should meet, including Margaret Ng, Emily Lau, and Christine Loh.

TO: MELANNE AND AVIVA

FR: MAUREEN

DATE: 6/12/98

The following is information I have gathered regarding Shanghai religious leaders. Hope it is helpful. If you have questions, please call me - X62721.

CATHOLICS: Bishop Su's situation is still not clear and there remains some question as to whether he is truly free or under house detention. It would be appropriate for the President both to acknowledge the bishop's release and express concern about others still in detention.

Bishop Aloysius JIN Luxian, SJ, of Shanghai is one of the best known of the open church prelates and an honorary president of the Bishops' Conference.

Bishop James SU Zhimin of Baoding, who was released in late October. It would seem doubtful that he would come down to Shanghai (or be allowed to).

Bishop Matthias DUAN Yinming of the Wanxian diocese in Sichuan, and his coadjutor bishop, Joseph XU Zhixuan. The two Wanxian bishops were invited by the pope to the recently concluded Asia Synod. It would be an extraordinary gesture if the President could meet with them; both are "open church bishops" who are also openly loyal to the Vatican. Bishop DUAN is 90 years old, was made bishop by Pius XII, and Bishop XU is not much younger. By inviting them to the Synod, the pope sent a clear message about the possibility of reconciliation within the Church.

PROTESTANTS: All of these are from official churches and would not be friendly to the unregulated ones.

Rev. Su Decis is President of the East China Theological Seminary and General Secretary of the China Christian Council.

Rev. Cao Shenjie is a woman and President of the Shanghai Christian Council.

Rev. Deng Fucun is Secretary General of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement

Luo Guanzong is Chairman of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement

ISLAMIC: The Muslim community numbers in the thousands and it would be important to include an imam not just the head of the association:

Jin Youyun is Director of the Shanghai Islamic Association

Imam Jin Hongwei is at the Xizotaoyuan Mosque

Imam Bai Runsheng is at the Huxi Mosque

ACADEMICS: All of these are at the American Studies Center and could talk seriously about religion, as opposed to the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences which will be more general sociologists.

Zhou Dunren
Wu Xinbo
Ni Shixiong
Liu Yongtao
Jin Xianhong
Zhu Mingquan

UNDERGROUND CHURCH: In December of 1997 Xu Guoxing was sentenced to three years of prison. He is an evangelist who studied engineering in the 80's. When the three religious leaders tried to meet with his family in Shanghai, they had been moved out.

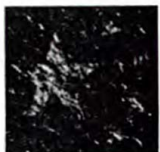
Beijing: The main Catholic church in Beijing, Immaculate Conception Cathedral, is at a very historic spot where the great Jesuit missionary Matteo Ricci began his work. The open church Catholic bishop is Michael FU, who was recently elected Chairman of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association, and is known as very "politically correct."

Speech Hans's - given'd
premiered text

Alice - Sr. city
Theresa - deliv.
Susan O' Sullivan

As people band together to try to improve their lives, they're spawning thousands of grassroots organizations. A wary Beijing is tolerating some, but mowing many others down.

By Matt Forney in Beijing



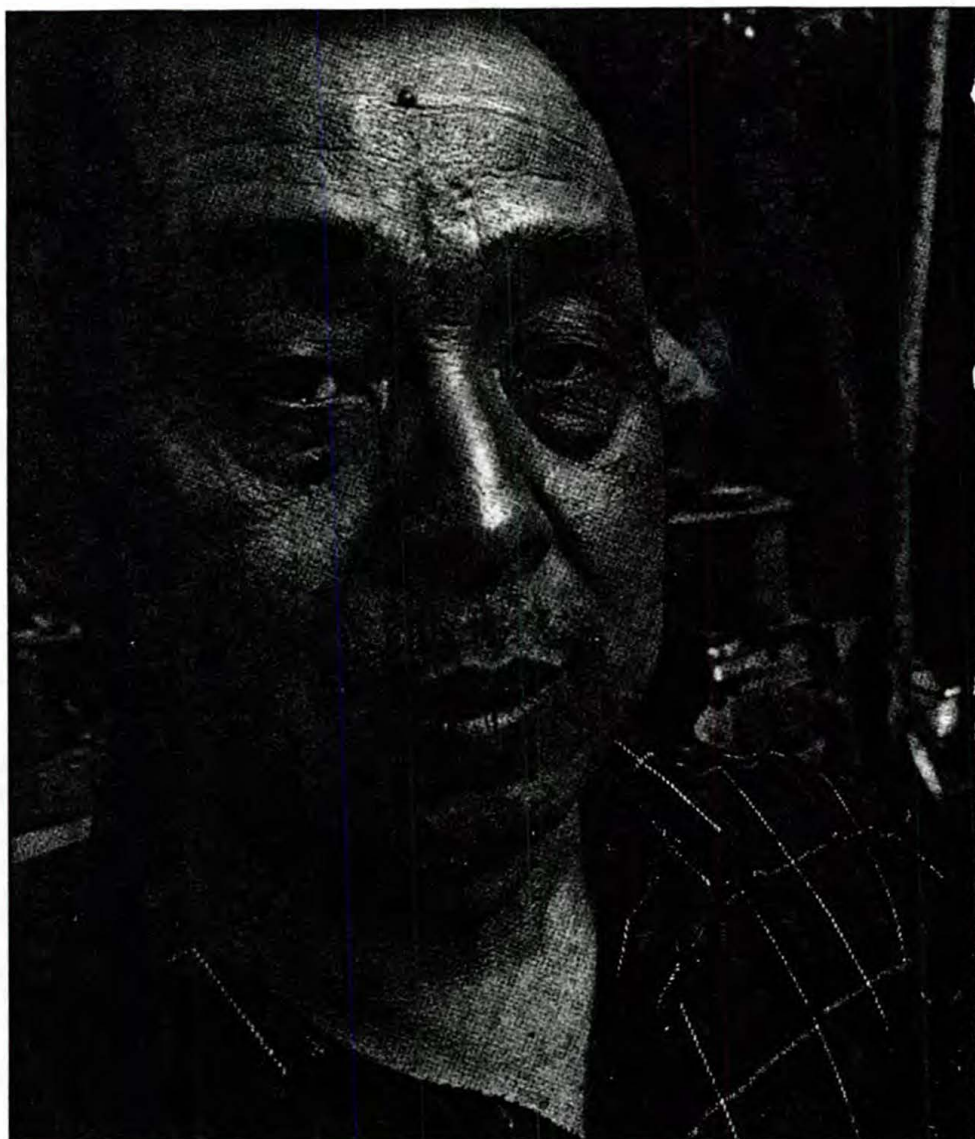
The Divorced Women's Teahouse was a cosy place to drown broken marriages in cups of jasmine tea. Members of the Beijing self-help discussion

group ranged from distressed women on the verge of leaving abusive husbands to divorcees looking for help finding dates. In a society notoriously inattentive to the plight of women, "we gave them a place to talk," says founder Shi Jianping. "It had nothing to do with government or policy."

Not according to the government. In late 1996, a year after the divorcee association was formed, officials demanded it register. That was no easy task. First, the group needed a government sponsor. Then it needed \$24,000 in capital reserves—an astronomical sum for Shi, who once found it difficult to scrounge together \$20 to treat members at McDonald's. Unable to muster the necessary sponsors or funds, the teahouse closed last year.

Civic organizations like the teahouse are emerging across China—much to the consternation of a government deeply suspicious of any group outside its control. As the Communist Party reluctantly withdraws from people's daily lives, a multitude of new associations are forming to represent the interests of their members. The new groups are helping the poor, providing health tips to homosexuals, protecting the environment, safeguarding the rights of women and migrant workers—emerging wherever they see a need for teamwork.

The government says there are 200,000 registered "mass organizations." There are surely at least that many unregistered groups that are technically illegal, including anything from a sewing cir-



One-man band: Property-law expert Luo Qichun lost a battle over his home . . .

cle to a triad society. Jude Howell, a specialist in Chinese civil society at Britain's University of East Anglia, compares the desire to set up new groups to "a boiling pot, and it's difficult for Beijing to keep the lid on."

Indeed, civic organizations like the teahouse are struggling against a government that still wants to stay in charge. That tension is likely to intensify. A fearful Bei-

jing has set up a Byzantine registration system to weed out any organization it deems threatening—and that includes just about every independent civic group.

For a party that once controlled everything from coal production to what peasants ate for dinner, organized groups beyond its control constitute a clear challenge. China's leaders recall with dread how quickly the independent Solidarity

On Other Pages

- 13 Colourful Crusaders
- 14 Helping Hands
- 15 Thorns in the Flesh

People



MARK LEONARDI/REUTERS

... but found a new cause to fight for.

labour union undermined Poland's communist government in 1989.

At the same time, Beijing knows that executive fiat won't drive this newly emerging "civil society" out of existence. Bai Enpei, governor of Qinghai province, acknowledged as much to China's legislature in March: "Things the government shouldn't manage, or can't manage, or manages badly, should be given to enter-

prises, society and relevant institutions to manage themselves."

Beijing, therefore, allows the existence of groups with agendas that dovetail with its own, such as protecting the environment. But it has been remarkably successful in constraining broad-based networks that could one day oppose the government. The government figures that even though it could come into conflict with these groups "at least it has identified the people it is conflicting with," says University of East Anglia's Howell. "That's easier for the government to deal with than mass outpouring like the Tiananmen demonstrations."

Meaningful nonstate organizations were unheard of from the day Chairman Mao announced a communist victory in 1949 to the dawn of Deng Xiaoping's reform era in 1978. Then the 1989 Tiananmen uprising occurred, and frightened party leaders moved to control grassroots movements from which popular dissent could emerge. State Council Order No. 43 banned any "social organization" that fails to "protect the unity of the state and the solidarity of the nation."

More perniciously, it banned "identical or similar social organizations... within the same administrative area." That outlawed any group serving a function ostensibly filled by a government-registered organization. There can be, for instance, no labour alliance to compete with Beijing's officially sponsored union.

The order ruined Luo Qichun's chance of forming an association to help protect people's historic homes. Luo, an engineer, boned up on property law in December 1996 after workers pasted a notice on the wall of his family's graceful residence in western Beijing announcing its scheduled destruction less than a month later. Luo refused to budge. His family had fought

for its home before. Ultra-radical Red Guards had squatted there during the Cultural Revolution, and Luo's father had regained control only after Mao's death in 1976.

Luo knew the city had to provide market-based compensation. His family had held a deed since 1944, and new laws in 1986 protected homes bought before the revolution. All the city offered, however, was a small apartment miles away and \$4,000—a hundredth of the family residence's market value by Luo's estimate. He sued for greater compensation, representing himself, and lost. Police forcibly removed him last year, and his home is now rubble.

But the story didn't end there. His experience prompted Luo to spend his free time offering legal advice to people facing similar evictions. He says more than 100 are suing the city based on his counsel. Luo considered starting a formal organization, but decided against it because "we'd never find approval from the government we're suing."

The city already has an organization to safeguard its older neighbourhoods: The Beijing Association for Preservation of Cultural Relics is supposed to be independent—even though its members are former officials and its offices are in the city government. By law, its existence means Beijing can't allow Luo's group to serve the same function.

It's not always easy to tell how independent a group is. All legal organizations have official approval, and report to a specific government department (which bears responsibility for the group's "mistakes"). Some use government office space; others receive official stipends. China, therefore, has few truly non-governmental organizations. On the other hand, mere registration doesn't indicate a puppet, and many organizations set up by the government operate with a measure of autonomy.

Take the Centre for Legal Culture, which was formed in 1995 by a group of Beijing law professors who registered it with the Ministry of Civil Affairs. The centre has no offices and its first round-table discussion had an innocuous theme: "Mores and Law in Traditional Society." Since then, however, the centre has been pushing the limits of what is permissible. A recent discussion was of a new translation of a book by Friedrich Hayek, the late Australian Nobel laureate who was perhaps the world's most eloquent critic of socialism.

The Centre for Legal Culture has also begun sending members to evening guest

lectures at Beijing University, China's top school, to speak to packed auditoriums about how "a strong legal system can protect civil rights," says He Weifang, the centre's co-founder. Most importantly, the Ministry of Civil Affairs "doesn't seem concerned with what we're doing," He says.

Perhaps sensing that the growing number of semi-independent groups erode the party's control over society, Beijing has tried to strengthen its hand. The official Xinhua news agency recently released a circular declaring that any social group with members from the Communist Party must form party committees within the organization. Rigorous enforcement is unlikely, but the circular reflects the party's anxiety about losing control.

Yet grassroots groups continue to grow. In the past few years, migrants from the countryside to the cities have begun to organize. Since many have no residence permits and no legal right to stay in urban areas, the migrants are vulnerable to extortion by police or periodic round-ups and forced repatriation to the countryside.

