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# US-CHINA REVIEW

Fall 2012

Vol. XXXVI, No.4

## Sharing Culture



**HISTORIC FRIENDSHIP • GARY LOCKE, US  
AMBASSADOR TO CHINA • SHARING CULTURE •  
TAKE A BANJO TO CHINA • CHINESE STUDENTS  
IN US • VIEWS ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA  
• STANFORD'S CONFUCIUS INSTITUTE •  
INFORMING NEXT GENERATION LEADERS  
• CHINA-CANADA FRIENDSHIP • OTTAWA  
STUDENTS ENJOY SHANGHAI YOUTH CAMP**

## Letter from the President



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## **FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS SHARE CULTURE**

Fall 2012

Dear Friends of China, Greetings to all!

An eleven-member USCPFA delegation attended the Fifth Friendship Forum in Changchun, Jilin Province, and the 3rd China International Friendship Cities Conference (CIFCC) in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, from September 6–16, 2012. We profusely thank Madame Li Xiaolin and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC), who invited us and successfully coordinated this amazing event. Mme. Li, President of the host organization CPAFFC, and all of the many provincial and city officials, their assistants and guides—all are to be commended for their gracious and kind hospitality throughout the trip. Fifteen friendship associations from around the world attended the Friendship Forum. After the forum we flew to Chengdu to join approximately 600 other people at the Friendship Cities Conference.

As your USCPFA President, I was honored to lead our delegation. Therese Kulla-Abbott, Ph.D., delegation coordinator, did an excellent job. Four delegation members who gave speeches on a variety of topics included: Mary Klug, Kirk Huang, Mary Warpeha and myself. Barbara Cobb, Dan and Ruth O'Connell, Bambi Nancy Shen, Dan Gilbert, and Wally Warpeha completed the delegation. Mary Warpeha accepted a Friendship award and trophy from CIFCA, on behalf of the Governor of Minnesota, as Minnesota and Shaanxi celebrate the 30th Anniversary of Friendship Sister-State/Province relations this year.

We learned so much about China through discussions and sight-seeing, meeting "new and old" friends, while enjoying many delicious meals, during which we were often entertained by Chinese instrumental and vocal musicians, dancers, and puppeteers of all ages. The visual effects and backdrops for each event were quite lovely to watch and enjoy, as well. We also had a unique opportunity to meet Reta Jo Lewis, Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs from the U.S. State Department, who invited us to attend a business seminar about Jilin Province and banquet prior to the opening of the forum.

We were honored to be able to represent YOU, the members of the US-China Peoples Friendship Association. Delegation members who went will be providing information and giving reports to the general membership at chapter meetings through lectures, written articles in *USCR* and chapter newsletters, PowerPoint presentations and other forms of communication. Watch for pictures and articles in the *US-China Review* and on the national website—[www.uscpfa.org](http://www.uscpfa.org).

Diana C. Greer  
President, USCPFA



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**US-CHINA PEOPLES  
FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION**  
A California Non-profit Corporation

The US-China Peoples Friendship Association is a nonprofit, educational organization whose purpose is to build friendship between the peoples of China and the United States.

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**About the cover:** *Abigail Washburn has become a musical ambassador to China. In November-December 2011, she and her band, The Village, toured across western China, performing and collaborating with local musicians along the route. In this cover photo, they perform with the Uyghur musical ensemble at Xinjiang Normal University in Urumqi. "Take A Banjo to China" tells her story in this issue. Photo by videographer Luke Mines.*

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# Historic Friendship

*These remarks were made at the Chinese Embassy in Washington D.C. on April 26, 2012, at a reception concluding USCPFA's 20th Washington Seminar on U.S.-China Relations.*

## Remarks by Ambassador Zhang Yesui

Ambassador Zhang Yesui held a reception for the US-China Peoples Friendship Association (USCPFA) at the Chinese Embassy on April 26, 2012. USCPFA President Diana Greer, Vice President of China-U.S. People's Friendship Association Zhou Wenzhong, and representatives from USCPFA chapters, who were in Washington, D.C. for the 20th Washington Seminar on U.S.-China Relations, attended the reception.

In his remarks, Ambassador Zhang pointed out that the China-U.S. relationship has become one of the most important and dynamic relationships in the world. "The two countries have never been so closely interconnected economically and in terms of people-to-people ties. This relationship is not, and should not be, a zero-sum game relationship. Both countries will emerge as winners if we work together as true partners."

Ambassador Zhang said that during President Hu Jintao's state visit to the United States in January last year, he and President Obama agreed on working together to build a cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. This not only serves the interests of peoples in both countries, but also contributes to world peace and development.

Ambassador Zhang stressed that, given the differences between China and the United States, it is only natural that the two sides do not always see eye-to-eye on every issue. What is important is that both sides respect each other and treat each other as equals, strengthen dialogue and communications, properly address differences, and work together to advance China-U.S. relations along the right direction.

As one of the earliest organizations in the U.S. to engage in people-

to-people exchanges with China, Ambassador Zhang said, the USCPFA has played an important role in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and American people. Popular support is extremely important for the sustained development of China-U.S. relations. Only when people in both countries have a strong willingness and take concrete actions to reach out and interact with each other can China-U.S. relationship gain a solid foundation. He also expressed the hope that the USCPFA will continue to contribute to the furtherance of China-U.S. cooperative partnership.

## Remarks by USCPFA President Diana Greer

Ambassador Zhang, Ambassador Zhou, Madam Xie Shumin, USCPFA Members and Friends: Greetings. Thank you, Ambassador Zhang, for those important words of friendship and for your gracious hospitality shown to the members of the US-China Peoples Friendship Association by The Embassy of the People's Republic of China. It is fitting that we are all here at this particular moment.

It is so exciting for us to be here together at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, in this beautiful U.S. capital city, 40 years after President Nixon's visit to China in 1972 and his meetings with Chairman Mao Zedong, 40 years after the Shanghai Communiqué was hammered out between leaders of both countries with Special Envoy Dr. Henry Kissinger and Premier Zhou Enlai and others. The Shanghai Communiqué, which is the foundation for our bilateral relations, states: "The two sides agreed that it is desirable to broaden the understanding between the two peoples. To this end, they discussed specific areas in such fields as science, technology, culture, sports and journalism, in which people-to-people contacts and exchanges would be mutually beneficial. Each side undertakes to facilitate the further development of such contacts and exchanges. The two sides expressed the hope that the gains achieved during this visit would open up new prospects for the relations between the two countries.

They believe that the normalization of relations between the two countries is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the relaxation of tension in Asia and the world."

Two years later, in 1974, the US-China Peoples Friendship Association, which had begun as chapters in a few cities, was incorporated as a national, nonprofit, educational organization by forward thinkers: Frank S. Pestana, William H. Hinton, and C. Clark Kissinger. Since that time, USCPFA has been engaging in many activities that contribute to better relations between our two countries. USCPFA was among the first to conduct educational tours to China and people-to-people exchanges. People in both our countries have discovered the importance and the intrinsic rewards of developing mutual understanding and mutual respect between our peoples. The similarities between us, and our mutual desire for peace, go beyond the distractions we face. We in USCPFA can be proud to be the forerunner of U.S.-China friendship organizations, working consistently for peace and friendship at the grassroots level.

*Historic Friendship: Foundation for the Future* was the theme for this 20th USCPFA Washington Seminar on U.S.-China Relations, just concluded. This seminar will be memorable because of the increased number of young people participating, the excellent speakers from all over the globe, and the authors who shared their books and expertise on China-related subjects. The presence of visiting international scholars in search of their Chinese roots was an exciting element of the seminar. USCPFA was honored to have all of these members and friends attend.

We on both sides of the Pacific must give our young people opportunities to further their education by crossing over the water to see what is in store for them, so they can maintain friendly relations and take our countries into the future together. How much better citizens of the world we become by studying and learning each other's culture, language, and customs!

So let us dream, imagine, think of ways in which we can encour-



age our young people and others to work diligently for peace, for better understanding of each other, and for mutual respect. Even though we may not always agree, it is mutually beneficial for us to work together to solve global problems and find workable solutions to issues that divide us. The historic friendship that we forged in the past must and will continue to be the foundation for our future work together. 友

*Zhang Yesui has served as Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America since 2010. In his prior foreign postings, he served at the United Nations as Permanent Representative of the PRC to the U.N. (2008-2010) and as First Secretary, then Counselor with the PRC Permanent Mission to the U.N. (1988-1992). He studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science (1975-1976), and served as Staff member, then Attaché, at the PRC Embassy in the United Kingdom (1976-1982). He was born in Hubei Province, and graduated from Beijing Foreign Studies University.*

*Diana Greer is the National President of the US-China Peoples Friendship Association (USCPFA) and lives in Richmond, VA. After teaching at the elementary, second-*

*ary, and college levels for 34 years, she became an Arts Resources teacher, then Instructional Specialist at Richmond's Art and Humanities Center. In 1992, she was selected as the Weedon Teacher/Scholar in Asian Studies by the Center for Liberal Arts at the University of Virginia. With this grant, she studied Mandarin for two years and traveled in China for a month in 1993, an experience that changed her teaching and life's work. She brought back traditional Chinese musical instruments and objects to use in teaching about China, and she adapted a Chinese opera, The White Snake, to be performed by high school students and local musicians. She now serves as Director of Music and Youth Ministries for a church, and works as a free-lance musician, while continuing to lecture on China.*

**CORRECTION from the Summer 2012 issue of US-China Review:**

*On page 11, the photo caption erred in identifying people in the photo. It should read, "Barbara Harrison, Charlotte Harris Rees, and Diana Greer."*

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# Gary Locke, US Ambassador to China

Gary Locke assumed duty as the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China on August 13, 2011. Previously, Ambassador Locke served as the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Before his appointment to the President's Cabinet, Ambassador Locke served two terms as Governor of Washington, the nation's most trade-dependent state.

Along with his longstanding commitment to public service, Ambassador Locke has extensive experience working with China. As Secretary of Commerce, he co-chaired two sessions of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade that resulted in important changes to Chinese trade policy, helping to level the playing field for U.S. businesses exporting to and operating in China. As Governor of Washington, he successfully strengthened economic ties between China and Washington State, more than doubling the state's exports to China to over \$5 billion per year. As a partner in the Seattle office of the international law firm, Davis Wright Tremaine LLP, he co-chaired the firm's China practice.

Ambassador Locke is the first Chinese-American to serve as Ambassador to China, as Secretary of Commerce and as Governor. His grandfather emigrated from China to Washington State, initially finding employment as a servant, working in exchange for English lessons. His father, also born in China, was a small business owner, operating a grocery store where Ambassador Locke worked while receiving his education from Seattle's public school system.

Ambassador Locke earned a bachelor's degree in political science from Yale University and a law degree from Boston University.

*Information and photo from the website of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing (<http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/>).*



*Gary Locke, U.S. Ambassador to China*

## Cross-Cultural Living and Learning

*By Editor Barbara Cobb*

In this *USCR* issue, we explore different experiences of living in and/or learning about a culture different from our own. Isolated within our culture, we may think that the way we talk, think, believe, and respond is the way everyone in the world talks, thinks, believes, and responds. In learning about other cultures, we learn more about our own culture, and we can come to appreciate aspects of cultures (ours and others), and can broaden our options for thinking and responding. Value judgements may be a part of this process—e.g., one political system works better than another; or, their gelato tastes better than our ice cream. But we have to be willing to see the culture as it is, and not as we wish it were.

In "Sharing Cultures," Patricia Tauroa talks about similarities and differences among cultures, the friction that sometimes arises when cultures clash, and the importance of preserving the uniqueness of

each culture. Music is a heritage all can share, and Abigail Washburn has become a musical ambassador from the U.S. to China. See her story in "Take a Banjo to China."

Traveling outside the U.S. is one way to become aware of cultural differences. It's humbling to be the outsider who doesn't speak the language or quite understand the situation, and I know how much I appreciate the help of locals in those times. People from other cultures may feel this way in the U.S. In this issue, see: "Foreign Education, Chinese Dream"; "Many Foreign Students Friendless in U.S."; and "Views on Foreigners in China."

Without leaving home, many of us can encounter people who come from other cultures. Most USCPFA chapters over the years have made a point of getting to know Chinese students and scholars living in their cities. Through programs and events, we learn from each other, formally and informally. The Friendship Work section of each *USCR* gives some examples. In this issue, see also "China-Canada Friendship and the Jubilee Medal," and the "Historic Friendship" remarks of Ambassador Zhang and Diana Greer (preceding pages).

