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Pres. China Trip

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 14, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR KATHERINE CAMALIER

FROM:

WILLIAM F. MARSH

William Marsh

SUBJECT:

Craig Nalen's Letter to Jim Baker on OPIC's
Activities in China

Craig Nalen's January 4 letter to Jim Baker (Tab A) suggesting that the President might wish to say something about OPIC activities in China during the State visit of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, January 8-16, was overtaken by events. In any event, it would be more appropriate for the President to mention OPIC activities during the President's trip to China in April, since our expanding trade and commercial relations are an important theme of his trip, and also, he will be announcing two or three Presidential industrial trade missions over the coming year.

We suggest a reply from Mr. Baker to Mr. Nalen along the lines of Tab B. In the meantime, David Laux, our NSC staffer responsible for preparations for the President's China trip, will work with the speechwriters to see that appropriate use is made of Mr. Nalen's suggestions.

Attachments:

- Tab A Nalen's ltr to Baker
- Tab B Proposed reply



OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION Washington, D. C. 20527

CRAIG A. NALEN
President and
Chief Executive Officer

January 4, 1983

Honorable James A. Baker, III
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Jim:

In light of Premier Zhao Ziyang's scheduled trip to Washington next week, I thought you might be interested in OPIC's increasing activities in the PRC. I'm sure the agenda is packed, but if the White House is looking for anything further on the private sector's interest and involvement in the PRC, we may be of some assistance.

Since mid-1980 when Congress granted OPIC the approval to operate its programs in China, the level of activity by U.S. businesses has increased considerably. To encourage this, OPIC has participated in a number of Sino-U.S. events, as outlined in the enclosed schedule. These functions have ranged from Secretary Regan's trip to Beijing in 1981, Secretary Baldrige's visit in 1983 and an OPIC-sponsored China-U.S. conference here in Washington in 1982.

All of this is background for a recent invitation that OPIC received from the PRC to bring an investment mission there in the fall of this year. We have tentatively agreed to this mission, after considerable encouragement from the PRC, and it looks like we will be there in September or October, 1984. We have not yet formally announced that we have accepted their invitation to lead a delegation of U.S. businessmen to China, and if you think it would be appropriate for the President or Ambassador Hummel to do so during the State visit next week, I would be happy to provide you with additional information.

I am enclosing a list of the U.S. projects currently insured by OPIC. Most of these projects are modest, straightforward deals that were not controversial from anyone's viewpoint. They served as introductions to much larger and more complex projects which are consuming a great deal of our time right now. We have applications pending from mineral extraction companies as well as several major oil and gas exploration firms for projects that range in the hundreds of millions of dollars, and we are moving forward, albeit cautiously, at this stage. The point is, U.S. business interest in China is currently heating up, and OPIC is finding itself more and more involved. Let me know if you would like any further details, or if you think we could be of any help during the forthcoming Chinese state visit.

Regards,



Craig A. Nalen

Enclosures

Chronology of OPIC-China Investment Encouragement Events

- August, 1980: Congress approved operations in China. OPIC's legislation requires specific Congressional approval for operation in Communist countries.
- October, 1980: Executed Bilateral Investment Guaranty Agreement.
- November, 1981: Participated in Second Joint Economic Committee in Beijing with Secretary Regan.
- July, 1982: OPIC President and Executive Vice President visited China to discuss implementation of OPIC programs.
- December, 1982: Participated in Third Joint Economic Committee meetings in Washington, D.C.
- December, 1982: In connection with the Third Joint Economic Committee, OPIC organized a conference for American investment bankers and officials of Chinese Government to promote use of private lending resources.
- May, 1983: Participated in First U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade with Secretary Baldrige.
- Participated in negotiations of Joint Agreement on Industrial Cooperation and Bilateral Investment Treaty.

U.S. Investor

Project Description

Essex Group, Inc.

Modernization and expansion of production facility for telephone cables

Systems and Applied Sciences Corp.

The sale and installation of a complete landsat-D ground station system

American Motors Corp.

To upgrade existing Jeep and automotive production facilities

AMF Incorporated

To provide new machinery and equipment and technical assistance

Combustion Engineering, Inc.

The establishment and operation of a facility to manufacture ceramic fiber

Continental Enterprises, Ltd.

The construction of a feed mill, poultry houses and hatcheries

The Gillette Co.

The establishment and operation of a joint venture to manufacture razors, razor blades, and other personal care products

The Foxboro Co.

The establishment and operation of a joint venture to produce industrial process measurement and control systems

Dresser Industries

A joint venture to supply conductor wireline services for exploratory offshore oil and gas drilling

CW Communications, Inc.

A joint venture to produce a bi-weekly computer industry newspaper

Caterpillar Far East Ltd.

To sell earth moving machine parts and engines on a consignment basis to a Chinese government agency

AMF Limited

To provide machinery, equipment and technical assistance to an industrial enterprise which produces volley balls, soccer balls, and basketballs

U.S. Investor

Project Description

American President Lines, Ltd.

To provide containerized shipping and handling equipment

Feasibility Studies

OPIC assisted one feasibility study - FY82 - Beatrice Foods, and the project is going forward. OPIC has three feasibility studies currently underway and two applications pending in the PRC.

Dear Craig:

Thank you for your letter of January 4 describing OPIC's program with respect to China.

As you know, we did not pick up your suggestion that the President or Ambassador Hummel formally announce, during Premier Zhao's visit, your proposed mission to China in 1984. I think it would be more appropriate for the President to announce this during his visit to China in April, if you can wait until then. The President will be announcing two or three Presidential industrial trade missions, to be put together by the Department of Commerce, and your mission would fit right in with those.

I suggest that on this matter you or your staff communicate directly with David Laux, Director of Asian Affairs on the National Security Council staff, who will be handling preparations for the President's trip.

Sincerely,

James A. Baker, III

Mr. Craig A. Nalen
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Overseas Private Investment Corporation
Washington, D.C. 10527

cc: Malcolm Baldrige
Secretary of Commerce

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

February 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN

FROM:

DAVID N. LAUX *DL***SIGNED**

SUBJECT:

Letter to Jim Baker from
Craig Nalen, President of OPIC

Craig Nalen wrote a letter, Tab A, to Jim Baker describing OPIC's activities in China and suggesting that the President might wish to announce, during Premier Zhao's visit, an October 1984 mission to China by OPIC. That request was overtaken by events, and in any case, I think it is more appropriate that it be announced during the President's trip to China in April. A memo to this effect from you to Katherine Camalier, Baker's staff assistant, is at Tab I, together with a draft letter for Mr. Baker to send Mr. Nalen at Tab B.

Gaston *JS* Sigur concurs.RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to Ms. Camalier at Tab I.

Approve

WFM

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I Martin memo to Camalier
 Tab A Nalen ltr to Baker
 Tab B Baker reply to Nalen

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

For Dan
PHI

MAR 19 1984

REF: LL YE 84-810

Dear Dr. Sigur:

In view of the upcoming Presidential trip to the People's Republic of China, I am sending you three brief reports on the status of the Chinese legal system, prepared with the assistance of Constance A. Johnson of the Division staff. As you know, in recent years it has been the policy in the PRC to strengthen the legal system. The first report gives an overview of progress in legal development. The second report focuses on the implications of the 1982 Constitution of the PRC for reunification with Taiwan, and the third is a short background piece on the Chinese state secrets regulations.

