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(McNally)
February 18, 1989
4:50 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
 BEIJING, CHINA
 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1989

Thank you very much.

Mr. Ambassador, my colleagues and friends:

It's wonderful to be back. But despite all the trappings of a presidential motorcade, I have to admit I sort of miss the quiet pleasure of pulling up alone aboard a Flying Pigeon bicycle. Not that cycling in Beijing is as safe as it used to be. I'm told that with the traffic today, it should be undertaken with the same degree of alacrity and nonchalance that you would display in authorizing a highly intelligent trained bear to remove your appendix.

On a brisk January afternoon exactly one month ago, I left the White House for the first time as President to salute a group of unsung heroes -- your Washington colleagues in professional government service.

You and your predecessors at the American mission here were very much on my mind that day. Indeed, I told the gathering at Constitution Hall that it was in China and elsewhere that I came to admire and respect the talent and courage and commitment that characterize the public service you provide.

Here within the Beijing family, I have some particular thanks, beginning with three groups that are too often mentioned

last: American spouses, U.S. Marines, and Chinese employees in the Embassy. I know as few in Washington do the incalculable value of your contributions and sacrifice, without which, quite simply, our work would be impossible.

To my colleagues here I offer many specific thanks. Late last year the Economist rated the American delegation as simply the best in Beijing, singling you out for praise on impact and analysis. No one values this more than me. Each evening as you wind down your work, at six or seven o'clock in Beijing, it is morning in Washington and my daily briefing is about to begin. Your sound reporting efforts have consistently provided us with valuable insights into the extraordinary changes that are underway in China.

You have shown great skill and perseverance in shepherding American executives through the complexities of doing business in Beijing. And it has paid off for both sides. The recent approval for the Chinese launch of an American-made satellite -- destined to improve communications for the people of Australia -- is a credit to your hard work and to what Pacific neighbors can accomplish by working together.

Of course, businessmen aren't the only ones coming to China these days. We appreciate your courtesy and your professionalism -- and your patience -- in assisting the thousands of American citizens who pass through Beijing. Earlier someone told me of a restaurant near Wang Fu Jing where three American tourists walked in wearing the most outlandish safari

clothes, complete with Panama hats, backpacks, videocameras, a brace of walkmans and a few Chinese phrases picked up from a stateside friend who happens to own a wok. They stood around looking for a waiter and one asked in a loud voice: "How do we attract attention?"

Finally, it's obvious to all that you have devoted your time and energy unsparingly in preparations for this visit. Thank you very, very much.

Many of you came to China for the same reasons as I did fourteen years ago: a belief in public service as the highest and noblest calling. Then, as now, this was a challenging and sometimes difficult post.

Today you are an Embassy -- boasting representatives of many agencies, sprawling across three locations, and supported by consulates general in four cities ranging from frozen Shenyang to the bamboo forests of Sichuan. The climate is more open, goods more available, contacts more easily made.

Though serving in Beijing is more exciting than ever, I know this is still a challenging and difficult post. The cultural and political systems differ dramatically from our own. The language is difficult, as I well know from my own struggles with it. Those who think I have occasional difficulties with English syntax should be grateful they haven't heard my Chinese.

You know, I think of China as a land of mirrors and mirages, of mystery and myth. On a bicycle at twilight, the soft light mutes your status as a foreigner, and you can get lost near the shadows of the Forbidden City. Turn into the hutongs

[HOO-TUNG] and time turns back a century, quieting the roar of the city. The breeze rises straight out of the pages of Chinese history, carrying ancient smells of dust, green tea and lamp oil, the timeless sounds of roosters and children and thoughts settling in for the night.

Everyone who comes to China has moments like this. We hope the memories you make are as rewarding as ours, and we hope you will derive satisfaction from the work you are doing to enhance relations between our two great peoples.

I'd like to close by noting the nation's gratitude and my personal admiration for the job Winston Lord has done these past three years. Winston, along with Bette, brings a unique and comprehensive perspective to the history of our relations. Indeed, it is the wonder of America, and the wonder of our times, to stand here with this diplomat and his wife and imagine the scene on the Shanghai docks of the Huang Pu river, as Mrs. Doris Bao gathered up eight year old Bette for the forty-year journey that would eventually bring her back to this residence. The Lords' story reminds us that in our lives as in our work, in America the only limits are our imaginations.

Winston, I thank you for your service, and for the exquisite hospitality provided by you and the entire mission.

Thank you, and God bless America.

Mrs Bush

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(McNally)

February 17, 1989

9:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
BEIJING, CHINA
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1989

(Jeanie Bell) call for visitors

*Jeffery Boter
647-6308*

Thank you very much,
Mr. Lord
Mr. Ambassador, my colleagues and friends:

Adv. draft

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Looking forward

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JFJ

came to admire and respect the talent and courage and commitment that characterize the public service you provide.

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Adv. China desk

Economist

Shed. Joe Donovan

Joe Donovan China desk

Joe Donovan 647-6803

13 hrs.

