Floods Wreak Unparalleled Havoc

This year, large parts of China experienced one of the worst floods to hit the country in a hundred years. The damage has been devastating. Lasting for more than two months between June and September, it has affected close to 230 million people on both sides of the Yangtze River in Hebei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia. The figures have been shocking. More than 3,600 have perished in the floods. No less than 50 million flood victims need assistance. Large swaths of land covering a total area of 65 million acres have been inundated, two thirds of which will have no produce in the next two years. Collapsed houses number almost 5 million and collapsed schools number about 6,000, not including those that were damaged. Floodwaters are not expected to completely recede until the end of October, and some areas will remain inundated until the end of this year. According to a Red Cross report in early October, 2.9 million flood victims still live in make-shift shelters on top of dikes and animal epidemics are on the rise.

Philip Lam of the Hong Kong Christian Council, working in cooperation with the ACT (Action of Churches Together) and the Amity Foundation, visited Hubei and Jiangxi in August. He provided some graphic descriptions of the flood-stricken counties of Jianli in Hubei and Duchang in Jiangxi:

"The temperature was 39 degrees Celsius and the sun was merciless as we went by boat to see Samzhou, which is all under water. Samzhou, a township in Jianli County, has a population of over 50,000, mostly farmers, spread over forty natural villages. Their fields are low-lying lands circled by protective embankments along the edges of the Yangtze River system. The collapse of the Samzhou embankment has caused the entire population of more than 50,000 to lose everything. It is said that in Hubei province alone, 423 communities like Samzhou have been inundated by floodwaters. We had to change to different kinds of boats in order to avoid the electrical wires which hovered above the water surface. The floodwater was seven meters high and we saw a church which is two floors high but had only the triangular part of its roof visible. Under our boat there were not only fields but also farmhouses. The surface of the water was as calm as a morning lake but the tranquillity did not hide the fact that there were great human tragedies beneath our boat. When we got back to the dry land on the embankment, we asked a small boy where his school was. He pointed his finger beyond the water horizon and told us that his school is under the water."

In Duchang county, Jiangxi Province, where most of the farmland had been reclaimed from the great Boyang Lake, Lam reported that nearly 80% of farmlands have been inundated. 90% of the county's 660,000 people have been affected. Their fields are gone, their crops are gone, their houses are gone, everything they have is gone. There is little doubt that Duchang is the most severely flooded county in China. Lam wrote: "We saw large groups of young people and adults trying to leave the county by taking the overcrowded ferryboats to find work in nearby provinces. There is nothing they can do in the near future at home. The floodwaters will not totally recede until the end of November."

Everyone wants to help: Amity's response

The PLA has received much recognition for its role in shoring up dikes. Less is known about the contributions of ordinary people all over China to flood relief efforts. Tan Liying, who is directing Amity's relief efforts, reported seeing long queues of people at the China Charity Federation in Beijing on a Sunday, waiting to contribute their share. The same scene has been repeated in many churches all over the country. There are countless stories of generous donations from ordinary workers, school children, and pensioners.
Like many governmental and non-governmental organizations, enterprises, churches and concerned individuals, Amity has mobilized its staff and resources as part of the nationwide effort to aid flood victims and contribute to the rehabilitation of the affected areas.

Amity has set up a special team headed by Dr. Wenzao Han, General Secretary of The Amity Foundation, which includes four senior staff along with two staff members already fully involved in relief work. Since mid-July, Amity staff have already made seven on-site visits to Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces for fact-finding, project-screening and project-implementation. The northern part of Fujian was one of the worst-hit areas in the torrential rains and landslides of late June and early July.

Corresponding flood-relief work teams for Amity's flood-relief projects have been established in targeted project areas from the provincial level down to county, township and village levels. These teams ensure that Amity's donations are used according to its mandate: that grain, quilts and other requested items are purchased at reasonable prices and guaranteed quality, and that distribution of these items is transparent and justified. In many areas, local churches have members assigned to these teams.

**How donations have helped**

In some of the most affected areas, Amity has already been involved in the distribution of relief goods. In Samzhou, for instance, a convoy of seven trucks loaded with 110 million tons of rice (donated by Amity and ACT) distributed 25 kilos of rice per head to flood victims. In Gongan, near Wuhan, 50,000 kilos of rice were distributed to a group of 2,000 flood victims who had camped on the embankments. In Duchang 25,000 kilos of rice were distributed to 2000 people from the Pamong and Potong villages.