It is important to spark and nurture an appreciation of other cultures in the younger generation. This issue reports on several programs. Community Global Initiative informs youth of Washington DC about China; the Shanghai Youth Camp brings teens from China and other countries together for a week each summer in Shanghai; and the National Committee on US-China Relations conducts programs, involving Americans and Chinese, for Informing Next Generation Leaders. Confucius Institutes, including the new one at Stanford University, involve students of all ages in learning Chinese language and culture.

Enjoy. Think. Experience. Learn. Respond.

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# Sharing Culture

By Patricia Tauroa

*Tuia I runga: tuia I raro/ Tuia I te herenga tangata/ Tihei mauri ora./  
Ki a tatou o tenei ao/ Tena tatou ka-toa./  
Ki a tatou o tenei ao/ Tena tatou ka-toa.*

*Bind us above, bind us below/ Bind us to the anchorage of humankind/ Behold there is life./  
To those who have gone from this world/ We greet you and farewell you to your eternal rest./  
To we, the living, here today/ Greetings to us all.*

It is a privilege to be here on behalf of the New Zealand China Maori Friendship Trust.

The theme for this forum is: Understanding, Sharing, Win-win. And I have chosen to share thoughts with you on the theme Education and Culture.

So firstly: What is culture? The World Heritage Convention interprets Cultural Heritage as monuments, groups of buildings, and sites. I want to share some thoughts on the human aspect of culture.

I began with an old Maori proverb that draws people together and endorses our relatedness one with another. It recognizes that in all of us, we can find common strands of thought and understanding. These strands have a common meaning although their active expression may be different. And it is this difference of active expression that gives uniqueness to a culture.

The common strand that we all share here is friendship. So what makes me different from you in the way that I may show friendship? What unique expression of friendship do I have that no other culture has?

I am a Maori and some of you would ask, "Where do Maori people come from?" That makes me unique to start with. However, my father was born in New Zealand to a Scotsman and an Irish woman who, incidentally, was born in Melbourne [Australia].



Patricia Tauroa was joined at the podium by son Danny Tauroa (left), and grandson Daniel Te Awaroa (right) to sing the waiata—Greetings to everyone, and thank you. Photo courtesy of Jilin Provincial PAFFC.

My mother was a Maori, who are the indigenous people of New Zealand Aotearoa. Therefore, I am Maori.

As a child I was called a half caste because my parents were from different nationalities and cultures. And in the early 1900s, when my parents began to raise a family, managing quite diverse cultural beliefs and practices was not simple. My father taught us that we didn't have to believe in all the practices of another culture—but we must respect those practices.

Many have set aside those aspects of history and traditions that gave cultures their unique identity. For example, the manner in which visitors are welcomed has generally become nationalized and most often conforms to a process of convenience and comfort. I am not criticizing this as we all want our guests to be comfortable and at ease.

To illustrate this, a Maori welcome or *powhiri*, would begin with a *karanga* or call, at the conclusion of which, there would be at least two speeches of welcome in the Maori language. Each speech would last at least ten minutes and each would be followed by a *waiata*. For such a high profile group as you all are,

there could be four speakers. And the expectation would be that each leader should reply.

This is just the speaking part of a welcome. That doesn't leave much time for any business or shared discussion, does it? Nor is it enjoyable sitting through a long series of welcoming speeches in a language that you don't understand. Therefore, in the interests of considering the need for brevity, we vary our welcoming processes—at least for those groups who are not Maori.

However, I believe that we should not compromise the uniqueness of our cultures. We should not vary those elements that make one culture different from another—no matter how strange they may appear to others.

For Maori, the important part of greeting people is the *hongi*, the act of pressing your nose to that of another person. This is unique to the Maori culture. For some people, this is culturally difficult to do. Yet put simply, the *hongi* is an expression of the sharing and blending of our humanity...

It is important to preserve the physical evidence of our world's cultures. However, I feel that it is also

important to prevent the demise of the unique practices of our cultures; practices that give people a knowledge of who they are and a belief in their value as people. And we can do this by our willingness to share and understand each other's uniqueness.

And that is where Education comes in.

Are you well educated? When you left school, or college or university, did you think "Well, that is the end of my education, now I can get on with life"?

Education, in its narrow technical sense, is the formal process of deliberately transmitting knowledge, skills, customs and values from one generation to another. In its broadest, general sense it is the means through which the aims and habits of a group of people are passed on from one generation to the next. And generally it occurs through any experience that has an effect on the way a person thinks, feels, or acts.

In its broadest sense, education continues throughout our lives—so long as we have the capacity to understand. In the narrow sense of education, we learn only when we are in a formal situation.

There is a move now towards the "internationalization of education." This includes and involves the international marketing of education. This frightens me a little for I have lived through an era where the learning of English was at the expense of my native language.

There is an importance in accumulating knowledge and skills on which we build our futures. And some people do want to learn only in this technical sense. For some, history is a thing of the past—to be left in the past—as it is seen as having little

value in the drive to be successful and to learn for the future.

Can we know where we are going if we don't fully understand where we have come from? When you are in a new area and you get lost, what do you do? Do you go back to a point that is familiar? Or do you go around in circles to find a way forward?

New Zealand, like many other countries, promotes its ability to teach English to foreign students—both in their own country, such as China, as well as in New Zealand.

Can we promote the broader concept of education into this process? A concept that includes the sharing of both our languages and our cultures as part of the process?

This is what I trust will happen with the interactions between our Kura Kapapa (Maori Language Schools) in New Zealand and the Minority Peoples Schools of China. For I believe that it is through these broader educational processes that we will gain a natural, deeper understanding of each other. And the oneness of our peoples will become a shared transmission of our knowledge, and of each other's uniqueness, into the future.

I hope that this Friendship Forum is an example of education happening in both a broad sense and a narrow sense. For I firmly believe that if we understand each other better, we will share more openly and then we will both be winners.

To end, I share one more aspect of my Maori culture with you. The words of this *waiata* mean:

*The house, the land and the people of China have called to us and we greet you./*

*We received and accepted your invitation./We are indeed honored./*

*We greet everyone gathered here from many walks of life./*

*It is through our love and respect for each other that we all have come together./*

*Therefore greetings to everyone, and thank you.*

友

*This presentation was given by Patricia Tauroa at the September 2012 Friendship Forum in Changchun, Jilin Province, China. Patricia Tauroa is the Chairperson of the New Zealand China Maori Friendship Trust. She has been a school teacher and is still associated with the education of Maori people in New Zealand. She was previously a member of the New Zealand UNESCO Council, and represented New Zealand at UNESCO conferences and forum in France and Thailand. Her particular focus was on education in the vernacular (mother tongue).*

*She has served as an elected member of the Auckland City Council, and has also served on Boards of Trustees for schools in New Zealand. Although retired, she continues to participate on boards and commit-*

*tees that assist the development of Maori people particularly through education and health.*

*Patricia's husband, Mr. Hiwi Tauroa, was honored as a Friendship Ambassador in 2002 by the CPAFFC [Youxie].*

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Historic Richmond!**



# Take a Banjo to China

By Abigail Washburn

*Introduction: A singing, songwriting, Chinese-speaking, Illinois-born, Nashville-based, clawhammer banjo player, Abigail Washburn is as interested in the present and the future as she is in the past, and is attuned both to the global and the local. From the recovery zones of earthquake-shaken Sichuan to the hollers of Tennessee, she pairs venerable folk elements with far-flung sounds. She has become a musical ambassador. Experience her music and cross-cultural collaboration at her website ([www.abigailwashburn.com](http://www.abigailwashburn.com)).*

## My Life Plan

If you had caught me straight out of college, in the halls of the Vermont House where I was a lobbyist in training, and asked me what I was going to do with my life, I would have told you I had just passed the *Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi*, the Chinese equivalency exam, and I was going to go study law in Beijing. And I was going to improve U.S.-China relations through top-down policy changes and judicial system reforms. I had a plan. And I never, ever thought that it would have anything to do with the banjo.

Little did I know what a huge impact it would have on me one night when I was at a party, and I heard a sound coming out of a record player in the corner of the room. It was Doc Watson, singing and playing “Shady Grove”: *Shady Grove, my little love/ Shady Grove, my darlin’/ Shady Grove, my little love/ Going back to Harlan*. That sound was so—beautiful, the sound of Doc’s voice and the rippling groove of the banjo. And after being totally and completely obsessed with the mammoth richness and history of Chinese culture, it was like this total relief to hear something so truly American, and so truly awesome. I knew I had to take a banjo with me to China.

So, before going to law school in China, I bought a banjo and I threw it in my little red truck, and I traveled down through Appalachia. I learned a bunch of old American songs, and I ended up in Kentucky at the Inter-



*In Lanzhou, erhu master Fang Ningping played with the band on a traditional American song, “Bright Morning Stars.” Photo by videographer Luke Mines.*

national Bluegrass Music Association Convention. [Jamming with new friends one night,] I picked up my banjo and nervously played about four songs that I [had learned.] And a record executive walked up to me and invited me to Nashville, Tennessee, to make a record.

It’s been eight years, and I can tell you that I didn’t go to China to become a lawyer. In fact, I went to Nashville and, after a few months, I was writing songs. The first song I wrote was in English. The second one was in Chinese. [Translated to English, it says:] *Outside your door, the world is waiting/ Inside your heart, a voice is calling./ The four corners of the world are watching/ So travel, daughter, travel/ Go get it, girl!*

In the eight years since that fated night in Kentucky, I’ve played thousands of shows, and I’ve collaborated with so many incredible, inspirational musicians around the world.

I see the power of music. I see the power of music to connect cultures. I see it when I stand on a stage at a bluegrass festival in east Virginia and I look out at the sea of lawn chairs and I bust out into a song in Chinese—and everybody’s eyes just pop right open. And then they come up to me after the show, and they all have a story: “My aunt’s sister went to China and

adopted a girl.” I tell you, it’s like everybody’s got a story. It’s just incredible.

And then I go to China, and I stand on a stage at a university, and I bust out into a song in Chinese, and everybody sings along. They roar with delight at this girl with the hair and the instrument, and she’s singing their music.

And I see, even more importantly, the power of music to connect hearts. Like the time I was in Sichuan Province and I was singing for kids in relocation schools in the earthquake disaster zone. This little girl comes up to me [and says, in Chinese]: “Big Sister Wang” (Washburn, Wang same difference), “Can I sing you a song that my Mom sang for me before she was swallowed in the earthquake?”

And I sat down. She sat on my lap. She started singing her song. With the warmth of her body and the tears rolling down her rosy cheeks, I started to cry. The light that shone off of her eyes was a place I could have stayed forever. In that moment, we weren’t our American selves, we weren’t our Chinese selves, we were just mortals sitting together in that light that keeps us here.

I want to dwell in that light with you and with everyone. I know U.S.-China relations doesn’t need another lawyer.

## Continuing China Connections

Her website ([www.abigailwashburn.com](http://www.abigailwashburn.com)) fills in the story:

Washburn may have abandoned the original plan of moving to China, but she's spent a lot of time there, playing music, and, once in a while, recording. The "Prelude" to the *City of Refuge* album features a field recording of Chinese schoolchildren displaced by the Sichuan earthquake. Their temporary school was, as Washburn takes care to point out, their "refuge from the disaster."

She'd captured those and other sounds—of kids singing their ethnic folksongs, of parents rebuilding their homes—in 2009 with Chinese-American DJ/producer Dave Liang, of Shanghai Restoration Project, and they'd fashioned them into a poignant electronic benefit album for the region, titled *Afterquake*. As big of an effort as that was, it's one among many examples of her having just the right music at significant moments, here, there and everywhere.

At the request of the U.S. government, the Sparrow Quartet (Washburn, cellist Ben Sollee, fiddler Casey Driessen, and three-finger-style banjo player Bela Fleck) toured Tibet in 2006—something no other American band had done—and performed in Beijing during the 2008 Olympics. She played the prominent U.S.A. pavilion at the World Expo in Shanghai. And Washburn has regular collaborators in China: a group of women musicians from the China Conservatory (they haven't yet named the band) and Hanggai.

## On the Road Again

Abby speaks: In November and December 2011, I headed to China to tour the historic Silk Road that Marco Polo made famous centuries ago, the major trade route of the ancient world. Accompanied by the finest U.S. musicians and humans you could meet, The Village toured from Hohhot to Urumqi, stopping to perform and collaborate all along the way with only the goal of building bridges and dissolving differences by communing in good music. Supported by the U.S. Embassy and the Chinese International Center for Exchange, we performed extensively at schools, universities and theaters, and spon-



Abigail and The Village collaborated with the Uyghur musical ensemble at Xinjiang Normal University in Urumqi. Photo by videographer Luke Mines.

taneously on city walls and in town squares all across China's "Wild West." We also collaborated with amazing local musicians all along the route including Han Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Hui and Uyghur musicians.

