

U.S.-CHINA POLICY REVIEW

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CHINA IN WASHINGTON



Ambassador James R. Sasser and Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong.
Photo courtesy of Kaveh Sardari



Ambassador Zhou delivers remarks.
Photo courtesy of Kaveh Sardari



Gala Co-Chair Chi Wang and USCPF board member Admiral Dennis Blair.
Photo courtesy of Kaveh Sardari

THE U.S.-CHINA POLICY FOUNDATION HOSTS ITS 2007 ANNUAL GALA DINNER

On November 8, 2007, the United States-China Policy Foundation (USCPF) hosted its annual gala dinner at the historic Willard Intercontinental hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. USCPF board member and former Ambassador to China James R. Sasser presented opening remarks at the dinner welcoming Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong, who presided over the evening's events. Ambassador Zhou greeted our 200 distinguished guests with a speech highlighting the importance of the U.S.-China relationship, particularly as China prepares to host its first Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008. The ambassador familiarized guests with the various sports venues and events scheduled to take place in August 2008.

Guests attending the annual gala included

LUNCHEON HONORING MR. MAURICE R. GREENBERG

On May 30, 2007, Chinese Ambassador Zhou Wenzhong hosted a luncheon at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to honor and welcome the new honorary Chairman of the U.S.-China Policy Foundation, Mr. Maurice R. Greenberg. Guests included USCPF board members, embassy officials, and personal guests of Mr. Greenberg.

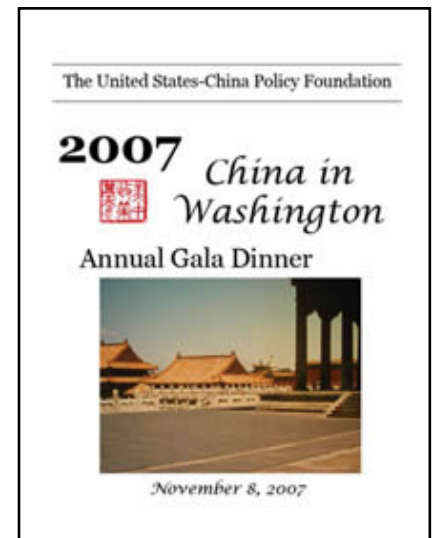
The Foundation is thrilled to have Mr. Greenberg join our board. He has been a leader in promoting U.S.-China relations since the 1970s and long has supported educational and cultural exchange programs with China.

U.S. government officials and congressional staff, foreign embassy officials, Asia experts and other local think-tank scholars, corporate executives and others interested in improving U.S.-China relations.

Corporate sponsors of the event were AEA Investors LLC, Amgen, Blackstone Administrative Services Partnership LP, C.V. Starr Foundation, China Telecom USA Corporation, FedEx, The Hershey Company, Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office, J.C. Flowers & Co. LLC, Las Vegas Sands Corporation, PerotSystems, United Airlines, UPS, the Wang Shu-Chang Cultural & Education Foundation, and the James E. Cayne and Patricia D. Cayne Charitable Trust.



Ambassador Zhou welcomes Mr. Maurice R. Greenberg and his wife Corinne to the embassy.



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2008 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' VIEWS ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD CHINA

The following summaries of the presidential candidates' views on China were compiled using Internet news sources, non-governmental organizations, and the candidate's Web sites:

The Democratic Candidates:

Senator Hillary Clinton has made China a major theme in her economic policy. In February 2007, Clinton urged Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke and Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson to reduce Chinese-owned debts. Before the media, Clinton argued China's economic impact had led to "a slow erosion of our own economic sovereignty." In a policy speech on November 19, 2007, Clinton underlined her concern about U.S. status vis-à-vis China especially with regard to Chinese-owned debts. Clinton also has expressed concern about the U.S. trade deficit with China and has made revaluation of the Chinese currency a priority. Clinton and fellow presidential candidate Sen. Barack Obama cosponsored a bill to penalize China through the use of duties if it does not revalue its currency. Additionally, Clinton has supported stricter product standards for Chinese imports. Although Clinton has made Sino-American economic relations the major focus of her campaign's China policy, she has continued to push for improved human rights and rule of law since she was First Lady.