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Joe Donovan

Joe Donovan

Australia -- is a credit to your hard work and to what Pacific neighbors can accomplish by working together.

Of course, businessmen aren't the only ones coming to China these days. We appreciate your courtesy and your professionalism -- and your patience -- in assisting the thousands of American citizens who pass through Beijing. Earlier someone told me of a restaurant near Wa-Fu Jing where three American tourists walked in wearing the most outlandish safari clothes, complete with Panama hats, backpacks, videocameras, a brace of walkmans and a few Chinese phrases picked up from a stateside friend who happens to own a wok. They stood around looking for a waiter and one asked in a loud voice: "How do we attract attention?"

~~Finally, it's obvious to all that you have devoted your time and energy unsparingly in preparations for this visit. Thank you very, very much. Fortunately, you now live in one of the few lands where the constitution guarantees the right to rest. Well, I wish you all a well-deserved rest after our final event later tonight.~~

Many of you came to China for the same reasons as I did fifteen years ago: a belief in public service as the highest and noblest calling. Then, as now, this was a challenging and sometimes difficult post. Still, I'm a little envious of your service here during these heady times. During my tour at the end of the Cultural Revolution, travel outside this city was next to impossible. We had a staff of just 26. Contacts were difficult to make, meetings difficult to arrange. Relations were not vet

Joe Donovan

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State Background Notes

China map shopping areas in Beijing

Conf. of US Pat. Chin. Law

State Background Notes

Jim Lilly

looking forward

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normalized. The future was exciting, but the present was not always easy.

✓ Joe Donov ✓ Today you are an Embassy -- boasting representatives of many agencies, sprawling across three locations, and supported by consulates generals in four cities ranging from frozen Shenyang to the bamboo forests of Sichuan. The climate is more open, goods more available, contacts more easily made. ✓ Ref'd Note ✓ in the mountains

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For Barbara and me, returning to Beijing is a homecoming. Our work was a source of great personal satisfaction, a happy, challenging time in our lives. We went to church, played ping pong with the Embassy children, rode bicycles on wintry evenings. And the echoes remain. ✓ Jim Miller ✓ looking for work

China is a land of mirrors and mirages, of mystery and myth. On a bicycle at twilight, the soft light mutes your status as a foreigner, and you can get lost near the shadows of the Forbidden City. Turn into the hutongs ^{alle (hutong)} and time turns back a century, quieting the roar of the city. The breeze rises straight out of the pages of Chinese history, carrying ancient smells of dust, green tea and lamp oil, the timeless sounds of roosters and children and thoughts settling in for the night.

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Joe Donagan

*Wang's China
p. 10410
Map insert*

*Joe McNally
NY Mas.
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*Joe McNally
Wang's China
p. 10410
Map insert
NY Mas.
85*

11:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE

EDUCATION (AP) -- American education is stagnating by nearly every measure in a new comparison of school performance across the country, Secretary Cavazos said in releasing the the discouraging report card. The sixth annual State Education in Performance Chart shows a decline in the national high school graduation rate and falling scores on college entrance exams in half the states. "We must do better. We must revitalize education in America" by setting targets for improvement, Cavazos said in a statement accompanying the report card. "We have not made any progress in the last three years," Cavazos elaborated in an interview on NBC's Today program.

PLO CHARTER (Paris/UPI) -- Chairman Arafat's declaration that his organization's charter is null and void has helped define his position on peace with Israel, President Mitterrand said. Mitterrand said at a Cabinet meeting that Arafat's description of the charter as void was "the beginning of the clarification" that he had sought at their meeting Tuesday, government spokesman Lousi Le Pensec said.

(Paris/AP) -- Arafat repeated his disavowal of the organization's charter calling for the elimination of Israel, and government leaders indicated they were convinced of his sincerity. Israel dismissed Arafat's statements as "rhetorical juggling," and hard-line PLO leaders expressed anger at his comments. Arafat, in a radio interview, said the 1964 charter has been "superseded," presumably by the PLO's November declarations that renounced terrorism and implicitly recognized Israel's right to exist. Asked why he did not simply say the charter was abrogated, Arafat said, "It's not up to me to say that. It's a decision that must come from the Palestine National Council."

CAMBODIA (Jakarta/AP) -- If the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia is independently confirmed and the constitution is rewritten to his satisfaction, Prince Sihanouk says he will return home as head of state. Sihanouk said at a news conference he expects to decide before November if his conditions have been met.

VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP (Bangkok, AP) -- Vice President Quayle, visiting his third Southeast Asian country in as many days, discussed economic issues and the future of Cambodia in get-acquainted meetings with Thai officials. Quayle said at a news conference that the U.S. will not consider closer diplomatic ties with Vietnam until that country "removes itself from Cambodia." Quayle explained the basic U.S. position on Cambodia during a 50-minute meeting with Thai Prime Minister Choonhavan and also stressed the importance the U.S. places on protection of copyrights -- perhaps the only major friction in otherwise strong relations between the two countries.

