New School in China

In war-torn China, a former Ohio State University faculty member is going about the task of establishing a new educational institution, the University of Annya.

President of the new university is Professor A. Pen-Tung Sah, who last year was a visiting member of the faculty in Ohio State’s department of electrical engineering.

In a letter to Professor H. W. Bibber here, the Chinese educator predicts the eventual victory of his people in the war with Japan. He writes of his recent experiences as follows:

“When you know that I had to visit Hnum and Chiangsha by rail, go to Nanking by boat, return to Peking, wind up my duties at Tsing Hua, come to Nanking again, visit Shanghai and return to Nanking, go to Shanghai, fly to Foochow, drive to Annya and finally take over the administration of this newly nationalized university all within the last 60 days you will pardon me, I am sure, for my delay in writing you.

“To make a long story short, I may state that I have accepted an appointment by the Chinese national government to become president of the newly nationalized University of Annya. I left Peking and came down here amid the Japanese bombardment in and around the Peking-Tientsin area. At present, my wife and two children, who left Peking a week after I did, are safe in Hankow and will be here in a few days, although my parents and brother and sister are still marooned in the city of Peking with their families.

“The transfer of administration of the university has been satisfactorily completed. Everything would be in fine order except for the armed conflict up in north China. This has kept all of us in great suspense. The fact is that the Chinese Central Government has been trying to avoid an open armed conflict; just now, hoping that the progress made in every direction in China will help to strengthen our national defense and hence avoid the disaster. It also appears that the Japanese military group, realizing that China is getting stronger every day, has decided to strike now or never. In spite of Japanese superiority in mechanized equipment, when it comes to an endurance test of strength, all of us believe in the eventual victory for the Chinese people.”

Glenn and OSU host seminar on China trade

U.S. Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio) and Ohio State’s Division of Continuing Education will sponsor a workshop Feb. 15-16 to assist Ohio businesses develop trade with the People’s Republic of China.

Glenn and Donald E. Crawford, associate vice provost for continuing education, announced at a joint news conference in Columbus that the workshop will include top experts in banking, world trade, international relations and government.

The workshop, “Ohio Trade Opportunities with China,” will be held at the Fawcett Center for Tomorrow. The registration fee is $95.

Among those who have already accepted invitations to speak at the workshop are William Clark, director of the China Desk at the U.S. Department of Commerce, and John Renner of the White House’s Office of the Special Trade Representative.

Glenn, who chairs the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, recently returned from an 11-day Asian visit that included three days in China while consulting with officials there.

“It’s going to be a very competitive business establishing trade with China,” Glenn said. Although he cautioned against expecting a dramatic increase in exports to China immediately, he emphasized that Ohio firms would benefit from being involved early in the expanding trade opportunities.

“Most people are unaware of the amount of foreign trade conducted by Ohio businesses,” Glenn said. One out of every eight industrial jobs in Ohio depends on foreign trade and one-third of the total dollar amount of Ohio agricultural sales are for export, according to Glenn.
The new China

Teng Hsiao-p'ing talks with OSU's president

"We pass the entrance to the Forbidden City, home of the Chinese emperors... our caravan continues to honk its way through the thick stream of bicycles, joining the lorries and the buses also weaving through the congestion. The olive-green army trucks are packed with militia..."

The old China is gone, replaced by the new order. Gone, too, are the sounds and scenes that greeted Mildred and Bliss Wiart on their first visit to Peking, China. (See previous story.) And now this huge communist nation — 900 million population — is seeking to reestablish ties with America.

One of the first American educators to make an official visit to the People's Republic of China was Ohio State University President Harold L. Enarson. During November 1974, he and several other university presidents observed the changes wrought by a quarter-century of communist leadership. Like Bliss Wiart, President Enarson encountered a culture inconsistent with Western thinking, but still tied to the ancient traditions of a civilization that was thousands of years old when America won freedom from foreign domination 200 years ago.

A high point of Dr. Enarson's visits was an interview with Teng Hsiao-p'ing, vice premier of China and the man perhaps most responsible for the rapid warming of relations between the United States and China. Dr. Enarson also visited Peking University, Chinese industries, communes, schools, the recently discovered Ming Tombs, and the Great Wall.

Following his adventure, Dr. Enarson recalled the events in a book, A Trip to the People's Republic of China. His story paints not only a picture of the new China, but of a new ideology and rhetoric in harsh contrast with the earlier China reflected in the Wiart collection.

During a long interview with Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-p'ing, President Enarson learned that his host's education was unorthodox: "I have never been in a university but was always convinced that when I was born I entered a university. But mine had no date of graduation. Its name is Society. Only when I meet God will I graduate."

The vice premier then related his perspectives on the People's Republic of China. Following is Dr. Enarson's report of those comments:

An interview with Teng Hsiao-p'ing

By Harold L. Enarson

A very general question is asked: What do you [Teng Hsiao-p'ing] see as the next steps in the economic and social development of China? The vice premier responds at length. "... You have been here a week now and will have formed impressions about us. But if you had known the old China — poverty-stricken, its people in semi-starvation — that semi-feudal, colonial Chinese nation was a bullied nation. First was the long rule by the Chinese emperors and later by warlords. That was our legacy. Then Chiang Kai-shek [He says this with vehemence!] bullied and enslaved this country..."

"Now we can feed and clothe our people. We had only 200 kilograms of grain per person, and now we have 300 kilograms. Then we had almost no steel and now we have a beginning. Even the steel capacity we had was of foreign origin. Aside from a few repair shops, we had almost no manufacturing. We had a little light industry, largely textiles, and that was a foreign investment. Chairman Mao once described us as a place on the map, both poor and blank..."

"We knew we must first solve the food problem, saving ourselves from natural disasters such as floods. So our first step was to develop agriculture, gradually accumulating capital for the development of industry. The raw material for light industry must come from agriculture — for instance, cotton and hemp. In all this, we followed self-reliance, diligence, and frugality and an order of development. We now have food and clothing and the initial base for both light and heavy industry. We have not relied on foreign loans to develop our agriculture or industry..."

"We have a relatively small area of arable land, with seven and one-half persons sharing each hectare [2.47 acres]. It is wholly unlike your country. Aside from mechanization and fertilization, we rely on intensive cultivation. We must pour large amounts of manpower on the
land and work at water conservation and leveling more land. We believe that if the work is done well, it is possible to double our agricultural production per hectare. . . .

"But our industry is at a very low level. We produce only 20 million tons of steel. There is a very large gap between us and your achievements. In science and technology, there is a gap of several decades — but there is hope. Our own experience proves that self-reliance and building through diligence and frugality works. That does not exclude the use of good technology and knowledge from foreign nations. Our experience shows that gradual progress is more stable and reliable."

'We are not a superpower'

We shift then to another topic — the role of the United States, Russia, and the People's Republic of China in relation to the crucial problems around the world, such as the world food shortage, the oil crisis, and the dangers in the Middle East. We ask the vice premier how, specifically, the three powers should work to develop their relationships. This prompts an extended comment, along with barely concealed exasperation.

"The world is not tranquil. There are many dangers, including the prospect of a new war. The term superpower is not our phrase. It is your phrase. The Soviets cannot help being called a superpower. But we are not qualified to be a superpower. In the future, even with more industrialization and an increased production of steel, we still will not be a superpower. We cannot afford to be a superpower because this would mean opposing the great majority of the peoples and the nations of the world. We admit, honestly and humbly, that we are members of the third world. . . . In the international arena we are only a small country. In terms of population and area, we look big, but in economic development we are a backward country — you are seeing that for yourselves. . . . There is a Chinese expression, 'As the water rises, so does the boat.'"

Amid pleasantry and handshakes, we leave. . . .

The faiths of the Revolution sound outrageously simplistic to my Western ear. But how much arises from the clumsiness of the translation? I bridle at "serve the masses," yet Abraham Lincoln's "of the people, by the people, and for the people" never ceases to touch me.

Everywhere we hear the slogan: "We must walk on two legs." It means simply that the Chinese traditional must be creatively combined with the Western modern — in agriculture, science, medicine.

_The excerpts are from the book "A Trip to the People's Republic of China, The Great Adventure" by Harold L. Enrson. Copyright 1975 by the Ohio State University Press._
OUR YEAR IN CHINA
By James Belcher
Dragons, Pandas and Red Tape

Our Year in China

By James Belcher
As our CAAC 747 descended onto the lighted runway in Peking, I tried to brace for the landing and for anything else that was to happen during our year in China. Though my wife, Diane, our 6-year-old daughter, Vera, and I had no idea what to expect, we were still surprised to be met by a welcoming party of 10 Chinese who whisked us through customs (I've had more trouble getting into Canada) and off to a sit-down banquet, even though it was after midnight.

I could only nibble at the jellyfish and crispy duck because of jet lag and the August humidity; still, I found myself asking all sorts of questions and getting all sorts of answers until I noticed that my hosts would really rather be asleep.

One of the teachers from the institute where Diane and I would be teaching English for a year accompanied us to our apartment at the Friendship Hotel. As our cab sped along the deserted highway I was surprised to see so many high-rise apartments under construction and so many horses still working for a living. Our new colleague confided that she had been forced to live out in the boondocks for 10 years during the Cultural Revolution, a hardship she seemed to equate with the government's draconian policy of limiting families to one child.

A young attendant met us at the doorway of our fourth-floor walk-up. He took one look at our bulging footlockers and ran to get a mop; breaking the tree-branch handle in two and sliding it through the leather strap, he offered me the other end, and we carried each piece upstairs Chinese-style. In the apartment the teacher handed us 300 yuan, half a month's salary, "for amenities," and then left. I had one of those "This is it" feelings.

We began to size up our living quarters: three comfortable, furnished rooms, as many beds, air conditioning, a kitchen, bath. Responding to primordial priorities, Diane stepped into the bathroom and came out looking incredulous. I had spent a couple of years abroad already, in Azerbaijan, and was quite prepared to face anything; Diane and Vera were not. Diane held out for two days, Vera for three.

The problem that first night was that the toilet wouldn't stop running. I took the cover off and jiggled this and that lever until something broke loose and sent a jet of water arcing into the hallway. Recalling my Dutch ancestry, I was able to stem the tide by depressing a valve. Now what? I didn't know how to call for help in Chinese, and anyway it was 3:30 a.m.
Two yards of elastic rope with hooks that I had brought along for no particular reason enabled me to hold things in place for the time being. Soon we all fell into bed and slept peacefully until 5:30. The workers and faculty at the university next to our compound get up and do mass exercises every morning, and I remember groggily wondering, "Who in the world is playing The Stars and Stripes Forever at this hour?"

