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US-CHINA REVIEW

Winter 2017

Vol. XLI, No.1



The Sun Family, Taken in Honolulu in 1896, after the Failure of Dr. Sun's First Revolutionary Attempt

- AMERICA'S INFLUENCE ON SUN YAT-SEN
- SUN YAT-SEN'S ECONOMIC POLICIES
- INNER MONGOLIAN GHOST TOWN
- TEACHING TEACHERS IN RURAL CHINA
- ANHUI: RETURNING HOME
- RURAL CO-OPS: AN UPDATE
- UNDERSTANDING CHINA'S 5-YEAR PLANS

Letter from the President



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2017 is Year of the Rooster

Dear Friends of China,

Greetings to each of you!

I must write to you about an issue that is near and dear to my heart, and should be at the top of the agenda for every chapter in the new year 2017. Our membership numbers need a big boost! Send out several communications about USCPFA in 2017 and make your chapter more visible. I suggest that your chapter have a USCPFA party with delicious Chinese food, share Chinese cultural activities and have a great topic for discussion to which you invite your friends, college students and persons from all walks of life. Most people don't even realize how fascinating learning about China can be! You are the visionary in getting the word out that learning about China is really fun, and actually, important to every American. Find a topic about China to pique their curiosity. Look at previous articles in the *USCRs* to give you ideas for discussions and activities. Every chapter is unique and has its own strengths. If you can involve young people, you and they will be inspired to learn what the Chinese people have done in the past, what they currently face and how they are planning for the future. Continuing our friendship and developing a better understanding between our two peoples remain the goals for USCPFA. Please—every chapter president and board—look at your own chapter numbers and work diligently to renew as many expired memberships as possible and set a goal of bringing in at least 10 new members in the first half of 2017. This is so important! I will send out to all members the 2015 USCPFA Annual Report and the 2016 USCPFA Annual Appeal very soon. Your contribution counts, no matter how small, and every contribution is appreciated! Thank you for all you do to support USCPFA as it continues its vital work. US-China relations really matter in a world that yearns for stability and peace.

In this issue of the *US-China Review*, Leigh-Wai Doo, former USCPFA national board member and founder of the Sun Yat-sen Hawaii Foundation, has authored an article about the history and philosophy of that revolutionary. In the year 2016, the 150th anniversary of the birthday of Sun Yat-sen was celebrated in China and in the United States. China has brought this historic figure into the limelight and into the everyday mainstream discourse of the Chinese people. It would make for an interesting discussion during one of your chapter meetings to focus on Sun Yat-sen and his great contributions to China and the United States. Barbara Cobb, current board member, wrote an informative and insightful article published in the 2001 Fall issue of *USCR*. She quoted the *South China Morning Post* (October 13, 2001) in referring to Sun Yat-sen as the "great precursor of the revolution." I will send this article out to you in an email.

I send to you best wishes for a bright and prosperous New Year! January 28, 2017 brings in the Chinese New Year of the Rooster.

Cheers!

Diana Greer
President of USCPFA



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Contents

Features

Sun Yat-Sen, at Home in America	<i>Leigh Wai-Doo</i>	4
Sun Yat-Sen and His Economic Policies for China	<i>Paul B. Trescott</i>	7
Sun Yat-Sen's Granddaughters Send Greetings		12
Inner Mongolia: Ghost Town and Prosperity	<i>Mike Revzin</i>	13
Zigen Fund Helps Teach Teachers in Rural China	<i>Judy Manton</i>	15
Returning to My Childhood Home in Anhui	<i>Douglas R. Reynolds</i>	16
Dream of the Red Chamber an Impressive Opera	<i>Winny Lin</i>	17
Rural Cooperatives Battle "Poverty of Opportunity"	<i>John Marienthal</i>	18
A Pair of Shoe Laces	<i>John Israel</i>	20
An Introduction to China's 5-Year Plans	<i>Jason Inch</i>	21

Departments

Transitions: Phyllis Read		23
Book Reviews:		
<i>One Child</i> by Mei Fong	<i>Reviewed by Mike Revzin</i>	23
<i>The Hundred Year Marathon</i> by Michael Pillsbury	<i>Reviewed by Dan Southerland</i>	24
Friendship Work		26

About the cover: Sun Yat-sen with his extended family in Hawaii.

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Sun Yat-sen, at Home in America

By Leigh-Wai Doo

Sun Yat-sen, who led the founding of the Republic of China, had strong ties to the United States, and his philosophy of government was influenced by the years he lived in America.

In 1949, Mao Zedong proclaimed the People's Republic of China, adding one word—"People's"—to the name of the government that Sun helped start. Until recent years, the PRC considered him a failed revolutionary, but it now recognizes the crucial role he played in China.

The United States was the first country to formally recognize the Republic of China. Americans—including Hawaiians, Overseas Chinese and Caucasians—played an essential role in Sun's career. America, specifically Hawaii, was a second home for Sun.

Sun Yat-sen's Birth

Sun Yat-sen was born in Zhongshan, Guangdong Province, China. Upon the U.S. enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, and harsher reauthorizations, which today are unconstitutional, Sun applied for and was granted a birth certificate falsely stating that he was born in Hawaii; that allowed Sun to travel throughout the United States to raise support and funds for democracy in China. All persons born in Hawaii became American citizens upon the United States annexing Hawaii in 1898 as a territory. Sun Yat-sen was a documented American until he rectified the fact that he was truly Chinese, born in China.

The Sun family immigrated to Hawaii from China. Sun Yat-sen's elder brother, Sun Mei, came in 1871 and became a prominent entrepreneur and rancher on Maui, with 5,000 acres. He was a naturalized citizen of the Kingdom of Hawaii. After 1898, he was an American citizen.

Sun Yat-sen's immediate family lived, after 1895, in Hawaii—his mother, his wife and son, his

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Sun Yat-sen was November 12, 2016. The Fall and Winter issues of *USCR* include articles about him. In this issue, we look at his ties to the United States, and his economic policies.

brother and wife and his cousin, an adopted brother, who was half Hawaiian and half Chinese. His son, Sun Fo, was educated at Saint Louis School in Honolulu.

Boarded with Hawaii's Elite

From ages 13 to 17 Sun Yat-sen was educated in, and boarded at prominent Honolulu Christian-founded schools: Iolani and Punahou.

Sun's exposure to Western education influenced his concept of government. The Hawaii schools were known not just for their rigorous academic programs, but also for developing the moral and civil character.

Sun studied and lived with boys from families that were Western-educated—generally wealthy Caucasians and Hawaiians. He was among the first Chinese students at those schools and had to learn excellent English. In contrast, most first-generation immigrant Chinese in Hawaii and America at the turn of the 19th century had a rough time communicating in proper English.

Sun's English ability and exposure to Western culture later allowed him to speak confidently around the world as he appealed for funds and support from Americans and Europeans, bankers and governments to create a new China. Sun also spoke several Chinese dialects, allowing him to appeal as brethren directly to Overseas Chinese around the world.

Christianity was part of Sun's Hawaii schooling, and he later became a Christian. This facilitated Sun's connections with Americans and Europeans, as well as with Overseas Chinese, many of whom were recent converts.

Sun's Hawaii ties included family, friends, land, funds and values—and Hawaii was his safe haven as a revolutionary seeking to overthrow the Qing Dynasty.

Support and Funds

Support and funds came from Sun's brethren who had also emigrated to Hawaii from the Zhongshan area. It was with this group of Chinese in Hawaii that he formed the first revolutionary party of China, in 1894, the Hsing Chung Hui. The percentage of Hawaii membership in this and

Leigh-Wai Doo (lower right) before a 2011 ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, in which Sun Yat-sen was honored. Photo by Gregory Lin, great grandson of Sun Yat-sen.





President Xi Jinping praises Sun Yat-sen at a ceremony broadcast on TV.

later organizations was always high. Sun supporters worldwide eventually numbered in the tens of thousands.

In the beginning, they acted in secret because the Manchus governing Qing Dynasty China executed revolutionaries. Even Overseas Chinese who lent support from abroad were considered outlaws, and their families in China could be persecuted.

Following a failed uprising in Guangzhou in 1895, Sun spent 16 years in exile from China. In 11 attempts at revolution, hundreds of Overseas Chinese, including those from Hawaii, fought and died trying to establish democracy in China.

In exile, Sun traveled the world to raise funds for a revolution to end more than 2,000 years of absolute rule by monarchs. The revolution was finally successful on October 10, 1911. Sun first learned of the news in an English language newspaper while traveling on a train between Denver and Kansas City. Sun was on a trip to appeal for support, and had visited 90 U.S. communities in the continental United States in 1911.

Republic Declared

He returned to China on Christmas Day, 1911. The Republic of China was declared on January 1, 1912.

On April 1, 1912 Sun relinquished his post as provisional president to unify China under Yuan Shikai, who controlled the largest army. But when Yuan wished to have himself declared emperor, Sun opposed him. Sun again went into exile, until Yuan's death in 1916.

However, China was still

controlled by regional warlords. Sun spent seven years as a military leader seeking to unify China. He was an early advocate of military aviation, and coined the phrase, "Save China through Aviation."

Overseas Chinese, particularly from Hawaii and California, responded to the call. Sun Yat-sen proclaimed Hawaii-born American Sen Yet Young the father of the revolutionary Chinese Air Force and of Chinese aviation. Sen Yet Young, who was my maternal grandfather, recruited volunteer pilots and, in 1923, manufactured the first airplane made in China. The air force headed by Sen Yet Young was an inspiration to the Chinese and an important factor in Sun Yat-sen's early military victories.

Sun returned to Hawaii several times and lived a total of seven years in America, more than in any country except China. His greatest support came from America. He traveled throughout the country, appealing in English and Chinese for funds, manpower, military advisers, political recognition, and public support.

In New York he met with a Yale law school student named Wang Chung-hui and authored a pamphlet that read: "We, in order to make sure of our success... must appeal to the people of the United States in particular for your sympathy and support, either moral or material,

because you are the pioneers of Western civilization in Japan, because you are a Christian nation; because we intend to model our new government after yours; above all because you are the champion of liberty and democracy. We hope we may find many Lafayettes among you!"

In 1908, American military trainer Homer Lea conceived The Long Beach Plan with Sun. They were introduced by Rong Hong, from Zhongshan, who graduated from Yale in 1854. The goal of the Long Beach plan, earlier called the Red Dragon Plan, was to raise \$10 million in loans from U.S. banks. While the loans were not approved, the connections provided valuable support for the revolution. Lea employed retired U.S. military personnel as instructors to train Overseas Chinese in U.S. cities for the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty.

American Model

In establishing the Republic of China, Sun took the American democratic system as a model, and adapted it to the traditions and conditions of China.

Sun's Three Principles of the People, and his Five-Power Constitution, drew principally from American concepts. The three principles were nationalism, democracy and the livelihood of the people. Chinese today say he was inspired by Abraham Lincoln's "of



A gathering in honor of Sun Yat-sen in Nanjing.

the people, by the people, for the people.”

The five powers were designed to include three branches of government, similar to the U.S. system, as well as a branch for civil service careers and one that had supervisory power.

Sun recognized the inadequacies of all systems, including America’s, yet embraced America’s democracy. He was also welcoming to the endorsement and support that the newly formed Chinese Communist Party gave to him to unite a China factionalized by warlords.

Sun’s legacy, to me, is faith in a united country, hope for a democratic government and love for all people without distinction.

Sun died at age 58 on March 12, 1925. Before his death, he urged his supporters to “unite with anyone in the world who treats the Chinese with equality, and strive together.”

Sun’s legacy is his sterling spirit, and his absolute resolve and love for the dignity and integrity of all people. His greatness was not just in overthrowing a dynasty, for that had been done many times over thousands of years. Nor was his greatness in uniting China. Sun’s greatness was his resolute belief in democracy, for which he never gave up, despite years of failure. Americans, many of whom devoted their fortunes and their lives to

Victor Sun (left) the great grandson of Sun Mei (the older brother of Dr. Sun) and Leland Sun (right) great grandson of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Photo by Leigh-Wai Doo.



following his spirit, were his principal supporters beyond China.

