

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. bio	re: Betty Tung (1 page)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Christine Macy
OA/Box Number: 17208

FOLDER TITLE:

China [2]

2013-0936-S

re1339

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



12:55:10 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Christine N. Macy/WHO/EOP

cc:

Subject:

TALKING IT OVER

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

July 1, 1998

SHANGHAI, China -- "Money is easy to give to rich people," explains Xie Lihua, as she describes why she makes small loans to poor Chinese women. "Money is very difficult to give to poor people."

Now in her 40s, Xie, who as a teenager was a fervent member of the Red Guard, has turned her revolutionary zeal to helping China's poor women. When banks refused to offer microcredit, Xie raised a pool of money to make the loans herself. She has a simple explanation for her devotion to this project: "If I give an apple, you will eat it once. If a seed, you can grow your own tree."

Xie's microcredit program helped one disabled woman, whose husband had always viewed her as a burden, to start up her own bean-curd shop. Now, she contributes to the family income and has gained the respect of her husband and her village. Another family bought hogs for resale on the condition that they share their knowledge with other families. Now, everyone in their village is a successful pig farmer.

I met Xie at a forum of Chinese women's leaders in Beijing. Never have I met advocates more excited about the achievements of their countrywomen or the hard work that remains to be done to ensure women's basic human rights. For example, although the Chinese economy has been growing 10 percent each year, the government's closing of inefficient and money-losing state enterprises often affects women first. They lose their jobs and their benefits and often have to be retrained for jobs in a more competitive economy.

I visited a job-retraining center in Shanghai where I watched women learning trades such as tailoring and flower arranging. This center is also the site of China's first women's hot line, where volunteers field questions ranging from how to find a job to how to control unruly children.

The very fact that Chinese women feel free to make such calls is a sign of progress. But the progress has been uneven, and although many are enjoying economic success and freedom unimaginable just a few years ago, others -- especially uneducated women -- have not seen their lives improve.

Three years ago, I was privileged to travel to Beijing with the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. There, representatives of 189 countries -- women of different colors, different cultures and different faiths -- came together to discuss their common concerns and commit themselves to common goals.

This week, I have met many extraordinary women who are working together to achieve these goals, especially in the areas of economic opportunity, education and legal rights.

Education remains a key challenge. I heard the story of one woman who sold her family's only donkey to pay for her son's university tuition. When her husband complained, the woman argued, "If we sell this donkey, we can buy another. If our son loses the opportunity for an education, he will never get it back."

Illiteracy is one of the most dogged problems facing rural Chinese women. Many cannot even write their names, making it nearly impossible to inform them of economic opportunities, basic health facts or their rights under the law.

Xie Lihua publishes a magazine called "Rural Women Knowing All." Designed to reach even those who can't read, the magazine uses pictures to teach women about jobs, rights and other critical issues. For those who can read, I was interested to learn that the best-selling health book "Our Bodies, Ourselves" -- relied on by American women for nearly 30 years -- has now been translated into Chinese.

Many Americans would be surprised to realize the extent to which women's rights have been written into Chinese law and to hear about the work of the Center for Women's Law Studies and Legal Services at Beijing University. There, as in so many U.S. law clinics, professors and students handle cases ranging from family law to employment discrimination. Unfortunately, although the law itself offers broad protections, women still face many hurdles.

One of the center's clients told me of her efforts to divorce her abusive husband. Although the court granted her divorce, Chinese housing restrictions prevented her and her daughter from moving out of her husband's house. In another case, several women sued their factory for back wages. They won, but several years later, they've yet to receive payment.

The Chinese have an expression that has been repeated to me by several women this week: Women hold up half the sky. As Xie Lihua and the other women I met here know so well, women can't hold up their half of the sky if they can't read or write or if they are denied loans or basic legal rights and services. Women can only hold up their half of the sky if their feet are firmly planted on the soil of freedom and equal justice.

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To: Marcia Berry Fac 2175-3113
From: Kay Mayfield phone 9353-3966

ROUNDTABLE WITH DISTINGUISHED WOMEN

**Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center
July 3, 1998**

**(TRANSCRIPT OF OPENING REMARKS BY THE FIRST LADY AND THE
SECRETARY OF STATE)**

PARTICIPANTS:

**FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT
BETTY TUNG, WIFE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE C.H.
TUNG
ANSON CHAN, CHIEF SECRETARY FOR
ADMINISTRATION
CHEUNG MAN-YEE, DIRECTOR OF
BROADCASTING, RADIO TELEVISION HONG
KONG
FANNY CHEUNG, CHAIR, EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
COMMISSION
LENA CHI, DEPUTY LAW OFFICER
CHRISTINE LOH, CITIZENS PARTY LEGISLATOR
ANNA WU, CHAIR, HONG KONG CONSUMER
COUNCIL
DENISE YUE, SECRETARY FOR THE TREASURY
AUDREY EU, CHAIR, BAR ASSOCIATION
ROSANNA WONG, CHIEF OF HOUSING AUTHORITY**

(FOLLOWING AN INTRODUCTION BY MRS. TUNG)

SECRETARY ALBRIGHT: Thank you very much, Mrs. Tung. And Anson Chan, I'm very glad to see you here, and I would like to thank all the panelists very much for coming. I know that your husband is the head of the town, but it seems to be run by women. (Laughter.) So it's great to see everybody here. It's wonderful to be here to be able to learn about the dramatic changes taking place in Hong Kong from the people who are making things happen. I was here a year ago for the ceremony, and it's wonderful to be back and to have a chance to see you. I also would like to thank Mrs. Tung for this beautiful scarf. Women's intuition knew that purple was my color. (Laughter.)