We had applied for our teaching jobs in Peking more or less as an afterthought. Diane was winding up her dissertation on Dickens and applying for every college teaching position that came along. After years of graduate school and teaching mainly freshmen at Ohio State University, a brief announcement in the job information list looked exotic and totally unrealistic. Diane immediately wanted it. I had been working in promotion, something akin to training piranhas, and was also interested in a change. We sent the application to China and promptly forgot about it.

At around 11 p.m. on July 7, 1982, a garbled telephone call came through for a Mr. Diane Belcher. Diane discerned a Chinese accent, and at first we shrugged the incident off as a prank — perhaps a group of bored Taiwanese math majors playing bridge for penalties. But half an hour later another call came through, this time from a woman named Jane Su, who invited us to come to the Peking Foreign Languages Institute, Branch College. After taking a moment to breathe deeply, we accepted.

Sleep was out of the question as we began to consider the logistics of moving to Peking for a year. The timetable gave us six weeks to rent out our house, settle our accounts, get inoculations, photos, passports, visas, sell our car, and start cramming tons of clothes, books and toiletries into a finite number of suitcases. A knowledge of Chinese was not required; we began to study it anyway. I resigned from my job.
The Western influence in modern China is evident in the dress of schoolgirls outside their school in Wuhan, above. At left, the mental image many people have of China, full of winding rivers, can still be found in Guilin, where a perpetual mist adds to the otherworldliness. Below, a scene at Chengde, where past emperors maintained a summer palace.

Photos by James Seelcher
China's emperors once worshiped at the Temple of Heaven, now the site of special celebrations.
China

Five days before departure time we had taken care of everything except visas and plane tickets. I made a frantic call to the Chinese embassy. A kindly but pressured man with a disarming stutter told me that our work unit had fouled things up but the visas had been approved and for us to wait.

As for the plane tickets, I had begun to pull out my thinning hair. When I telephoned the New York office of CAAC, the Chinese national airline, a representative told me the tickets should have been sent to my address, as if the issue were purely academic. He said that if we did not make this flight, we could always take the next one — there's one every week. After much circular negotiation it was eventually conceded that I could get the tickets from a Mr. Li at the CAAC check-in counter an hour before take-off. An army of relatives saw us off at Port Columbus; and, though I radiated confidence, I ruefully wondered if Kierkegaard had ever taken such a leap of faith. I really was astonished to find Mr. Li at the CAAC counter, Kennedy Airport, an hour before take-off — holding our tickets! Although I did not know it at the time, I had been initiated into the Chinese bureaucratic S.O.P.

Kublai Khan's Pleasure Dome Revisited

You quickly learn that "friendship" is the official Chinese euphemism for "foreigner," or "big nose," as we were more colloquially identified. There is the Friendship Store, where foreigners spend not ordinary currency but Foreign Exchange Certificates (a.k.a. wai hui, funny money), Chinese citizens are not officially allowed to shop in the Friendship Stores or to possess wai hui.

We lived in the Friendship Hotel, in the northwestern suburbs of Peking. It had been built by the Soviets in the early '50s as a token of socialist camaraderie. The style might be labeled "czarist revival": heroic scale, high ceilings, wedding-cake layers of stories with Chinese trim. In 1960 the Chinese booted the Russians out, and since then the Friendship Hotel has served as home to a variety of foreigners, including Prince Sihanouk of Kampuchea.

The French, Japanese, Palestinians, Tanzanians, Arabs, Hispanics and subcontinentals who live there all work for a living, gener-
ally as translators, editors or teachers. The sad fact is that many of the Third World people are marooned, unable to return home because of harsh political realities. The Americans, Brits, Canadians and Australians are in a class by themselves. English is the lingua franca among all foreigners in China, and if it's your native language you're sitting at the top of the heap.

The Friendship Hotel is an enclosed compound of perhaps 20 ornate buildings surrounded by an iron fence with soldiers at the gates. The soldiers are there to keep entering Chinese out. In the heady days of liberalization after the Cultural Revolution, dances used to be held in the No. 1 Building. Unmarried Chinese women came in droves, unescorted, scouting for... opportunities. The dances came to an abrupt halt in 1979. Nowadays, Chinese guests must sign in. It's understood that nobody will visit very often.

The compound included a swimming pool, a "deli," some small shops, and rooms for tourists. An opulent theater offered third-rate Third-World movies and a mixed bag of Chinese feature films every Friday night. Simultaneous translation generally ran at the level of "Let me go you mean man! No, I shan't!... and... er... oh well, now she is leaving his room..."

The Friendship Hotel was a good place to raise a child. Traffic was controlled, there were well-manicured gardens, a playground, tennis courts, and lots of children for Vera to play with. The French children spoke to the Brazilian children in English; as they became more proficient, they used Chinese. For Vera, it was a microcosm of the world.

Diane and I did not begin teaching until about 10 days after we arrived. The college provided us with a chauffeur service and an interpreter — a very bright English language student. She took us to Beihai Park — the Imperial winter palace and site of the fabled Kublai Khan's pleasure dome — and shopping in Wang Fujing St., the main shopping district.

The biggest treat for us was a trip to the Great Wall. It provides a stunning backdrop for family portraits: ours is going up over the fireplace. The Chinese, we learned, consider the Wall to be passe, a bore. One reason is that it calls to mind the recurrent invasions throughout China's tortuous history, but it also symbolizes China's withdrawal from the rest of the world. Actually, only short stretches of the Wall have been restored. The rest of it lies in ruins that are more interesting and probably more authentic. On certain days, visitors can have their photos taken astride the backs of obliging camels. Somehow, we restrained ourselves.

Any trip to the Great Wall inevitably includes the Ming Tombs. One of them has been excavated and is open to visitors. However, I was disturbed to see in the parking lot an impromptu basketball court set up that used
in puritanical China anything from a GP rating on down is considered decadent.

Job Assignments Are Forever

The school leaders requested that Diane and I begin teaching on or about September 4 or 5; the Chinese teachers had begun a few days earlier, but the actual start date was uncertain and didn't seem to matter. In fact, we had trouble discerning much of anything that did matter. "Teach anything you like," the section leader told us. Well, fine, because there were no textbooks or even guidelines available anyway. We had brought several anthologies and some recorded materials with us. The school typist would prepare copies for the students.

The only caveat we received was to avoid "yellow" literature. Yellow is the euphemism for pornographic, but in puritanical China anything from a GP rating on down is considered decadent. Still, it left us with more leeway in the classroom than we had expected. It was understood, even demanded, that I would use Voice of America broadcasts in my listening-comprehension classes.

The students that I taught fell into two distinct categories. There were the young, bright freshmen and sophomores who represent the 4 percent of secondary school graduates that qualify for university study. These students had studied at our school when it was Peking's prestigious foreign language prep school. In 1981, the prep school was changed into a college and placed under the auspices of the First Foreign Languages Institute. The freshmen displayed a remarkable command of spoken English; their writing skills lagged somewhat. Because of their privileged status as college students they were pampered at home and envied by friends. They were highly motivated to learn English, which they all hoped might lead to a cushy job in a ministry.

The sophomores' command of English was even more impressive. Several were capable of writing essays in idiomatic English that could easily pass as the work of a native speaker. Some filled notebooks with poems or the words to popular songs. However, one distinctive feature of this group was that the men were considerably less productive than the women. The reasons for this are cultural and political.

During the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976), educators and even the entire concept of education were cast into disgrace. This was ostensibly due to a wish to wipe out the memory of the elevated, hyper-educated civil servant, the mandarin of the old regimes. But there were political implications, too. An informed, educated class would pose a formidable opposition to the ridiculous policies of the Cultural Revolution. Universities were closed down, along with many other schools. Teachers, professors, even the most brilliant scientists were publicly denounced; many were sent out into the countryside to...
grow rice, feed swine. These "intellectuals" were collectively reviled as "the stinking ninth class of prostitutes and beggars"; some were hounded to death by thugs; others committed suicide.

The Cultural Revolution ended abruptly after Mao Tse-tung died in 1976. Mao's widow and her Gang of Four were soon arrested. The government, to its credit, publicly condemned the period as a disaster and sought to rehabilitate those who had been persecuted. Reparations were paid to persons who had suffered economic losses. The universities slowly reopened. Nevertheless, "leftist" elements (as ardent CR troublemakers are now identified) remain at large in the society, occasionally venting their frustrations by beating up teachers. This plus a residual suspicion of "intellectuals" makes teaching less than attractive to many of our students. The problem was that the students found out that most of them would be assigned teaching jobs in secondary schools after they were admitted to college.

A job assignment in China is intended to last a lifetime. It is all but impossible to change jobs. As I mentioned earlier, the male sophomores had a motivation problem, and I think the reasons for it must be clear by now. The situation for the female students is different. The prestige of "white collar" work and the quantum leap in independence from the tyranny of family make teaching desirable to women.

You quickly notice that college students in China are nowhere near as sophisticated as their counterparts in the West. There is next to no popular culture for diversion. Western jeans etc. are available only on the black market. American popular music is frowned upon in the official press; but fourth-generation tapes of John Denver, Simon and Garfunkel, and others — and guitars, too — are available. Students are discouraged from dating, but everyone knew who was slipping out at night with whom. During their breaks between classes the students play badminton, Ping-Pong or jump rope. The Chinese often comfort or even fondle each other, but friends only, never sweethearts (at least in public). A student who isn't feeling well in class may lie down across the lap of one of his buddies. Hostility between students seems to be limited to sarcasm. I never saw any fights, or evidence of fighting, or even any threat of physical conflict.

The third group of students I taught was unique, probably so in the history of the world. They were students who reached college age early in the Cultural Revolution but were sent en masse out into the countryside. Many of them had tried to teach themselves English, but materials were scarce and poverty inculcated. After 1976 they trickled back into Peking; and by 1979, when the national college entrance exams were reinstated, they planned to resume their interrupted educations. Each one of my 75 seniors passed the exam but was told that, as a group, they were too old to enter college. By all accounts, the Cultural Revolution was a dismal failure; one unforeseen result was a lost generation of intellectuals who came to feel that they had nothing else to lose.

Determined to go to college, these students demonstrated in Tian'anmen Square, demanding admission to college. They marched daily for eight months. Finally, in grim determination, they staged a sit-in at the home of an official from the education ministry. Our school finally accepted them, somewhat grudgingly, but permanent damage had already been done. These students, older by 10 years than the freshmen and sophomores and sadly lacking in ability, study skills and hope, will be a thorn in the side of their society for many years to come.

