



WORLD WOMEN



taller salud, Inc.



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War victims call for world peace

by Bao Erwen

Neatly dressed and quietly seated, Mukayhi Constance of Rwanda looked removed from the merriment, unexcited by the splendor of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women.

She couldn't clear the shadow of last year's civil war from her heart.

"In the war, women were raped or killed, widowed or displaced. And now they've found themselves confronted with fostering children, fighting poverty, and rebuilding their country," she told World Women yesterday.

Since a large number of men

now account for 70 per cent of Rwanda's total population and a great portion of them are widows. Moreover, there are 300,000 orphans and 400,000 unaccompanied children in the country.

Mukayhi, who works with abused and raped women in Rwanda, said the war has destroyed the country's economic infrastructure and it is not easy for women to rebuild it.

Having experienced the bitterness of war, Mukayhi is resolved to work for peace. She has helped set up peace villages and launch peace education programmes.

Monday's Youth day

Tomorrow has been designated as United Nations' Youth Day.

The whole day event will take place at the Beijing Commodity Exchange Building, with Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the Conference, opening the observance at 10 in the morning.

The programmes, sponsored by various UN agencies and world organizations, will include several panel and roundtable discussions on a series of issues ranging from "International Youth NGOs," "Actors in Implementation for the Platform for Action," "Youth; Partners for Action," "Youth as Partners for Equality, Development and Peace," and "Health Issues of African Youth."

(WW News)



Delegates at the conference.

Li Taihang

South demands voice in global affairs

by Zhang Xia

The global South, which was once denied a voice on the world stage, must be heard, according to speakers at a FWCW seminar.

Because they do not have military and economic power to match industrialized countries in Europe, North America and some Pacific nations, the global South once had little say in the international issues.

It is time now for their voices to be heard and for co-operation between the South and the North — the developing and developed countries, appealed the speakers

at the gathering titled, Women Preparing for the Next Millennium: Voices from the Global South.

"We (the South and North) must accept each other's differences, because we are at different levels of development," said Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW), addressing the seminar.

We should stop complaining and act to bring about

dialogues between the South and North and enhance the understanding of each other, said Mongella.

Women in the South and North might be confronted with different problems. They, however, should appreciate each other's problems and take part in finding solutions to avoid "conflicting ideas."

Despite all the differences,

'We (the South and North) must accept each other's differences, because we are at different levels of development.'

the two sides can work together for development and peace, Mongella appealed to the FWCW workshop, co-sponsored by the American University and the UN Division for the Advancement of Women.

"We should co-operate before it is too late," she added.

She also emphasized the importance of making a linkage between women within the nations of the global South.

"It is the responsibility of the research institute to take the lead for the free exchange of ideas between South and North," said Benjamin Ladner, president of the American University, which set up a centre on the research of the south: Centre for the Study of the Global South.

The centre has committed itself to such issues as poverty, population, education

and women's development in nations of the global South.

"Women have not only bodies, but also voices, hearts and minds, and they must be heard," appealed the president.

Women, particularly in the global South, have untapped potential that can make a comprehensive, just and durable development more attainable.

In the seminar, delegates from the global South, mostly African countries, shared their experiences in furthering women's development and they voiced the wishes of women in their countries for a higher quality of life.

What's inside

Forum Review

A review of the NGO Forum on Women '95.

- Page 2

Orchestral concert

The All-Women Orchestra will give a concert at the Beijing Concert Hall tonight.

- Page 4

Memories

NGO participants share their memories of the forum in Huairou.

- Page 7

Weather forecast for 12 major Chinese cities for the next 24 hours from 20:00 yesterday to 20:00 on September 9 issued by China's Central Meteorological Station at 17:00 on Saturday:

City	Max(c)	Min(c)	Weather
Beijing	14	24	dizzle
Shenyang	13	24	cloudy
Tianjin	15	20	drizzle
Xi'an	13	19	drizzle
Chengdu	22	30	cloudy
Kunming	17	21	rain
Shanghai	28	33	drizzle
Wuhan	22	34	cloudy
Hangzhou	26	35	shower
Taipei	27	35	clear
Guangzhou	26	35	clear
Hong Kong	26	33	clear

(Central Meteorological Observatory)



碧湖居

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Reflection on NGO Forum

The NGO Forum on Women '95 closed in Huairou Friday. The full impact of the meeting has yet to be felt in the rest of the world, but in Huairou the feeling of accomplishment and resolve were expressed all around.