Next week I will be sending you a longer study of recent Chinese legal development and an essay on the new Chinese Communist Party charter. In addition to providing foreign law research reports for Congress, the Law Library does prepare legal analyses for executive agencies. From time to time, when I have something that I think will be of interest to you and your staff, I will be sending you materials on Chinese law.

I hope these reports will be of use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Tao-tai Hsia, Chief
Far Eastern Law Division

Enclosures

Dr. Gaston Sigur
Special Assistant to the President and
Senior Director of Asian Affairs
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20506

THE STATE SECRETS LAWS OF THE PRC

The normalization of relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China five years ago has opened the way for American students in the humanities and social sciences to study Chinese society at first hand. But the growing numbers taking advantage of this research opportunity face considerable obstacles in even the most routine data collection, for many of the reports upon which their research work depends may be considered "secret." Journalists have also encountered this problem. In discussing the situation, Richard Bernstein made this comment on the Chinese attitude:

In the West, we assume that everything should be part of the public domain--except for that small portion of things that needs to be secret on the grounds of national security or personal privacy....In China everything is secret, except for that small proportion of things that the authorities decide needs be put into the public domain. There is no right to know in China any more than there is a free and independent press. (From the Center of the Earth, p. 7)

Scholars and journalists going to China not only have to deal with an attitude that frequently makes research difficult, but also with laws regulating "state secrets." The two basic laws involved are the "Directive of the Government Administration Council Regarding the Preservation of State Secrets by All Levels of Government Personnel," and the "Provisional Regulations for the Preservation of State Secrets," enacted by the Government Administration Council in February 1950 and June 1951, respectively. Some knowledge of the contents of these laws is important to any one planning to work in China.

The laws were enacted in the early years of the regime, at a time when the civil struggle with the Nationalist (KMT) forces of Chiang Kai-shek was just completed. The Communists themselves had frequently engaged in underground activities in that struggle; it was natural for them to see the possible damages that could result from leaks of vital information as a major problem. The conflict in Korea reenforced the feeling in the Chinese leadership that state secrets had to be protected. The first of the two laws to be enacted was the one that specifically applied to government workers. When the additional regulation was issued 16 months later, an editorial in the People's Daily explained the need for the law stating that despite the passage of the first law, surveys of local government units had shown that security was still lax in many places.

...instances of loss and revelation of state secrets have still not stopped and the complacent thought of underestimating the enemy have still not been thoroughly corrected [sic]...On the national scope a serious anarchic state exists in our security work today. (June 10, 1951, as translated in 114 Survey of China Mainland Press, June 10-12, 1951, p. 8.)

Under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, there has been more contact between Chinese and foreigners in the last few years. The Chinese are therefore again placing a great deal of emphasis on avoiding leaks of state documents. In April 1980, the Provisional Regulations were reissued. Furthermore, although Deng's general policy has been to streamline government structure, a new Ministry of State Security has been established. In making such an exception to the prevailing administrative trend, the Chinese demonstrate the degree of concern they have for security issues. Recently issued regulations for government workers also included a provision that state secrets must be maintained.

The continued importance attached by the Chinese to preserving state secrets is reflected in the new Constitution and the new Chinese Communist Party (CCP) charter, both passed in 1982. In the section on the duties of citizens, the Constitution states, "Citizens of the People's Republic of China must abide by the Constitution and the law, keep state secrets, protect public property and observe labour discipline and public order and respect social ethics," (Art. 53). The CCP's new charter referred to the preservation of state secrets in the third paragraph of Article 3, stating that one of the duties of a party member is to "rigorously guard party and state secrets."

The Provisional Regulations were not revised when reissued in 1980; in fact, neither law has ever been updated. Some of the government organs mentioned no longer have the same names.

The laws themselves are sweeping and vague in their definitions of what constitutes state secrets. Article 2 of the Provisional Regulations, which sets forth the scope of the term "state secrets," lists many categories, but concludes with the catch-all phrase "other state affairs that must be kept secret." The government clearly wanted to retain the right to define the scope of state secrets on a case-by-case basis. The extent of what is explicitly included in the term is quite large. For example, Article 2 lists "state economic plans and related secrets" without any limitation. "Secrets concerning scientific inventions, culture, education, and medicine," is similarly broad. The combination of breadth and lack of specificity makes it difficult for individuals to know what kinds of reports may be considered secrets. If details of economic plans are included in state secrets and

there is no further provision determining what sort of information is considered an economic plan, problems may arise, for instance, in deciding what kind of information may be divulged to foreign trading partners.

Article 3 of the Provisional Regulations suggests that additional laws may be promulgated to define the scope of state secrets in civil and military affairs. Local governments are also encouraged to enact provisions detailing the kinds of data that must not be made public. The discussion in the People's Daily of this provision makes it clear that such additional regulations were contemplated. "As to concrete limits for each quarter, it will be necessary for every department to make a clear demarcation through meticulous study," (June 10, 1951, p. 9.). Thus the law itself and the policy of the time suggest further regulations must exist; if so, they have not been made public. This circumstance naturally adds to the potential for misunderstandings between American researchers and their Chinese sources.

The case of Lisa Wischser well illustrates the difficulties. She was a graduate student in economics, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Denver, and was studying China's rural economy while teaching economics in Beijing. She was arrested in June 1982 by the Chinese security police and was held for six days on suspicion of having stolen state secrets. Police discovered in her room documents considered to be confidential. She stated upon her expulsion from China that the documents were routine articles on agriculture and forestry which were not sensitive materials to her knowledge. She had to leave behind the data she had collected, and several of her Chinese friends, including an economics student she had planned to marry, were apparently arrested.

The Chinese attitude toward information access can be seen in the accusations made about Ms. Wichser. While Americans might assume that gathering information about the Chinese economy was a legitimate, even an essential activity for someone teaching economics in Beijing, the Chinese claimed that she had engaged in "activities incompatible with her status," in addition to stealing "many of China's confidential documents." (Washington Post, June 3, 1982, pp. A1, B1.)

The situation for foreign researchers is especially complex because the published laws leave so much to the discretion of the Chinese authorities. Extralegal considerations of current policy undoubtedly influence the way in which the laws are applied. Ms. Wichser's case may be a part of the larger government policy to combat Western influences on Chinese youth by discouraging personal contacts with foreigners. In any event, it underscores the importance of some knowledge of the state secrets laws for anyone working in China.

To date, the Chinese government has not said anything about the need to revise the existing laws. The present, vague laws do give the government the advantage of flexibility in application. However, it is the policy of the current leadership of the PRC to strengthen the legal system. The responsibility of reviewing existing laws has been assigned to the Legal Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. It is thus possible that the two laws dealing with state secrets might be rewritten.

THE NEW CHINESE CONSTITUTION AND THE TAIWAN ISSUE

The People's Republic of China enacted its fourth Constitution in December 1982. It is a much longer, more comprehensive document than the Constitutions of 1975 and 1978, and it restores many of the provisions on the rights of citizens contained in the 1954 Constitution but omitted in the two intervening versions. On these issues and in overall structure, the new document can be described as a "Great Leap Backward" to the pre-Cultural Revolution days.