**Affected areas:** 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities

**Deaths:** 3.656 (1,320 killed along the Yangtze River)

**Affected population:** 230 million

**Farmland flooded:** 25.76 million hectares (or 65 million acres)

**Houses destroyed:** 4.97 million room units

**Direct economic losses:** 248.4 billion yuan (approximately US$30 billion)

**Effect on economic growth:** - 0.5%

**How donations can help**

- US$ 5 can buy 16 kilograms of rice, enough to feed one person for a month.
- US$ 10 can buy one three-kilogram cotton-lined quilt.
- US$ 350 can subsidize a peasant family in the rebuilding of their home.
- US$ 5,000 - 10,000 can enable the reconstruction of a village school or small village farming project

**How to donate**

Money towards Flood-Relief can be given through The Amity Foundation.

Send a check payable to "The Amity Foundation", clearly designated as "Flood Relief" to the following address:

*Flood Relief*

*Amity Foundation*

*71 Hankou Road*

*Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China*

**OR**

remit funds to the following account by telegraphic transfer between banks:

*Account name: Amity Foundation*

*Account number: 98801482430069*

*Bank name: Bank of China, Jingling Branch*

*Bank address: 3 Zhongshan East Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China*

If funds are transferred between banks, it is essential that Amity be notified separately that funds have been transferred and are to be designated for "Flood Relief". Amity's fax number in Nanjing is (86-25)-663-1701. E-mail address: AFN71@public1.ppt.js.cn

By August 25, Amity had transmitted 3.6 million yuan (US$ 440,000) to the heavily affected areas of Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi and Fujian provinces, mainly for the purchase of food grain and quilts. This benefited more than 70,000 families. Before the end of this year, Amity plans to contribute 16 million yuan, half for emergency relief and half for future rehabilitation work. Rehabilitation projects will target the reconstruction of primary schools, peasant homes, and the restoration of agricultural facilities needed by local farmers for their livelihood and survival. Amity's assistance will not exceed half of the amount needed for any one flood-relief project so as to stimulate and challenge local initiatives toward self-help.

*Based on reports by Tan Liling, Director of Relief Work at the Amity Foundation and Philip Lam, Executive Secretary, Hong Kong Christian Council*
THE AMITY FOUNDATION
71 Hankou Road, Nanjing, JS 210008, People’s Republic of China
Telephone: 86-25-663 8128 or 86-25-3317093 ext 201 Facsimile: 86-25-6631701
E-Mail: AFN71@public1.ppt.js.cn

If you have yet done so, please remember to renew your subscription to the Amity Newsletter for 1999. Amity will still continue to send you copies of ANL free of charge.

I wish to continue receiving ______ copy (copies) of the Amity Newsletter.

My name is: __________________________________________

My present address is: __________________________________

____________________________________________________

Postal code:____________________ Country:__________________

Please address this sheet to:

The Amity Foundation
71 Hankou Road
Nanjing JS 210008
P. R. China
As Yu Cheng Fei sat smiling at me in the crowded corridor of the Eye Center of the Zhejiang Medical University 2nd Affiliated Hospital in Hangzhou, it was easy to see why he had become a celebrity of sorts. He had a winning smile and the gift of gab. There had been pictures of the charming 14-year-old in several dailies in Hangzhou, reporting about the successful eye operations on five low vision pupils from the Zhejiang Provincial School for the Blind in Fuyang in May this year. Yao Ke, noted eye surgeon and Dean of the University Eye Center, had performed the operations in which cataracts had been removed from their eyes and artificial lenses inserted. None of them could have afforded the operation, which cost 6,000 RMB (US$725) per person, had the Amity Foundation not provided financial support. Least of all, Yu Cheng Fei.