In Beijing, migrants from central Zhejiang province live in a southern district of the capital informally called Zhejiang Village, where most of them run small textile businesses. In 1994, the area's more prominent businessmen formed the Loving Hearts Society to mediate disputes between the community and officials.

It scored some successes. A year after it was formed, a policeman savagely beat a village resident. The society brought medical help and laid plans to bring a lawsuit, but backed down under pressure from managers of the local marketplace, who didn't want trouble. On another occasion, the same managers suddenly evicted village vendors from their stalls to develop a piece of land. The Loving Hearts Society mediated, but by then city officials were involved. The group was simply declared illegal and closed in May 1995.

Yet members of the society still live in the village, and will likely re-emerge. Their

presence is simply too necessary. In addition to providing a service, they are needed by the community to create an elite that will fight for the people's rights and interests, says Xiang Biao, a Beijing University expert on migration and himself a transplant from Zhejiang. But he warns that "the government is especially afraid of these groups—just as a manager is afraid of unions."

Social groups enjoy little access to the government. The Women's Telephone Hotline, registered in 1992 to advise women on a host of troubles ranging from abusive husbands to poor sex lives, has been advising China's legislature on a new marriage law. Hotline members have argued for making marital rape, as well as other forms of domestic violence, a crime. The marriage law's drafters have promised to "consider our opinions," says Wang Xingjuan, the hotline's founder. "But it will be up to them how much they use."

The most successful organizations are those promoting causes that fit in neatly

networks, however, they are faring better.

Take the coalition that formed around Yunnan province's endangered golden monkey. A county government had sold loggers the right to clear 160 square kilometres of forest—an order that would have led to the destruction of the reclusive primate's migration route to Tibet. The first activist was Xi Zhinong, a nature photographer who had spent several freezing months on the Tibetan plateau taking pictures of the monkeys.

Xi inspired students at the Beijing Forestry College into forming the Green Students' Forum. It, in turn, got in touch with Friends of Nature, Beijing's only registered environmental-protection group, which was formed in 1993. Xi was soon joined by environmental author Tang Xiyang, and together they wrote a letter to China's top environmental official, Song Jian. Last year, Song pressured the province to cancel its logging plans. Just to be sure, the students organized a month-long trip to "investigate."

That green network continues to expand. Until recently, residents of Panjin city on the northeast China coast hadn't realized that their summertime visitors were the highly endangered Saunders' Gulls. Only 3,000 of the birds exist, and not until 1990 did ornithologists discover their salt-marsh roosting site in Panjin. Locals called the gulls "Old Black Heads" for their distinctive plumage, and thought their uses were predicting rain by their evening wails and providing eggs for food.

Liu Detian, a journalist from a local newspaper, thought otherwise. In 1991, he registered the Saunders' Gull Protection Commission, and convinced a vice-mayor to chair the group. Despite the high-level names on the board, the reserve hasn't proscribed development—shrimp fisheries and oil rigs dot the area, and more are to come. Last year, Liu contacted Friends of Nature and was given some advice: "more publicity." Liu has since sponsored domestic press tours, and arranged for local schools to teach about the gulls. It's not clear flying yet, but Liu is optimistic. "Before the Beijing connections, I was lonely," he says. "Now I feel support."

Despite the successful outcome of these preservation campaigns, China's social organizations remain tethered. "The government wants us to be part of its system," says a women's-rights activist who requested anonymity. "We can just hope for more influence as the government tries to shed some of its responsibilities." So far, that influence has been slow in coming.



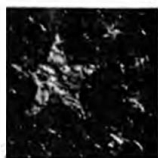
Green network: Journalist Liu Detian formed a pressure group to help save the endangered Saunders' Gulls.

with Beijing's own policies—environmental protection, for instance. Beijing finds itself unable to prevent local leaders from chopping down trees, polluting rivers and fouling the air in the name of regional development. Locally, there's not much tree-huggers can do. By forming national

Colourful Crusaders

The media speak out for social causes

By Bay Fang in Beijing



Mao Yin was a chubby-cheeked two-year-old when kidnappers snatched him from his father in a hotel lobby in Xian. For a decade his parents

searched the country for him, but found government officials unable—and sometimes unwilling—to help.

Then they read an article titled "Rescue the Children" in the *China Women's News* by reporter Wang Lingshu, a well-known advocate for China's growing numbers of abducted women and children. On behalf of Mao Yin's parents, Wang asked an American organization to produce a computer-generated photograph of what the boy would look like as a 12-year-old. Wang plans to publish the picture along with a plea for information about the missing child in his daily newspaper. "The media need to give a voice to the people," he says. "The government alone can't pay attention to everyone's problems."

Like the self-help groups and civic organizations springing up around the country, the Chinese media have begun lending a voice to the voiceless. Journalists help locate missing children, expose egregious environmental damage, bring corrupt officials to justice and, cautiously, push for political reform. Once merely the Communist Party's mouthpiece, the media today are increasingly testing the boundaries of what is allowed. But, as with the civic groups, there are limits to the media's activities, and therein lies the potential for tensions. Press coverage still dovetails frequently with government interests, and is never directly critical of China's top leadership or party ideology.

For the media, the metamorphosis has been necessary to be commercially competitive in China's new, market-driven economy. The country's best papers are financially independent, and find that the saucier the stories, the better the sales. In the past, the Chinese press simply regurgitated material from the state-run Xinhua news agency. But in today's more liberal environment they are inching towards greater editorial independence.

Southern Weekend is the most daring. Spun off from the *Southern Daily* in 1982

as an entertainment supplement, this Guangzhou-based paper now breaks more social and political scoops than anyone else—within the permitted parameters. It documents the Aids problem in southwest China and criticizes the government telecommunications monopoly, once considered "sensitive" topics.

Some weeks ago, the paper ran an unprecedented spread on gay life in China. Soon after, homosexual callers began clogging up the newspaper's telephone lines because, the editor explained, they "just



The 'Cage Man' of Guangdong: He was set free after a newspaper reported his illegal detention.

wanted to get in touch with other gay people in their area," treating the article as a community service. With 1 million readers countrywide, the paper's reach is far.

Newspapers have begun exposing official malfeasance. "Media supervision is a new and trendy concept," says Zhang Hongchao, a reporter for the *Yangcheng Evening News*. In March, Zhang uncovered a story that shocked the country: Police in Guangdong province had kept a peasant illegally chained inside a two-square-metre iron cage for five years as punishment for attacking an officer. The entire village knew about the "Cage Man," but were too afraid to take on the police. The day after Zhang broke the story, how-

ever, the "Cage Man" was set free. The Guangdong government has since set up a special commission to investigate the incident and action against the offending policemen is expected soon. "If I hadn't written the piece, they wouldn't have resolved the matter so quickly," observes Zhang.

Increasingly, public outcry over stories in the press can influence government action. Last year, a senior policeman in Henan province driving on the wrong side of the road ran over and killed an 11-year-old boy, and dragged his screaming father beneath the car for more than a kilometre before stopping. *Southern Weekend* broke the normal media silence surrounding police misdeeds and described the incident and its aftermath in graphic detail. The media's influence on the trial was undisputed, so much so that the defendant—sentenced to death in January—reportedly proclaimed that the press had killed him.

Despite its brashness, *Southern Weekend* has clear limitations. Besides steering firmly away from taboo subjects, it has also failed to publish letters that censure its own coverage. For example, it didn't run a letter from a Beijing professor who pointed out that the newspaper should have been equally critical of the government's decision to execute the officer in the Henan hit-and-run case—a punishment that the professor found excessive.

Most media also have shied away from urging political reform, although that seems to be changing slowly. The Beijing-based *China Business Times* ran a two-page editorial on April 3 casting President Jiang Zemin as an enemy of Maoist leftism. Although Jiang is in power, open discussion of reformist thinking is still too radical a concept—especially for the media.

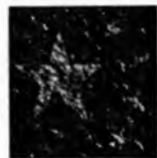
Indeed, the writers had been unable to get their editorial printed in other newspapers.

The question for these crusaders is how far is too far. Dai Qing, one of China's most famous journalistadvocates, has spent years writing articles and books opposing the controversial Three Gorges dam project. She was jailed for 10 months in 1989 for her first collection of essays on the dam. Now considered a dissident by Beijing, she can't get published in the country, and the domestic media avoid her. But despite her experience with censorship, Dai is optimistic about progress in media freedom. "You have to make some compromises," she says, "but controls have loosened significantly."

Helping Hands

Private charities survive against the odds

By Pamela Yatsko in Shanghai



Eight months after Gao Yaoli's son was born, he was diagnosed with cerebral palsy, an incurable condition caused by brain damage which impairs muscle coordination and learning ability.

Like most parents of such children in China, Gao and her husband faced grim choices. They could put their infant in a state-run orphanage, where he could hope for 15-20 minutes of muscle massage a day from overburdened staff. If they left him at home while they worked, his mind and body would stiffen more each day. If one parent quit work to give him years of painstaking therapy, the loss of income would strain their already tight budget. Says the 45-year-old former accountant: "If a family has this kind of child, it's likely to collapse financially."

That was seven years ago. Since then, Gao has done what no government agency in Shanghai, let alone a private citizen, had attempted before. In April 1996 she founded a non-profit rehabilitation centre for children with cerebral palsy, financed with charitable donations and tuition payments. "I came to realize that this centre was vital," she recalls.

Although rare, Gao is not alone. Social entrepreneurs like her are appearing around the country to address specific social ills—either because the state has traditionally ignored the problem or has retreated from funding it. "The government can no longer cover everything," explains Xu Chongren, an official at the government-affiliated Shanghai Charity Foundation. "More and more charity organizations will appear."

As they appear, however, privately run charities must overcome a raft of obstacles—financial, bureaucratic and historic. Beijing is less suspicious of charities than other types of grassroots groups, but it nonetheless keeps a close eye on any

organization that might become a potential hotbed of people power. The unwritten rule is that the government defines the parameters of their activities—and these limits would always suit its own interests.

Making it harder for groups like Gao's is China's lack of a modern charitable tradition. The public, accustomed to state-provided services, are not used to giving to worthy causes. This makes life especially difficult for enterprises that depend on donations. Also, the public and officialdom alike tend to mistrust the motives



Filling the gap: A concerned mother set a precedent by founding this rehabilitation centre for children with cerebral palsy.

of private citizens who venture into this new domain. Even when money is not a problem, "overcoming people's scepticism is a challenge for anyone trying to do a private charity," says Huang Shouzhong, a wealthy Shanghai businessman who started a non-profit company serving the elderly.

Given her son's condition, Gao had no trouble convincing officials of her sincerity, but they doubted that she could raise the funds to keep the school going. Unfortunately they may be right.

Gao received 80,000 renminbi (\$10,000) from a Japanese company to start the school, a little two-storey rented building. In its first year, the school received 100,000 renminbi in donations and 150,000 renminbi in the second. The money came

from assorted donors: the Shanghai Charity Foundation, the civil-affairs bureau in Gao's district, a group of expatriate wives. In addition, the 30 students pay 1,100 renminbi each per month for therapy, food and lodging from Monday to Friday.

The problem is that Gao doesn't know how much money she can count on from one year to the next. She had hoped for annual pledges from local sources, but has received only one-off contributions. "I've received too little financial support from the government as well as domestic companies," she laments. Donations from foreign sources made up two-thirds of last year's collection. Usually, the only way to get local donations is by exploiting a personal connection. With the school barely scraping by now, Gao frets that it may have to close down within two years.

Donations are not a worry for more monied philanthropists—such as Huang, the Shanghai millionaire who started a non-

profit company for the elderly. But they have encountered bureaucratic resistance. Huang earned a bundle turning around a loss-making business. In 1994, he invested 7 million renminbi in a project that provides services—free or at a discount—to the elderly, such as product delivery, appliance repair and telephone counselling.

While it is not uncommon for China's new millionaires to donate money to build a school or help a charity, Huang is unusual in devoting his fortune and efforts so entirely. "Even if you are rich enough to have rare food everyday, eventually you will be fed up and won't want to eat any more," he explains.

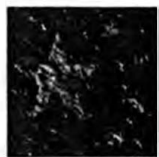
The government supports Huang's project, encouraging state firms to offer privileges to senior citizens flashing the project's card. But he says individual officials have sometimes been less helpful, wondering why he was meddling in matters traditionally reserved for government.

For at least one wealthy do-gooder, bureaucratic hurdles proved insurmountable. Businessman Zhang Zhiqin set up a non-profit shelter for abused wives in late 1995, only to close it down several months later. According to a source familiar with the project, the centre's success reflected badly on the Shanghai Women's Federation, the official organization responsible for dealing with domestic violence in Shanghai. In the turf battle that ensued, the official organization won. ■

Thorns in the Flesh

Across Asia, grassroots groups test state control

By S. Jayasankaran in Kuala Lumpur, Margot Cohen in Jakarta, Ben Dolven in Singapore, Shim Jae Hoon in Seoul and Julian Baum in Taipei



They have long been awkward partners in a complicated dance that both want to lead. But non-governmental organizations and Beijing are not the only ones treading on each other's toes. The grassroots groups blossoming in China are also springing up elsewhere in Asia—and are arousing similar official ambivalence in those countries.