As women in your respective fields, you are pathfinders, and in that, we all have something in common. Since President Clinton named me as the first female Secretary of State, I have found some important benefits to working closely with women colleagues. The understanding is there, and we all face the same challenges, and frank and honest talk, and a commitment to take each other's phone calls. There are now nine women foreign ministers in the world, and I always take their calls first. (Laughter, applause.)

But as leaders in fields from politics and law to finance and journalism, you are showing the

way not just for the next generation of women, but for the future of Hong Kong and the region. And those of you that are in the government have managed Hong Kong's reversion to Chinese sovereignty with great aplomb, maintaining the confidence of citizens and business alike. And this is a process we have watched with great interest, and I'm eager, as is the First Lady, to hear all your thoughts about what lies ahead.

Those of you who work as lawyers, advocates, and journalists are helping to ensure that every citizen enjoys full and equal protection under the law. And as you know, the United States strongly supports those efforts to maintain and expand the rule of law. In the United States and Hong Kong and elsewhere, a legal system is always a work in progress, and what you do here has important implications for the future. And I know that those of you working in finance or business find yourselves in truly uncharted territory these days, as Hong Kong copes with the effects of Asia's financial crisis. I want to stress our support and our confidence in what you are doing.

In all these areas, you are accumulating experience that may be of value elsewhere in China, and that will certainly be invaluable to those who follow you. When women and men take on new challenges and try to make themselves agents of change, they usually find that there is no manual on how to do it. And nobody knows that better than our First Lady.

Our First Lady, I think, has managed in a most remarkable way to combine her professional life with that of First Lady of the United States. She is someone who has had a career in many of the areas that you all represent in one form or another. She has been a professor, she has been a lawyer, a legal aid advocate, and so when we've visited legal centers she is able to ask the most penetrating questions because she's been there. She also has had a great interest in children, and she is someone that American women look up to. She is also a woman that is, I think, America's best ambassador abroad. She has traveled widely representing the United States in an incomparable way, showing the fact that American women are strong and smart and determined, and that our partnership with the men is something that makes things work. It is my great pleasure to introduce to you the First Lady of the United States and my very good friend, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

(Applause.)

MRS. CLINTON: Thank you very much. Thank you Madeleine, thank you Betty, thank you all for taking time out of your very busy schedules to be here. Let me just make a few quick points, because I came to listen more than to talk. I'm very anxious to hear from the extraordinary women gathered on this panel, and as I look at this audience, I see more extraordinary women who have made an accomplished contribution to what has gone on here in Hong Kong.

There are several reasons that Secretary Albright and I are here together at this meeting. The first is that we both believe strongly that the voices of women and the contributions of women have to be recognized at the highest levels of government, of business, and throughout society. One of the commitments that Secretary Albright made and that she and I articulated in a speech together at the State Department shortly after she became the first woman Secretary of State for our country, is that women's concerns and voices had to be part of the calculus of American foreign policy - that there were issues that women had a particular interest in that the United States Government had to pay attention to. And we have

worked very hard these last several years to make that apparent, whether it is support for family planning, or an understanding of the economic dislocations that occur around the world that affect women primarily, or continuing to press for literacy and health care and other basic rights that are often denied women in many societies.

Secondly, we both feel very strongly that much of what is going on in the world today as we move into the 21st century is being shaped both directly and indirectly by women: in their private lives, at home, as Betty referred, and in the public arena — in so many different capacities. And that as women, we want to be supportive of these changes and of the women who are putting themselves on the front line to bring these changes about.

As I've traveled, both with my husband and alone, I've always sought out women such as the ones here, both publicly in a setting such as this and often privately, to learn more myself about what is happening in the lives of women in different settings, and also to learn how in either a direct or indirect way I personally or the United States can be supportive of the positive changes that are occurring. That is one of the reasons why I went to Beijing in 1995 to the International Women's Conference that I'm sure some of you also attended, to speak out strongly on behalf of the basic principles that affect women's lives, and to try to do what we could to promote a platform for action that would result in transforming change. Because as we have had these conversations, and as I've seen changes occurring, it is apparent to me that we are making progress, but that the progress is faster in some settings than in others.

Now when I was in Beijing and Shanghai, I had the privilege of meeting with a number of Chinese women who spoke openly and freely about what they were doing to bring about changes in their own particular areas of expertise and interest. So whether it was the panel discussion that I held in Beijing last Saturday, where six women were among the most spirited that I've ever discussed anything with anywhere in the world, or visiting the legal aid center in Beijing that is operated in association with Beijing University, or visiting a women's retraining center in Shanghai where many of the women whose jobs are being lost to economic transformation are seeking help and assistance, I was struck over and over again by the way that women in China are doing all they can to change attitudes that would hold them back and make a very solid contribution to their own personal development and to the building of a new China.

But I was particularly struck by a private comment that a woman made to me, when she said, "Well, now that you have met us, do you think that we are like Hong Kong women?" (Laughter.) And I thought I knew what she meant, but I wasn't quite sure, and I said, "Well, now, exactly what do you mean by that question?" She said, "You know, assertive, forward-looking, standing on our own." And I said, "Yes, I think you are like Hong Kong women." (Laughter and applause.) But I thought that it would be better for me to come to the source of such a comment and to have an opportunity to listen to some, very few, but some of the women who are leaders in Hong Kong in every sector of society.