Born with cataracts in both eyes, Cheng Fei comes from a poor fishing family living outside of Fuyang county in Zhejiang Province. Their annual income is less than 7,000 RMB (US$845) and this has to go to support Cheng Fei’s parents and their three children. At the age of 6, when he was old enough to go to school, Cheng Fei made repeated attempts to enrol in a regular school. He was rejected each time because he could not see the blackboard. His first lucky break came only when he was 10, when teachers from the Zhejiang Provincial School for the Blind “discovered” him as they scoured the countryside in search of blind or low vision children not yet enrolled in school. At the school, he was placed in a class with other low vision children. Because of his family’s poverty, the school provided free tuition but his family still has to pay for his food and lodging, which amounts to 800 RMB (US$95) per semester or the relatively hefty sum of 1,600 RMB per year. Fortunately for Cheng Fei, Amity has added his name to its list of students who receive financial assistance of 1,000 RMB a year.

After four years in school, Cheng Fei is studying in fourth grade and uses a magnifying glass to read. He often gets up at five in the morning to read his favorite stories and loves math and painting. The day the bandages were removed from his eyes after the operation, Cheng Fei told reporters that the first thing he wanted to do was to draw a basket of flowers for his eye surgeon. He could not afford fresh flowers but he could at least draw them. And now, with his improved vision, he can see flowers from a distance and not just close up the way he used to. Seeing the big picture and having a chance to look at mountains, rivers and lakes, the natural beauty of Fuyang, was a glorious thing. It was the miracle that Cheng Fei had always longed for.

In fact, all five students from the school for the blind in Fuyang wanted to see their surroundings from a distance. It was a treat to see a larger slice of life than they used to. All of them had been congenitally blind or low vision. Four of them had undergone some kind of surgery before but instead of better vision, had been left with scars and complications. It will require another round of surgery before their sight will be more fully restored. But at the moment all five pupils count themselves fortunate to have been selected for the Amity-sponsored operations.

The students had been selected after a survey of students at the School for the Blind in Fuyang and only after a series of intensive tests conducted by Amity-sponsored eye specialists. Since 1989, only 12 students from the school have had their eyesight restored through surgery. Hopefully, there will be more in the future. But much will depend on how the school can overcome its budget constraints and obtain assistance for a variety of programs it hopes to develop for its students. Since 1989, 22 students have dropped out of school because of financial difficulties. One of the students came from a family whose annual income was only 400 RMB (US$48). Amity’s contribution to the school has been in the form of scholarships for 31 students, equipment such as special learning kits, 3 Braille (they still need 12 more), and surgery for those whose sight can still be partially or fully restored.

According to Mr. Xu Bao Sheng, the principal of the school, there are more than 800 blind children in Zhejiang, but only 126 have been able to enroll in his school. This is the only provincial-level school in Zhejiang for the blind where students can study up through senior middle school (third year high school). Most of the students at the school acquire some vocational training and some graduates have been able to earn substantial incomes providing tuina (Chinese traditional massage) at massage clinics.

Yu Cheng Fei is fortunate to be enrolled in the school.
Apart from regular classes, many extra-curricular activities are available to students, especially during weekends. During my visit there, which was on a Saturday, the school was a hive of activity as students practiced singing, musical instruments, painting, doing papercuts, sculpting and essay writing with teachers and special instructors. More rehabilitation work with low vision students is being planned. Young and energetic, the principal wants to start a Braille newspaper produced by the students themselves. The first issue has just been printed but he hopes there will be financial assistance to buy a printer from Hong Kong that would enable them to reproduce the newspaper for dissemination to other schools for the blind. There is no newspaper for the blind yet in all of China. The students also hope to start their own broadcast station in the near future.

The school may be lacking in facilities and financial resources, but there is certainly no lack of openness, new ideas and dreams for the future. Having visited the school, I felt I had been given a better picture of Amity’s work with the vision impaired. I left the school in Fuyang sharing the hopes of the students and their dynamic principal, and confident that Amity’s partnership with the school will continue to be fruitful. Students like Yu Cheng Fei can hope to have a larger share of life.

By Theresa Carino

THE WORK OF THE BLINDNESS PREVENTION DIVISION IN 1997/98

Training
• trained 2,007 people in 15 provinces (including ophthalmologists, nurses, primary eye-care health workers, medical doctors) in blindness prevention and special education for the visually and hearing-impaired.