The Constitution is consistent with the moderate ideas of Deng Xiaoping on most issues. In line with the policy of attracting foreign investments to help with the program of economic modernization, the new Constitution clearly allows and protects such investments, including joint ventures with Chinese enterprises. It emphasizes "socialist legality" and efficiency in government. This, together with its resemblance to the 1954 document in its provisions for the rights of individuals, suggests that China may be entering a period of stability based on greater respect for law. Such a development would ease reunification with Taiwan.

In September of 1981, the PRC published a nine-point plan for reunification that emphasized diplomatic and moral persuasion, rather than military force. While some Chinese on Taiwan are as eager as those on the Mainland to see the nation unified, the Nationalist leadership naturally enough wants reunification on their own terms. They see Peking's public willingness to talk, the first of the nine-points in the proposal, as a propaganda offensive aimed at influencing world opinion.

On the surface, the nine-point proposal seems quite attractive: an abundance of political, economic, military, and personal rights for the

Chinese on Taiwan have been included. Furthermore, Article 31 of the Constitution specifies that the state can establish "special administrative regions" when necessary; this provision was obviously written with Taiwan in mind. Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, argued in a speech delivered in July 1982 that Article 31 had "legalized the basic contents" of the reunification proposal. However, there are other Constitutional provisions that are not consistent with that plan. Article 5 states that no "law or administrative or local rules and regulations shall contravene the Constitution," and that no "organization or individual may enjoy the privilege of being above the Constitution and the law." Thus no special arrangements could be made for Taiwan that were not consistent with the Constitution. The preamble, which covers the whole Constitution, makes clear the nature of Chinese state:

The basic task of the nation in the years to come is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese people of all nationalities will continue to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and follow the socialist road, steadily improve socialist institutions, develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and work hard...to turn China into a socialist country with a high level of culture and democracy.

Thus the new Constitution still emphasizes that China is a socialist country and that the CCP is in control. Although mention is made in the document of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a united-front organization composed of various non-Communist parties which was not mentioned in previous Constitutions, the leadership role is reserved for the CCP. The 1981 nine-point program for such reunification seems to address the Kuomintang as an equal, but as we can see from the Preamble, the Constitution does not provide a significant role for parties other than the CCP.

The centerpiece of the reunification proposal, point three, promises a high degree of political autonomy for Taiwan. But since Taiwan would be a local administration under the central government in Peking, the respective powers of the two regimes would have to be as outlined in Article 3 of the new constitution, which says:

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.

In other words, once Taiwan recognizes Peking as the central authority in China, the leadership of that central government in all aspects of administration would also have to be accepted.

Article 67 of the Constitution bears on this question directly. It states in item 7 that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has the power to "annul those administrative rules and regulations, decisions or orders of the State Council that contravene the Constitution or the statutes." Thus in theory, even the State Council could not make any regulations for Taiwan that did not conform to the Constitution. Item 8 of that same Article similarly gives the Standing Committee the power to annul any unconstitutional local regulations. The State Council itself has the power under Article 89 to directly revise or cancel any "inappropriate" decisions and orders issued by local organs of state administration. Any promise of non-interference in local affairs is thus meaningless. Not only must local regulations not contradict the constitution, they must thus also be consistent with current policy.

Another pledge in the nine-point program is that Taiwan would have economic autonomy. Deng's policy of promotion of a limited free economy, is mentioned in Articles 10, 11, 13, and 15, and private plots, individual

enterprises that function as a "complement to the socialist public economy," and ownership and inheritance of some forms of private property are now all permitted. These clauses were not included in the previous two constitutions. But Article 6 of the Constitution states that the socialist economic system, based on public ownership of the means of production, is the system of the PRC. This system is of course dramatically different from that now practiced on Taiwan. On the question of land use, for example, the new constitution states in Article 10 that "No organization or individual may appropriate, buy, sell, or lease land..." Article 28 further specifies that the state may penalize actions that "disrupt the socialist economy." Given that no local regulations may supersede the Constitution, the leaders on Taiwan may wonder how long a different economic system could be retained after reunification.

The reunification proposal also includes the promise that Taiwan could retain its armed forces. The most logical interpretation of this promise is that those forces would be under local command. Yet the constitution clearly places the Central Military Commission in charge of all armed forces of the PRC; the Chairman of that Commission, currently Deng Xiaoping, has overall responsibility for it, and he thus has command of the military.

The leadership in Peking probably sincerely wishes to accomplish reunification without the use of force. The nine-point proposal, together with Article 31 of the new Constitution, might be considered a reasonable basis for this. More care should have been taken, however, in the drafting of the other sections of the Constitution. The preamble, which in theory has general application, includes clauses on the leadership of the Communist Party and the importance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought that will

make the Nationalists uneasy. It may be difficult in the next few years for Deng and his followers to balance the policies necessary for a smooth reunification with the rhetoric demanded by the internal political process.

Prepared by Dr. Tao-tai Hsia
Chief, Far Eastern Law Division
Law Library, Library of Congress
February 1984

CHINESE LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AT A GLANCE

When the Communists took over China and founded the People's Republic (PRC) in October 1949, the laws of the former Nationalist regime were all abolished in one stroke. Although the PRC did enact a few criminal statutes and many economic laws between 1949 and the death of Mao Zedong in 1976, China never had any law codes (such as Civil Code, Civil Procedural Code, Criminal Code, or Criminal Procedural Code). Thus many people had the impression that before 1976, China was a country without law.

Generally speaking, Mao favored the rule of men over the rule of law. Since Mao promoted the idea of continuous revolution and since law has a stabilizing effect perhaps inconsistent with that idea, he was probably the main reason major codes were not enacted during the first three decades of the existence of the PRC. In the early years, particularly before the end of the "Hundred Flowers" period of liberalization in 1957, there were attempts to enact additional laws. These efforts were aborted when the "Anti-Rightist Campaign" was launched. The decade of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976) was a period of lawlessness; the Communist Party organ, The People's Daily, even carried an editorial entitled "In Praise of Lawlessness" in 1967. Millions of people suffered from the lack of legality; the current leaders, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Zhao Ziyang, were all among the victims.

The watershed event revealing the change in attitude about law was the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), held at the end of 1978. The Communique issued then stressed the importance of strengthening the "socialist legal system," and indicated a complete revision of policy on rule by law. The post-Gang of

Four leadership has continually stressed modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and the military, and they have realized that a stable legal structure is necessary to achieve their goals. China also needs foreign exchange, to finance this modernization and to import technological know-how and advanced equipment. Economic regulations that are clear and reliable are a necessity for dealing with Western businessmen.

China has made significant progress in law since the death of Mao, but change comes slowly. One of the primary difficulties is the lack of trained legal personnel. Only recently has China resumed the use of lawyers, not in private practice but as state employees; the number of lawyers is still extremely small. Very few of the judges at the basic level of the People's Courts have had formal legal education. Some can not even read traditional Chinese characters and so can not read wills written by older people. They will obviously have difficulty handling inheritance cases. Furthermore, Deng, Hu, and Zhao have not had legal training themselves and do not thoroughly understand such concepts as due process. Even the top judicial officials, the new President of the Supreme People's Court and the new Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy, have not had any formal legal education.