So I appreciate greatly these women taking time out of their extraordinarily busy schedules to be here to talk about what is happening in Hong Kong, what challenges and opportunities are available certainly for all people, but in particular for women and girls growing up in Hong Kong today facing this new century. So with that, I would like to turn first to a woman I had the privilege of meeting just a few weeks ago in Washington in preparation for this trip, and whom I am greatly admiring of, and the work that she is doing and the leadership that she is

providing. So, Anson, if you would start off the conversation, please.

(ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION FOLLOWS)

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Roundtable Participants

BETTY TUNG

Mrs. Tung is the wife of Chief Executive Tung of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China. She was born and raised in Hong Kong. She attended Boston University's School of Nursing in 1955. She lived in New Jersey for over 12 years

(b)(6)

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(b)(6) She has three children, at least two of whom are American citizens. Mrs. Tung is president of the Hong Kong Red Cross and the Hong Kong Community Chest. She has an interest in Japan and speaks Japanese. According to the Consulate, she is not likely to be an active participant in the discussion.

CHRISTINE LOE (LOW)

Loh is the founder and leader of the Citizen's Party, a pro-democracy group with a strong environmental interest. Although the Citizen's Party is tiny (only 100 members), Loh is a very influential figure in Hong Kong. She was a member of the pre-reversion legislature, where she established herself as an effective advocate on behalf of democracy, the environment, and gay, minority, and women's rights. She headed a campaign to change laws in the New Territories that prevented women from inheriting property. Recently, she has focused on environmental issues, strongly opposing further filling in of the harbor. She has also pushed the U.S. to enter into a cooperative program to protect the Pearl River Delta. Loh is a strong advocate of civil education and argues that political parties in Hong Kong have to be strengthened. Loh studied law at the University of Hull in Britain and made a fortune as a commodity trader before she was thirty. She is a popular Hong Kong figure and is viewed as highly articulate and committed. She won a tight race for the Legislature on Hong Kong September May. Loh will likely be a particularly lively participant in the roundtable discussion.

DENISE YUE (YEW)

Yue is a protégé of Anson Chan and is considered by many to be her most likely successor. She is currently Secretary of the Treasury, a post she has held since April 1998. Previously, she was Secretary for Trade and Industry of Hong Kong from 1995 to 1998. She is known for her in-depth expertise on trade matters and her tough negotiating skills. She is considered a staunch defender of Hong Kong's autonomy, especially as an independent trade and financial center. According to reports, she repeatedly asks that other countries treat Hong Kong as a reliable and autonomous trade partner. She holds a B.A. from the University of Hong Kong and a M.A. in public administration from Harvard. She is a strong, highly articulate personality.

ANNA WU

Wu, a lawyer, is head of the Hong Kong Consumer Council. She was an appointed member of the pre-~~transition~~ Legislative Council from 1992 to 1995. Wu is one of the prominent human rights activists in Hong Kong. She ~~has~~ called for the establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission to oversee the implementation of the Bill of Rights, extending the Convention of the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women to Hong Kong, and ~~eradicating~~ discrimination against homosexuals, minorities and ~~others~~. Wu's tireless efforts to fight discriminatory practices contributed significantly to the establishment of the Equal Opportunities Commission in 1996. She is a ~~graduate~~ of the University of Hong Kong. She is married to ~~Francis Wong~~ of the Far Eastern Economic Review. She will ~~likely be among~~ the most lively of the roundtable participants.

CHEUNG (Choong) MAN-YEE

Cheung is the Director of Broadcasting, Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK). She is known for being tough and independent. When suggestions were made in Beijing to limit the range of opinions voiced on RTHK and, essentially, turn it into a government mouthpiece, she fearlessly (and publicly) fought back. Since she became director of RTHK, the radio station has been revolutionized. According to the Consulate, it is now "the NPR of Hong Kong." Controversial figures are regularly invited on the program. Cheung, by all accounts, is an animated and lively personality. She is a native Hong Konger and received her B.A. from the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

FANNY CHEUNG Mui-ching

Cheung is chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission. She is the former dean and professor of psychiatry at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. She received her B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley and her Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. She is the vice-chair of the New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association and a member of the Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Mentally Handicapped.

LENA CHI ~~CHI~~) Hui-ling

Chi ~~CHI~~ is deputy law officer and newly named head of the ~~Ministry~~ Legal Assistance Unit of the Justice Department. A barrister ~~at~~-law, Chi started her civil service career in October ~~1981~~ as student physiotherapist in the Legal Department. She was promoted to Crown Counsel in 1986 and Deputy ~~Principal~~ Crown Counsel in charge of the Extradition and ~~Treatment~~ Unit in August 1994. She is considered a strong ~~personality~~ and a brilliant lawyer.

Biographies of Proposed ~~First~~ Lady Roundtable Participants

* **Audrey Eu:** Eu was elected chairman ~~of the~~ Bar Association – the professional group representing Hong Kong's barristers – ~~in~~ 1997. She pledged that the association would continue its stand for the ~~rule of law~~ through the reversion and beyond. Maintaining close working connections ~~with~~ pro-democracy lawyers both locally and abroad, Eu enjoys great respect in the ~~community~~ for her meticulous judgment, open-mindedness and liberal outlook. ~~She~~ criticized the government's decision to rush through the Provisional Legislation ~~Bill~~ controversial adaptation of laws bill, which exempts Chinese state organs from ~~Hong Kong~~ laws, arguing that the move would seriously undermine both local ~~community~~ the rule of law. Eu is in her second consecutive one-year term heading the ~~association~~.