[The Village consists of Abigail Washburn (banjos & vocal), Kai Welch (keys, trumpet, guitar & vocal), Jamie Dick (drums), Jared Engel (bass), Ross Holmes (fiddle), Brittany Haas (fiddle), Cain Hogsed (sound man), Luke Mines (videographer and editor).]

One of the most exciting moments of the tour happened in an unlikely place, the vocational High School of Xining, Qinghai Province. It was clear immediately that the majority of the students were Tibetan and the fact that I was speaking Mandarin Chinese through most of the show didn't mean that everyone was understanding what I was saying. In fact I wasn't sure how much the kids were even enjoying the show because their reaction was much cooler and more pensive than the other audiences we had played for.

Our last performance of the hour-long show was "Sala", a song I learned from children in the 2008 earthquake disaster zone. As soon as we began singing, kids jumped out of their seats and began singing along, waving their arms, and within seconds almost 30 young women had taken to the stage and started doing the "fire dance" that goes with this famous Tibetan folk song.

It was an exhilarating moment. But every time we got to perform it with local collaborators for an audience and feel and hear them singing along, it was totally inspiring. In this video [#12 Sala, on the website] you'll see moments from the vocational school as well as moments in theaters in Lanzhou, Yinchuan, and Hohhot. You'll see instruments like the *pipa*, *erhu*, *guzheng*, Chinese hammered dulcimer and *dizi*.

"Sala" continually reminds me of my time in Sichuan during the earthquake recovery and how music and the interconnectedness of humanity can heal and inspire.

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*This article was compiled primarily from information and links at Washburn's official website. With 12 videos, photo albums for every stop, and a map of their route along the Silk Road, you can follow their journey at [www.abigail-washburn.com](http://www.abigail-washburn.com); at the top, click on Silk Road 2011. The photos and videos are a fascinating glimpse into the land and peoples of far western China, and the joy of sharing music.*

*The first section of the article was transcribed from TED Talks. You can see her deliver this talk at [www.TED.com](http://www.TED.com) (type Abigail Washburn in Search blank). TED (Technology, Entertainment, & Design) gathers people with ideas worth spreading, connects them, and gives them a forum. Washburn was selected as a TED fellow in 2012.*



# Community Global Initiative

By Marcia Brown and Angel Gaston

“From learning about the Great Wall in World History class to actually climbing the Great Wall of China is a tremendous thing to accomplish. I went from riding my bike around the block in my neighborhood to riding a bike eight miles across the wall of Xian. I traveled from Washington D.C., the capital of the United States of America, to Beijing, the capital of China. I went from watching a documentary about Shanghai to actually walking the streets of Shanghai. Finally, I went from looking at pictures of Hong Kong to actually being in pictures in Hong Kong. All of this has been a dream come true.”

Angel Destiny Gaston, whose essay is excerpted above, is one of the Washington D.C. teenagers who have participated in H Street’s Community Global Initiative (CGI; formerly China Challenge). Since 2006, up to 15 students each year have been enriched through CGI. The H Street Community Development Corporation (HSCDC) has employed teenagers for more than 20 years during the summer to empower them through honest work. From this engagement with local youth, various programs have emerged into what is now a global language and educational enrichment opportunity in a year-round program.

H Street Community Development Corporation (HSCDC) is a private, nonprofit organization, established in 1984 by residents, business owners, financial institutions, and government, to restore the riot-torn H Street corridor and residential neighborhood by developing vacant land and attracting new business. As the development vehicle, the Community Development Corporation is a non-profit corporation blending the energies of community activists with the financial resources of government and private lenders.

The Community Global Initiative was initiated to increase the ability of



2010-2011 CGI Students in China. Photo from [www.hstreetcdc.org](http://www.hstreetcdc.org).

urban students to communicate and compete globally by learning languages and cultures of other countries. The initial goal of the program was to expose teens from Washington D.C. public and public charter schools to the Chinese culture through learning basic oral and written Mandarin language, and to increase that knowledge of Chinese culture through studying current events and historical research. This two-prong approach encourages students to appreciate differences and more readily accept diversity. The program has now expanded to include other countries and cultures.

## Program Goals and Process

The goal of the CGI program is to introduce urban teenagers to global experiences through studying languages and culture from other countries. The competitive program is delivered to a selected group of teenagers over 18 months. The application package, complete with guidelines and application, is sent to every public and public charter school in the District of Columbia and to many churches and recreational centers. HSCDC concentrates on finding a diverse group of District of Columbia teenagers who are interested in learning about various cultures through language training

and cultural awareness. During the span of the program, students travel to other cities and states to visit cultural sites, museums, and exhibits. CGI fellows are also privileged to hear local authors read from their novels; elected officials share their vision for the city; and teachers and community leaders teach valuable lessons.

Phase I of the program is an intensive and fast-paced 8-week summer program that introduces students to the language and culture of the country being studied. Phase II is a 4-hour bi-monthly (on Saturday) commitment from October-May. Phase III consists of international travel to the country being studied. In the past, students have traveled to China. Future CGI Fellows will have the opportunity to travel to Europe, Africa, South America, and Asia.

Through the program, students will study the language and culture native to the country they will visit. Students will gain knowledge of political, business and cultural practices, beliefs and customs, and will develop an appreciation for cultural differences. They will examine and discuss global issues such as international conflicts, healthcare, education and environmental concerns. In the process, they will build lifelong friendships and collaborations.

## Program Results

More than 45 students have benefited from the CGI program since its inception. Three cohort groups have taken 2-week educational tours to China (2007, 2009, and 2011). High school graduates who participated in the program have received more than \$300,000 in scholarships and have been accepted into top colleges and universities.

CGI continues to foster the original concept, and has expanded the program to include additional global competency skills; basic financial literacy, particularly in areas of saving, banking, budgeting and investing; preparation for college through research of college requirements, student qualifications, financial assistance, and visits to local colleges; and study tours to Chinatowns in the United States and to mainland China.

## Angel Tells Her Story

"It was always a dream of mine as a child to travel the world. So when the opportunity of going to China appeared last summer, how foolish I would have been to pass on such a wonderful experience. At first I was apprehensive: It sounded too good to be true. It required going half way across the world with people I do not know on a personal level. As you can see, I conquered all of those doubts and fears for I have been there and done that.

"Learning and using Mandarin were the easiest things to do. Getting the required travel documents was an easy task, too. Being in China was the most satisfying thing I have ever done. Leaving China was the hardest thing I had to do.

"My assumptions and the reality of China were two different things. I was under the impression that everything was uniform. I thought the influence of communism was so apparent that we were going to witness people following very strict rules. Of course it was not like that at all. As a matter of a fact, just from the outside looking in, China appeared to be a very relaxed and normal country.

"Seeing China on TV and experiencing China in real life are two dramatically different things. Ameri-

Angel Gaston  
at H Street  
CDC. Photo  
from www.  
hstreetcdc.org.



cans should never settle for just watching TV and letting time pass them by. That is an important thing I realized in China. There were so many people out being active, having fun and just living their everyday lives. I realized I have been wasting a lot of my time doing nothing when I could be experiencing so many more things if I don't allow barriers to discourage me.

"I believe that was the most important lesson I learned. Why settle for looking at someone else's vacation pictures or watching shows about different countries on TV when you can actually go out there and experience things for yourself? I will never be content with seeing pictures and learning out of books. I want to see things with my own two eyes, and I want to walk the land and breathe the air of all the places I am destined to go."

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*This article is drawn from remarks of Marcia Brown, who brought two students—Angel Gaston and Taylor Middleton—to USCPFA's Washington Seminar in April 2012, and from materials they provided. Marcia Brown is Program Manager and Director of Community Global Initiative program for H Street Community Development Corporation (www.hstreetcdc.org). Angel Gaston is a junior from Washington Metropolitan High School. Taylor Middleton is a graduating senior from Thurgood Marshall Academy Public Charter School.*

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# Foreign Education, Chinese Dream

By Yu Yan

The number of Chinese students who studied abroad has surged in the past few decades. According to the statistics of China's Ministry of Education, a total of 339,700 Chinese students went abroad for graduate and undergraduate studies in 2011, an increase of 19 percent over that of 2010. The number of candidates taking the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) in China also increased about 19% from 2010 to 2011, according to Educational Testing Service (ETS), which plans to further expand that figure in 2012.

"I started to apply for study in the United States in 2002. At that time, almost all top undergraduate students in our university wanted to study abroad for a graduate degree," said Zhou Ye...Zhou was a top student from Tsinghua University in Beijing, and he got high marks in both TOEFL and GRE tests. After graduating from the university with a bachelor's degree in electronic engineering in 2003, he successfully entered the University of California-Berkeley for a Ph.D. degree program in the Electronic Engineering and Computer Science Department with a full scholarship. Zhou had some internship experiences and an Internet start-up experience during his Ph.D. years in the United States.

After getting his Ph.D. from Berkeley in 2008, he returned to work in Shanghai, the city where he was born. He started as a management consultant in the Shanghai Office of McKinsey & Company, the world's leading management consulting firm. He received a promotion as engagement manager after working in the highly competitive company for two years. In 2011, he went to Softbank China Venture Capital (SBCVC), a leading venture capital firm headquartered in Singapore and Hong Kong, and became an investment director.

## Benefits of Study Abroad

Zhou's career track is one that many Chinese young people have been seeking. As he sees it, he owes his success largely to his educational background and experience abroad. "The experience in the United States not only enhanced my academic background, but also improved my problem-solving and communication skills," said Zhou.

The laboratory equipment and research environment in Chinese universities are poor compared to those in developed countries. It was almost impossible for an electrical engineering postgraduate student in China to get his academic paper published in the world's top academic journals such as *Science* and *Nature*. But once he had the opportunity to do research in top-tier laboratories like those of the University of California-Berkeley, it was much easier, said Zhou.

While studying abroad, he learned how to work in a global team. His colleagues were all young people from all across the world and with different cultural backgrounds. It was a very precious experience to work, communicate and cooperate with them, said Zhou. The overseas experience also made him realize there were other lifestyles and values in the world.

## Coming home

When asked why he chose to return to China after graduation, Zhou said it was because the career development opportunities in China were better. "If I stayed in the United States, I would most likely have worked in Silicon Valley as an engineer and the career upside would be limited. In the United States, my Chinese background would not be valued in my career. However, in China, both my Chinese background and international background are very valuable. There were many better career choices for me in China." Zhou said he also wanted to go back to his hometown so he could take care of his parents.

"If conditions permit, I will send my son to study abroad. Better to send him abroad earlier, right after high school when he is 18 years old," said Zhou. Like Zhou, many Chinese parents now intend to send their children abroad at an earlier age. Starting from 2010, more and more Chinese secondary school students aged around 15 went to study in the United States. Some parents even send their children abroad for primary school.

While the number of students going abroad is increasing, the percentage of those returning to China is also increasing. One reason is the sluggish job market in the United States. Due to the impact of the international financial crisis that broke out in 2008, the United States has been suffering from an unemployment rate of around 10 percent. Most Chinese students find it difficult to land a satisfactory job in the United States after graduation. In addition, it is difficult for them to get promoted to senior management positions.

Most Chinese immigrants live an ordinary life in the United States, said Zhu Hongwen, Chairman of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association in New York. Returning to China, they can get a strong sense of social identity that they cannot get in the United States. They are a privileged group of people in career development, thanks to their overseas experience and the English language advantage, said Zhu.

The number of Chinese students who return after studying abroad is increasing. According to the latest statistics of China's Ministry of Education, a total of 186,200 Chinese students, or 54.8 percent of the total, returned to work in China in 2011, up by 38 percent compared with that of 2010. 友

*This article first appeared in the March 1, 2012, issue of Beijing Review, a weekly news magazine. You may contact the writer at [yuyan@bjreview.com](mailto:yuyan@bjreview.com), and see more of the magazine at <http://www.bjreview.com/>*

# Many Foreign Students Friendless in U.S.

By Karin Fischer

As the number of foreign students on American college campuses grows, a new survey has found that many have few close American friends. Students from China and elsewhere in East Asia reported the highest level of dissatisfaction with personal relationships.

More than one in three foreign students in a new survey say they have no close U.S. friends, and many say they wish they had more—and more meaningful—relationships with Americans. Students from China and elsewhere in East Asia report fewer friendships and greater dissatisfaction than do other international students.

The study of more than 450 students at 10 public universities in the South and Northeast supports what educators have observed anecdotally: Many students from abroad, and especially the recent influx of undergraduates from China, are struggling to integrate in American classrooms and dorm rooms. That's troubling, college officials say, for both foreign students and their American counterparts.

"Where else can people meet and have the time and the freedom to make friends across cultures than at college?" said Elisabeth Gareis, an associate professor of communication studies at Baruch College, part of the City University of New York, and the study's author. "But we're not fulfilling that promise."