Mobile teams
• sent 18 mobile medical teams to 10 poverty-stricken counties in Yunnan, Sichuan, Hunan, Anhui, Hebei and Jiangsu provinces to train medical staff, screen eye patients and perform eye operations
• sent 3 mobile ENT teams to perform hearing tests for 240 preschool hearing-impaired children in rural Jiangsu

Services, equipment and facilities
• provided facilities, equipment & clinical supplies for operations on 100,000 cataract patients in hospitals in 12 provinces
• provided additional subsidies for 200 poor patients for cataract operations
• provided over 10,000 sets of clinical and surgical instruments for partner hospitals; teaching and office equipment to schools for the visually or hearing impaired in 15 provinces
• provided community-based rehabilitation for 132 visually and hearing impaired adults in 3 provinces
• provided community-based rehabilitation service in Tixing and Hejiang
• provided massage training for blind adults in Hubei

Education
• enabled 759 visually impaired children to join mainstream schools in Guangxi province
• gave scholarships to 153 students with visual and hearing impairment in 5 provinces
• helped organize the circulation of Braille books for 2,000 students in 30 schools for the blind with the China Braille Library
• produced a set of learning aids for blind children, the first of its kind in China, which were distributed to 1,250 students in 20 provinces
• printed 9,000 Braille Bibles for the first time in China, through the Amity Printing Company
• translated, printed and distributed books on special education and rehabilitation
Global Integration: Lessons For China

It seems that Southeast Asian economies cannot resist the attack of the current financial turmoil by themselves. But if all the East Asian countries tie their economies more closely, the case will be different,” asserted Prof. Teng Teng, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) in his opening remarks at a conference jointly organized by the Amity Foundation and the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of CASS. Adding to this, Madam Shen Pei Rong, who represented the Amity Foundation in the opening ceremony said: “The world is growing smaller and increasingly interdependent. Hence there is a pressing need to solve common problems with human wisdom and joint efforts. The Asian financial crisis had been totally unexpected. Learning from one another is essential and the aim of Amity is to promote this.”

Held in Beijing on the theme: “Integration into the Global Market Economy: Experiences and Lessons of Developing Economies”, the two-day conference (August 14-15, 1998) brought together more than 40 participants from Asia, Europe, the USA and Latin America. For the 19 foreign participants, mostly economists from universities, research institutes, UN agencies and NGOs, the conference was a golden opportunity to interact with Chinese scholars and exchange views on the Asian economic crisis. Chinese scholars came from CASS in Beijing, Shandong, Shanghai, research institutes of the State Council, State Planning Commission and universities.

Prior to the conference, participants from Cuba, the USA, Germany and Indonesia joined a tour of Amity rural development projects. The trip to Baoding, in nearby Hebei province, included visits to irrigation projects in 2 villages. Guokunna, Associate General Secretary of the Amity Foundation, led the tour and spoke about the “ecumenical sharing of resources” at an all-Catholic village of 300 people where Amity had contributed to an irrigation project and the building of a local school. Visits to three privately-owned enterprises in Baoding gave additional insights into China’s evolution towards a market economy. Great interest was expressed by participants in the situation of large state-owned enterprises which had been targeted for reform. It was estimated that close to 10 million employees of these firms could lose their jobs this year, adding to the already existing army of 1 million unemployed. Amity staff voiced concern that the surge in unemployment will exacerbate urban poverty. Workers are paying a price for China’s integration into the global market economy.

Safety nets and slow track globalization

The concern for “safety nets” for those marginalized by the globalization process was articulated at the very start of the conference. Several speakers pointed out that globalization had brought benefits to Asia, but it had also brought marginalization to the poorer countries and widened the rich-poor gap. Kazuo Takahashi of Japan observed that in the face of these forces of marginalization, a new set of alliances is emerging which is concerned with “safety nets”, both domestic and international. This alliance consists mainly of the NGOs, the UN agencies, the World Bank, bilateral donors, developing country governments and many development specialists. He suggested that one major task of the world community should be “to strengthen this slow-track globalization as an integral part of the global governance structure.” The role of the slow-track alliance would include protecting the environment; dealing with social aspects (such as food shortages during an economic crisis), public health; tending to the informal sectors and developing business management expertise.

Donald Lee from the UN in New York asserted that countries should really decide their own pace of integration. Globalization tends to benefit the bigger players.
question is the efficient use of capital.” Zhang said that the reasons for the financial crisis in Asia is that preparations before opening up had been inadequate. In Southeast Asia, there is over-production, over-borrowing because of excessive competition. How can countries solve this kind of “competitive opening” which mainly favors investors?