Although the latest Constitution proclaims the independence of trials, the Chinese leaders have not favored true judicial independence. The former President of the Supreme Court stated that while other state organs are not to interfere in trials, the President of the Supreme Court has the right to tell subordinate judges how to render a decision. Recently, the party policy formally has been to stop party committees from instructing judges on decisions. This has not, however, been applied in practice. An important Directive issued by the Political-Legal Committee of the Central

Committee of the CCP in January 1980 says that the party must be involved in the judicial decision-making process in important cases, including all cases involving foreigners. So in fact the judges remain subservient to the party leaders.

Achievements in legal development since the death of Mao include the following:

- 1) A Criminal Code and a Criminal Procedural Code have been enacted.
- 2) A Civil Procedural Code has been issued in trial form.
- 3) A Civil Code is being drafted.
- 4) Many important trade and economic laws have been promulgated, especially those concerning foreign trade. (For example, China now has a law and implementation regulations covering joint ventures.)
- 5) China has promulgated a Constitution in 1982 which emphasizes observance of the law.
- 6) University law departments and Political-Legal Institutes under the Ministry of Justice have been expanded to provide more legal education.

China has enacted more major laws since the death of Mao than it had in the period between 1949 and 1976, but the legal structure is still incomplete. Some existing laws have conflicting provisions and others are vaguely worded. For instance, the State Secrets Law has so many sweeping provisions that it could make any foreign visitor feel insecure. Any kind of information might be considered a state secret.

The Nine-Point Peace Proposal made to the government on Taiwan and recent statements by PRC leaders about Hong Kong include the promise that a market economy would be allowed to continue in both places under reunification. Article 31 of the Constitution, providing for special administrative regions, seems to be designed with these plans for Taiwan and Hong Kong in

mind. This would be in conflict with the section of the Constitution entitled "General Principles," which states in Article 1, "The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China."

Not all recent developments have been positive ones. Due in part to the present policy of partial individual economy and material incentives, as well as unemployment problems, there has been an increase in economic crime and in crimes committed by young people in the last few years. In order to suppress criminal activity, summary trials have been held and substantive and procedural protections included in the new Criminal and Criminal Procedure Codes have been suspended.

Much progress has been made under Deng, and China has begun to look to Western nations as well as Communist block countries for models of laws. In the process of drafting a patent law, for example, delegations have been sent to many non-Communist countries, as well as to Eastern Europe. It will take a long time, however, before the people regain respect for the law and confidence in their legal system.

Prepared by Dr. Tao-tai Hsia
Chief, Far Eastern Law Division
Law Library, Library of Congress
February 1984

Chinese leader voices doubt that he'll live 5 more years

From combined dispatches

PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, China's most powerful leader, described his health yesterday as only "so-so" and indicated he does not expect to live another five years.

Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Mr. Deng and recalled that they last met five years ago as Mr. Deng was returning to China from a visit to the United States.

"I was 75-years-old at that time but am 80 now," Mr. Deng said during a photo session before his private meeting with Mr. Nakasone.

"Five years from now," he said, "I won't be here."

When Mr. Nakasone asked about Mr. Deng's health, the diminutive leader said, "So-so," or as a government spokesman translated the answer, "Just OK."

Mr. Deng said he does some work but leaves most of the nation's affairs to Premier Zhao Ziyang and Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang.

"If the sky falls," Mr. Deng said, "Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang can hold up the sky."

Mr. Zhao and Mr. Hu gained their positions when Mr. Deng returned to power after the death in 1976 of Mao Tse-tung, the leader of the Chinese communist revolution.

The continued good health of Mr. Deng is of vital concern both to China and the rest of the world.

Foreign political analysts generally agree

that it is Mr. Deng's policies, prestige, patronage and personal power that have enabled China to take a course of reopening to the world and pursuing economic growth after the extreme leftism and xenophobia of the last years of former Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

China watchers question whether Mr. Zhao and Mr. Hu can withstand power plays from inside the government, Communist Party and military once Mr. Deng dies.

The Communist Party and government currently is undergoing a purge of Maoist holdovers and others who oppose Mr. Deng's policies.

Mr. Deng and his allies have packed the central government with supporters but are just beginning to concentrate on provincial officials and the military.

The housecleaning is expected to last three to five years. If Mr. Deng dies before it is completed, the looming question would be whether any faction is strong enough to mount a challenge to Mr. Zhao or Mr. Hu.

In its version of the conversation between Mr. Deng and Mr. Nakasone, the official Xinhua News Agency omitted Mr. Deng's remark about not living another five years.

Mr. Deng retired from his vice premiership in 1980. Although his only posts are as chairman of advisory commissions to the government and military, he is undisputedly the top leader in China, guiding Mr. Zhao and Hu behind the scenes.

David/Gaston,
MI

Julie

*


China wires 3/26/84

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR GUESTS AND STAFF TRAVELING WITH THE PRESIDENT
TO CHINA

FROM WILLIAM HENKEL 

SUBJECT DEPARTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Attached is departure information, a draft summary schedule and manifests for the President's trip to China.

The following information is provided for your planning purposes in preparing for the trip.

MEDICAL IMMUNIZATIONS

Please refer to the attached memorandum, which outlines immunizations required for the trip.

JET LAG

Attached is some helpful advice from Dr. Daniel Ruge on "Jet Lag" and how to best overcome it.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL EXPENSES
FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Please carefully review the attached memorandum from the Legal Counsel's Office regarding acceptance of gifts, entertainment and travel expenses from foreign governments.

FORMAL ATTIRE

There are no black tie events. Attire for the Welcoming Banquet in Beijing, the Reciprocal Dinner hosted by President and Mrs. Reagan in Beijing and the Welcoming Banquet in Shanghai is business suit.

WEATHER

China's spring weather is very similar in temperature to that of Washington. However, the temperatures at the Great Wall are still quite cold and I would suggest bringing some warm clothes for this event.

PASSPORTS

Jeannie Bull has had all passports for traveling guests and staff stamped with the appropriate visas. Jeannie will keep all passports in her possession until the trip returns to Washington.

LUGGAGE/SHOPPING

Space in the baggage compartment of each aircraft is severely limited due to the volume of equipment, luggage, official gifts, etc.

Consequently, there will be no room for boxes and packages which may be obtained for personal or souvenir purposes. Any items of this nature brought to the aircraft, or left with the luggage for baggage call at each stop, will be given last priority for loading. Official Party and staff members are cautioned, therefore, to use discretion when shopping. A safe rule to follow is, "if it won't fit in your suitcase, don't buy it".

TIME CHANGE

For your information, Hawaii is five hours behind Washington time (EST), Guam is 15 hours ahead, and China, which is on one time zone, is 13 hours ahead of Washington standard time and 12 hours ahead of Washington daylight savings time.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

Many of the overnight accommodations in China are equipped for American appliances (110 voltage). However, as a safety precaution, I would suggest that everyone bring an adapter and transformer set for 220/50 voltage.

PER DIEM

Per diem is for personal expenses (ie: meals, laundry). Your hotel bill will be paid for. However, you must personally clear all incidental charges from your bill upon check-out. If you have reimbursable charges (ie: official telephone calls), you must obtain a copy of the receipt prior to departure from each location. Failure to do so will result in a substantial delay in processing your expense voucher, which in turn will delay reimbursement of any monies owed you.