At one level, NGOs can be a cost-free means for Asian governments to monitor and solve local social and cultural problems. At times the groups can even serve as safety valves that defuse troubling situations before they swell into crises. But they can also be "thorns in the flesh," as a Malaysian minister in 1986 described seven of them in his country. Indeed, many governments worry that they could serve as a source of independent political power: Because they address people's grievances, they could become a potential rallying point for discontent.

As a result, most Asian governments seek to control NGOs with strict rules, monitoring everything from their registration to the scope of their activities. In Indonesia, for example, the Suharto administration deploys a wide range of tools to keep the lid on the NGOs. Gatherings of more than five persons require a police permit, for example. Seminars, workshops, even informal discussion groups are covered by this rule.

To secure the permits, NGOs must often submit a host of seemingly unnecessary information, such as the names of speakers, advance copies of papers or a list of participants. Jakarta also curbs freedom of movement in its villages by requiring all visitors to report to the village chief or the neighbourhood "captain" within 24 hours. That puts a severe crimp in the NGOs' community-based work.

Another key area of control is financing. Donor agencies which operate out of Jakarta—such as the Ford Foundation—must report all donations to the State Secretariat, the office that handles presi-

dential paperwork. In order to operate in Indonesia, such agencies must be approved by the government before their donations are released to NGOs.

As a last resort, the government can opt, of course, for familiar hardball tactics: raids, arrests and the like. These have seen an alarming resurgence in recent months, activists say, as law and order took on the highest priority to ensure a smooth reelection for President Suharto. Between February and late March, at least 12 NGO workers and student activists had disappeared.

Hendardi, executive director of the Indonesian Legal Aid and Human Rights Association, a Jakarta-based NGO, observes that the economic crisis has renewed government pressure on the NGOs, rather than led to an acknowledgement of their help in solving problems at the grassroots. "The pressure on NGOs is becoming more intense," he says. "This is creating a climate of trauma and anxiety."

In neighbouring Malaysia, there has been no such crack-down, but the government's patience with outspoken NGOs seems directly proportional to the state of the economy—an attitude that seems to be mirrored in most other Asian countries.

Federal Territory Minister Abu Hassan Omar made his infamous "thorns in the flesh" accusation a year after Malaysia's economy had skidded into recession. Yet in 1992, when the country was booming, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad was reconciled with the Environmental Protection Society of Malaysia. Gurmit Singh, then president of the society, recalls Mahathir telling him "we are no longer enemies."

Now that Malaysia's economy is on the skids again, there is a discernible hardening of official attitudes. Under proposed

amendments to the Companies Act, now being debated in parliament, the registrar of companies can reject applications from NGOs wanting to register as firms to get around the bureaucratic minutiae involved in declaring themselves human-rights or public-interest groups.

If the bill goes through, the NGOs can simply be wound up if their actions "are contrary to the nation's principles and jeopardize the public interest." Notes Sivarasa Rasiah, a lawyer and activist with Suaram, a human-rights group: "It's virtually impossible for any human-rights group to register as a society."

Activists in Southeast Asia now must look hopefully to the north for examples of a healthier relationship between NGOs and governments. South Korea and Taiwan once kept NGOs under tight control, but such groups are flourishing today in both countries, helped by the advent of greater democratization in the early 1990s.

Choi Yul's life neatly mirrors that transformation. In South Korea in the 1970s, Choi, then a university student, spent four years in prison for criticizing President Park Chung Hee's dictatorship. Choi used the

time behind bars to read about civil disobedience and environmental protection. Today in his late 40s, Choi is one of South Korea's most powerful NGO activists, leading the Federation of Environmental Protection, a nationwide group with 34 local units supported by 44,000 dues-paying members.

Choi's outfit constitutes one of five national NGO umbrella groups in the country, covering everything from consumer watchdogs to anti-nuclear organiza-

tions. Other NGO bodies too have climbed to power through sheer numbers, and their membership and activities are growing rapidly. South Korea has more than 20,000 NGOs registered nationwide, dealing with a range of issues from equal rights for women to corruption-free elections.

Soh Kyung Suk, secretary-general of the National Council of Citizens Organization, sees a similar blossoming of NGOs in the rest of Asia. There is one vital ingredient for this to happen, however. Notes Soh: "Democratization is essential for NGOs to grow and develop."



NGO pressure against a Malaysian dam project: Government patience depends on the state of the economy.

Carole Sumner Krechman
273 South Almont Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90211
310 550-7449 Fax 310 276-6226 E-mail Carolestar @AOL.COM

Tuesday, June 16, 1998

Hilary Rodham Clinton
First Lady
United States of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Ms. Rodham Clinton,

I understand that you will be traveling back to the Peoples Republic of China in a few weeks. As you might remember I spent 9 years there, doing business and making friends from 1983 until 1992. So, I wish I were going with you on this trip. I want to thank you for placing my name into the government job pool. Since then, I have met with Terry Bish at the Department of the Interior and Mike Zeitlin over at The Department of State. Currently they are looking for a SES level vacancy at either department. I want to say that the fact there are no job openings is a positive reflection on you husband's administration, no one wants to leave.

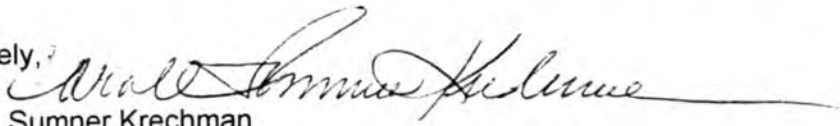
I am writing this letter to you in my capacity as an appointed Governor of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. I have represented Supervisor Gloria Molina on the Trustees board for the past five years. Our Museum has a strong working relationship with the Chinese Government established with the first cultural protocol which was signed in 1986. We are currently finalizing plans to bring to the United States a wonderful exhibit based on the mummies, artifacts, and textiles recently uncovered in Western China. The most exciting part of this exhibit is the fact that the mummies, perfectly preserved, are Caucasian.

Please see attached material on the exhibit. We are very concerned because at this late date the Bureau of Cultural Relics has put a hold on including the mummies in the show. We have our funding in place to mount the show in Los Angeles and travel it to various additional museum venues through out our country. We are at risk of relinquishing the central and unique attraction if the Chinese will not release the mummies. They did travel to Japan in the early 90's, so there is protocol for these human remains to leave China.

I am asking if you could add this issue to your cultural agenda during this trip? We have worked the system both here and in China and find ourselves in need of your help.

Thanks you for your consideration. I look forward to continuing our friendship. On another note, the Friends of the United Nations UN Women's pamphlet is in its 4th printing. I want to thank you for your wonderful words as our preface.

Sincerely,


Carole Sumner Krechman



**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, 866 KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 974-2222 / FAX (213) 680-3283

YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE
CHAIR OF THE BOARD

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DON KNABE
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH

April 15, 1998

The President
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Chair of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, and on behalf of my colleagues on the Board and the almost ten million people whom we represent, I am writing to request your endorsement and support of the *Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County's* proposal to bring to the United States from the People's Republic of China the exhibition entitled, **Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin**.

The *Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County*, one of the oldest and largest non-profit museums on the Pacific Rim, constitutes a principal gateway for scientific and cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China. As the next millennium approaches, the Museum is committed to continuing its development of exhibitions that give Americans an opportunity to appreciate the complex and diverse backgrounds of the peoples of China.

Our *Natural History Museum* has been working since 1994 to organize a U.S. tour of the **Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin** exhibition, which includes hundreds of extraordinarily well-preserved artifacts from China's largest minority region, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. While many artifacts were only recently excavated, none of these Bronze and Iron Age discoveries from the ancient Chinese Silk Road has ever been shown in the West. *We believe that if you were to express to President Jiang Zemin at your summit meeting in June how important it is for this exhibition to come to the United States, that the approval, which has thus far eluded us, would be granted.*

The *California Academy of Sciences*, San Francisco, the *Field Museum of Chicago*, the *Liberty Science Center*, New York, the *Tennessee State Museum*, Nashville, and the *Dallas Museum of Natural History* will be participating in the exhibition's national tour. The National Science Foundation has awarded a \$1.65 million Informal Education Grant to our Natural History Museum to support the exhibition. The Museum is currently in negotiation with various interested national corporate sponsors.

Although the Natural History Museum signed the contract with Xinjiang province, unfortunately, the Museum did not receive final approval from the Bureau of Cultural Relics and the Department of Culture in Beijing. Our sources have informed us that the reason for delay concerns two mummies included in the list of artifacts. These objects are critical to the exhibition because they provide an idea of what the Bronze Age people of the region looked like.

In recent years because news of these perfectly preserved persons has been featured in *National Geographic*, *Archaeology*, *The New York Times*, *Discover*, and most recently the *Nova* film on PBS, there is considerable interest on the part of the American public.

We firmly believe that the United States should receive the same courtesy that was extended to Japan in 1992 when the Chinese government permitted the exhibition, including the mummies, to be shown in Japan to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Sino-Japanese relations. The Museum's request to include the mummies in the U.S. tour is, therefore, not without precedent. The year 2000 will mark the anniversary of nearly 30 years of Sino-U.S. relations.

What better way to celebrate this milestone than to have this important cultural exchange occur at the beginning of the new millennium? The Natural History Museum's plan is to open the exhibition in Los Angeles during the summer of 2000, after which it would tour throughout the United States during 2001.

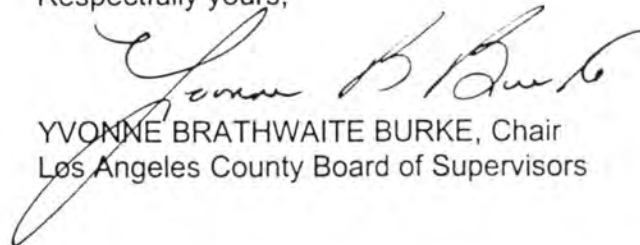
During President Jiang's visit to Los Angeles in November 1997, three of my colleagues on the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Zev Yaroslavsky, Michael Antonovich, and Don Knabe, met privately with President Jiang to present the project to him and ask for his support and approval. (I, unfortunately, could not join them because I was out of town. I did return to Los Angeles in time to participate in the farewell ceremony for President Jiang.) The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors is unanimous in its support for this exhibition.

The exhibition has received strong letters of support from Li Daoyu, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, James Sasser, the U.S. Ambassador to China, and Feng Shusen, the former Chinese Consul General in Los Angeles. Most recently, Governor Pete Wilson also wrote to President Jiang to ask for his support. None of these efforts has produced approval of the exhibition proposal.

If President Jiang understands how important this exhibition is to the United States and six of its major cities and how strongly it is supported by our cultural and government agencies, he might well approve the proposal of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. His approval would certainly demonstrate his commitment to open and free cultural exchanges, in addition to creating goodwill between our two countries.

Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin and its archaeological discoveries are central to the unraveling of the mystery of the early East/West contact. We believe that an exhibition such as this one will not only foster friendship between China and the United States, but will also help the American people to understand that China values and respects its ethnically diverse heritage. Thank you for considering our request for assistance.

Respectfully yours,



YVONNE BRATHWAITE BURKE, Chair
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

YBB:gb:cc
Enclosures

cc: H:\SHARED\OP\WPICLINTON\YBB

NEWS

SUPERVISOR
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH

**Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Fifth District**

Contact: CAM CURRIER (213) 974 5555 (office)
500 W. Temple, Rm. 869 (213) 717 5426 (pager)
Los Angeles, California 90012

4/14/98

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM TO SEEK LOST CIVILIZATION EXHIBITION

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS HAS DIRECTED THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY TO WORK WITH CHINA TO SECURE THE 'LOST CIVILIZATIONS OF THE TARIM BASIN' EXHIBITION FOR THE SUMMER OF 2000. THE BOARD'S ACTION WAS A RESULT OF A MOTION BY SUPERVISOR MIKE ANTONOVICH, WHO DISCUSSED THE EXHIBITION WITH CHINESE PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN LAST YEAR, AND THE GOVERNOR OF XIN JIANG.

"CHINA'S TARIM BASIN, LOCATED IN THE XIN JIANG AUTONOMOUS REGION WAS THE CENTER OF THE FAMOUS ANCIENT SILK ROAD. IT CONTAINS THE KEY TO UNRAVELING THE MYSTERY OF THE EARLIEST EAST/WEST CONTACTS," ANTONOVICH SAID.

"LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAS THE DISTINCT OPPORTUNITY TO SPEARHEAD THE NATIONAL TOUR OF THE ARTIFACTS OF THE PEOPLES THAT INHABITED THE TARIM BASIN THOUSANDS OF YEARS AGO. THESE HAVE NEVER BEEN SHOWN IN THE WESTERN WORLD," HE ADDED.