Li Xiao from Jilin University proposed that China readjust her outward looking policies. Instead of dependence on an external market, she should take a close look at her domestic market. On the relationship between the state and the market under globalization, he said that China must promote the quality of its government and establish a just and transparent market system, which is the most challenging issue confronting her.

Aileen Baviera from the Philippines highlighted a silver lining in the current Asian financial crisis. Economic integration has contributed more to international security than any military alliance. In Asia, it has led to new thinking on comprehensive and cooperative security which gives importance to multilateral dialogues. One example has been the ASEAN Regional Forum. The substance of security concerns has also changed from disarmament and non-proliferation issues to level and non-traditional threats to security such as illegal immigration, drug-trafficking and challenges to the environment. Most important, the financial crisis has led to cuts in defense spending in the last year—hopefully freeing more resources for developing social safety nets.

**Impact on China’s growth**

On the impact of the Asian financial crisis on China’s economic growth and reforms, Chinese scholars raised doubts about attaining the 8% growth target set for the government especially given the gravity of the floods that hit several provinces this year. There has been a dip in exports, primarily to Japan and Korea, but China is trying to diversify its export market to reduce the impact. Foreign investment, particularly from Hong Kong and Korea have decreased considerably. Tourism from Asia have declined from 3,000 to only 200 per day. Nevertheless, the overall impact on the Chinese economy is considered moderate. China’s exports have declined but a devaluation of the Chinese yuan would not help. Instead, there are plans to invest two trillion RMB in infrastructure development to stimulate the economy and provide more support to enterprises.

None of the Chinese scholars suggested a reversal of reforms or a halt to financial liberalization. Most, however, stressed the need for a more gradualized and cautious approach. They proposed that China speed up reforms of its banking system and state enterprises to make these more competitive. The PLA should withdraw from enterprises. In developing large conglomerates, China should note the lessons of Korea’s chaebols. Full convertibility of the RMB should be done in stages and supervision of implicit foreign debt should be strengthened.

The conference drew to a close on a positive note. It was pointed out that China had a bubble economy in 1993 but had managed to curb it. There was optimism that China can do it again. •

By Theresa Carino

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Dora Arce (Cubal), Victor Lippit (USA) with Gu Renfa (Amity) in field trip to Baoding

Prof. K. S. Jomo of Malaysia observed that there has been no net flow (of capital) from developed to developing countries but instead, economic volatility has increased. Globalization has reduced the independence of governments especially in the area of national economic policy and macroeconomic management. The creation of new international regulatory bodies was urged. In this respect, China could play a leading role for the developing world. China’s hesitation in joining the WTO (World Trade Organization) was praised as a good example of maintaining control over capital flows and protection against complete deregulation of the market.

**Drawing lessons for China**

Doubts were cast over the positive contributions of international capital to Asia’s economic development. N.V. Lam from UNCTAD noted that capital flows tend to follow rather than lead development. He pointed out that “there is no sustainable substitute for higher domestic savings and resource mobilization.” Liao Shaolian of Xiamen University agreed that countries cannot depend on international capital for development.

“The problem,” according to Prof. Zhang Yun Ling, Director of the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of CASS, “is how to mobilize domestic capital and resources. In China, since there is a high savings rate, capital shortage is not the issue; there is surplus capital. Nevertheless, foreign capital is still being invited. The issue is over-borrowing by the private sector and speculation. Therefore the real
Can They Have A Second Chance?

Out of a total of 8,770,000 visually impaired people in China today, those between the ages of 7 and 15 constitute 1,800,000 or 20%. In many schools for the blind, there are children whose sight can still be partially fully restored. For most of these children, however, the chances of this happening are very slim because of poverty and the lack of adequate medical facilities.

Until recently, there were hardly any reliable statistics on the causes of childhood blindness in China. Not until the Amity Foundation took up the challenge. Between April and June 1998, Amity’s Blindness Prevention Division undertook a nationwide survey with the help of the London-based International Center for Eye Care.

The Center provided eight Chinese eye specialists training in new techniques of examination and diagnosis. They were then sent out to 38 schools for the blind all over China, covering an extensive area stretching between cities as far apart as Harbin, Guangzhou, Dalian and Chengdu. In the first nationwide survey of its kind, 1,245 blind and low vision students between the ages of 7 and 15 were examined to determine the causes of their visual impairment.

