For over 130,000 Chinese villagers in 1992 alone, the Amity Foundation made an essential difference - as essential as the supply of uncontaminated and conveniently accessible drinking water. Upon Amity’s initiative and with its financial and logistical support, farmers in the eastern provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, and Shandong freed themselves from a plague which has caused countless diseases and premature deaths, as well as economic backwardness. Last year, Amity assisted with the sinking of 40 deep wells and 211 shallow wells, the highest annual number so far. For the last few years, Amity’s Rural Development Division has focussed its work on solving pressing water problems in selected rural areas, in an attempt to meet the most basic physical needs at the grassroots and to enhance economic self-reliance of rural communities.

Most Westerners can hardly conceive of the daily struggle for survival of many villagers in China who have no choice but to carry water buckets for miles or even to drink contaminated water. In the areas where Amity carries out rural development work, there are basically four reasons for the shortage of adequate potable water, depending on local conditions.

1. In many areas, the water table has been contaminated by fluorine. Where the fluorine content exceeds the tolerance level of 1 mg per liter, fluorine-related diseases become endemic. In its milder form, excessive fluorine affects people’s teeth. Tooth enamel loses its lustre, turning yellow or even black, leading to rapid decay and loss. In more serious cases, bone inflammation (osteoarthritis) strikes, causing pain in the back and legs, or swollen and stiff joints with severely restricted mobility. Sufferers may be unable to work, becoming physically disabled or permanently bedridden. Fluorine-related diseases often strike middle-aged persons, thereby impoverishing entire families. In Siyang County, for example, a poor area in northern Jiangsu, 52,000 out of 1,050,000 people are known to suffer from fluorine-related bone inflammation.

2. In places without rivers or streams, people are forced to rely on stagnant water, which is prone to serious pollution. Both rainy and dry seasons bring specific hazards. When heavy rainfall floods houses, toilets and pigsties alike, dirty water and excrement is washed into the pools from which farmers draw their drinking water. High temperatures, especially common in the rainy season, aggravate the problem by turning pools and puddles into breeding grounds for bacteria and salmonella, harmful to humans and potentially fatal for their animals. During the dry season reduced water levels result in a concentration of harmful substances, making the water quality even more hazardous. Laboratory tests of drinking water sources have shown dangerously high levels of iron, nitrate, nitrogen, ammonia, and coliforms.

The extensive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers exacerbates the situation and pollutes brooks and smaller streams; as a result, their water falls far below drinking-water standards. Finally, industrial pollution of larger rivers takes its toll through an alarming increase in cancer and cancer-related diseases.

Beisha Township in Funing County (Jiangsu Province) is an example of the effects of polluted water. In 1992, four villages with a combined population of 6,000 showed 392 people suffering from...
stomach and intestinal illnesses, 268 cases of dysentery, 68 of hepatitis, and 56 of cancer. The poor health of such a relatively high percentage of the population obviously affects the quality of community life. The people of Beisha Township are impoverished both economically and socially.

3. Along the coast, both surface and ground-water are highly calcic. During the dry season, receding fresh water gives way to advancing sea water, which infiltrates all available water sources. The calcic water tastes so bitter that it cannot be used for cooking, much less drinking.

4. Mountain areas tend to be plagued by water shortages. Surface water flows downhill too quickly to be saved, while the table of underground reserves is very low. Fetching drinking water is a great burden. For instance, in Beiwang Guantong Village in southern Shandong Province, about 1,000 farmers have to descend 100 meters along a steep, treacherous slope, walk a kilometer to reach drinkable water, and then carry their full buckets home in a back-breaking climb.

In Houkou Township, northwest Jiangsu, natural evaporation of 1,280 mm per year far exceeds rainfall of 750 mm. In such areas, farmers are sometimes so desperately short of water that they are forced to kill their livestock, thereby seriously obstructing agricultural production. It is not uncommon for farmers from different villages to fight over limited water sources. These clashes regularly leave some injured or killed.

To help people solve some of the most pressing water problems, the Amity Foundation has followed a number of different strategies.

1. In areas with fluoride-contaminated water and dense population, Amity assists in the digging of wells more than 100 meters deep. Because fluoride is more concentrated at surface level, clean, uncontaminated water can usually be found if wells are sunk deep enough. In the past three years, Amity has supported the digging of 63 deep wells, bringing good quality drinking water to over 86,000 people.