His values—self-confidence, security, culture, philosophy and education—were built upon the foundation of his life and friends in Hawaii—his second home. Hawaii and her people are Americans. Sun was nurtured in the aloha spirit. As one of his many aliases, Sun said his name was “Mr. Aloha from Hawaii.” Above the first gateway to

Sun Yat-sen’s burial monument in China is Sun’s calligraphy “Bo Ai”—meaning universal love—the spirit of Sun Yat-sen.

Leigh-Wai Doo is a co-founder of the Sun Yat-sen Hawaii Foundation and a former national board member of USCPFA.

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A museum honoring Sun Yat-sen in Nanlong, Guangdong Province.



Sun Yat-sen at age 18.



Sun Yat-sen and His Economic Policies for China

By Paul B. Trescott

Sun Yat-sen wrote extensively on economic questions and made many suggestions about policies for China's economy. He was fluent in English and, although he never systematically studied Western economics, he was much influenced by Henry George and Richard T. Ely. George, 1839-1897, was an American economist who believed that land rent funds should be used for the public good. Ely, 1854-1943, was an American economist who favored increased government intervention.

Sun spent much time in Japan and was very much aware of Japan's aggressive modernization and rapid economic growth. As early as 1894 he prepared a brief proposal for China's economic development that he submitted to government leaders, perhaps in hopes of an appointment. He stressed building up the school system, an area in which China was then woefully deficient. Technological improvement, transport and water resources development all received attention. He noted the possibilities of improving internal trade by reducing tax barriers and improving law and order to protect property rights and personal security. He was one of the first Chinese to point to

the harmful pressure of a growing population on limited agricultural land—a position he later recanted. China should upgrade agriculture by establishing agricultural schools, send students abroad for study, and bring in foreign experts, he said. These were sensible ideas and some were adopted. But none were very original to Sun.

For a brief interlude in the 1890s, the Qing monarchy showed an interest in modernizing and pursuing economic development. A notable achievement was the creation of the national university (now Peking University) in 1898. But these efforts collapsed in the chaos surrounding the Boxer Rebellion. Reform advocates such as Tan Sidong were executed. Sun and other reformers, such as Liang Qichao and Kang Youwei, fled the country.

Around 1897 Sun discovered *Progress and Poverty*, a book (originally published in 1879) by George, who was also a journalist and social reformer. George argued that, with private ownership of land, landowners received too much of the benefits of economic progress. Governments should tax away some or all of the "unearned increment"

Sun Yat-sen's cabinet, 1915.



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US-CHINA REVIEW • 7



Sun Yat-sen and his wife, Soon Ching-ling

of land values, he wrote. The book devoted a lot of attention to China, saluting the country's rich culture and traditions but blaming its poverty on bad government and imperialism rather than overpopulation. For the rest of his career, Sun gave much attention to land policy, although the details of his ideas changed from time to time. As early as 1899 he was advocating that "all who till should receive land." This conviction helped shape policy in both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China (PRC).

In exile, Sun became a revolutionary, working toward the overthrow of the Qing monarchy. Much of his writing had the tone of a political platform. He adopted a vague sort of socialism, probably in response to the prevailing opinions in Japan. In 1905 he wrote "The present value of land will still belong to the owner. But all increases in value resulting from reform and social improvements shall belong to the state to be shared by all people in order to create a socialist state . . ."

In 1905 Sun organized the Tongmenghui ("Revolutionary Alliance") to promote his anti-Qing campaign. He worked to recruit Chinese in Japan and America to work against the monarchy. While Sun remained outside the country, many of his followers returned to China and played an active role in the overthrow of the monarchy in 1911-12.

Sun returned in 1912 and served briefly as provisional president of the new republic but soon relinquished authority to Yuan Shikai, who had led the Qing military but turned against the Qing during the uprisings. Yuan appointed Sun Minister of Railways, in which role Sun composed a plan for a vast network of rail lines. But there was no money to develop this plan.

In preparation for national elections, Sun reorganized the Tongmenghui into a new political party, the Guomindang (GMD Nationalist Party, also known in the West as the Kuomintang or KMT). The GMD became the largest element in the new national parliament, but its operating leader, Song Jiaoren, was assassinated in early 1913. Yuan moved to assume dictatorial powers and outlawed the GMD. Sun again escaped to Japan. Yuan's death in 1916 left China's governmental system in chaos, with operational power gravitating to local warlords. Sun reorganized the GMD in 1920, setting it on a trajectory that would ultimately make it the dominant force in China's government—after Sun's death in 1925.

As the First World War wound down in 1918, Sun was able to recycle his grand plans for railway development. In 1920 he published *The International Development of China*, in which he urged the victorious Western powers to provide capital and expertise to aid China's development. It was a bold plea, which anticipated by a generation the kind of programs we associate with the World Bank. The bulk of the book dealt with plans for railway and waterway development. He was captivated by the image of a transcontinental trunk line heading west from his proposed Great Northern Port near Tianjin. In all, his rail plan was about 77,000 miles. This can be compared with the estimated actual mileage of 13,670 miles in place in 1949 and 32,300 in 1985. His inland waterway proposals sensibly combined concern for flood control and reclamation, as well as navigation. Two of his proposed three seaport developments were in relatively undeveloped locations, to enable the development authorities to capture much of the rise in land values. Here we see the inspiration of



Sun Yat-sen's daughters, 1912.

Henry George.

Sun's transport proposals were supplemented by much briefer proposals for industry. Except for a token amount of private enterprise in mining, all the projects were to be built and managed by the government. To service the proposed international loans, Sun envisioned extensive reliance on taxation of land-value increments. He gave no attention to the vast labor requirements—especially for skilled managers and engineers. And the proposals envisioned a Chinese government vastly more competent, wise, and honest than the reality of 1920.

Three Principles of the People

Sun's political speeches and writings in the early 1920s produced another book: *San Min Chu I* ("Three Principles of the People.") Much of the book presented recommendations for developing a political system that would embody the kind of democracy and civil liberty he had experienced in the United States and Britain. By then he had become familiar with the Russian Revolution and the Bolsheviks' early economic experiences. He made clear he did not believe China suffered from overpopulation. He advocated a development program to evolve

through transport, mining, and heavy industry, relying primarily on government ownership and management. "If we do not use state power to build up these enterprises, . . . the result will be simply the expansion of private capital and the emergence of a great wealthy class with the consequent inequalities in society."

The Chinese Communist Party had formed in 1921 with powerful sponsorship from the Soviet Union. For a time, the Communists worked closely with the GMD. Sun viewed with approval Lenin's New Economic Policy of 1921 which backed off from extreme government control. But Sun condemned the brutality of the Bolshevik regime.

Sun's Influence on Guomindang

Sun Yat-sen died in 1925. Over the next two years, his protégé Chiang Kai-shek was able to utilize the military arm of the GMD to form a new national government with its capital in Nanjing. Chiang made much of his role as Sun's heir. Sun's writings became sacred texts, and a compulsory weekly memorial service to Sun was initiated. In Moscow, the Sun Yat-sen University was founded in 1925 to serve revolution-minded Chinese students. An early student was Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek and later to be head of the government of Taiwan. Deng Xiaoping attended in 1926.

After seizing power in 1927, Chiang Kai-shek undertook a bloody purge of Communists, while many other Communists migrated to "base areas" in the interior. They experimented with radical measures for land redistribution. These issues were widely debated. In 1935, economist Fang Xianting identified 89 books and 251 articles on land policy, most published since 1930.

Sun Yat-sen's son Sun Fo became Minister of Railways in 1927, but lack of funds constrained actual construction. The national government created only about 1,600 miles of railway from 1928 to 1937. In pursuit of his father's vision of international financing of China's economic development, Sun Fo invited noted Princeton economist Dr. Edwin Kemmerer to bring to China a Commission of Financial Experts. The group of 17 spent most

of 1929 in China. They proposed that China adopt a gold standard for the monetary system, a system that would stabilize exchange rates and help promote international investment in China.

Fortunately for China, the plan was not adopted, as it would have been disastrously deflationary in the post-1929 economic collapse. The main benefit from the Kemmerer Commission was that several members remained in China as advisers to the government. One of these was Arthur Young, who had written his doctoral dissertation at Princeton on taxation of land-value increments. The Commission's report on revenue policy recommended taxing increases in land values resulting from urban public improvements. Young remained in China until 1947 and was a close confidant of Chiang Kai-shek.

Ten-Year Plan

Sun Yat-sen's vision of international assistance for China's economic development was somewhat achieved through the work of the League of Nations. Ludwik Rajchman, Director of the Health Section of the League Secretariat, visited China in late 1925. After the GMD had achieved political domination, it invited him to return, which he did in 1929, for an extended stay. The Chinese government created in 1931 a National Economic Council (NEC) to work with League representatives on programs for economic development, health and education. The government produced a "Ten-Year Plan," formulated with League assistance. Barely an outline, its 14 subject areas bore strong resemblance to Sun Yat-sen's proposals. The League mission noted that China had adopted some of Sun's ideas in the Land Act of June 1930, but that act was never put into effect.

In 1934, Rajchman published a lengthy report on collaboration between the League and the NEC. This included proposals for rural reconstruction in Jiangxi Province, where Mao Zedong and the Communists had enjoyed some success before being driven out by Chiang's military. The proposals included the following:

The conversion of the tenant-

farmer into an owner-farmer, with the full legal property in the land he tills. . . any large properties . . . being abolished, and tenancy itself being an exceptional arrangement arising only out of special conditions. . . [Give] each tenant prima facie ownership, put upon each owner who is not tilling or managing the whole of his property the onus of proving his claims to continue his ownership as a small owner. [This was quite similar to the 1930 law and, like it, was never put into effect.]

Jean Monnet, a former League staff member, came to China in 1933 on recommendation from Rajchman. He organized the China Development Finance Corporation to issue bonds and finance development projects. The Corporation made a promising start, especially in financing railway construction, but the outbreak of war with Japan put an end to its operations.

One of Sun Yat-sen's most enthusiastic and influential supporters was Xiao Zheng. He completed his studies in Berlin in 1932 and returned to China to become a professor at the Central Political Institute and Dean of the Graduate School of Land Economics. After 1949, he moved to Taiwan and became Vice Minister of Economic Affairs, playing an important role in Taiwan's land reform. Sun's vision of government-driven industrialization received an influential endorsement in 1936 from Nankai University's influential Professor Fang Xianting. Fang reinforced this with a 1942 pamphlet for the National Planning Association.

The war in 1937 moved the government further in the direction of state socialism. According to Lloyd Eastman, "By 1942. . . the Ministry of Economics reported that state-controlled enterprises accounted for 17.1 percent of all factories, 70 percent of the capital, 32 percent of the workers and 42 percent of the horse-power in the Nationalist area." But many observers felt the Nationalist economic program was designed mainly to benefit officials and contributed little to industrial progress.

Sun Yat-sen's collectivist emphasis received a negative review by Wu Yuanli, who completed a

doctorate in 1946 at the London School of Economics under Friedrich Hayek. But Wu conceded that “Chinese economic policy, finding expression through all the programmes and plans that have been evolved under the present government, has invariably owed its inspiration to Dr. Sun Yat-sen’s doctrines.”

Some of Sun’s main ideas came under heavy criticism in 1944 from Wu Jingchao, a Chicago Ph.D who in 1938 became a senior secretary in the Ministry of Economic Affairs. In his view, tenancy as such was not an issue. “The central problem of our farmers is not that a part of them do not own their farms but that the average farm is too small to sustain a decent standard of living.” The small size of farms reflected overpopulation, Wu believed, a condition that Sun had vehemently denied. That denial had become dogma within the government. According to Wu Jingchao “It is very difficult to advocate birth control just at the present.”

In 1956 Wu Yuanli wrote “Because the government had played an increasingly important role in the actual allocation and use of resources both before and after the war, . . . there was not a broad and vigorous capitalistic economy in China at the time the Communists took over. The transition to a system of greater regimentation. . . was made all the easier. . .”

