"That All May Have Abundant Life"
Amity Celebrates Anniversary With International Consultation on Development

In celebration of Amity’s twentieth anniversary, an international and ecumenical consultation was held in Nanjing on November 7 and 8, 2005. Support from overseas partners, most of them churches and church-related development agencies, has been instrumental in Amity’s growth over the past two decades. Representing these partners, around 130 participants from all over the globe gathered for the three-day conference under the theme of "That All May Have Abundant Life" (John 10:10). They were joined by Chinese representatives from various government levels, churches and the academe, as well as representatives from the communities that have benefited from Amity’s aid. The presence of the latter at the consultation was a strong reminder that the meeting aimed to reflect not only on those whose lives have been changed with Amity’s help, but also and more importantly, those who are still in need of “abundant life”. While Amity had held similar consultations on the occasion of previous anniversaries, the participation of beneficiaries was a first, and a beautiful illustration of the organization’s shift towards participatory development that has taken place over the past years.

Professor Sun Leping, a sociologist from Qinghua University, started the conference off with a keynote speech on the socio-economic situation in China and the opportunities and challenges it offered. A strong dependence on exports and a huge income gap were all part of the dangers of the current development process, Sun said, but the biggest danger of all was the fact that the present development model was not sustainable. “If China’s economic growth were to continue according to its current pattern and if it were to reach the per capita GDP of the United States, we would need sixty Earths to support our need for resources. But the fact is, we only have got one Earth, and it cannot be used by the Chinese alone.”

Elaborating on China’s export-oriented development model, Sun explained that this carried the danger of a vicious circle. Goods cheap enough for export needed to be produced with low wages, which in turn meant low domestic purchasing power and a continued reliance on foreign markets for exports. Likewise, China’s recent development had been highly reliant on a high level of investment, a trend that was virtually impossible to maintain in the future.
Prof. Sun also noted that individual consumption was rising at a much slower pace than government spending, a development model that he called "outdated". Perhaps more problematic, domestic consumption was further hampered by an extremely wide income gap with a Gini-coefficient that had already toppled the dangerous mark of 0.4, Sun said. This income gap meant that the "have-nots" had needs that they could not afford, while the privileged wealthy had only limited needs left. China's urban-rural divide was currently the world's widest, the sociologist observed, followed by Mozambique. "This would be no problem if the two inner-Chinese worlds were completely isolated from one another, but the reality is that they do meet." An increase in social unrest was a clear indicator of the strain this development put on the country's social cohesion. "Demonstrators used to be mainly students, but today, those who take to the streets are mostly frustrated workers and farmers."

Sun called on the Chinese central government to overhaul its tax system in order to address some of the structural problems, and to take its responsibility for redistribution more seriously. "We cannot say that the Chinese [central] government does not have any money - it has got plenty of money. The problem is that the money is not spent where it should be."

Rev. Deng Fucun, Director of the Social Service Department of the China Christian Council (CCC) and also a member of Amity's Board, then spoke about "Church-Run Social Service Ministry in the Context of Theological Reconstruction". Because of their philanthropic teachings, all religions could play a special role in China's current endeavour of building a harmonious society, Deng said. After expounding on a theological foundation for Christian social ministries, Rev. Deng highlighted the complementary nature of the social work done by the Amity Foundation and the CCC, emphasizing that the two organizations worked in a spirit of cooperation and mutual consultation.

"After the 1950s there was a time during which the Chinese church neglected to proclaim that dimension of the Son of Man who came to serve the people. During that time, only Jesus, the Son of God who came to save souls was preached, and social service work came virtually to a halt. In the mid-1980s, the government appealed to other groups in society to participate in social services and social welfare projects. At that time, Bishop K.H. Ting, together with some fellow Christians and a number of non-Christians, jointly established the Amity Foundation to engage in social service activities, and over the past twenty years Amity has earned praise from all sectors of society," Deng reminded the audience. (For the full text of Deng's speech, see "The Son Of Man Came To Serve The People" in this issue.)

In his work report "Retrospect and Prospects", Amity General Secretary Qiu Zhonghui highlighted some of the Foundation's achievements over the past twenty years. As Qiu explained, with projects spread over 200 counties and with 1,800 teachers having passed through the Teachers Project alone, millions of Chinese had benefited from Amity's projects over the course of the past two decades. By the end of 2004, Amity had raised a total of nearly 800 million RMB [US$100 million approx.] in project funds. Essential for the organization's continued existence were, amongst other things, the ability to meet changing needs, accountability and effective fund management. "In China, fundraising poses a difficulty for many nonprofit organizations, but Amity considers the effective use of the funds to be even more difficult," Qiu noted.