Over the past 10 days, 31,000 women from more than 2,000 organizations in nearly 200 countries and regions converged on the Beijing suburb. They came to voice their views on major global issues and problems affecting women, trying to influence the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW).

The Beijing NGO Forum was the most successful of world women's forums yet, and was unprecedented in its scale.

The first NGO Forum held in Mexico City in 1975 was attended by only 3,000, the second held in Copenhagen was attended by 8,000 and the third in Nairobi drew attendance of 13,000.

An ancillary meeting of the FWCW in Beijing, the NGO Forum sponsored about 5,000 events, including plenaries, workshops, training lectures and exhibitions as well as art performances during its convocation from August 31 to September 8.

Every morning, groups of women from dozens of countries left the 32 hotels and 60 apartment buildings where they stayed and went to the meeting sites. There more than 200 daily workshops were held in 75 meeting rooms and 86 tents.

While workshops focused on the theme of "equality, development and peace", they covered a broad range of issues of critical concern for world women today.

Some of the hot topics were, women's participation in political affairs, economic development, peace, poverty, women's rights, education, racial and ethnic issues, health care, violence against women, media, environment, science and technology and helping girls achieve their potential.

At the daily plenary, Khunying Supatra Masdit, convener of the forum, along with leaders of regional and national non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and public figures delivered speeches. These analyzed global factors impacting human social life and challenges posed by them on people, women in particular. The speeches also proposed strategies the women's movement should take in light of social transformation.

Women participants from grassroots organizations, however, were perhaps the most active at the forum. Every day practical workshops on grassroots efforts drew large crowds of participants. Members in these forums exchanged ideas and strategies that will be put into action around the world.

Just few hours before the closing of the forum, Chinese and Indian women were still absorbed in discussion and exchange.

In addition, the Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin-America, Europe and America, and Arab regional tents were also gathering sites for participants.

Whether in the Huairou International Convention Centre or in tents and meeting rooms, participants were free to air their views and ask and answer questions.

As described by a woman who participated in all the four world conferences on women, at the previous forums participants sometimes ignored the theme of the forum or quibbled over side issues.

At the Beijing NGO Forum, however, she found the participants expressed their views more fully, and with diversity, which will

undoubtedly result in progress for the world women's cause.

At the forum, serious discussions were not the only way to express ideas. Pantomimes, poem recitation, dance and singing and occasional marches were also a common means of expression.

A foreign participant described the scene in this way, "At the forum, everywhere and every minute, there are workshops and exchanges, and songs and laughter. This is what a true forum is like."

Although the forum touched upon almost every aspect of women's lives, participants were most concerned with the critical issues of women's rights and arrived at a consensus on many of them.

"Equality, Development and Peace", a theme set in the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategy were still discussed in a broad sense in the current forum. But this forum gave a more practical meaning to the theme.

In different workshops on equality between men and women, for example, participants reviewed progress made in different countries and regions. They also probed into different ways of achieving equality such as political, economic and cultural means.

To achieve further equality between men and women, the most important thing is to eradicate poverty of women and let them achieve economic equality, participants from developing countries said.

Many participants pointed out that to safeguard and promote women's rights governments must safeguard their right of existence and the right of development, which are the basic rights. In this respect, women's participation in political and economic affairs must be enhanced. There is no development without participation, participants concluded.

"We don't want war" was a slogan which embodied the call for peace by women participants at the NGO Forum. Women from different continents appealed to the world to abandon weapons, stop killing each other and eliminate wars so as to pave the way for a lasting peace. Women from Asia-Pacific countries in particular, denounced the Japanese militarists for the disasters brought to women during World War II. Testimonies from victims of war increased participants' thirst for peace.

Media and its disregard and misrepresentation of women also drew discussion. Many criticized Western press reports which they felt were damaging to women's rights and appealed for reports that reflect "the true images of women".

Complaints about the media included comments on the coverage of the forum itself. Many felt that the reports in the Western press were focussing only on negatives and logistics and not on the issues of the conference.

"The 10 days in Huairou have facilitated our exchanges," Supatra Masdit, convener of the forum, said to more than 10,000 participants who attended the closing ceremony amid rain. "We have built up new ties and made new friends and old contacts have been consolidated," she said.

A foreign observer called peace and friendship "the mainstream of the forum."