Rosanna Wong: Wong, 45, Housing ~~Department~~ Chief, and member of the executive council, dynamic graduate of the ~~University of~~ California at Davis, rides herd on one of Hong Kong's largest departments ~~amidst~~ amidst much pressure as a spokesman for the government's housing policy. ~~She~~ supporter of many charities including Mother's Choice. Honored ~~three~~ ~~times~~ British government for her innovative policies and civic achievements. ~~Secretary~~ Director of the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

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Biographies of Proposed First Lady Roundtable Participants

* **Audrey Eu:** Eu was elected chairman of the Bar Association -- the professional group representing Hong Kong's barristers -- in January 1997. She pledged that the association would continue its stand for the rule of law through the reversion and beyond. Maintaining close working connections with pro-democracy lawyers both locally and abroad, Eu enjoys great respect in the legal profession for her meticulous judgment, open-mindedness and liberal outlook. She strongly criticized the government's decision to rush through the Provisional Legislature the controversial adaptation of laws bill, which exempts Chinese state organs from some Hong Kong laws, arguing that the move would seriously undermine both local confidence and the rule of law. Eu is in her second consecutive one-year term heading the Bar Association.

Rosanna Wong: Wong, 46, Housing Authority Chief, and member of the executive council, dynamic graduate of the University of California at Davis, rides herd on one of Hong Kong's largest departments and stands out amidst much pressure as a spokesman for the government's housing policy. Active supporter of many charities including Mother's Choice. Honored three times by the British government for her innovative policies and civic achievements. Long-time director of the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups.

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WOMEN

First Lady Visits Center For Women And the Law

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

BEIJING, Monday, June 29 — The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright traveled to the outskirts of Beijing this morning to visit a women's legal aid center that operates on the leading edge of China's developing legal system, tackling a wide range of issues affecting women — from rape to job discrimination to family planning.

Guo Jianmei, the center's executive director, told the American visitors that the center takes on cases "representative of social issues women are facing," adding, "We are confident our work will promote women's rights and the progress of Chinese society."

Mrs. Clinton, herself a lawyer, praised the center's work as "ground-breaking." Ms. Albright said the center had "earned a place in Chinese legal history" for its "innovative and courageous work."

The two-year-old center, affiliated with the Beijing University law school, is in many ways an anomaly: an aggressive legal aid center in a country whose emerging justice system remains riddled with flaws; an organization run by outspoken women in a country where discrimination against women is rampant, and a nongovernmental organization in a country where the Government ultimately calls the shots.

"They're doing some really difficult work against tremendous odds, since the legal system is still quite weak and they're representing people who have neither power nor money," said Phyllis Chang, a legal expert with the Ford Foundation in Beijing, which finances the center. "Given that, I think they've been surprisingly effective."

The center's very existence is evidence of the progress achieved by China's decade-old effort to update its legal system.

The Government is showing increasing interest in legal aid, and legal aid centers for the poor have sprung up around China. In the last two years, generally under the Justice Ministry. The country has 180 mostly tiny centers, with about half set up in the last six months.

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aid system is, among its initiatives announced on Mr. Clinton's state visit. So it was not surprising that the First Lady, Ms. Albright, and the President's special adviser on the White House Rule of Law Initiative, Paul Gewirtz, came here to learn what such centers can accomplish.

"The United States wants to work with Chinese citizens and its Government as you strive to strengthen your legal system," Ms. Albright told the center's staff.

Ms. Guo explained that the center's goal was to use the law to improve the lot of women in China. But it also seeks to promote the development of the emerging legal system, publicizing and trying to resolve its many flaws and contradictions.

Although Chinese legislators have drafted a number of laws during the last decade aimed at protecting personal rights, many are vague or are ignored by often poorly trained judges. The courts, paid by local governments, tend to favor authority. And judgments are hard to enforce.

"Our 1992 law of the protection of women's rights is quite comprehensive, but it is not always carried out," Ms. Guo said in an interview.

A sampling of the center's cases:

It helped prosecute a high school principal in Chengde who raped a 16-year-old who died in childbirth. The principal was found guilty of a lesser charge of hooliganism and put on probation. The center said the judge never received all the evidence.

The center brought a class-action suit against a factory in Beijing on behalf of 20 workers, rural migrants who had not been paid in months.

The center has been representing female engineers whose employer forced them to retire earlier than their male colleagues, even though such discrimination is prohibited. Although a judge has found in the women's favor, the company has refused to give them their jobs.

Most recently the center has taken up the case of a former banquet organizer at a state-owned hotel who sued her employer over a huge fine that the hotel had imposed when she and her husband had their first child without the company's approval. Urban employers are charged with enforcing the national family planning policies. The plaintiffs argued that the penalties imposed by the hotel were excessive.

In a country where most citizens still go to great lengths to avoid controversy, Ms. Guo does not mind jumping into the fray. She said the center's staff of young lawyers, law students and volunteers have won more than half the cases that they have taken on. However, they find they must often appeal to senior officials or resort to public pressure through the press to enforce the court decisions.

SCENESETTER: HONG KONG ROUND TABLE WITH DISTINGUISHED WOMEN

The roundtable will afford the First Lady a chance to discuss substantive issues with a small group of women who have each made a major contribution to Hong Kong in government, law, business, medicine and the arts. The meeting could consist of opening remarks from the First Lady and Mrs. Betty Tung, wife of Chief Executive C.H. Tung, followed by an open exchange while all are seated.