An article on the study, "Intercultural Friendship: Effects of Home and Host Region," was published Thursday in the National Communication Association's *Journal of International and Intercultural Communication*.

To survey students, Ms. Gareis, who came to the United States as a foreign student from Germany, reached out to international-student offices at the universities, seeking volunteers to complete an online questionnaire. The participants, who included both graduate and under-

graduate students and were evenly split between men and women, were asked to report their number of close American friends.

Although 27 percent said they had three or more close U.S. friends, 38 percent said they had no strong American friendships. Seventeen percent reported one such friend, while 18 percent said they had two.

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*Usually I do not know what to say... and I guess they do not either.*

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Ms. Gareis found distinct differences in the number of American friends, depending on the students' home region. Participants from English-speaking countries were most likely to report having three or more close American friends, while more than half of the students from East Asia said they had no Americans in their circle. (Because of survey size, Ms. Gareis analyzed responses by region, rather than by individual country. Some 30 percent of the respondents were from East Asia.)

Perhaps unsurprisingly, students from Anglophone countries and from Northern and Central Europe tended to be most content with the number and quality of their friendships; those from East Asia were the least likely to express satisfaction in their relationships with Americans. Half of the East Asian students surveyed said they were not happy with the number of American friends and 30 percent criticized the quality of their friendships.

Overall, 38 percent of international students surveyed were not satisfied with the number of American friends, and 27 percent said they were unhappy with the quality of those relationships. Most of the students in the survey had been in the United States between one and three years.

Ms. Gareis also broke the data down by university location: in New York City, nonmetropolitan parts of the Northeast, and nonmetropolitan parts of the South. Students who attended college in Northeastern states were less pleased with the number and quality of their friendships

with Americans than were foreign students attending universities in the South. Likewise, students in metropolitan areas had lower levels of satisfaction than did those in smaller college towns.

The regional differences may be attributed to Southern hospitality, said Ms. Gareis, who earned her master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Georgia. It also could be that international students at those institutions have fewer on- and off-campus networks of people from their own country or region to turn to, and thus are more likely to make American friends, she said.

Ms. Gareis asked respondents who expressed dissatisfaction why they had difficulties in forming friendships. Forty-six percent blamed an internal factor, such as shyness or poor English-language ability, while 54 percent said they hold American students responsible. "I wish they were more open and culturally sensitive," wrote one student of his American classmates. Another said: "I didn't expect that it is so hard to make friends with Americans. Usually I do not know what to say with them and I guess they do not either."

More research needs to be done to better understand why some students struggle to make connections, Ms. Gareis said, but she hypothesized that cultural differences could partly be the source. For example, she said, the United States is a highly individualistic country, whereas other societies, particularly in Asia, put a greater emphasis on social relationships and community ties. These students may be unprepared for Americans' independence and more relaxed attitudes toward friendships.

By contrast, European students and those from English-speaking countries may have more culturally in common with Americans and thus may find it easier to establish connections, she said.

What's more, certain behaviors can be self-reinforcing, Ms. Gareis suggested. Students from cultures that value deep relationships may find American friendships superficial and choose to associate more with students from their home country or region. Students with poor language skills may be less likely to approach their American classmates, and vice

versa. Even something as simple as unfamiliarity with small talk can hinder students from starting relationships.

As the number of foreign students on U.S. campuses swells, particularly from China and especially on the undergraduate level, these divisions are bedeviling many educators. At Kansas State University, for example, cultural tensions came to a head earlier this year when the student newspaper ran an opinion column calling Chinese students potential “enemies” and arguing that they and other students from countries with foreign policies unfriendly to the United States should not be educated by public universities.

In response, the university is rethinking its cultural programming, to find ways to reach both American and international students, said Marcelo Sabatés, the university’s interim associate provost for international programs. And some good has come of the incident, Mr. Sabatés said, because it has brought the two groups into conversation when they had not been before.

At Michigan State University, the increase in number of students from China alone has been “stunning,” said Peter F. Briggs, director of international students and scholars. Last fall, there were 800 Chinese students in the freshman class; this year, Mr. Briggs expects that number to be closer to 1,000.

The university has struggled to figure out ways to help Chinese and American students build connections, better educating residence-hall advisers to work with foreign students, setting up a system of Chinese and American “conversation partners,” and even recording a video on cross-cultural differences.

Still, Mr. Briggs said, “there is a lot of separatedness.”

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*This article first appeared in The Chronicle of Higher Education on June 14, 2012, and is reprinted with permission. The Chronicle of Higher Education (<http://chronicle.com>) is a daily source of news, opinion and commentary for professors, administrators and others interested in academe. Karin Fischer is a senior reporter covering international education.*

# Views on Foreigners in China

By Sun Xi

Recently, the Public Opinion Research Center of world.huanqiu.com, an influential news website, launched an online survey asking people about their impression of foreigners in China. Results show that nearly half of the respondents think foreigners around them are of “so-so” quality and over half think that foreigners tend to speak and behave as if they were in their own country. And over 80 percent of respondents suggested the government implement strict punishments for those who violate Chinese law.

The following are part of the survey results.

## The Places Foreigners Show Up in China

According to the statistics, 26.1 percent of the respondents often see foreigners at tourist spots, 24.8 percent on the streets, and 14.8 percent at bars and night clubs. Foreigners could also be seen in restaurants, on public transportation, in shopping malls, supermarkets and other public places. Only 0.4 percent of the respondents said they never saw foreigners in these places. Meanwhile, about 75.6 percent of them said they do not have foreign coworkers while 24.4 percent of them do.

## Impression of Foreigners from Different Countries

About 43.8 percent of respondents said that their impression of foreigners was just so-so, while 22.9 percent said their impression was relatively good. Only 5.1 percent said they had a great impression of foreigners and 10.6 percent said their impression was bad.

The survey even shows that there are national differences when it comes to which foreigners give the best impression to Chinese people. Germany occupies the top spot with 14.1 percent, followed by United States and Canada at 13.1 percent and 10 percent. At the other end of the spectrum are

those from South Korea at 2.9 percent, India at 1.7 percent, Southeast Asia at 1.8 percent, Middle East at 2.6 percent and African countries at 4.5 percent. About 21.4 percent of respondents said it is hard to say.

About 19.9 percent, 14.7 percent and 9.7 percent of respondents said that the foreigners they have met at scenic spots, restaurants and on the street have generally behaved well but unsurprisingly, 24.9 percent said that foreigners they met in bars and night clubs behaved poorly.

## Comparison with Chinese People

When it comes to comparisons with how Chinese people behave, most respondents think that foreigners are quieter in public places, do not spit or litter, and obey traffic rules, responses chosen by 18.5, 18.8, and 14.2 percent of respondents respectively. However, about 17.2 percent think that foreigners are not as good as Chinese at treating people politely.

## Attitude toward Foreigners Who Break the Law

In view of the recent frequent news about foreigners breaking the law in China, 65 percent of respondents said they had never met a foreigner who seriously disturbed public order and broke the law.

Among the 35 percent who have encountered foreigners who have broken the law, 48.6 percent said that the foreigners should be severely criticized and that the police should be called in to intervene. Only 4.7 percent think that it is none of their business and they would not step in should such a situation arise.

As for the current management of foreigners by the Chinese government, the majority think that it should be stricter. About 6.6 percent think the current management policies are reasonable and another 1.8 percent that they should be loosened.

In addition, a full 96.7 percent think that preferential treatment should not be given to foreigners who violate Chinese laws and regulations, while 1.6 percent said they should and 1.7 percent think it is hard to say.

## On International Marriage

In terms of international marriages, about 88.2 percent of respondents said that it was not something to be proud of, 2.4 percent said it was, and 9.4 percent said it was hard to tell.

It should be pointed out that most Chinese people are extremely courteous and hospitable to foreigners who come to China. But recent diplomatic spats have bred tensions. Bearing in mind the sensitive atmosphere of the moment, Chinese and foreigners both need to overcome the cultural barriers, give each other more understanding and adapt their attitudes.

Most importantly, foreigners who come to China must obey the laws and regulations of the country or risk being punished and criticized. In turn, the regulating of foreign residents should be done with a fair attitude, without granting preference, but also without excessively profiling them.

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Source: Excerpted from "Tangled Attitudes toward Foreigners in China" by Sun Xi, who translated and edited the survey results. Sun's article was published on the Women of China website (<http://www.womenofchina.cn>) on June 13, 2012. Women of China is a publication of the All-China Women's Federation.

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## Confucius Institute at Stanford University

By Christina Yu Zhao

Professor Sun Chaofen and Professor Wang Ban from Stanford University gave an informal talk recently to the members of the USCPFA South Bay Chapter and the 1990 Institute on Stanford University's Confucius Institute. The presentation centered on the establishment, visions and principles, recent activities, and future plans of the Confucius Institute (CI) at Stanford. After the presentation, our members exchanged their ideas and perspectives regarding Confucius Institutes around the globe with the two Stanford professors through a friendly and interactive Q&A session.

Professor Sun began by telling his personal story, which is connected with the story of the birth of Stanford's CI. Professor Sun was born and raised in Hong Kong, finished his college education in mainland China, and later received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in the U.S. Because of his Chinese background and his experience of teaching Chinese language and culture in the U.S. for more than a decade, he has a sincere interest in promoting the teaching and learning of Chinese language and culture; this interest became his motivation for initiating the project of Stanford's Confucius Institute six years ago.

Professor Sun also received support from the Stanford leadership while working on this project with Hanban (The Office of Chinese Language Council International), the Chinese governmental organization that oversees CI. Because Stanford is a major research center on East Asian cultures, the CI at Stanford was envisioned as a research-oriented institute with a focus on Chinese language and cultural studies.

The three-year negotiation process witnessed the change of Stanford leadership as well as the ups and downs of the bilateral relationship

between the U.S. and China. Eventually in 2009, the two sides reached an agreement to establish a CI at Stanford that is different from other CIs in the world, with an endowment shared equally by both American and Chinese sides.

The Confucius Institute at Stanford is home to a vibrant and diverse community of China specialists. In addition to Stanford faculty members who are focusing on China in several humanities and social sciences departments, there is a new endowed professorship—a Chair in Sinology funded by both Stanford and Hanban. Professor Ronald Egan was recently appointed as the CI endowed chair. Ronald Egan received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University and is an expert in traditional Chinese poetry, aesthetics, and literati culture of the Tang and Song periods. Under Article 5 of the Agreement between the President of Stanford, the leader of Peking University, and the director of Hanban, the new CI professor will lead the research activities of the Institute. Moreover, the Confucius Institute helps Stanford build up connections with prestigious Chinese universities. It has collaborative programs with Peking University, which now dispatches visiting scholars to Stanford's CI.

Since its establishment, the Confucius Institute at Stanford has dedicated itself to promoting Chinese language and cultural studies not only at the University but also among the public. Article 6 of the Agreement stipulates the scope of Stanford CI's activities to be broader than Chinese language-related. Its vision is to advance teaching and research of Chinese-related fields across humanities. Some highlights among many activities organized by the Institute are the Chinese Linguistic Workshop that allows researchers and graduate students to present their own research and exchange their ideas; the Chinese Drama Workshop that invites performers and artists from mainland China to communicate with Stanford people; and students' self-organized activities of learning Confucian classics in English. The CI at Stanford is also socially responsible to local people outside the Stanford campus. It supported the Chinese Language





*Professors Sun Chao Fen and Wang Ban of Stanford University discussed the Confucius Institute at Stanford. Photo by Billy Lee.*

Teachers Association of California's 2011 spring conference, and this support will continue in the following years. Also, it regularly organizes the Chinese Summer Language Program, which is open to college students from anywhere in the world and aims to provide them with opportunities to study Chinese at Peking University in Beijing.

Following Professor Sun's presentation, Professor Wang told the audience his story with the Confucius Institute at Stanford. He firstly expressed his appreciation for Professor Sun's efforts in bringing CI to Stanford because many "tier one" universities in the U.S. are not open-minded enough to approach CI, which they see as a "threat from China".

### **New Developments**

Professor Wang focused in his talk on introducing the new developments of Stanford's CI. First, the Confucius Institute is going to move to its new home on the first floor of Stanford's previous GSB building, which will allow it to better collabo-

rate with the entire East Asian studies community at Stanford, located in the same building. Second, regarding the new endowed CI professorship, Professor Wang described the criteria for selection and the new dynamics Professor Egan will bring to Stanford's China studies community. The key reason Professor Egan could stand out from a pool of prominent scholars is that his expertise matches Stanford's CI's research and teaching interest. Professor Wang believed that Professor Egan's appointment would greatly enhance the research of the Institute by combining Sinology with advanced tools of cultural studies and by offering courses to Stanford students at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

Professor Wang also highlighted several recent projects run by the Institute that were successful and attracted intensive attention in the Stanford community. One such project is Professor Tu Wei-ming's visit to Stanford's Confucius Institute. Professor Tu is a world-renowned Sinologist who taught at Harvard

University and serves as a lifetime professor in philosophy and Director of the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies at Peking University. Professor Tu gave a series of talks on Confucian Humanism during his stay at Stanford's CI, and he had an insightful dialogue with Professor Francis Fukuyama on the topic of Confucianism and World Governance.