"THE ARTIFACTS ARE ASTONISHINGLY WELL-PRESERVED DUE TO THE DRY CLIMATE AND THE HIGH SALINITY CONTENT OF THE SOIL OF THE REGION. EVEN HUMAN REMAINS HAVE BEEN NATURALLY MUMMIFIED IN ALMOST PERFECT STATES. THE EXHIBITION WILL BE A VALUABLE LEARNING

EXPERIENCE FOR OUR STUDENTS AND ENTIRE COMMUNITY. IT WILL ALSO
ENABLE OUR COUNTY TO ESTABLISH FRIENDSHIP AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE
MUSEUMS OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES FOR FUTURE COOPERATION," HE SAID.

"THIS EXHIBITION WILL OPEN THE DOOR TO FUTURE SCIENTIFIC,
CULTURAL OR BUSINESS EXCHANGES," ANTONOVICH SAID.

THE BOARD'S ACTION CALLS FOR THE MUSEUM TO SPEARHEAD A
NATIONWIDE EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE CHINESE AND AMERICAN OFFICIALS'
SUPPORT FOR THIS EXHIBITION.

THE XIN JIANG ANTIQUITIES WERE FEATURED IN THE MARCH, 1996
EDITION OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

#

41498-MUSEUM

DANNY K. DAVIS
7TH DISTRICT, IL 60606

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-1307

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ROOM 1218
LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-5008

June 11, 1998

*File
Museum
Campus
Folder*

William Jefferson Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We, the following members of the California, Illinois and Tennessee Congressional delegations, are writing to request that you address a matter of great importance to several major cultural institutions in our states when you meet next month with People's Republic of China President Jiang Zemin. Specifically, we urge you to ask President Jiang to grant immediate approval of a proposed U.S. tour of several hundred Bronze Age artifacts and two mummies from Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China's largest minority region.

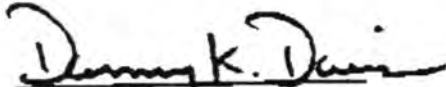
Your direct involvement is required because the exhibit's sponsoring museum, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and its advocates—including the LA County Board of Supervisors and U.S. Ambassador Jim Sasser—have exhausted all traditional bureaucratic and diplomatic entreaties for action by the Chinese government. We understand that President Jiang's involvement in such a specialized matter would not be unprecedented as Premier Li Peng personally gave the approval for a similar exhibit to travel to Japan in 1992. Your direct involvement would necessitate a definitive response from the Chinese government once and for all, and put an end to more than four years of agonizingly inconclusive negotiations between the museums and the Chinese government.

The "Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin" exhibit is intended to showcase the fascinating history of the ancient Chinese Silk Road, an important trade route and symbol of China's historical interaction with other cultures. The exhibit, which has received a \$1.65 million Informal Science Education grant from the National Science Foundation, would display for Western audiences for the first time the artifacts and the extraordinarily well-preserved remains of two Tarim Basin inhabitants, who were naturally mummified by the region's dry climate and highly saline soil. The more than three-thousand-year-old mummies have received extensive press coverage by National Geographic, Discover and other publications, and are eagerly anticipated by U.S. scholars hoping to learn more about these ancient peoples. The exhibit is expected to attract more than 200,000 visitors during its opening run in Los Angeles in the year 2000, and record crowds and millions of dollars in ticket sales and associated revenues at participating museums in San Francisco, Chicago, Nashville and other cities the following year.

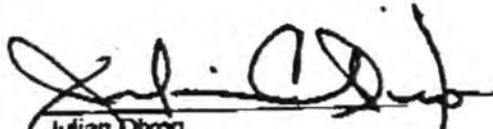
Mr. President, the Natural History Museum of LA County, the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, and the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville and others anxiously await word from the Bureau of Cultural Relics and the Department of Culture in Beijing on whether they will have the honor of introducing these ancient peoples and their culture to the American people in the millennium. We hope that you will agree that such an exhibit can only contribute to improved relations and understanding between our two countries, and that you will ask President Jiang to give his immediate approval to send the artifacts and the mummies on a U.S. tour to celebrate U.S.-Sino relations at the start of the new millennium.

Mr. President, we thank you for your consideration of our request and look forward to working with you to remedy this delay and present this glorious exhibit and all its associated cultural and economic benefits to the American and Chinese peoples.

Sincerely,


Danny K. Davis
Member of Congress


Bob Clement
Member of Congress


Julian Dixon
Member of Congress

06/16/98 10:09 FAX 213 621 2084
06/16/98 TUE 12:04 FAX 703 2990857
06/16/98 10:20

CAO PROTOCOL
John Stoody/Anne Metcalf
MOSELEY-BRAUN

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CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN
ILLINOIS

COMMITTEES:
BANKING, HOUSING, AND
URBAN AFFAIRS
FINANCE
SPECIAL AGING

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-1303

June 4, 1998

DRAFT:
Will FAX FINAL
6/17/98.

William Jefferson Clinton
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We, members of the California, Illinois and Tennessee Congressional delegations, are writing to request that you address a matter of great importance to several major cultural institutions in our states when you meet next month with People's Republic of China President Jiang Zemin. Specifically, we urge you to ask President Jiang to grant immediate approval of a proposed U.S. tour of several hundred Bronze Age artifacts and two mummies from China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

For four years, the exhibit's sponsoring museum, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, and its advocates -- including the LA County Board of Supervisors and U.S. Ambassador Jim Sasser -- have attempted to obtain China's approval to bring to the U.S. the exhibit entitled Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin. Unfortunately, the museum has not been able to gain final approval from China's Bureau of Cultural Relics and the Department of Culture.

The "Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin" exhibit is intended to showcase the fascinating history of the ancient Chinese Silk Road, an important trade route and symbol of China's historical interaction with other cultures. The exhibit, which has received a \$1.65 million Informal Science Education grant from the National Science Foundation, would display for Western audiences for the first time the artifacts and the extraordinarily well-preserved remains of two Tarim Basin inhabitants, who were naturally mummified by the region's dry climate and highly saline soil.

The more than three-thousand- year-old mummies have received extensive press coverage by National Geographic, Discover and other publications, and are eagerly anticipated by U.S. scholars hoping to learn more about these ancient peoples. The exhibit is expected to attract more than 200,000 visitors during its opening run in Los Angeles in the year 2000, and record crowds and millions of dollars in ticket sales and associated revenues at participating museums including the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago, the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, and the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville.

We hope that you will agree that such an exhibit can only contribute to improved

relations and understanding between our two countries, and that you will ask President Jiang to give his immediate approval to send the artifacts and the mummies on a U.S. tour to celebrate U.S.-Sino relations at the start of the new millennium.

Mr. President, we thank you for your consideration of our request and look forward to working with you to remedy this delay and present this glorious exhibit and all its associated cultural and economic benefits to the American and Chinese peoples.

Sincerely,

Carol Moseley-Braun

Richard Durbin

Dianne Feinstein

Barbara Boxer

Bill Frist

Fred Thompson



GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

December 5, 1997

His Excellency Jiang Zemin
President of the People's Republic of China
c/o State Council Secretariat
Zhong Non Hai
Beijing

Dear Mr. President:

It was a pleasure to meet with you during your recent visit to California and Los Angeles. Your historic trip made great strides toward increasing the level of economic interaction and deepening the understanding between the people of China and California.

As economic and political relations between our two nations grow, it is important that we continue to foster scientific, educational and cultural exchanges. As an example of this continued cooperation, we would be honored to receive your endorsement for an exhibition of artifacts from the Chinese Silk Road Region entitled *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin: Archeological Treasures from Xinjiang*.

I know members of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors have discussed this matter with you during your meeting with them. The exhibition has already received strong support from Ambassador Li Daoyu and Consul General Feng Shushen in Los Angeles. Your support will not only facilitate approval for this exhibition to travel to the United States, but contribute greatly to the Western understanding of the rich cultural history of China.

Thank you again for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Pete Wilson'.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

KENNETH HAHN HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET, ROOM 375
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
(213) 974-1307 FAX (213) 621-2084

November 19, 1997

His Excellency Jiang Zemin
President of the People's Republic of China
c/o State Council Secretariat
Zhong Non Hai
Beijing

Dear Mr. President:

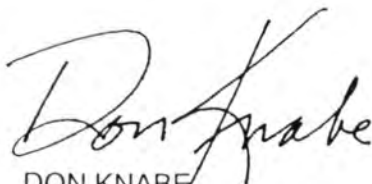
We wish to thank you for meeting with us on November 2, 1997 during your historic visit to Los Angeles County. On behalf of the 9.6 million people residing in Los Angeles County, we want you to know what an honor we consider your visit to have been. Your decision to add Los Angeles to your itinerary was welcomed by everyone.

Your visit has strengthened the solid economic and cultural ties between the People's Republic of China and the greater Los Angeles area. Your speech at the Town Hall/Asia Society luncheon increased understanding about China and gave a positive impression about future growth in the relationship between your country and the Los Angeles County area. We are confident that your visit to Los Angeles County will have a positive and dramatic impact.

As we explained in the meeting with Your Excellency, we, as the elected representatives of all of the people in the 88 cities and 137 unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County, have a unique responsibility in the area of cultural affairs because most of the important cultural institutions are under County jurisdiction. That is why your support of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum's efforts to bring the exhibition about the Chinese Silk Road entitled, *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin: Archaeological Treasures from Xinjiang*, is so important to us. We would be most honored and privileged to receive word that your support will make it possible for the exhibition to come to Los Angeles and five other American cities.

Please accept our appreciation for meeting with us and accept our best wishes to you as you lead China into the next century.

Respectfully,


DON KNABE
Supervisor, Fourth District


ZEV YAROSLAVSKY, Chairman
Supervisor, Third District


MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Supervisor, Fifth District

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
OF SUPERVISORS

GLORIA MOLINA
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Supervisor, Third District

DON KNABE
Supervisor, Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Supervisor, Fifth District



Board of Supervisors County of Los Angeles

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
SUPERVISOR FIFTH DISTRICT

November 25, 1997

His Excellency Jiang Zemin
President of the People's Republic of China
c/o State Council Secretariat
Zhong Non Hai
Beijing

Dear Mr. President:

It was an honor for my wife, Hu Hui Ling, and I to meet you and your wife during your recent visit to Los Angeles County. I especially appreciated your meeting with me and my colleagues, Supervisors Zev Yaroslavsky and Don Knabe, before the November 2 community dinner at the Biltmore Hotel. As I mentioned, economic and cultural partnerships and cooperation will bring our two great countries closer together and will lead to a peaceful world.

Your visit has renewed the tremendous interest in China among the people of Los Angeles County and California. The timing for announcing a major cultural exchange between China and Los Angeles County is auspicious. We hope that you will give your most serious consideration to our petition for your support of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County's exhibition about the China Silk Road, *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin: Archaeological Treasures from Xinjiang*.

As the government for our county's 88 cities including the City of Los Angeles and our 137 unincorporated communities and 10 million residents, my colleagues on the Board of Supervisors and I believe that it would be a positive step for U.S.-China relations if the American people were granted the opportunity to view the *Archaeological Treasures from Xinjiang*. We hope that your government will be so gracious as to grant us the same privilege that was granted to Japan in 1993 and permit the *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin* exhibition to come to the United States.

It is my intent and sincere desire to lead a delegation to China in 1998. I would like to meet with you when I am in Beijing to pay my respects. It would also be meaningful if my visit could coincide with a formal contract signing ceremony for this unique exhibition.

We hope that you enjoyed your visit to Los Angeles County as much as we enjoyed having you as a guest in our community. Best wishes to you, your wife and your family for a prosperous and happy new year.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Supervisor, Fifth District

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEIJING, CHINA

May 30, 1997

THE AMBASSADOR

Dr. James Lawrence Powell
Director and President
Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

FAX 213-747-4506

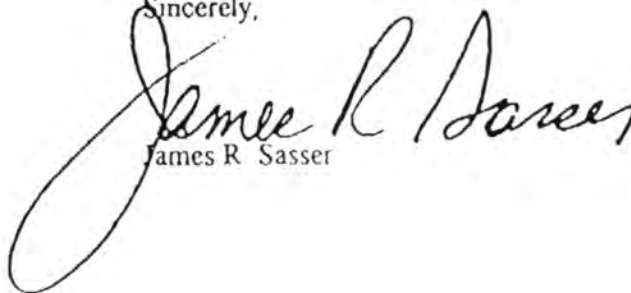
Dear Dr. Powell

It is with great pleasure that I write in support of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum's effort to bring the exhibit, *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin*, to the United States. I remember well the very professional work the staff of your museum did in organizing the 1994 U.S. tour of the *Genghis Khan* exhibit. I had the pleasure of participating in the opening of that exhibit at the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville.