- Express thanks. Express pleasure at being back in Hong Kong for the first time since the 1980s. Many changes in this dynamic city.
- This Round Table is a chance to share information, experience and points of view to improve the lives of women around the world.
- Just saw China, where society is changing fast. Many women in and out of government are shaping change to improve jobs, education, and standards of living.
- Hong Kong is vibrant, rich in resources, a crossroads, a Chinese city where for generations different cultures have mingled and enriched all.
- You all play vital roles in Hong Kong's free society and open economy. Women here teach in Hong Kong's great universities and schools, practice medicine, lead political parties, protect the rule of law and fundamental freedoms, exercise Hong Kong's freedom of the press as journalists, run business large and small, and of course are volunteers and parents in this service-oriented and technologically advanced city. It is almost exactly one year after the reversion of Hong Kong to China. Most observers feel that the transition has gone smoothly and Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy has been preserved. Do you agree? What issues are sources of concern?
- What is your assessment of women's role in Hong Kong society? What is the role of the Equal Opportunity Commission?
- How are new, lesser-skilled immigrants from the Mainland incorporated into the mainstream of Hong Kong's society and economy?

- What role does Hong Kong play in improving the lives of people, especially women, on the Mainland?

**PROPOSED GUEST LIST FOR FIRST LADY ROUNDTABLE MEETING
WITH DISTINGUISHED HONG KONG WOMEN**

Business (2)

Susanna Chou, textile manufacturer and possible first Chief Executive of Macau
Marjorie Yang, Esquel Enterprises, Ltd.

Government Officials (8)

Hillary Rodham Clinton, First Lady of the United States
Madeleine Albright, U.S. Secretary of State
Carolyn Brehm, Vice President for Asia, Project ORBIS and
 Consul General's wife
Anson Chan, Chief Secretary of the Civil Service
Lena Chi, Mutual Legal Assistance Office, Department of
 Justice
Elsie Leung, Secretary for Justice
Lily Yam, Commissioner, Independent Commission Against
 Corruption
Denise Yue, Secretary for Treasury

Law, Journalism, Academia (5)

Cheung Man Yee, Director of Broadcasting, Radio Television
 Hong Kong (RTHK)
Fanny Mui-Ching Cheung, Chairperson, Equal Opportunities
 Commission
Audrey Eu, Chairman, Hong Kong Bar Association
Anna Tam, Professor of Family and Children's Law, Hong Kong
 University
Anna Wu, head of the Hong Kong Consumer Council and
 solicitor

Medicine (1)

Betty Tung, spouse of Chief Executive C.H. Tung

Political Leaders (1)

Julita Lee, Honorary Chair of the Federation of Women

Total: 17

Biographies of Proposed First Lady Roundtable Participants

Betty Tung: Mrs. Tung is the wife of Chief Executive C. H. Tung of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. She was born and raised in Hong Kong. She studied at Boston University's School of Nursing in 1955. Mrs. Tung is president of the Hong Kong Red Cross and of the Hong Kong Community Chest. Mrs. Tung has an interest in Japan and speaks Japanese. She has one daughter and two sons.

Anson Chan: Chan is the Chief Secretary for Administration - Hong Kong's top civil servant. She was the first Chinese person appointed to this post. Chan rose quickly through the ranks after beginning her government career in 1962. Responsible for Hong Kong's 180,000-strong civil service, Chan enjoys high esteem in the local community for her leadership, efficiency, and determination to speak up for Hong Kong interests. Born in Shanghai in 1940, Chan earned a bachelor's degree in English Literature at the University of Hong Kong. Her grandfather was a well-known Nationalist general and World War II hero. Her mother, Fang Zhaoling, is a noted artist and calligrapher. Chan consistently leads Hong Kong public approval polls, ahead of Martin Lee and C.H. Tung.

Cheung Man-yeet: Cheung has served as Director of Broadcasting, Radio Television Hong Kong (RTHK) - Hong Kong's public broadcasting station -- since 1986. Born in 1946, Cheung was raised and educated locally, graduating from the Chinese University with a B.A. degree. She rose rapidly in the bureaucracy, serving as Director of the Government Information Service, before joining RTHK in 1971. Cheung is tough and independent. She was in the limelight this winter when she forcefully rejected suggestions to limit the range of opinions voiced on RTHK and turn it into a government mouthpiece.

Fanny Cheung Mui-ching: Cheung is Chairperson of the Equal Opportunities Commission. She is a former university dean and professor of psychiatry at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Cheung graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a B.A. degree and received her doctorate from the University of Minnesota. Apart from heading the Equal Opportunities Commission to eliminate discrimination, Cheung is also vice chairman of New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association and a member of the Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Mentally Handicapped.

Lena Chi Hui-ling: Chi, 43, is Deputy Law Officer and newly named head of the Mutual Legal Assistance Unit of the Justice Department. A barrister-at-law, Chi started her civil service career in October 1974 serving as a student physiotherapist in the Legal Department. She was promoted to Crown Counsel in 1986 and Deputy Principal Crown Counsel in August 1994 in charge of the Extradition and Treaties Unit.

Susanna Chou: Chou, 55, is a member of the Legislative Assembly in Macau and is vice chairman of Macau's Preparatory Committee, a 100-member body designated to oversee the enclave's transition to Chinese sovereignty in December 1999. She was a drafter of the Macau Basic Law, its mini-constitution. Chou is the Honorary French Consul in Macau and is the daughter of prominent pro-Beijing businessman Chao Kuangpiu, head of Dragon Air.