In his report, Qiu also pointed out some future directions for Amity's work. Poverty reduction (including urban poverty), basic healthcare, HIV/AIDS, clean water, alternative energies and environmental protection had been designated priority areas for the Foundation's future work, Qiu said. Externally, more emphasis on research was envisioned, both to bring Amity's expertise into a theoretical framework and to strengthen advocacy work. Likewise, efforts were being made to increase domestic publicity and fundraising. Internally, staff capacity building would continue to be of primary importance, with a particular emphasis on democratic management.

Prior to the two-day conference, Amity's international guests had been given the opportunity to visit Amity project sites in Guizhou, Ningxia, Sichuan and Yunnan. Delegates from each of the exposure tours reported at the consultation, showing themselves impressed with Amity's achievements. Speaking for the Guizhou group, Jochen Motte from UEM (United Evangelical Mission) particularly highlighted the positive impact Amity's projects had had on community building in the locale, also noting that "relationships between people, community leaders and local government officials seemed open and trustful." Among the recommendations given by the group were further improvement of hygiene conditions in the villages and an even stronger promotion of gender equality among villagers.

Panel discussions on rural poverty, church-run social service projects and the development of civil society in China rounded the consultation programme off.

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Yang Zhixiu is an Amity-trained village doctor from Beiliang village in Haiyuan County, Ningxia. In November 2005, she attended the International Consultation on Development marking Amity’s twentieth anniversary, representing the 16,000 paramedics trained by Amity over the past 16 years. Below we reprint her address in which she shared details of the life of a village doctor with her international audience.

"My name is Yang Zhixiu. I live in Ningxia. I am a child of the mountains and have spent all my life in poor mountainous areas. My village is surrounded by deep ravines and high mountains. I am the only rural doctor within 40 square miles and serve around 4,000 people. This year, I am 37 years old.

I became a village doctor 8 years ago. In 1997, I started my training as a village doctor. My youngest child, our only son, was only three months old at the time, and I had to leave him in the care of someone else. My family opposed my participation in the training class, and I found the training quite hard. There was little time for rest, and I spent my weekends practising in our local emergency ward. I learnt a lot from the medical staff there. I also did an internship in our regional hospital in Guyuan. During all this time, I missed my husband and children, but I kept my eyes on my goal to return and serve the patients at home.

A few years before, in 1994, two women had died while lying-in, and in 1995, a child died of high fever. These cases shocked me and I thought if I could study and become a doctor, these tragedies would not have happened. Amity helped me make my dream come true. Now I’ve been a village doctor for six years. In the course of my work, I have visited virtually every place in my home area. No matter whether it is day or night, I will go and see my patients if necessary. Sometimes I am asked why I sacrifice my own resting time; then I say that I know how difficult it is for our local patients to see a doctor.

One night in 2000 around 1 a.m., somebody knocked at my door. The caller was a young man whose wife had passed out during labour. It was snowing and the young couple’s home was five kilometres away. My husband did not want me to go, but when I saw the anxious expression on the young man’s face I put on my overcoat and followed him. We had to walk for two hours and when we arrived, I immediately set to work without resting first. I managed to save both the woman and her child. When it became clear that they would live, the big smiles on the faces of her family gave me a huge feeling of satisfaction and achievement. I was so happy!

In this way, I have been to almost every corner in my area over the past three years and dedicated myself with love to the task of curing patients and saving lives. From 2000 to 2003, I managed to save thirteen dangerously ill patients. I have helped give birth to over 300 babies and I saved six lying-in women who had fallen ill. I hope to continue to give the love that I have received from the Amity Foundation to my patients in the future."

Sneak Preview

A look at Amity’s new project proposals for 2006 reveals a number of interesting new initiatives. Amid a number of “old friends” such as integrated rural development projects, AIDS prevention programmes and rural health workers training, new programmes can be found. They include a pilot project with a farming therapy station for mentally disordered people, a mental rehabilitation programme in Luzhou, a service learning programme for Hong Kong youth, and community-based rehabilitation for disabled children. ANL hopes to report on some of these new initiatives in the future. Stay tuned!
Abundant Life In Ningxia

CBR Field Workers Bring New Hope To The Disabled and Depressed

Amity's Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) programs are designed to help mentally and physically disabled persons become fully accepted and integrated members of the wider community around them. After successfully implementing such programs in Luzhou (Sichuan Province), Amity sent one of its experts in this field all the way to Lingwu in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region to train CBR field workers there and establish CBR programs for Amity. These workers receive around four weeks training and are paid RMB 300 (=US$ 37) per month by the government to work with around 3 - 7 clients at a time.