An exhibition such as this not only provides the people of America with a cultural and educational opportunity of tremendous value, it is also a very important step in promoting the continued improvement in relations between the United States and China. These kinds of cultural exchanges are particularly useful in furthering mutual understanding between the people of our two countries.

Please contact me if Embassy Beijing may be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



James R. Sasser

THE EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2300 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20008

May 28, 1997

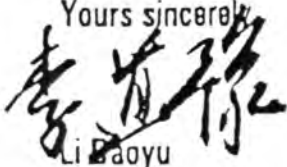
Dr. James Lawrence Powell
Director and President
Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007

Dear Dr. Powell,

I am so pleased to learn that your museum is working closely with China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region to organize a cultural exhibition to travel to the United States. The proposed exhibition, I understand, is to mirror the fascinating history of the ancient Chinese Silk Road, an important route for trade and cultural exchanges and a true symbol of friendship between the people of China and foreign countries. Therefore I have every reason to believe that such an exhibition of magnitude will hold a strong appeal to the American public especially at a time when we are establishing a greater sense of cooperation to improve our relations. I sincerely hope this wonderful project will be soon materialized.

I appreciate your diligent efforts to promote cultural and scientific exchanges between our two countries and I challenge you to produce an exhibition more successful than the Genghis Khan which itself of course was a blockbuster hit.

Yours sincerely,

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely representing the name Li Baoyu.

Li Baoyu
Ambassador

中華人民共和國駐美國洛杉磯總領事館

Consulate General of The People's Republic of China

443 Shatto Place, Los Angeles, CA 90020

*Dr. James L. Powell
President & Director
Los Angeles County Natural History Museum*

May 28, 1997

Dear Dr. Powell,

*I have been informed recently that Los Angeles County Natural History Museum is preparing for an exhibition of cultural relics from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, the People's Republic of China, and will tour it throughout the United States of America. In fact your last exhibition **Treasures From the Homeland of Genghis Khan** is still fresh in our memory. I do appreciate your efforts on the significant cultural and scientific exchanges between China and America, and hope that you will continue to work on it.*

I understand that you are seeking support for the Xinjiang project from your government's National Science Foundation. Now I am writing to you, on behalf of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in Los Angeles, to express our full support of your efforts to bring the Xinjiang project to fruition. We are confident that this exhibition will be a great success in Los Angeles and throughout the United States as it travels to other museums. We believe that it will not only help the people of the United States gain a deeper understanding of the rich diversity of the ancient culture of the Silk Road in China, but also promote the friendship between our two countries. We encourage you to proceed with this project and would be delighted to assist you in any way that we can.

Sincerely yours,



*FENG Shusen
Consul General
The People's Republic of China*

c.c.: Michael D. Antonovich, Los Angeles County Supervisor

FACT SHEET
LOST CIVILIZATIONS OF THE TARIM BASIN
A BLOCKBUSTER EXHIBITION FOR THE MILLENNIUM

900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90007

- **OPPORTUNITY** — A remarkable opportunity exists for an unprecedented cultural exchange with the People's Republic of China. While many Chinese cultural exhibitions have traveled to the United States, nothing like the *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin* exhibition has ever appeared.
- **SIGNIFICANCE** — *Lost Civilizations* includes over 250 extraordinarily well-preserved Bronze and Iron Age artifacts as well as two spectacularly preserved mummies. The mummies date from three to four thousand years ago and offer a rare and first-hand look at the appearance of the Bronze Age people of this region. They are truly one of great wonders of the world's archaeological records. The ancient Tarim people formed advanced civilizations and the question of their origins is **one of the greatest riddles facing archaeologists today.**
- **PROJECT BACKGROUND** — The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) has spearheaded the development of the *Lost Civilizations* exhibition with a goal of touring major cities throughout the United States. In 1992 a similar exhibition traveled to Japan where it was a national blockbuster sensation.
- **PHILOSOPHY** — The year 2000 will mark the start of a new millennium and will also commemorate nearly 30 years of Sino-U.S. relations. The *Lost Civilizations* exhibition is a great way to celebrate both occasions. The NHMLAC firmly believes that the United States should receive the same courtesy that was extended to Japan in 1992 when Premier Li Peng permitted the exhibition, including the mummies, to be shown.
- **PROBLEM** — Premier Li Peng's involvement in 1992 with Japan set a precedent requiring high-level approval for future travel of such exhibitions. It is not possible for the Bureau of Cultural Relics in Beijing to approve any exhibition including mummies on their own authority. They have approved *Lost Civilizations* without the mummies, but approval for the mummies must come from President Jiang Zemin. *Lost Civilizations* without these amazing mummies could be compared to the King Tut exhibition without the sensational gold burial mask.
- **NECESSARY ACTION** — The NHMLAC respectfully suggests that if the President Clinton were to relay to President Jiang how important this exhibition is to the United States and its people, the Millennium celebrations, and how strongly supported it is by U.S. cultural and government agencies, President Jiang might well approve its travel to the U.S.
- **DESIRED OUTCOME** — **Approval by Chinese President Jiang Zemin.** Once approved, the exhibition would begin its U.S. tour in Los Angeles in the summer of 2000. Museums in Chicago, New York, Nashville, Dallas, and San Francisco are probable host venues during the tour through 2001.
- **IMPACT** — This exhibition is an outstanding vehicle to promote science education among American students. The process by which archaeologists have uncovered and studied the *Lost Civilization of the Tarim Basin* will captivate our youngest students. It is a milestone in scientific and cultural exchange between the People's Republic of China and the U.S.A., and will be a catalyst for future cooperative work to delve deeper into the mysteries that have yet to be unearthed in China's westernmost province, the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.



- **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** — In recent years news of these perfectly preserved mummies and related archaeological finds has been featured in *National Geographic*, *Archaeology*, *The New York Times*, *Discover*, and, most recently the *Nova* film on PBS. There is tremendous interest on the part of the American public.

The National Science Foundation has awarded a \$1.65 million Informal Education Grant to support the exhibition over three years — the single largest federal grant to be awarded to NHMLAC in its history. The NHMLAC is currently in negotiation with various interested national sponsors.

The exhibition has received letters of strong support from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, Li Daoyu, (now) former Chinese Ambassador to the United States, James Sasser, the U.S. Ambassador to China, and Feng Shusen, (now) former Chinese Consul General in Los Angeles. Most recently, California Governor Pete Wilson also wrote to President Jiang expressing his support for the exhibition.

- **BACKGROUND OF THE NHMLAC** — The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County was founded in 1913 and is the oldest cultural institution in Los Angeles. It is one of only a few natural and cultural museums that is engaged in on-going research. It is one of the largest natural and cultural museums in the Western United States. More than 35 million specimens and artifacts from over 4.5 billion years of Earth's history are found in the Museum's collections. Annually, the museum welcomes more than one million visitors and nearly 250,000 school children.

Since 1986, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County has actively engaged in developing projects of cultural and scientific exchange with the People's Republic of China. In 1994, for instance, the NHMLAC launched an exhibition entitled, *Empires Beyond the Great Wall: The Heritage of Genghis Khan*, which included hundreds of national treasures, thousands of years old, gathered from ten of China's Inner Mongolian museums. It was extraordinarily popular and was seen by over two million people in nine cities of the U. S., Canada, and New Zealand and was written up in well-known publications such as *Time*, the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*. Traveling for over three and a half years, it had the distinction of being the longest running exhibition of cultural treasures from the People's Republic of China in this entire 20th Century.

For further information, please contact Dr. Adam T. Kessler, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, (office) 213-763-3395, (fax) 213-747-4506, (e-mail) akessler@nhm.org

April 15, 1998

FACT SHEET

In 1994, our museum began work on the exhibition, entitled *Lost Civilizations of the Tarim Basin*. It includes hundreds of extraordinarily well-preserved artifacts from the Chinese Silk Road of China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. None of these amazing discoveries have ever been shown in the West, while many were only recently excavated. The **California Academy of Sciences**, San Francisco, the **Field Museum of Chicago**, the **Liberty Science Center**, New York, the **Tennessee State Museum**, Nashville, and the **Dallas Museum of Natural History** are interested participating in the exhibition's national tour. The National Science Foundation has been awarded of a \$1.65 million Informal Education Grant to support the exhibition. There are various corporations interested in becoming the exhibition's national sponsor.

POLICY ISSUES

1. While our museum has signed the contract and the artifact list with Xinjiang province, unfortunately we have failed to receive final approval from the Bureau of Cultural Relics and the Department of Culture in Beijing. As far as our sources inform us, the main reason for this delay has to do with two mummies which are to be included in the exhibition. Such objects are essential to the exhibition because they offer a concrete demonstration of the appearance of Bronze Age people of the region — truly one of great wonders of the world's past. In recent years because news of these perfectly preserved persons has been featured in *National Geographic*, *Archaeology*, *The New York Times*, *Discover*, and, most recently the *Nova* film on PBS, there is considerable interest on the part of the American public.
2. While the Bureau of Cultural Relics' reasons for not allowing the mummies to be exhibited in the U.S. have remained obscure, they could have to do with the fact that the mummies are Caucasoid. Their reservation may also stem from a long-running scholarly controversy concerning the Bronze Age people of central Asia. We are convinced that the inclusion of the mummies will make one of the great exhibitions of our era — perhaps even rivaling the renowned King Tutankhamen show. We anticipate as many as 300,000 visitors for each of its scheduled five tour venues. We expect the Chinese experts to contribute their understanding of these mysterious people.
3. Currently, the institutions of many countries send such objects out for exhibition. Given recent developments in U.S./China relations, approval by the Chinese government would signal China's openness to engage in scientific and cultural exchange between one of its major minority regions and the United States. In other words, China would thereby demonstrate that they are considerate to their minority population. Their refusal would, on the other hand, suggest that the authorities are anxious concerning such matters; worse, it would leave an impression that they are not yet able to tolerate free scientific and cultural exchanges with the United States.

NEED FOR PRESIDENTIAL REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF EXHIBITION AT SUMMIT WITH PRESIDENT JIANG ZEMIN

1. As far as we know, the Bureau of Cultural Relics and the Department of Culture in Beijing may not be able to approve the exhibition on their own authority. Nonetheless, in 1992 a similar show traveled to Japan *including the mummies* to commemorate 20 years of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations only after having been approved by Premiere Li Peng himself. This set a precedent requiring high-level review for future travel of such an exhibition.
2. Since October, 1997, we have worked steadily to have this project brought to the attention of the highest authority of the Chinese government. Besides letters of support from Los Angeles County Supervisors Zev Yaroslavsky and Michael Antonovich, the U.S. Ambassador to China, James Sasser, the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S., Li Daoyu, and California Governor Pete Wilson, on November 2nd, 1997, at a private meeting in Los Angeles, Supervisors Yaroslavsky, Antonovich, and Knabe formally presented the project to President Jiang Zemin and asked for his support.
3. We firmly believe that the United States should receive the same courtesy that was extended to Japan in 1992 when the Chinese government *permitted the exhibition, including the mummies, to be shown in Japan* to mark the 20th anniversary of Sino-Japanese relations. The year 2000 will mark the anniversary of nearly 30 years of Sino-U.S. relations. We respectfully suggest that if the President Clinton were to relay to President Jiang how important this exhibition is to the United States and how strongly supported it is by our cultural and government agencies, President Jiang might well approve the proposal of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. In this way, the United States of America could have this important cultural exchange in order to celebrate the U.S./China relations at the beginning of the new millennium. The plan is to open the exhibition in Los Angeles during the summer of 2000, after which it would tour throughout the United States during 2001.

BACKGROUND OF THE MUSEUM

The Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County was founded in 1913 and is the oldest cultural institution in Los Angeles. It is one of only a few natural and cultural museums that is engaged in on-going research. It is one of the largest natural and cultural museums in the Western United States. More than 35 million specimens and artifacts from over 4.5 billion years of Earth's history are found in the Museum's collections. Annually, the museum welcomes more than 1 million visitors and nearly 250,000 school children.

Since 1986, the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History has actively engaged in developing projects of cultural and scientific exchange with the People's Republic of China. In 1994, for instance, we launched an exhibition entitled, *Empires Beyond the Great the Great Wall: the Heritage of Genghis Khan*, which included hundreds of national treasures, thousands of years old, gathered from ten of China's Inner Mongolian museums. It was extraordinarily popular and was seen by over 2 million people in nine cities of the U. S., Canada, and New Zealand and was written up in well-known publications such as *Time*, the *New York Times*, the *Wall Street Journal*. Traveling for over three and a half years, it had the distinction of being the longest running exhibition of cultural treasures from the People's Republic of China in this entire 20th Century.

United Technologies Corporation
Suite 800
1401 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 336-7463 Fax (202) 336-7479



**United
Technologies**

Ruth R. Harkin
Senior Vice President,
International Affairs and Government Relations
Chair, United Technologies International

May 29, 1998

Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Yet another China opportunity

Dear Hillary,

Both personally and professionally, I am very hopeful that your trip to China with the President is successful.