Audrey Eu: Eu was elected chairman of the Bar Association - the professional group representing Hong Kong's barristers - in January 1997. She pledged that the association would continue its stand for the rule of law through the reversion and beyond. Maintaining close working connections with pro-democracy lawyers both locally and abroad, Eu enjoys great respect in the legal profession for her meticulous judgment, open-mindedness and liberal outlook. She strongly criticized the government's decision to rush through the Provisional Legislature the controversial adaptation of laws bill, which exempts Chinese state organs from some Hong Kong laws, arguing that the move would seriously undermine both local confidence and the rule of law. Eu is in her second consecutive one-year term heading the Bar Association.

Julita Lee: Lee is honorary chair of the Hong Kong Federation of Women. Born in June 1947, Lee is a graduate of Sir Robert Black Education College and of Auckland Technical Institute. She is director of Eurosia Holdings Limited and of Ocean More Enterprises Limited. Lee has served as director of Po Leung Kuk since 1991, a prominent charitable organization providing services to orphans and needy women.

Elsie Leung: Leung is Secretary for Justice of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. She has pledged to uphold the rule of law and to carry out her duties "fairly, impartially and fearlessly." Born in China in 1939, Leung went to night school to finish her university course in law, while working in a law office during the day. Leung specialized in family law, particularly women's and children's issues. She is a devout Catholic, and comes from a family with long-term connections to progressive causes in China and Hong Kong. She decided in February 1998 not to prosecute the local

branch of China's Xinhua News Agency for allegedly violating the privacy ordinance, and in March 1998 not to prosecute Sally Aw, chairman of Sing Tao Holdings, for fraud. Those decisions, plus the passage of legislation exempting Chinese state organs from some Hong Kong laws, sparked criticism that the Justice Department was showing favoritism to powerful, pro-China individuals and groups.

Anna Tam: Tam is professor of Family and Children's Law at the University of Hong Kong. (details to follow)

Anna Wu: Wu is head of the Hong Kong Consumer Council. She was an appointed member of the pre-reversion Legislative Council from 1992 to 1995. A lawyer by profession, Wu was one of the prominent human rights activists in Hong Kong calling for the establishment of an independent Human Rights Commission to oversee the implementation of the Bill of Rights, for extending the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women to Hong Kong, and ending discrimination against homosexuals. Wu's tireless efforts to fight discriminatory practices contributed significantly to the establishment of the Equal Opportunity Commission in 1996. A law graduate of the University of Hong Kong, Wu currently heads the Consumer Council.

Lily Yam: Yam was appointed Commissioner of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) in April 1997. She has expressed confidence in the ability of the Commission -- a powerful and highly sensitive organ -- to combat corruption under Chinese sovereignty. Born in July 1946 in Hong Kong, Yam has a B. A. degree from the University of Hong Kong (1969) and an MPA from Harvard (1985). Earlier in her career with the ICAC, she served as head of the Community Relations Department (1980) and as Secretary to the ICAC Review Committee (1994). She served as Commissioner for Transport from 1995-1997.

Marjorie Yang Mun-tak: Yang is the chairperson of Esquel Enterprises Limited. After graduating from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1974 with a B. Sc. degree in mathematics and from Harvard Business School in 1976 with an MBA, Yang worked in First Boston Corporation in New York from 1976 to 1977. She then joined the Esquel group of companies, Hong Kong, serving as its head since 1978. Yang also maintains close ties with China. She is a Standing Committee member of both the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference of Xinjiang province and of Guangdong province's Foshan city. She has served as a Senior Business Development Advisor to the New China News Agency, Guangdong Bureau, since 1996.

Denise Yue: Yue, 45, has been Secretary for the Treasury since April 1998. Prior to this appointment, she was Secretary for Trade and Industry of Hong Kong from 1995 to 1998. Yue joined the Hong Kong government in 1974 and served in a number of branches and departments, including the Home Affairs Department, the Finance Branch, the Chief Secretary's office and the Education and Manpower Branch. Yue was born in Hong Kong and graduated from Hong Kong University in 1974. She studied at HARvard in 1987.

**Alternate Names for Round Table
grouped by functional type**

The Arts (11)

Barbara Fei, vocalist
Mona Fong, managing director, Shaw Brothers (HK) Ltd.,
prominent film producer
Ann Hui, movie director
Alice King, director and owner, Alisan Fine Arts Ltd., and
sister of C.H. Tung
Helen Lai, resident choreographer, City Contemporary Dance
Company
Josephine Siu, actress
Anna Sui, fashion designer, New York and Hong Kong
Vivienne Tam, New York-based clothing designer and Hong Kong
boutique owner
Jean Wong, principal, Jean M. Wong School of Ballet
Frances Yip, singer
Wing See Yip, conductor

Business and Finance (14)

Christine Chao, managing director, (legal), Federal Express
Corporation
Choi Ngor Cheung, director and securities analyst, South
China Securities Ltd.
Shirley Chong Sok Un, CEO, Shenyin Wanguo (HK) Ltd.
securities firm
Susan Chow, Executive Director, Hutchison Whampoa
Katherine HUNG Siu Lin, director, Cheung Kong Holding Ltd.
Elizabeth Kan, managing director, First Eastern Investment
Group
Kersti Krepp, vice president, Asia/Evergreen International
Airlines, Inc.
Sophie Leung, chairman, Golden Emblem Investment Co.,
textile industry representative
for the legislative council
Paddy LUI Wai Yu, executive director, K Wah International
Holdings Ltd.
Joyce Elena Ma, chief executive officer, Joyce Boutique
Holdings Ltd.
Elle SHUM Mun Ling, director, Wealthy Bloom Investment Ltd.
Anna Sohmen, chairman, Starform Service Ltd; council
chairman, Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts,
daughter of late shipping tycoon Sir Yue-kong Pao
Jing Ulrich, director of China research, Credit Lyonnais
Securities
Mina Wang, chairwoman, Chinachem Group