I do not want to dwell on the negative aspects of teaching in China. Problems do exist. On the positive side, any lagging student can be drawn into participation with the proper encouragement, and at our college this did not require undue effort. Classes were typically lively, even intense; the mood ranged from jovial to skeptical. The students demanded much and were as willing to produce. Occasionally, political issues would color a classroom comment or composition. Thanks largely to the media and "political study" groups, the Chinese people are knowledgeable about America's shortcomings but ignorant of the good life. Naturally, the real interest centered on the good life and how to achieve it. China is not about to go capitalist. The government is experimenting with profit sharing, incentives and private ownership of small businesses. Many of the children of the current leadership are studying in the United States. And I did not meet a single student whose plans for the future did not include the dream of studying in the United States.

The Great Hall of the People

Peking is like no other Chinese city. As the capital of the last three dynasties — the Yuan (Mongol), the Ming (Chinese) and the Qing (Manchu) — Peking is the epitome of East Asian culture. Shanghai, the largest city, is
notable for its priceless array of European architecture. Except for a few churches, Peking has none. Instead, there are the imperial residences, lamaseries, great gateways, observatories and pagodas; there are the hutongs — narrow, winding alleys lined with the traditional four rooms built around a courtyard; and there are the flockless grey or tan apartment buildings and government offices built after 1949. There are only two types of streets: the tree-lined boulevards and four to six automobile lanes plus segregated bicycle lanes, and the alleys. The focal point of the city was and still is Tian'anmen Square, named after the Gate of Heavenly Peace located at the entrance to the Forbidden City.

The Great Hall of the People, billed as the world's largest auditorium, forms the western side of Tian'anmen. The extravagant use of marble and chandeliers and the cavernous scale of the main hall combine to overwhelm the visitor. The Great Hall of the People is used on important state occasions — Party Congresses, Nixon's visits and other events.

Other events include the goings-on surrounding holidays, such as the International Women's Day, March 8. Yes, it was Mao who coined the phrase "Women hold up half the sky," but people with ordinary feminist sympathies in the West come across as pushy leftists in China. Women and men may or may not receive equal pay for equal work, but they do not receive equal promotions. Husbands are expected to earn more than wives. The notion of a woman living independently, away from the domination of father or husband, is rejected out of hand as "bourgeois" and decadent.

This year's Women's Day celebration featured speeches extolling the virtues of socialist motherhood, followed by entertainment: women acrobats performing balancing acts on bicycles, all-women song and dance acts.

The most convenient way of getting around Peking is by taxi, especially when money is no object. Or you can hail a pedicab. The pedicab fare is negotiable. The experience of riding in the open air along with the bicycle traffic is unforgettable.

Next are the buses. You should be prepared to help other passengers onto the bus by firmly pushing from behind; the favor will be returned by whoever is in back of you when the bus stops and the door opens. It has happened that would-be passengers have struggled in vain at the door of a bus already packed full beyond any credible description, so pick your buses carefully; another one will come along in a couple of minutes. Once aboard you must buy a ticket and tell the conductor where you wish to get off. If you can't say it in street Chinese you may not be understood, but it doesn't matter. You will be permitted to stay on the bus, but you will get
the feeling that everyone aboard is sizing you up as a nincompoop. Fares are negligible, down to three cents.

If you really want to see Peking you have to do what everyone else does. Bicycle it. At first glance bicycling seems to be foolhardy, until you notice that for every collision there are 800,000 near misses. When an accident does occur and there are no serious injuries, it is immediately forgotten. Next you may notice the droves of petite young women dressed in high heels and large white hats, languidly coasting along, touching their handle grips with two thumbs and perhaps a finger, oblivious to the buses and trucks that stoically yield the right-of-way.

The main intersections are policed by spiffy cops armed with loudspeakers. They direct traffic, levy fines and may even impound the bicycles of unrepentant lawbreakers. I was called to the curb a few times, but as soon as the cop realized I was a foreigner he would roll his eyes, attempt a few halfhearted charades of chastisement, then shoo me away.

I cannot say that my year in Peking fundamentally changed my life. China is not so much a mystery to me anymore. Vera, however, seemed to blossom. She discovered interests and talents she never knew she had.

Besides having a polyglot, multinational pack of friends to play with, she was able to attend first grade classes at Fan Cao Di, the top-ranked elementary school in town, where many foreign children and gifted Chinese study. Classes are taught in Chinese. Subjects include Chinese, English, arithmetic (multiplication tables in the first grade), art, singing and physics. English was taught as a foreign language, and Vera refused to have anything to do with it. She did well enough in the other subjects, but she positively loved Chinese. She spent hours practicing the characters in her copybook. When playing alone, at first, she would mumble nonsense syllables with tones; before long she was correcting Diane and me.

By November Vera was acting as our interpreter. We went to the Sichuan Restaurant for Thanksgiving dinner; Vera ordered the meal, which did not include turkey. After that, the waitress would only deal with Vera. She brought Vera the bill, then leaned across the table and asked Vera if she wanted a car and when it should come.

Vera was indispensable on shopping trips: "Oh, Daddy! He's asking if you want to buy anything else!" By the time we went to Shanghai and Suzhou during spring tree planting, Vera was in charge. She even translated for forlorn Americans on the train, who were thankful but chagrined to find themselves pleading their case to a 6-year-old who added her own coloring to the translation.

Vera reached her peak of proficiency the night we returned from Datong by train. July 1. The train was scheduled to leave at 10:30 p.m. We waited; no departure. We were aware of people scurrying around outside. Moreover, our car was locked shut. Sometime after 1 a.m. a conductor spoke to our interpreter about the delay. A group of 56 unemployed workers had taken over the dining car and were demanding free passage to Peking to plead for jobs from Deng Xiaoping. They threatened to lie down in front of the locomotive if they were forcibly removed from the dining car. The conductor told our interpreter, however, to explain the delay to us as "mechanical difficulties." But before he could say anything, Vera, who had been listening, blurted out the whole story in English. Later, at 2:30 a.m., an express train bound for Peking was stopped just barely long enough for us to hurry aboard — all of us wearily fumbling with our suitcases; Vera bundled up in my arms as if we were refugees escaping in the dead of night. There was no way to find out whatever happened to the protesters.

Steam Boilers on TV

The high point of my teaching experience in China was our school's production of My Fair Lady. Two of our colleagues, a professor from Northeastern University and his wife, directed the students through two months of rehearsals, working with copies of Shaw's Pygmalion. I played the piano. The entire play was performed once for the student body and any parents who could get away from work.

Act II, the English lesson, was performed as part of a city-wide competition at the First Foreign Languages Institute. Some 13 schools involved in teaching foreign languages took part, including another outfit doing a different act from My Fair Lady. But our performance won the most praise and the feature photo in the review in China Daily. A portion of our act was broadcast by the Capital Service of Radio Peking, during its English hour.

Interestingly, the language schools, which offer courses in Japanese, Russian, German, Spanish and French as well as English, all made their presentations in English. Besides plays, there were singing acts (When the Saints Go Marching In) and a "Tribute to John Lennon," whose closing Hey Jude brought the house down. Some students from other schools grumbled that their rock bands were much better but that their school administrations would not allow themselves to be represented by rock music.

Since 1949, the most pressing problem English was taught as a foreign language, and Vera refused to have anything to do with it.
has been how to feed the people of China, so you can understand that the entertainment industry might be underdeveloped. To make matters worse, art and entertainment have had to conform to rigid and irrelevant political specifications that have created the Chinese equivalent of a vast wasteland. The arts were devastated by the Cultural Revolution. Since 1976, movies, plays, books and the fine arts have slowly come back to life. While the general product is none too exciting, there are one or two encouraging exceptions.

Film-making in China is a job. You are a writer, an actor, a director; you are paid a salary. The heavy-handed socialist message yields totally predictable plots and scripts that elicit scattered chuckles from the audience, even during the “serious” scenes. Nevertheless, since January we have seen a handful of respectable films. Movies are the primary entertainment outside of the home. The few foreign films shown are always a hit. And you can bet the institution with a videotape unit has a library of films pirated from the American Embassy. The most popular are Goldfinger, The Sound of Music, Citizen Kane, Thunderball.

The literature situation is similar. Translations of works by Western social critics such as Dichter, James Baldwin or Jack London are easy to find. But other books that people want to read, such as 1984, Animal Farm or anything contemporary are extremely difficult to find, as are Western magazines. Mao’s Little Red Book, by the way, is officially out of print and unobtainable. One bit of refreshing news was the controversy surrounding the publication of the novel The Wreath at the Foot of the Mountain, an expose of a Chinese adviser’s role in Vietnam and a stinging indictment of governmental corruption and influence-mongering.

While the fine arts continue to plod along, churning out variations on the same tired traditional cliches, the theater is emerging as a vital, exciting forum for ideas. Arthur Miller came to Peking in the spring to direct a superb production of Death of a Salesman. The translation into Chinese was done by the leading actor, who presented Willy Loman as a dream-deluded Chinese-American salesman. The show played to sellout crowds for six weeks and was still going strong at the Capital Theatre when we left the country.

Least interesting of all the media are the news media—radio, TV and the newspapers. Radio offers a bland diet of sanitized national news and carefully selected international news. The mundane fare includes music (all kinds, from Peking opera to ersatz foreign music) and maudlin radio dramas. Everyone who knows English listens to the Voice of America.

Chinese TV, available to 40 percent of the population, is a loosely scheduled mishmash of sports events, continuing education programs, Peking opera, insipid dramas and the evening news. The show that consistently pulls the largest audience is the daily English language study series Follow Me, co-produced with the BBC. Breaks between programs include an occasional Seiko Watch commercial (everyone knows the jingle), but more often it’s a five-minute promo for China-made hydroelectric generators, steam boilers or the latest ocean-going vessels. They are so boring that the effect is the exact opposite of what the government intends.

The newspapers are propaganda organs. I do not read Chinese, but I understand that the People’s Daily (circulation 7 million) is geared to a literacy level of 1,500 characters. It contains official policy announcements, some “news,” features and no ads.

The English-language China Daily is more interesting than its counterparts. Intended for foreigners visiting China, its circulation of 70,000 indicates that the readership is largely Chinese. There is always lots of news about the United States, often negative—fires, crime, natural disasters—but with rather evenhanded coverage of America’s international affairs.