NOTE: The Official Party and several members of the senior staff (totaling 30 people) will be guests of the Chinese government and, therefore, will have no official expenses. Consequently, per diem for these 30 guests will be drastically reduced. Once I am advised which people will be guests of the Chinese, I will inform you.

CUSTOMS

U.S. residents returning after a stay abroad of at least 48 hours are, generally speaking, granted customs exemptions of \$400 each. The next \$600 is taxed at 10%. The duty-free articles must accompany the traveler at the time of return, must be for personal or household use, must have been acquired as an incident of his or her trip, and must be properly declared to Customs. Not more than one liter of alcoholic beverages may be included in the \$400 exemption.

The \$400 exemption may be granted only if the exemption, or any part of it, has not been used within the preceding 30-day period.

Everyone will be required to file a customs declaration form upon entering the U.S.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The following information has been provided by the Embassy for your planning purposes.

Security and Classified Information:

The only secure rooms at Diaoyutai Guest House for classified storage will be those under direct surveillance of the MSG Special Post Watchstander. All rooms at the Diaoyutai and in hotels are subject to monitoring by the Chinese. The only enclosed place in the city for secure discussion of classified information is within the Chancery.

Meals and Services:

Chinese hotels and restaurants operate strictly on a cash basis. Meals, dry cleaning, laundry, telephone calls, etc., must be paid for in cash at once. Credit cards are not accepted and charges will not be added to room bills. Restaurants other than in hotels require advance reservations. Charge will be according to number of places reserved. No-shows will be billed for the food prepared.

Cash, Credit Cards, Travelers Checks and Personal Checks:

As indicated above, hotels demand cash payment for anything other than basic room cost. The same is true of restaurants and stores in China. Except for the Friendship Store, as noted below, credit cards and travelers checks are not accepted.

The Bank of China branches in major hotels will not accept personal checks. They will accept travelers checks and give a slightly advantageous rate of exchange for them.

The Friendship stores and the Marco Polo Shops will charge purchases to major credit cards, but there is a 4% service charge for doing so.

Outward Travel Via Commercial Air:

Travel reservations and confirmations cannot be made by a simple telephone call in China. The Embassy will need passports, tickets, firm travel plans and as much time as possible to assist in outbound ticketing and reservations. All persons who will depart China via commercial air should be encouraged to make their reservations in advance if at all possible and turn their passports and tickets over to the Embassy travel section via the Control Room as soon as possible upon arrival.

Accommodation Exchange:

An Embassy cashier will be on duty at the Control Room from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon during the visit in Beijing. At other times, the control room officer will have cash envelopes for exchange in multiples of \$20, \$50 or \$100. Reverse accommodation exchange will be limited to the amount of cash dollars taken in during the visit. If demand for reverse accommodations exchange exceeds that amount, the Embassy will issue receipts for Chinese currency received and arrange through the Regional Finance Center for dollar checks to be issued and mailed later to parties concerned.

The Diaoyutai Guest House and all major hotels have Bank of China branches which will exchange currency at rates only slightly less than the Embassy rate. These branches will do reverse exchange to dollars, providing a certificate of the original exchange is shown.

Sundries:

The Embassy is unable to provide usual line of liquor, cigarettes, snacks, etc. for Control Room sales. The Diaoyutai Guest House and all hotels sell such items at reasonable duty-free prices.

Drinking Water:

Tap water is not considered safe to drink, but most hotels provide boiled water in each room.

Tipping:

Tips should never be offered at any time since the practice is regarded as demeaning to service personnel. A warm personal thanks for helpfulness will be greatly appreciated.

Tours and Site Seeing:

Information on miscellaneous tours and site seeing outings will be available upon arrival in Beijing.

Event Participation:

We are guests of the People's Republic of China. As such, transportation and event access will be limited. In addition, logistical considerations will heavily impact on guest and staff participation at each event. Please refer to the detailed staff schedule for event participation. The advance office will distribute schedule updates and an event participation memo each evening.


The detailed staff schedule will be distributed in three parts. Part One (April 22 -28) will be distributed on the planes Sunday morning. Part Two (April 29 - May 1) will be distributed in Beijing. Part Three (May 2) will be distributed in Alaska.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR TRAVELING GUESTS AND STAFF

FROM WILLIAM HENKEL 
SUBJECT DEPARTURE INFORMATION

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1984

- 3:00 p.m. BAGGAGE CALL AT WHITE HOUSE for those manifested on 26000. Leave unlocked bags in West Basement and hand carry all film.
- 3:00 p.m. BAGGAGE CALL AT STATE DEPARTMENT for those manifested on 26000. Leave unlocked bags in Main Lobby and hand carry all film.

NOTE: Those who will deposit bags on Saturday, April 21, either at the White House or State Department, must contact either Karen Groomes or Betty Richter (456-6415 or 456-7565) in the Advance Office.

- 12:00 noon BAGGAGE CALL for those manifested on press
to plane. Leave unlocked bags outside Room 87, Old
3:00 p.m. Executive Office Building and hand carry all film.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1984

- 4:00 a.m. Check-in at Andrews Air Force Base, Base Operations Building, VIP Lounge for those manifested on press plane.
- 4:30 a.m. Those with own transportation manifested on 26000, bringing luggage with them, should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Base Operations Building, VIP Lounge.
- 4:30 a.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those requiring transportation from the White House.
- 5:00 a.m. Those with own transportation manifested on 26000, not bringing luggage with them, should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Base Operations Building, VIP Lounge.
- 5:00 a.m. Press plane departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Pt. Mugu Naval Air Station.
- 5:35 a.m. 26000 departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Pt. Mugu Naval Air Station.

March 19, 1984

FOR: PARTICIPANTS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CHINA VISIT
FROM: DR. DANIEL RUGE
VIA: COMMANDER WILLIAM SUTTON
SUBJECT: Recommended Medical Preparations for
the China Visit

These recommendations assume an itinerary of: Beijing, Shanghai and Xi'an. As such, they are subject to change if there is a deviation from this itinerary.

The following immunizations are recommended.

- a) tetanus-diphtheria toxoid within the last ten years
- b) immune globulin within the last six months
- c) typhoid vaccine within the last three years

The White House Medical Unit would be glad to assist you in these matters in OEOB, Room 107 (395-6024), 9:30-11:00 am and 1:30-3:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Please bring your "YELLOW SHOT RECORD" (International Certificates of Vaccination) with you.

THE ARGONNE ANTI-JET-LAG DIET

The Argonne Anti-Jet-Lag Diet is helping travelers quickly adjust their bodies' internal clocks to new time zones. It is also being used to speed the adjustment of shiftworkers, such as power plant operators, to periodically rotating work hours. The diet was developed by Dr. Charles F. Ehret of Argonne's Division of Biological and Medical Research as an application of his fundamental studies of the daily biological rhythms of animals. Argonne National Laboratory is one of the U. S. Department of Energy's major centers of research in energy and the fundamental sciences. Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, Illinois 60439

How to avoid jet lag:

1. **DETERMINE BREAKFAST TIME** at destination on day of arrival.
2. **FEAST-FAST-FEAST-FAST** — Start four days before breakfast time in step 1. On day one, **FEAST**: eat heartily with high-protein breakfast and lunch and a high-carbohydrate supper. No coffee except between 3 and 5 p.m. On day two, **FAST** on light meals of salads, light soups, fruits and juices. Again, no coffee except between 3 and 5 p.m. On day three, **FEAST** again. On day four, **FAST**; if you drink caffeinated beverages, take them in morning when traveling west, or between 6 and 11 p.m. when traveling east.
3. **BREAK THE FINAL FAST** at destination breakfast time. No alcohol on the plane. If the flight is long enough, sleep until normal breakfast time at destination, *but no later*. Wake up and **FEAST** on a high-protein breakfast. Stay awake and active. Continue the day's meals according to mealtimes at the destination.