Over the past 10 days, the Longshan Forum Site, occupying 42 hectares in Huairou, provided an enormous arena for women of different countries to sit around and tell of their own experiences and struggles.

Women from over 50 Asia-Pacific countries and regions initiated a number of activities such as "Weaving the World Together." Participants from around the world knitted designs of friendship together into a ribbon extending 1000 metres, a section of which was displayed on the Great Wall.

When the forum was closed, participants embraced each other singing "Auld Lang Syne" and making appointments of their next meeting.

The forum also offered the 5,000 Chinese participants an excellent opportunity to make friends. The Chinese women sponsored 40 workshops presenting Chinese women's development and experience.

The forum not only touched the lives of participants, but also of the people who were around it. Thousands of volunteer students from Beijing and the 100,000 residents of Huairou have gained experience and friendship from working with the visitors.

In return, many of the meeting participants leave the forum with a feeling of gratitude and satisfaction for a productive forum. (Xinhua)

EXCHANGE

Market Exchange Rates in RMB Yuan set by the People's Bank of China (September 9)

Currency	Unit	Intermediate	
US dollar	100	831.78	
Japanese yen	100	8.4033	
HK dollar	100	107.36	
Bank of China exchange rates in RMB			
Currency	Unit	Buying	Selling
US dollar	100	829.78	833.11
German mark	100	561.21	563.46
HK dollar	100	107.15	107.57
Swiss franc	100	683.68	686.42
Australian dollar	100	624.04	626.54
Canadian dollar	100	621.23	623.72
Singapore dollar	100	583.01	584.34
French franc	100	163.26	163.92
Macao dollar	100	103.90	104.40
Dutch guilder	100	502.01	504.02
Norway krona	100	128.58	129.10
Swedish krona	100	114.28	114.73
Danish krona	100	145.05	145.63
Japanese yen	100	8.3865	8.4201
British pound	100	1286.56	1291.71
ECU	100	1051.76	1055.97
Belgian franc	100	27.3330	27.4425
Malaysian ringgit	100	331.91	333.51
Philippine peso	100	32.02	32.17
Thai baht	100	33.07	33.23
Austrian schilling	100	79.83	80.15
Finnish markka	100	189.62	190.38
Italian lira	100	5116	5137
SDR	100	—	—

World Women is a daily newspaper for the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women and the parallel NGO Forum on Women '95, published by China Daily—the only national English language newspaper in China.

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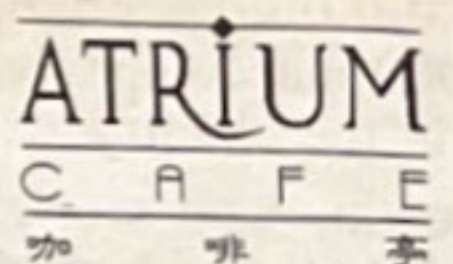
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August 30 -- September 15, 1995 Lunch & Dinner

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Integrate for progress

by Cai Hong

"There are so many women but they get so little."

Anne Marine Goetz, a fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, repeated this saying at a panel on gender mainstreaming.

International agencies and governments are urged to adopt gender-sensitive policies to integrate women into the mainstream of the society so that they can finally get more, according to the panel.

Four panelists from the United States, Jamaica, the Philippines and Britain discussed experiences of gender mainstreaming in their countries.

The panel was organized by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) with the participation of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV).

"State policies contribute to gender inequalities by assuming and constraining women's identity for public policy as being complementary to their marital relationships as dependents of men," Goetz said.

For example, men's employment given higher priority than women's when there is economic crisis.

Legislation also is needed to promote women in leadership positions. Now, women workers are concentrated in relatively labour-intensive, low-paid jobs in the industrial sector.

Since the 1970s the women's movement worldwide, stressed by the United Nations World Conferences on Women, has called upon international development agencies and governments to integrate women into the development process.

An early institutional response was the establishment of bureaux which funded or initiated a variety of women's projects to integrate women into development.

By the mid-1980s, the slow progress of improving women's status and well-being called for new strategies. International organizations such as UNDP and World Bank, and governments, as a result, financed gender mainstreaming as a new strategy aimed at bringing women's concerns into the centre stage of development.



Farewell, beautiful Beijing.

Real action requires legislation

by Pang Xiaolei

Two United Nations documents were passed in 1981 to further the cause of women and children.

However, written words don't always translate into action, panelists said at a panel discussion yesterday at the Fourth World Conference on Women.