The chief drawback of China Daily is its role of crying towel for the government. When the United States does something positive for China you might think that the two countries were the best of friends. But arms sales to Taiwan or a breakdown in trade talks elicits the journalistic equivalent of a 4-year-old pummeling the floor. Nevertheless, most of the newspaper’s name-calling is reserved for the USSR.

In June, China Daily went on sale in several cities in the United States and Canada. There was much ballyhoo in the Chinese press, because now Americans could learn much more about China. However, in the interests of reciprocity and fair play the Chinese government should explain why no foreign periodicals are offered for sale to Chinese citizens.

Beyond Polemics and Socialist Posturing

Foreigners come to China for a wide variety of reasons. A very small percentage of them are Communists or socialists. Some, like the Palestinians, have no country. Others have no employment in their own country. Many, typically the Japanese and native speakers of English (and including us), see a year in China as a working vacation, an adventure.

I remember following the progress of the Great Leap Forward and then the Cultural Revolution with the conviction that China was a country gone mad. I would no sooner have been there than to the planet Neptune. After Mao’s death, the situation seemed to become more rational. Before long, China became the place to take your next vacation, if you could afford it. The West’s rekindled fascination with China coincides with China’s move to participate in world affairs as a responsible entity and to acquire the technology needed to
raise the country from the depths of poverty.

The government portrays itself as the great friend of Third World nations, opposed to the "hegemonicist aggressions" of the two superpowers. But what do the Chinese people think about the United States?

You won't find the answer in the polemics, verbiage and socialist posturing of the government. Actions speak louder than any official flattery or criticism. Aside from the occasional exasperating question based on ignorance and/or propaganda, I never felt any serious hostility from anyone. Indeed, the three of us felt more like celebrities. Whatever the Americans were doing was the focal point of interest at the Friendship Hotel.

The aggravations you have to deal with in China are the result of the general backwardness of the society: the Chinese themselves complain about shoddy behavior from clerks (who may nonchalantly throw a Chinese passenger's bus fare change out the window). Americans in China receive the best of everything, and it is a mistake to take any of their bureaucratic quirks as a personal affront. In China you simply will not encounter the hostility — let alone the belligerence — that is part and parcel of traveling through much of the rest of the world.

The one instance of specifically anti-American prejudice that Diane and I encountered was understandable, though not excusable. It involves the well-publicized case of Lisa Wexler, the American teacher who was accused of spying and was dramatically deported from China last year.

As luck would have it, Wexler had taught at our school. Diane was her replacement. We have heard numerous accounts of the episode from colleagues and students. The upshot was that the experience severely embarrassed the politically sensitive school administration.

This regrettable situation was aggravated by the irresponsible antics of one of the other American professors who taught at our school during the fall semester. After four months of slipskirted teaching and unprofessional behavior, this professor capped it all with an apparent theft. As a part of his final exam, the professor assigned a short autobiography to be written by his older students, the casualties of the Cultural Revolution. He then ab-

ruptly reneged on his agreement to teach for a year and returned to the United States — taking with him those very publishable autobiographies. News of the incident sent a chill of panic through the student body and the administration.

Permanent damage had been done to our relationship with the school. In a classic instance of overreacting, the school leaders began to scrutinize our teaching and our contact with the students. The Chinese teachers were forbidden to accept any gift from us, even canceled postage stamps; students were ordered not to "take up our time." Fortunately, with the help of creative scheduling, these strictures were largely ignored.

But there was some interference in Diane's teaching which was inexcusable. On one occasion she was told that she could not teach Civil Disobedience, Thoreau's treatise on the responsibility of citizens in a democracy to disobey unjust laws, because Thoreau was "an anarchist." This despite the facts that Civil Disobedience had been taught in the same school the previous year and that Diane's syllabus had been approved at the beginning of the semester. A crucial paragraph from an excerpt of Maya Angelou's autobiography was deleted by the school typist. A collection of essays and stories written by Diane's students was to have been published by the school, but the project was canceled because the writing was suddenly judged to be "too pessimistic" to represent our school. Similar hindrances constrained the other American couple during their last months at the school.

The non-American Foreign Experts did not have to deal with these problems. By the end of the second semester our own dealings with the students and the other teachers were sincere and very friendly; relations between us four Americans and the administration were strained by unjustifiable suspicions.

We were surprised to discover during our last weeks in Peking that the school had hired nothing but American Foreign Experts to teach English for the 1983-'84 academic year. No Brits, no Canadians, no Australians. We asked our sources about it and gathered that, despite all the problems, the school leadership prefers Americans because they deliver.

James Belcher and his family live in Columbus.
Study probes academic ties to China

By Greg Brown

Greater cooperation and joint research between Chinese and American scholars could enhance dozens of academic fields, says David M. Lampton, associate professor of political science.

Our collective wisdom could increase global knowledge in medicine, the environment, archaeology and geology, among many others, he says.

For example, a land bridge between Asia and North America may have assisted the migration of this continent’s first settlers.

That’s what some scientists believe, but many pieces of this migratory puzzle remain unsolved.

The aspen tree could provide clues to this historic, anthropologic and botanic mystery. It’s known that some species of the tree migrate, and if the variety of aspen tree found in North America matches that found in China, the land bridge theory would be strengthened.

This is one of many scholarly endeavors that Lampton believes would benefit from an improved Sino-American academic relationship. And he’s working to see that the relationship continues growing.

From 1983-85 Lampton was principal staff officer of the China Program at the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in Washington, D.C. One of his main goals was to oversee a study on the current status of academic ties between the People’s Republic of China and the United States, and to identify areas needing improvement.

The results of the project will become public later this month when the National Academy Press publishes the book A Relationship Restored: Trends in U.S.-Chinese Educational Exchanges, 1978-84 for which Lampton is principal author.

Until 1950, Chinese routinely studied in America and other nations. Then, soon after the communists took power, China severed most of those academic ties. In 1978 they began re-establishing the ties.

“The United States (is building) a good academic relationship with China that primarily is a success story,” says Lampton. “Our real task now is to improve the quality of our academic exchanges.”

An explosion of agreements were signed between American and Chinese universities in the early 1980s, including one in 1982 between Ohio State and Wuhan University. That agreement provides for an exchange of several students and scholars each year. In particular the departments of Anthropology, Political Science and East Asian Languages and Literatures have participated.

Lampton believes the Ohio State-Wuhan agreement is a substantive one, but says that more than half of the 100 agreements nationwide are “hollow shells.” They are not providing any contacts for researchers or students because of lack of funding or relevance.

For instance, two universities may sign an agreement to exchange scholars, but if no one at either institution wants to study in the areas of expertise at the other, then no exchange is possible.

Lampton recommends that carefully selected universities pool their agreements so that researchers can study at the institution that best meets their needs.

Many other recommendations also emerge from the study, but in general Americans need to make deeper inroads into China, especially into its hinterland.

Continued on page 7.
Study probes academic

Continued from page 1.

"A better grasp of the Chinese language by Americans is the first critical need," Lampton notes. "But very few scholars have time to study only language and culture. That has to change."

Another current problem is that about two-thirds of the Chinese students and scholars in the United States come from three areas — Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong (Canton) Province. If we’re to investigate the breadth of China’s vast natural and human resources, we must increase our ties with people in other parts of that nation, says Lampton. He notes that Ohio State’s relationship with Wuhan University and Hubel Province is an important exception to this trend.

Greater access to Chinese archives and more opportunities to interview its people also are necessary, he says. "There’s no question we’d like to see China open its society more to American researchers."

This may be the right time for that door to open another crack. As China modernizes its agriculture, industrial, educational and military arenas, it hungers for our advanced technology.

China sends approximately 12,000 new students and scholars each year to study overseas, about half to the United States. They have become increasingly desirous for Western knowledge.

At Ohio State there currently are 134 students from the People’s Republic of China. Presently there are 95 scholars from the PRC, and several hundred scholars are at Ohio State each year.

Lampton says we need to remind the Chinese on a regular basis that their citizens are all over our country studying and conducting research, and that we need increasingly better access to their nation. The fact that we have only about one-fifth as many Americans in China is not as important as the quality of access for those people we do send there.

Lampton notes that many of the problems scholars face in gaining access to China have more to do with it being a developing nation than being a communist one. Third World nations are proud; nationalism is a force, says Lampton, and they don’t want to be overwhelmed by western researchers.

They want to be the first to reveal major findings about their society, culture, history and environment.

"These are issues we face all over the world," he says. "But the extensive resources which exist in China for us, for academic, political and business concerns, make the relationship extremely important to cultivate."

Perhaps the major benefit for American universities to arise from the relationship is the generally high quality of Chinese graduate students who now are competing successfully for fellowships and assistantships funded by U.S. universities.

"I know many faculty members who say some of their best students are international ones," Lampton says:

"While conducting the NAS project and writing the book it became apparent that American universities are becoming very dependent on international graduate students, Chinese students included. This is an area that deserves further research."

Presently the two countries seem open to an expansion of ties, but political and technological winds could change this positive atmosphere quickly, notes Lampton.

Right now Americans view China as a developing nation in need of help and as a vast market for our products, he says.

"But what if they become industrially competitive, or are perceived to be a military threat?"

And they could start feeling threatened by our economic and cultural penetration.

"As events unfold, the predominant image we have of each other will be affected. And this in turn determines how academic exchanges will proceed," Lampton says.

ties of U.S. and China
University of China

By Bruce Collins
Lantern staff writer

Officials of Wu-han University of China concluded a three-day visit to Ohio State Wednesday after discussing a possible extension of the exchange agreement between the two universities.

Ohio State and Wu-han University have had an agreement since 1982 which allows the exchange of scholars and students each year. The current agreement expires in 1987.

The Chinese delegation consisted of professor Liu Daoyu, president of Wu-han University; Hu Maoji, assistant dean of the graduate school; Zhu Zunrong, assistant director of the foreign affairs office; and Huang Jie, interpreter.

"The purpose of our visit is to discuss with colleagues and friends here the further relationship of cooperation between our two institutions, and at the same time to take the opportunity to investigate and understand higher education management in America," Liu Daoyu said.

The delegation gathered information on the organization of Ohio State's graduate school and explored the possibility of exchanges with several OSU departments, including journalism, administrative science and chemistry, said professor Chung-min Chen, director of East Asian studies at the University Center for International Studies.

Four Ohio State faculty members and five graduate students have performed research at Wu-han University under the agreement, and seven faculty members and students have come to OSU from Wu-han University, Chen said.
OSU doctors to speak at China symposium

By Sharon Kinkley
Lantern staff writer

Two Ohio State faculty members are going to the first U.S.-China conference on critical and emergency medical care in Guangzhou, China, Dec. 5-11.