Children's and Family Issues (5)

Shirley HUNG Suet Lin, Task Force on Single Parents, Caritas Youth & Community Service (microcredit project)
Helen Stephens, managing director, Mother's Choice home for orphans and single expectant mothers
Rosanna Wong, executive director, Hong Kong Federation of Youth; chairman, Hong Kong Housing
Nora YAU Ho Chun, JP, director, Christian Family Service Centre
Jessie Yu Sau Chu, chief executive, Hong Kong Single Parents Association

Education (2)

Dr. Gail Schaeffer Fu, Wellesley '64, English Language Teaching Unit, Chinese University of Hong Kong
Helen Yu, director, Education Department

Government (10)

Marion LAI CHAN Chi Kuen, Commissioner for Official Languages, Official Languages Agency
Yvonne Choi, Deputy Director-General of Trade
Katherine Fok, Secretary for Health and Welfare
Regina Ip, Director, Hong Kong Immigration Department
Rebecca Lai, Deputy Secretary for Financial Services
Amelia LUK Siu Ping, Deputy Law Officer (International Law), Department of Justice
Elsie Tu, Provisional Legislative Councillor
Anissa WONG Sean Yee, Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service, Civil Service bureau
Wing Chen WONG, Deputy Director of Urban Services (Administration), Urban Services Department
Patricia CHU YEUNG Pak Yu, Deputy Director, Social Welfare Department

Law (6)

Verina Saeeda Bokhary, Justice of the High Court
Claire Beeson, District Court Judge
Sally Harpole, consultant, law firm of Deacon, Graham & James
Gladys Li, former chairman, Hong Kong Bar Association
Margaret Ng, legislator, legal constituency, barrister
Sylvia SIU Wing Yee, chairman, Hong Kong Federation of Women's Lawyers
Maria Tam, barrister; member, Basic Law Committee

Media (4)

Joyce Barnathan, bureau chief, Businessweek (invite to cover event?)
Sandra Burton, bureau chief/contributor, Time magazine (invite to cover event?)

Carol Lai, chairman, Hong Kong Journalists Association
(invite to cover event?)
Winnie Yu, managing director, Hong Kong Commercial
Broadcasting Co. Ltd.

Medicine (4)

Felice Lieh Mak, former executive councillor; doctor
RuLin Fuong, pediatrician, working mother and daughter-in-
law of C.H. and Betty Tung
Dr. Rose Ong, family practitioner and medical columnist,
South China Morning Post
Rosie Young, Dept of Medicine, Hong Kong University; former
chairman of Education Commission

Non-governmental Organizations (5)

Chan Yuen-han, director, HK Federation of Trade Unions
Social Affairs Committee; member, Democratic Alliance
for Betterment of Hong Kong; Provisional Legislative
Councillor
Nellie Fong, executive director, the Better Hong Kong
Foundation, and executive councillor
Mona Leong, assistant director, Hong Kong Red Cross (Betty
Tung's favorite charity)
Mei Ng, director, Friends of the Earth
Diana Pang Wai Sum, Society for Community Organization

Politics (4)

Selina Chow, Provisional Legislative Councillor; member,
Liberal Party
Emily Lau, chairman, The Frontier party
Christine Loh, chairman, Citizens Party
Elsie Tu, Provisional Legislative Councillor

Sports (3)

Lai-Shan Li, Olympic gold medalist, windsailing
Lok-Si Li, first Hong Kong woman to visit the North Pole
Jenny Wallis, Deputy Secretary for Culture and Sport

Women's Interest Groups (7)

Chan Yu, chair, Hong Kong-based Chinese Working Women's
Network
Elaine Healey, President, Hong Kong Women Business Owners
Club
Rosemarie Kriesel, president, Financial Women's Association
of Hong Kong
Evelyn Ng, chairperson, Hong Kong Federation of Women's
Centres
Ivich Neuville, president, American Women's Association
Vandana Shiva, vice president, Hong Kong Association of
Business and Professional Women

Sylvia SIU Wing Yee, chairman, Hong Kong Federation of Women
Lawyers

Marina WONG Yu Pok, Hong Kong Women Professional and
Entrepreneurs Association

Annie WU Suk Ching, vice chairman, Hong Kong Federation of
Women

ISSUE PAPER: MOTHER'S CHOICE

Mother's Choice helps young women and their families cope with pregnancy and accommodates unwanted babies while helping to locate adoptive families around the world (often in the United States). The orphanage that the First Lady will visit is located in a building donated by the Hong Kong government, and is licensed to care for 64 infants and toddlers at a time. A separate facility provides counseling and often housing for single pregnant women. Most infants are placed with adoptive families, often American, between the ages of three and nine months, but some children with special needs live longer in the home before being adopted (99 percent by American families). Professional and volunteer caregivers, many of whom are American, are ever-present

The First Lady will probably be met by Mother's Choice cofounder and managing director Nancy Stephens (American) and administrator Richard Gardener (British). Betty Tung, spouse of the Chief Executive, may accompany. The First Lady will observe the baby and toddler rooms, hold children, listen to an explanation of the home's approach of offering crib sponsorship to companies or individuals, observe therapy for special-needs children, and greet volunteers, many of whom are American.