The two UN documents discussed were the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Delegates from various nations

urged that these documents be put to work.

The documents can't be successfully implemented without being translated into national laws, said Frene Ginwala, a speaker from the National Assembly of South Africa.

"These conventions provide the legal framework, but we all know that is not enough," Ginwala said.

She said three parties are necessary in order for the documents to have an impact — CRC and CEDAW committees, government representatives and parliamentarians.

Concrete measures are needed, she said. Committee members agreed, adding that only when more women get into decision-making positions can the international standards be translated into domestic laws.

"Unfortunately," said Savitri Goonesekere, a CRC expert, "though the conventions have been internationally rectified, they do not automatically become laws in many countries."

Legislators, she said, should contribute to the realization of women and children's rights by monitoring implementation in member countries.



Reconstruction of Peking Man

Regulations on the Protection of the Peking Man Site, Zhoukoudian, Beijing Beijing Municipal People's Government Decree No. 1 (1989) February 1, 1989

Article 5

Protection signals should be set up on the ancient cultural relics site in the protected area by the Peking Man Site Administration Department in order to prevent damage. The excavated palaeo-vertebrate and hominid fossils and other relics should be cared for properly and not to be lost and damaged.

Any archaeological excavation activities to be conducted in the protected area should be approved by the State relics administrative department through the municipal relics bureau and to be conducted by appointed professional archaeological units.

In the protected area, the topography and the landforms must be maintained and the ecology environment should be improved. The construction projects in the protected area must conform to the environmental style of the site. Construction projects, except the local living houses in the protected area, must be approved by the Relics Bureau and the Planning Bureau of Fangshan District, the municipal relics bureau and the urban Planning bureau, the municipal people's government and the State Relics Administrative department. Commercial and service activities in the protected area must be handled in the district appointed by the municipal relics bureau. In the controlled district, trees should be planted according to concerning regulations of the municipality.



Regulations for Donations to the Green Engineering

- All people the world over are welcome to donate to the Green Engineering on a voluntary basis. All donors are requested to read carefully the introduction to the Green Engineering and the conditions for donation and fully understand the meaning of the Green Engineering.
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 - Articles include office stationery, telecommunications equipment, communications facilities and computers.
 - Garden machinery, water pumps, lawn technology.
 - Arts and Crafts (calligraphy, paintings, sculptures and antiques).
 - Articles which are good to afforestation of the Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian.
- The donors will get a good return according to the value of the donations:
 - A stone tablet with the donors' names carved will be erected in the protection area.
 - The donors will be issued the Certificate of Heritage and a tree or a piece of lawn will be planted in the Protection Area and a label of the donor's name is to be noted.
 - The donors will be presented arts and crafts articles (sculpture of Peking Ape-man, Fire-using badge, Fossil imitations)
 - The donors will be presented introduction to the Green Engineering and A Handbook of Heritage Inheritor.
 - Bone ash buried in the Green Cemetery and a memorial tree will be planted.
 - News release on TV or newspaper and ceremony arranged with State and Beijing government leaders being present.
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Inherit the heritage of our ancestors and benefit the future generations.

Women assemble orchestra

by Ying Yue

China's first all-women orchestra made its grand debut on August 30, and then proceeded to play for the opening of the FWCW.

"I was exhilarated that finally we women have an orchestra of our own," said Zheng Xiaoying, China's first woman conductor who directed the All-Women Orchestra.

"And for the first time, we Chinese women were able to display our musical calibre as an orchestra," she told World Women.

Tonight, the All-Women Orchestra will give a concert at the Beijing Concert Hall with a mixed repertoire of classical Chinese and Western Music.

Apart from Zheng Xiaoying, Zhang Peiyu, a noted woman conductor from Taiwan who is now residing in Italy, will also go to the podium to direct the orchestra, whose members have come from all across China, including Taiwan.

For Zheng Xiaoying, the establishment of the All-Women Orchestra was a long-treasured dream come true.

The biggest challenge that had bling the group was the scarcity of woman brass players, said Situ Zhiwen, artistic director of the orchestra.



Zheng Xiaoying, director of the All-Women Orchestra, is the first woman conductor in China.

Shi Jilian, 53, is a rare find for the new orchestra. She was among the first woman brass players in China, first picking up her French horn in the 1950s.