Sun Yat-sen and the PRC

Mao Zedong included many favorable references to Sun Yat-sen in his famous manifesto “On the People’s Democratic Dictatorship,” issued in June 1949 on the eve of the Communist take-over. Sun’s widow, Soong Qingling, became a conspicuous (if largely ceremonial) member of the Communist hierarchy. Rewi Alley, writing in 1954, boasted that “the People’s Republic . . . more than fulfills Sun Yat-sen’s vision of a new China.”

As I wrote in *Jingji Xue, The History of the Introduction of Western Economic Ideas into China, 1850-1950:*

Sun’s vision of an industrialized China did anticipate many features of the post-1949 PRC. Industrial development was pursued with relative disregard for optimal

factor proportions or appropriate technology. Heavy industry was given priority. Foreign experts and foreign capital from the Soviet Union played a significant role. There was a preoccupation with large centralized systems of control and management. Sun’s dislike for private enterprise was reflected in the periodic PRC campaigns to wipe out “capitalist tails” and limit trade and transportation to bureaucratic state monopolies. . . . Sun’s eye for detail was sufficiently sharp to anticipate the Yanhee-Gezhouba multi-purpose dam project on the Yangzi River and to spot the potential attractiveness of the area near Guangzhou for retired overseas Chinese—a consideration embodied in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. However, transport development, so dear to Sun’s heart, was relatively neglected, as the World Bank study of 1985 made clear. The World Bank study also added:

One may doubt that Sun would have approved of the atmosphere of violence and coercion, of class conflict and “struggles,” which characterized the Maoist era. . . . [T]he PRC land reform measures of 1949-51 involved much more violence and confiscation than occurred in Taiwan, and the principle of “land to the tillers” was soon totally rejected in favor of agricultural collectivization.

Mao Zedong never treated the economic welfare of the Chinese people as a priority. In particular, rural residents under Mao experienced a kind of serfdom, subject to residence requirements that aimed to keep them in the countryside. China’s population continued to grow rapidly during much of Mao’s regime. According to Angus Maddison, per capita gross domestic product grew by only 2.3 percent in the PRC from 1952 to 1978, compared with 5.2 percent in Hong Kong, 6.3 percent in Taiwan and 6.7 percent in Japan. Millions of Chinese died violent deaths in the Korean War and the land reform campaigns, and from starvation during the Great Leap Forward. China’s relative isolation was one of the many ways Mao’s regime contradicted Sun’s principles.

After Mao’s death in 1976, policies changed drastically under Deng Xiaoping. The collectivization of

agriculture was reversed, and farmers were given much more freedom to cultivate the plots they had been granted during the land reform of the early 1950s. This embodied Sun’s goal of “land to the tillers.” Cultural and intellectual freedoms were renewed after the disasters of the Cultural Revolution. The endless destructive “struggle” campaigns largely ended. Population growth was dramatically curtailed by the one-child policy (which contradicted Sun’s position). Opportunities were opened for profit-seeking private enterprise. Creation of special economic zones encouraged inflow of capital, technology, and entrepreneurship, especially from Taiwan. The transition was similar to Lenin’s New Economic Policy of 1921. According to the People’s Daily (October 15, 1991), the PRC has created a system which “had made Sun Yat-sen’s ideal a reality.” This was a valid claim. China became an export powerhouse. Millions of Chinese were raised out of poverty. Maddison estimated China’s per capita GDP grew by six percent per year from 1978 to 1995.

Sun Yat-sen’s Ideas in Taiwan

Chiang Kai-shek and the leaders of the GMD (including Sun Fo) migrated to Taiwan in 1949, inheriting well-developed infrastructure left by the Japanese. A 1952 law mandated a land reform that did achieve Sun’s goal of “land to the tillers.” In contrast to the PRC, Taiwan’s program was relatively non-violent. However, it was relatively confiscatory, as former owners of large tracts were poorly compensated. Nevertheless, the policy received high praise for contributions to economic growth, political stability and social justice. Taiwan adhered more closely to Sun’s ideas in land-value taxation. The 1954 law taxed land-value increments. Sun Yat-sen’s view about population growth was rejected. With the blessing of Sun Fo, widespread discussion of family planning began in the 1950s, and a large-scale campaign to promote use of the IUD began in 1963.

Taiwan’s policy was consistent with Sun’s ideas in the extensive investment in infrastructure of the 1950s. However, there was not a concerted campaign to develop



Sun Yat-sen standing between two other revolutionaries, 1895.



Sun Yat-sen as president.

heavy industry through government enterprise. Instead, the relative role of the private sector expanded, influenced in part by American foreign aid policies. Taiwan did initially adopt an international trade regime consistent with Sun's ideas for import restriction and encouragement of inflow of foreign capital and expertise. But a complex bureaucratic system of foreign-exchange controls

and import restrictions led to inefficiency and sluggish economic growth. Consequently, the regime was dramatically transformed in the mid-1950s. Direct controls were relaxed, import markets were liberalized and export promotion was given priority. These policies did not stem from Sun Yat-sen but from two brilliant Western-trained Chinese economists, Liu Dazhong (T.C. Liu) and Jiang Shuojie (S.C. Tsiang)

In the concluding sections of *International Development*, Sun had written "It was once thought by the economists of the Adam Smith school that competition was a beneficent factor and a sound economic system but modern economists discovered that it is a very wasteful and ruinous system. . . Therefore China should make all the national industries of China into a great Trust owned by the Chinese people." Taiwan rejected Sun's statist perspective. The result, as noted above, was that Taiwan maintained a high rate of economic growth. Per capita incomes

were far above those in the PRC. Steven Cheung, a Hong Kong-born economist, concluded that "there is no truth to the claim. . . that Taiwan's economic success is attributable to the adoption of [Sun's] economic principles."

Sun Yat-sen's legacy to Taiwan was much more embodied in the political system. Sun was, after all, the creator of the Guomindang, which dominated Taiwan's political life for many years. Under Chiang Kai-shek, Taiwan's government was an oppressive dictatorship. But after Chiang's death in 1975, his son Chiang Ching-kuo transformed the country. By the time we visited in 1992, it had become a fully functioning democracy, with meaningful freedom of the press and of cultural and intellectual as well as political life.

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Paul B. (Bart) Trescott of the Southern Illinois University Department of Economics is a member of the Carbondale chapter of USCPFA.

Member Address Updates are extremely important!

US-China Review issues that have incorrect addresses are *not* returned for correction, they are *just discarded!* The *US-China Review* mailing list relies on members, chapters and regions to keep mailing addresses current. Please send all corrections to Marge Ketter at 7088 SE Rivers Edge St., Jupiter, FL 33458 Phone 561-747-9487 Fax 561-745-6189 margeketter@bellsouth.net

Greetings from the Two Granddaughters of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen

Sun Suiying 孫穗瑛 and Sun Suihua 孫穗華 are the only two granddaughters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Their father was the late Dr. Sun Fo, Sun Yat-sen's only son. Sun Fo was a graduate of St. Louis High School in Honolulu and later held many high positions in the Chinese Nationalist government, including president of the Legislative Yuan.

Sun Suiying and Sun Suihua both live in California. Here is their message for the celebration of their grandfather's 150th birth anniversary.

Yen Chun
Executive Vice President, Dr. Sun Yat-sen Hawaii Foundation (and Sun Fo's niece).
<http://sunyatsenhawaii.org/>

Greetings from the two Granddaughters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

We join you in commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of our grandfather, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

He would be the first to say that the Xinhai Revolution was not about him. Rather, the *Three Principles of the People* reflected the aspirations of the Chinese people. The Revolution succeeded only because of the resolve of the Chinese people, both in China and overseas, for sovereignty and freedom from exploitation.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen would be pleased by the tremendous progress that has been made since his time. Honouring his legacy today means continuing to strive for peace, prosperity, social justice, equality, and sustainability.

Sun Suiying Sun Suihua

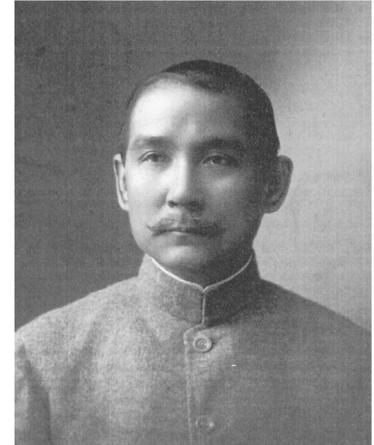
孙中山先生诞辰150周年

The 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

孙中山先生与儿子孙科
檀香山, 1910年5月
Dr. Sun Yat-sen with son, Sun Fo
Honolulu, May 1910



孙科, 孙治强, 陈淑英, 孙穗华, 孙穗英, 孙治平
香港, 大约1935年
Sun Fo, Sun Tsekiang, Chen Sukying, Sun Suihua, Sun Suiying, Sun Tseping
Hong Kong, c1935



我们也和大家一起来纪念我们的祖父孙中山先生150年诞辰。

他会是第一个说, 辛亥革命并不是他个人的成就, 而是三民主义启迪中国人民的硕果。革命的成功都归功于海内外华人争取主权, 自由, 与反剥削的决心。

孙中山先生若看到中国多年来跨越式的进步, 也会非常欣慰。今日, 我们以他的事迹为荣, 意味着我们将继续努力为和平, 繁荣, 社会公正, 平等以及持续发展奋斗。

孫穗瑛 孫穗華



Corrections from the Fall 2016 USCR issue:

The biography of the author of "The Cultural Revolution Reflected in Stamps" was omitted: Archie McKee is a board member of the China Stamp Society, a worldwide group interested in the philately of China and area. He is an expertizer for both the China Stamp Society and American Philatelic Society for the stamps of the PRC. He is past president of the Sarasota USCPFA chapter, has served on the Southern Region Board, and on the National Board.

Valerie Stern's first name was spelled incorrectly in one reference.

Inner Mongolia: Ghost Town and Prosperity

By Mike Revzin

For several decades, Atlanta USCPFA members Penelope Prime and her husband, John Garver, have traveled extensively throughout China. But it wasn't until June of 2015 that they made their first trip to Inner Mongolia.

"I wanted to see one of the 'ghost cities,'" said Prime, explaining her interest in visiting that autonomous region in northern China. She was referring to the new city of Ordos, built in the past 10 years. It was designed for hundreds of thousands of people, but so far is mostly filled with unoccupied buildings.

The old city of Ordos, about 36 miles away, is a normal, relatively prosperous community, said Prime. Many residents used to live in caves a few hours away, but have adapted to city life. Some members of the older generation become bored in the city and move back to the caves—which are warm in winter and cool in summer, Prime said.

"If you're back where the family was living in the cave they had a plot of land. Otherwise they don't. Otherwise you have to find something else to do. And a lot of them haven't found much to do. They found a lot when the place was being built. It was a boom town."

"The local economy is based on coal and rare earth, both of which have declined in value," said Garver.

John Garver experiences a unique form of transportation.

Photo by Penelope Prime.



"But it's not as destitute as you might expect," Prime said. The old Ordos city is just like most cities in China. These people have money." Many people own cars and, for recreation, travel out to the desert to drive up and down the sand dunes, said Prime. She and Garver went out to watch one such excursion.

"They took us in a caravan of cars out to see the desert, because we had requested that. The grasslands and the desert. It turns out there's not much grassland nearby, but there's quite a bit of desert nearby. And we drove and we drove and we drove, and we're nowhere, as far as we can tell," she said.



A cluster of mostly empty buildings located between the new and old parts of Ordos. Photo by Penelope Prime.

They then stopped so the drivers could let air out of the tires to make it easier to traverse the dunes.

"Cars would be going up and down," she said, and there were also some people with dune buggies. "This is middle class China in Ordos. This is what they do for fun."

During their five-day visit to Inner Mongolia, the couple did not stay in a yurt, as some tourists do, but did go to a yurt restaurant—and Garver rode a camel.

In the new Ordos, and even in a community midway between the old and new, they saw that "no one lives here yet," Prime said.