11:30 A.M. NEWS UPDATE (Continued)

KOREA (Seoul/Reuter) -- President Roh, blaming "revolutionary forces" for the fiery deaths of six young policemen today, said in a nationally televised address that he would take emergency measures if social turmoil continued in South Korea. The six policemen all died of smoke inhalation or injuries sustained while jumping from windows after student radicals set the nine-story library building ablaze at Dongui University in Pusan during a police raid. The president said: "Whether they be on campuses or at factories, violent revolutionary forces...will be chased to the end and punished according to law. They must be resolutely banished from this society."

(Seoul/AP) -- Six riot police were killed and 10 critically injured when they were set on fire by radical students, and President Roh said he may impose emergency measures to end violent protests. Roh said in a nationally televised speech that the government is determined to end a wave of violent protests that has hit South Korea in recent weeks. He did not specify any action, but under the constitution he is empowered to rule by decree or impose martial law if he deems the nation is facing an emergency. "If violence and illegal acts endanger democracy and the future of the country, I would be obliged to invoke emergency measures as empowered by the constitution," Roh said.

NETHERLANDS (Hague/UPI) -- Prime Minister Lubbers tendered the resignation of his government after a seven-hour, late-night emergency parliamentary debate on how to finance a national environmental plan. Lubbers refused to answer questions while leaving the royal palace and it was not clear if the monarch had accepted his resignation. "I am not bitter," Lubbers said, after explaining he had been unable to force a compromise on the environmental issue.

SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town/Reuter) -- President Botha announced that a general election will be held in South Africa Sept. 6 for all three chambers of the racially segregated parliament. The election is almost certain to mark the end of Botha's political career. He resigned as leader of the ruling National Party after suffering a stroke in January. Speaking to a specially convened joint sitting of the three chambers, Botha said the election proclamation would be published in the government's official gazette during July. "I wish honorable members success in what lies ahead of them," he added.

-end-

Communications Media

(million copies)

	1983	1984	1985
Newspapers	15,510	18,060	18,690
Magazines	1,770	2,180	2,500
Books	5,800	6,270	6,650

Radio receivers: 15m. in use in 1984.

Television receivers: 9.9m. in use in 1984.

Education

(1984)

	Institutions	Full-time Teachers ('000)	Students ('000)
Kindergartens	166,526	491	12,571
Primary schools	853,740	5,369	135,571
Secondary schools			
Lower secondary schools	75,867	2,097	38,643
Upper secondary schools	17,847	459	6,898
Secondary technical schools	2,293	118	811
Teacher training schools	1,008	42	511
Agricultural schools	4,622	55	907
Vocational schools	2,380	48	837
Special schools	330	6	39
Higher education	902	315	1,443

Directory

The Constitution

A new constitution was adopted on 4 December 1982 by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Its principal provisions are set out below. The Preamble, which is not included here, states that "Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China".

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1: The People's Republic of China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 2: All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people.

The organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels.

The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law.

Article 3: The state organs of the People's Republic of China apply the principle of democratic centralism.

The National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at different levels are instituted through democratic election. They are responsible to the people and subject to their supervision.

All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and under whose supervision they operate.

The division of functions and powers between the central and local state organs is guided by the principle of giving full play to the initiative and enthusiasm of the local authorities under the unified leadership of the central authorities.

Article 4: All nationalities in the People's Republic of China are equal. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops the relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities. Discrimination against and oppression of any nationality are prohibited; any acts that undermine the unity of the nationalities or instigate their secession are prohibited.

The State helps the areas inhabited by minority nationalities speed up their economic and cultural development in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the different minority nationalities.

Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform their own ways and customs.

Article 5: The State upholds the uniformity and dignity of the socialist legal system.

No law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the Constitution.

All state organs, the armed forces, all political parties and public organizations and all enterprises and undertakings must abide by the Constitution and the law. All acts in violation of the Constitution and the law must be looked into.

No organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law.

Article 6: The basis of the socialist economic system of the People's Republic of China is socialist public ownership of the means of production, namely, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people.

The system of socialist public ownership supersedes the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'

Article 7: The state economy is the sector of socialist economy under ownership by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy. The State ensures the consolidation and growth of the state economy.

Article 8: Rural people's communes, agricultural producers' co-operatives, and other forms of co-operative economy such as producers', supply and marketing, credit and consumers' co-operatives, belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people. Working people who are members of rural economic collectives have the right, within the limits prescribed by law, to farm private plots of cropland and hilly land, engage in household sideline production and raise privately-owned livestock.

The various forms of co-operative economy in the cities and towns, such as those in the handicraft, industrial, building, transport, commercial and service trades, all belong to the sector of socialist economy under collective ownership by the working people.

The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the urban and rural economic collectives and encourages, guides and helps the growth of the collective economy.

Article 9: Mineral resources, waters, forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land, beaches and other natural resources are owned by the State, that is, by the whole people, with the exception of the forests, mountains, grassland, unreclaimed land and beaches that are owned by collectives in accordance with the law.