However, when she graduated

in 1962, no orchestra would hire her because she was a woman. In the end, Shi joined an acrobatic troupe and played in a brass band.

In 1980 the troupe replaced its

brass band with keyboards and drums. Shi was laid off.

"People usually have a picture in mind that brass players should be men. They think women are not strong enough in terms of physique," Shi said.

"But my experience proves that women horn players can be as good as men, though their chances for success are slim."

Thanks to the founding of the China Women's Orchestra, initiated by woman conductor Zheng Xiaoying, one of the most prominent conductors in China, Shi has finally found a fitting position for her long-idle French horn. It came late, but it was better than never, Shi said.

The orchestra also began to train its own players selected from music-lovers in middle schools.

Every Sunday since early this year, the players have gone to the Central Conservatory of Music to receive theoretical and technical training.

Aged 12 to 19, the players had some musical training before joining the orchestra, but they had to practise hard.

The six tuba players laboured especially hard because they had to hold the 10-kilogram tubas for hours everyday. But in the end the orchestra's performance was a success.

"We made it," Zheng said.

Wu Zhiyi



Foreign tourists pick and choose

Gems cor

by Jun Zi

Lovers of pearls and antiques shouldn't miss Hongqiao Market near Tiantan Park, the biggest antique and jewelry market in town.

More than 70 jewelry and 400 antique stalls are located on the third floor of the market.

Jewelry stalls are laden with strings of pearls hanging from nails in the wall or laid out on a counter. The competition is apparently fierce among sellers so customers enjoy a big margin for bargaining.

Some sales persons speak enough Japanese, English, Russian and German to deal with foreign customers in their own language, but all of them can get the important message across, the price.

"Sometimes I don't have to say

A shortcut to travel around Forbidden City

by Wang Ningjun

The Palace Museum, alias the Forbidden City, is one of the grandest palaces on earth.

It was the home of 24 Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasty emperors.

Built between 1406 and 1420, the palatial complex covers an area of 150,000 square metres in the heart of Beijing and is said to have 9,999 rooms.

Such a sprawl of architectural structures often confounds first time visitors. Following is a suggested sightseeing route to see the most while saving both time and leg work:

Begin your tour at Tian'anmen Square. Go through the Gate of Heavenly Peace (Tian'anmen) and the Gate of Correct Demeanor. A path of stone blocks leads to the Meridian Gate.

A 60 yuan entrance ticket will admit you to all exhibits in the palace.

Once inside Meridian Gate you are in the palace proper. Cross the Inner Gold Water Bridge and the Gate of Supreme Harmony, and you will see a huge courtyard. To

the north is the magnificent Hall of Supreme Harmony on a white, marble terrace. Pass through a side gate and you will face the Midway Hall of Harmony and the Hall of Preserved Harmony. These are the three main halls in the palace, all sitting on a central axis.

At the back of the Hall of Preserved Harmony is a huge stone relief, carved with ornate images of dragons and clouds. Imperial documents said the stone carving, 16 metres long and 250 tons in weight, was hauled into the palace along a path of ice.

East, past Jinyuan Gate is the Hall of Ancestral Worship. The hall has been converted into a museum for vintage clocks. Further east you will see the Nine-Dragon Wall, a glazed-tile screen.

Then, head north through the Gate of Imperial Supremacy and the Gate of Peace and longevity. Soon you will be in front of the Hall of Imperial Supremacy. The hall is now a museum, its eastern wing a showroom for carvings and engravings and its western wing for antique paintings.

Behind the Hall of Peace and

Longevity is the Gate of Character Cultivation and the Hall of Character Cultivation where finely crafted furniture from the Ming and Qing dynasties is displayed.

East of this courtyard is Changjing'ge, a three-level building 20 metres high on three levels. This used to be the private theatre of the Empress Dowager Cixi. Now it is a museum devoted to theatrical arts.

West of the Hall of Character Cultivation is a garden featuring numerous pavilions, rockery formations, winding corridors and a labyrinth of cobblestone paths. It is noted for its integration of imperial grandeur and the exquisite gardening style of South China.

Proceeding east you will find a small stone well in a secluded yard. This is where the Emperor Guangxu's consort, Zhen Fei, was drowned by a eunuch acting on the orders of Cixi in 1900.

After passing through Zhenshun Gate and heading west, you will arrive at the northern gate of the Forbidden City, called the Gate of Divine Might.