- ☐ Last year, United Technologies created the Rong Hong Endowment. The Endowment offers scholarships to Chinese undergraduate students, endows professorships, supports research projects at Chinese Universities, and pays the expenses for four Chinese students to study in the United States each year. Rong Hong was the first Chinese citizen to graduate from a U.S. university (Yale), and received both bachelor's and law degrees. He then headed the Chinese Education Commission to encourage many other Chinese students to study at American Universities.
- ☐ Tongji University, located in Shanghai, is headquarters to our Chinese subsidiary research company and Rong Hong Endowment partner. What makes Tongji especially unique is President Wu Qidi, a woman who is the first president of a Chinese University elected by the faculty, not chosen by the Chinese political leadership.
- ☐ We would love to have you preside over an award ceremony at Tongji, with our Chairman George David and President Wu, to present this year's scholarship awards and perhaps a bust of Rong Hong to the school.

Please let me know if this coincides with your schedule and interests and I can provide your staff more information and begin making preliminary arrangements. Again, I hope this trip is the most successful yet.

Sincerely,

Ruth R. Harkin

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	To Sandy Berger and Jim Steinberg from Anthony Blinken and David Leavy re: Communications Strategy for the President's Trip to China (11 pages)	05/29/1998	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Melanne Verveer
OA/Box Number: 20027

FOLDER TITLE:

China (More) [Folder 2]

2013-0534-S
ry1658

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]

* Prof. Wang Jiexiang (王家湘), Beijing Foreign Languages College. Tel: 6891621
Address: 北京(邮编100081)海淀西三环北路2号
北京外国语学院英语系

* Ms. Wang Xingjuan (王行娟), Director, Maple Women's Counseling Center and
Women's Hotline. Tel: 64048181; 64073800;
Address: 北京(邮编100009)东四十条93号
FAX: 64303881; 红枫妇女心理咨询服务中心
— hotline founder

* Prof. Wu Qing (吴青), Beijing Foreign Languages College. Tel: 68421841 (home)
Address: 北京(邮编100081)民族大学教授楼34单元3号

* Ms. Xie Lihua (谢丽华), Editor-in-chief, Rural Women Knowing All. Tel: & Fax:
66163364
Address: 北京(邮编100009)地安门西大街103号农家女百事通

— rural women's problems,
inc. health, suicide, education

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Judge Yu Rong (于蓉), Judge, Beijing Intermediate Court No. 2. Tel: 67653310
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Ms. Michaela Raab, NOVID, The Hague, The Netherlands.

* Ms. Ge Youli, Program Officer, United Nations Development Program, Beijing;
Coordinator, East Meets West (translation group), Beijing.
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— wide contacts,

work w/ various women's groups

Mr. Robert Hamilton, Development Program Manager and Counsellor, Canadian Embassy,
Beijing. Tel: 65323536 Fax: 65323167

Ms. Linda HersHKovitz, Counsellor, Cultural and Educational Affairs, Canadian Embassy,
Beijing. Tel: 65323536 Fax: 65323034

Ms. Sofia Ericsson, First Secretary, Swedish Embassy, Beijing. Tel: 65323331
Fax: 65323803

Kristoff, Sandra J.

From: WHSR
Sent: Friday, March 27, 1998 5:38 PM
To: Bader, Jeffrey A.; Gagnon, James M.; Kristoff, Sandra J.; Norris, John J.; Pritchard, Charles (Jack) L.
Subject: ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO *SHANGHAI*
CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED
DTG: 270447Z MAR 98
MSGTO: SECSTATE WASHDC 7708
ORIG: AMCONSUL SHANGHAI
PREC: ROUTINE
SSN: 1456
TOR: 980327173450 M3218930

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 03 SHANGHAI 01456

DEPT PASS WTE HOUSE FOR STEINBERG

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP, CH

SUBJ: ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI

THIS IS A REPEAT OF SHANGHAI 1392 SENT MARCH 23.

1. TO AID THOSE WHO ARE PLANNING HOW AND WHERE THE PRESIDENT MIGHT BEST SPEND HIS TIME IN CHINA, WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING IDEAS FOR SHANGHAI:

2. AS CHINA'S LARGEST AND MOST DEVELOPED CITY, AND WITH A HISTORY OF INTERACTION WITH THE WEST, SHANGHAI PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE NEW IMAGES OF THE U.S.-CHINA RELATIONSHIP. NOT ONLY ARE U.S. COMMERCIAL INTERESTS HEAVILY INVOLVED HERE, BUT THERE ARE A HOST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL, NON-COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES GOING ON IN WHICH AMERICANS AND CHINESE FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE ARE WORKING TOGETHER. THE EXTENT OF THE AMERICAN PRESENCE ITSELF WOULD NO DOUBT COME AS A SURPRISE TO MOST AMERICANS. SOME OF THE IDEAS BELOW MIGHT NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF, BUT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FAMILY OR OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

3. PROMOTING ECONOMIC AND TRADE INTERESTS

— SHANGHAI STOCK MARKET: THE SHANGHAI SECURITIES EXCHANGE HAS JUST MOVED INTO GLEAMING NEW QUARTERS IN THE PU DONG FINANCIAL DISTRICT. WHILE TRADE ON THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE IS COMPUTERIZED (HEWLETT-PACKARD MAINFRAME), THE EXCHANGE STILL BOASTS THE LARGEST TRADING FLOOR IN ASIA. WITH A HUGE, MULTI-COLORED, DIGITAL MARKET ACTIVITY DISPLAY BOARD AS A BACKDROP, THE PRESIDENT COULD DELIVER A SPEECH ON ECONOMIC AND TRADE LIBERALIZATION FROM THE CENTER OF THE FLOOR (AFTER THE MARKET CLOSES, OF COURSE).

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY BREAKFAST: BOTH THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (REPRESENTING NEARLY 1000 COMPANIES) AND THE U.S.-CHINA BUSINESS COUNCIL ARE INTERESTED IN HOSTING THE PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY. AN ADDRESS TO, OR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH, A JOINT MEETING OF U.S. AND CHINESE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY LEADERS WOULD BE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO ADVOCATE U.S. BUSINESS AND TRADE PRIORITIES.

SCIENCE MUSEUM: SHANGHAI IS SOON TO CONSTRUCT A WORLD-CLASS INTERACTIVE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM. THE CHINESE RESPECT U.S. TECHNOLOGY AS THE BEST IN THE WORLD AND IT IS AN AREA OF INCREASING PROMISE. A U.S. FIRM IS ON THE SHORT-LIST FOR THE DESIGN CONTRACT. ASSUMING WE GET THE BID (AND THE POSSIBILITY OF PRESIDENTIAL ATTENTION MIGHT HELP), THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT COULD COINCIDE WITH THE GROUND-BREAKING. LARGE MURALS OF THE MUSEUM-TO-BE COULD FORM THE BACKDROP.

TRADE PROMOTION EVENTS: U.S. COMPANIES ARE REGULARLY INVOLVED IN LIVELY AND COLORFUL TRADE FAIRS AND PROMOTIONAL EVENTS IN UP-SCALE DEPARTMENT STORE AND COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS. THERE ARE MANY SECTORS, PARTICULARLY FOOD PRODUCTS, IN WHICH THE U.S. IS THE MAJOR SUPPLIER IN CHINA. THE PRESIDENT COULD DO A WALK THROUGH OF SUCH AN EVENT TO HIGHLIGHT U.S. EXPORTS TO CHINA. IF WE MOVE IMMEDIATELY, WE COULD ORGANIZE A "MADE IN AMERICA" PROMOTION IN ONE OF THE LARGE SHOPPING MALLS. THIS WOULD FEATURE A STRING OF U.S. CONSUMER PRODUCTS, E.G., KODAK FILM, HAAGEN DAZ ICE CREAM, BUICK ADVERTISING, U.S. COSMETICS, ETC.

4. HIGHLIGHTING PEOPLE TO PEOPLE EXCHANGES

PROJECT HOPE: PROJECT HOPE IS SOON TO COMPLETE A WORLD-CLASS CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTER IN SHANGHAI, IN COOPERATION WITH SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES. THE RECIPIENT OF USAID ASHA TRAINING GRANTS, IT WILL BECOME THE PRIMARY TRAINING FACILITY FOR PEDIATRIC CARE GIVERS FOR ALL OF CHINA. MOST OF THE EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY U.S. CORPORATIONS. LEADING U.S. HOSPITALS (E.G., BOSTON CHILDRENS) ARE COOPERATING IN TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR THE SHANGHAI STAFF. AS A SHOWCASE OF PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE SHARING AND CARING, THE FACILITY REPRESENTS THE BEST IN U.S.-CHINA COOPERATION. A VISIT COULD INVOLVE INTERACTION WITH YOUNG PATIENTS.

SESAME STREET: SESAME STREET RECENTLY BEGAN PRODUCTION IN SHANGHAI FOR BROADCAST IN CHINA. GENERAL ELECTRIC IS THE MAJOR CORPORATE SPONSOR. ANY OR ALL MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FAMILY COULD HELP BIG BIRD TEACH CHINESE KIDS HOW TO WRITE THEIR NAMES IN CHINESE.

THE PEONY PAVILION: A 400 YEAR-OLD CLASSICAL CHINESE OPERATIC FORM WAS ON THE VERGE OF EXTINCTION UNTIL THE LINCOLN CENTER PROVIDED A GENEROUS GRANT TO SAVE IT. ONE OF THE MOST ENDURING, AND BEST LOVED, OPERAS OF THIS REPERTOIRE, "THE PEONY PAVILION" IS BEING READIED IN SHANGHAI FOR ITS OPENING IN NEW YORK IN JULY. FOUR HUNDRED FARMERS, PRESERVING THE TRADITIONAL ART FORMS, ARE STITCHING UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 03 SHANGHAI 01456

DEPT PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR STEINBERG

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP, CH

SUBJ: ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI

THE COSTUMES ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SHANGHAI. THE CAST IS ALL CHINESE; THE DIRECTOR IS AMERICAN. THE PRESIDENT AND/OR FIRST LADY COULD VISIT A DRESS REHEARSAL.

SHANGHAI SUNRISE: THIS IS A PRIVATE INITIATIVE IN WHICH DOZENS OF AMERICANS JOIN OTHERS IN PROVIDING FUNDS FOR THE EDUCATION OF HUNDREDS OF DISADVANTAGED CHINESE CHILDREN IN SHANGHAI. THE ORGANIZATION SPONSORS AN ANNUAL GET-TOGETHER AT WHICH THE SPONSORS MEET THEIR CHILDREN. SUCH A GET-TOGETHER COULD BE ARRANGED DURING THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

JAZZ CONCERT: SHANGHAI BOASTS NOT ONLY YOUNG CHINESE JAZZ AND BLUES MUSICIANS AND THE PEACE HOTEL'S FAMOUS OVER-70 "OLD MAN JAZZ BAND," BUT SOME EXCELLENT AMERICAN PERFORMERS AS WELL (INCLUDING THE CONSULATE'S ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.) THE PRESIDENT MIGHT ATTEND A CONCERT OR AN INFORMAL JAM SESSION AT WHICH AMERICANS AND CHINESE PARTICIPATE.

MILITARY BANDS/SPORTS HEROES: IF A U.S. MILITARY BAND COULD TRAVEL TO CHINA, JOINT PERFORMANCES WITH A CHINESE MILITARY BAND MIGHT BE ORGANIZED FOR A MIXED AUDIENCE OF CHINESE AND AMERICANS. U.S. SPORTS HEROES ARE ALSO WELL KNOWN HERE AND ANY SORT OF EXHIBITION GAME OR PERFORMANCE WOULD CREATE A LOT OF INTEREST AND GOODWILL. IS MICHAEL JORDAN AVAILABLE?

"YOUTH CONCERT" AT THE SHANGHAI SPORTS STADIUM: A CONCERT AIMED AT SHANGHAI'S YOUNGER GENERATION AND FEATURING BOTH WESTERN AND CHINESE MUSIC CELEBRITIES COULD GENERATE IMAGES OF ENTHUSIASM FOR THINGS AMERICAN. THE TIME IS RIPE. BOTH STAR TELEVISION'S "CHANNEL V" AND MUSIC TELEVISION (MTV) ARE DISTRIBUTED WIDELY IN CHINA. MTV HAS INDICATIONS FROM ITS CHINESE CONTACTS THAT "LIGHTER" SOUNDS MIGHT BE ACCEPTABLE, E.G., KENNY G, WHITNEY HOUSTON, AND POSSIBLY MARIAH CAREY.