2. In hilly and sparsely populated areas where surface water is of potable quality, Amity has initiated the digging of shallow wells, 15 to 25 meters deep. Water from these wells is brought up by hand pumps or winches. To date, Amity has helped 6,376 people with 216 shallow wells.

3. In villages with surface water close by, Amity promotes the construction of water purification plants, which provide local people with potable water by purifying water from rivers or other accessible sources. Three of these plants have been set up, providing water to more than 13,000 people. This type of water project will soon be expanded.

In the implementation of rural projects, Amity usually relies on the local labor force. Even if trained workers or technicians are brought in, the villagers go out of their way to support them. When Amity was sinking a deep well in Daxi Village, southern Shandong, local people excelled themselves in volunteering for road and bridge construction or with the loading and transportation of materials and equipment. Despite her age, 83-year-old Granny Liu provided quantities of boiled eggs from her own home and sent them to the workers at the construction site. "I have never dreamt that once in my life I would drink water from a tap," she kept exclaiming, "Amity has done exactly what was needed!" When the project was completed, the old lady, leaning on her grandson's arm, went to inspect the well. Looking at the pump at work, she sighed with relief: "From now on, we won't have to drink dangerous water any more!"

There was a similar situation in Taiping Village, northeastern Anhui. Before Amity came in with a well project, all 300 villagers depended on an old, shallow well with a low yield of foul, muddy water. With iron dust-collectors people tried to dredge out sandy particles and to draw the upper, cleaner well water. Using this complicated process, it took one family at least an hour to collect enough water for a day. Tiresome queuing and countless conflicts among the villagers were the inevitable result. With their new well, they have gained not only healthier water, but also a healthier community life. "It's a relief to be spared so much daily trouble," one woman commented. "With every sip of water we will remember how much we achieved by standing up together."

Gu Renfa

Harboring hopes for a better future: farmers in a dusty, rocky mountain village
Where Rocks And Dust Abound
Amity Brings Water to Thirsty Villages

One of the deep wells sponsored by the Amity Foundation was dug in Sikou Village in Fei County, an extremely poor county in Shandong Province. Kathy Call, executive director of China Connection, a California-based sponsoring agency, recounts how she visited the place with Amity staff members when project plans were still underway.

We arrived in Sikou Village by minivan in the early afternoon. For two days we had seen villages which were poor and thirsty. We had also visited some “success stories” - villages where a combination of local efforts and Amity money had built dams and catch-basins to store rain during the wet season; electric pumping stations to draw water up to the dry fields from an occasional river; villages with deep wells or shallow wells, some now building storage tanks for clean water; and one village with cool, clean water from two faucets located centrally in the village - “running water factories” the villagers call them. All these showed the difference which clean water can make: healthy people and increased productivity. We saw green fields!

As we traveled deeper into the interior, up increasingly difficult “roads,” the terrain became ever more rocky. The mountains we were climbing appeared bare. Only an occasional group of stragglly trees managed to survive there. Beside the road, the “fields” were more rocks than dirt. An Amity staffer said, “Only sweet potatoes could grow there. And you could only till them painstakingly by hand. Of course that’s assuming that the villagers had any water!” It was an eerie, stark “moonlike” landscape which began to make me feel uneasy.

Suddenly in what passed for a clump of trees, we began to see village huts made of local rocks (what else?) and others of mud-wattle. Few villagers came out to meet us, which was a surprise. But as we descended from the van, I could see why. Dust, thick dust was everywhere. And rocks! Here, there, everywhere. All of the simple handmade rock houses were covered with dust, as were the scrub brushes which probably had been green at one time but which now wore cloaks of dust.

We walked in silence, single file, along the rocky path. I wasn’t sure where we were headed. Soon a dry river bed appeared at the edge of the village. And we walked across, not needing the nearby bridge.

There in the hot sun, a village woman was patiently drawing up bucket after bucket from an unprotected hole in the ground—the village well. As we watched, we counted the number of times she had to scoop the bottom of the well to bring up enough water to fill just one pail. Seven times. This old well was almost dry, and what was left was largely rain water which was muddy because of all the dust. This was the remaining water supply for 500 people in this mountain community.