The State ensures the rational use of natural resources and protects rare animals and plants. The appropriation or damage of natural resources by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 10: Land in the cities is owned by the State.

Land in the rural and suburban areas is owned by collectives except for those portions which belong to the state in accordance with the law; house sites and private plots of cropland and hilly land are also owned by collectives.

The State may in the public interest take over land for its use in accordance with the law.

No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell or lease land, or unlawfully transfer land in other ways.

All organizations and individuals who use land must make rational use of the land.

Article 11: The individual economy of urban and rural working people, operated within the limits prescribed by law, is a complement to the socialist public economy. The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy.

The State guides, helps and supervises the individual economy by exercising administrative control.

Article 12: Socialist public property is sacred and inviolable.

The State protects socialist public property. Appropriation or damage of state or collective property by any organization or individual by whatever means is prohibited.

Article 13: The State protects the right of citizens to own lawfully earned income, savings, houses and other lawful property.

The State protects by law the right of citizens to inherit private property.

Article 14: The State continuously raises labour productivity, improves economic results and develops the productive forces by enhancing the enthusiasm of the working people, raising the level of their technical skill, disseminating advanced science and technology, improving the systems of economic administration and enterprise operation and management, instituting the socialist system of responsibility in various forms and improving organization of work.

The State practises strict economy and combats waste.

The State properly apportions accumulation and consumption, pays attention to the interests of the collective and the individual as well as of the State and, on the basis of expanded production, gradually improves the material and cultural life of the people.

Article 15: The State practises economic planning on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and coordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of regulation by the market.

Disturbance of the orderly functioning of the social economy or disruption of the state economic plan by any organization or individual is prohibited.

Article 16: State enterprises have decision-making power in operation and management within the limits prescribed by law, on condition that they submit to unified leadership by the State and fulfil all their obligations under the state plan.

State enterprises practise democratic management through congresses of workers and staff and in other ways in accordance with the law.

Article 17: Collective economic organizations have decision-making power in conducting independent economic activities, on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and abide by the relevant laws.

Collective economic organizations practise democratic management in accordance with the law, with the entire body of their workers electing or removing their managerial personnel and deciding on major issues concerning operation and management.

Article 18: The People's Republic of China permits foreign enterprises, other foreign economic organizations and individual foreigners to invest in China and to enter into various forms of economic co-operation with Chinese enterprises and other economic organizations in accordance with the law of the People's Republic of China.

All foreign enterprises and other foreign economic organizations in China, as well as joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment located in China, shall abide by the law of the People's Republic of China. Their lawful rights and interests are protected by the law of the People's Republic of China.

Article 19: The State develops socialist educational undertakings and works to raise the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

The State runs schools of various types, makes primary education compulsory and universal, develops secondary, vocational and higher education and promotes pre-school education.

The State develops educational facilities of various types in order to wipe out illiteracy and provide political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education for workers, peasants, state functionaries and other working people. It encourages people to become educated through self-study.

The State encourages the collective economic organizations, state enterprises and undertakings and other social forces to set up educational institutions of various types in accordance with the law.

The State promotes the nationwide use of Putonghua (common speech based on Beijing pronunciation).

Article 20: The State promotes the development of the natural and social sciences, disseminates scientific and technical knowledge, and commends and rewards achievements in scientific research as well as technological discoveries and inventions.

Article 21: The State develops medical and health services, promotes modern medicine and traditional Chinese medicine, encourages and supports the setting up of various medical and health facilities by the rural economic collectives, state enterprises and undertakings and neighbourhood organizations, and promotes sanitation activities of a mass character, all to protect the people's health.

The State develops physical culture and promotes mass sports activities to build up the people's physique.

Article 22: The State promotes the development of literature and art, the press, broadcasting and television undertakings, publishing and distribution services, libraries, museums, cultural centres and other cultural undertakings, that serve the people and socialism, and sponsors mass cultural activities.

The State protects places of scenic and historical interest, valuable cultural monuments and relics and other important items of China's historical and cultural heritage.

Article 23: The State trains specialized personnel in all fields who serve socialism, increases the number of intellectuals and creates conditions to give full scope to their role in socialist modernization.

Article 24: The State strengthens the building of socialist spiritual civilization through spreading education in high ideals and morality, general education and education in discipline and the legal system, and through promoting the formulation and observance of rules of conduct and common pledges by different sections of the people in urban and rural areas.

The State advocates the civic virtues of love for the motherland, for the people, for labour, for science and for socialism; it educates the people in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism and communism and in dialectical and historical materialism; it combats capitalist, feudalist and other decadent ideas.

Article 25: The State promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development.

Article 26: The State protects and improves the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevents and remedies pollution and other public hazards.

The State organizes and encourages afforestation and the protection of forests.