Describing a plaza in the new Ordos, Prime said, "It's vast, and you see there's not one person. Now granted, we were there at 9:30 in the morning. But if you're anywhere in Shanghai at 9:30 in the morning..." There were "A few pockets where people were living" "But I don't think any building was full," she said, adding that there are vast intersections with no traffic.

Huge statues of horses are the symbol of New Ordos. And there is no shortage of Genghis Khan monuments in the area, even though the location of his tomb remains a mystery.

"Genghis's tomb (location) is unknown. Apparently he was afraid his tomb would be pillaged, so they dammed up a river, dug a grave in the bottom of the river, buried him, and then released the water so it was covered by the river," said Garver. "But, because he's deemed the founder of one of China's great dynasties, the Yuan, they had to have a monument to him. So in 1954 the government decided Ordos would be the site of the Genghis Khan monument."

There is also a monument with statues of various nationalities that contributed to the region's development—including an Arab, a Persian, a European, and some Chinese. "The idea is that it was a multi-national empire, multi-national project with Genghis Kahn," Garver said.

Today, about 90 percent of Inner Mongolia's population is Han Chinese, and the Mongols that Prime

Penelope Prime and John Garver in front of a statue that symbolizes the new city of Ordos. Photo courtesy of Penelope Prime.



and Garver met spoke Chinese. The food is "western Chinese food," said Prime. "Lots of lamb. It's very similar to Xinjiang and Ningxia. Lots of very heavy noodle dishes."

Residents of Ordos enjoy a low cost of living.

Weighing the pros and cons of living there, Prime explained, "The air in Ordos is so much better than the air in the east. The drawback of Ordos is the weather is dreadful apparently 10 months of the year."

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A restaurant in a yurt. Photo by Penelope Prime.

Zigen Fund Helps Teach Teachers in Rural China

By Judy Manton

Sixty rural teachers came to Hebei Normal University last August for two weeks of training on how to teach English. It was the 12th year for the English Teachers Training Program, previously held in small towns.

The Zigen Fund, which for the last 28 years has fostered human-centered development in rural China, operates the program. The 2016 program was hosted by the Training Center on the very modern campus of the university—the roots of which date back to 1902.

These days, nearly 40,000 full and part-time students attend classes at their 21 colleges. Not only are there some 300 international students on campus, but the university maintains contact with 40 prestigious universities throughout the world.

Our staff—all volunteers—consisted of professional English as a Second Language/English as a Foreign Language instructors Dr. Cynthia Wiseman of the City University of New York and me, Judy Manton, who for 32 years taught immigrants in the Adult Education Program of New York City, and Yanni Zhou who teaches with English First in Guangzhou. We were ably assisted by Sophie Zhang and her daughter Vivienne Lu of Tenafly, New Jersey, and Zaiqin Jiang of Hangzhou, who is a senior at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. In addition, we received the invaluable assistance of three graduate students in the English Teaching Program of the university.

The goals of the program each year are for the teachers to improve their 1) teaching skills 2) ability to function in English and 3) self-confidence as professionals. Six hours a day for two weeks, with total immersion in English, we stressed the communicative approach to language learning that has gradually replaced the teaching of English as an academic subject with emphasis on grammatical structure and reading.



When the teachers have correctly completed this exercise, their reward is “English is Fun” spelled out on their papers. Photo by Judy Manton.

Our focus was on methods and materials such as interactive activities, pair work, songs and games to enliven their classes of 40 to 60 students. Duke Xu, a former Zigen volunteer, now working for the JUMP! Foundation, gave the teachers some intensive training in experiential education. JUMP! Foundation International is a non-profit social enterprise focused on leadership development.

Toward the end of the program all of the teachers presented model lessons. Those who were voted the best received certificates and recognition at our closing ceremony, which ended with a presentation of “English is Crazy” by Zaiqin and me. This dialogue between a Chinese student of English and an overly particular English teacher is based on mispronunciations of English resulting in humorous misunderstandings.

The vision of the Zigen Fund is “to support people living in poverty in rural China to improve their unmet needs in areas of basic education, primary health care, environmentally appropriate technologies and preservation of local culture.” “Zigen” means “Nourishing the roots.” Zigen also emphasizes support for equal access of women and girls to full development and opportunity. In Beijing, the Zigen Fund operates a Migrant Worker Center with social service and self-improvement programs as well as scholarships and after-school tutoring for their children. Excluding scholarships, Zigen spends around \$30,000 annually on various types of

assistance to migrants in numerous areas.

In addition to our program, Zigen, conducts training programs for rural elementary teachers, women, village leaders and those who volunteer in Zigen’s varied programs. Emphasis is also on research to discover the root causes of rural poverty.

In a remote village in Shanxi Province, in cooperation with the county government, Zigen has been focusing on their participatory poverty alleviation project. An example is the providing of stipends to needy students, replacement of classroom furniture, the supplying of books and sports equipment and repair of leaky roofs and dilapidated classrooms. Eventually, with funds from the county government and Zigen, the parents totally renovated the school. I visited this school and was deeply impressed.

On the website ZigenFund.org there are links to three short films about Zigen’s work in rural China. You might be interested in showing them at a chapter meeting or at a fund-raiser. Donations to support the work of the Zigen Fund can be made on their website. You can designate that your donation be used for educational stipends for poor students, for ecology education, for the health and sex education program for adolescent girls, or for any other program described on the Zigen Fund website.

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Judy Manton is a USCPFA member, Northern New Jersey Organizing Committee.

Returning to My Childhood Home in Anhui

By Douglas R. Reynolds

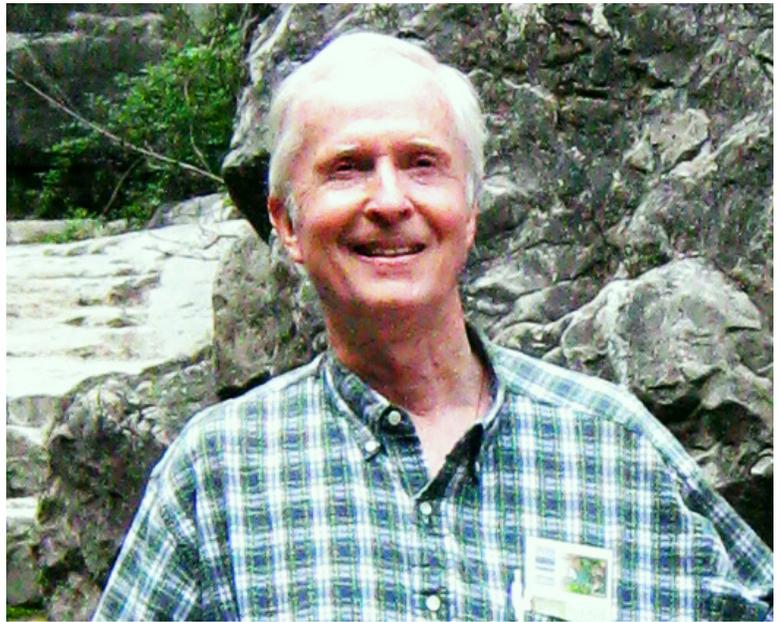
Not all foreigners left China when the Communists came to power in 1949. My family remained in Wuhu in Anhui Province for another two years, leaving in 1951 when I was six years old. It would be more than a quarter century before my father and I had our first opportunity to go back and visit.

My father, Hubert Reynolds, had been working in China as a missionary-educator since 1947. When he and my mother arrived in China, their three children were aged two to five, and I was the youngest. My father and mother later earned Ph.D's in Cultural Anthropology, but in China they were greenhorns on their first overseas assignment. Their primary job, along with teaching, was to study Chinese language and culture in preparation for working with students at the church-related University of Nanking. This never happened, because of the 1949 revolution.

But the new government did not kick us out. In fact, I learned decades later that a young girl living in our home had been a Communist spy, reporting on us, and had considered our family "not a threat." My father was even somewhat sympathetic to the new government, because of its many enlightened economic and social policies. At home in my basement I have an original copy of Chairman Mao's important booklet, "On New Democracy," in Chinese. My father was using that for language study—and it has his reading notes on it. One of my favorite souvenirs from China.

Nevertheless, my parents decided to leave China the year after China went to the aid of North Korea in the "Kang-Mei Yuan-Chao" ("Resist America, Support Korea") War – the Korean War. My parents could no longer get their salaries (I think the U.S. had barred money transfers to China), and were worried that they might cause trouble for

Douglas Reynolds on a trip to Henan Province.



Chinese colleagues and friends. We left Wuhu without incident, and with sad farewells. After leaving, my father never lost his attachment to China and its people. In the Philippines, their next post, my parents in fact formed friendships with many Chinese-Filipinos—the next best thing to being in China

The year 1979 was historic, for the U.S. and also for my father and me. Diplomatic relations with China had been restored on January 1, 1979. Since 1976, I had been living in Japan with my wife, Carol, and infant daughter Sara, for Japanese language study and research. My father was on the faculty of Silliman University in the Philippines, where he had lived as a missionary since 1952.

In the spring of 1979, a letter from my Dad arrived in Tokyo with a wild idea. "I am attending the Pacific Science Congress in Khabarovsk, USSR, in August, and will come back to the Philippines by way of Japan. Can you go to the Chinese Embassy and apply for visas to travel to China? Tell them we want to travel to our old hometown of Wuhu and also to Beijing."

"Interesting idea," I thought. "But no way this will fly." Just to make my stubborn father happy, however, I decided to give it a shot. I went to the Chinese Embassy and, to my utter amazement, the consular official said, "Yes, come back in a week and I think we can issue you

visas to travel to China." Simple as that.

Our first stop in China was Shanghai. Task number one was to register with Public Security. The police wanted to know why we were in China, where we planned to go, and for how long. As for a place to stay, they recommended a hotel in Shanghai's old French Quarter, authorized to accept foreign travelers. Several days later, we boarded a "hard seat" for Nanjing, on the train line to Wuhu. Train-travel became our standard mode of transportation from point to point. On the train, our most memorable experience was always the people. I speak Chinese, so was able to talk to those openly curious (often gawking) indefatigable fellow travelers. They wanted to know: "Where are you from?" "Where are you going?" "You must be rich. How much money do you make?" "This watch of yours—how much did it cost?" "How about your camera?" Questions like these kept us busy and entertained. In Nanjing, Public Security was again our first stop. We reported our travel plans, and were again directed to an authorized hotel.

Our old hometown of Wuhu is a further 50 miles up the Yangzi River from Nanjing. There too we registered with the police. Knowing that Wuhu was a smaller city and possibly more relaxed, I asked for permission to pick our own hotel. "Impossible," was the quick response. "It is our duty to keep you safe." Our

authorized hotel was at the edge of town, a set of buildings spread over spacious grounds, where Chairman Mao had once stayed, we were told.

Our 'Liberated' Home

My father looked around, and recognized the place. "This is the old Caltech compound—right next to where we lived!" he exclaimed. Sure enough, to our delight, our old three-story solid brick home was right where it should have been, just next door. We toured our house the next day, discovering that our "liberated" missionary mansion had been carved up into residences for some five families, one or two to a floor. Not bad use of space, though a bit crowded. Down the hill from our house was the church-related middle school, Cuiwen Zhongxue, where my parents had taught. It too had been liberated. The elongated campus chapel had been sectioned into residences for multiple families. Old school buildings were still being used for education. (Today, the school

lives on as the attached middle school of Anhui Normal University.)

My father mostly wanted to see old colleagues. We were told that during the Cultural Revolution, "the principal, pastor, and their families were all moved into a housing compound in town, where they could make themselves useful through productive labor." Someone wrote down the compound address, and we headed off by taxi. The well-kept compound, it turned out, was not just for Protestants. It included other Chinese leaders "tainted" by religion—Buddhists, Muslims, religious Daoists, and Catholics. My father, a Social Gospel activist, always preached ecumenical cooperation across peoples and faiths. Now he saw it in action, and was delighted.