An earlier symposium on the traditional Chinese concept of Tianxia (translated as "all-under-heaven"), which was organized by Professor Wang himself and run by Stanford's CI, also attracted wide media coverage. As the first major workshop organized by Stanford's CI, it engaged with a very controversial and multi-dimensional topic, the Chinese perception of the world order. The discussion crossed the disciplines of cultural studies, international relations, and world history, and it attracted distinguished scholars from three continents to Stanford. The participants discussed how this Chinese perception of world order was developed in ancient times, how it conflicted with the Western world order in the 18th and 19th centuries, and how it competes with other worldviews in the contemporary era.

### **Q&A Session**

The two professors' presentations stimulated the audience's strong interest in the idea of Confucius Institute in general and in Stanford's CI in particular, and many interesting and sharp questions were raised in the Q&A session. The first question touched upon the sensitive nature of Stanford's CI as a Chinese government-influenced institution - can it function independently? It is easier to understand that revitalizing and restoring Chinese literature and traditional culture is an effective means for the government to better equip and take care of future generations in China, but what goal has the Chinese government set for the Confucius Institute that aims at educating foreigners?

In answering this tough question, Professor Sun expressed his opinion that nothing we do in today's world can be totally independent from politics and, for Professor Sun himself, Stanford's CI is a platform

to promote teaching of Chinese, which matches his personal interest. However, it is also noteworthy that the American media likes to politicize everything. Many Western countries, such as Britain, Germany, and France, all have their own institutions to enhance the international influence of their languages and cultures, but nobody in the U.S. talks about the "hegemony" of English in the world or the "threat" of German and French cultures to other countries.

Professor Wang used the example of the Tianxia workshop he personally organized in Stanford's CI to illustrate his views regarding this issue of Chinese political influence. According to Professor Wang, the Tianxia symposium was under attack by people who alleged that it was a campaign to push the Chinese government's agenda, the so-called "mandate of the heaven" or Tianxia worldview. To argue against this opinion, Professor Wang said the Tianxia worldview is a challenge to nothing but the current conflicting nation-state landscape that supports the "all for oneself" logic. By reviving the ancient Tianxia worldview, we seek to lay aside the existing anarchic international system and return to morality, culture, and rituals. Precisely because of this Chinese ideal of a peaceful and harmonious world, scholars came together to have a dialogue about Tianxia, to share ideas, and to promote a healthier international political system. Finally, Professor Wang shared his personal experience as the organizer of the Tianxia workshop: we cannot be free from politics, but we can form a healthy morality and culture to discuss and advance politics.

The second question was about Confucian culture. When more Western people understand Confucius and his teaching through CIs around the world, is there any way in China to promote Confucian culture? In his very concise answer to this question, Professor Sun corrected a common misunderstanding of CI's aims. The Confucius Institute is not to promote Confucius or Confucianism; like Germany's Goethe-Institut, it is only named after a national sage. Its true goal is to promote teaching and learning of Chinese language and culture.

The next question was for Professor Sun as an initiator of Stanford's CI. The audience was curious about how Professor Sun was able to successfully persuade both Chinese and American sides to establish the Institute and what were the hurdles in this process. Professor Sun said both sides made some compromises. It was the very first time for the Chinese side to build a CI in an American university with an endowment, and as with any gift Stanford receives, Stanford would decide how to use the money. This solution worked out, and it has become a model in which the Chinese side decides to trust the U.S. side and not to interfere in a local CI's affairs according to the contract between the two sides. As the example of the newly endowed chair demonstrates, Stanford has authority over recruitment.

Another challenging question was about the enforcement of the contract. One person raised a worry that it is possible, like an issue in any trade, that after several years people will not act according to the original agreement and the Chinese side may gradually project more influence onto Stanford's CI. In their answer, Professor Sun and Professor Wang explained the institutional mechanism to avoid this situation. First, Stanford CI's advisory council meets once a year to review and discuss its activities and issues concerned. In the council, there are three people from Peking University and three people representing Stanford. Moreover, the CI at Stanford does not follow the "dual directors" system (one from China and one from Stanford) as some other CIs; it welcomes persons from China but it does not have a director from China.

One of the final questions was about Stanford CI's upcoming conferences. Professor Sun is planning a conference on language policy in China. China has promoted Putonghua or Mandarin Chinese as the official language, but the conference is going to look at several Chinese local dialects that are near extinction. There are many interesting issues on this topic, such as language policy in regions that are home to minority ethnic groups, and teaching and learning Chinese in bilingual schools in China. How much Man-

darin Chinese should those schools teach? How do minority ethnic groups keep their traditional culture, embedded in their own language, at a time when learning Putonghua becomes necessary for them to avoid economic disadvantages in China's rapid development? The answers to these questions are hopefully to be discussed in next year's conference at Stanford's Confucius Institute. 友

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*Christina Yu Zhao is a graduate student at Stanford University, focusing on Chinese politics, foreign policy, and legal history. She obtained her BA in International Politics from Peking University in 2009 and her MPhil degree in International Relations from the University of Oxford in 2011. She worked with the China Program at The Carter Center as a summer Graduate Assistant in 2012. Christina is a student member of USCPFA South Bay Chapter.*

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# Informing Next Generation Leaders

*Compiled by Barbara Cobb*

Since its founding in 1966, the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations (NCUSCR) has been involved in the dynamic and expanding Sino-American relationship. The Committee educates Americans and Chinese about the realities of each other's countries; promotes the principles of education, not advocacy; represents the diverse views and facets of American society; and reaches out to government officials, opinion makers, and the general public.

A *New York Times* article on May 2, 1971, in discussing President Nixon's initiatives toward closer relations with China, referred to the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations as "a group composed largely of scholars and specialists on Asia that, through briefings in Congress and around the country, had quietly laid the ground-work and acceptance for a re-examination of China policy."

To accomplish its goals, the Committee runs many programs (described on its website [www.ncuscr.org](http://www.ncuscr.org)), some with partner organizations from China. I've chosen for this article to focus on programs that involved American and Chinese youth and young professionals in 2011 and 2012. Here are brief descriptions of several programs from the categories of Education and Next Generation Leaders.

## Student Leaders Exchange

Since 2004, the National Committee has been selecting twelve U.S. Presidential Scholars to participate in the yearly U.S.-China Student Leaders Exchange. (Presidential Scholar is a designation annually conferred upon 141 American graduating high school seniors nationwide by the U.S. Department of Education; for more, see [www.ed.gov/programs/psp](http://www.ed.gov/programs/psp).)

For the young American participants, the heart of the program is a two-week study visit to China during

the summer between high school and college. Americans participants learn about China's successes and challenges and have unusual opportunities to meet and exchange ideas with their Chinese counterparts as a consequence of home stays throughout most of the program.

In 2007, the Student Leaders Exchange also began bringing twelve outstanding Chinese senior high school students to the United States for two weeks. The U.S. visit includes many of the same types of activities enjoyed by the students' American counterparts: homestays, student-student interactions, university and high school visits, traditional sight-seeing, etc. The program also includes a community service component. For various reasons, this half of the exchange was suspended in 2008-2011, but resumed in spring 2012.

Program Partners are: China Education Association for International Exchange, PRC Ministry of Education, Presidential Scholars Program, and U.S. Department of Education. In 2012, the Student Leaders Exchange is underwritten by Sylvan/Laureate Foundation and WorldStrides.

## U.S. Foreign Policy Colloquium

Established in 2002, the U.S. Foreign Policy Colloquium is designed to help Chinese graduate students from any academic discipline better understand the complex forces that shape American foreign policy. Each year, 150 to 200 PRC graduate students from universities throughout the United States travel to Washington D.C., for three days of interaction with current and former Administration officials and members of Congress, as well as representatives from academia, the military, think tanks, the media, business and lobbying groups.

The ninth session of the U.S. Foreign Policy Colloquium was held May 30-June 1, 2012, at The George Washington University Elliott School of International Affairs, with cooperation from the Sigur Center for Asian Studies. The keynote speaker was Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security advisor and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. His Excellency Zhang Yesui, PRC Ambassador to the United States, and National Committee Chair Carla A. Hills

were present at the opening reception. In the following days, participants interacted with speakers such as Elaine Chao (former Secretary of Labor), Joseph Prueher (former Ambassador to China and Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Command), and Kin Moy (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs). Participants took part in visits to sites including the U.S. Senate and House; the Departments of State, Commerce, and Treasury; the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

The 2012 FPC was generously underwritten by grants from Tishman Speyer, ACE Group, Foremost Foundation, The Hershey Company, and The Coca-Cola Company.

## Young Leaders Forum

Each year, the Young Leaders Forum (YLF) holds a 3-day retreat to which a select group of exceptional American and Chinese young professionals are invited. Together, participants explore substantive issues and develop enduring friendships in a casual, intimate environment. The 2011 Forum, held in Xian, was a celebration of YLF's first decade. Fellows brought and discussed items for a YLF Time Capsule to be opened in 25 years. The objects were all relevant to YLF's ten-year history—the experiences Fellows have had, the insights they've gained, the people they've met, etc.

YLF Fellows come from a variety of fields, and include government officials and politicians, authors, university leaders, entrepreneurs, and musicians and artists. Attention is given to geographic, gender, and ethnic diversity.

The National Committee, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA—a program partner), and the Forum's sponsors (led on the U.S. side by ACE Charitable Foundation in 2012) cover all lodging, food, and program costs of the YLF retreat, which alternates between a U.S. and China locale. Participants are asked to pay their own travel expenses to and from the venue, but some full or partial subsidies are available.

## Public Intellectuals Program

The Public Intellectuals Program (PIP), launched by the National Committee in 2005, is dedicated to nurturing the next generation of China specialists who, in the tradition of earlier China hands, have the interest and potential to venture outside of academia to engage with the public and policy community.

Through a varied set of activities spread out over two-and-a-half years, the program helps twenty young American scholars and specialists working in various disciplines to expand their knowledge of China beyond their own interests by introducing them to each other as well as to specialists outside their fields. By requiring each of the fellows to organize a public outreach program, the PIP also encourages them to actively use their knowledge to inform policy and public opinion.

Program activities for PIP include two Washington D.C.-based workshops on U.S.-China relations, including government and private sector briefings and media training; a workshop in San Francisco designed to expose fellows to China specialists and institutions on the west coast; participation in one of two ten-day study tours to China; and participation in a National Committee-sponsored conference or service as a scholar-escort for a Committee delegation.

The Public Intellectuals Program is an enrichment opportunity intended to complement participants' primary academic or professional positions; stipends are not provided, but costs are covered. The program offers unique opportunities for professional development, mentoring by senior scholars, networking, and exposure. PIP fellows gain access to senior policymakers and experts in both the United States and China, and to individuals and fields they would not typically be exposed to, including, for instance, the emerging business and nonprofit sectors in China, as well as the media. The program's ultimate objective is to upgrade the quality of American public understanding of China by strengthening links among U.S. academics, policymakers, opinion leaders, and the public.

The China Foreign Affairs Uni-

versity is a program partner. Program funders are The Henry Luce Foundation and The Starr Foundation.

## Policy Leaders Orientation Program

First begun in 1980, the National Committee's Scholar and Consular Orientation Programs provided U.S.-based Chinese students and diplomats, at a key stage in their career development, an introduction to U.S. political, economic, social, and cultural institutions, and opportunities to interact with a wide range of American citizens.

Building on that earlier success, the current Policy Leaders Orientation Program, begun in 2007, provides a similar opportunity to mid-career diplomats, officials and policy analysts—both China-based and US-based. Each year two delegations visit the United States; one is made up of China-based Chinese government officials and think tank scholars, and the other is made up of U.S.-based Chinese diplomats. The program provides participants with first-hand experience with a broad cross-section of relevant issues as well as opportunities for direct dialogue with Americans outside their particular sphere of expertise.

The March 2011 delegation of U.S.-based diplomats visited Williamsburg, VA; Washington, D.C.; Gettysburg, Harrisburg, and Hershey, PA; and New York City. The delegation was comprised of representatives from the Chinese Embassy in Washington, various consulates throughout the United States, and the Chinese mission to the United Nations in New York. The group met with government officials and experts at think tanks and non-governmental organizations, and visited national monuments and other sites of historical and cultural significance. Participants were hosted at the homes of National Committee members while in Washington, providing an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of life in America.