Already villagers were getting desperate. Fights broke out in the evening when farmers returned home and had to stand in line for the constant dipping of their pails - 14 dips for two pails of muddy water for their family cooking and bathing and drinking. Now people were beginning to get up while it was still night, just to have a better place in line for early morning water.

As I felt the afternoon heat and the dry, dusty winds which blew through the village, I asked, “What happens when there is no more water left here?” And the answer came back: “We will have to walk two kilometers to the next source of water, stand in line, then walk back home with our water pails across the rocky mountains.”

And crops? This year there was no water during the planting season. So desperate was the situation that the provincial government had to truck in large drums of water so that the people could survive and plant some crops.

I was deeply impressed by the efforts of the local and provincial governments in trying to meet the most basic needs. Shandong is a poor province, yet they make significant expenditures of money to solve village water problems. Officials have carefully charted the needs of each mountain village. They are developing plans which are best for each one. Water engineers determine where wa-
ter is available underground and whether a deep well or a shallow one is most appropriate.

After officials had visited Sikou and similar villages, they were so touched that they decided not to buy the new vehicles they had planned for their offices. Instead they pledged that money for the villages and settled for an army surplus jeep. County and township governments spent all of their available funds to alleviate at least some of the pressing plights. Yet thirsty villages like Sikou simply couldn't wait.

I had trouble sleeping that night, because I kept on seeing the faces of those villagers. The slender woman letting down her bucket into the well. An elderly gentleman smiling at us as we asked our questions around the old well site. Friendly children who watched and stared and giggled nervously at the visitors who invaded their out-of-the-way village. And I kept seeing the "stream" of people balancing their water buckets on their poles as they approached the place where the water was drying up.

A few months later, through Amity's assistance, Sikou had a new well. After it had been dug, villagers erected a pumping station, as well as a storage tower higher up on the mountain to give the maximum water pressure. These were built, appropriately, from rocks! All the work was donated by the villagers themselves. Pumps, pipes and accessory equipment was contributed from the township, the county and the province. The new well has a cover to keep the dust out and prevent children from falling in.

On my trip to those drought-stricken places in Shandong Province, I think I entered more fully into the pain of villages like Sikou and the people who waited, worked hard, and tried to survive until they made the best out of the help offered to them from outside.

Kathy Call

Where Each Drop Is Precious
Some Facts About China's Water Crisis

China has traditionally been a water-poor country. Its water crisis may be even worse than the shortage of grain. According to He Bochuan, a researcher at Sun-Yatsen University in Guangdong, China's per capita fresh water reserves amount to only a quarter of the world average.

The situation is made worse through a very uneven geographical distribution. While China's Southeast shows an abundance of water, regions in the Northeast and the Northwest, as well as in central China, are suffering the severest shortages.

Estimates put China's annual per capita use of water at 490 cubic meters, only one-fifth of the U.S. level. Of this, about 85% is used for agriculture. Since 1949, China's total water consumption has increased six times. Over the same period, daily water use in urban areas increased nine times, and industrial use 23 times.

Due to population pressure and rapid industrialization, excessive drawing on underground water exceeds the natural refill in many areas. As a result, many of China's lakes are shrinking and in danger of complete extinction, with wells drying up and water quality deteriorating rapidly. There are only a few major cities which do not face periodic problems with water supplies.

Shandong Province is said to have a shortfall of 18 billion cubic meters per year for agriculture. Because of the indiscriminate exploitation of underground water, an area of about 7,000 square kilometers shows evidence of being overdrawn. In the coastal region particularly, sea water has permeated underground water reserves, raising the salt content by 3-15%, making the water completely undrinkable.

Despite the shortages, China's recycling rate for used water is less than one percent. Drastic political action will be needed, if China's modernization plans are not to be severely impeded by its water crisis.

Intangible Rewards Of Teaching

It was the greatest reward an English teacher can receive. When Pat Bower, just before the summer break, entered the classroom of her sophomore class for the last time, one of the young men stood up, placed himself next to her in the front, and, in a carrying voice and with clear pronunciation, recited a letter of gratitude and appreciation, written for her by the entire class. For Pat Bower, this was a touching and overwhelming event marking the completion of her three-year appointment at the Yangzhou Teachers College.