Dr. John B. Downs, professor and vice chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology, and Dr. Larry C. Carey, professor in the Department of Surgery, will be speaking at the conference along with two other American physicians and five physicians from China.

Downs is co-chairman of the conference along with Dr. Chen Dechang, professor of surgery at Peking Union Medical College Hospital in Beijing.

"The object of the conference is to promote critical and emergency medical care, which is practically non-existent in China," Downs said.

American and Chinese physicians will present lectures on internal medicine, surgery, emergency medicine, therapeutic advances, monitoring, cardiovascular care and anesthesiology, Downs said.

The speakers will also discuss current research, clinical histories, the problems of China's rapidly evolving medical programs and how the Chinese blend Western techniques with traditional Chinese methods, Downs said.

"We hope to promote an exchange of ideas to assist the Chinese in integrating modern techniques of emergency medicine into their current medical program," Downs said.

Presently, the Chinese are trying to organize an emergency care system in the community, Carey said. The Chinese have a program known as "barefoot doctors," who are similar to nurses or paramedics in the United States.

Although they are referred to as physicians, the "barefoot doctors" do not receive in-depth training in medicine, Carey said.

About 40 American physicians will attend the conference along with several hundred Chinese physicians, Downs said.

The conference is sponsored by the Chinese Medical Association and the Citizen Ambassador Program of People to People International, a private non-profit organization to promote cultural and scientific exchange, Downs said.
China's opera speaks tongue that's universal

By Robert Boyce

The language barrier didn't prevent students in David Pusack's humanities class from enjoying the swirling movements of Chinese opera.

Chang Ruyu and Chang Xiaoyu performed for Pusack's Humanities 131 class in early December. They are daughters of one of China's best-known opera stars, Chang Xiangyu of Henan Province. The two currently are visiting scholars in the School of Music.

Their stay was arranged by Eugene Ching, Wiant Professor of Chinese at Ohio State.

They demonstrated the grace and color of movements characteristic of Henan opera — a popular operatic form in China — with gestures for opening and closing doors, climbing stairs and mounting or dismounting a horse.

Xiaoyu displayed the long sleeves on the blouse she wore, called "water sleeves," and showed how they were manipulated to display emotions with graceful movements.

"Chinese opera is performed without the stage properties of Western theater so audiences must understand the symbolism," explains Ching.

"We hope to add a new dimension of enrichment to classroom instruction in the humanities through the talents of the sisters," he says.

In November they performed at the International Festival in Columbus' Veteran's Memorial. They performed the Henan opera "Hong Niang" in Chicago on June 21 before the annual meeting of the Chinese-America Educational Foundation, and at Indiana University at Bloomington on June 23.

"Peking opera has been performed in this country for several years," says
VISITING SCHOLAR Chang Xiaoyu demonstrates movements from Chinese Henan opera to David Pusack’s Humanities 131 class. She and her sister, Chang Ruyu, are visiting scholars in the School of Music.

Ching, “but Henan opera, which is nearly as prominent in China as Peking opera, is brand new for American audiences.”

In what Ching believes was the first performance of Henan opera in the U.S., Ruyu presented a full-dress performance at the Chinese New Year program last February in Columbus’ Janis senior citizen center, soon after her arrival.

Ching points out that if you know the gestures you can understand Chinese opera without knowing the language.

In Pusack’s class, the sisters performed a skit featuring a conversation between a mother and Hong Niang, the maid, to show the difference between the two styles of operatic dialogue.

The mother’s speech was more formal, with long drawn-out syllables, much like a singing style. The maid’s style was quicker and more like everyday speech.

Ching explains that there are four principal roles in Chinese opera. Besides the male and female roles, there is the masked, or painted-face role to symbolize different characteristics such as loyalty or courage. Finally, the comedian role is indicated by a white butterfly painted on the face.

Ching long has been acquainted with the Chang family through family associations in his home province of Henan in northern China, the country’s second largest province.

The sisters’ mother, who opened the first Henan opera school in China in 1948 and founded the Henan Opera Academy in 1956, was honored in 1980 by the Ministry of Culture of the Chinese government. The ministry sponsored a documentary motion picture featuring 50 years of her performing art.

The sisters’ father is a well-known Chinese playwright and director who recently was profiled in the Chinese “People” style magazine.

Ruyu’s faculty sponsor at Ohio State is Marajean Marvin, associate professor of music, and Xiaoyu’s sponsor is Marshall Barnes, professor of music. Ruyu uses the American name of Jade, and Xiaoyu goes by Sharon.

“During the cultural revolution there were only about eight revolutionary operas performed in China, but today there are hundreds of traditional operas being performed,” says Ching. Both sisters performed major roles in revolutionary opera — an attempt to project political ideology through an art form — before coming to the U.S.
OSU will raise awareness of China, awaits playwright

Playwright Liu Shugang and other Chinese theater professionals are scheduled to visit Columbus in February. Liu is the author of "15," a play about divorce in China. The Columbus Ensemble Theatre (CET) will produce "15" in February and early March with the assistance of Liu.

A visit to Ohio State also is being planned, during which he'll talk with faculty, staff and students about his work and theater in China.

In addition, three special programs sponsored by the Center for East Asian Studies will complement the performance and the playwright's visit.

They include:
- A discussion of "Traditional Chinese Theater" by David Ch'en, associate professor of East Asian languages, and a performance of Henan opera by Chang Xiaoju and Chang Ruju, visiting scholars in the School of Music, at 7 p.m. Feb. 1 in the Masonic Temple auditorium, 34 N. 4th St.
- A discussion of "Contemporary China: A Social and Political Overview" by David M. Lampton, associate professor of political science, at 7 p.m. Feb. 4 in the Stecker Lounge, 3rd Floor Ohio Union.
- A discussion of "Marriage and the Family" by Chung-min Chen, chairperson of anthropology and director of East Asian studies, following the 2 p.m. performance Feb. 15 by the Columbus Ensemble Theatre of "15" in the Masonic Temple auditorium, 34 N. 4th St.

For more information on the above three events call the Center for East Asian Studies at 292-9660.

Playwright Liu and other Chinese theater professionals also are scheduled to speak to faculty, staff and students through the Center for East Asian Studies and the Department of Theatre.

However, due to the Chinese entourage's delayed arrival in the United States, times, dates and locations had not been determined at press time.

For further information on these planned discussions call the Center for East Asian Studies at 292-9660, the Department of Theatre at 292-5821, or the Columbus Ensemble Theatre at 469-0850.
Ohio State and Columbus discuss sister city with Chinese officials

By Jacqueline Ruff
Lantern Staff writer

An Ohio State professor and Columbus officials traveled to China to discuss establishing a sister city on the other side of the world.

Chung Min Chen, associate professor of International Studies, went to China with the legal counsel for the Columbus Zoo and Carol Porter, special assistant to the mayor.

"I represented the university as a member of a mission to promote exchanges between Columbus and China," Chen said.

Chen said Columbus is a good candidate for sisterhood with Hefei, capital of the Anhwei province, because Mayor Dana G. Rinehart's visit to China in 1986 paved the way for future exchanges. Like Columbus, Hefei is located in the central-Midwest of the country.

Porter said Hefei, a science and technology center, is the fastest growing city in Anhwei, much as Columbus is the fastest growing city in the Midwest.

Porter said Hefei's Mayor Zhong, who was elected in January, has tremendous support in Hefei.

"He is very young, energetic and eager to establish a relationship with Columbus," Porter said.

She said the idea of sister cities was created by former President Dwight Eisenhower. Many other cities in the United States have sister cities, including Dayton and Toledo, but the relationships have often been in name only.

Hefei and Columbus would each like to have an active relationship, which would include both cultural and economic training, Porter said.

Hofei exports everything from arts and crafts to clothing, Porter said.

She said Hefei, which is 300 miles west of Shanghai, is interested in Columbus' water treatment plant and the trash burning power plant.

Porter said having a sister city would provide Columbus with an advantage in dealing with other Chinese cities, as it did in dealing with Chinese zoos to get rare golden monkeys.

Zhong has agreed to come to Columbus in October and sign an official sister city agreement, Porter said. Chinese business leaders will accompany the mayor to observe the business facets of Columbus.

Chen said he hopes having a sister city will lead to more cultural, commercial and educational exchanges between the two nations.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University president Edward Jennings has been named a member of the National Committee on United States-China Relations.

Founded in 1966, the committee seeks to stimulate public interest and awareness of important issues pertaining to U.S.-China relations.

Jennings was recommended for membership because of the university's involvement with China, said Chung-Min Chen, director of East Asian studies at Ohio State.

Jennings has been directly involved with China, leading an Ohio State delegation there in 1983.

"We receive a large number of students from the People's Republic of China and we have one of the strongest East Asia centers in the United States," said Chen, who will accompany Gov. Richard Celeste on a trade, education and cultural-exchange mission to China April 4-18.

Currently, 237 students from China are enrolled at Ohio State. In addition, 63 visiting scholars from China -- the most from any one country -- are spending the year here.

"We've seen a huge increase in Chinese students in the past two to three years," said John Greisberger, director of the Office of International Students and Scholars. Nationally, there
were 20,030 Chinese students in the United States in 1986-87, a 43 percent increase from the previous year.

"We've had a comparable increase," said Greisberger.

Ohio State has exchange programs with three Chinese universities, involving certain students and faculty.

"We also are exploring possibilities for some kind of exchange program with other universities in China," Chen said.

Certain Ohio State academic areas, such as the College of Medicine and the Byrd Polar Research Institute, also are involved with various joint research projects. An Ohio State entomologist is involved with efforts to explore a remote Chinese cave.

The National Committee on United States-China Relations has performed major work in public and international policy. It also has conducted exchange projects involving major leaders in the fields of economic development and management, governance, mass communications, international affairs, and educational administration, according to committee president David M. Lampton.

The committee engages in exchange-related educational activities by sponsoring public meetings, symposia and workshops, distributing reference materials, and providing a range of advisory services.

"Though the committee is proud of its important role in the process of establishing 'normal' relations with the People's Republic, we believe that the relationship is entering a new and very delicate phase," said Lampton, a former associate professor of political science at Ohio State.

"In the coming months and years ahead, we shall focus on the central issues in U.S.-China relations, seek to extend the reach of our programs to interior areas of China, and place more emphasis on development issues and multilateral relationships," said Lampton.

Board members of the National Committee on United States-China Relations Inc. include Robert S. McNamara, Shirley Temple Black, Gerald R. Ford and Armand Hammer. The membership is comprised of some 750 American business, academic, professional and civic leaders.