As indicated above, Obama has made economic relations a focus of his China policy. During an April 2007 debate, Obama indicated he considers China to be "neither our enemy nor our friend. They're competitors." Despite the competition intrinsic to Sino-American relations, Obama asserts the United States should seek to maintain a cooperative relationship with China, but should be willing to express disagreement when necessary, for example, on issues such as China's role in Sudan and Iran



Senators Obama, Edwards and Clinton following a Democratic Presidential debate.
Photo courtesy of Xinhua News.

or its efforts to protect intellectual property rights. For Obama, China presents military and security competition in addition to an economic challenge. However, Obama will continue military-to-military contact and exchange with China in order to maintain stability in Sino-American relations and in the region. Obama envisions this relationship continuing to include arrangements like the Six-Party Talks on North Korea.

The Republican Candidates:

In 2006, former Arkansas Gov. Mike Huckabee visited Taiwan for the fourth time and met with President Chen Shui-bian. Chen thanked Huckabee for his support of Taiwan. During Huckabee's tenure as chairman of the National Governors Association, the NGA passed a resolution in 2003 supporting the Taiwanese bid to become an observer in the World Health Organization, and in 2005 the Arkansas state council passed a resolution supporting the U.S.-Taiwan Free Trade Agreement. When asked about China directly, however, Huckabee told Time magazine he is "not as concerned about China" as he is about more radical and threatening regimes. Despite his minimal concern, Huckabee has stated his belief that "China needs to play by all the rules that we are expected to play by, in terms of trade, protection of intellectual property rights and the decent treatment of workers." Huckabee also has echoed concerns about the Chinese currency and its impact on the trade deficit and has expressed concern about the quality of Chinese products imported to the United States.

Arizona Sen. John McCain has joined the voices expressing concern about China's economic growth. Apart from acknowledging China's growing economic clout was "a concern" and voting for the U.S.-China Trade Relations Act in 2000, however, McCain has said little to indicate what his presidential policy would be regarding the Chinese economy.

Although his economic policy concerning China has been muted, McCain has spoken about China's expanding military in the context of international security. On his Web site, McCain indicates that, like Obama, he considers China to be a security competitor. This competition, according to McCain, in combination with the war on terror warrants an expanded and "more capable" American military, and requires the United States maintain "[its] military presence



Florida Governor Charlie Crist (R) introduces Republican presidential candidate Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) in Florida on January 28, 2008.
Photo courtesy of Xinhua News.

in East Asia."

Texas Rep. Ron Paul has voiced his opinion of China especially strongly regarding its human rights record. In a 2006 speech, he called China "one of the most brutal, anti-American regimes in the world." Before Congress, he has stated, "I believe that by engaging the Chinese people, opening personal dialogue, and seeking to change their hearts and minds, we soon will see that regime collapse." Despite his vocal criticism of China's human rights record, Paul voted against the Political Freedom in China Act and a 2006 resolution condemning religious persecution in China. He also voted against the U.S.-Trade Relations Act of 2000 and the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act in 2001. Paul's votes against these bills, however, were based primarily on his view of the constitutional role of Congress. When speaking about economic relations with China, Paul has expressed his support for free trade with China, and all nations, but has opposed institutions such as the World Trade Organization, which he labels "protectionist."



Republican Presidential candidate Mike Huckabee delivers a speech to the Conservative Political Action Conference in Washington Feb 9, 2008.
Photo courtesy of Xinhua News.

CHINA HOLDS 17TH PARTY CONGRESS

By Corinne Milliken

On October 15, 2007, President Hu Jintao delivered the opening address for the Chinese Communist Party's 17th National Party Congress. Held every five years, the National Party Congress brings together representatives from across China to discuss leadership changes and chart a course for China's economic, political and security policies. This year, 2,217 representatives convened in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing to set out a path until the 18th Party Congress in 2012.

Approximately 170 members and 150 alternates are selected from the Party Congress to the Central Committee through the support of other representatives at the provincial and ministerial levels. The 25 Politburo members are then chosen from the Central Committee members. Subsequently nine individuals (this number fluctuates) are chosen from the Politburo to participate in the Central Standing Committee.

On October 22, the final day of the 17th Party Congress, the newest incarnation of the Central Standing Committee was introduced. The newest Central Standing Committee retains a membership of nine despite Hu's attempts to consolidate his power and reduce membership to seven. Although the number remains the same, membership was shuffled.

Three members of the Central Standing Committee not owing their positions to Hu's patronage retired, including Vice President Zeng Qinghong. A fourth member died in June 2007.

Among the new members are the expected successors to President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao. Xi Jinping, son of a former high-ranking party official and party secretary of Shanghai, is expected to inherit the presidency in 2012. The premiership is expected to go to Li Keqiang, who rose to power while serving with Hu in the Communist Youth League. Li's promotion to the Central Standing Committee is due to Hu's patronage. Xi and the remaining two new members, He Guoqiang and Zhou Yongkang, are consensus candidates, but are considered to have closer ties to Jiang Zemin and Zeng Qinghong than to Hu.