In November 2011, a delegation of China-based officials, hailing from a variety of ministerial-level offices in Beijing, traveled to the United States for a similar itinerary.

The Chinese Embassy and the

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs are program partners. The Starr Foundation funds the program.

## Congressional Staff Delegations to China

The National Committee, after a several-year hiatus, resumed sending delegations of Congressional senior staff members to China in 2007. Under the U.S. Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (MECEA) arrangement, these eight-day visits are conducted with the assistance of either the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress or the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs. Largely listening tours for the participants to get a clearer understanding of China's accomplishments and challenges, they complement the Committee's other efforts (e.g., Congressional Member delegations and Capitol Hill briefings for new Members of Congress) to educate Congress on issues relating to China.

Selected with the help of the bipartisan House US-China Working Group, staff participants have the chance to meet with counterparts working for China's legislature as well as with officials at the central, provincial and municipal levels, and with NGO leaders, academics, and members of the media. Discussions and visits focus on key issues in the U.S.-China relationship, such as energy, climate change, security, and trade. Each group is accompanied by several knowledgeable escorts: a senior staff member from the National Committee, staffers from the Chinese counterpart organization, and (typically) an American China scholar. The National Committee works closely with counterparts at the Chinese Embassy and host organization to develop the itinerary.

Recently, the National Committee ran two such delegation visits for senior Senate and House staff members from State and District offices. In December 2011, a staff delegation traveled to Beijing, Tianjin, and Xiamen, with side excursions to Fujian's Nanjing and Anxi counties. In May 2012, a similarly composed group traveled to Beijing and Ningxia. Both delegations focused on a broad set of key issues



in the bilateral relationship: trade, security, energy, education, domestic politics, economics, and more.

In August 2011, a D.C. staff delegation traveled to Beijing, Tianjin, and Wuhan, to focus on China's investment in its own transportation infrastructure development. The group had opportunities to hear from Chinese and U.S. officials about the expansion of China's high-speed rail, river and ocean ports, highway, subway and light rail, and air

transportation network—while experiencing much of it firsthand. In June 2010, a similar staff delegation traveled to Beijing, Chongqing, and Shanghai and focused on economic and trade issues.

Program Partners are the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the United States, Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, Congressional Liaison Office, Foreign Affairs Committee, and the National People's Congress. Program funders include

the Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Embassy, the National People's Congress, and The Starr Foundation. 友

*Information in this article was compiled from [www.ncuscr.org](http://www.ncuscr.org), the website of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, and supplemented by news articles. If you or someone you know may be interested in participating in NCUSCR programs, check the website for details.*

## China-Canada Friendship and the Jubilee Medal

By Barbara Cobb

I first met Lolan Merklinger in 2006 when we were in China to attend a Youxie-sponsored Friendship Forum; she led the delegation from Canada. Since then, we have exchanged information and resources, and Lolan has attended USCPFA's Washington Seminar on U.S.-China Relations. When I heard that she had recently received the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal for her work in Canada-China friendship, I asked her to tell me about the medal, about herself, and about the work of the Canada-China friendship associations.

### The Medal

Lolan Wang Merklinger, former president of the Federation of Canada China Friendship Associations and of the Federation's Ottawa chapter, was awarded the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal for her service in promoting a better understanding of China among Canadians. Senator Dr. Vivienne Poy, Canada's first senator of Asian ancestry, conferred this distinction on Lolan at a ceremony for Diamond Jubilee medal recipients at the University of Toronto campus on June 23, 2012.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal was created to mark the 2012 commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Queen Elizabeth II's accession to the Throne as Queen of Great Britain and

Canada. It is intended to be a tangible way to honor Her Majesty's service to Canada, and to pay tribute to those Canadians whose achievements have benefited their fellow citizens, their community, and Canada. Canadian medal recipients number in the thousands, and also include Vancouver chapter president Tung Chan, who was awarded this medal in June 2012 (as well as the QEII Golden Jubilee Medal in 2002) for his community service. However, the medal awarded to Lolan is the only one known to be given in recognition for promoting Canada-China people-to-people friendship.

The official citation refers to Lolan as "a scholar, who is committed to building bridges between Canada and China through her scholarly and community activities, and in particular, as past president of the Canada China Friendship Society. The Society was founded in 1976, and over the last decade as China has grown in importance on the world stage, it has taken on an increasingly important role in the National Capital Region in helping to promote a better understanding of China among Canadians. Dr. Merklinger helped organize a series of formal exchange visits, and continues her involvement with the Society's commitment to furthering academic knowledge, and public awareness."

### Lolan's Background

Lolan Wang was born in Leshan, near Chengdu in Sichuan Province, China. Her family left mainland China at the end of the Sino-Japa-



*The Queen's Diamond Jubilee medal was presented to Lolan Merklinger (center) in June 2012 by Senator Dr. Vivienne Poy (right), Canada's first senator of Asian ancestry. The medal was awarded in recognition of Lolan's service in promoting a better understanding of China among Canadians. Photos courtesy of Lolan Merklinger.*

nese War, and she grew up in Europe while her German-educated father served diplomatic posts in Switzerland, Egypt, Belgium, and Central America, with two years spent in Taiwan in between. She studied at universities in New Jersey, Seattle, and Toronto, and completed her graduate studies at the University of Toronto in the field of East Asian and particularly Chinese history.

After several years of teaching Chinese history at Ontario universities, Lolan moved to Ottawa, where she married Canadian diplomat Ken Merklinger. In Ottawa, she was engaged in the implementation of Canadian government development assistance projects for China. For seven years (1985-1992), she headed an international advisory secretariat for the World Bank-financed Chinese Provincial Universities



*Diamond Jubilee Medal*

Canada-China Friendship Associations (FCCFA) in 2000 and served as its president from 2005 to spring 2009. During this period, she also served as president of the Ottawa chapter of the FCCFA. Lolan expressed her gratitude to both associations for the privilege of serving them, and for having been able with their collaboration to make a recognized contribution to promoting friendship and a better understanding between the Canadian and Chinese peoples. Lolan has especially valued friendly links with sister association members in other countries, particularly those resulting from encounters at friendship forums in China sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (CPAFFC, also called Youxie), and at the highly informative Washington Seminar on U.S.-China Relations, sponsored by the US-China Peoples Friendship Association.

### **Federation Structure and Activities**

Similar to the development of USCPFA, the work for Canada-China friendship began at the local level with friendship associations in several provinces, some spanning a continuous history of nearly 50 years. The national organization, the Federation of Canada-China Friendship Associations (FCCFA), was established in 1980.

Together, they have seen eventful developments and changes, reflecting the ups and downs of the fluctuating relations between the governments of Canada and the People's Republic of China. Many of the early founders of friendship chapters had Canadian missionary roots, others were socialist-minded, and still others were Sinophiles. Early Federation activities were mainly focused on assisting students and scholars sent by the Chinese government to study in Canada. By the 1980s, the focus had shifted to organizing China tours for Canadians eager to visit a country still not open to commercial travel from Canada. Successful exchanges with Chinese counterparts in the field of dance and children's painting exhibitions were organized under especially energetic and resourceful Federation presidents. One such president, Tsin Van, was honored in 2006 at age 89 when he received Youxie's Friendship Ambassador award.

The FCCFA Board, representing each chapter, convenes twice a year. The Board's annual general meeting becomes, in every third year when possible, a seminar with well-known guest speakers, usually drawn from the host chapter's local academic China specialists.

The Federation maintains contact with national Youxie through its president, and receives and hosts official friendship delegations. The Federation president undertakes representative duties at major China-related conferences and sometimes delivers remarks. Sheila Foster, president of the Calgary chapter, was appointed Federation president in November 2011.

Visits to Norman Bethune's birthplace in Gravenhurst, Ontario, are organized for Chinese delegations. Bethune's birthplace has been a pilgrimage site for Chinese delegations for decades in honor of this Canadian physician whose assistance to the Communist forces in Yan'an caused him to be regarded as a hero in China. The Jilin University College of Medicine is named for Bethune. Canada is now experiencing a revival in recognition of the significance of Bethune's work.

The Federation also maintains contact with Chinese provincial friendship associations, particularly those in Shanghai and Jiangsu Prov-

ince, which periodically exchange visits with FCCFA. For instance, FCCFA facilitated the visit of the Centre for Modern Shanghai Studies staff in July and December 2011. The Federation sends letters to Youxie in response to major events, such as sympathy for the 2008 Sichuan earthquake, and congratulations to Beijing Youxie on the Beijing Olympic Games and to Shanghai Youxie on the 2010 Shanghai World Exposition. Individual chapters have responded to the Sichuan earthquake disaster through organizing their own earthquake-relief fundraisers or participating in local, larger-scale fundraising projects for the earthquake victims.

### **Chapter Activities**

Currently, there are FCCFA chapters in the cities of Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Ottawa; some were founded as early as the mid-1960s. Chapters plan and carry out their own distinct programs that accord with aims defined in the Federation's constitution. All chapters hold major Chinese Lunar New Year events that draw substantial public participation and are often supported by the local Chinese community. These are usually successful fundraisers.

Over the years, certain chapters have tended to emphasize particular types of activities and this has evolved into a tradition. Some chapters regularly donate money to support assistance projects in specific areas of China, while others, like Calgary, focus on working with Canadian families with adopted Chinese children. Because of their locations, the Ottawa chapter and Calgary chapter, respectively, maintain cordial relations and interact with the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese consulate general. Some work with their region's universities that have academic exchanges with Chinese institutions, and some regularly conduct public events with well-known China specialists or Canadian government officials as guest speakers. Recent projects include the following.

The Vancouver chapter, re-established in 2011, participated in an exchange of information in a seminar on the management of diabetes



between Western and Traditional Chinese medicine early this year. The seminar, held in Guangzhou, was organized by the Medical School of the University of British Columbia.

The Victoria chapter is involved with an interactive program with 20 Chinese students in the Master of Leadership program, Royal Roads University.

The Winnipeg chapter began at the University of Manitoba, then extended its reach to the broader community. The Faculty of Medicine exchange program with Shantou, and more recently with Lanzhou University, developed a 2+2 program in which students spend 2 years in each university; Dr. Xuezhi (Joe) Zhou played a major role in establishing this program.

The Toronto chapter serves as gateway host on behalf of the Federation for visiting Chinese delegations arriving in or departing from Toronto. The chapter hosted a delegation from Zhejiang PPAFFC this year.

As part of the people-to-people exchange activities between 2006 and 2011, the Ottawa chapter organized competitions among local high schools to select seven Canadian youths to represent Canada at the Shanghai International Youth Summer Camp, conducted by Shanghai PAFCC. For two years, their expenses were defrayed by the Harry Elton Memorial Fund (in memory of Canadian Harry Elton who died on a Youxie-sponsored trip to Tibet in 2004). In the third year, expenses were shared between participants and the Shanghai PAFCC.

Lolan said, and it rings true: "The profound impressions of China gained by these seven youth as a result of their Shanghai experience are proof that youth are superb ambassadors for building friendship, and that enriching their knowledge about a rising power in our globalized world is a good investment." 友

*This article is based on information provided by Lolan Merklinger, current Federation president Sheila Foster, and Fred Drewe (Winnipeg chapter), and the Federation website. For current activities of the Federation of Canada-China Friendship Associations and links to its chapters/branches, go to <http://www.fccfa.ca>.*

## Ottawa Students Enjoy Shanghai Youth Camp

By Peter Larson

Three lucky Ottawa students had the time of their lives at 7th Shanghai International Youth Friendship Camp this summer. The Youth Camp, which took place from July 18th to July 27, was organized by the Shanghai Youth Federation. Foreign students from as far away as Russia, France, Thailand and the USA (and, of course, Canada) were billeted with Chinese students. The three students, Alex DeGagne, Karoly Szalay and Josiah Grant, who were sponsored by CCFS-Ottawa, had a packed agenda. Together with Chinese students, they visited various sites in Shanghai and the surrounding area.

The youth delegates were kept busy from 9 in the morning until 9 at night. Alex's main concern—that there would be a lot of formality—was quickly dispelled. Everyone was very informal and down to earth. "I connected with youth from many countries including San Marino, Italy, Germany, France and Australia," said Alex. While some Mandarin was acquired, so was Italian, Dutch and German. His attitude—jump in and try everything. From the food to the activities—and he did.

Alex was billeted at the home of a Chinese student who attends an international school and whose family lives about an hour outside of Shanghai. This was an opportunity to exchange life experiences. He learned that there is little free time for the young people in China. Studying and perhaps studying music occupies the majority of their time. The Chinese family was most gracious and generous in opening up their home to the foreign students.

Then of course there was the shopping and learning to bargain at the



underground markets in Shanghai and Nanjing—a new learned skill.