A bird's eye view of the Palace Museum shows a little of the wo

Lu Zhongqiu



... from Chinese antiques in the Hongqiao Market.

mpetitively priced

anything," said Ru Peipei, a woman from Zhejiang Province who runs a small shop on the third floor.

"I just know what they need." As she talks she continues to string pearls onto a silk thread. Necklaces can be made to order, with the desired type of pearl and to the right length for the customer.

The most expensive necklace Ru sells is priced at 4,000 yuan. It has nice colour and gloss and each pearl is a closely matched little

Qing-style silk fabric garments, with buttons on the right are sold in several of the stalls. These fetch anywhere from 100 to 3,000 yuan. Embroidered shoes for bound feet sit in piles, priced at around 50

yuan. Though they are worn and too small for modern women, consumers still buy them for the fine handiwork.

Li Renqin, who runs an antique stall, offers a Western Han Dynasty (202 BC-25 AC) jar for 2,000 yuan. A Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) blue-and-white vase sells for 1,000 yuan.

If the antiques are too expensive, the shops also sell newer wares. Porcelain, lacquerware and various stone bracelets, necklaces and other ornaments are plentiful. Many of these are priced lower.

Location: Jia 1 Tiantan Donglu, Chongwen District

Take buses 6, 35, 39, 43, 60, or 106 and get off at the Fahuasi stop.

Creativity is important to social welfare community

by Shi Lihong

Elizabeth Sclater wanted a Chinese painting, but couldn't decide which. So she asked the residents of Beijing No 1 Social Welfare Community to choose for her.

Her helpers were appropriate for the job since Sclater, a social worker for older women in Britain, wants to present her purchase to her home community on September 13, a special day for elderly people there.

She was overjoyed to receive a Chinese painting depicting the God of Longevity in Chinese mythology from the painter, Sun Xin, who is 75 years old.

"Age does not stop artistic work," Sclater said. "I will use this painting to inspire the old people in my community — to encourage them to remain active in their later years."

Sclater was not the only one impressed by the happy and harmonious life in the Beijing No 1 Social Welfare Community.

Built in 1987, the community is home to more than 200 elderly people. In the clean and quiet gardens they read newspapers, play cards, knit or embroider, practise painting and calligraphy or play Chinese boxing.

Mamo McDonald, president of Age and Opportunity in Ireland, said she thought the centre was extremely good.

She said one of the significant things she would remember was that "you have so many opportunities rather than having them just sitting and looking sad and lonely."

A conference F-shuttle will

leave Beijing International Convention Centre at 9 am on September 13 to take those interested to the Beijing No 1 Social Welfare Community. Please register one day in advance.

Liu Kaixuan



Sun Xin (left), a resident of the Beijing No 1 Social Welfare Community, helps Elizabeth Sclater (second from right) choose a Chinese painting.



...gest and most perfectly preserved ancient palace complex, situated in the centre of Beijing.

Don't miss a Swiss dish

by Pang Bian

For someone who has never been to Switzerland, the Cafe Swiss in the Swissotel, Beijing, will make at least one point clear: other than Alpine ski resorts and army knives, the country has great food.

There are plenty of things to remind you of the beautiful country in the chalet-style eatery. And people of many nationalities will feel comfortable here since the extensive menu is presented in English, German, Japanese and Chinese.

Traditional Swiss favourites on the menu include Appenzell Cheese Tarts served with seasonal salad; Veal "Zurichoise" made of sauteed sliced veal with mushrooms in a creamy sauce served with "spaetzli" dumplings or "rosti" potatoes; and "St. Galler" Veal Sausage grilled and topped with an onion sauce.

International buffets are offered daily with breakfast priced at 130 yuan, lunch 140 yuan and dinner 155 yuan.

Cafe Swiss

Location: Swissotel Beijing, Dongsishitiao Lijiaoqiao, Chaoyang District

Hours: 24 hours

Telephone: 501-2288 ext 2127

ENGLISH TV

Sunday, September 10
Television

C Channel

- 14:05 Women (in English)
- 14:35 Variety Show (13) (rebroadcast)
- 15:00 Window of China (in English)
- 16:00 Special Documentary: World Women (1) (in English)
- 16:30 Chinese TV Week Special: The Aged in China (in English)
- 17:00 The Conference News (in English)
- 17:10 China Through Foreigners' Eyes (in English)
- 17:40 Variety Show (19) (in English)
- 18:00 Welcome to Beijing (in English)
- 18:10 Service Information (with English subtitles)
- 18:15 A Glimpse of China (in English)
- 18:25 The Theme Song of the Conference
- 18:30 Beijing News
- 19:30 Women (29)
- 20:00 TV Play: Soong Ching Ling and Her Sisters (10) (with English subtitles)
- 20:50 Chinese Mothers (12)
- 21:10 Variety Show (19) (in English)
- 21:30 News in English