Contact: Chung-Min Chen, (614) 292-4117; or John Greisberger, (614) 292-6101.
Chinese executives visit campus
Ohio, China unite in trade program

By Carmel Martin
Lancern staff writer

Thirty-four executives and government officials from the Sichuan province of the People's Republic of China visited Ohio State Friday during their three-month stay in Ohio.

The executives are part of the sixth People's Republic of China Executive Management-Purchasing Delegation to Ohio. The program is coordinated by the Ohio Department of Development's International Trade Division.

The division started the program two years ago to establish trade with China, said Chris Gutierrez, trade assistant for the division.

"(Ohio) is one of the first states to actually do something like this with the Chinese," Gutierrez said.

He said Ohio is far ahead of other states with this program.

"(We have) project lists that have the company name, the number of employees and how large the company is, in the province and in China. The projects are so detailed as to exactly what the (executives) want," Gutierrez said. "This is the first time anybody has gotten this kind of information out of a Chinese company for actually setting up a joint venture or something with their company."

The delegation visited Ohio State to tour the campus and see OSU's computer facilities, said Marj Brundage, director of administrative sciences-computing services.

The delegation also toured the CED-CAM Laboratory in the Baker-Systems Engineering building, and viewed a computer generated animation demonstration, she said. The CED-CAM Laboratory features computers for engineering design and manufacturing.

See CHINA, page 2
Parents keep vigil on Beijing events

By David Tall

The chaos in China is anything but remote from the Ohio State campus.

Both faculty and students have been caught up in the turmoil that, physically, is half a globe away. At least one faculty couple is waiting anxiously for word that their daughter has been able to leave the troubled city of Beijing.

Mayling Hsueh, a junior in arts and sciences, is one of three Ohio State students who have been attending the Beijing Language Institute. The others are Jane Yee of Columbus, a business student, and Karen Struck of Medfield, Mass., also in arts and sciences.

A law school graduate, Mitchell Dudek from Sidney, Ohio, was enrolled in Beijing University, according to Mary Lou Neff, international studies advisor. He apparently foresees the danger in time to escape to Taiwan.

Hsueh's parents are Feng S. Hsueh, professor of East Asian languages, and Daphne Hsueh, assistant professor in University Libraries.

"We have been trying to keep in constant contact by phone," says Mayling's father. "For the past three days it has been very difficult. So many people are trying to call."

U.S. Embassy officials contacted the American students, who have been living on the university campus. Fearful that

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Continued on page 8.
OSU student saw the blood in the streets

By Deborah Bell
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Blood flowed from street to curb along Changan Avenue.
A woman pushed a small cart.
It contained the body of her 9-year-old daughter.
Wang rode his moped down the Beijing street, following the path of death left by the People's Liberation Army of China.
When he saw the dead girl, Wang began to cry.
Earlier, "I saw a lady about 40 years old with a child. She was trying to tell the soldiers, 'You are the People's Army. You can't kill the people.'"
"She and her child were killed by a machine gun."
"I was not thinking," Wang said in an interview yesterday in Columbus, "I was in shock. People die very easy. I was scared. I do not want to die!"

Wang, 31, a graduate student at The Ohio State University, saw the terror at Tiananmen Square. He agreed to talk about it on condition that his real name not be used. His wife and daughter remain in Beijing. Chinese police have been to his home there to arrest him.

This is Wang's story:

On May 21, he and some student leaders from a university in Chicago decided to join demonstrating students in Beijing.

When Wang arrived there May 21, carrying $15,000 in donations, the demonstration was declining.
By June 2, only about 400 students remained in the square. That afternoon, a military car accidentally struck four people.
As a crowd gathered, the officer denied responsibility. His attitude angered the citizens, who began beating him. Their anger increased when citizens found weapons in his car.
The next day, students again filled the square. By 9:30 p.m., soldiers outside the square began shooting people in the street.
"The people did not believe the army was shooting them," Wang said. "People still walked forward to stop the army."

"The road was wet with blood. The wounded could not move to leave the street. Soldiers killed the wounded, who still were trying to stop them by grabbing their legs."

On June 4, everyone was given until 3 a.m. to clear the square. At 2:30 p.m., soldiers began shooting again. "I knew I had to leave," Wang said.
The students who stayed began shouting. From outside the square, "we heard the sound of 'Long live democracy. Long live freedom.' In the meantime, machine guns were firing."
Then, "I heard only one person still shouting, 'Long live democracy.' I will always remember that."

Wang went to a friend's house. His wife had left a message. The police were looking for him. He spent the next two days helping students escape Beijing.

He left Wednesday, but "I am going to fight until China has some democracy — until the system changes."
"We always criticize ourselves, calling ourselves ugly Chinese. Everybody hides. Nobody is concerned. They do not want to sacrifice for democracy. The poor are ignorant."
"That's not true. They know everything, but they never had a chance to prove themselves. It's a great country with great people. Everybody is scared of dying. But they stood up to protect others and to show courage for democracy in China."

Chaos in China
Professor’s diary reflects Beijing turmoil

By Mary Stephens
Dispatch Staff Reporter

William Mitsch of Upper Arlington arrived in Shanghai the day martial law was declared in Beijing. He toted a lap-top computer to keep notes about scientific lectures and Chinese fisheries.

As he watched events unfold before the June 4 slaughter of pro-democracy students in Beijing, his scientific jottings turned into a journal of the confusion and apprehension felt by foreigners caught in the turmoil.

Mitsch, a professor of natural resources at The Ohio State University, went to China with his wife, Kuthmarie, and their daughter, Rebecca, 11, on a lecture tour. David L. Johnson, an OSU associate professor of natural resources, and his wife and daughter also made the trip.

Mitsch offered to share his diary with The Dispatch when he got home Friday.

Most of his lectures went on as scheduled until they reached Beijing on June 3. Mitsch said. Only then did the conflict become inescapable.

Saturday, June 3
Arrived at Beijing-South rail station about 10:20 a.m. to find that the city has a partial blockage of streets due to student protests and our host ... is not there. People looked at us like we were nuts expecting a car to actually drive there and pick us up.

Sunday, June 4

This day was to be a leisurely tour of the Great Wall and Ming Tombs but turned out to be one of the most anxious times of our lives. (Our hosts) said that there had been many injuries in Tiananmen Square (last) night. When pressed, they did indeed say that some had been killed ...

News on the evening TV programs was a joke. This was not even the top news story in Beijing, and when it did appear, only the sketchiest of details were given ... How can they keep such a monstrous act hidden from 1 billion people? It is not to be believed!

By Monday, the Mitsches’ Chinese hosts began urging them to get out of the country. Mitsch confirmed his wife and daughter’s prearranged June 6 departure.

Monday, June 5
At 1:30, with women and children left behind, we took a journey to the (Chinese airline) office, which quite inconveniently was located east of Tiananmen Square. I rode “shotgun” so that anyone who was tempted to shoot at the van would hesitate to blow away foreigners.

Tuesday, June 6
One lawyer-educator from USA continued to take morning jogs around Beijing and was our best source for what was happen-
All travelers home safe, but chaos leaves its mark

By David Tull

“Our sister university, Wuhan University, is under siege,” says Richard Gunther, associate professor of political science, who returned from China June 12.

The concept of “siege” is very real, he says. “The purge is on right now. I fear for the students and faculty who have bourgeois values. It’s very sad.”

Protestors in Wuhan “closed the most strategic bridge in China every day.” In Wuhan is the only north-south bridge over the Yangtze River except for the one in Nanjing. It carries the rail line linking Beijing and Canton.

Gunther had flown to Wuhan May 21 with plans to conduct three weeks of lectures. Before being forced to leave early, he helped organize “a little Noah’s Ark” evacuation flight.

Gunther had an airline ticket out, but there were only 12 more available for some 200 people, including about 120 Americans, many French and German students and faculty, some British and French tourists, and some from several other countries.

“Four of us worked on obtaining charted flights for evacuation. The State Department could not help. It finally required the cooperation of two congressmen and seven U.S. senators,” he recalls.

Ohio’s Sen. John Glenn and Rep. John Kasich were among those who helped. On June 11, an American plane carried part of the group out and the remainder went the following day on a Canadian plane.

This was Gunther’s first trip to China.

Meanwhile, three Ohio State students in Beijing were evacuated to Hong Kong on June 7. The three, Karen Struck of Medfield, Mass., and Mayling Hsueh and Jane Yee of Columbus, are now back home, according to Feng S. Hsueh, professor of East Asian languages and literatures, Mayling’s father.

A University trip in July that would have included Beijing has been officially cancelled, according to Eugene Gilliom, professor of educational studies, humanities, science, technology and vocational. Twenty-two graduate students had been booked for the Asian tour.

This would have been the tenth excursion led by Gilliom since 1975. The State Department has extended its advisory against travel to Beijing to July 5, two days after the Ohio State group would have arrived.

“This was a splendid group,” Gilliom says sadly. “They have been reading, saving and planning for this trip.” The students will, however, receive a full refund.

Gilliom has been asked by the Smithsonian Institution to lead a group next spring and that journey is still tentatively going ahead. In any case, he hopes to visit China again. “China will still be there and I will try to take students again within a couple of years.”
OSU students support Chinese
Group reacts to message of China’s prime minister with protest letters

By Jay Gross
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Chapter of Amnesty International held a letter writing session Wednesday to express its shock towards the Chinese government’s use of force against protesters.

The session was in response to the message sent by the Secretary General of Amnesty International to the Prime Minister of China, Li Peng. The message, sent June 4, condemned the deliberate killings of unarmed protesters and residents by Chinese military forces at Tianamen Square in Beijing.

Each member of the session wrote three letters, called urgent action letters. The letters asked the Chinese government to stop the killings. They called for the government to give instructions to the army and police to refrain from the use of force against the protesters and residents. The members wrote that all prisoners be treated humanely and not be subjected to torture.

“China is one of the more repressive states,” said student member Jim Laird, 24, a senior from Columbus majoring in genetics. “But international pressure does influence the Chinese government.”

In early November, Bishop Paul Liu Shihue, 69, was arrested and detained by the Chinese government for his religious beliefs. On Jan. 18, Amnesty International sent an urgent action to the government demanding immediate release of the bishop. Amnesty International continued its support of the bishop by mail until the bishop was released in March.

“AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL is good at expressing the world’s outrage,” said Kevin O’Brien, assistant professor of political science at Ohio State. “Amnesty has laws governments know that the world is watching them and cares what they are doing. Whether or not the government cares is beyond our control,” O’Brien said.