It was our good fortune, when we arrived, that the middle school principal, his wife, and the pastor and his wife were all at home—smiling, and looking happy and healthy. Immediately, everyone recognized each other. (Even I recognized the

two Chinese couples, to my surprise: I can only imagine how they spoiled me rotten as a cute preschooler!) Without thinking, prayers of thanksgiving went up, and nobody in the compound objected. Over the years, the leaders later explained, their faith had made them strong. Each recognized the devotion and simple decency of those they worked and lived with. Under persecution, their faith had been tested. Their deepened faith, evident to everyone, is one reason why religious practice in China flourishes today.

We had come home. Though my father and I traveled to Beijing after Wuhu, for purposes of this China note: mission accomplished.

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Douglas R. Reynolds is co-president of the Atlanta chapter of the USCPFA. He has taught Chinese and Japanese history at Georgia State University, Atlanta, since 1980. His formative years, ages 2 to 17, were spent in China and the Philippines.

Dream of the Red Chamber Turned into Impressive Opera

By Winny Lin

The War Memorial Opera House was packed the night my husband, Kenny, and I had the pleasure of seeing San Francisco Opera's production of Dream of the Red Chamber "红楼梦" last September. The performance was mesmerizing in its storytelling, singing, lyrics, stage designs and costuming. As an added bonus, author Cao Xueqin's beautiful poems in Chinese were displayed on screens on both sides of the stage. I had wondered if it was possible to turn a 2,500-page Chinese classic into a two-act Western style opera, but this Chinese novel was successfully transported to the American opera stage.

Amazing Storyline

Like many operas, the storyline is a bit complicated, involving alternate universes, competing lovers, scheming adults, greed, chicanery and a sad ending. Many Chinese scholars compare the importance of Dream of the Red Chamber in Chinese culture to

Romeo and Juliet in Western culture. The story opens with a stone left behind from the construction of heaven by Nuwa 女媧 and a flower 絳珠草 existing in another world. The stone nurtured the flower with its dew for 3,000 years. Together they decided to be incarnated as mortals to experience love on Earth. Against sound advice from a monk, they pass through a magic mirror and assume human identities, one as a man and the other as a woman. Their fates are intertwined and their hopes dashed by those around them. Sitting in my seat, I could not help but wonder "Why couldn't they be left alone and enjoy their pure love?" But, that's not the story. The idea of life being an illusion and filled with predestined suffering is deeply rooted in Buddhist and Daoist theologies, both of which are prominent features of Chinese culture.

The Creative Team

Shanghai-born and MacArthur Award Winner Bright

Sheng was first challenged in 2011 by the Chinese Heritage Foundation of Minnesota to bring something great in Chinese culture to the American audience. His thorough understanding of this classic novel allowed him to synthesize it and bring it to the stage while keeping faith with the original.

Tony-winning American-born playwright David Henry Wang, who readily accepted Bright Sheng's challenge to do the libretto, was unfamiliar with the novel but has a deep understanding of American culture so he could ensure that the material would touch an American audience. This duo focused the opera on the love triangle of Bao Yu, Dai Yu, and Bao Chai and made the story relevant to modern audiences.

American-born Taiwanese director Stan Lai joined forces with the others to bring his vast stage experience to the project. Oscar-winning Hong Kong-born designer Tim Yip's contributions can be seen in every set design and costume.

Beautiful Sets

I was very impressed by the stage set designs, which so effectively support and enhance the storyline. One of my favorites was when Dai Yu (the flower in the other universe) is in her living quarters surrounded by a bamboo grove. Another one was when Dai Yu was burning the poetry that Bao Yu (the stone in the other universe) and she wrote together. The set has two levels. On one level, you see Dai Yu in her flowing green outfit crying and singing. At the same time, on a lower level, Bao Yu is lamenting that he and Dai Yu cannot marry. The staging makes it work. Simple but powerful.

Creative Costumes

Tim Yip, the production designer, made his costumes somewhat abstract. Take Dai Yu's costume for example. She wears a flowing green elegant piece through both acts. Yip explained that he did it so we could "sense the body within—or perhaps the aura of the character's spirit". The green in this case reflects Dai Yu's living quarters in the garden, surrounded by bamboo.

Music and Singing

Obviously, a major part of an opera is its music, both the orchestral and the vocal. Bright Sheng, as composer and co-librettist, and librettist David Henry Hwang have worked wonders. The production uses singers from all over the world. Yijie Shi (a tenor from Shanghai) plays Bao Yu, Pureum Jo (a soprano from Seoul) plays Dai Yu, and Irene Roberts (a mezzo-soprano from Sacramento) plays Bao Chai. The orchestra was at its finest.

Sponsorship

This world-class production won the support of many people from the American-Chinese community who donated significant time and money to make it a reality. Among them are author Amy Tan and Yuan Yuan Tan, a principal dancer with the San Francisco Ballet. The Asian Art Museum of San Francisco helped introduce the community to the novel, and features it on museum displays. We can be very proud of the way that Chinese from different parts of the world brought their talents together to create this masterpiece.

Rural Co-ops Battle "Poverty of Opportunity"

By John Marienthal

Editor's note: In the 1930s, New Zealander Rewi Alley helped popularize small-scale cooperatives in China.

John Marienthal, a member of the South Bay chapter of USCPFA, conducted this interview with Dave Bromwich, president of the New Zealand China Friendship Society, about work being done today.

JOHN: What is the cooperative spirit in China today?

DAVID: We started in 2006 in the poorer provinces as a poverty reduction project. We used New Zealand government funding. Now the training programs can assist any cooperatives. It is a fundamental part of Chinese government policy to make the east and west parts of the country, and the cities and rural areas, more equal.

Part of their rural economic development policy is to establish more rural cooperatives. There are two approaches: Cooperatives or large-scale farming systems. Cooperatives blend very well into larger-scale farming systems. As more farmland is available, as more people migrate to the cities, more farmers have the opportunity to lease land. The co-ops can improve the scale, not necessarily through collectivizing their land, but often through the marketing system—where they can market things on a much more efficient scale of economy.

We mainly work on projects that involve collective marketing. For example, a small-scale operation in western Gansu Province can get contracts to supply Beijing companies. Some larger cooperatives are starting to export because they have the production scale that allows them to market.

JOHN: Who do you represent?

DAVID: I represent the New Zealand China Friendship Society. I



Winnie Lin (left) is co-chair of USCPFA's South Bay Chapter.

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work with a colleague, Liu Guozhong from Shandan Bailie School, which was founded by Rewi Alley in Shaanxi Province and moved to Gansu in 1944. He has a master's degree in rural economic development and also represents Gung Ho (Working Together), the International Committee for Promotion of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The other is Tim Zachernuk, a Canadian who has lived in China for 20 years. He's a World Bank expert.

It is a very good small team, started in 2006 on a small scale. We focused on two projects in one small county and established that as a model county. We then extended that to four other counties, then expanded into other provinces.

Our Chinese counterparts have included the agricultural departments responsible for rural economic development and heads of economic management stations.

Often, we have teamed with the All China Women's Federation because we are trying to assist with women's development in those rural areas. Very often, women are left behind in the countryside when the men go away for work. Women run the farms. The All China Women's Federation is trying to promote the participation and development of women in society. The cooperatives range from animal husbandry to fruit growing to women's handicrafts.

JOHN: About how many people are we talking about?

DAVID: They all start very small—sometimes 10 or 12 people. An indication of the success of our cooperatives is that they quite rapidly increase. We have cooperatives of 30 to 40 people. Our biggest one is over 500 members. I think that there is a danger when they become too large that the management and the membership become too distant. One of the keys to the success and sustainability of the cooperatives is the transparent relationship between the members and leadership.

Until 2013, our projects were funded by aid from the New Zealand government. There were about 90 co-ops, mainly in Gansu and Shaanxi. At that point, we had assisted about 20,000 households.

Now, instead of New Zealand government aid, we get some money from a wealthy businessman in Shaanxi. Also, rather than working with specific co-ops and developing model cooperatives, we are now offering training programs. They are for marketing, accounting, management and communications.

Another aspect of what we're trying to develop is a marketing brand. Branding will often be more effective in pre-production. Women's handicrafts are often keen on identifying their products as handmade. We have a training class for women's handicrafts, specifically on how to market products in shops and villages.

JOHN: Is there any possibility of going back to using part of the old model of expanding cooperatives in particular areas? Is that do-able if there were funding?

DAVID: I think there is, because we have just had a very recent project that is not funded by the New Zealand government but has small-scale funding by the Friendship Society. It will target other areas where Rewi Alley worked.

JOHN: Who had the idea to put this together?

DAVID: My colleague Liu Guozhong in Shandan, who had been involved in Gung Ho, and myself. As a community development program using cooperatives as a tool for rural development, we are working very much in the legacy of Rewi Alley—but in the modern climate.

The Chinese government policy is very supportive of that climate. One of our points of difference with the approach of the Chinese government is that, in our cooperatives, we have a much more participatory bottom-up approach. Our co-ops are able to be established in a sustainable way because of the relationship between membership and leadership. It is a real form of community democracy.

JOHN: Yeah, it encourages more democratic participation. This sometimes is a contradiction with the Chinese government's approach, which

tends to be a little more top-down.

DAVID: It has been. But, more and more where we work—particularly in Shaanxi and Gansu—we are getting support from the local government. However, our trainers don't actually receive fees for their work. They are doing the work for expenses—for virtually no fees. My colleague from Shandan is taking two years leave. So we're not talking about a \$1,000-a-day World Bank developmentalist. We are talking about volunteers who have a passion for this kind of work.

JOHN: What are the contradictions (mao dun)? What are some failures?

DAVID: One of our earlier failures was where the local government felt threatened by our coming in there. Generally, local governments were very receptive because, under the develop-the-west plan, they are charged with three tasks. One is to develop roads and schools. Another is technical development, for which they had adequate expertise. The third is social development—an area they really struggle with.

We had a co-op with a supply of some poor quality seeds for planting. The whole membership lost faith in the cooperative, and that almost destroyed that cooperative.

JOHN: You mentioned cooperation with the All-China Women's Federation.

DAVID: It has been on both a local level and provincial level in various areas.

JOHN: I've always considered the All-China Women's Federation a really powerful national tool that could do a lot—probably a lot more than it is doing. It has the potential because of the migration of men to the cities. There are huge numbers of women left in the countryside. They can be organized. That organization has a lot of history organizing women.

DAVID: Yes, that's right. That's why we partner with them. Our first projects in Shaanxi were through

the Women's Federation. And we've had co-operatives that were run by women. There was one very effective woman in a very remote area of Shaanxi running a pig co-op.

One thing that we found out: Not only do rural Chinese have poverty, but they have a poverty of opportunity. When they are given opportunity, they develop very fast—and leaders emerge.

友

Dave Bromwich, president of the New Zealand China Friendship Society (NZCFS), has been involved in China since 1990. Since 2002, his main work has been in rural poverty reduction development projects. This has been in a private capacity in Guangxi and Guizhou provinces, and by representing NZCFS in its work, especially in northwest China. For information on how to support his program, contact Bromwich at dbchinz@xtra.co.nz.



A New Zealand China Friendship Society training workshop. Photo by Dave Bromwich.

A Pair of Shoe Laces

By John Israel

As an American in China, I have been the beneficiary of numerous instances of hospitality and kindness. My most poignant memory begins with a broken shoe lace.

That was back in the late 1980s. It was a shoelace on a pair of American-made running shoes, the only shoes I had brought along for a month-long visit to Yunnan. I had to have a replacement. I soon discovered it was not so easy to find American-style shoe laces in Kunming. Finally I walked into a shoe store on Jinbilu. Next to the door was a rack on which were hung shoe laces of different styles and lengths. Among them was a pair of the kind of laces I was looking for.

I happily carried the laces to the proprietor. "How much?" I asked. "For you," he replied, "they're free." "That's not necessary," I said, "I've looked for this kind of laces all over town, and I'm so pleased to have finally found a pair. I'll be happy to pay anything you ask."

"You're American, aren't you?" asked the proprietor.

"Yes, so what?"

"Then I couldn't possibly charge you."

"Why not?"

"Because we're so grateful to you."

"Grateful for what?"

"You saved us!"

"What in the world are you talking about?"

