ANNUAL REPORT 2001

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*Effective November 30, 2000 - December 6, 2001
1. Chairman to May 15, 2001, Director thereafter
2. Vice Chairman to May 15, 2001, Chair thereafter
3. Resigned December 2000
4. Resigned January 2001
5. Effective May 15, 2001
6. Died February 2001
7. Effective January 2001
8. Died January 2001
The National Committee on United States-China Relations is a nonprofit educational organization that encourages understanding of China and the United States among citizens of both countries. The Committee focuses its exchange, educational and policy activities on international relations, economic development and management, governance and legal affairs, education administration, environmental and other global issues, and mass communication, addressing these issues with respect to the People's Republic, Hong Kong SAR and Taiwan. The Committee's programs draw strength from its members, who now number nearly 700 Americans from all parts of the country and about 70 corporations and professional firms. They represent many viewpoints, but share the belief that productive U.S.-China relations require ongoing public education, face-to-face contact and forthright exchange of ideas.
This year marked the thirty-fifth anniversary of the National Committee on United-States-China Relations. How much has changed since 1966! No longer confined to guarded diplomatic encounters in Geneva and Warsaw, in 2001 the relationship between the United States and China involved nearly $130 billion of trade, over 900,000 American visits to China and over 300,000 Chinese visits to America, 60,000 Chinese students at American educational institutions, and countless other sorts of interaction across fields as diverse as law, environmental protection, health, education, the arts and entertainment. The United States and Washington now collaborate through a great variety of government agencies, and work together in dozens of international organizations, including the United Nations (1971), where both are permanent members of the Security Council, and the World Trade Organization (2001).

The efforts of the National Committee in its first six years to inform and educate Americans about China in the midst of the Cold War—and an increasingly hot war in Southeast Asia—paved the way for the Nixon-Mao/Kissinger-Chou rapprochement of 1972. In the words of the Committee’s first chairman Bob Scalapino, “It is no exaggeration to assert that the National Committee played a major role in enabling the issue of China to be viewed in its full complexity, with policies examined with respect to American interests as well as those of the global community.”

We celebrated the Committee’s first thirty-five years at a gala dinner in New York City on October 2, 2001, the first public event that many of the participants had attended since the nightmarish terrorist attacks three weeks earlier. It was an inspiring evening—the moment of silence for the victims of 9/11; the words of sympathy from China’s premier Zhu Rongji conveyed by Ambassador Yang Jiechi; the acknowledgment of the contributions to the September 11 relief fund and to U.S.-China relations by the honorees (AIG, AOL Time Warner, Coca-Cola, and J. P. Morgan Chase); the celebration of the Committee’s achievements; and the fellowship of people sharing both grief and a commitment to the National Committee’s purpose.

This purpose was expressed very well that night by the dinner’s emcee (and board member) David Gergen, who said “The Committee’s continuing challenge will be to address cutting-edge issues in the constantly evolving and increasingly complex relationship between the two countries—the issues that will have the most impact on whether the United States and China can build a successful future through cooperation and understanding. [. . .] In everything it does, the Committee will try to help Chinese and Americans reach beyond the headlines to understand how things really work, and what is of value to each other. It will explore difficult issues through frank and mutually respectful dialogue.”

The need for this understanding and dialogue was highlighted by two events in 2001. The first occurred April 1 off the coast of China’s Hainan Island in the South China Sea, when a Chinese fighter collided with an American EP-3 reconnaissance plane. The strained negotiations to secure the release of the plane and its crew that took place over eleven days revealed the extent of the two countries’ mistrust and
At the same time, unfortunately, the event also highlighted for Beijing and Washington the strategic importance of their relationship, and led, in the end, to a renewed commitment to bilateral dialogue.

The second event was, of course, the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington on September 11. China’s president Jiang Zemin, who saw CNN’s coverage of the attacks in real time, moved quickly to be among the first world leaders to extend sympathy and support for the United States. China quickly dispatched Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi to Pakistan to encourage President Musharraf to cooperate in the war on terror, and began to share intelligence with the United States in ways it had never done before. Once again, a crisis had underscored the strategic importance of U.S.-China relations, and the need for the two countries to work together.

In this report, you will read of the National Committee’s efforts in 2001 to add new bridges of understanding between Americans and Chinese to those we have built in our first thirty-five years. As we look ahead to a future in which American and Chinese interests will be increasingly intertwined, it is clear that many more such bridges need to be built.

Carla A. Hills
Chair

John L. Holden
President
or 35 years, the National Committee has been organizing programs that encourage understanding of China and the United States among citizens of both countries. In its earliest days, with virtually no contact between the two countries, the National Committee relied on presentations to policy leaders, academics and civic groups to disseminate information about China. Six years after its founding, in 1972, the National Committee cosponsored the historic visit of the Chinese ping-pong team to the United States, initiating the people-to-people exchanges that have become one of the Committee's hallmarks. In 1984, the U.S.-China Dialogue, convened by the National Committee and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, began a process of non-official, “Track II” consultations and conferences to assess core interests and continuing problems in the bilateral relationship.

Domestic, bilateral and international circumstances have changed dramatically in the past three and a half decades, yet we continue to rely on the fundamental elements of the early, ground-breaking initiatives to inform public opinion and encourage direct exchange of ideas. Our public education programs, citizen exchanges, and Track II diplomacy efforts address topics of mutual interest and potential conflict between the two countries. Americans and Chinese are now directly engaged in an unparalleled range of shared interests, and a number of these are reflected in our programmatic themes: international affairs, economic development and management, education, governance and legal affairs, global issues, and the media.