Amity's CBR program in Lingwu has been running now since 2004 and, in November 2005, Ian Groves from Amity's Hong Kong office visited the city and learned about the difference these programs have made in people's lives.

When he was four years old, Rui Ye received a vaccination shot which was designed to protect his health but instead ended up making him blind. As a boy he never attended school and as an adult he never went outside the home because he couldn't get around easily and kept falling down. Now 52 years old, Rui has lived a life of isolation and loneliness. That was until September 2004 when his Amity CBR field worker, Fan Minli, came along.

Ms. Fan started by teaching Rui how to use a white stick to move around by himself. Once he had gained his confidence and mobility, Fan then moved on to introducing him to various projects to help integrate him into his local neighbourhood and society. Now Rui rears 12 goats and three pigs in a small pen outside his home in downtown Lingwu City. Rui has also been inspired to invent a special weeding machine for use by blind people after realizing that most such tools are designed for the sighted and are not practical for the visually-challenged like himself. Rui's confidence in himself has grown to the point where he has now taken up playing the erhu (Chinese violin) again, something he abandoned 10 years ago due to depression about his lot in life.

Rui Ye is not the only one who has been inspired to invent something after his encounter with Amity CBR field workers. Ma Xin has also been blind since birth and also never attended school. He is also in his fifties and lives together with his mother. Thanks to the efforts of his field worker, Yang Lizhi, Ma Xin now raises crops by himself and is about to begin training as a masseur. He has invented a special tricycle which allows him to pedal while his elderly mother sits beside him and steers. In this way, mother and blind son cooperate in helping each other get about town.

Amity's CBR programs have helped many disabled persons in Lingwu City forge new friendships with people in similar situations to their own. Ma Xin met Wu Qisheng through Amity's CBR program and the two have become close companions, often found sitting together and listening to the radio. Mr. Wu is a 53-year-old Muslim who went blind in 2002 due to retinal problems. Before he went blind, Wu was a successful farmer and village head. After he lost his sight, Mr. Wu became ashamed and reclusive and shut himself away, worried about how he would continue to provide for his young daughter and sick wife.

CBR field worker Yang Lizhi contacted Mr. Wu and reminded him that he was "not forgotten" but, as a Muslim...
man, he was at first reluctant to receive assistance from a young woman like Ms. Yang. Yang Lizhi persisted and persuaded him by saying, "Just look upon me as a kind of second daughter". Through her help, Wu learned to walk with a stick, how to look after himself in daily life and also something about animal husbandry. He was given a loan by Amity of RMB 3,000 (=US$ 370) to start his own animal-rearing project and he now has two oxen and six goats. Yang still visits Mr. Wu around 20 days each month, also working with his family and friends to teach them how they too can help him.

Ma Xiuhua is another client of Yang Lizhi. Ma is a 55-year-old Muslim woman, has two sons and one daughter, and is certainly no stranger to tragedy. Her younger son lost part of his leg in an automobile accident and then her daughter suffered a complete nervous breakdown after her husband left her. Faced with these misfortunes in her family, Ma herself went in to a deep depression which went unrecognized and untreated for 13 long years. Due to the violent mood swings and behaviour brought on by her depression, Ma earned herself the nickname “mad woman” in her local community and was shunned by her friends and neighbours.

With the help of Yang Lizhi and the local Disabled Persons Federation, Ma finally emerged from her darkness and regained a sense of balance in her life. She was prescribed free medication and Yang worked with her to ensure she took the medicine on a regular basis. The Disabled Persons Federation also helped provide an artificial leg for her younger son and helped him find work. Ma herself now does farm work and raises goats to help support her family. She knows that none of this would have been possible if Yang Lizhi hadn’t steppen in to help her.

Wang Zheng is another of Amity’s CBR field workers in Lingwu and works with a client called You Xuejun. Mr. You is a 33-year-old Muslim man who went blind only a couple of years ago due to an accident. Prior to losing his sight, Mr. You had received a good education and he did not lose heart after his accident. Mr. You decided to learn blind massage techniques with the help of the local Disabled Persons Federation, and Wang Zheng supported him in this and helped him set up his own massage clinic. The clinic now employs a couple of extra therapists apart from You Xuejun himself, and they often offer services to other disabled persons, such as people suffering from cerebral palsy. In this way, they give back to others in recognition for what they themselves have received.

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**Village Doctor Remains True To His Calling**

Due to insufficient investment, health conditions remain poor in rural areas of western China, and many villages in remote regions have no medical personnel at all to treat people when they fall ill. As a result, people in these areas often wait until their small problems become serious before making the long journey to the nearest clinic or hospital, and by then it is often too late.