"Your Flying Tigers saved us from

the Japanese bombing."

"How old are you?" I asked

"Forty."

"Then those things happened before you were born!"

"Yes," he replied, "but we still remember."

A Chinese translation of this story was originally broadcast over the Voice of America's Mandarin Language Service.

友



John Israel and his wife, Li Xiaoliang.

An Introduction to China's 5-Year Plans

By Jason Inch

In March 2016 China officially launched its 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP). This plan will be in effect until 2020, and it is an important document telling us what direction China's economic and social policies are going to take in the next five years. Or, as the chorus of a catchy tune about the plan puts it, if you want to know what China's gonna do, just pay attention to the shi-san-wu! (13-five).

You can see a YouTube cartoon about the plan at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LhLrHCKMqyM>.

This article will explain a little about the background of the plans, the main themes of the current 13th Five-Year Plan, some of the targets China set in it and why those targets are important.

When Did Plans Start?

The first plan was adopted in 1953 and was based on the model used by Soviet Union central planners to establish areas of focus for the economy, but mostly production targets to be achieved. China had several missteps in trying to industrialize too quickly. It then went through a period of going back to agriculture, followed by a slower pace of economic restructuring. It has had mostly stable growth for the past 30 years. This was thanks, in part, to the planning system.

The plans are still used today, but are now called "guidelines" (规划) in Chinese to reflect their re-purposing as a strategic policy framework rather than hard-line directives and production planning. There are still numerical targets, but they are more macro-economic and social-welfare focused.

Are Targets Ever Missed?

Yes, they are, and this data is reported in various places and even pointed out in the following plans, but the missed targets are

usually then revised and continued in the next FYP. This happened in the 11th FYP when China's energy reduction target of 20% was missed by about 1%. In the 13th FYP the goal is now a 15% reduction in what is called energy intensiveness, reflecting the increasing difficulty of further reductions and also perhaps the unwillingness of industry and local city governments to change too quickly. In most cases, however, China hits its targets or at least comes close enough to be given a strong grade for effort.

In some cases China actually surpasses its targets. In the 12th FYP, China achieved a restructuring of its economy to 50.5% based on services, against a target of 47%. China, as everyone knows by now, is trying to encourage more consumption and urbanization—which will allow it to get higher-value service sector jobs and other benefits. The new target for the service economy under the 13th FYP has been set at 56%, a 5.5% increase, which China may very well overshoot again.

I have noted in my research an increasing level of adherence to the plans in the past decade. For example, in the 11th FYP, wind energy was prioritized and China became the world's number one user of wind power. In the 12th FYP, from 2011 to 2015, the focus was switched to solar energy, and this happened:

To be sure, not every industry picked is successful, and industrial over-capacity is now a major problem in many industries. Nor is it necessarily the case that China has made all the right decisions on things like transportation infrastructure. But think of all the economic value that can be created when you have an extensive high-speed rail network like the one that China is building.

13th FYP Themes

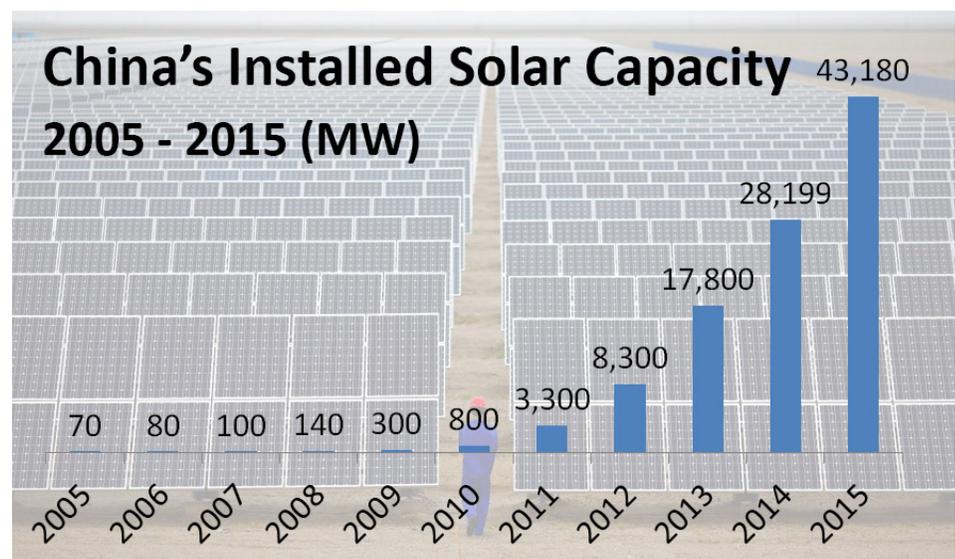
This newest plan has five big themes. They seem to be listed in order of priority and importance, showing where the government sees the biggest challenges and also the biggest potential gains:

1. Innovation: Focus on scientific research and achievements, invention patents and important foundation technologies.

2. Coordination: Streamline administration and cooperation across government, state-owned enterprises, and private business, and also delegate power to lower levels.

3. Greening/Sustainability: Make development more sustainable, clean up environmental problems, build a national competitive advantage in "clean tech."

4. Opening Up: Continue opening up China's markets to the outside, encourage more Chinese investment abroad while retaining incoming investment.





Backyard furnaces during the Great Leap Forward.

5. Sharing: Make society more equitable, healthier, and happier.

13th FYP Targets

There are too many targets to list here, so I'll just pick one each from three of the major categories, and explain them.

Innovation: China wants to nearly double its quantity of patents per 10,000 people, to 12 compared with about six per capita today, achieved during the 12th FYP. Such a large increase in patents cannot be left only to big companies like Huawei and ZTE, which have been dominating patent applications thus

far, but rather China wants more U.S.-style academic research and entrepreneurship leading to patents.

In particular, the focus should shift to invention patents instead of incremental improvement patents. Research and Development spending as a percentage of GDP will also increase during the 13th FYP, going from 2.1% at the end of the previous FYP to 2.5% at the end of this one, a significant increase in both percentage terms as well as in absolute value. This will help China achieve its long-sought goal of becoming an innovative country. But much work

needs to be done in areas such as intellectual property reform as well.

Sustainability: There are more targets under the category of sustainability than in any other. For example, we will see China significantly increase the number of Chinese domestically produced electric vehicles on the road by 5 million units, according to the plan. At the end of 2015 they numbered in the mere hundreds of thousands. This target will not only help China clean up some of its air pollution but also help it build up a strategic emerging industry.

Chinese drivers are adopting electric cars rapidly thanks to many subsidies available on domestic electric vehicles, making hybrids a popular choice with car-sharing and ride-hailing drivers. One ride-hailing service, Caocao, even has a fleet of all-electric vehicles serving Hangzhou.

Quality of life: There are also numerous indicators related to education, health, and social services. One that stands out in terms of demographics has already been officially implemented: the revision to the Family Planning Policy allowing all families to have at least two children. Will this fix China's demographic challenges in just five years? Definitely not, so party members, get busy making those babies!

Final thoughts

While the plan is only a "guideline" and some people may discount it as just another government document, I believe it is critical to pay attention to it. The 13th FYP, at least until 2020, will affect corporate and entrepreneurial strategies for businesspeople, financial returns for investors, and career choices for those thinking about their next, or first, job.

If you want to know what China's gonna do, just pay attention to the shi-san-wu!

友

Jason Inch, a Shanghai-based consultant and expert on the Chinese economy, is the author of China's Economic Supertrends.

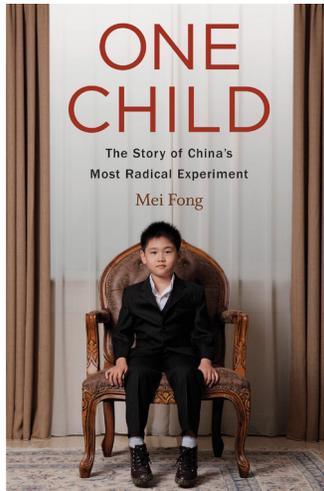
Phyllis (Hathaway) Read

Phyllis (Hathaway) Read, 94, died on June 23, 2016. In March of 1976, Phyllis toured China with a group of 30 other people as part of one of the first US-China Peoples Friendship Association tours offered by the Midwest Region. In those days, each potential traveler had to submit an application to USCPFA. Phyllis was so excited to be one of those chosen to go to Communist China. Most of their journey was by bus or train. Upon her return, she gave lectures wherever people and organizations would have her. She wrote articles about her experiences in China, eventually creating a pamphlet and booklet about her trip. She was always sure to thank USCPFA for that opportunity to see China. That trip inspired her to travel throughout the world to promote women globally.

Phyllis was born in Putnam, Illinois, in 1921. It is a small rural community where she was able to explore and venture into a variety of endeavors. She excelled in school and often took leadership roles in the organizations and programs in which she participated. She received her Master's of Science degree in Education from Milliken University in Decatur, Illinois. She was a teacher, a counselor, a musician and an activist for many positions. She leaves behind six children, their spouses and their children, as well as many nieces and nephews. They will continue to tell these tales of travel and adventure that Phyllis told to them.

Her daughter, M. Christa Lee, shared this information with USCPFA to remember her mother's special delight in being chosen to go to China, and her appreciation of that opportunity. What a wonder, this woman, Phyllis Read.

By Kitty Trescott
友



'One Child' considers the long-term impact of China's one-child policy

One Child
By Mei Fong
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt
Publishing Company, 2016

Reviewed by Mike Revzin

China's one-child policy has led to some horrible abuses, such as women being rounded up, handcuffed, and forcibly taken to have their pregnancies terminated, writes journalist Mei Fong in her book *One Child*.

'One Child' describes such incidents in chilling detail. But it also looks at the long-term harm that the policy has caused to Chinese society.

The book is especially timely, given the announcement that Chinese couples will now be allowed to have two children. As the author Fong notes, the policy had already been relaxed in recent years to allow, for example, a husband and wife who have no siblings to have a second child.

But when and where the policy was strictly enforced, draconian measures were taken, says Fong. In some cases, families were held hostage until a pregnant woman surrendered to the family planning authorities, personal possessions were confiscated, or enormous fines were levied.

Some of these actions were illegal but, as Fong notes, family planning officials and party leaders

at all levels knew that their jobs depended on not allowing birth quotas to be exceeded.

The policy was implemented in 1980 with the promise that a less-crowded China would lead to a better standard of living. Fong makes a convincing argument that the number of births prevented by the policy – while great – is not as large as the Chinese government says, and that China's economic success in recent decades cannot be attributed to the slower population growth. Also, the trend toward smaller families had already begun before the policy was implemented, Fong argues.

The author is a Malaysian-born ethnic Chinese journalist who shared a Pulitzer Prize for her reporting from China for *The Wall Street Journal*.

In this book, she relates her own story of seeking treatment to conceive while covering China's attempts to prevent its citizens from doing so. This first-person account sometimes distracts from the more compelling narrative.

One of the more dramatic sections of the book is the story of the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, in which 8,000 couples lost their only child. Fong describes traveling on a jam-packed train from Beijing with a migrant worker couple – desperate to get home to their isolated village to find out the fate of their only child, a teenage girl.

Some of the book's language seems a bit flippant, such as when Fong writes that the sound of this migrant woman screaming upon learning of her daughter's death meant "game over."

For parents of other girls, the one-child policy often led to infanticide or the abandonment of a baby girl – in order to try for a son to carry on the family line. Thousands of the unwanted girls were adopted by foreigners although, Fong reports, some of these adoptees had actually been abducted by Chinese and sold to orphanages.

The preference for baby boys has led to a tremendous gender imbalance in China, and "One Child" delves into many aspects of how this

Book Reviews

will affect society.

Similarly, a nation of one-child households may soon find itself without enough young workers to support and take care of hundreds of millions of retirees.

The children born to these one-child couples have been nicknamed “Little Emperors” because their parents and grandparents spoil them. Fong offers examples of such over-indulgence, but also notes that those children are their families’ only hope for the future, and thus come under enormous pressure.