The following report contains an overview of the exchanges, conferences and other programs the National Committee organized in 2001. We appreciate all that our directors, members, funders and other colleagues contribute to making these programs possible. More information on these programs can be found on our website at www.ncuscr.org and in our newsletter, Notes from the National Committee.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Unforeseen circumstances punctuated the course of Sino-American relations in 2001. In April, an American EP-3 reconnaissance plane was hit by a Chinese fighter jet and made an emergency landing on Hainan Island. That event, and subsequent weeks of diplomatic negotiations, highlighted the potential for conflict between the two countries and the mistrust that continues to cloud their interaction. To their credit, both governments took steps to right the relationship through a number of high-level consultations, culminating in a visit by President Bush to Shanghai in October. The September 11 terrorist attack on the United States was another unforeseen event that significantly affected U.S.-China relations—constructively, this time—as Beijing supported Washington's new war on terrorism. The year ended on a positive note, as both governments prepared for President Bush's February 2002 trip to Beijing—an unprecedented second visit to China by a sitting American president.
The National Committee adapted its planned programs to reflect these new circumstances and devised additional programs to directly address the challenging, and sometimes contentious, issues that emerged. For instance, within a month of the September 11 attacks, the Committee and the Brookings Institution convened a one-day, off-the-record meeting of experts in counter-terrorism, regional security and U.S.-China relations to consider “Counter-terrorism, China’s Role and Implications for U.S. Policy.”

The National Committee also served as an information resource for the media and the public, particularly in the days following the downing of the EP-3 plane and the September 11 attacks; president John Holden and vice president Jan Berris provided commentary on the impact of these events on American interests and U.S.-China relations in numerous interviews with print and broadcast journalists from both countries.

**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE 2000 ELECTIONS**

Another significant, though anticipated, event shaped the outlook for U.S. relations with China in 2001: the American elections of November 2000. The National Committee sent a five-member delegation to the PRC and Taiwan in June to give briefings on the topic of “Domestic and Foreign Policy Implications of the 2000 Elections.” The thoroughly unanticipated denouement of the presidential race was of enormous interest to those with whom the delegation spoke. Confusion and misunderstanding were in abundance, and the delegation worked hard to clarify what happened—and why.

Over the course of the two-week program, the presidential election, Democratic and Republican political agendas, and the media’s role in politics were the themes that formed the basis for workshops, panels and discussions with academics, policy specialists, and officials in Beijing, Shanghai and Taipei. Policy analysts on both sides of the Taiwan Strait also took notice of President Bush’s April 25 television interview, in which he said that the United States would defend Taiwan, in the event of an attack by the mainland, “with whatever it took to help Taiwan defend herself,” and questioned the delegation about whether this signaled a major policy change.

National Committee board members Matt Salmon, former Arizona Congressman, and Douglas Paal, president of the Asia Pacific Policy Center, shared leadership responsibilities for the delegation. Other participants included P.J. Crowley, spokesperson for the National Security Council and deputy spokesperson at the Department of Defense during the Clinton administration; Elaine Kamarck, domestic policy advisor to Vice President Al Gore in the White House and on the campaign; and Colby College professor Cal MacKenzie, a specialist in presidential transitions. The Freeman Foundation provided financial support for this exchange.

**PREVENTIVE DEFENSE**

Counter-terrorism was a dominant theme of the three-day meeting the National Committee cosponsored with the Harvard-Stanford Preventive Defense Project (PDP) in Palo Alto, Calif., December 13-15. Co-chairs of the PDP are former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Ashton B. Carter. The National Committee and PDP have collaborated on China-related Track II efforts since 1998. The China Foundation for International & Strategic Studies, a Beijing-based think tank, served as the counterpart for this meeting.

The tensions that followed the 1999 bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade and the April 2001 downing of the EP-3
reconnaissance plane prompted the PDP and National Committee staff to focus on "crisis management" as the main subject of the December meeting; the September terrorist attacks provided further reason to focus on that subject. The nearly 30 participants looked for lessons learned from recent crises and considered possible initiatives that might improve crisis management internally and between the two countries. They also debated whether the events of September 11 changed the strategic priorities of the American and Chinese governments, and whether the attacks might open the door to cooperation in the security field. Other topics included the cross-Strait issue and its effect on U.S.-China relations, missile defense and nuclear arms control.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

For the past 20 years, economic reforms and expanded trade have helped kindle unprecedented economic growth in China. While the PRC’s accession to the World Trade Organization has the potential to advance reforms and promote continued growth, it also presents the country’s leaders and policy-makers with a set of new, complex and politically sensitive challenges. Questions about China’s economic outlook and the impact of WTO accession were a recurring theme in National Committee corporate briefings and public programs in 2001, underscoring the significance of continued economic reform for China’s future and its trading partners.

Taiwan also is undergoing economic changes, due to both its own internal dynamics and regional economic developments. The election of Chen Shui-bian as president in March 2000 moved the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), long associated with labor forces in Taiwan, to the forefront of the political arena. As a result, workers rights and other labor-related issues are increasingly a part of the island’s political discourse. The National Committee addressed some of these changes through an exchange program with representatives of Taiwan labor organizations.

T I A W N L A B O R L E A D E R S

The American labor movement has a very long history, beginning with organized strikes in the colonial period. The American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, the two entities that eventually merged to form the mainstay of modern American unionism, the AFL-CIO, were created in 1886 and 1935, respectively. In Taiwan, the movement is relatively new, as independent labor federations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have formed in recent years, old unions have begun shifting away from total government control, and legislators have revised labor laws.

Despite these different histories, labor leaders from Taiwan found common ground and mutual interests with their American counterparts during a study tour of Boston, Washington, D.C., Detroit and Seattle, July 21-August 3. The program’s overall theme, the role of organized labor in a democratic society, was examined from several angles: an overview of the American labor movement and its historical context, including current challenges and debates; the organization of labor unions and the relationships between unions and corporate management and unions and government; the role of organized labor in electoral politics, particularly in advocating workers’ rights; and labor issues in high-tech industries. The group had briefings and discussions with representatives of federal agencies, a variety of unions,
university labor research centers, think tanks and NGOs.