Article 27: All state organs carry out the principle of simple and efficient administration, the system of responsibility for work and the system of training functionaries and appraising their work in order constantly to improve quality of work and efficiency and combat bureaucratism.

All state organs and functionaries must rely on the support of the people, keep in close touch with them, heed their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and work hard to serve them.

Article 28: The State maintains public order and suppresses treasonable and other counter-revolutionary activities; it penalizes actions that endanger public security and disrupt the socialist economy and other criminal activities, and punishes and reforms criminals.

Article 29: The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people. Their tasks are to strengthen national defence, resist aggression, defend the motherland, safeguard the people's peaceful labour, participate in national reconstruction, and work hard to serve the people.

The State strengthens the revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces in order to increase the national defence capability.

Article 30: The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

- (1) The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government;
- (2) Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;
- (3) Counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, nationality townships and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central government and other large cities are divided into districts and counties. Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and cities.

All autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are national autonomous areas.

Article 31: The State may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions.

Article 32: The People's Republic of China protects the lawful rights and interests of foreigners within Chinese territory, and while on Chinese territory foreigners must abide by the law of the People's Republic of China.

The People's Republic of China may grant asylum to foreigners who request it for political reasons.

(McNally)

February 17, 1989

9:00 a.m.

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854

Randy Edwards
Edward
20/28-2461

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Everyone who comes to China has moments like this. We hope the memories you make are as rewarding as ours, and we hope you will derive satisfaction from the work you are doing to enhance relations between our two great peoples.

I'd like to close by noting the nation's gratitude and my personal admiration for the job Winston Lord has done these past three years. Winston, along with Bette, brings a unique and comprehensive perspective to the history of our relations. Indeed, it is the wonder of America, and the wonder of our times, to stand here with this diplomat and his wife and imagine the scene on the Shanghai docks of the Huang Po river, as Mrs. Doris Bao gathered up eight year old Bette for the forty-year journey that would eventually bring her back to this residence. The Lord's story remind us that in our lives as in our work, in America the only limits are our imaginations.

Winston, I thank you for your service, and for the exquisite hospitality provided by you and the entire mission.



CHINA DOLL

NOWADAYS, I OFTEN FIND MYSELF PEERING INTO BEIJING crowds searching for a woman around 50 years of age, not tall, not short, not stout, not slender—me. When I spy her, I want to follow her home, but, of course, I never do. How could I explain my presence? If I told the truth—I'm there to satisfy a recurring fancy, to see in hers the life that I might have led—she'd think me mad or at least my skull chock-full of the northeast wind.

I peer on. What if I had never sailed from Shanghai to Brooklyn in 1946, left the land of my birth as a child? Would I still be I? Sometimes, in humility, I bow to history. Sometimes, in hubris, I shout yes.

Surely everyone wonders about roads not taken—that other school, that other job, that other love. But there is a difference: Only we immigrants can point to the fork that above all else has shaped our destinies. We know its longitude and latitude. We know the year, the day, the hour we embarked. We know whether the skies then were lit by the sun or salted with stars.

To me, this journey, be it a single step or across the world, reveals us far better than the cast of our features, the lilt of our speech, or even our metaphysical familiarity with alien ways we have never been taught. Many will scoff at my naïveté. Others will call me a fool. Perhaps that is why I have not dared write the story of America and me, except in a children's book. For to do so would risk the credibility of the teller and the realism of the tale.

Indeed, my life is a fable even the gullible Snow White would find hard to swallow. I docked in Brooklyn on a sleepy Sunday and was enrolled at P.S. 8 in Brooklyn Heights on a sneezy Monday. Dopey and bashful was I because I didn't speak a word of English, but always at hand were people happy to instruct me. And, believe it or not, never once did I hear from anyone in New York a suggestion as grumpy as "Take a slow boat to China, girl. In America, only we can do it. You can't!"

On that first day at school, the principal asked, "How old are you?" My mother translated. Though eight, I stuck up ten fingers. Sociologists explain that the extra two fingers were because Chinese are considered a year old when born, two upon the new year. The novelist in me asserts it was foreshadowing, without which a suspenseful story degenerates into anecdote. Meanwhile, I was the shortest fifth-grader in all of

the five boroughs. No one gave it a thought. Weren't Chinese known to be small?

By the time I was a high-school student in Teaneck, my mother dreamed for me the typical Chinese version of the American Dream. It was not to be "my son, the lawyer"—rather, "my progeny, the ist." In other words, chemist, internist, physicist—in short, scientist.

By college, visions of Nobel Prizes danced in my head. And so I signed up to study how to make a better living through chemistry. To me, it mattered not that in the lab I was a bull in a china shop, in class, the empress of bull. To the head of the department, however, it mattered a lot. Therefore, he made me an offer I couldn't refuse: "Major in chemistry and flunk, or transfer out and pass."

No doubt in another country this would be the makings of ignominy, for Mother cried, "What shame! My daughter, the only Chinese American without an ist." (Unbeknownst to us both, upon reaching middle age, I would at last become an ist—novelist.)