YMCA PROGRAMS: SHANGHAI IS HEADQUARTERS TO CHINA'S YMCA, ONE OF CHINA'S FEW REAL NGO'S. THE YMCA HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. A VISIT TO A YMCA-RUN NURSING HOME, A TRAINING CENTER FOR THE DISABLED, OR ANOTHER SOCIAL SERVICE PROJECT IS A GOOD SETTING TO ENCOURAGE MORE ACTIVITIES BY BOTH LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS. PROMOTION OF NGO'S SUPPORTS AN OPEN SOCIETY AND PROVIDES A CONDUIT FOR PRIVATE AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION IN AN ERA WHEN GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT AID IS NOT IN THE CARDS.

CHAT WITH ORDINARY CHINESE: A WALK-ABOUT MIGHT BE ARRANGED IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT TALKS TO INDEPENDENT SHOPKEEPERS OR STREET VENDORS WHO REPRESENT SMALL BUSINESS AND AN ENTREPRENEURIAL SPIRIT. OR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY COULD VISIT THE HOME OF A "TYPICAL" MIDDLE CLASS FAMILY WITH ONE CHILD OF CHELSEA'S AGE FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF RAISING A CHILD IN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

5. STANDING UP FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SHESHAN SEMINARY & BASILICA: UNDER THE ENERGETIC LEADERSHIP OF AN ELDERLY JESUIT BISHOP WHO SPENT 27 YEARS IN PRISON, SHANGHAI IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'S MOST INNOVATIVE DIOCESE IN CHINA. ITS SEMINARY, CHINA'S FINEST, ATTRACTS STUDENTS FROM ALL OVER THE MAINLAND AND ITS FACULTY INCLUDES FOREIGN PRIESTS. MANY OF ITS LIBRARY BOOKS WERE DONATED BY AMERICAN CATHOLICS. VISITORS HAVE INCLUDED MOTHER THERESA, CARDINAL SIN OF THE PHILIPPINES, CARDINAL KIM OF KOREA, AND FATHER HESBURGH. ITS LOCALE IS PICTURESQUE--A RURAL SETTING ON THE SIDE OF A HILL ON TOP OF WHICH A PROMINENT BASILICA, A TRADITIONAL PILGRIMAGE SITE, OVERLOOKS THE AREA. A TALK WITH SEMINARIANS HERE, PERHAPS IN THE COMPANY OF AN AMERICAN CLERIC, MAY BE AN EFFECTIVE MEANS TO SHOW SUPPORT FOR RELIGION. THIS IS THE "OFFICIAL" CHURCH APPROVED BY BEIJING, BUT THESE ALSO ARE CATHOLICS WHO MAINTAIN CLOSE TIES TO THE VATICAN.

BIBLE PRINTING/HOSPICE: A STOP AT THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE'S PRINTING OPERATION WHICH PRODUCES BIBLES FOR CATHOLICS THROUGHOUT CHINA SEEMS LIKE A NON CONTROVERSIAL ACTIVITY WITH GOOD SYMBOLIC VALUE. ONE ADVANTAGE IS THAT IT IS CONVENIENTLY LOCATED IN CENTRAL SHANGHAI. THE PRESIDENT OR FIRST LADY COULD COMBINE THIS WITH A VISIT TO A CATHOLIC-RUN HOSPICE NEAR THE PRESSES. (A MUCH LARGER PROTESTANT BIBLE-

PRINTING ENTERPRISE--FUNDED BY THE WORLD BIBLE SOCIETY--IS
LOCATED IN NANJING.)

SHANGHAI SYNAGOGUE: DURING THE RECENT VISIT OF THE
RELIGIOUS DELEGATION, SHANGHAI'S MAYOR PROMISED TO RESTORE A
FORMER SYNAGOGUE THAT HAS BEEN USED BY THE EDUCATION BUREAU
TO STORE BOOKS. RABBI SCHNEIER WHO VISITED THE SYNAGOGUE
WAS IMPRESSED TO SEE THAT THE BUILDING RETAINS MUCH OF ITS
ORIGINAL CHARACTER. THE PROSPECT OF A PRESIDENTIAL VISIT
COULD SPEED UP ITS RESTORATION. RABBI SCHNEIER MIGHT
ACCOMPANY THE DELEGATION AND CONDUCT A SERVICE IN THE
RESTORED BUILDING. THE EVENT WOULD ALSO HIGHLIGHT
SHANGHAI'S HISTORIC ROLE AS A HAVEN FOR PERSECUTED JEWS
DURING WWII.

BUDDHIST & TAOIST TEMPLES: THE CITY CONTAINS MANY LIVELY
UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 03 SHANGHAI 01456

DEPT PASS WHITE HOUSE FOR STEINBERG

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: OVIP, CH

SUBJ: ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS FOR PRESIDENT CLINTON'S VISIT TO
SHANGHAI

TEMPLES WHERE RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY BY PRIESTS AND WORSHIPPERS
CAN BE SEEN EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK. A STOP TO OBSERVE
ORDINARY WORSHIPPERS IN ACTION CAN BE ANOTHER POSITIVE WAY
TO DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

6. PROMOTING THE RULE OF LAW

EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY OF POLITICS & LAW: SHANGHAI'S PREMIER
LAW SCHOOL, HEADED BY A YOUNG AND DYNAMIC PRESIDENT, MIGHT
BE A GOOD PLACE FOR A TALK OR ROUNDTABLE ON THE RULE OF LAW.
AN INTERESTING QUASI-RELIGIOUS TIE-IN IS THAT THE LEAFY
CAMPUS IN PRE-LIBERATION DAYS WAS ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, AN
ELITE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE. ITS DISTINGUISHED ROSTER OF
GRADUATES INCLUDES SOME HIGH-RANKING PARTY OFFICIALS. ST.
JOHN'S ALUMNI, WHO ARE TRYING TO REVIVE THE UNIVERSITY IN
CHINA, COULD BE INVITED TO ATTEND A FUNCTION.

MOOT COURT EXERCISE: FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, WILLAMETTE
(OREGON) LAW SCHOOL HAS ORGANIZED A SUMMER SESSION AT EAST
CHINA UNIVERSITY OF POLITICS & LAW FOR AMERICAN LAW
STUDENTS. NORMALLY ABOUT 30 LAW STUDENTS FROM A VARIETY OF
LAW SCHOOLS IN THE U.S. PARTICIPATE. PERHAPS THE PRESIDENT
COULD OBSERVE OR EVEN PARTICIPATE IN A MOOT COURT EXERCISE
INVOLVING U.S. AND CHINESE LAW STUDENTS. (TO GIVE IT EVEN
MORE SPLASH, MAYBE AN AMERICAN JURIST OR HARVARD'S
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SCHOLAR LAWRENCE TRIBE, WHO WAS BORN IN
SHANGHAI, COULD JOIN S/P PAUL GEWIRTZ AT THE EVENT.)

7. INTERACTING IN A TOWN MEETING

IF A "TOWN MEETING" TYPE MEDIA EVENT IS PURSUED, SHANGHAI
MAY BE A GOOD PLACE TO TRY IT. BECAUSE OF ITS RELATIVE
OPENNESS, ITS IMPORTANCE AS AN INTELLECTUAL AND MEDIA CENTER
OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL, AND, NOT LEAST OF ALL, SUPPORT WE CAN
EXPECT FROM LOCAL OFFICIALS, SHANGHAI OFFERS SOME
ADVANTAGES. SOMETHING SIMILAR WAS QUIETLY ORGANIZED FOR THE
GERMAN PRESIDENT A YEAR AGO. IT WORKED. DESPITE CHINESE
RESERVATIONS, A RELATIVELY FREE-WHEELING DISCUSSION (WITH
GERMAN-SPEAKING CHINESE) EXCEEDED GERMAN EXPECTATIONS.

THE EVENT MIGHT FOCUS ON CURRENT STUDENTS AND YOUNG
BUSINESSMEN/PROFESSIONALS (I.E. INCLUDING THOSE WHO WERE
STUDENTS A DECADE AGO AND THE NEXT GENERATION.) ANOTHER

FORMAT MIGHT BE TO INVITE RETURNING CHINESE STUDENTS (FROM U.S. UNIVERSITIES) AND MIX IN YOUNG AMERICANS WHO ARE STUDYING HERE. SHANGHAI OFFERS A VARIETY OF UNIQUE SETTINGS--E.G., JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY (PRESIDENT JIANG'S ALMA MATER), THE AMERICAN CENTER AT FUDAN UNIVERSITY (BUILT WITH U.S. AID), THE NEW SHANGHAI LIBRARY, THE STOCK EXCHANGE, THE HARD ROCK CAFE.



8

8. HIGHLIGHTING THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN CHINA

THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR THE PRESIDENT AND/OR FIRST FAMILY TO CONNECT WITH THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY HERE. SUCH EVENTS WOULD CONVEY THE REALITY THAT CHINA IS NOT SO FAR AWAY--A PLACE WHERE AMERICANS FROM MANY WALKS OF LIFE ARE ALREADY HEAVILY ENGAGED. SOME EXAMPLES: VISITS TO AMERICAN STYLE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS AND/OR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, CHATS WITH AMERICAN TEACHERS/PROFESSORS AND/OR SMALL-SCALE AMERICAN ENTREPRENEURS, A RECEPTION AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, OR A CHURCH SERVICE FOR EXPATRIATE AMERICANS. THERE IS EVEN AN AMERICAN FARMER PLOWING FIELDS IN SHANGHAI WHO HAS AN INTERESTING STORY TO TELL.

9. GUANGZHOU MINIMIZE CONSIDERED.

BURGHARDT

Scheduling 62
Ian M. Rolland
Chairman, CEO & President

200 East Berry Street (46802)
P.O. Box 7844
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-7844
219-455-3515
Fax: 219-455-7515



March 28, 1998

Via Facsimile

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

I have been told that Fudan University has invited you to deliver the second Abraham Lincoln Lecture in Shanghai later this spring and would like to encourage your giving full consideration to this request.

The lecture series, which we at Lincoln National Corporation feel privileged to support, was conceived as a means to deepen and strengthen the understanding that the peoples of China and the United States have for each other. We have found great respect for the principles of President Lincoln in China. In fact, Zhu Rongji recited a portion of the Gettysburg Address – in English – at a meeting with me in 1996. The sponsorship of this lectureship at Fudan University seemed to be a good means to build further understanding between the two nations. The first lecture, delivered by Congressman Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania last year, was a step toward that goal.

I hope that you could find time in your busy schedule to present this lecture at Fudan University. If you would like information about the lecture series, Lincoln National's role in China or Lincoln National's work to make the legacy of Abraham Lincoln known through The Lincoln Museum, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Ian M. Rolland

IMR/sm/jb:C

Diane -

*I never saw
an invite from
Fudan University.
However, this is
a letter of support*

Jody

*pls let
me know*

*response
to this so Jody
can respond.*

*Diane
4/9*

Ian Rolland

200 East Berry Street (46802)
P.O. Box 7844
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801-7844



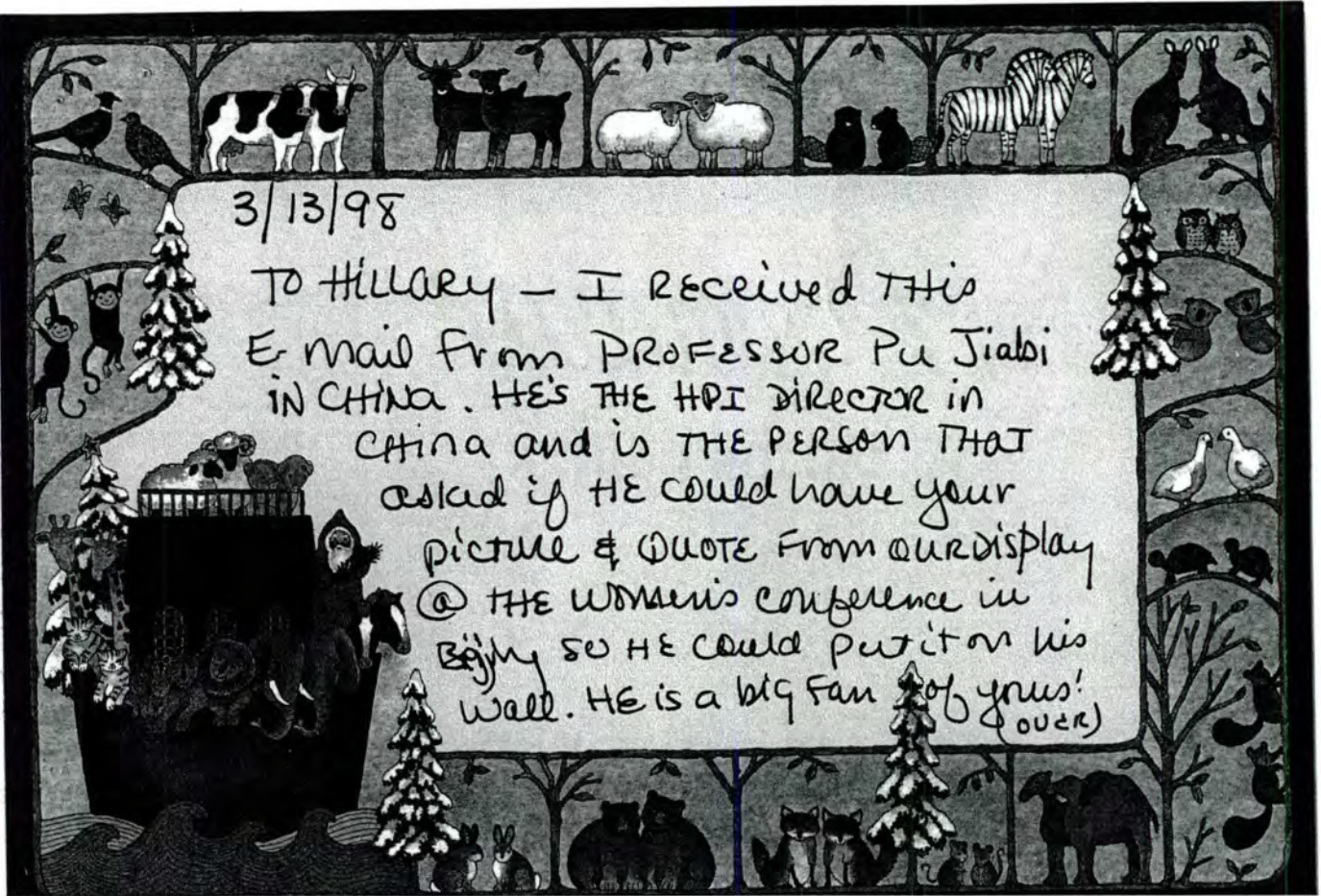
Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

20502X0001



-- 3/13/98 from **Jo Luck**, enclosing e-mail she received from Professor Pu Jiabi in China, who is also the HPI Director there. He is hopeful that you and/or the President might visit one of their HPI projects in Sichuan. With concern about the condition of the drive to the rabbit project, the suggestion was made that the government might build a new road if You should visit.