Over the course of the two-week study tour, the issue of worker retraining in Taiwan was raised time and again. Worker layoffs in Taiwan have accompanied the transfer of production facilities to the mainland, where lower-cost labor is plentiful. The group heard about similar experiences in American labor, and saw a first-hand illustration during its stay in Detroit, where plans were being developed to convert three closed-down Ford plants for entertainment and other commercial purposes. The group was particularly impressed by Detroit's One-Stop Career Center, a multi-service center for the unemployed, and talked about how this model might be adapted and implemented in Taiwan. Seattle's high-tech industries provided two examples of labor-management cooperation in worker retraining: the International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers/Boeing Quality Through Training Program and the Ed Wells Initiative, a joint project of Boeing and the Society of Professional Engineering Employees in Aerospace.

Led by Chen Chi-sen, senior advisor to President Chen Shui-bian and professor, Labor Institute, Chinese Culture University, the delegation included a mix of labor union and NGO representatives, academics, and local and central government officials: Chang Fong-yi, secretary general, Taiwan Labor Front; Ho Dwan-fan, secretary general, Council of Labor Affairs, Executive Yuan; Jeng Tsun-chyi, director, Bureau of Labor Affairs, Taipei City Government; Kuo Kuo-wen, secretary general, Taiwan Confederation of Trade Unions; and Liu Chin-hsin, advisor, Council of Labor Affairs, advisor, Legislative Yuan and professor, National Taiwan University.

Funding for the program was provided by the U.S. Department of State.

GOVERNANCE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

With China's WTO membership now secured, domestic and international attention shifts to the country's compliance with that body's standards and regulations. China will need to adapt its current body of law and implement new regulations to meet its WTO obligations. As changes in the economic arena often have served as an impetus for changes in other aspects of Chinese society, achieving WTO compliance may also have repercussions for legal change and reform beyond the commercial sphere. It also is likely to put an added burden on the country's still-developing court system.

China has turned to the court systems of other countries, including the United States, for models and ideas on how to
modernize its legal apparatus. The National Committee has made China’s judiciary the primary focus of its rule-of-law programs, recognizing the instrumental role that judges and other court professionals play in the fair and efficient application of the law. These exchanges have brought American and Chinese judges together for discussions on professional training, standards, and the responsibilities of court professionals. Other exchange programs have focused on law school deans, law journalists, or specific areas of law, such as administrative procedure or copyright law.

**SHANGHAI HIGH PEOPLE’S COURT JUDICIAL REFORM DELEGATION**

The Shanghai High People’s Court is considered a model for the rest of the country; innovative practices often are first introduced in this court system and then replicated in others. In February 2001, the National Committee hosted six members of the Shanghai High People’s Court, and one representative of the Sichuan Provincial High People’s Court, for meetings with judges and other court professionals in four American cities. The group expressed interest in all aspects of court management, but was particularly keen to learn more about judicial ethics and the role of specialized court personnel in the U.S. legal system, important topics as China’s courts face more numerous and complex cases.

Over the course of the two-week study tour, the delegation benefited from the insights of a number of alumni of previous National Committee judicial programs. Judge Michael M. Mihm of the U.S. District Court, Central District of Illinois, and a participant in the Committee’s March 2000 civil trial procedure exchange to China, traveled to Washington to welcome the group on behalf of the Judicial Conference Committee on International Judicial Relations. Other veterans of exchanges—Judge Helen Ginger Berrigan, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana; Judge Stuart R. Pollack, Superior Court, City and County of San Francisco; and Judge Ronald S.W. Lew, U.S. District Court, Central District of California—hosted the delegation in their respective cities, opened the doors to their courtrooms for observation, introduced the delegation to their colleagues, and facilitated discussions.

The group found their meetings with civil and criminal magistrates, and discussions on their roles, to be especially valuable, as were presentations on automation of court proceedings and law libraries. Their firsthand observations sparked dozens of questions from the Chinese judges about the practical realities of managing busy court dockets with limited time, budgets and staff. The relationship between the media and the judiciary also generated a lively exchange between the judges and New York Times reporter Linda Greenhouse.

The Ford Foundation supported this project. The Honorable Ge Huilong, senior judge and member of the Adjudication Committee of the Shanghai High People’s Court, was the delegation leader. Other members from his court were Zhang Jun, chief judge, No. 2 Court, Criminal Division; Jiang Fukang, director, Supervisory Office; Xiong Xuanguo, deputy director, Research Office; Song Jianchao, director, Personnel Department; Wang L iwen, deputy section chief, Research Office; and Yang Jianyu, official, Foreign Affairs Division. Representing the Sichuan High People’s Court was Luo Shuping, chief judge of the No. 1 Court of the Criminal Division.
Education is a natural channel for exchanges between Americans and Chinese since they share a deep desire to prepare children for productive and rewarding futures. Educators and policy-makers in both countries continually look for ways to structure curricula to meet the needs of shifting demographics and changing marketplaces. Teachers also seek ways to enrich their classrooms by incorporating lessons on other cultures into their teaching. These common interests lay the foundation for fertile, mutually beneficial exchanges.

The cornerstone of our current education exchange program is the 1980 bilateral agreement between the U.S. Department of Education and the PRC’s Ministry of Education, although the National Committee has been running educational exchanges since August 1973. In a typical year, the Committee works with the Department of Education to bring two delegations of Chinese educators to the United States for two-week study tours. The basic themes for these exchanges have not changed: programs on primary and secondary school administration, higher and professional education, and vocational education often serve as the subject of these programs. Their substantive content, however, has evolved to reflect changes in American and Chinese educational systems, with more recent exchanges addressing the use of technology in the classroom, parental participation in school planning, bilingual education, magnet and charter schools, and other contemporary topics.

The reciprocal component of this bilateral agreement is the annual Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar, a month-long program that introduces American teachers to Chinese history, culture and contemporary society through lectures, visits to historical sites, and time spent in Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

Funding for these core programs comes from a grant from the U.S. Department of Education with supplementary funding for the Hong Kong portion of the Summer Seminar from a private donor. The National Committee also develops education exchanges with funding from other sources, and training and education are frequently components of exchanges in other disciplines.