Again, foreshadowing. But only with hindsight was everything made clear. Had I not emigrated, skipped two grades,

failed at chemistry, I would never have met, much less married, the young Wasp in my world-economics class at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

In novels, an interracial marriage must incur melodrama, if not wrath. In reality, the only reservation to ours was voiced by a GS-15 named Mr. Szluk, who informed me of a State Department ruling that limits the careers of foreign-service officers with immigrant spouses. Henceforth, he spouted, your husband is barred from all work concerning China.

Today, I write from 17 Guang Hua Lu, the residence of the American ambassador to China. Tonight, I share his bed. Do I have the courage to draw the obvious conclusions and say that a dream I never dared to dream has—? Not me. I'm too superstitious a Chinese to tempt the gods. Not me. I'm too sophisticated a New Yorker for rose-colored glasses tinted red, white, and blue. I'll speak, instead, of the heroine of my children's book: "Here, Shirley Temple Wong was somebody. She felt as if she had the power of ten tigers, as if she had grown as tall as the Statue of Liberty."

Bette Bao Lord is the author of *Spring Moon* and *In the Year of the Boar and Jackie Robinson*.

By BETTE BAO
LORD

(McNALLY
Feb. 17, 1989
9:00 AM

Thank you very much.

Mr. Ambassador, my colleagues and friends:

It's wonderful to be back. But despite all the trappings of a presidential motorcade, I have to admit I sort of miss the quiet pleasure of pulling up alone aboard a Flying Pigeon bicycle. Not that cycling in Beijing is as safe as it used to be. I'm told that with the traffic today, it should be undertaken with the same degree of alacrity and nonchalance that you would display in authorizing a highly intelligent trained bear to remove your appendix.

On a brisk January afternoon exactly one month ago, I left the White House for the first time as President to salute a group of on unsung heroes -- your Washington colleagues in professional government service.

You and your predecessors at the American mission here were very much on my mind that day. Indeed, I told the gathering at Constitution Hall that it was in China and elsewhere that I came to admire and respect the talent and courage and commitment that characterize the public service you provide.

Here within the Beijing family, I have some particular thanks, beginning with two groups that are too often mentioned

last: American spouses and Foreign Service Nationals. I know as few in Washington could the incalculable value of your contributions and sacrifice, without which, quite simply, our work would be impossible.

To my colleagues here I offer many specific thanks. Late last year the Economist rated the American delegation as simply the best in Beijing, singling you out for praise on impact and analysis. No one values this more than me. Each evening as you wind down your work, at six or seven o'clock in Beijing, it is morning in Washington and my daily briefing is underway. Your sound reporting efforts have consistently provided us with valuable insights into the extraordinary changes that are underway in China.

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(McNally)

February 17, 1989

9:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
 BEIJING, CHINA
 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1989

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1987 U.S. Foreign Trade Highlights
DOC Internatl. Trade Assoc. 1987

1987 U.S. total exports down for merchandise, TAS:

~~10~~
p.p-005 U.S. ~~export~~ export 3,477 mill
to China
p.p-010 U.S. ~~import~~ import CIF 6,901 mill

Some as in '74

Mr. Zhang Chongzhen

Li Dikui

Mr. Sun Sangui

Yang (Dingde)

Li Kuon

Yu Qian

Guo Dingfang

Bill Thomas

(pretty sure he will be there)

Birthday of little girl

~~Trade in '74~~

\$932 million '74
\$14 billion '74

MC 17 3/500

THEMES FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S COMMENTS TO EMBASSY BEIJING STAFF

- I greatly value the magnificent efforts of all the staff stationed in Beijing.

Your reporting efforts have provided us with invaluable insights into the extraordinary changes that are underway in China.

Your generous assistance to visiting Senators and Congressmen has increased the understanding of US policies and goals on the Hill.

You have shepherded American businessmen through the complexities of doing business in China with great skill and perseverance.

You have helped American citizens here in a professional, conscientious, and courteous manner.

For my delegation, you have devoted your time and energy unsparingly. Many, many thanks.

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17-11 3/30

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10

Same as in '74

Zhang Chongzhen

Li Jialu

Mr. Sun Sangyui

Yang ~~Dinghe~~ Dingzhe

Li Yuan

Yu Dinsen

Guo ~~Guo~~ Dingfang

Bill Thomas

pretty sure he will be there

birthday of little girl

Trade in '74

\$952 million '74
\$14 billion '74

From Joe Donovan - Chinadisk
State

Stephanie Koss is the daughter of
Andy Koss, Embassy's Press & Cultural Section Off.
Feb. 22 is her 4th birthday

Embassy Political Military Officer
Michael Cawrorot's b-day is
Feb. 25th
been in post 5 yrs.

Bill Thomas who is now head of SA/T
section of embassy was Econ. &
commercial counselor off. during
Mr. Broh's stay. They overlapped
April - Dec. 1975. B.T. also counsel
general Chengde when then V.P. Bush
opened consulate in Oct. '85.