Sponsored through the National Council of the Churches of Christ, USA, Pat Bower is now teaching her fourth year in China at the Nanjing Pharmaceutical University. She is one of 79 language instructors assigned to the Amity Teachers Program, who teach English, German, and Japanese at over 50 institutions of higher learning all over East China. Pat Bower will keep her students’ farewell letter as a token carrying precious memories from her professional China experience. Excerpts of the letter, which she shared with the Amity Newsletter, are printed below.

Dear Miss Pat Bower,

Having been your students for two years, now we’ve come to the time of saying good-bye. At right this moment, let us express our sincere gratitude for your teaching which we believe will long be cherished and considered a most brilliant, sparkling part in our memories.

In conversation class, we can never forget your beautiful intonation, your musical, poetic tone. We’ve learned a lot about how to live our lives independently but full of love towards others, about how to be a man, defeated but never desperate, succeed but never be self-conceited. Your teaching has added a lot of new ideas to our way of thinking about life and the world.

In everything and for every student you always try to be fair, which has set a great example for us would-be teachers. From you we’ve learned the value of equality and fairness. Your sympathy for the Chinese students who are under great pressure of exams leads us to believe that teachers and students can and should be connected closely with each other, without a deep gap between them. You told us to be practical in life, to live every day with certain importance. You told us not to depreciate ourselves. Thus, it began to dawn on us that we are as good as anybody else. We began to realize the strength of self-esteem and self-confidence. Thank you, Pat, for all that.

Also, you’ve shown us how sentimental and loving a foreigner can be which has corrected our stereotype that Americans are not as sentimental as Chinese. And from your criticism about the riots in Los Angeles, in your own country, we’ve learned a bit about what genuine patriotism and democracy can be. Have a nice trip, and always enjoy yourself everywhere. Take care, Pat!

Amity teachers provide a preparation and training ground for democracy in their classrooms. Amity teachers do this not by what they say. Through their presence and their style of teaching, they help to foster the democratic spirit. For instance they do not pretend to know everything or to be always correct, but encourage free discussion. This tells students what democracy is like. As you prepare to take up your new teaching positions, I think you might like to think about your work from this angle.”

(Bishop Ting, President of the Amity Foundation, at the closing banquet of the Teachers Orientation 1992 in Nanjing, at which education, church and government circles were broadly represented.)
Father Mose Kimata
1930-1992

With deep sorrow the Amity Foundation announces the untimely death of Father Mose Kimata, who joined the Amity Teachers Program in August 1992, and was assigned to teach Japanese in the Jiangxi Medical College in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province. Shortly after the beginning of the school year, Father Mose suffered a severe cerebral hemorrhage, and was admitted to the Medical College hospital for emergency brain surgery and subsequent intensive care for an extended period. He died from massive complications on November 13, 1992.

Father Mose Shigeyo Kimata was born in Nagano Prefecture, Japan, in 1930, the son of an Anglican priest of the Japanese Church. In 1941, when Mose was a young boy, the Kimata family moved to the city of Changchun in Japanese-occupied Manchuria, China, where the father engaged in mission work. Most of Mose’s primary education took place in Changchun. When the Japanese were expelled from China at the close of the Second World War, the Kimata family returned to Tokyo. The experiences and years spent in China deeply touched young Mose’s heart and mind, and he always felt a great sympathy for the Chinese people.

Back in Japan, Mose entered St. Paul’s University preliminary course in 1946, and subsequently studied at the Central Theological College of the Anglican Church in Tokyo. In 1960, he was admitted into the Society of the Sacred Mission, a 20th century Anglican monastic society based in England. Father Mose was sent to Kobe, Japan, to start a new branch house of the Society of the Sacred Mission, where he worked from 1967 until 1989. During these years he traveled extensively in West Africa, also spending some time in the Middle East while taking a Bible course at St. George’s College in Jerusalem in the late 1970s.

By 1989, Father Mose had made a decision to prepare himself for work in the People’s Republic of China in whatever way would most benefit the people. He moved to Hong Kong to study Mandarin Chinese, and during his studies he became interested in the work of the Amity Foundation, especially the teachers project. In a very positive way, this program offered him the possibility of realizing a lifelong vocational dream: to make a contribution to the Chinese people which would be an act of reconciliation many years after the cruel invasion of China by the Japanese military.