In June 2001, the National Committee organized a study tour for ten K-12 Chinese teachers, principals, and administrators, with briefings and school visits in Washington, D.C., New York, Phoenix and San Francisco. Education delegations typically visit the United States when the school year is in full swing. This group, arriving at the end of the academic term, missed the normal rhythm of K-12 school routines, but had opportunities to sit in on end-of-year conferences between parents and teachers, hear teachers’ assessments of the completed school year and observe preparations for summer school.

The modern principal often serves as fiscal administrator, community leader, educational reformer and student role model. During visits to elementary, middle and high schools; meetings at teacher training programs and professional associations; and over meals in homes, discussions focused on how principals can effectively carry out these responsibilities. The Chinese educators found presentations on means of developing school leadership to be particularly interesting. Among these were briefings by the U.S. Department of Education’s “Principal in Residence,” staff of the American Association of School Administrators and the director of Bank Street College of Education’s Leadership Center/Principals Institute. Other topics on the program agenda included school governance and administration, teaching methodology and the roles of federal, state and local government in education.

Members of the delegation were Yun Bingzhi, principal, China Renmin University Affiliated Elementary School; Ma Yinlan, deputy principal, Tsinghua University Affiliated Elementary School; Sui Lili, mathematics teacher; Beijing No. 15 Secondary School; Li Yuwen, principal, Beijing Yue Tan Secondary School; Hu Wei, deputy principal, Beijing No. 61 Secondary School; Xu Yunyao, mathematics teacher, Beijing Jinshan School; Yang Jun, deputy director, Division of America and South Pacific, Department of International Cooperation and...
Exchanges, Ministry of Education; Yang Xiuying, director, Tianjin Municipal Education Commission; Wu Yirong, principal, Tianjin Ying Cai High School; Wang Jincheng, principal, Tianjin No. 2 Teacher Training School.

Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar

“Tradition and Transformation” is the theme of the Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar to China, a program designed to give American teachers an overview of imperial, revolutionary and contemporary China. Yet transformation might also be used to describe the process the teachers themselves undergo over the course of their month in China, as site visits; lectures by historians, sociologists and economists; and time spent in markets, Internet cafes, temples and schools change the Fulbrighters’ perspectives on China. Information and impressions are in turn brought back to the classroom, broadening the perspectives of students and piquing the interest of future China hands.

The 2001 class of Fulbrighters included 16 secondary school teachers from 12 states, and was accompanied by Professor Stanley Rosen of the University of Southern California. The Ministry of Education arranged the group’s itinerary in Beijing, Xi’an, Kunming and Shanghai. Substantive lectures were balanced with visits to China’s most famous sites. Participants gave high marks to lectures on China’s foreign policy, the architecture of the Forbidden City, ethnic populations, and gender issues and seeing the Great Wall, Xi’an’s terra cotta soldiers and the Stone Forest near Kunming. The teachers also got a glimpse of home life in China, as Shanghai high school students adopted the Fulbrighters for a day of sightseeing, after which they opened their homes for meals and conversation with their families.

Participants also had the option of extending their program by spending several days in Hong Kong prior to their return to the United States. Lectures there focused on political and economic change in Hong Kong since 1997, youth and education; the group also met with journalists, representatives of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and economic, political and information officers at the U.S. Consulate.

Following the study seminar, each participant prepared a curriculum project on some aspect of Chinese history or culture, which the Department of Education disseminates through the Educational Resources Information Center, a national clearinghouse.


U.S.-China Education Foundation Community College Project

The National Committee collaborated with the U.S.-China Education Foundation (USCEF) to design and coordinate a 15-day study tour that brought ten Chinese community college presidents and education officials to the United States in April. USCEF is a non-profit organization founded in 1983 to promote educational development in China and facilitate educational exchange between the United States and China. The study tour was part of the USCEF’s multi-year Community Colleges in China Project, which is funded by the Ford Foundation.
The community college administrators visited a dozen campuses in New York, Chicago, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Austin, Phoenix, and San Francisco, which offered courses in such diverse disciplines as fashion design, agricultural sciences and computer programming. Discussions focused on partnerships between colleges and businesses, integration of professional programs and general education, and the relationship between market needs assessment and curriculum design. The group's study tour was planned to coincide with the annual convention of the American Association of Community Colleges in Chicago; in addition to the opportunity to meet large numbers of their colleagues and take advantage of panels and exhibits in their field, several delegates presented a panel on the subject of U.S.-China educational exchanges.

Educators in the delegation were Tao Benyi, vice president, Shanghai Teachers University; Nie Jia’en, president, Taiyuan University; Yang Yingsong, president, Jinshan Community College; Li Yunlong, president, Shanxi International Commercial College; Nie Yazhen, president, Sino-Western College of Vocation and Technology; Wei Yingqi, director, Foshan Education Commission; Wang Liang Juan, associate research fellow, Beijing Academy of Education Sciences; Wang Wei, vice director, Division of Higher Vocational Education, Ministry of Education; Xu Tao, vice director, Division of Higher Education, Shanghai Education Commission; and Yang Xiaoqin, vice director, Foshan Education Commission.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND GLOBAL ISSUES

As the world’s wealthiest country and the world’s most populous country, respectively, the United States and China play significant roles as global citizens in addressing international problems. One striking example is the environment: China and the United States both have a responsibility to mitigate the most damaging ecological consequences of economic development. Recognition of common problems and mutual interest in effective solutions form the foundation for National Committee exchanges that focus on this important subject.

NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A March 2001 program brought together leaders in natural disaster management from mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, who spent two weeks sharing ideas with each other and with their American counterparts on the best ways to prepare for and respond to floods, earthquakes, fires, and typhoons. From the first introductory meeting until the last day of the trip, the participants put aside their political differences and eagerly shared information and experiences on how to minimize damage and injury when natural disasters strike. The program included meetings with government agencies and national organizations in Washington, D.C., and with specialists in Florida and California who focus on the disasters typical to those regions.