Some have suggested this reorganization of the Central Standing Committee demonstrates the growing importance of consensus in the governing process. In addition, Hu's inability to reduce the number of Central Standing Committee members and name Li as his heir apparent are evidence of the continued influence of Jiang and Zeng in party politics.

Despite setbacks to consolidate power in

the Central Standing Committee, the 17th Party Congress served as a platform for Hu to outline the Party's path forward. The importance of equitable growth remained a concern for Hu, and his term "Scientific Outlook of Development" was enshrined in the constitution at the Party Congress. That marked a formalization of Hu and Wen's commitment to balanced, sustainable and equitable development.

RESUMED PRODUCTION: THE CHINA FORUM

In November 2007, the U.S.-China Policy Foundation, with assistance from the George Washington University School of Communication and Media, resumed production of the China Forum – an educational television program devoted exclusively to China. With nearly 200 episodes produced since May 1991, the China Forum has been the only educational television program devoted exclusively to China issues and helping Americans better understand China. Each week, a China scholar will serve as host to discuss contemporary issues relating to China, along with a diverse panel of experts.

The forum has hosted many distinguished scholars and U.S. diplomats, including Professors A. Doak Barnett, Robert Scalapino, Michael Oxenberg and David M. Lampton; former U.S. ambassadors to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., James Lilley, J. Stapleton Roy and James R. Sasser; and William J. Perry, former secretary of defense.

The program is scheduled to be broadcast every Sunday morning at 8:30 on WNVN/MHz Channel 56 throughout the Washington metropolitan area. Please check local listings for programming information.

This program also will be televised nationwide beginning later in 2008. Be sure to check our website for information on upcoming programs at www.uscpf.org.



On October 22, 2007 the Central Committee was introduced to the press. From Left to Right: Zhou Yongkang, Li Keqiang, Li Changchun, Wen Jiabao, Hu Jintao, Wu Bangguo, Jia Qinglin, Xi Jinping, and He Guoqiang. Photo courtesy of Xinhua News.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

This time of year provides us with the opportunity to look back on the many achievements of USCPF in 2007, while also looking ahead to events and programs in 2008. In reflecting upon our success this past year, I am grateful for the generosity of our supporters. Without the continued help of our friends, the foundation would not be able to carry out its mission to improve understanding between American and Chinese citizens, policymakers, researchers, and government officials. It was with this support and the dedication of its staff that the USCPF was able to carry out many meaningful events in 2007.

The foundation began the year by hosting a round-table luncheon and discussion commemorating the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Shanghai Communiqué. The event was a great success and set the stage for the many exciting programs that followed. In 2007, the foundation completed the 11th Policymakers Series. Through seminars and travel to China, participants become better equipped to provide relevant and accurate information to members of congress regarding policies on China. We will continue the Policymakers Series in 2008 and

our diverse selection of lecturers. Finally, at our annual gala, members of congress, U.S. government officials, foreign embassy officials, local scholars, corporate executives and others with an interest in U.S.-China relations were among our 200 guests at the Willard Intercontinental Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C.

In 2007, the foundation also resumed production of China Forum, an educational television program devoted exclusively to China. The only program of its kind, China Forum helps Americans better understand China and Sino-American relations. The Washington Journal of Modern China also continues to be an educational resource for policymakers. In 2007, the foundation published two issues of the journal with a diverse selection of articles.

This past year we also were pleased to announce the addition of Maurice R. "Hank" Greenberg, chairman and C.E.O. of C.V. Starr and Company, to the foundation as honorary chairman. Mr. Greenberg's involvement in enhancing U.S.-China cooperation played a major role in China's entry into the World Trade Orga-

nization. With Mr. Greenberg's advice and guidance, the foundation will continue to expand and thrive.

I anticipate an equally exciting year for the foundation in 2008. It is only with the support, advice, and suggestions of our friends that we continue to be successful, and I encourage you all to contact us. I look forward to incorporating your ideas into our future events and programs.



Dr. Chi Wang greets guest at USCPF's annual gala dinner, November 2007.

Photo courtesy of Kaveh Sardari

USCPF IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE PUBLICATION OF GEORGE W. BUSH AND CHINA: UNCERTAIN U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS SINCE 2001

The USCPF is pleased to announce the publication of Dr. Chi Wang's newest book, *George W. Bush and China: Uncertain U.S.-China Relations Since 2001*. The book will be published later this year and will provide an analysis of the current President Bush's China policy.