China’s social safety net has a lot of holes in it, and the elderly often rely more on their families than on government help. Fong notes that China has few nursing homes and hospice facilities, and explains why it is actually harder for an elderly person who has no children to be accepted into one.

In the book, we see not only the shattered dreams of couples who wanted more children, but also the poignant regrets of some officials who participated in abusive action to enforce the one-child policy.

As China prospered, some families could afford a fine for a second child, but an illegal birth could also mean that the child could not be registered for public schools or health care if the parents were not permanent residents of that city.

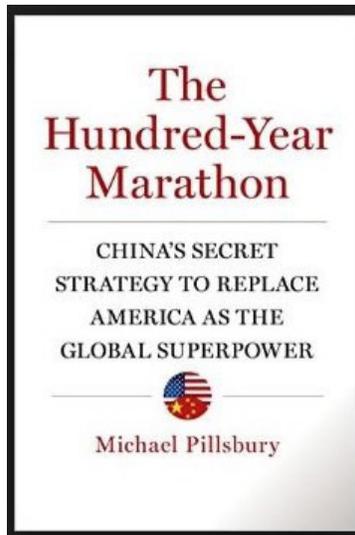
The author says that many urban Chinese support the government’s family-planning policies, and only a tenth of those who were already eligible to have a second child chose to do so. Some 60 percent of one-child couples said the one-child policy had nothing to do with their decision not to have more children.

But even those who admit the need for family planning are highly critical of the tactics used by China’s population police.

“Force is never justified. Those people are real evil,” one woman told the author.

友

Mike Revzin is an editor of US-China Review. This review was originally published in The Christian Science Monitor.



'The Hundred-Year Marathon' outlines a long-term Chinese strategy to replace the U.S. as world leader

***The Hundred Year Marathon* By Michael Pillsbury Henry Holt and Co., 2015**

Reviewed by Dan Southerland

Serving in various senior national security positions in the United States government, Michael Pillsbury has been meeting for decades with Chinese military planners and civilian strategists in an effort to figure out what they think.

In the process, Pillsbury says he’s detected a longterm Chinese strategy: First, to acquire Western technology, then to develop a powerful economy, and finally – three to four decades from now – to replace the United States as the world’s superpower. And if Chinese planners get their way, Pillsbury says, China may achieve its ultimate goal without firing a shot.

In his book *The Hundred-Year Marathon*, Pillsbury argues that successive U.S. administrations have been led to believe that as China develops economically, it will embrace a more open economy and liberal democratic ideas.

But it has become increasingly obvious that under China’s President Xi Jinping, things haven’t worked out that way, and Pillsbury attempts to explain why.

In foreign policy, says Pillsbury, Xi has been promoting a military buildup and pursuing much more nationalist actions than his immediate predecessors, particularly when it comes to China’s territorial claims in the South China Sea.

Pillsbury says that Xi’s call for a “strong nation dream” can be traced back to “The China Dream,” a book published in China in 2010 and written by an army colonel named Liu Mingfu. The book was a bestseller in China.

It was there that Pillsbury first spotted a reference to “the Hundred-Year Marathon”.

Fluent in Mandarin, Pillsbury is a veteran China analyst who has served in senior positions in the Defense Department and on the staff of U.S. Senate committees. In the late 1990s, during the Clinton administration, he was tasked by the Defense Department and CIA to conduct what he describes as “an unprecedented examination of China’s capacity to deceive the United States”.

In the course of his work, Pillsbury says he discovered proposals formulated by Chinese hawks (ying pai), and apparently accepted by China’s leaders, to “mislead and manipulate American policymakers” with the aim of obtaining U.S. Intelligence and military, technological, and economic assistance that would contribute to China’s rise.

China’s leaders would thereby avenge what they have long regarded as a century of “past foreign humiliations” by replacing the U.S. as the economic, military, and political leader of the world by the year 2049 – the 100th anniversary of the Communist takeover of China in 1949.

Pillsbury says that a number of assumptions about China that have long been accepted by American diplomats and scholars – and for many years by Pillsbury himself – have turned out to be false.

Making matters worse, he says, the U.S. has “underestimated the influence of China’s hawks,” who in his view are now leading China’s

strategic thinking.

As a reporter for *The Washington Post* in Beijing from 1985 until 1990, I should state upfront that I accepted some of those same assumptions about engagement leading to more openness and cooperation when I first arrived in China.

But any remaining illusions about commerce leading to political change that I had were shattered when the Party used the People's Liberation Army to repress peaceful prodemocracy protests in the Beijing massacre of early June 1989.

Pillsbury says that his own wakeup call came in 1997 when he was invited to witness a local "democratic" election in a village in southern China. In that village the "unwritten rules of the game soon became clear." Candidates weren't allowed to criticize opponents favored by the Communist Party or any policy implemented by the Party.

If Pillsbury is correct in his conclusions, the United States can expect China to keep talking about "winwin" cooperation with the U.S. while covertly undermining US foreign policy goals around the world.

As he sees it, the U.S. should not expect significant help from China in dealing with Iran or North Korea. According to Pillsbury, Beijing will continue to support both regimes as counters to the United States.

China for years has been playing a game that resembles *wei qi*, the Chinese board game that involves encircling one's opponent, he says.

In addition to the numerous interviews and meetings that he's conducted with Chinese military strategists, Pillsbury has had access to U.S. intelligence, defectors, and unpublished Chinese documents.

Citing these documents and interviews, and supporting his analysis with 65 pages of footnotes, he argues that China is drawing on arts of warfare and deception dating from the country's ancient Warring States period.

Some scholars and former U.S. diplomats are likely to question Pillsbury's main themes. But it will be difficult to refute his argument

entirely. Beijing's recent arrests of Chinese critics, journalists, and lawyers and its statecontrolled media's demonization of the West point clearly to a failure of constructive engagement.

Through the use of memoirs and oral histories, Pillsbury has also formulated a provocative counterpoint to Henry Kissinger's version of the origins of President Nixon's opening to China in 1971. China, and not the United States, drove that opening process, Pillsbury says.

Pillsbury is at his best when he describes China's military hawks, who have been dismissed by many in the past as a radical fringe group. In the acknowledgments section of his book, Pillsbury thanks 35 Chinese "scholar-generals" for sharing their thoughts and insights even if they didn't agree with all of his conclusions.

In 2003, Pillsbury heard that antiAmericanism was rife within senior levels of the Chinese government from a female Chinese defector whom he calls Ms. Lee. Lee shared a vignette about the Warring States period with a group of American officials.

Between 490 and 470 BC, the story goes, Goujian, the rising challenger aspiring to rule the Chinese world, operated with stealth and secrecy, making false promises and concealing his motivations until he found the right moment to strike down the ruling hegemon or tyrant. The heads of those two warring states were like China and America today, she said.

According to Pillsbury, few Westerners know the Goujian allegory, but when he asked Chinese scholars who held it up as valuable guidance, one of them said, "if you want to control the whole world, you better not appear as ambitious.... If you appear as having an agenda you will be revealed".

This Ms. Lee maintained, was "exactly what China is doing with the West."

Pillsbury doesn't go as far as some commentators in contending that China has already won the big power game. Instead, he argues that

the U.S. still has time to take 12 practical steps to prevent this from happening.

These steps include, among others, the development of a more effective economic competitiveness strategy and better support for the country's prodemocracy reformers. Moderates and reformers still exist in China, he says, but they're keeping their heads down. Many of them have been silenced.

Pillsbury doesn't call for a new Cold War. And he leaves room for continuing U.S. cooperation with China in a number of areas.

But he does call for more diligence in monitoring the U.S. China relationship as well as China's implementation of international agreements.

Despite dealing with a weighty subject, Pillsbury says everything that he wants to say within the 233 pages of this highly readable book. It deserves to be widely read and debated.

友

Dan Southerland, executive editor of U.S. government funded Radio Free Asia, is a former Asia correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and former Beijing bureau chief for The Washington Post.

This review was originally published in The Christian Science Monitor.

Boost your chapter membership!

Focus on getting new members by having exciting gatherings and discussions about China.

Do a membership drive!

Friendship Work

SOUTHERN REGION

Atlanta

Doug Reynolds, co-president of the Atlanta chapter, is professor of East Asian history at Georgia State University. He did his doctoral dissertation on the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement (Zhongguo gongye hezuo she—Gonghe for short, and the origin of our slang term “gung ho”). Doug visited the Eighth Route Army Office Memorial in Xi’an while in China with the Georgia University System summer program in 2015 and met a young member of the Memorial staff, Francis Yu, and the two became good friends. When Yu gave Doug a tour of the Memorial’s collection of materials on this branch of the Red Army’s activities, Doug realized that this would be a good place to send the materials he had used in doctoral dissertation research.

Doug later proposed that the Atlanta chapter assist with sending these materials to the Eighth Route Army Memorial’s collections, and our leadership agreed that this would be a good chapter project. Some weeks later, Ed Krebs made a trip to China that took him to Xi’an, a good opportunity to deliver a “first wave” of Doug’s materials. When Ed reached Xi’an, he got in touch with Yu and also met with Mr. Guo, the Memorial’s director. It was a very pleasant visit, with this mission accomplished. We look forward to completing the plan to send the remainder of Doug’s resources to the Memorial so that Chinese scholars can use these same items in their research.

Helen Foster Snow, first wife of Edgar Snow, author of *Red Star over China*, was especially active in the Gonghe project. This first group of materials includes a sheaf of Doug’s correspondence with Mrs. Snow (also known by her pen-name, Nym Wales). She is already the focus of an impressive exhibit in the Memorial. Another important part of Doug’s materials consists of reports by Western journalists, written in English, who had visited industrial cooperative centers across China, and were eager to report on what they had observed.

For USCPFA members who haven’t yet visited the Eighth Route Army Memorial, it is located near downtown Xi’an. Especially if you have visited the other major sites in and around Xi’an, this is a great place to visit for a first-hand impression of what life was like for Red Army members during the Yan’an period of their history (1937-1945). —*Ed Krebs*

Sarasota

The Sarasota chapter works closely with several local organizations that conduct China-related activities, including the Ringling Museum of Art’s Center for Asian Art, the Sarasota Sister Cities Association’s Sarasota-Siming (Xiamen) Sister City Relationship, and the Gulf Coast Chinese American Association. Our chapter co-sponsored these events in Sarasota:

On October 18, we supported the China Town Hall, presented by the Committee for US-China Relations, which featured a live broadcast of a presentation by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. This annual event takes place at sites around the country, including Sarasota. This year the live closed circuit webcast took place at the University of South Florida, Sarasota-Manatee campus, and included a local speaker, Malcolm Riddell, a banker, lawyer and diplomat with 40 years of experience in international relations with China.

In October, New College of Florida Chinese Professor Zhang Jing hosted two events related to Chinese films, co-sponsored by the Confucius Institute. One was a screening of “Egg and Stone,” with introduction by Dr. Qi Wang, who also spoke on Space in Independent Chinese Cinema.

On November 10, we co-sponsored a program with the Ringling Museum of Art, featuring a presentation by Professor Kirk Wang, titled “Cultural Revolutions—a review of Chinese contemporary art since the Chinese Communist Revolution.” This event took place at Ringling Museum’s new Center of Asian Art.

Our chapter also planned a holiday party and program for December, and will hold bi-monthly events for our members and the public through the 2017 Winter Season. —*Duane Finger*

WESTERN REGION

Honolulu

Free weekly Mandarin Classes began in September at the University of Hawaii.

Our annual picnic for new University of Hawaii students from China was also held in September. USCPA organized the event in conjunction with the Chinese Students and Scholars Association.

New journalists from China arrived and acclimated to student life at the University of Hawaii. There are two from China Daily, one from Xinhua and one from Shanghai Daily.