Daylong meetings at both the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the American Red Cross in Washington gave the group an overview of mechanisms the United States uses to plan for, recover from and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters. On the road in Florida, the delegation spoke with researchers at the National Hurricane Center/Tropical Prediction Center about prediction and preparedness.
and with State Farm Insurance agents about pre-disaster practices to protect life and property. In California, where earthquakes and fires are the primary concerns of disaster managers, staff from the Earthquake Engineering Research Center and local fire departments briefed the group. The coordination of federal, state and local responses to disasters was a recurring theme throughout the study tour, and meetings with representatives of emergency response agencies for the city of Oakland, county of Sacramento and state of California gave participants a chance to hear a range of perspectives on this issue. The delegation also was interested in the roles that volunteer organizations play in community preparedness and response.

Participants in the delegation from the PRC were Zhang Xiaoning, Ministry of Civil Affairs’ Department of Disaster and Social Relief; Gu Renfa, Amity Foundation; He Tongxing, China Charities Federation; and Hong Junling, Chinese Red Cross. The Hong Kong Security Bureau and the Hong Kong Red Cross were represented by Ng Sehung-lok and Wong Mok Lai, respectively. Taiwan participants were Hsieh Kuo-hsin from the National Alliance for Post-Earthquake Reconstruction and Chen Hsingjye from the Nantou Fire Department.

Environmental Education Workshops

Enacting laws and regulations to protect the environment is only the first step in restoring ecosystems or preventing damage to natural resources. Educating citizens on environmental issues and their responsibilities for environmental protection is essential in ensuring the ultimate effectiveness of government policies. In May, the National Committee sent five American environmental education specialists to China for an 11-day program designed to facilitate an exchange of ideas among teachers, administrators, NGO leaders, and students in the field of environmental education.

The first stop was Beijing, where the focus was on briefings with the staff of the Center for Environmental Education and Communications of the China State Environmental Protection Agency, which served as the main Chinese host. The core of the program, however, took place in the city of Qingdao and various sites in Heilongjiang province, where the Americans held workshops on environmental education (attended by relevant government administrators, teachers, park rangers, and NGO representatives); joined their Chinese counterparts in “team teaching” elementary school children; discussed public education programs with administrators of nature reserves; and spoke with local officials about reconciling the challenges of economic development and environmental protection.
environmental protection. As the Americans' visit coincided with World Environment Day, they observed ceremonies in both Harbin and Beijing that recognized local efforts to protect the environment. A half-day session in Beijing provided an opportunity to discuss the important role the media can play in educating the general public about environmental issues.

The papers presented by the Americans at the workshops—which addressed topics such as corporate environmental principles, outreach to urban audiences, engaging volunteers in environmental education, and developing sources of financial support—reached an even larger audience through their subsequent publication in the Chinese journal Environmental Educator.

Delegation members included Randy Champeau, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point; Carol J. Flakowski, Field Museum of Chicago; Thom J. McEvoy, University of Vermont; Maurice “Skip” Schwartz, Audubon Canyon Ranch; and Kelly Zagzebski, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation. Funding for this exchange was provided by the State Department and the United Technologies Corporation.

MEDIA

Despite the increasing numbers of American and Chinese citizens who have had contact with one another through National Committee programs and other kinds of exchange and travel, the fact remains that most people in China and the United States learn about the other nation through the media. Journalists thus play an influential role in shaping the perceptions Americans and Chinese have of each others’ governments, foreign policies and citizens.

The National Committee first hosted a delegation of PRC journalists in the United States in 1979 and worked with the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the three national networks on their first visits to China in the early 1970s. Since then, our journalism exchanges have included print, television and radio reporters from major cities and smaller markets; reporters with economic, international and general news “beats;” and specialists in press law. Our 2001 exchanges looked to the future of the media, and considered the potential impacts that new technology, changing audience interests and a new generation of journalists will have on reporting and delivering the news.

THE NEW MEDIA: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES

In less than ten years, the Internet has become an integral part of business, including the news business. In the United States, where Internet users numbered 149 million in 2001, according to the Computer Industry Almanac, media companies are experimenting with formats that will appeal to this growing audience and considering ways to generate the income needed to support this type of news delivery. Internet usage in China is not yet as widespread—an estimated 33 million people had Internet access at the end of 2001, according to the China Internet Network Information Center—but the numbers are growing rapidly.

According to a survey of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Chinese Internet users are generally more receptive to new ideas and points of view than others in Chinese society.

To explore the social and ethical influence new media has had on the news industry so far and to consider future implications in both countries, the National Committee sent three U.S. experts in the field to meet with their counterparts in Beijing, Shanghai, Xiamen and Hong Kong, September 1-14. Hong Kong University’s Journalism and Media Studies Centre cooperated with the...
National Committee in arranging the itinerary. The group met with virtually all the key players in China's online media during its time in Beijing and Shanghai, from the relevant deputy minister at the State Council Information Office; to editorial and technical staff from such major news outlet as Chinadaily.com, People's Daily Online, CCTV.com and Xinhua.net; to an executive at China's leading private Internet portal. Time spent in Xiamen, further removed from the information superhighways of Beijing and Shanghai, gave the Americans a very different perspective on the status of new media development and usage. In all three cities, the Americans participated in workshops at journalism schools, exchanging views with news professionals, academics and students on the ethics of online journalism, managing the business of new media, technological changes and their effects on news delivery, and the expectations of news consumers.

Moments after landing in Hong Kong on September 11, the group learned of the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington. Meetings were held as scheduled over the next few days, at the journalism schools of Hong Kong University and City University, the Freedom Forum and the Hong Kong Journalists Association, though discussions focused as much on the breaking story of terrorism as on new media issues. The delegation included Scott W. Oelsel, founder and former president of CNN Interactive; Barbara Palser, director of training at Internet Broadcasting Systems; and Andrew Lih, professor at Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism and principal investigator of the Columbia's Interactive Design Lab. Support for the exchange was provided by the U.S. Department of State.