Although his time in the People’s Republic of China has been all too brief, Mose’s presence has been a singular blessing to those whose lives he has touched. And his dream of reconciliation with the Chinese people has become a healing reality in ways he never imagined, for it is they who have accepted and cared for him, giving him the best of their skills and knowledge.

"The Churches Are Our Eyes And Ears"
How Amity Cooperates With The Zhejiang Christian Council

As the Amity Foundation is reaching out to areas further away from its home base in Jiangsu Province, there is an increasing need to appoint field representatives who liaison between local project partners and the Amity headquarters in Nanjing. In Zhejiang, a coastal province south of Shanghai, Amity is represented by Rev. Deng Fucun, Vice President and Secretary General of the Zhejiang Christian Council. As an experienced church leader with personal connections down to the remotest countryside, he knows his province inside out and is highly respected not only in religious circles but also in the broader society.

Recently, Rev. Deng was interviewed by Gottard Ohlen of the Hong Kong staff. Deng spoke of the need for Christians to get involved in the service of society as a practical witness to those who do not profess a belief in Christ. He feels that the incarnational love of God through Jesus Christ can be shown by deeds of love and service.

As an example of this love and service, Rev. Deng told of actual relief work in which the Christians of Zhejiang Province have been involved, particularly when there is damage from the weather such as typhoons and floods. Existing rehabilitation projects at present include the rebuilding of two schools and two clinics. Churches in Hangzhou annually collect 15,000 yuan (US$2,700) for this work. As simple an act as giving out free cups of tea to passers-by in front of the church gate in the summer is, for these Christians, a way of praising God and serving humankind.

Carol Walker

Father Mose Kimata

Deng Fucun
Rev. Deng bases decisions in his liaison work on the Amity Foundation's guiding principle for support: it must help those in greatest need with the greatest possible beneficial result. Such support should help raise the living standard of as many people as possible. Because of this aim, much of the support is focused on the poorer mountain areas and on rural development. With a block grant from Amity for 500,000 yuan (US$92,000) per year, the Zhejiang Christian Council screens project proposals, makes decisions based on the guiding principle, and informs Amity which in turn remits the needed funds. In this manner, the project decisions are made from within the province and by people who know the local situation best.

Irrigation projects have proven a very effective way to increase productivity and thus raise people's living standard. So far, two water reservoirs have been constructed in Eshan, where the Xiang ethnic minority resides, and in Fuyang County. Options for future projects are also road-building to facilitate the marketing of farm products in nearby cities, and training courses to improve farmers' agricultural know-how.

One of the most important Amity projects so far in Zhejiang province has been the building of new classrooms for Yangzhen Middle School in Longquan County (Lishui District), a school which was begun by a retired primary school principal and church elder, Mr. Guo Fuwu. Seeing the need for middle school education for children especially from the mountain villages in his county, Guo took the initiative, and received support from the church and from the local government, enough to start two classes. But as the numbers of students increased, he sought help to provide larger classroom and dormitory space. He then came to Rev. Deng asking to be introduced to the Amity Foundation with the hope of requesting project aid. He submitted a report, at Deng's suggestion, and the Amity Foundation responded very positively, saying that this was the first and only church-run school in China. The project aid from Amity amounted to half a million yuan (US$92,000). In Longquan County, the serving spirit of the church has become very visible.

Rev. Deng concluded the interview by saying that "the churches at the grass roots are our eyes and ears. They usually detect problems or initiatives worth supporting."

Carol Walker

South-South Consultation Held

China's policy of socialism with a market economy is benefitting the country through astounding growth and prosperity. This was the impression of the participants in a South-South development consultation hosted by the Amity Foundation from October 25 to November 7, in Nanjing. Nine representatives from India, Bangladesh, and the Philippines, all of whom were from the non-governmental sector with long-standing experience in development, visited rural projects of the Amity Foundation and exchanged ideas and views on social development with Amity staff. The meeting was sponsored by Christian Aid, the London-based aid agency of British and Irish churches.

Professional exchanges focused on the planning and implementation of rural development projects. Issues discussed included planning and evaluation processes, the mobilization of local resources, people's participation, decision-making mechanisms, the involvement of women, and environmental protection.

With their personal work experience in non-socialist developing countries, the participants specifically questioned Amity's practice of initiating projects in cooperation with government agencies on local and county levels, and suggested a more direct mobilization of the people. In the Chinese context, however, the Amity Foundation has found it reasonable to cooperate with as many people and institutions as possible and not to exclude party and government departments, as long as they are willing to serve the people and to help those in greatest need.