A special reflection was the trust that Alex saw between the Chinese people. He experienced the Chinese curiosity about foreigners—and felt like a rock star when asked to have his picture taken in various public venues.

Executive member Janice Zaharko was responsible for ensuring that everything went smoothly from the Ottawa end. Congratulations, Janice.

友  
*This article was first published in the December 2011 newsletter of the Canada-China Friendship Society, Ottawa. Peter Larson is founding president of the CCFS-Ottawa. See the website for current activities (<http://www.fccfa.ca/Ottawa/index.htm>).*

*[Ed. Note: The Shanghai International Youth Camp is an annual 10-day summer event open to youth aged 9-18 years. Its purpose is to provide an opportunity for the young participants to get to know each other, and to set up a bridge of mutual friendship with youth from China and other countries. USCPFPA will post information of the Shanghai International Youth Camp on the tours page of its website ([www.uscpfpa.org](http://www.uscpfpa.org)) when the information is available in Spring 2013.]*

## Transitions

The Northeast New York Chapter lost two wonderful members this summer.

### Henry G. Williams

Henry G. Williams died on July 24, 2012. He grew up and was educated in New York State. He served in the Marine Corps, the Naval Reserve and the Air Force Reserve. He worked for New York State government in a variety of jobs, including as Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation. His daughter Sarah wrote, "Our Dad was a life-long learner. When he became the grandfather of a little girl (later 2) born in China, he set about learning everything he could about China and Chinese culture. He took up the daunting task of learning Mandarin at the age of 74 and was only discouraged by his poor sense of hearing.

Along with our mother, Dad joined the US-China Peoples Friendship Association; together, they enjoyed attending many educational events, social functions and cultural celebrations. He became Membership Chair of the Northeast New York Chapter. He was honored by the Friendship Builders Award at the chapter's Award Banquet in April 2012." He is very much missed.

### Robert S. Herman

Robert S. Herman died on August 24, 2012, at the age of 92. He was an Economist, a Professor and a Consultant to the New York State government. Professor Herman was very well known in China because he wrote advice columns for magazines read by thousands of young people. Although he didn't speak Chinese and never went to China, he received hundreds

of letters via e-mail, and he answered every one. His letters were compassionate, kindly, thoughtful and wise; many correspondents wrote again to thank him. His book, *Adventures of the Mind: Wit & Wisdom with Bob* (ISBN 7-5012-2166-9/G-841) is a collection of questions and responses; it was published in China in 2004. "The theme that pervades these writings is that learning and laughter are the fellow travelers that we need on our journey through life," he said. "Our learning must give us the wisdom to settle controversies peaceably." Professor Herman was very well known in the Capital District and we are proud that he and his wife had been members of the Northeast New York chapter for many years. He was a wonderful person.

—Submitted by Rezsine Adams

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## Book Reviews

### Henry Kissinger's *On China* Published by Penguin Press HC, May 2011

Reviewed by Lu Pin

Henry Kissinger's latest book, *On China*, an ambitious combination of his memoirs as a professional diplomat and his understanding of Chinese politics, culture and history, attempts to fit Chinese leaders' strategic intentions and diplomatic approaches into a historical and cultural framework.

Opening with a look into the deep past, the book discusses the important influence of Confucianism on Chinese politics, then sweeps through the rise and decline of dynasties, the foundation of the People's Republic of China, moving on to the Korean War, Taiwan Strait crisis, the China-Indian border war, and the geopolitical challenges China faced after China-Soviet relations deteriorated. It is here, in the ninth chapter, that Henry Kissinger appears on the scene.

President Nixon's ground-breaking visit to China in February 1972

changed the tone of the Cold War and surprised both ideological camps. Kissinger made advance trips to negotiate the rapprochement. He was the first high-level U.S. official to visit the People's Republic of China (PRC) and talk with Premier Zhou Enlai face to face, ending over two decades of diplomatic and economic isolation. The story is well known to the world, but Kissinger's version has the stamp of authority.

He recalls the many events leading up to Nixon's visit, putting the resumption of China-U.S. diplomatic relations into a clear context. Many regard the visit of the American table tennis team to China in April 1971 as a breakthrough without which bilateral relations couldn't have been restored. According to Kissinger's book however, Chinese and American leaders had established channels for high-level dialogues through third-party countries years ago and had already shaped their respective understanding of the strategic cooperation. The "Ping-pong diplomacy" incident was just a catalyst.

As a diplomatic veteran, Kissinger is one of the few high-ranking Ameri-

can officials who have dealt with all four generations of PRC leaders. He shares with us his observations and cultural and historical analysis of the different styles of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, and Jiang Zemin. Kissinger believes that the diplomatic actions Chinese leaders took were mostly rooted in Confucianism and the ancient military treatise, Sun Tze's Art of War. He also believes concepts from the board game *Go*, also known as Chinese chess, can be used to explain the starting point of China's foreign strategy and even includes an illustration of chess games in the book.

His narration is sketchy in some places and appears over-interpreted in others, but Kissinger gives a sharp reading of China's diplomatic history and psychology. Calling itself the "Middle Kingdom," China used to regard itself the center of civilization. Outside "barbarians," such as the Mongols and Manchus, would bow at the feet of Chinese civilization and become Sinified, even if they had conquered the Middle Kingdom. Because of this, China lacked the desire for external expansion, and adopted

a superior attitude when dealing with foreign countries, regarding foreign diplomats as pilgrims.

However, in the 19th century, China, under the reign of the Qing Dynasty, found that the West had superior science and technology and, furthermore, they did not revere Chinese culture. For the Chinese emperor and his ministers, the confrontation with modern countries was confusing. Diplomacy was an entirely new concept.

Chinese diplomats emerged at the forefront of this situation. They, Li Hongzhang in particular, won some time for China with their analytical ability and diplomatic skills. Unfortunately, the Chinese court didn't seize the opportunity to enhance national strength through trade, as many in the ruling class were not aware of the changes occurring in the world or China's new status on the global map. China's foreign policy often went from one extreme to another, swinging from a proud and stubborn attitude to that of complete surrender. Time was wasted and resources sapped.

But the PRC, in an equally bad international situation, took a firm stand during the Korean War and subsequently created some maneuvering room for itself. Its leaders were also able to put aside ideological differences and decide to restore diplomatic relations with the U.S., showing a pragmatism appreciated by Kissinger.

As to the future prospects of China-U.S. relations, Kissinger reviewed the Crowe Memorandum, a secret document written by British diplomat Eyre Crowe in 1907 predicting a military clash between Britain and the rising Germany was inevitable. If "war with China" was seen as inevitable, Kissinger warned, all disputes between China and the U.S. would be seen as harbingers of war, and in the long run China would indeed become a real enemy of the U.S. American policymakers must do whatever they can to avoid this happening. Readers of this book get the sense that the same warning should be given to China. The two nations must find a way to "co-evolve"—they

should cooperate as much as possible in achieving their respective internal missions, and constantly adjust bilateral relations to reduce the risk of a conflict. Henry Kissinger has been an active practitioner of this philosophy from the start.

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*Lu Pin, previously a Guardian editor, is now a freelance writer and book critic in Edinburgh. This review first appeared in the China Today magazine, October 2011.*

### **Things Chinese** Written by Ronald G. Knapp, Photography by Michael Freeman Tuttle Publishing, Vermont 2011

*Reviewed by Rezsine Adams*

*Things Chinese* is a rather small, very beautiful book of color photographs of Chinese things, some old and some quite new. It is almost square, about 9x10 inches. It has 144 pages, over 300 pictures with 12 full-page photographs, and very interesting, informative text.

The objects are grouped into six categories: Household Furnishings, Arts and Crafts, Personal Possessions, Eating and Drinking, Games and Amusements, and Religious Icons and Paraphernalia. In each category, there are about ten objects featured with many examples. The objects range from armchairs to joss sticks. The groups include canopy and alcove beds, screens, carved ivory and jade, altar tables, embroidery, even Mao memorabilia, sixty groups in all. In one photograph, a calligrapher sits at his work table with his tools.

According to the flyleaf, Ronald G. Knapp has been carrying out field research in China's countryside on cultural and historical geography since 1965. His text on Household Furnishings begins: "Whether wealthy or poor, extravagant or austere, with sophisticated tastes or not, Chinese households share common

furnishings. Many of these items, as the chapter that follows reveals, are timeless in form. Some round-back hardwood chairs and canopy beds are elegant and refined, while others appear similar in style but are made of ordinary bamboo and planked willow wood with only minimal ornamentation. Even a village residence with a dirt floor and sparse layout strikingly echoes the formal setting of a prosperous merchant's home." It is evident that Knapp honors the beauty of each.



Currently SUNY Distinguished Professor Emeritus at the State University of New York, New Paltz, Ronald G. Knapp is the author or editor of more than a dozen books including, most recently, *Chinese Houses of South-east Asia: the Eclectic Architecture of Sojourners and Settlers*; *Chinese Bridges: Living Architecture from China's Past*; and *Chinese Houses: the Architectural Heritage of a Nation*; and is co-editor with Kai-Yin Lo of *House Home Family: Living and Being Chinese*.

I have had *Things Chinese* out of my public library many times this past year, an indication of how much I enjoy it. If your library doesn't have it, you can get a sample view on Amazon.com.

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*Rezsine Adams is a USCPFA member in the Northeast New York chapter, an avid reader, and a frequent reviewer for the USCR.*



# Friendship Work

## EASTERN REGION

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### Northeastern New York

It's been a nice fall for the Northeast New York Chapter, starting with a late August baseball game. Apple-picking was fun, too but by the time we got to the potluck lunch it was really cold. The lecture on *hukou*—China's residential registration system—was very interesting and well attended, as was our Halloween Party with pumpkins, games, stories, and an excellent potluck supper.

The Annual Chinese Heritage Day was a great success. Chapter president Kirk Huang introduced Pat Whalen, who welcomed us to the State Museum. The program began with a demonstration of Chinese brush painting. It was standing room only for youngsters and grown-ups to try their hand at brush painting, and many did very well. This was followed by a mask-making workshop, perhaps with Halloween in mind. After a short break for refreshments, the afternoon session began with Power Point presentations on the theme of "My Hometown in China," followed by music, singers and a most enjoyable concert on the *erhu*. The Chinese Heritage Day ended with an introduction and film on the Autumn Festival, and an evening Autumn Festival party.

Alison Stonbely is program director for the chapter, Gene Damm is presentation director, and Rezsín Adams is welcome coordinator. (See chapter updates at [www.uscpfany.org](http://www.uscpfany.org))

### Richmond

The chapter is preparing to host the USCPFA National Convention on October 18-20, 2013. Mark your calendars and plan to attend! Meetings and accommodations will be at the Hilton Garden Inn in Richmond. Details of registration and program will be available soon at [www.uscpfa.org](http://www.uscpfa.org) and in the *US-China Review*. (See chapter updates at [www.uscpfarichmondva.com](http://www.uscpfarichmondva.com))

## MIDWEST REGION

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The Midwest Region Conference is planned for Chicago on November

2-4, with meetings and accommodations at the Chicago South Loop Hotel. On the program are presentations by China experts, diplomats, and friends of USCPFA. In addition, conferees will have Dim Sum lunch and visit the China Town Museum, and tour Chicago's Art Institute. The conference will close with a banquet and volunteer recognition awards.

### Minnesota

At the September 2012 Friendship Cities Conference in Chengdu, Mary Warpeha gave a presentation entitled "Minnesotans Bring People Together" and parts are summarized here. The USCPFA-Minnesota chapter is involved with three sister city and state-province relationships: Shaanxi-Minnesota, Harbin-Minneapolis, and St. Paul-Changsha. The chapter is involved with planning for two friendship gardens: the Harbin-Minneapolis garden in Minneapolis, and the St. Paul-Changsha garden in St. Paul.

Chapter members initiated the Shaanxi-Minnesota relationship and have been involved for the past 30 years. In 2004, the chapter was designated "Executive Agency" to work with the MN Governor and Trade Office in this relationship. The chapter advised and participated in the first Mission to China in 2005 and recently in 2010 and 2012. In the past few years, the chapter conducted a tour to Xian and rural Shaanxi, and hosted a series of lectures and a conference and exhibit of traditional crafts of Shaanxi with the Confucius Institute, The China Center, Institute for Advanced Studies, and the East Asian Library of the University of MN.

For the 20th Anniversary of the Harbin-Minneapolis relationship in July 2012, Mayor Song Xibin brought a delegation from Harbin to Minneapolis. Events included a festive dinner, a meeting with former U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, and a reception at Walker Art Center. Following Mayor Song's visit, a documentary crew arrived from Harbin to capture voices and videos of Minneapolis and its people for presentation in Harbin's Sister City Museum, for which the chapter has both provided

and delivered Minneapolis resource materials over the years.