AOL Time Warner Internship

AOL Time Warner Inc. sponsored the fourth consecutive class of interns from Shanghai's Fudan University, which offers Chinese undergraduates short-term internships at various AOL Time Warner entities throughout the United States. As in previous years, National Committee staff coordinated the program, overseeing the selection process.
and Home Box Office Inc. in New York; Cable News Network in Atlanta; and Warner Brothers Studios in Los Angeles. Their work assignments varied according to their individual interests and respective placements, but all the interns had opportunities to learn about the research, production, distribution, and advertising aspects of news and entertainment media.

Like their predecessors, this year's class of interns was thoughtful and articulate in drawing comparisons between life in China and the United States and analyzing their experiences in this country. The Committee therefore arranged several speaking engagements to give them opportunities to share their impressions with the public.

The New York-based interns gave a panel presentation at a public program cosponsored by the National Committee and the China Institute, and went to Albany to speak to the high school classes of an alumnus of the Fulbright-Hays Summer Seminar to China; the Southern Center for International Studies invited our Atlanta intern to speak to some of its members. Audiences were eager to hear the interns' opinions of U.S. policy and the media's coverage of the aftermath of the terrorist acts; the interns also fielded questions about Taiwan and Tibet, their impressions of American movies and music, and their future career plans.

Members of the class of 2001 were Chen Weihao, Cheng Yan, Lu Yong, Shen Rujun and Yang Yun.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

America-China Forum Delegation to Beijing

Following approval by the boards of directors of the two organizations, the America-China Society (ACS) is now in the process of merging with the National Committee. When the merger is finalized, ACS will officially become the America-China Forum of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. ACS was founded in 1987 by former Secretaries of State Henry A. Kissinger and Cyrus Vance to improve understanding between the United States and the People's Republic of China, and counts former presidents, secretaries of state, national security advisors, and other former senior officials and business leaders among its directors.

The National Committee developed the itinerary for an ACS trip to China for consultations with senior leaders in March 2001. The Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs served as the group's host and arranged meetings with President Jiang Zemin, Defense Minister Chi Haotian, Beijing Mayor Liu Qi, First Party Secretary Jia Qinglin, General Xiong Guangkai, Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing, and Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Long Yongtu, as well as a roundtable discussion with Chinese policymakers and academics. During a day-long visit to Shanghai, members of the delegation met with former mayor Wang Daohan,
who is currently chairman of the Association for Relations across the Taiwan Strait; Mayor Xu Kuangdi; and several scholars and think tank representatives.

Dr. Kissinger led the delegation of American political, business and academic leaders, which included William J. Perry, co-chair of the Stanford-Harvard Preventive Defense Program; W. Wayne Booker, Ford Motor Company vice chairman; David M. Lampton, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies; former ACS Executive Director Herbert Levin; Kenneth Lieberthal, professor of political science and William B. Davidson Professor of Business Administration at the University of Michigan; J. Stapleton Roy, managing director, Kissinger Associates; Ezra Vogel of Harvard University's Fairbank Center for East Asian Research; and former Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead. National Committee president John Holden and vice president Jan Berris accompanied the group.

Since the program began in 1980, more than 1,000 Chinese scholars have participated in the National Committee’s Scholar Orientation Program (SOP), many of whom now hold senior positions in Chinese government, business, and academia. Each SOP offers visiting Chinese scholars an opportunity to explore aspects of American history, culture, and society that they might not have otherwise had time or resources to experience during their time in the United States. Through a two-week study tour held shortly before their return to China, the scholars gain a deeper understanding of American history and culture, political and social issues, and community and family life.

The June 2001 SOP brought together 14 scholars with expertise in law, journalism, business, political science and English. They came from several different parts of China (including the first ever SOP participant from Ningxia province) and were completing studies at American colleges and universities in nine states and the District of Columbia. The itinerary is similar from year to year, with stops in Williamsburg, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and New York, yet the group’s varied interests and individual reactions to the historical sites and in-depth briefings give each SOP class its own distinctive character.

This year’s group was no exception. The scholars engaged in lively, thought-provoking discussions on municipal leaders’ relations with state and federal governments (National League of Cities); how American public opinion is formed and measured (American Enterprise Institute); volunteerism in America (American Red Cross); gathering, analyzing and mapping crime data as a tool to prevent future crimes (New York Police Department); and developing community partnerships to address poverty and hunger (City Harvest). A perennial highlight of the program is the opportunity to spend time with American families, as National Committee members accommodate the scholars in their homes during the group’s stay in Washington.

Funding for the 2001 SOP was provided by the U.S. Department of State. Participants, and their home institutions, were Jiang Weiye, China International Trusts & Investment Corporation; Jin Li, Beijing Foreign Studies University; Ke Sufen, Wenzhou Teachers College; Li Chunfang, Academy of Social Sciences; Liu Sen, East China Normal University; Song Aiqun, Foreign Affairs College; Wang Haixiao, Nanjing University; Wu Haiying, Ningxia University; Yang Yiping, China Institute
of Contemporary International Relations; Yang Yuqing, People's University; Zhang Jun, Fudan University; Zhang Qing, China University of Political Science and Law; Zhang Wei, Dow Jones Newswire; and Zhao Jianxia, Zhengzhou University.

**Teacher Orientation Program**

The National Committee collaborated with the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) to organize a Teacher Orientation Program for participants in its U.S.-China Teachers Exchange Program. Each year this program brings 17-20 Chinese teachers to the United States to teach in elementary, junior high and high schools. In July 2001, at the conclusion of their academic year, the National Committee escorted 18 ACLS teachers on a two-week study tour, similar to our standard Scholar Orientation Program.

The teachers visited Williamsburg, Washington, D.C., and New York, deepening their understanding of American history, culture, and politics before their return to their homes and classrooms in China. More than the typical SOP, the Teacher Orientation Program emphasizes understanding the American education system.