Amity Staff Visit Flood Stricken County

Guangze County in northwestern Fujian Province was devastated by huge flash floods triggered by inordinate rainfall in early July, 1992. Thousands of houses, dozens of schools and kindergartens, factories, roads, irrigation systems and power stations were destroyed within a few hours. While most of the immediate help to victims was given by prefecture and provincial governments, the Amity Foundation has provided 70,000 yuan to assist with the rebuilding of a home for the elderly in hard-hit Siquan Township. The home was completed in December 1992 and now houses 24 persons.

During a visit to Guangze County in October, 1992, Amity's Cao Jingxin and Claudia Oblau were impressed with the rebuilding work that had so far been completed and with the efforts of the county government to improve people's livelihood in this poor and stricken area. Amity is currently investigating the possibility of further projects in the county which would help the long-time rehabilitation of agriculture in the area. About 45% of the arable land was irretrievably lost in the floods which washed away topsoil and deposited meter-high layers of rock and sand on low-lying fields.

After a visit to the same area by staff member Tan Liying in December, 1992, Amity has earmarked 200,000 yuan for the re-construction of church buildings damaged in the floods.
In 1992, the Amity office in Nanjing received 206 visitors from overseas. They included representatives from sponsoring agencies and other development organizations, as well as church-related friends from all over the world.

Mr. Qiu Zhonghui (37) has joined the Amity Foundation as acting director of the Rural Development Division. He brings to his new position 15 years of work experience as administrator, English teacher and translator. Mr. Gu Renfa, the former head of the Rural Development Division, is now filling the post of project coordinator.

An Experimental Caring Center in the Nanjing orphanage was officially inaugurated on November 16, 1992. The center is a product of tri-lateral co-operation between the Amity Foundation, the Nanjing Children's Social Welfare Institute as the host organization, and the Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service in Hong Kong. Occupational therapist Minny Tang has been sent from Hong Kong to Nanjing to run the project. It is hoped this project will become a model for the application of modern educational and therapeutic methods within the given economic and social constraints of mainland China. The inauguration ceremony was attended by Bishop K.H. Ting, the President of Amity, and Dr. Wenzao Han, General Secretary, as well as prominent social welfare and rehabilitation specialists from Nanjing. The Yang Memorial Methodist Social Service was represented by the Board of Directors Chair, Dr. K.L. Ding, and Director Rev. William Tung.

Work of the Rural Development Division has expanded to Yunnan Province in southwest China with the support of biogas projects. To explore further possibilities of water-related projects, Qiu Zhonghui and Pan Le went on a fact-finding tour to arid and poor areas in Henan and Shanxi provinces.

Mr. Arrans Leung, physical therapist and senior lecturer at the Hong Kong Polytechnic, has held a three-month intensive course, beginning on 30 November, 1992, on medical rehabilitation at the Provincial People's Hospital in Nanjing. The course, which was organized by the Jiangsu Association of Rehabilitation Medicine, was attended by 26 medical doctors and nurses from Jiangsu, Anhui and Guangxi provinces. This project was initiated by the Amity Foundation in connection with its long-term policy of promoting the idea of physical therapy in China.

Journeying Through The Bible, an English introduction into the Old and New Testaments by Siu May Kuo, published by Nanjing University Press, is now available in a revised edition. Copies can be ordered from the Amity office in Nanjing (Mr. Yan Jiabao), with checks made payable to the Amity Foundation. Prices, including airpostage, are US$6,— for places in Asia, and US$8,— for all other countries.

The Amity Foundation was created at the initiative of Chinese Christians for the purpose of promoting health, education and welfare in the People's Republic of China. It is an independent Chinese voluntary organization in which people from all walks of life may participate. Amity represents a new form of Chinese Christian involvement in society, through which Chinese Christians are joining hands with friends from around the world to serve the needs of China's modernization.

The Amity Newsletter is distributed free of charge four times a year. If you would like to receive the Newsletter, or desire further information on any of our projects, please feel free to write. Institutions receiving the Newsletter are welcome to reprint any article from it. Credit should be given to the Amity Newsletter, Quarterly Bulletin of the Amity Foundation.

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