O’Brien, who was recently in China, left about a week before the riots began. He was also in China during the summer of 1985 when the Chinese government instituted the death penalty and executed over 3,000 prisoners in six days.

Amnesty International, formed in 1961, fights for the world-wide protection of human rights. The group lists its objectives as the immediate release of prisoners of conscience, prompt and fair trials for all political prisoners and an end to torture and executions on the part of governments.

Amnesty bases its work on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations in 1948.

Beatrice Belcher, 21, a senior from Cincinnati majoring in marketing and Dave Daunton, a member of Amnesty International, read current information on the situation in China while Abe Bonowitz, Central Ohio student coordinator, writes a letter to the Chinese government. The letter writing session was held last night at Larry’s, 2040 N. High St.

Chinese groups raise money for assistance

Chinese organizations are raising money to assist families of those killed during the Chinese government’s crackdown on pro-democratic protesters.

The Emergency in China has raised over $10,000 in individual and corporate contributions and pledges, Yi Liu said, a graduate student majoring in physics, who is assisting in the project.

Working on the project are the Chinese and Hong Kong Student associations, Chinese Scholars, Students’ Society and the Columbus-based Chinese-American Association of Central Ohio.

The effort to help the families of Chinese students injured or killed will soon be expanded into a formal organization called the Foundation for Human Rights in China, Liu said.

According to the Associated Press, a spokesman at the city’s Foreign Affairs Office said three pro-democracy protesters were shot to death in front of a crowd Wednesday after Shanghai’s highest court rejected their appeals. He said he did not know other details and refused to give his name.

THE NATIONAL television news reported the executions but did not show them carried out. The men were Xu Guoming, a brewhery worker; Yan Xuegang, a radio factory worker and whose primary goal will be to raise money, will place priority on assisting families of victims through the International and Hong Kong Red Cross, organization members said.

The foundation also plans to increase pro-democratic pressure within mainland China for government reform.

The Truth, said foundation organizers, must be brought to the people of China through non-official sources.

Foundation members are discussing plans to channel publications, facsimile communications, cassette tapes and video segments of newscasts into China.

Chung-Min Chon, director of Full Asian Studies Center, said in addition to determining a specific objective of the foundation, the organization will soon select a board of trustees to oversee the foundation’s objectives and fund-raising activities.

The trustees will consist of students and community leaders, and there will be a formal procedure for distributing and reporting the funds handled by the foundation, Chon said.

The man concerning in delivering the needed family assistance, he said, is violating the cooperation of the Chinese government, which still refuses to admit to the widespread killing of students in China.

Chen said the U.S. government is taking a correct approach in its policy toward China and economic boycotts would only hurt the Chinese people.

“The U.S. has long-term and strategic interests in China,” he said. “I don’t think that the brutal use of force was under the command of a small group of officials in Beijing.”

Shelia Karp, coordinator for Asian-American Student’s Society which is comprised of about 400 members from mainland China. They have been active in promoting mutual cooperation among the Chinese organizations.

Yee Chiu, president of the Chinese-American Association of Central Ohio, said the recent Chinese rallies held on the oval and at city hall represent cooperation between the groups.

Chen-Chiung Chiung, president of the 600-member Chinese Student Association in the Columbus area, said Chinese students voted for a peaceful transition to democracy.

“Organizations must do more meaningful actions than just rallies,” he said. “People must continue with financial donations to assist families in China and must be willing to help the student movement.”
Visit makes Chinese ties stronger yet

By Steve Sterrett

The president of Southeast University in Nanjing, China, visited Ohio State earlier this month to strengthen the ongoing relationship between the two universities.

Wei Yu, who is in her second five-year term as president of Southeast, met with President Gee and toured the College of Engineering.

Yu is a professor of electronics with a Ph.D. in electrical engineering. She is visiting selected universities in Europe and the United States "to keep the door open" following the repression of students by Chinese authorities in 1989.

She is focusing on a continuation of the opportunities for study and research abroad.

She also is concerned with the training of younger staff because almost 90 percent of the professors at Southeast will retire in the next five years. "We must encourage more students to become professors," she said.

In her travels, she is observing how American universities operate and what might be applied to her institution.

"We are the first university in China to have a science park," Yu said. "We also are the first university to put a training center in the science park." She pointed out that the professor in charge of the training center studied at Ohio State.

Formerly known as Nanjing University, Southeast has 11,000 students and 4,000 faculty and staff. It has been a technical and applied sciences institution, but in the last 10 years has developed as a comprehensive university, according to Yu.

"I respect this University," Yu said of Ohio State. "We have many common fields in engineering and applied sciences."

Donald Glower, vice president of University development and former dean of the College of Engineering, hosted her visit.

Southeast has had a relationship with Ohio State, primarily through the engineering college, which has led to exchanges of students and scholars.

Southeast has awarded Leonard Jossem, professor emeritus of physics, the title of honorary professor for his work internationally in physics education and for his involvement at Southeast.
OSU reacts to Deng’s death

By Richelle Taylor
Lantern staff writer

Deng Xiaoping, 92, the paramount leader of the People’s Republic of China, died of respiratory failure, government officials announced Wednesday.

The death of Deng will bring changes to China, but few can anticipate how many or how soon.

Reactions from Beijing are being watched closely from all corners of the globe. The repercussions may also be felt closer to home for the 455 Ohio State students from the People’s Republic of China.

Their concerns are coupled with those of students native to surrounding Asian countries.

Deng was an elder who had been behind the scenes for a number of years, said political science professor Kevin O’Brien.

Change may have happened already, or could happen in a few months, or a few years, he said.

It is hard to predict exactly how the Chinese will be affected. The question is whether the move for unification of Taiwan and China will be halted, or whether Hong Kong and China can still co-exist.

Edmund Wong, president of the Hong Kong Student Association, said, “It is hard to say if things will be disrupted.”

“The government tends to have a really tight grip on the population,” he said. “I think they are pretty prepared.”

Conrad Cen, a junior from Hong Kong majoring in chemical engineering, agrees.

“Everyone wants to keep the government and the economy stable,” Cen said.

It seems inevitable that change will occur, no matter how much the Chinese government disguises it. Disputably, Deng was the most influential of Communist Chinese leaders since Mao Tse-tung.

Several groups will struggle for power, even if the average person does not realize the change, said Ying Zhou, a graduate student in chemistry from China.

Someone may replace him physically, but I don’t think anyone will take his place, Zhou said.

Yi-Ching Chen, a Taiwanese graduate student in journalism, said she worries about China’s political outlook.

“There were two major voices in China, the conservatives and those of Deng Xiaoping,” she said.

For now, China’s situation remains in limbo. The consensus of many is the effects of Deng’s death might not be felt immediately.

The long-term, however may be another story.

“It’s an important day, but we don’t know exactly why...the ball has been rolling for a number of years and change starts today,” O’Brien said.
Expenses
A) Program fees: $3500.00  Includes:
Tuition
Accommodations (double occupancy)
Study materials
Internship supervision and consultation
B) Travel: Participants will arrange their own flights to
Qingdao. (Fares range from $900-$1500)
C) Insurance (Medical and travel insurance required)
D) Internship expenses
Participants will be responsible for meals (estimate
USD 100 per month) as well as personal hygiene items
and everyday necessities.
E) Meals
During the CTI at Ocears University, you will have an
opportunity to experience a wide variety of Chinese
foods, while still having the luxury of some Western-
style foods. During the internship portion of the pro-
gram, you will be responsible for your own meals,
although US/CL will make sure you have the capacity
to do so. If a particular location is significantly more
expensive, US/CL will provide a compensating subsidy.

Eligibility FAQ
Who can be an intern?
US/CL is designed for applicants who have a strong
interest in commercial or official careers involving China.
You must possess a demonstrable intention to conduct busi-
ness with China as a professional. Although you are not
required to have a minimum proficiency in Mandarin
Chinese, priority will be given to those applicants who
demonstrate an intermediate to advanced level of lan-
guage proficiency. Intern placements within Chinese corporations
and governmental organizations will be assigned according to
your language ability, work experiences, and course work.
Undegraduates, graduates, and members of the business
and professional community who are in the beginning
stages of China-related careers are encouraged to participate
in US/CL.

What do I need to know?
We ask you to work hard during the CTI with the
intention of learning how to function in Chinese culture.
Success in CTI will assure us that you will be able to go on
to succeed on your own in an internship. In programs like
US/CL, individual language abilities vary greatly, but hard
work and the determination to succeed leads to truly
impressive programs. When you demonstrate your ability to
learn to perform in a Chinese environment, US/CL will feel
confident when assigning you an internship.

What academic credit can I receive for participating
in US/CL?
Following the successful completion of the program,
participants will receive a language proficiency evaluation
and a program completion certificate indicating course
titles, grades, and hours attended. Participants who are cur-
cently students should also consult an advisor to fit US/CL
into their academic program or arrange individual projects
for additional credit from their home institutions.

Is financial aid available?
Yes. Check our web page for programs that assist study
abroad candidates. The NSPE has undergraduate
(nspe@ic.org) and graduate (nspe@aad.org) programs for
assisting individuals to study abroad. The State of Ohio has
a fellowship program for residents of Ohio. Please contact
Eric Shepherd or Galal Walker for further information.

How can I get the internship that would suit me best?
Let us know early what you are interested in and what
your qualifications are. Engineers, media specialists, informa-
tion specialists, business specialists, and others are in
demand. Give us the time and we can match you with a
Chinese enterprise.

Key Personnel
Galal Walker (walker.17@ou.edu)
Director, US/China Links
Co-Director, National Foreign Language Resource Center
Chung-min Chen (chen.31@ou.edu)
Associate Director, US/China Links
Director, East Asian Studies Center, Ohio State
Xiaohui Jian (jianx@facstaff.ohio.edu)
Associate Director, US/China Links
Coordinator, Chinese Program, College of William and Mary
Steven Knickley (knickley.14@ou.edu)
Assistant Director, Chinese Language Program, Ohio State
Eric Shepherd (shepherd.579@ou.edu)
Program Officer, US/China Links

The participation of the following organizations makes this program possible:
National Security Education Program
Economic Development Office of the State of Ohio
Qingdao Municipal Enterprise Technology Development
Association
East Asian Languages and Literatures, Ohio State
East Asian Studies Center, Ohio State
Foreign Language Center, Ohio State
United States-China Education Council, Washington, DC.
What is US/China Links?
US/China Links provides a unique opportunity for students or members of the American business community to study Chinese culture and language and to gain first-hand knowledge of Chinese corporate culture. Through a two-month period of study at Ocean University and a three-month internship in a Chinese enterprise, US/CL will provide Americans with the opportunity to gain the skills and knowledge necessary for successful commercial interaction with Chinese counterparts.