Mother's Choice was founded in 1987 after the South China Morning Post newspaper reported that many young Hong Kong women were seeking dangerous abortions across the border in Shenzhen, China. Mother's Choice serves as a middleman in the transfer of babies, with the mother's consent, to the Hong Kong Social Welfare Department for adoption services. Roughly half of the 1,500 women who sought help from the organization last year were willing to give up their babies for adoption, but it remains socially unacceptable in Hong Kong to be an unwed mother.

Mother's Choice is extremely highly regarded in Hong Kong by both Westerners and local Chinese. The charity does not take a position with regard to abortion in an effort to avoid taking sides with regard to that controversial issue. Mother's Choice presents young girls seeking counseling with a wide range of issues, and refers those who choose abortions to local clinics. While some volunteers are motivated by religious beliefs, Mother's Choice itself has no religious affiliation. The organization's aim is to give young women a safe, pressure-free haven to make their

own choices, and to give babies a safe, healthy and cheerful environment while awaiting adoption.

In the PRC, Mother's Choice also has a joint operation, called Mother's Love Orphanage, with the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Guangxi Autonomous Region in Guangxi province. Mother's Love takes in abandoned children, gives them professional medical attention and appropriate care, and then passes each baby to one of 105 foster couples in the Guangxi city of Nanning. Each baby generally stays six to nine months with its Chinese foster family before being placed with the aid of a worldwide adoption agency with a permanent family, often in the U.S.

6/22/98 5:25 pm

**REMARKS TO THE PEOPLE OF XIAN
XIAN, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
JUNE 25, 1998**

[acknowledgments]

Nimen hao! [knee-mun-how; Chinese greeting, akin to "how are you?]

Let me begin by saying: thank you for your magnificent welcome. Here in this ancient capital, China seems very young to me tonight.

Since I became President of the United States, I have traveled all over the world. I have been to forty-nine countries. But until an hour ago, I had never been to China. I had not seen a fifth of the world.

My country looks with great respect upon the grandeur of Chinese civilization. For hundreds of generations, through dynasties and revolutions, men and women have lived here, proud of their ancestors, hopeful for their descendants.

I am delighted to begin my journey here in Xian [she-on]—once the capital of China, and still the heartland of the Chinese people. I was raised in the heartland of my country. I know that the character of a nation is determined by the hardworking people who live far outside the corridors of power. Over the course of my visit, I hope to meet with many Chinese people, from all walks of life.

Xian is central to China, and to the pageant of Chinese history. Here the eternal meets the day-to-day. In centuries past, China's future was planned from this city. During the Tang [Tahng] dynasty, over a thousand years ago, openness and creativity were accompanied by growth and unification. From this place, trade routes extended through Asia, reaching to Europe and Africa. To this place, great thinkers came, spreading philosophy and new ideas, dreaming about ways to improve people's lives.

I look forward to seeing the Terra Cotta warriors tomorrow – grateful that artists preserved the individual features of each warrior. I look forward to seeing the old city walls – grateful that walls are less and less necessary in China. I look forward to seeing the Muslim quarter – grateful for the durability of China's many religious traditions. And I look forward to learning more about China's great contributions to the store of human knowledge, from medicine to printing to mathematics and astronomy ... discoveries on which so much of the world's progress is based.

I know your rightful pride in the past is matched by your enthusiasm for the present – and the promise of China's future. You are building a new nation on a scale even the old emperors could not have foreseen.

China is growing more rapidly than we can easily measure, by abacus or computer. The culture that gave us printing now boasts fax machines, computers, and cell phones. Xian is home to filmmakers, web-surfers and businesspeople of every description. Here in this city famous for calligraphy, a new chapter in China's story is being written.

Americans admire your accomplishments. Your thriving economy. Your efforts against hunger and poverty. Your work toward peace and stability in Korea and South Asia.

We don't need to look far for the source of this transformation. China's greatness lies, at it always has, in its people. Not only their reverence for family and community, but their individual thoughts and beliefs. The dignity of every human being will be a vital source of strength to the new China. Each man and woman has unlimited potential – to build a new life, a new home, a new community. A billion men and women have unlimited potential – to build a new world.

Over the next week I will see much of your country. I will talk to individual Chinese about their hopes and dreams – the same hopes and dreams shared by my people. Providing for our loved ones. Preventing illness. Teaching our children. Building communities. Honoring families. Remembering that women hold up half the sky. Protecting the earth. Seeking to build a better life than our parents knew – and passing on even brighter possibilities to our children.

There are those here who may wonder if closer ties to America are in China's best interest. There are people in my country who wonder whether closer ties to China serve our best interests. Looking at you tonight, sensing the exuberance of the new China, I believe the answer is obvious. We have a powerful ability to help each other grow. America has a great deal to learn from the wisdom of China. And China can profit from the freedom and enterprise of America.

As two great nations, we have a special responsibility to help shape the future. The small steps we take over the next week can lead to great strides for our people.

Here in this city of history, we must always remember: we, too, are ancestors ... of the Chinese and Americans who will come to Xian long after we are gone. Someday our children will ask if we did all we could to build a just society and a more peaceful world ... where people's beliefs were respected ... where faith flourished and prosperity grew ... where the earth was respected as the giver of life. Let our monument be their judgment that we did. Let our progress include all people, from all places, but moving toward a common destiny. Let us give new meaning to the words written in the ancient Book of Rites, what you call the Li Ji [Lee Jee]: "When the great way is followed, all under heaven will be equal."

Xie xie [she-yeh she-yeh; thank you]

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