FEAST on high-protein breakfasts and lunches to stimulate the body's active cycle. Suitable meals include steak, eggs, hamburgers, high-protein cereals, green beans.



FEAST on high-carbohydrate suppers to stimulate sleep. They include spaghetti and other pastas (but no meatballs), crepes (but no meat filling), potatoes, other starchy vegetables, and sweet desserts.



FAST days help deplete the liver's store of carbohydrates and prepare the body's clock for resetting. Suitable foods include fruit, light soups, broths, skimpy salads, unbuttered toast, half pieces of bread. Keep calories and carbohydrates to a minimum.



COUNTDOWN

	1 FEAST	2 FAST	3 FEAST	4 FAST	BREAK FINAL FAST
B					Westbound: If you drink caffeinated beverages, take them morning before departure. Eastbound: take them between 6 and 11 p.m. If flight is long enough, sleep until destination breakfast time. Wake up and FEAST, beginning with a high-protein breakfast. Lights on. Stay active.
L					
S					

Coffee, tea, cola, other caffeinated beverages allowed only between 3 and 5 p.m.

FROM DR. DANIEL A. RUGE

The following suggestions come from Overcoming Jet Lag by Ehret and Scanlon. Following the plan may ease some symptoms for those travelling to Japan and Korea. Individuals who will be gone for several weeks may gain the most. According to the writers, duration of symptoms can be reduced from 10 days to two days for a flight that crosses 10 time zones.

Compliance means beginning the regimen three days prior to departure, continuing during flight and the day of arrival in the Orient; starting again three days before leaving the Orient and continuing during the return flight.

The implication for travellers who will be away only one week is adherence to a scheme which is rigid with no guarantee that it will make one totally comfortable. It will probably reduce the degree of misery.


1. No alcohol aboard plane. Drink a lot of water.
2. During the three days prior to flight, drink coffee, tea, and other stimulating drinks between 3:00 pm and 5:00 pm only.
3. On day of flight west, drink coffee, etc. in morning.
4. On day of flight east, drink coffee, etc. between 6:00 pm and 11:00 pm.
5. Breakfasts and lunches should be high protein. Dinners should be high carbohydrate (no meat).
6. Schedule for feasting and fasting.
 - a. Feast third day prior to flight.
 - b. Fast (eat light) second day prior to flight.
 - c. Feast day prior to flight.
 - d. Eat little on flight going west.
 - 1) Light high protein breakfast at usual time. Strong coffee recommended.
 - 2) Light or no lunch.
 - 3) Rest as much as possible during last half of flight.
 - 4) Large high protein breakfast when it is breakfast time in Tokyo.
 - e. Do as you like for first two or three days in Orient.
 - f. Three days prior to return, repeat a, b, c above.
 - g. On return flight, drink much water, eat light, concentrating on protein at beginning of trip and carbohydrate prior to going to sleep.
 - h. Coffee, etc. would be appropriate after a long rest on return. (See 4.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 2, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHINA TRIP PARTICIPANTS

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING 
Counsel to the President

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Gifts, Entertainment and Travel Expenses from Foreign Governments

It is especially important for those of you traveling with the President to China or providing support in China to review the law and White House policy regulating the acceptance of gifts and other items of value from foreign governments and sources.

This memorandum merely highlights the important aspects of those laws and regulations. Specific questions should be referred to the Counsel's Office.

I. Gifts from Foreign Governments or Officials

The United States Constitution and a federal statute (5 U.S.C. § 7342) generally prohibit U.S. government officials from accepting gifts from foreign governments or from foreign multinational organizations. The following general guidelines apply:

- A. A U.S. official may not request or encourage the tender of a gift or decoration.
- B. Gifts valued at under \$140 may be accepted and retained (so-called gifts "of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy"), unless acceptance would violate the regulations pertaining to domestic gifts. (Note: Gifts retained by you must be reported on the annual public financial disclosure form under the same conditions as domestic gifts).
- C. Valuation is based on retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance. 41 C.F.R. § 101-49.001-5. A valuation of any gift should be sought immediately upon your return.
- D. Gifts valued at \$140 or more may be "accepted" when it appears that to refuse...would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States." Such gifts, however, are "deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the United States." They must be turned over to the White House Gift Unit as soon as possible for recording, necessary reporting, and disposition.

II. Gifts from Foreign Individuals

Regretfully, we must caution you to be very wary of gifts that are suddenly and unexpectedly offered to you from foreign, non-official, individuals, especially when you do not know the donor. If you consider accepting, these gifts are to be treated the same as domestic gifts in regard to propriety of acceptance, reporting, etc.

III. Gifts for the President and First Lady

No staff member should accept a gift for the President or the First Lady except by prior arrangement with the host government or entity. Again, be especially wary of gifts which are suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon you. Anyone who receives a gift intended for the President or First Lady must ensure that it is turned over to security personnel for inspection as soon as possible. Upon return, the gift should then be deposited with the White House Gift Unit, along with information concerning identity of the donor, time and place of acceptance, etc., so that the gift can be properly recorded and a decision made as to its disposition.

IV. Inspection of Gifts

In all instances when a gift comes into your possession - be it to you from a Foreign Government or individual, or for the President or First Lady - it is imperative that it be turned over to the security personnel for inspection at the earliest opportunity. In no instance should you take any gift onto an airplane or other transportation vehicle without such inspection.

V. Travel and Entertainment Expenses Provided by Foreign Governments

U.S officials may accept gifts of travel or expenses (transportation, food and lodging) for travel taking place entirely outside of the U.S., provided that the value of the expenses are reasonable and acceptance is appropriately consistent with the interests of the U.S. A thorough record of any such expenses accepted should be kept as they may be required to be reported on the annual financial disclosure form.

In regard to any of the above, please check with my Office if you have any questions.

Thank you for your attention; your observance of these rules is essential and appreciated.

DRAFT SUMMARY SCHEDULE

DRAFT

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO CHINA

Sunday, April 22 - Wednesday, May 2, 1984

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1984

5:00 a.m. EST	Press plane departs Andrews AFB en route Pt. Mugu NAS.
5:35 a.m. EST	26000 departs Andrews AFB en route Pt. Mugu NAS.
7:25 a.m. PST	Press plane arrives Pt. Mugu NAS.
7:50 a.m. PST	26000 arrives Pt. Mugu NAS.
8:20 a.m. PST	Press plane departs en route Hickam AFB.
8:50 a.m. PST	970 departs Pt. Mugu NAS en route Hickam AFB.
8:40 a.m. PST	Marine One departs Rancho del Cielo.
9:15 a.m.	Marine One arrives Pt. Mugu NAS.
9:20 a.m. PST	Air Force One departs Pt. Mugu NAS en route Hickam AFB.
9:50 a.m. PST	26000 departs en route Hickam AFB.
11:50 a.m. HST	Press plane arrives Hickam AFB.
12:30 p.m. HST	970 arrives Hickam AFB.
1:00 p.m. (L)	Air Force One arrives Hickam AFB.
6:00 p.m. EST	Arrival ceremony with remarks.
1:15 p.m.	Depart en route Kahala Hilton.