✓ To Melanne, Diane D for review/consideration
of visit to HPI project



3/13/98

TO HILLARY - I RECEIVED THIS
E-MAIL FROM PROFESSOR PU JIABI
IN CHINA. HE'S THE HPI DIRECTOR IN
CHINA AND IS THE PERSON THAT
ASKED IF HE COULD HAVE YOUR
PICTURE & QUOTE FROM OUR DISPLAY
@ THE WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN
BEIJING SO HE COULD PUT IT ON HIS
WALL. HE IS A BIG FAN OF YOURS!
(over)

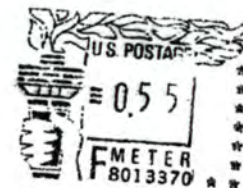
PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

I thought you would get a warm smile
from reading part of his message to
Ambassador James Sasser & Mary. I've
highlighted the part about you & the
President.

Read & Enjoy. You deserve a smile — and
I want you to know how much others
around the world think of you!

You're very special. Just remember
that every day!

Hugs,
Jo Luck



FROM

HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL

1015 SOUTH LOUISIANA P.O. BOX 808 U.S.A.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72203

To: Hillary Rodham Clinton
c/o Ann McCoy
Director of Personal Correspondence
The White house
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, DC 20500-2000

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

WHITE HOUSE MAIL
RECEIVED
1998 MAR 20 AM 7:39

To: "Prof. Pu Jiabi" <pjiabipu@public.sc.cninfo.net>, "Mr. & Mrs. Ambassador" <jsasser@info.iuol.cn.net>
From: Jo Luck <joluck@heifer.org>
Subject: Re: US President
Cc: "Dr. Robert K. Pelant" <rkp@heifer.org>, "Dr. Jim DeVries" <jimd@heifer.org>, "Mr. Kees Keur" <cg@public.sc.cninfo.net>
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Why, Professor, you are turning into quite the masterful politician!

Three cheers for your message. I know the Sassers will appreciate it.

Very good thinking, my friend. Keep up the good work.

And I add my greetings to the Sassers and to Kees!
With best regards,
Jo Luck

At 05:21 PM 3/4/98, Prof. Pu Jiabi wrote:

>Mr. & Mrs. Ambassador
>Embassy of USA in Beijing
>
>Dear James & Mary Sasser
>
>Warm greetings from HPI China Office.
>
>Thank you for your e-mail of 2 March that you agree to write a statement
>acknowledging HPI's fine work in China. I am always in deep appreciation
>for your constant support for our Program. Here, I would like to report
>some updates coming up with our Program in recent days to you as follows:
>
>Dr. Robert Pelant, HPI A/SP Program Director, visited our program in
>Sichuan On 20-26 February. He arrived in Chengdu on the evening of 20
>February. I accompanied him to visit Wenchuan Goat Project in Wolong Panda
>Reserve Area on the morning of 21 Feb, and visit Lixian Goat

Project in the
>afternoon, staying overnight in Wenchuan. We visited Songpan
County Yak
>Project in the morning of 22, and went back to Wenchuan in the
evening. We
>visited Pixian Rabbit Project on the morning of 23 Feb and
returned to our
>office after lunch. Dr. Pelant had two days' meeting with our
office staff
>and some of the project holders in our office on 24-25 February.
It so
>happened that HPI Turpan Dairy Cattle Project Holder led a
delegation of 20
>HPI recipient farmers to visit Sichuan projects. During the
meeting, Dr.
>Robert K. Pelant praised us that HPI China Program is one of the
most
>successful programs in HPI family. It's a great encouragement to
our staff.
>We will work harder to fulfill HPI's mission and support more
poor farmers
>to improve their lives in the future.
>
>Through US Consul General Mr. Kees Keur's arrangement and
introduction, Dr.
>Pelant and I had a chance to meet with the high-level USA
Religion
>Delegation at Chengdu Airport on 26 Feb. The Delegation of 8
top USA
>religion leaders including Mr. Don Argue, President of the
National
>Association of Evangelicals, Mr. Rabbi Arthur Schneier,
President of Appeal
>of Conscience Foundation, and Archbishop Theodor McCarrick from
Newark
>Roman Catholic Archdiocese. They were visiting China at the
invitation of
>China President Jiang Zeming. They were on transition from Tibet
via
>Chengdu to Hong Kong by air. Coincidentally, Dr. Pelant was
going to take
>the same departure flight with them to Hong Kong. Dr. Pelant,
Mr. Keur and
>his wife Sommy, I and my wife Liu Shixian had a working lunch
with one of
>the leader David James Randolph, Ph.D at an airport restaurant.
We briefed

>HPI work in China over the last decade, and distributed some related
>publicizing materials to them. When we presented our project proposal for
>the Tibetan people who are suffering from the recent snowstorm disaster in
>Rang Tang County of Sichuan Province and Yu Shu Prefecture of Qinghai
>Province, it seemed that they had attached their great concerns to the
>people in those areas. We had very friendly conversations. Two days later,
>Dr. Pelant called me from Indonesia that he had further discussion with
>the American Religion Delegation regarding this project in Hong Kong, that
>they said it was very possible for them to fund this project. Dr. Pelant
>asked us to re-send the project proposal to our HQ and try to get approved
>first. This fruitful and meaningful meeting for HPI side would be all
>attributed to Mr. Keur's arrangements and excellent coordination.
>
>Also, this morning (Tuesday, 3 March), to our great honor, Mr. William C.
>McCahill , JR, Deputy Chief of Mission, USA Embassy, visited one of our 22
>projects. Accompanied by Mr. Keur, Mr. Yang, Secretary, and Mr. Administrative Consul from USA Consulate General in Chengdu, Mr. McCahill
>visited Ms. Yan Huayu's family, the fifteen generation recipient of HPI
>Rabbit Project in Gaoli Village, Ande Township, Pixian County. They were
>on the national highway No. 213 to visit Du Jiang Yan Irrigation Project
>and Wolong Panda Reserve. However, the Pixian HPI rabbit project is about
>30 km away from Chengdu and just 1.5 km diverted away from the national
>highway. They arrived there at 9:00 am, then directly walked to the project
>recipient family, for the driveway to the village, usually for tractors, is
>too narrow to drive on. Despite that the 1.5 km driveway was

very muddy and
>slippery, they all enjoyed walking on the country road in the bright
>sunshine. Three diplomats had about half hour vivid interactions with the
>recipient family speaking Chinese language.
>
>Yan started with 10 rabbits from HPI in 1996. Her family at present are
>raising more than 200 breeding rabbits. In the past two years, they were
>able to earn more than 5,000 yuan annually through providing local market
>with meat and breeding rabbits respectively at 8 yuan or 16 yuan per kg.
>Each doe rabbit can reproduce 6 litters per year, 6-8 kids per litter.
>Generally speaking, one doe rabbit can reproduce 40 young rabbits per year.
>Rabbits had made tremendous difference on their livelihood. The visitors
>were impressed by this family that they are constructing a new two-story
>house with the financial support partially from raising rabbits.
>
>As I know Mr. Keur is working very hard to make the visit possible of Your
>Excellency Mrs. & Mr. President to Sichuan . Therefore I asked Mr.
>McCachill whether his trip is the pre-visit for Clintons' coming visit to
>China or not. His answer was positively yes. Like Mr. Keur, I am eagerly
>looking forward to the visit of Mrs & Mr. President to Sichuan, especially
>their visit to one of our HPI projects in Sichuan. I expressed that I
>really warmly welcome Bill & Hillary Clinton to inspect one of our HPI
>Projects in China. Mr. McCachill said that it is possible for Hillary to
>visit this rabbit Project. When I expressed my concern on the 1.5 km of
>poor condition of the driveway to the village, he said the government might
>build a new road to the village if Hillary should visit it. He

also joked

>that "Hillary will pave it with gold". In other words, the visit of Your

>Excellency Mrs. President to the village will not only improve the

>friendship between the two countries, but also the livelihood of local

>villagers. Besides, I had strongly recommended our newly established goat

>Project for Qiang Minority in Wolong Panda Reserve, to Mr. Keur and Mr.

>McCachill for the consideration of possible visit of Mrs. & Mr. President.

>As the project village is just beside the highway in Wolong, it takes only

>minutes to get to the project recipient houses. If Mrs. and Mr. Clinton

>are on the way to Panda Breeding Center, that village would be perfect for

>them to squeeze some time to visit. So, I was wondering if you could help

>us to have at least one of Your Excellency Clintons to visit one or two

>of our projects. I heard that our HPI President Ms. Jo Luck is a friend

>of the Clintons. If our respected Mrs. & Mr. Ambassador make this

>suggestion, I think Mrs. & Mr. Clinton might agree with you. Please

>convey our warmest welcome to them. Also, I would like to warmly receive

>you Mrs. & Mr. Ambassador in Sichuan at your convenience.

>

>Our office will air mail you more information about our HPI Program.

>

>It is always very inspiring to hear from you.

>

>Sincerely yours,

>

>Prof. Pu Jiabi

>HPI China Director

>

>CC: Ms. Jo Luck, President of HPI HQ

> Dr. Jim DeVries, International Program Director, HPI HQ

> Dr. Robert K. Pelant, A/SP Director, HPI HQ

> Mr. Kees Keur, US Consul General in Chengdu

>
>
>>From: jsasser@info.iuol.cn.net
>>Date: Mon, 2 Mar 1998 15:33:56 +0800
>>Subject: Re: E-mail to Jim Hardy
>>To: Pu Jiabi <hpichina@public.sc.cninfo.net>
>>
>>
>>Dear Dr. Pu,
>>
>>We would be pleased to write a statement acknowledging HPI's
fine work in
>China.
>>I will send it to by e-mail by the end of this week or the
first of next
>week.
>>
>>Warm regards,
>>
>>Mary Sasser
>>
>>
>
>

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President YANG Fujia
Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences
Fudan University



220 Handan Road, Shanghai 200433, P.R. China Tel: (86-21) 65641600 Fax: (86-21) 65647066 Email: fjyang@fudan.edu.cn

March 20, 1998

Dear President Clinton and Mrs. Clinton,

We are very glad to learn that you plan to visit China in the forthcoming June.

Fudan University set up a Lincoln Forum, which is named for the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in 1996 at the Center for American Studies at Fudan University with the aim of inviting world-renowned persons to lecture at Fudan University. This Forum is financially supported by Lincoln National Corporation from the United States.

Fudan faculty and students find their vision and knowledge broadened by those inspiring lectures. It is a great honor for us to invite Mr. Clinton or Mrs. Clinton to deliver this year's Lincoln Lecture at the Center for American Studies at Fudan during your stay in China.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fujia Yang'.

Fujia Yang
President
Fudan University
Shanghai 200433
P.R. China



China : regions and three-star sights

- ☐ The North
- ☐ The Northeast
- ☐ Inner Mongolia and the Silk Road
- ☐ Sichuan and the Tibetan Plateau
- ☐ The Yangtze Region
- ☐ South China
- ☐ The Southwest