4 Texons at post: Robert Williams,
of dubious origin b/c he wears bow
ties; Jack how; wife Patricia;
Patricia Bryant

(McNally)
February 18, 1989
4:50 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EMBASSY GREETING
 BEIJING, CHINA
 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1989

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I told them that it was in China that I came to admire and respect the talent, courage and commitment of career workers.

Here I have some particular thanks. First: American spouses, U.S. Marines, and Chinese employees. Without you, our work would be impossible.

To my colleagues here, many specific thanks. Late last year the Economist rated the American delegation as the best in Beijing, praising you for impact and analysis. No one values this more than me. As evening falls in Beijing, it is morning in Washington and my daily briefing is about to begin. Your sound reporting efforts provide insight into the extraordinary changes underway in China.

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of the wonder of America, and the wonder of our times, to stand here with this diplomat and his wife and imagine the scene on the Shanghai docks of the Huang Pu river, as Mrs. Doris Bao gathered up eight year old Bette for the forty-year journey that would eventually bring her back to this residence. The Lords' story reminds us that in our lives as in our work, in America the only limits are our imaginations.

Winston, I thank you for your service, and for the exquisite hospitality provided by you and the entire mission.

Thank you, and God bless America.

Bette Bao Lord
Archit. Digest
Jl. 85

p. 16+

N.Y.
5/12/86
p. 50-1

**TALKING POINTS
U.S. EMBASSY, BEIJING, CHINA
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1989**

-- MR. AMBASSADOR, MY COLLEAGUES AND FRIENDS:

-- ONE MONTH AGO, I LEFT THE WHITE HOUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO SALUTE UNSUNG HEROES -- CAREER PUBLIC SERVANTS.

-- I TOLD THEM HOW IN CHINA I CAME TO RESPECT THE TALENT, COURAGE AND COMMITMENT OF CAREER EMPLOYEES LIKE YOU.

-- YOU HAVE MY ADMIRATION AND THANKS. FIRST: THANKS TO AMERICAN SPOUSES, U.S. MARINES, AND CHINESE EMPLOYEES.

2

-- THANKS ALSO TO MY COLLEAGUES HERE: LAST YEAR THE ECONOMIST RATED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AS THE BEST IN BEIJING, PRAISING YOUR IMPACT AND ANALYSIS.

-- YOU HAVE SHEPHERDED US EXECUTIVES THROUGH THE COMPLEXITIES OF DOING BUSINESS IN BEIJING. AND IT HAS PAID OFF FOR BOTH SIDES: NOTE THE RECENT APPROVAL FOR THE CHINESE LAUNCH OF AN AMERICAN-MADE SATELLITE -- DESTINED TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE PEOPLE OF AUSTRALIA.

-- WE ALSO APPRECIATE YOUR PROFESSIONALISM -- AND YOUR PATIENCE -- IN ASSISTING US CITIZENS HERE.

2-A [OPTIONAL HUMOR]

-- EARLIER SOMEONE TOLD ME OF A RESTAURANT NEAR WANG FU JING WHERE THREE AMERICAN TOURISTS WALKED IN WEARING THE MOST OUTLANDISH SAFARI CLOTHES, COMPLETE WITH PANAMA HATS, BACKPACKS, VIDEOCAMERAS, A BRACE OF WALKMANS AND A FEW CHINESE PHRASES PICKED UP FROM A STATESIDE FRIEND WHO HAPPENS TO OWN A WOK. THEY STOOD AROUND LOOKING FOR A WAITER AND ONE ASKED IN A LOUD VOICE: "HOW DO WE ATTRACT ATTENTION?"

3

-- MANY OF YOU CAME TO CHINA FOR THE SAME REASONS I DID 14 YEARS AGO: A BELIEF IN PUBLIC SERVICE. THEN, AS NOW, THIS WAS A CHALLENGING AND SOMETIMES DIFFICULT POST.

-- TODAY YOU ARE AN EMBASSY. THE CLIMATE IS MORE OPEN, GOODS MORE AVAILABLE, CONTACTS MORE EASILY MADE.

-- STILL, IT'S NOT ALWAYS EASY. THE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE DIFFER DRAMATICALLY FROM OURS. THOSE WHO THINK I HAVE OCCASIONAL DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLISH SYNTAX SHOULD BE GRATEFUL THEY HAVEN'T HEARD MY CHINESE.

-- RETURNING TO BEIJING IS A HOMECOMING, FILLED WITH MEMORIES OF A HAPPY AND CHALLENGING TIME. AS YOU WORK TO ENHANCE RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO GREAT PEOPLES, WE HOPE THE MEMORIES YOU MAKE WILL BE AS REWARDING AS OURS.