Mokako-Linga



Joy Emodi



Katica
Cekalovic

Delegates will take work home

Mokako-Linga
Member of Parliament of Zaire:

China is a very good country and I like Beijing very much. People here are very nice to us and I have extended my gratitude to Mrs. Wang Yeping, wife of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

I think the Beijing Declaration, which is to be passed at the end of this conference, is going to have great implications for my country in terms of further heightening the social status of

Joy Emodi
Lawyer and member of National Constitutional Conference of Nigeria:

Our delegation is concerned with all 12 aspects relating to the development of women.

Our expectation is that the outcome of this conference will be to build a better future not only for Nigerian women but for women all over the world.

To be honest, there are not many women in my country who have come into the political

tough in my country, many women just go half way and drop.

Men in my country are very cooperative. When they see a woman is intelligent and able, they will support you.

When I went into the election for the National Constitutional Conference, the major support I got was from my husband, who is also a politician. He has assisted me not only financially but also spiritually.

I want to pay my commenda-

which has done a lot.

From what I have seen so far, I think we are going to achieve a lot.

Katica Cekalovic
United Nations Development Programme representative in Paraguay:

As I come from Latin America, I am concerned most with social development.

It is important for all countries there to know what a democratic system means and how to

UNDP has a big role in this respect in many countries apart from Latin America.

To relieve poverty is another important issue for those countries. Many countries have already taken measures to alleviate poverty based on regional conditions.

Women in Latin American countries are beginning to playing a role in political activities. And I do not think that most of the woman delegates from that region needed to get approval from their husband before they came.

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Taking home lessons from forum

Christina Sithole
Greater Johannesburg
Women's Empowerment
South Africa



I'm interested in a wide range of issues and attended workshops concerning violence against women, human rights, literacy programmes and small business. I'm also with the sub-group called "mothers of mentally retarded children."

The most important message I got from the NGO Forum is "sharing." Sharing is such a key strategy, be-
 zation that women around the world somehow face similar problems. It will benefit us greatly if we share expertise and experiences, take it back and put it in our particular context.

When I get back, I will develop what we call "post-Beijing" programmes, producing documentation, disseminating information and putting theory into action.

Kekula Bray
Independent Sovereign Na-
tion State
Hawaii, the United States

Some people are saying that the Chinese are going to take over the world. But here I find that the Chinese people



are very gentle.

I am now collecting those posters hanging on the wall. Later I'm going to put them into a frame on silk to make them more beautiful.

I will tour around the world and give a big art show. Everywhere I go I will use the directory given by the UN to contact people and invite them to a gathering and tell them what happened in Beijing. I will also play the CDs I collected here.

My friends and I will also correct the misrepresentation of the Chinese by the Western media. We'll come back to Huairou and put up our art show.



Prativa Subedi
Women Awareness Centre
Nepal

We prepared for the NGO Forum for two years. I myself took part in a series of meetings concerning this forum. The document the governmental delegations are now discussing is not only prepared by the UN, but also by us.

Women NGOs from different countries came with their own issues. Through dancing, workshops and discussion, we shared views on the issues and we enjoyed the get-together. We celebrated a lot. We are happy and full of hope.

What we learned here is we will not only make a noise within the country, but we need to make a change, whether in the discriminatory laws or the attitude toward girls.

There is so much work to do with networking. Through global networks we'll become so much stronger.

Hadiza Yusuf Coomassie
National Council of Women's
Societies
Nigeria



I've learned a lot in Huairou. It seems women from the world over share the same ideas and problems. I come from Africa, and I thought the problems were

only related to Africa. But here I found that issues like violence against women are really global.

I'm personally concerned with issues on legalities. I found that most of the constitutions all over the world guarantee equality between men and women. But in practice, that is not what is happening. So what we want to do is to call for regulations to make sure that the rights guaranteed by the constitution are carried out. We need laws to take care of issues like women's right to own land and reproductive health.