2001 participants in this program were Fan Hongya, Yangzhou Teachers College Affiliated Middle School; Guo Yi, Xinhua Middle School, Yangzhou; Li Hui, Beijing No. 15 Middle School; Li Sultan, Suzhou No. 10 Middle School; Qian Jianfen, Suzhou No. 1 Middle School; Qin Xiangqing, Luoyang Foreign Language School; Song Changhui, Beijing No. 14 Middle School; Sun Rong, Suzhou No. 1 Middle School; Wang Lifen, Beijing Vocational Senior High School of Foreign Affairs Service; Wang Rongqiang, Hangzhou No. 3 Middle School; Wang Zhenwei, Beijiao Middle School, Changzhou; Yang Desheng, Suzhou No. 10 Middle School; Yin Lusha, Beijing No. 15 Middle School; Zhao Qi, Changzhou No. 1 Middle School; Zhao Hongyi, Luyang Foreign Language School; Zhou Xinwen, Nanjing No. 29 Middle School; Zhu Qing, Beijing Vocational Senior High School of Foreign Affairs Service; and Zhu Ruzhong, Yangzhou Middle School.

**Public Education and Outreach**

Through conferences, seminars, panel programs and publications, the National Committee provides information about the major issues in U.S.-China relations directly from policy-makers and opinion leaders on both sides of the Pacific. In 2001, the Committee sponsored more than a dozen panel discussions in New York, Washington, D.C., Boston, Chicago, San Diego, and Seattle on topics ranging from The Tiananmen Papers, to Chinese intellectual thinking, to WTO accession. National Committee members also received several timely e-mail briefings that offered expert insight on current topics. The Committee’s website provides another channel for public outreach. Summaries of program events, reports in the China Policy Series, recent articles and speeches on U.S.-China relations, and links to useful resource materials are among the features posted on the website (www.ncuscr.org).

Programs were held in New York City, unless otherwise indicated.

**January 9**

Panel Program
“Taiwan’s Political Turmoil and Economic Troubles”
Speakers: Bruce Dickson, George Washington University; Harvey Feldman, Heritage Foundation; John Holden, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations; Nicholas Lardy, Brookings Institution; Shelley Rigger, Davidson College; John Tkacik, China Business Intelligence; Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Georgetown University; Vincent Wang, University of Richmond; Stephen Yates, Heritage Foundation.
Cosponsored with the Heritage Foundation Washington, D.C.

**January 9**

Book Discussion
Cosponsored with the Nixon Center Washington, D.C.
January 10
Corporate Members Briefing
Speaker: Justin Yifu Lin, China Center for Economic Research, Peking University

January 29
Book Discussion

February 14
Corporate Members Briefing
Speaker: The Honorable Joseph W. Prueher, U.S. Ambassador to China

February 20
Seminar and Luncheon Address
Speaker: Zhou Mingwei, Vice Minister, Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council.

February 23
Panel Discussion
The Tiananmen Papers
Speakers: Andrew J. Nathan, Columbia University; Perry Link, Princeton University; Chen Xiao Ping, Fairbank Center for East Asian Research; Roderick MacFarquhar, Fairbank Center for East Asian Research. Moderator: Joseph Fewsmith, Boston University Cosponsored with the Council on Foreign Relations

March 12
Book Discussion
Speaker: Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Georgetown University, author of *China Confidential*. Moderator: Jerome Cohen, Council on Foreign Relations Cosponsored with the Council on Foreign Relations

March 23
Luncheon Address
Vice Premier Qian Qichen Cosponsored with the Nixon Center, the U.S.-China Business Council, and the U.S.-China Policy Foundation

March 29
Welcome Luncheon for The Honorable Yang Jiechi, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States

April 11
Lecture Series on Sino-U.S. Relations
The Honorable James R. Sasser, former U.S. Ambassador to China Cosponsored with Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

April 26
Panel Discussion
The Tiananmen Papers
Speakers: Andrew J. Nathan, Columbia University; Jaime FlorCruz, Press Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations; Renqiu Yu, State University of New York, Purchase. Moderator: Jonathan Spence, Yale University Cosponsored with Asia Society and China Institute

May 8
Lecture Series on Sino-U.S. Relations
Speaker: Kenneth Lieberthal, University of Michigan Cosponsored with Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

May 14
Conference Call Discussion for Corporate Members
“Recent Developments in U.S.-China Relations” Speakers: Thomas Christensen, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Nicholas Lardy, Brookings Institution

May 29
Panel Discussion
The Tiananmen Papers
Speakers: Orville Schell, University of California, Berkeley; Susan Shirk, University of California, San Diego; Barry Naughton, University of California, San Diego. Cosponsored with the University of California, San Diego and the San Diego World Affairs Council
June 5
Lecture Series on Sino-U.S. Relations
Speaker:
The Honorable Yang Jiechi, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States
Consponsored with Chicago Council on Foreign Relations
Chicago

September 10
Corporate Members Briefing
Speaker:
Donald Tsang, Chief Secretary for Administration, Hong Kong SAR

September 10
Luncheon Address
Speaker:
Donald Tsang, Chief Secretary for Administration, Hong Kong SAR
Consponsored with Asia Society

September 17 and 22
E-mail Broadcast to Members
“APEC Summit and President Bush’s Trip to China”
Contributors:
Richard Baum, University of California, Los Angeles; Fred Hu, Goldman Sachs (Hong Kong); Susan Shirk, University of California, San Diego; Renqiu Yu, State University of New York, Purchase.

September 20
Dinner Address
Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan
Consponsored with the U.S.-China Business Council
Washington, D.C.

October 27
Discussion
“Reflections on Chinese Intellectual Thinking – A Personal View”
Speaker: Zi Zhongyun, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Consponsored with China Institute

November 8
Conference Call Discussion for Corporate Members
“Legal Developments and Trends in China”
Speakers:
Jaime Horsley, The Carter Center; Stanley Lubman.

December 3
E-mail Broadcast to Members
“Taiwan’s Elections: Economic Background and Political Results”
Contributors:
Ralph Clough, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies; Shelley Rigger, Davidson College; Richard R. Vuylsteke, American Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan.