George W. Bush and China: Uncertain U.S.-China Relations Since 2001 is the only full-length work dedicated solely to President George W. Bush's China policy. This book will provide a detailed analysis of the evolution of Bush's China policy since his inauguration in 2001. Our current China policy is, in part, the product of the legacy of Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton and the early career of President George W. Bush. An analysis of Bush's second-term advisers and their respective agendas provides additional contextual background.

After providing the reader with the background necessary to understand the climate in which China policy is made, Dr. Wang then turns to specific policies to evidence the na-

ture of U.S.-China relations during Bush's second term. Dr. Wang concludes that while the Bush administration's initial words and actions led to an unnecessarily tense relationship between the United States and China, the reordering of U.S. security priorities after September 11 has caused Washington to embrace China in a measured partnership and the short-term stabilization of U.S.-China relations.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

THE U.S.-CHINA POLICY FOUNDATION WILL BEGIN ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS FOR OUR 2008 POLICYMAKERS SEMINAR AND TRIP TO CHINA PROGRAM IN MARCH.

PLEASE INFORM ANY INTERESTED CONGRESSIONAL AIDES ABOUT OUR PROGRAM. FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE POSTED ON OUR WEBSITE

USCPF TO ASSIST THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The U.S.-China Policy Foundation is proud to cooperate with the United States Olympic Committee in preparations for the USOC's dinner to be held May 14, 2008.

A portion of the evening will be devoted to a program highlighting the upcoming 2008 Olympic Games, which will take place August 8-24, 2008, in Beijing.



Olympic memorabilia was on display at the USCPF annual gala dinner held on November 8, 2007 at the Willard Intercontinental hotel.

Photo courtesy of Kaveh Sardari.

2007 YEAR IN REVIEW

Compiled by Kelsey Strampe

17TH PARTY CONGRESS

As noted in the article *China Holds 17th Party Congress* (page 3), the year 2007 was important for China as the CCP gathered its more than 2,200 Party Congress delegates in Beijing for the week long National Party Congress.

The delegates represented the real leaders of China, having worked their way up from the grassroots level and a pool of nearly 73 million Party members, coming together from across the country to discuss future leadership changes



Delegates to China's 17th Party Congress convene in Beijing. Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

and to chart the course for China's economic, political and security policies.

While the 17th Party Congress is considered to be one of the most amicable and harmonious meetings, the composition of the Politburo and these particular nine members indicate the presence of past leaders and that President Hu will need to contend with the continuing influences of Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin.

STRATEGIC ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

From December 12 to 13, 2007, U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and Vice Premier Wu Yi met in Beijing for the third installment of the Strategic Economic Dialogue, a series of meetings originally established by Presidents George W. Bush and Hu Jintao in September 2006. The purpose of the dialogue, which is held twice a year, is to promote economic cooperation between the United States and China and positively impact world economic development and security.

This December, Paulson and Wu met to discuss a number of important issues currently facing the U.S.-China bilateral relationship. The most important issues included product quality and food safety.

After many reports over the last year of tainted products such as toothpaste and toys, both the United States and China have acknowledged their commitment to expand dialogue and information-sharing mechanisms to aid in oversight of food and other consumer goods to ensure the safety of such exports.

The fourth meeting of the Strategic Economic Dialogue is scheduled for June 2008.

U.S. SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT GATES VISITS BEIJING

In November 2007, U.S. Defense Secretary Robert Gates traveled to China to meet with Chinese civilian and military leaders, including President Hu Jintao and Defense Minister Cao Gangchuan. The leaders met to continue a dialogue on strategic military matters of concern to both sides.



Secretary Paulson and Madame Wu Yi meet at the 3rd round of the SED. Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

Gates encouraged expanded military-to-military exchanges between the United States and China, including exchanges between military education institutions. According to reports, both sides also agreed to establish a direct hotline between their respective defense agencies for communication and security purposes.

While arrangements for the hotline have yet to be finalized, it is a positive step toward more cooperation. During his trip, Secretary Gates also indicated his wish for Japan to shoulder more responsibility globally, though China's acceptance of such a development remains to be seen.



Chinese Defense Minister Cao welcomes Secretary Gates. Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

SIX-PARTY TALKS ON NORTH KOREA

The Six-Party Talks concerning North Korea's nuclear program continued throughout 2007. Of the countries participating in the talks -- the United States, North Korea, China, Japan, Russia, and South Korea -- China has now joined the United States and North Korea as a primary player in the negotiations.