1:30 p.m. 26000 arrives Hickam AFB.
HST

1:40 p.m. Arrive Kahala Hilton.

WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 45 mins.

4:35 p.m. (L)

9:35 p.m. EST

Depart en route St. Andrew's Cathedral.

4:55 p.m.

Arrive St. Andrew's Cathedral.

5:00 p.m. Rite One Holy Communion
Service.

6:00 p.m. Service concludes.

6:05 p.m.

Depart en route Kahala Hilton.

6:25 p.m.

Arrive Kahala Hilton.

6:30 p.m. (L)

11:30 p.m. EST

Arrive Suite.

Evening

Private.

RON - KAHALA HILTON
HONOLULU, HAWAII

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1984

Morning

Private breakfast.

China briefings, Kahala Hilton.

Afternoon

Private lunch.

China briefings, Kahala Hilton.

Photo Opportunity, Kahala Hilton.

CINCPAC briefing (details TBD).

Evening

Private dinner.

RON - KAHALA HILTON
HONOLULU, HAWAII

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1984

Morning Private breakfast.

9:40 a.m. 970 departs en route Midway Island.

10:10 a.m. (L) Depart en route Hickam Air Force Base.
3:10 p.m. EST

10:30 a.m. (L) Arrive Hickam Air Force Base.
3:30 p.m. EST

Departure ceremony with brief remarks.

11:00 a.m. (L) Air Force One departs Hickam Air Force Base
4:00 p.m. EST en route Agana, Guam.

11:30 a.m. 970 arrives Midway Island for refueling.

11:30 a.m. Press plane departs en route Agana, Guam.

12:00 noon 26000 departs en route Agana, Guam.

12:30 p.m. 970 departs Midway en route Agana, Guam.

C R O S S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D A T E L I N E

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1984

2:55 p.m. 970 arrives Guam International Airport.

3:10 p.m. Press plane arrives Guam International Airport.

3:25 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives Guam International
12:25 a.m. EST Airport.
(4/25)

3:30 p.m. (L) Arrival ceremony with brief remarks.
12:30 a.m. EST
(4/25)

2:55 p.m. 26000 arrives Guam International Airport.

Proceed to Governor's Suite to hold briefly.

3:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Governor's Suite.
 12:55 a.m. EST

4:10 p.m. (L) Reception with Governor Bordallo and Trust
 1:10 a.m. EST Territory Leaders, Runway West Restaurant.

4:45 p.m. Depart en route Nimitz House.

5:05 p.m. (L) Arrive Nimitz House.
 2:05 a.m. EST

Evening Private.

RON - NIMITZ HOUSE
 AGANA, GUAM

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1984

Morning Private breakfast.

9:00 a.m. Press plane departs en route
 Beijing, China.

9:30 a.m. 970 departs en route Beijing,
 China.

9:30 a.m. Depart en route Agana Naval Air Station.
 6:30 p.m. EST
 (4/25)

9:50 a.m. Arrive Agana Naval Air Station.

10:00 a.m. (L) Air Force One departs Agana, Guam en route
 7:00 p.m. EST Beijing, China
 (4/25)

10:30 a.m. 26000 departs en route
 Beijing, China.

12:50 p.m. Press plane arrives Beijing,
 China.

1:35 p.m. 970 arrives Beijing, China.

2:05 p.m. (L) Arrive Beijing, China.
 1:05 a.m. EST
 (4/26)

3:00 p.m. (L) Arrival Ceremony.
 2:00 a.m. EST
 (4/26)

3:15 p.m. (L) Meeting with President Li (30 mins.).
2:15 a.m. EST
(4/26)

3:50 p.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai Guest House.
2:50 a.m. EST
(4/26)

4:00 p.m. (L) Arrive Diaoyutai Guest House.
3:00 a.m. EST
(4/26)

4:05 p.m. (L) WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 45 mins.
3:05 a.m. EST
(4/26)

7:00 p.m. (L) Dinner hosted by President and Mrs. Li.
6:00 a.m. EST
(4/26)

9:00 p.m. (L) Return to Villa 12.
8:00 a.m. EST
(4/26)

RON - DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE.
BEIJING, CHINA

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1984

8:30 a.m. (L) Breakfast Meeting.
7:30 p.m. EST
(4/26)

9:10 a.m. (L) Depart en route Great Hall.
8:10 p.m. EST
(4/26)

9:30 a.m. (L) Meeting with Premier Zhao (1 hr. 30 mins.)
8:30 p.m. EST
(4/26)

11:05 a.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai.
10:05 p.m. EST
(4/26)

11:20 a.m. (L) Private Lunch
10:20 p.m. EST
(4/26)

WASHINGTON WORK: 1 hr. 35 mins.

DRAFT

1:00 p.m. (L) Depart en route Great Hall.
12:00 noon EST
(4/27)

1:20 p.m. (L) Major Address (20 mins.).
12:20 a.m. EST
(4/27)

2:00 p.m. (L) Meeting with Premier Zhao (1 hr.).
1:00 a.m. EST
(4/27)

3:15 p.m. (L) Meeting with General Secretary Hu (1 hr.).
2:15 a.m. EST
(4/27)

4:20 p.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai.
3:20 a.m. EST
(4/27)

4:35 p.m. (L) WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 5 mins.
3:35 a.m. EST
(4/27)

6:45 p.m. (L) Depart en route Great Hall.
5:45 a.m. EST
(4/27)

7:00 p.m. (L) Welcoming Banquet, The Great Hall of the
6:00 a.m. EST People.
(4/27)

10:05 p.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai.
9:05 a.m. EST
(4/27)

10:20 p.m. (L) Arrive Diaoyutai.
9:20 a.m. EST
(4/27)

RON - DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE
BEIJING, CHINA

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1984

DRAFT

8:30 a.m. (L) Breakfast Meeting, Diaoyutai.
7:30 p.m. EST
(4/27)

9:05 a.m. (L) Interview with CCTV, Diaoyutai (40 mins.).
8:05 p.m. EST
(4/27)

10:10 a.m. (L) Depart en route Great Hall.
9:10 p.m. EST
(4/27)

10:30 a.m. (L) Photo opportunity with Chairman Deng
9:30 p.m. EST (10 mins. w/Mrs. Reagan).
(4/27)

10:40 a.m. (L) Meeting with Chairman Deng (1 hr. 20 mins.).
9:40 p.m. EST
(4/27)

12:05 p.m. (L) Working luncheon with Chairman Deng (1 hr.).
11:05 p.m. EST
(4/27)

1:30 p.m. (L) Depart en route the Great Wall.
12:30 a.m. EST
(4/28)

2:45 p.m. (L) Tour the Great Wall.
1:45 a.m. EST
(4/28)

3:15 p.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai.
2:15 a.m. EST
(4/28)

4:30 p.m. (L) Arrive Diaoyutai.
4:30 a.m. EST
(4/28)

WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs.