Also in September, our chapter had two booths at the Moon Festival celebration at the Chinese Cultural Plaza in Chinatown. Western Region President Frances Goo arranged for Mr. He, a lantern maker from Shanghai, to display and sell his works of art. She also arranged for a well-known paper cutter and a painter to display their skills. The Moon Festival was sponsored and put on by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii. —*Vernon Ching*

Long Beach

In August, Long Beach chapter members headed to the J. Paul Getty Museum of Los Angeles to wander through the life-size Mogao Cave replicas. The real caves, near Dunhuang in the Gobi Desert, had been filled with exquisite wall paintings and sculptures. From the 4th to 14th centuries, when the Silk Road swarmed with travelers, the 450 caves were carved out to serve as rest stops, market places and shrines. Artists from the Dunhuang Academy collaborated with the Getty Research and Conservation Institute to build three cave replicas.

Later in August, four Long Beach USCPFA families hosted English language professors from Hebei Normal University for lunch

and tours of their homes. The visiting Chinese scholars included 16 women and one man. They explained that more women in China choose to teach languages, while Chinese men head for science and engineering. During their two-week training seminar at California State University International Studies Program, the scholars had requested an opportunity to visit homes in the U.S. and talk with USCPFA members. The four families opening their homes for lunches and tours were John Jung, Frances and Tennyson Wang, Nancy and Bob Berkoff, and Arthur and Elizabeth Kraft.

The September educational meeting of the Long Beach USCPFA featured Richard Harsh with a visual presentation "The Ceramics of China." Skilled in painting and ceramics, Harsh has taught ceramics at a high school in California for over 30 years. He pointed out that China was one of the world's leading developers of ceramics. As early as the Sui Dynasty (581-618 AD), Chinese potters discovered the secret of adding kaolin to petuntse clay to produce clear white porcelain. The Long Beach USCPFA members hope to have more presentations by Harsh on other Chinese arts, as well as a survey of Chinese architectural styles.

—Elizabeth Kraft

MIDWEST REGION

Minnesota

The Minnesota Chapter hosted or participated in several events that bolster our mission of promoting friendship and mutual understanding. In mid-July, the chapter once again floated "Team Friendship" in the annual Dragon Boat Festival held at Lake Phalen Regional Park in St. Paul. Our diverse team ranged in age from the late teens to late 60s, and was balanced between genders, cultural heritage, and day-job backgrounds (but united in its enthusiasm). The venue is significant to the USCPFA because the St. Paul-Changsha China Garden is slated to be built at Phalen Regional Park. A week later, the Chapter hosted an



Elizabeth and Arthur Kraft in cave replica. Photo by Richard Yu.

information table at Minneapolis' annual Sister Cities Day event. The Hong De Lion Dance Troupe once again proudly represented Harbin at the event. Following their performance, our chapter president spoke about the warm relationship between Minneapolis and Harbin.

In September, the chapter hosted a dinner for an eight-person delegation from Changsha led by Ms. Zhong Xinlian, Vice Chairman of the Changsha Municipal CPPCC. The delegation also met with St. Paul and Minnesota leaders, and visited the site of the proposed garden.

On October 8, the chapter hosted a luncheon for the newly appointed Consul General of China in Chicago, the Hon. Hong Lei, and his delegation. Consul General Hong had given a lecture at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey School the preceding evening, which several chapter members attended.

On October 11, the chapter was treated to a lecture by Prof. Paul Trescott who, with his wife Kitty, visited Minnesota and spoke in our "China Talks" series on his new book chronicling the history

of the USCPFA, "From Frenzy to Friendship."

The chapter also planned additional China talks (including a session in late November at the Minnesota History Theatre with a local playwright whose production about a Minnesota family's immigration during the Exclusion Era, "The Paper Dreams of Harry Chin," will be staged there in March 2017), our traditional Chinese New Year banquet and other friendship work.

Every two years, Minneapolis' sister city of Harbin, China hosts an international Summer Music Festival, with over 100 music and theater performing groups from around the world. Last August, the Minnesota chapter of the USCPFA arranged for and supported a U.S.-based ensemble, "The Braided Candle," to attend and perform at the festival. Additional support for The Braided Candle's travel was provided by the Mid-Atlantic Arts Foundation.

The Braided Candle is a collaboration between two master musicians in widely divergent musical traditions and genres, who first came

Friendship Work



Dragon Boat Team Friendship. Photo by Linda Mealey-Lohmann.

together in 2011 to create a unique blend of traditional Chinese and traditional Eastern European Jewish folk music. Gao Hong, a master performer and teacher of the pipa (a Chinese pear-shaped lute), performs internationally and teaches in the World Music program at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota. Steven Greenman composes and performs as a solo violinist with symphony orchestras as well as ensembles with other musicians playing klezmer, Romani and other Eastern European styles. Together, they brought a unique blending of Chinese folk tunes and Eastern European and Jewish melodies to their August 8 and 9 performances in Harbin. Greenman also performed excerpts from the Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto, accompanied by local Harbin pianist Li Mengtong.

During the early 20th century, Harbin had an active and vibrant Jewish community, many of whom

had journeyed there during the unsettled late days of Czarist Russia and Eastern Europe before the First World War. After World War II and the founding of Israel, Harbin's Jewish community shrank and, eventually, disappeared as an active community. Harbin's Jewish history is well-preserved, however, and it provided a unique backdrop to the Chinese-Jewish blending of The Braided Candle's work. The building known as the "New Synagogue" contains the Harbin Jewish History and Culture Museum, an extensive collection of photographs, dioramas and artifacts chronicling the impact and accomplishments of the Jewish community in Harbin.

In touring the city, the ensemble was surprised to find a large metal sculpture of a violin and pipa (together with a guitar) in a prominent public square near the center of Harbin.

The Braided Candle and their

USCPFA-Minnesota escort were hosted by the Harbin Foreign Affairs Office. In addition to giving performances at the Old Synagogue in Harbin (now a renovated musical and theatrical performance space) and the Small Stage at the impressive new Harbin Music Hall, the hosts arranged for the delegation to attend the opening ceremonies of the festival at Harbin's stunning new Grand Theater on the north bank of the Songhua River, as well as an outstanding jazz concert by the Oleg Lundstrem Jazz Band from Russia, and a luncheon with Gao Huimin, the Director General of the Harbin Foreign Affairs Office, and several of his colleagues at the historic River Club. The delegation also toured Harbin's historic Zhongyang Da Jie (Central Avenue) architectural district, the Siberian Tiger Preserve and the Sun Island scenic park.

In connection with the Summer Music Festival, Harbin also hosts the Alice and Eleonore



Bas relief panel in the Jewish museum in Harbin. Photo by Ralph Beha.

Schoenfeld International String Competition, and International Accordion Art Week. The Minnesota Chapter looks forward to continuing its tradition of supporting our Sister City's Summer Music Festival, and to finding new opportunities for cultural exchanges.
—Ralph Beha

EASTERN REGION

Northeast New York

A welcome picnic was held on August 27 for incoming and returning students and scholars who attend colleges and universities in our area.

On September 24 we took a scenic hike that included visits to historic sites. We held a Halloween party for adults and children on October 29.

On June 4 we hiked to Grafton Lake State Park.

Apart from the beautiful trees and wild flowers, we saw rock formations in the forest—giving us the elements of wood and stone. After a hike through the woods, we could smell barbecues in the air as we approached Grafton Lake—giving us the element of fire. We paddled in the water, experiencing the element of water.

We held a summer camp for students from Lishui, Zhejiang Province. A group of 22 middle

school students, their principal and two teachers arrived on July 19. The students stayed with American host families. The visit began with a welcoming dinner. There were English lessons in the mornings. Students visited a dairy farm and saw the birth of a baby calf. They also visited a Boy Scout camp and a middle school.

On August 22, about a dozen USCPFA members and our friends from China attended our annual China Friendship Night at Hudson Valley Community College to watch a Minor League baseball game. Our members explained the basics of the game to those who were unfamiliar with baseball.
—Kirk Huang

New York City

On August 23 the New York City chapter welcomed Kitty and Paul Trescott to the Big Apple to celebrate the publication of "From Frenzy to Friendship." The Trescotts found their way through New York City in their well-traveled vehicle to the restaurant venue. This was not just a book tour. The Trescotts had just been to Niagara Falls, where they spent their honeymoon 34 years earlier.

Long-time member Tom Grunfeld was among those in attendance. He is a State University of New York (SUNY) Distinguished

Teaching Professor, specializing in Central and East Asian studies.

Tom provided interesting comments following Trescott's presentation. He recalled how the USCPFA filled a vacuum for the average citizen who, at the time, had no access to information about China.

Thank you to the Trescotts for their joint work in bringing a timely book to our organization and to the history of US-China relations.

—Valerie J. Stern

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If you do not see your chapter's activities here, please urge your chapter's leadership to submit news and photos to your USCR editors often! The publication schedule and editors' email addresses can be found at uscdfa.org/uscr.html



Center For Teaching About China

This list of CTAC materials features books and activities for children. Teachers might find some of these items useful for their classrooms. They make great gifts.

China for Younger Readers, Edited by Ye Yonglie and Wei Wan, Dolphin Books, Beijing, 1989, 59 pages, paperback, fully illustrated in color, for ages 8–12,..... **\$8.00**

This is not a story; this is an introduction to China via 25 short articles. Maps, charts, drawings, and photos help the reader to understand China. Its history, its culture, its natural resources, its geography, its language, its art, its people, and its traditions are presented in a colorful, easy to read manner. As adults you will appreciate the quality of the presentations. Children will learn about the world that is China.

Fun With Tangrams Kit, By Susan Johnston, Dover Publication, NY, 1977, \$3.95

There are 120 puzzles with the solutions and two sets of punch-out tangram pieces. The level of difficulty varies so anyone can work with these pieces, doing their best to get the intended results.

A Brocade of the Zhuang Nationality, A Chinese Folk Story, prepared by Wei Xinglang, Xiao Ding, and illustrated by Sun Jingbo, Dolphin Books, Beijing, 1987,.....**\$2.50**

The Zhuang minority nationality is known for their beautiful handiwork. This folk story tells how this came to be. Every one of the 38 pages has a full page color presentation of the story. The reading level is about second grade, but it is sure to please younger and older children as well.

Two Masons, A Chinese Folk Story, prepared by Nong Yifu, Sun Jinchang, and illustrated by He Shan and Gui Runnian, Dolphin Books, Beijing, 1988,..... **\$5.00**

In southern China, there lived a skillful mason. He was offered a job that would pay him well. He dreamed of becoming rich and all that he would do with his money. But it was not to be. His skills were needed to help his people solve a serious problem. The second story deals with a different problem that the mason’s skills are needed to solve. The water was bitter. He carved a goat to help transport him to the place he must go to bring sweet water to his people. Every one of the 70 pages is a full page colored illustration sure to delight the reader. The reading level is second grade, but an artistic treat for everyone.

Feilong: The China Game, created by Mamopalire of Vermont, Inc., **\$30.00**

This game, “The Flying Dragon”, was created by the Asian Studies Center of The University of Vermont in collaboration with Mamopalire of Vermont, Inc. in 2005. It is a question-based board game designed for everyone, age 8 to 80+. Up to eight people can play at one time. There are three levels of questions, similar in style to Trivial Pursuit. Every player has a dragon marker that travels the board as questions are answered from cards drawn from the decks. Each player has eight destinations to reach in course of the game, ultimately landing on the map of China. More than thirty categories of questions provide options for the players. A game can be played in one hour or be prolonged for several hours. What a wonderful way to encourage and support an interest in China.

There is an AV catalogue available from CTAC, with a complete listing of AV materials to buy or borrow. Request a complete catalogue of items available via CTAC; the catalogue of all the books and items has been updated. Send this form or an email to Kitty Trescott at The Center For Teaching About China. A catalogue will be mailed to you. Direct any questions to Kitty Trescott at trescott@midwest.net. Send payment for above to: CTAC, 1214 West Schwartz, Carbondale, IL 62901

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As an educational organization, our activities include sponsoring speakers and programs that inform the American people about China, organizing tours and special study groups to China, publishing newsletters and other literature, promoting friendship with Chinese students and scholars while in the United States, and promoting cultural, commercial, technical, and educational exchanges. **Everyone is invited** to participate in our activities, and anyone who agrees with this Statement of Principles is welcome to join. Subscription to *US-China Review* is included in membership.

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