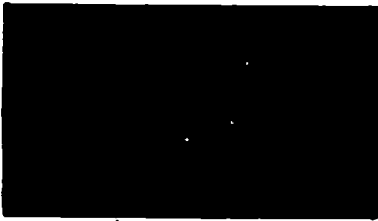
-- I'D LIKE TO CLOSE BY NOTING THE NATION'S GRATITUDE AND MY PERSONAL ADMIRATION FOR THE JOB WINSTON LORD HAS DONE THESE PAST THREE YEARS. HE IS A GREAT NATIONAL ASSET.

-- WINSTON AND BETTE, I THANK YOU FOR YOUR SERVICE, AND FOR THE EXQUISITE HOSPITALITY PROVIDED BY YOU AND THE ENTIRE MISSION. -- THANK YOU, AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

[OPTIONAL CLOSING.] WINSTON, ALONG WITH BETTE, BRINGS A UNIQUE AND COMPREHENSIVE PERSPECTIVE TO THE HISTORY OF OUR RELATIONS. INDEED, IT IS PART OF THE WONDER OF AMERICA, AND THE WONDER OF OUR TIMES, TO STAND HERE WITH THESE TWO AND IMAGINE THE SCENE ON THE SHANGHAI DOCKS OF THE HUANG PU RIVER, AS MRS. DORIS BAO GATHERED UP EIGHT YEAR OLD BETTE FOR THE FORTY-YEAR JOURNEY THAT WOULD EVENTUALLY BRING HER BACK TO THIS RESIDENCE. THE LORDS' STORY REMINDS US THAT IN OUR LIVES AS IN OUR WORK, IN AMERICA THE ONLY LIMITS ARE OUR IMAGINATIONS.

[OPTIONAL OPENING.]

IT'S WONDERFUL TO BE BACK. BUT DESPITE ALL THE TRAPPINGS OF A PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE, I HAVE TO ADMIT TO MISSING THE QUIET PLEASURE OF PULLING UP ALONE ABOARD A FLYING PIGEON BICYCLE. NOT THAT CYCLING IN BEIJING IS AS SAFE AS IT USED TO BE. I'M TOLD THAT WITH THE TRAFFIC TODAY, IT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN WITH THE SAME DEGREE OF ALACRITY AND NONCHALANCE THAT YOU WOULD DISPLAY IN AUTHORIZING A HIGHLY INTELLIGENT TRAINED BEAR TO REMOVE YOUR APPENDIX.



212/791-1156
page → -0008

Fax
456-7005
~~Do not file~~
Winston
remarks

Ed McNally -
speechwriter

'85-'86 Lia Scholar
Oct. '85 helped Judge
writing China speeches
current

was speechwriter for

THEMES FOR PRESIDENT BUSH'S COMMENTS TO EMBASSY BEIJING STAFF

- I greatly value the magnificent efforts of all the staff stationed in Beijing.

Your reporting efforts have provided us with invaluable insights into the extraordinary changes that are underway in China.

Your generous assistance to visiting Senators and Congressmen has increased the understanding of US policies and goals on the Hill.

You have shepherded American businessmen through the complexities of doing business in China with great skill and perseverance.

You have helped American citizens here in a professional, conscientious, and courteous manner.

For my delegation, you have devoted your time and energy unsparingly. Many, many thanks.

- During my Beijing tour at the tail end of the Cultural Revolution, travel outside Beijing was next to impossible. Contacts were difficult to make, meetings difficult to arrange. Our relations were not yet normalized. The future was exciting, but the present not always easy.
- Now, you are an Embassy rather than a Liaison Office. The climate is more open, goods more available, and contacts now easily made. Our Embassy has grown to encompass representatives of many agencies and now occupies three separate locations. We have added Consulates General in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Shenyang, and Chengdu.
- Though service in Beijing is more exciting than ever, I know this is still a challenging and difficult post. The culture and political systems differ dramatically from our own. The language, as I well know from my own struggles with it, is difficult. Your fine work in overcoming these and other obstacles is all the more admirable.
- For Barbara and me, returning to Beijing is a homecoming. Our work was the source of great personal satisfaction, a happy, challenging time of our lives. We hope you will derive satisfaction from the importance of the work you are doing to enhance US-PRC relations.
- I'd like to close by noting the nation's gratitude, and my personal admiration, for the job Winston Lord has done in his three plus years as Ambassador. Winston, along with Bette, brings a unique, comprehensive perspective to the history of our relations. He is a great national asset.

STATEMENT OF U.S. POSITION ON CAMBODIA

The United States believes that an acceptable settlement in Cambodia must provide for the complete and verifiable withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces, include effective safeguards against a Khmer Rouge return to power, and permit the restoration of genuine self-determination to the Cambodian people. In achieving a comprehensive solution, Prince Sihanouk has a crucial role to play as leader of an interim coalition government preceding elections, and as a symbol and focus for national unity.

We have welcomed the quickening pace of the various multilateral and bilateral discussions which have resulted in agreements in principle on some of the elements essential to an acceptable solution of the Cambodian tragedy. We urge all parties concerned to apply themselves with renewed vigor to the task of resolving remaining differences so that the Cambodian people may soon once again enjoy peace and security.