Irene Giacobbe
Information Centre for
Women
Italy

I write on sexual harassment and I work as a volunteer for a shelter for battered women. Here I have the chance to get the information and ideas which I would never have known in my country.

The forum gave us an opportunity to build networks. I preferred to take part in small workshops where you could really talk to the people and get to understand their problems. The plenaries are fine. But you can only hear what other people say whereas in workshops you are able to exchange ideas and

experiences with other people.

I also collected a large amount of documents which I packed into a big suitcase. Some of the ideas and strategies are crucial for us in the future. I really appreciated what the Spanish Minister said yesterday, that feminists have changed the world without blood, wars and regulations, only through ways of thinking and networking. And I think the world will surely change in the next 10 years.

Maria Josefina Reyes Toledo
Women's Institute in Con-
ception
Chile



I feel that the women's movement is both strong and diversified. All the women are worrying about the same problems.

Here we exchanged strategies with women from other countries. These strategies are interesting — women's creativity is truly amazing. For example, in Chile we have many networks for professional women. But here I learned that it's important to include women both from the grassroots and the elite and let them exchange ideas and experiences. (WW News)



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Paper work piles up for centre's press

by Li Xing

The coming of the computer age is supposed to reduce the amount of paper in use, but it doesn't seem to have had its effect yet.

At least it hasn't within the Beijing International Convention Centre (BICC) where the UN Fourth World Conference on Women is being held.

In fact, everyday the printing house in the BICC basement churns out 400,000 to 500,000 pieces of paper, according to Han Yonglin, manager of the BICC Business Centre.

The printed pages include

United Nations documents, press releases, daily journals and statements presented by UN member countries.

These go to the thousands of delegates from 181 countries, UN agencies, more than 2,000 reporters and NGO representatives with UN consultative status.

"A UN official told us that we should treat the documents as if they were the blood in the human body," Han said.

"Without the documents, the conference would not be able to function."

So to ensure the on-time, daily supply of the latest documents and other papers be-



A journalist works at the International Convention Centre's press room.

fore 9 am every morning. Han purchased 70 tons of paper.

He also enrolled some 110 volunteers from senior vocational schools in Beijing a few months before the conference started.

It is these vocational school

students who have run the printing shop and gotten the papers rolling off the presses.

Apart from the hundreds of thousands of pages of UN documents, hundreds of thousands of leaflets, booklets, magazines, and daily news-

papers are scattered on almost every open counter in the main press centre, the lobby and the corridors of the BICC.

There is simply no way to calculate the real weight of all this paper.



A conference participant picks up a souvenir of China, a panda.

NGO letter says thanks to host

...their gratitude for the well-organized gathering which ended last Friday in Huairou.

The letter was written by the Asian Women's Human Right Council headquartered in the Philippines on behalf of several thousand women and groups attending the NGO Forum.

"We feel a deep sense of gratitude for your generous care — whether you are the one taking care of us in the hotels, the enthusiastic young volunteers in the meeting centres or the ordinary women and men on the street.

"All of you have helped make our stay comfortable, our meetings meaningful," the letter said.

The participants also expressed their thanks in the letter for "showing us that language need not be a barrier for us to reach out to one another." (WW News)

All's not lost at convention desk

Policewoman Cai Min looked weary yesterday afternoon, sitting behind a small desk in the lobby of the Beijing International Convention Centre.

Since the Fourth World Conference on Women opened, 101 people, most of them foreign delegates and NGO representatives, had come to file reports on their lost belongings at the Lost and Found stand where Cai works.

Plus, scores of United Nations and local staffers and Chinese service people had gone to the desk with items they had picked up in the

meeting rooms and halls.

Although 42 people had gone to them and claimed back their belongings, there were still many articles locked away in a closet.

Items waiting for their owners include seven briefcases, five pairs of glasses, four cameras, a number of passes, a transformer, a raincoat and a wooden necklace.

"The value and the size of the items vary from scarfs to a purse that contained more than 1,000 US dollars and English pounds, a diplomatic passport,

credit cards and jewelry," Cai said.

The lost items were noted down and people sent to search through the lost belongings.

Expecting people to come for the lost and now found items, Cai and a colleague have taken turns eating meals and manning the desk.

"That's what our job is," she said.

According to Cai, there is another lost and found stand outside the convention centre, but Cai's is the busiest.

(WW News)



A photo exhibition on modern Chinese women graces the wall of the convention centre.