December 4
Panel Discussion
“Youthful Voices”
AOL Time Warner Interns
Consponsored with China Institute

December 6
Annual Members Address
“U.S.-China Relations in the Post-9/11 World”
The Honorable Richard C. Holbrooke

December 11
Corporate Members Briefing
“Corruption in China: Costs and Consequences”
Hu Angang, Tsinghua University; Daniel Rosen, Institute for International Economics; Lu Xiaobo, Columbia University.

December 13
Panel Discussion
“Understanding China’s Foreign and Security Policy”
Speakers:
Stanley Rosen, University of Southern California; H. Lyman Miller, Hoover Institution; John L. Holdren, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.
Consponsored with the Washington State China Relations Council Seattle
The 75th Meeting of the Board of Directors was held in New York City on December 7, 2001. The 35th Annual Members' Meeting was held on December 6, 2001. Members present (or by proxy) elected the Board Class of 2004; eight individuals were also elected to the Classes of 2003 and 2002.

### 2004
- Julia Chang Bloch
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### 2003
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- Ralph A. Cossa
- William M. Daley
- Martin S. Feldstein
- Bates Gill
- Thomas R. Pickering
- William R. Rhodes

### 2002
- Edward T. Cloonan


At the 75th session of the Board, Nicholas V. Scheele was appointed as an interim Director in the Class of 2002, and Lucian W. Pye and Caroline L. Ahmanson were appointed Chairman Emeritus and Director Emeritus, respectively.

Also at the 75th session, the following were elected officers of the Committee: Carla A. Hills, chair; William M. Daley, Lee H. Hamilton, William R. Rhodes, J. Stapleton Roy, James R. Sasser, Ezra F. Vogel, vice chairmen; Herbert J. H. Ansell, treasurer; Kathryn D. Christopherson, secretary; and John L. Olden, president.


Herbert J. H. Ansell was appointed chairman of the Audit Committee; Carla A. Hills, chair of the Compensation Committee; Peter F. Githner, co-chairman of the Development Committee; Kathryn D. Christopherson, chair of the Membership-Nominating Committee; and David M. Lampton, chairman of the Program Committee.
Early exchange programs for sports teams and cultural groups paved the way for more substantive substantive dialogue on international relations, economic development, governance and legal affairs, education, global issues, and the media.

The National Committee was organized on June 9, 1966, with four basic principles selected to govern its policies: education, not advocacy; representation of diverse views, but avoidance of left and right extremists; members to represent all facets of American society; and an effort to reach the general public, opinion makers, and government officials.

From "What We Wanted to Do," written by Robert A. Scalapino, Robson Research Professor of Government Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, for the National Committee’s 35th Anniversary Gala.
The National Committee has directly involved more than 5,000 Americans and Chinese in over 500 exchange programs, providing them with first-hand knowledge that can be shared with policy-makers, colleagues, family, friends and local communities.

35th Anniversary

Chinese Mayors Delegation (1990)

Minority Education Delegation (2000)

Legal Journalists Delegation (1998)

World Affairs Delegation (1976)

Sino-Soviet-American Relations Study Group (1988)
On October 2, 2001, the National Committee celebrated its 35th anniversary at a gala dinner and honored four companies that have played major roles in the development of Sino-American commercial relations: American International Group, Inc., AOL Time Warner Inc., The Coca-Cola Company, and J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.

The activities of the National Committee are made possible by the support of U.S. government agencies, particularly the United States Department of State and the United States Department of Education, foundations, business firms, Members and friends. This support enables the Committee to maintain service to the public at large and to undertake exchanges and special programs that contribute to the advancement of knowledge and strengthening of relationships on both sides of the Pacific.

We are indebted to those who made financial contributions during FY 2001 and to the many individuals who gave so much of their time, creativity, and in-kind assistance. Financial contributors are listed below and on succeeding pages.

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The National Committee commemorated its 35th Anniversary at the biennial fundraising dinner held on October 2, 2001 (FY 2002). Dinner sponsors are listed below, and page 23 reports on the program.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

September 30

2001 2000

ASSETS
Cash and cash equivalents $ 1,381,616 $ 818,889
Investments -- 375,000
Grants and contributions receivable, current portion 269,748 530,040
Other receivables 15,533 49,266
Program advances, exchanges and other assets 33,166 11,414
Grants and contributions receivable, long-term portion -- --
Security deposits 4,613 4,613
Fixed assets, net 76,784 84,884

TOTAL ASSETS $ 1,781,460 $ 1,874,106

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS
Accounts payable and sundry liabilities $ 35,411 $ 59,618
Refundable advances 866,100 --
Deferred rent 51,895 63,219

TOTAL LIABILITIES 953,406 122,834

NET ASSETS
Unrestricted 388,025 884,684
Temporarily restricted 440,029 866,585

TOTAL NET ASSETS 828,054 1,751,269

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS $ 1,781,460 $ 1,874,106

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

Totals Temporarily Unrestricted Restricted

REVENUES:
U.S. Government grants $ -- $ 383,193 $ 383,193 $ 508,071
Contributions 134,291 462,725 597,016 $ 458,300
Special events -- -- -- --
Investment income and other 96,234 6,321 102,555 217,760
Net assets released from restriction 1,278,795 (1,278,795) -- --

TOTAL REVENUES 1,509,320 (426,556) 1,082,764 1,184,131

EXPENSES:
Programs 1,389,656 -- 1,389,656 1,437,837
Management and administration 487,264 -- 487,264 487,886
Fund-raising 129,059 -- 129,059 55,839

TOTAL EXPENSES 2,005,979 -- 2,005,979 1,981,562

Change in net assets (496,659) (426,556) (923,215) (797,431)
Net assets beginning of year 884,684 866,585 1,751,269 2,548,700

Net assets end of year $ 388,025 $ 440,029 $ 828,054 $ 1,751,269

The above information was extracted from the audited financial statements, which are available upon request.
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