6:35 p.m. (L) Depart en route Great Wall Hotel.
5:35 a.m. EST
(4/28)

6:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Great Wall Hotel.
5:55 a.m. EST
(4/28)

7:00 p.m. (L) Reception with American Community, Great
6:00 a.m. EST Wall Hotel.
(4/28)

7:35 p.m. (L) Reciprocal Dinner, Great Wall Hotel.
6:35 a.m. EST
(4/28)

9:35 p.m. (L) Depart Great Wall Hotel.
8:35 a.m. EST
(4/28)

9:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Diaoyutai.
8:55 a.m. EST
(4/28)

RON - DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE
BEIJING, CHINA

SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1984

10:50 a.m. (L) Depart Diaoyutai.
9:50 p.m. EST
(4/28)

11:25 a.m. (L) Arrive Beijing Airport.
10:25 p.m. EST
(4/28)

11:30 a.m. (L) Air Force One (970) departs en route Xi'an.
10:30 p.m. EST
(4/28)

1:05 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives Xi'an.
12:05 a.m. EST
(4/29)

1:10 p.m. (L) Depart en route Gaoling County Free Market.
12:10 a.m. EST
(4/29)

1:40 p.m. (L) Tour Gaoling County Free Market.
12:40 a.m. EST
(4/29)

1:55 p.m. (L) Depart en route Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum.
12:55 a.m. EST
(4/29)

2:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum to view terra
 1:55 a.m. EST cotta soilders, museum, etc.
 (4/29)

3:30 p.m. (L) Depart en route airport.
 3:30 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

5:00 p.m. (L) Arrive airport.
 5:00 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

5:05 p.m. (L) Air Force One departs Xi'an.
 5:05 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

6:30 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives Beijing.
 6:30 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

6:35 p.m. (L) Depart en route Diaoyutai.
 6:35 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

7:10 p.m. (L) Arrive Diaoyutai.
 7:10 a.m. EDT
 (4/29)

Evening

Free.

RON - DIAOYUTAI GUEST HOUSE
 BEIJING, CHINA

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1984

Morning

Private Breakfast.

8:45 a.m. (L) Depart en route Great Hall.
 8:45 p.m. EDT
 (4/29)

9:00 a.m. (L) Signing Ceremony, The Great Hall of the
 9:00 p.m. EDT People.
 (4/29)

9:20 a.m. Ceremony concludes.

9:30 a.m. (L) Official Farewell, The Great Hall of the
 9:30 p.m. EDT People.
 (4/29)

9:55 a.m. (L) Depart en route Beijing Airport.
9:55 p.m. EDT
(4/29)

10:10 a.m. 970 departs en route Shanghai.

10:25 a.m. (L) Arrive airport.
10:25 p.m. EDT
(4/29)

10:30 a.m. Press plane departs en route Shanghai.

10:40 a.m. (L) Air Force One departs en route Shanghai.
10:40 p.m. EDT
(4/29)

11:10 a.m. 26000 departs en route Shanghai.

11:50 a.m. 970 arrives Shanghai.

12:15 p.m. Press plane arrives Shanghai.

12:30 p.m. (L) Air Force One arrives Shanghai.
12:30 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

12:35 p.m. (L) Depart en route Foxboro Company.
12:35 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

12:50 p.m. 26000 arrives Shanghai.

12:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Foxboro Company.
12:55 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:00 p.m. (L) Foxboro Company Briefing.
1:00 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:10 p.m. (L) Tour of Equipment Displays.
1:10 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:15 p.m. (L) Tour of Production Facility OR Machine Shop.
1:15 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:30 p.m. (L) Depart en route Jing Jiang Guest House.
1:30 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:50 p.m. (L) Arrive Jing Jiang Guest House.
1:50 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

1:55 p.m. (L) WASHINGTON WORK: 30 mins.
1:55 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

2:30 p.m. (L) Depart en route Fudan University.
2:30 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

2:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Fudan University.
2:55 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

3:00 p.m. (L) Reception hosted by President, Fudan
3:00 a.m. EDT University.
(4/30)

3:30 p.m. (L) Visit with Chinese students (brief remarks,
3:30 a.m. EDT Q&A).
(4/30)

3:50 p.m. (L) Proceed to Auditorium.
3:50 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

3:55 p.m. (L) Arrive Auditorium and proceed to holding
3:55 a.m. EDT room.
(4/30)

4:05 p.m. (L) Proceed to dais.
4:05 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

4:10 p.m. (L) Major Address, Fudan University (20 mins.).
4:10 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

4:35 p.m. (L) Depart en route Jing Jiang Guest House.
4:35 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

5:00 p.m. (L) Arrive Jing Jiang Guest House.
5:00 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

5:05 p.m. (L) WASHINGTON WORK: 1 hr. 45 mins.
5:05 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

6:55 p.m. (L) Depart en route Shanghai Exhibition Hall.
6:55 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

7:00 p.m. (L) Official Banquet.
7:00 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

8:35 p.m. (L) Depart en route Jing Jiang Guest House.
8:35 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

8:40 p.m. (L) Arrive Jing Jiang Guest House.
8:40 a.m. EDT
(4/30)

RON - JING JIANG GUEST HOUSE
SHANGHAI, CHINA

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1984

Morning Private Breakfast.

9:00 a.m. (L) Depart en route Rainbow Bridge Township.
9:00 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

9:15 a.m. (L) Arrive Rainbow Bridge Township.
9:15 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

9:20 a.m. (L) Briefing in Administration Room.
9:20 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

9:35 a.m. (L) Proceed to Child Care Center.
9:35 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

9:40 a.m. (L) Arrive Child Care Center.
9:40 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

9:45 a.m. (L) Performance by Kindergarten children.
9:45 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

10:00 a.m. (L)
10:00 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

Proceed to private residence.

NOTE: Motorcade will stop near field where farmers will be working.

10:20 a.m. (L)
10:20 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

Depart en route Shanghai Airport.

10:30 a.m. (L)
10:30 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

Arrive airport.

10:35 a.m. (L)
10:35 p.m. EDT
(4/30)

Air Force One departs Shanghai, China en route Fairbanks, Alaska.

11:05 a.m. 26000 departs en route Fairbanks, Alaska.

C R O S S I N T E R N A T I O N A L D A T E L I N E

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1984

3:20 a.m. (L)
7:20 a.m. EDT
(5/1)

Air Force One arrives Fairbanks, Alaska.

3:50 a.m. 26000 arrives Fairbanks, Alaska.

RON - FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1984

11:15 a.m. (L)*
3:15 p.m.

Air Force One departs Fairbanks, Alaska en route Andrews Air Force Base.

12:15 p.m.* 26000 departs en route Andrews AFB.

9:55 p.m. EDT*

Air Force One arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

10:55 p.m.* 26000 arrives Andrews AFB.

10:00 p.m. EDT* Marine One departs en route The White House.

DRAFT

10:15 p.m. EDT* Marine One arrives The White House.

* DENOTES TENTATIVE TIME.

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