What is the Goal of US/China Links?
US/China Links provides an opportunity to improve language and culture skills in the context of the Chinese working environment.

Why an Internship Program?
China is a huge market with great possibilities and challenges for American businesses. Americans doing business in China cannot afford to be out of contact with Chinese counterparts who speak English fluently and are familiar with the assumptions under which Americans operate. Americans who do not possess corresponding Chinese skills are at a disadvantage in competitive situations, strategic negotiations, and even cooperative ventures. Fortunately for participants in US/CL, American businesses recognize this weakness and are looking for ways to rectify it. This is the ideal time to enter the Chinese business arena. The majority of business markets in China remain unexplored and the business culture of 21st century China is still developing, providing an opportunity for success. Cultural sophistication necessary for interacting successfully with their Chinese counterparts.

What Kind of Chinese Enterprises Participate in US/CL?
Chinese companies who want their American counterparts to understand Chinese culture, who wish to know more about American businesses and the business climate in the United States, who would like to be introduced to American management techniques and technology, who think globally, who are looking for ways to avoid previous mistakes in international interactions—all of these can be found in the enterprises that host US/CL interns. In 1997, our interns worked in the following enterprises: China Unioncom (a Bell Canada joint venture), Moomei (Tianjin), Jiejiang Hotel (Chengdu), Panjin Rapid Economic Zone, Yanbei Port Authority, New Mail International Group (a township enterprise), Qindao Rapid Economic Zone, China Central Television (Beijing), China Busways (Wuhan), Yeji Trading (Wuhan in Guangdong). Our interns are doing a variety of "back to back" marketing campaigns for cellular phones, doing concierge duties for foreign guests on a cruise ship or in a five-star hotel, training service staff, and moving goods in and out of ports. Many more opportunities exist for people prepared to accept them.

Cultural Training Institute
The Cultural Training Institute (CTI) is a training program administered by faculty from Ohio State and the Ocean University of Qingdao. Its goal is to train you on the job in your internship, so it runs more like a business project than a typical school. It is designed to provide an optimum opportunity for Americans to gain an understanding of modern Chinese cultural expectations. Through coursework and guided interaction in the local community, CTI provides participants with an opportunity to gain invaluable experience in intercultural communication and interaction. Participation in the two-month summer program will lead to a significant gain in language and cultural skills; more importantly, you will leave with an enhanced ability to manage your own future learning of the language and culture. CTI is not a language school. All the courses aimed at training you to work in Chinese culture are taught in Mandarin. You will have constant access to professionals, resources, and personal tutors, but you will have responsibility for your own success. Courses cover the following areas:

1) Learning Chinese in China
Individualized training designed to maximize your ability to present yourself and your organization in Chinese and to manage your own learning of the language and culture.

2) Chinese Society: A Socio-Cultural Perspective
Chung-ming Chen includes an historical and regional perspective on Chinese culture.

3) Relationship-Building in Chinese Culture
Jian Xiaobin guides you through lectures, performances, demonstrations of important concepts for surviving and maintaining working relationships in Chinese culture.

4) Chinese Corporate Culture
Experts from Ocean University give you an overview of how Chinese organizations are structured and how decision making is approached.

5) Chinese Etiquette
A course providing practical training in conducting yourself in formal situations. Chinese expectations regarding how to treat a guest will be explored, and strategies for dealing with these expectations will be practiced.

Facilities

The Ocean University of Qingdao is a national university founded as a private institution in 1924. OUQ is a comprehensive university with programs and degrees ranging from a two-year certificate to the Ph.D. With eight colleges and four degree-granting departments, it has particular strengths in oceanography and foreign trade. OUQ recently accepted support from Heier Manufacturing to create the Heier College of Economics and Trade. As a national academic institution that is oriented toward the seas and international commerce, OUQ is an ideal partner for US/CL.

The OUQ campus is located near the center of Qingdao and a short walk (10 to 15 minutes) to the beach. An ample number of good eating establishments are available on campus or within easy walking distance. Public transportation and shopping is convenient.

Participants will be housed in a modern facility constructed in 1999. The 190-square-foot rooms with attached baths will be provided for the participants. During the internship period, housing will be arranged by US/CL and the host work unit. Naturally, conditions will vary according to the location and the type of enterprise hosting each intern.

1998 Program Dates
July 1-August 30: Ocean University Cultural Training Institute (CTI). This period will be an acclimation to working in an entirely Chinese environment. Participants will take courses and participate in activities that will prepare them for the internship portion of the program.

September 1-December 1: Internships. Participants will live and work in a Chinese enterprise. The types and locations of internship jobs will vary greatly and will be assigned as much as possible according to each participant’s interests and abilities.

Application Deadline: March 30, 1998
Notification of Acceptance: April 15
Program Fee Payment Deadline: May 1
Latest US Departure: June 22

Where in China Will the Interns Work?
Most interns will work in the Bohai-Huanghe Region. An integral part of China’s development has been the opening of coastal cities to the outside world with the intention that they lead the economy of China into the 21st Century. Among these development zones, particular focus has been placed along the Bohai Gulf and Yellow Sea—the seat that separates northern China from Korea. The region has three focal points: the cities of Tianjin and Dalian and Shandong Province, where the City of Qingdao is the leading economic community. In the past decade, the national, provincial, and local governments have invested enormously in the area to construct the infrastructure to support a strategy of rapid economic development. As a结果, this region is home to some of the most successful national, township, and private enterprises in China. In this dynamic economic setting, there are ample opportunities to learn to work in and with the Chinese corporate culture.

Why the City of Qingdao?
Located at the southwestern tip of the Shandong Peninsula on the coast of the Yellow Sea (Shanghai), Qingdao enjoys a maritime climate that is relatively warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Qingdao does not have the severe air pollution that troubles most of China’s megacities. This makes US/CL participants more aware of the community in summer without significant environmental discomfort. With a urban population of 2.15 million and a much larger rural population, Qingdao has a diversified economy built on trade, industry, and agriculture. Qingdao is a major shipping and air hub that reaches into China and across the globe. As early as 1994, Qingdao handled USD 8.98 billion worth of trade, almost evenly split between imports and exports, and foreign investment was at the level of USD 5.8 billion contracted and 2.44 billion actual. Some of the most famous product brands from China—Tiaotiao Beer, Laoshan Mineral Water, Haier home appliances—are manufactured here.
China diplomat makes OSU stop

By Na-Yun Kim
Lantern staff writer

The U.S. and China should be friends and can cooperate, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China said Wednesday.

Speaking at the Ohio State Faculty Club to almost 140 people, mainly from China and Taiwan, Hongxi Zhang expressed his gratitude about having an opportunity to talk to the OSU community about the relationship between China and the U.S.

His visit was sponsored by the U.S. government, OSU and the Chinese community at OSU. Zhang was appointed as a consul-general of the People's Republic of China in New York eight months ago.

During a question and answer session after Zhang's speech, a Taiwanese member of the audience brought up the topic of Taiwan and China's relationship. Some of the questions raised tension in the audience.

"People of Taiwan belong to Taiwan not to China," said a Taiwanese audience member. "There are no differences between Chinese and Taiwanese as long as Chinese get political freedom and a privilege to seek a better economic life," he said.

Chunlei Wang, a graduate sociology major from China, agreed with Zhang.

"There is a misunderstanding between China and Taiwan, and I'm strongly opposed to the independence of Taiwan," Wang said.

Zhang insisted in his speech that the relationship between the U.S. and China can be a friendly one.

"Both China and the U.S. can work together in their common interests," he said.

Zhang emphasized that the U.S. is China's second-largest trading partner, and that although both countries have different ways of solving problems, they can still build a good relationship.

"Our (China and the United States') area of cooperation between China and the United States is not shrinking, but growing," he said.

China and the U.S. should promote their mutual interests and set aside any disagreement between the two countries for the future, Zhang said.

Another area which Zhang focused on during his speech dealt with cooperation between Chinese universities and universities in the U.S.

"China will encourage Chinese students to stay in their hosting country," he said. "However, the Chinese government will also welcome Chinese students who come back to their homeland after they finish their study in a foreign country."

Another member of the audience mentioned that Zhang's speech was successful overall.

"Ambassador (Zhang) made a friendly speech to American people. His visit to OSU helped to promote cultural exchange between Chinese and Americans," said Yuan Zheng, chairman of the Department of Electrical Engineering.
Ohio State Named to Consortium for U.S.-China Clean Energy Research

U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu announced that the Ohio State University has been named to one of two research partnerships between the United States and China, seeking breakthroughs in clean energy development. The two consortia, one led by the University of Michigan and one led by West Virginia University, will receive a total of $25 million over the next five years under the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center (CERC) program.

Ohio State will participate in the CERC-Clean Vehicles consortium lead by the University of Michigan. Other research institutions in the consortium include MIT, Sandia National Laboratories, Joint BioEnergy Institute, Oak Ridge National Laboratories, General Motors, Ford, Toyota, Chrysler, Cummins, Fraunhofer, MAGNET, A123 Systems, American Electric Power, First Energy and the Transportation Research Center. The U.S.-based consortium will collaborate closely with a similar consortium based in China. The selection of the Chinese consortium, to be funded by the Chinese government, is underway.

The Ohio State team, led by researchers at the Center for Automotive Research, includes faculty experts in mechanical, electrical, integrated systems and materials engineering. Ohio State will provide significant research expertise in the areas of vehicle-grid integration and plug-in vehicles; aging and damage characterization of advanced batteries; lightweight vehicle structures; thermoelectrics for the recovery of waste heat; electric drive and power electronic systems; and alternative fuels and advanced engines.

The total value of the program is nearly $30 million, of which $12.5 million will be contributed by the U.S. DOE over a five-year period. Ohio State will receive $3 million, and will cost share for a total program value of more than $7 million.

Giorgio Rizzoni, professor of mechanical engineering and the director of CAR, will serve as the Ohio State site director and will coordinate interactions among Ohio State researchers, other partners in the U.S. consortium and the China consortium.
"This award is a clear recognition of the leading role that Ohio State has established in vehicle electrification, energy storage, and other advanced automotive technologies," says Dr. Rizk. "We are very pleased to have been invited to be a key member of the CERC-Clean Vehicles, and look forward to working with our partners in building a world class government/university/industry partnership."

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