The information gathered provided the basis for selecting children who could have their sight restored through surgery. The survey revealed that 280 students needed treatment. Five students at the Zhejiang Provincial School for the Blind who were diagnosed as curable were sent to the Zhejiang Medical University Hospital for cataract operations and lens implantations. Amity covered the cost of the operations which amounted to 21,500 RMB (US$2,600). The operations for childhood blindness are more complicated and therefore more costly. Each operation costs about 2,700 RMB (US$327). At the moment, Amity is raising funds to help children from poor families obtain the necessary medical treatment and surgery. Without such financial support, they may never have the opportunity to see again.

Findings of a Survey on Childhood Blindness*

- Total number of students surveyed: 1,245
- Totally blind and severely visually impaired: 1,131 (91%)
- Sites associated with visual loss:
  - A: Whole global (mainly microphthalmos) 25.5%
  - Retina (mainly dystrophies) 24.9%
  - B: Others:
    - Lenses 18.8%
    - Optic nerve: 13.6%
    - Glaucoma 9.0%
- Causes of visual loss:
  - A: Etiology unknown 52.9%
  - B: Hereditary 30.7%
  - C: Childhood causes 14.0%
- Prevention/Treatment
  - A: Preventable 15.0%
  - B: Treatable 22.5%

*Conducted by the Amity Foundation in 19 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions
Getting ready: New Amity Teachers

Twenty-six new Amity teachers from six countries (Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, U.K. and the USA) spent almost a month (July 24-August 22) in a training program at Nantong to prepare themselves for teaching in China. The comprehensive program included survival Chinese, experiences in cross-cultural communications and language teaching, demonstration classes, practice teaching and interaction with Chinese middle school teachers. It also offered opportunities to learn about the work of Amity and the church in China.

This year, Amity has 75 teachers in 46 schools spread out in 34 cities and six provinces. Eighty-nine percent are in teacher colleges, a major focus for Amity's Education Division work.

Staff changes in Amity

In August this year, the Amity Foundation bade a fond farewell to the Kims who have been based at the Hong Kong Office for the last three years. They returned to new jobs in Seoul. Jong Goo is now on the staff of the Christian Institute of Study of Justice and Development where he is responsible for work related to Korean reunification and China concerns. Misun, after completing the Hong Kong portion of her assignment as a Frontier Intern (under the Frontiership In Mission Program) continues to work on migrant issues. She also continues to co-produce the Korean Newsletter on China and Amity with Jor Goo but will now be based at the NCCK (National Council of Churches in Korea).

After a year's study leave at the Selly Oak Colleges in Birmingham, Liu Ruhong has received a warm welcome back to Nanjing where she resumes her work as Director of the Education Division in Amity. Zhang Liwei, who was Acting Director during her absence, is now the Assistant to the General Secretary of the Amity Foundation. In his new assignment, Zhang will be in charge of public relations for Amity.

Visit to the Philippines

An 11-member delegation of rural health administrators involved with Amity medical projects visited the Philippines in September as part of an on-going exchange program between the Amity Foundation and the PDRC (Philippine-Chinese Development Resource Center). Participants came from Gansu, Guangxi, Qinghai, Sichuan and Jiangsu provinces. During their 2-week study tour of Manila and Baguio Cities, the group was introduced to a wide range of health projects and facilities run by the church, NGOs and the government. They also visited a home for the elderly run by the Anglican Church in Hong Kong when they stopped over on their return to China.

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Amity 1999 Calendar

The Amity 1999 Calendar which features a wonderful array of traditional Chinese papercuts is now available at the Amity Hong Kong Liaison Office, 4 Jordan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Price per copy: HK$ 15.00 (for pick-up at the office) US$ 5.00 (includes airmail overseas)

The Amity Foundation was created at the initiative of Chinese Christian 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.

Funding for the work of the Amity Foundation comes from sources, both Chinese and foreign, religious and non-religious, individual and organizational. Inquiries and suggestions concerning possibilities for new project initiatives are welcomed, as are contributions for the direct support of the Amity Foundation. Checks or bank drafts made payable to the Amity Foundation may be sent to the Nanjing Office.

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