The cities of St. Paul and Changsha (Hunan Province) have maintained an active sister relationship for 20 years. The chapter consulted on St. Paul Mayor Coleman's delegation to Changsha, and has co-hosted several events: the visit of a 15-member Changsha government and artist delegation, and a 10-day art exhibition by six artists (sculptor, calligraphers, water color painters, wood block artist). The chapter also co-hosted Master Sculptor Lei Yixin during a sculpting project (*Meditation*), created as part of the MinnesotaRocks! Project. (Lei Yixin's *The Stone of Hope*, commissioned to honor Civil Rights activist Martin Luther King, Jr., was dedicated on the National Mall in Washington, DC in 2011.) (See chapter updates at [www.uscpfa-mn.org](http://www.uscpfa-mn.org))

### Kansas City

Chapter members joined the Society for Friendship with China for a spectacular dinner at the Inter-Continental Hotel to celebrate the New Year. June brought USCPFA to the sunny and popular Kansas City Dragon Boat Race on Brush Creek on the Country Club Plaza. Several Girl Scout dragons paraded with the chapter's Dragon. Sister City Xian's equivalent Parks and Recreation team was here to race Kansas City's team. Local college and university teams, as well as businesses competed, as well. Monthly meetings continue with speakers on all things Chinese.

## SOUTHERN REGION

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### Atlanta

In October, the chapter co-sponsored, with the National Association of Chinese-Americans and a number of other community organizations, a community-wide program featuring filmmaker Robin Lung. Lung's film *Finding Kukan* documents her quest to find a lost Oscar-winning film on China (entitled *Kukan*), and restore the film and the story of its makers to their rightful place in history. (See chapter updates at [www.uscpfa.org/Atlanta](http://www.uscpfa.org/Atlanta))



*Consul General Madame Xu Erwen with Houston-Galleria board member Fidelis Ngang. Photo by Qiang Zeng, October 2012.*



*Angela, the Blogger of the Southeast FL chapter, with parents Liqun Wei and Yuhe Zhu. Photo from <http://usc-pfa-pb.blogspot.com/>*

### Houston-Galleria

The Chinese Consulate General in Houston held a reception to mark the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1. About three hundred people attended the event, including consulate staff, U.S. federal and local officials, and representatives of local friends, colleges, Chinese communities and Chinese students. Qiang Zeng, chapter president, and Board member Fidelis Ngang represented the USCPFA Houston-Galleria chapter. There was good food and wine and a lot of picture taking, and it was an evening of fun.

Consul General Madame Xu Erwen gave a brief history of the PRC, and touched on several themes including the historic growth of the Chinese economy education, and international relations. She spoke very candidly about China as a developing

country with a widening gap between the rich and the poor in the midst of the country's fast development.

### Sarasota

The chapter opened its fall season in September. Over steamed dumplings, Chinese tea, and munchies, members discussed current events in China: the controversy over possession of the Shenkaku (Japanese name) or Diaoyu (Chinese name) Islands just north of Taiwan; the upcoming party congress where up to 80% of the senior Chinese leadership may change; and China's economy. A good bit of insight and interesting information was shared. Chapter president Archie McKee has successfully placed two young teachers in Anhui Province to teach English for the present academic year. The evening closed with a film, *Beijing Children's Opera*. (See chapter updates at [www.uschinasarasota.blogspot.com/](http://www.uschinasarasota.blogspot.com/))

### Southeast Florida

The chapter has luncheon meetings three times a year to discuss projects and business activities, and sponsors students with scholarships. Besides meeting announcements, the chapter website includes several interesting features. One is the chapter history, 1977 to present. Another is a blog of observations by Angela, a 10-year-old American-born Chinese girl now living in Nanjing with her parents for two years. Angela's parents were graduate students at Florida Atlantic University when they first became acquainted with the chapter, and they have continued as members. Angela's blog is a way for the family and chapter friends to keep in touch. It is also an interesting glimpse into life in China as 10-year-old Angela sees it. (Find the blog and chapter updates at <http://usc-pfa-pb.blogspot.com/>.)

## WESTERN REGION

### South Bay

In May 2012, USCPFA South Bay and the 1990 Institute co-sponsored Stanford professors Sun Chao Fen and Wang Ban for an evening discussion about the founding of the Stanford University Confucius Center. The meeting was arranged by USCPFA members Billy Lee and Dana Eaton, and was attended by more than 50 members from USCPFA and the 1990 Institute. Among those in attendance were new USCPFA member and Stanford graduate student Christina Zhao (see her report of the discussion in this USCR issue), and Bart and Kitty Trescott from the Carbondale chapter, who were in the Bay area visiting family. Among the many guests from The 1990 Institute were Rozlyn Koo, a founding member of The 1990 Institute; James Caldwell, PhD, also an old friend of USCPFA, and his wife Jeanette Kwong Wei. It was a dynamic and engaging evening of old and new friends meeting and learning about China. Professors Sun and Wang are now members of USCPFA.

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# World Sculpture Park in Changchun

Changchun, the capital city of Jilin Province in Northeast China, is home to the largest permanent sculpture park in China, which participants of the Friendship Forum visited in September 2012. The Changchun World

Sculpture Park was built in 2003. At the invitation of the Changchun city government, 212 countries (including the U.S.) and regions around the world have sent a total of 439 sculpture works to stand in this delightful garden of about 227 acres. The sculptures vary in design—modern and traditional—and in materials—stone, ceramic, wood, metal, and cast bronze. Many sculptures echo the themes of Friendship, Peace, and Spring. Ideas are kept fresh by the annual Changchun Interna-

tional Sculpture Exhibition, which was started in 1997. The international exhibition of 2012 opened at a new sculpture park in Changchun Jingyue Economic Development Zone on August 6.

If these photos by Barbara Cobb whet your appetite, look for more images of artworks at: [http://2007.changchun.jl.cn/yingwenban/di-aosu\\_list4.jsp?ID=120704000000000000](http://2007.changchun.jl.cn/yingwenban/di-aosu_list4.jsp?ID=120704000000000000)

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*Music is a universal language.*



*Golden Dream—Sculptor: Pavel Shaposhnik, Russia*



*The Samoan Talking Chief is the deliverer of peace and integrity. He conveys the seriousness and importance of decision making. Sculptor: Taimalelagi Penehuro, Samoa.*

*Waiting—Sculptor: Berika Ipek-bayrak, Turkey*

*Child Adoption marks a new relationship; an acceptance of responsibility, with care and love for a child apart from the obligation of the natural child. Peace can be achieved if we put others first; give more and ask less; respect others and the adoption of good qualities will lead the way to peace. Sculptor: Frank Haikiu, Solomon Islands.*





# 友 USCPFA National Friendship Tours 友

## 2013 USCPFA Tours



### ***Exotic Beautiful Yunnan — July 2013***

10 days of travel in the most ethnically diverse province in China

Kunming—Dali—Lijiang—Shangri-La—Lugu Lake.....Tentative dates: July 1-12

**Kunming:** Yunnan's capital city Kunming is known as City of Eternal Spring. Many sites to see including the Stone Forest, Yunnan Nationalities Village, temples, markets, museums, World Expo Park and more.

**Dali:** Home of the Bai culture with a long and glorious history. Visit mountains, the three pagodas and the Old Town.

**Lijiang:** The city has an 800-year history from as early as the late Song Dynasty. It is built where the Jade River divides into three and its streams form the canals and waterways which flow along the old town streets. Home to the Naxi culture.

**Lugu Lake:** Natural hot springs and scenic splendor.

**Shangri-La:** A chunk of ancient and historic Tibet within Yunnan's provincial boundaries. Many travelers come here to experience Tibet without having to enter the actual province. You will find towering mountain ranges and fascinating local culture here. Experience the area's Tibetan heritage and see gorgeous countryside.

### ***Heavenly Yellow Mountain — September 2013***

10 days of travel.....Shanghai—Hangzhou—Huangshan—Yixian County—Shexian County—Suzhou  
Tentative dates: September 2-13

**Shanghai:** Visit the ever-changing modern metropolis to see spectacular sights, museums, the Bund, Pearl Tower and practice your bargaining skills in Old Shanghai.

**Hangzhou:** Visit West Lake Scenic area, gardens, temples and the Tea Museum.

**Yellow Mountain:** Enjoy mountain scenery & pilgrimage sites as we overnight on the mountain.

**Huangshan City:** Tunxi Ancient Street, one of the most famous ancient streets in China. Most of the buildings still retain the original Song style (over 1000 years ago). Nearby Ming Dynasty homes in Yixian County and Shexian County.

**Suzhou:** Garden City known for its silk production, canals, and beautiful gardens.

**Zhouzhuang:** Water Town

**For more information on USCPFA National Tours, contact Therese Kulla-Abbott, Ph.D.—[tours@uscpfa.org](mailto:tours@uscpfa.org)**



# THE CENTER FOR TEACHING ABOUT CHINA

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 e-mail to Kitty Trescott at The Center For Teaching About China. A catalogue will be mailed to you.

**TRADITIONAL CHINESE FASHIONS (paper dolls)**, by Ming Ju Sun, Dover Publications, NY, 2000, 16 pages, paper  
2007118.....\$5.95

Two girls are waiting to be dressed in any one of the 16 garments prepared for them in this book. The detailed and brightly colored fashions represent the eras of Chinese fashion from the Tang Dynasty (618 AD) to the Republic Period (1949).

**CHINESE OPERA COSTUMES (paper dolls)**, by Ming Ju Sun, Dover Publications, NY, 1998, 16 pages, paper  
2007119.....\$5.95

Two figures, a male and a female, are poised to don any one of the 16 detailed, colorful costumes from the Traditional Chinese Opera. Each garb includes headdresses, masks, and appropriate poses. It is a wonderful way to explore this ancient art of China.

**CHINESE FASHIONS (Coloring book)**, by Ming Ju Sun, Dover Publications, NY, 2002, 43 pages, paper  
2007111.....\$3.95

Each page is a detailed drawing of people dressed in dynasty garb, from Tang era (618 AD) through the Republic era (1949). Six dynasties are depicted for both women and men. Front and back covers have 12 colored figures to guide ways of coloring some of those Chinese fashions.

**CHINESE FAIRY TALES**, by Frederick H. Martens, Dover Publications, NY, 1998, 76 pages, paper, illustrated  
2007112.....\$2.00

Ideal for children ages 7-10, this easy to read book includes 16 short ancient Chinese tales. As is the custom for Chinese tales, there is a lesson to be learned from each. Some of these tales would be easy to dramatize or use for classroom activities.

**MANDARIN PICTURE WORD BOOK**, by Ling Li & Barbara Steadman, Dover Publications, NY, 2006, 33 pages, paper  
2007110.....\$3.95

Each of the 15 pages is a drawing of a scene with dozens of objects labeled in Chinese Characters and pin-yin. The last 3 pages list all the words used in those drawings. The pictures can be colored. The pages can be used to make flashcards and games.

**TIBETAN DESIGNS**, (coloring book) by Marty Noble, Dover Publications, NY, 2002, 30 pages, paper,  
2007117.....\$3.50

For ages 10 and older, this book of intricate designs helps to explain Tibet's Buddhist beliefs.

**WOMAN IN WORLD HISTORY: Soong Ching Ling (Mme. Sun Yatsen)**, by Israel Epstein, New World Press, Beijing, 1995, 697 pages, hardback, photos, index, notes  
2007113.....\$15.00

The aim of this biography is to have the reader meet Soong Ching Ling. Parts of the book are her own writings; others from the author's time with her over their years together in China. This book will help the reader to see her as others did, and to appreciate all she did.

**FEILONG: The China Game**, by Asian Studies Center of the University of Vermont, Mamopalire of Vermont, Inc., 2006, a game for 2-8 players, 3 levels-age 12 to adult, a game board and pieces, score sheets and question cards.  
2007115.....\$30.00

Players advance around a track by correctly answering questions. There are eight tour destinations and a map to reach before being declared a winner.

**PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT: the Chosen Path of China**, by the China Institute of International Studies, Beijing, 2006, 78 pages, paper,  
2007114.....\$3.00

International relations, human rights, ASEAN free trade areas, APEC and regional economic zones are a few of the topics covered in this booklet. Read the Chinese government point of view on these topics.

**THE ART OF WAR**, by Sun Tzu, Dover Publications, NY, 2002, 99 pages, paper  
2007110.....\$4.95

Preserved in China for more than 2000 years, Sun Tzu presents the oldest known military treatise in the world. This classic strategy is said to have been used by great warriors in the past, and still studied to this day as a present guide to the conduct of war.

Direct any questions to Kitty Trescott at [trescott@midwest.net](mailto:trescott@midwest.net).

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