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*The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S.-China Policy Foundation

2007 YEAR IN REVIEW

Continued from page 5

All sides have praised China for its role in the talks. In October 2007, North Korea agreed to disable its main plutonium-producing nuclear complex and give a full list of its nuclear programs in exchange for one million tons of heavy fuel oil or its economic equivalent and diplomatic concessions. Though China and North Korea have experienced strained relations in recent years, China nonetheless continues to have the most economic and political leverage over North Korea and has played a crucial role in keeping the negotiations going.



Chief negotiators to the six-party talks join hands in December 2006.

Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

TAIWAN

In July 2007, Taiwan's bid to join the United Nations was rejected. Prior to that, Taiwan had made 14 attempts to join the UN under the official title of Republic of China, all attempts having been rejected based on a 1971 resolution under which the UN changed recognition from Taiwan to mainland China.

In late December, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice was critical of Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian and his plans to hold a referendum in March 2008 on UN membership for Taiwan.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

IN FEBRUARY 2008, THE USCPF LAUNCHED ITS NEW WEBSITE.

THE NEW SITE INCLUDES VIDEO FROM RECENT EVENTS AND PAST EPISODES OF THE CHINA FORUM.

PLEASE GO TO WWW.USCPF.ORG FOR THIS AND OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUR ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS.

The United States consistently and strongly has supported maintaining the status quo regarding the issue of security in the Taiwan Strait. And any threats or use of force or drastic changes in behavior, for example a bid for independence or membership in the UN, would alter the status quo.

On January 12, 2008, Taiwan's opposition Kuomintang party won an important victory in the island's parliamentary elections. President Chen Shui-bian resigned as chairman of the Democratic Progressive Party, currently governing the island. Mainland China welcomed the news as the opposition party's campaign for closer ties with the mainland is expected to continue. Taiwan will hold its presidential elections in March 2008.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HONG KONG'S RETURN TO THE MAINLAND

On July 1, 1997, British control of Hong Kong expired, and the territory was handed over to Chinese rule. In 2007, China celebrated the 10th anniversary of the return of Hong Kong. During those 10 years, though democracy as traditionally understood in the United States has not flourished, many feel Hong Kong has maintained a certain level of autonomy and individual liberties. Hong Kong's economy has managed to remain strong despite the territory's return to China and other critical events such as the Asian Financial Crisis and the SARS outbreak in 2003.



Chinese President Hu Jintao shakes hands with Donald Tsang, Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

CHINA'S SPACE PROGRAM

In 2003, China launched its first manned mission into space. Since then, as China's space program continues to grow, it has become an increasing point of concern for the international community. Other nations often view China's space program as a potential security threat



China's National Space Administration Spokesman Li Guoping holds a press conference in late 2007. Photo courtesy of Xinhua News

as exemplified by China's recent anti-satellite test.

In early January 2007, China successfully deployed a missile that destroyed an orbiting satellite. The Chinese test destroyed an old Chinese weather satellite, knocking it from its orbit.

Such a test had the potential to undermine relations with the West and posed a threat to satellites important to the U.S. military. Perhaps more importantly, other countries were weary of the test because they had received no prior notification. Several countries, including the United States, registered formal complaints about the test, as they felt uncertain of China's true intentions in space.

TAIWAN ROUNDTABLE AND LUNCHEON EVENT

On Tuesday, March 25, 2008, the USCPF will host a roundtable and luncheon event at the National Press Club to discuss the outcome of the March 22 presidential elections in Taiwan.

The USCPF will welcome panelists Ms. Bonnie Glaser from the Center for Strategic and International Studies, Mr. Richard Bush from the Brookings Institution, Professor Robert Sutter from Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service, and Mr. Douglas G. Spelman from the U.S. State Department. USCPF Co-chair Ambassador Chas W. Freeman, Jr. will moderate. We are pleased to announce Mr. Douglas Paal, former Director of the American Institute in Taiwan, will be our distinguished luncheon speaker

This event will be by invitation only though a summary of the discussion will be made available on our website.

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Though U.S.-China relations are currently stable, there still remains a need to foster better understanding between the two countries as debates on China continue. Support from friends, individuals and corporations interested in building relations is welcome no matter the amount. The U.S.-China Policy Foundation depends on such support to carry out its activities throughout the year!

As a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, all contributions to the USCPF are completely tax-deductible and are always used to support our worthy and cost effective-programs. All contributors will be identified in the subsequent USCPF newsletter.

If you wish to give a donation, please fill out the form and mail it back to us at the address below:

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