Since 1997, Amity has been training village doctors in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region to help alleviate this situation. In November 2005, Ian Groves from Amity’s Hong Kong office visited one such doctor in his village in southern Ningxia and discovered that life certainly isn’t easy for a health care worker in a poverty-stricken area in China.

It is said that, thousands of years ago, the area which today constitutes the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in north central China was a lush and fertile land, a rich trading and transportation hub between the eastern and western halves of ancient Chinese empires. Not any more. The problem is water. While the mighty Yellow River provides for the needs of the provincial capital, Yinchuan, and its surrounding area in the northernmost tip of the region, the vast expanse of central and southern Ningxia is bone dry desert. Water sources are few and far between and difficult to access even where they do exist, and what little rainfall these areas do see quickly evaporates. Through loans from the World Bank, the national and provincial governments hope eventually to implement a huge irrigation project to bring precious water to these areas. In the
meantime, however, the landscape is mountainous and barren, very difficult to farm and irrigate, and the people struggle to make ends meet. Poverty and hardship are commonplace.

As a young boy, Hai Yang grew up in the dry hills and mountains of his village in the Yuanzhou district of southern Ningxia. He often saw how people fell ill in the village and either nobody could help them or else they had to trek more than 10 kilometres over difficult terrain in order to find assistance, assuming of course that they could even make the journey in their weakened condition. Thus, when Hai Yang heard about the opportunity to train as a health worker through the Amity Village Doctor Training Program in local Guyuan City, he saw an opportunity to do something about this situation and volunteered. After one and a half years’ training, when he was just 22 years old, Hai Yang graduated, returned to his village and started receiving patients in his cramped family home in the village. With assistance from Amity, he was able to open a separate three-room clinic in the village in November 2004.

Hai Yang now serves as the first line of medical defence for the 979 people in some 212 households in his area, which includes around 291 young children. Most of his work centres around disease control and prevention, treating common ailments, checking up on and assisting pregnant women, dealing with medical emergencies and promoting good public health and hygiene practices. To assist him with the latter, Hai Yang distributes pamphlets on health concerns to those who can read, and also completes regular health surveys of the surrounding area. Every two months, Hai Yang administers a round of vaccinations and keeps meticulous records of these on a chart on the wall of his clinic.

Hai Yang has made a difference, especially to the women in his district. Infant mortality rates dropped to zero in 2004 and women are no longer dying in child birth thanks to Hai Yang’s care. Most of the people in Hai Yang’s area are Muslims, Hai Yang included, and at first the women of his village were very shy about coming to see a man with their personal health problems. Hai Yang has worked hard and patiently to gain their trust, and this has paid off.

What doesn’t pay for Hai Yang is his job as a village doctor. For the services he renders, he only receives RMB 20 (= US$ 2.5) per month from the government, barely enough to live on for a husband and father of a little six-month old girl. Furthermore, for any medicines he prescribes, Hai Yang must purchase them himself first and then charge his patients later. Most of his patients simply cannot afford to pay for their medication, so he allows them to owe him the money, in some cases knowing that it is unlikely the patient will ever be able to settle his or her debts. Because of this situation, Hai Yang himself is often in debt and has to farm a small plot of land on top of all his medical duties in order to make ends meet. At 7am every morning, Hai Yang can be seen in the fields doing back-breaking planting or harvesting until, invariably, someone comes along to call him away from his crops in order to tend to another sick patient.

In recent years, over 100 village doctors like Hai Yang have been trained by Amity in southern and central Ningxia. They are badly needed but many of them find that, when they return to their villages, they simply cannot sustain themselves through offering medical services, the people they serve are just too poor to pay for such services. Very reluctantly, many of these doctors are forced to abandon their posts, often moving to bigger cities far away to try their luck as migrant workers. The local authorities know this is a problem and plan to raise village doctors’ salaries from RMB 20 to RMB 100 (= US$12) per month, starting from January 2006. However, while this policy sounds encouraging in theory, government officials themselves admit that it may be difficult to follow through with it in practice as, often, the budgets and the funds are just not available to implement such a pay rise in such places.

While other doctors like him are forced to hang up their stethoscopes, Hai Yang is fortunate to have a loving family to support him. Whenever things get really rough, Hai Yang’s elderly illiterate peasant father steps in and sells a precious family goat or sheep to help his son keep on going. When asked, the father says he wants to support his son even though it means hardship for the family and even though he knows Hai Yang could probably make a better living in other ways. The father remembers what it was like in the area when there was no doctor like his son, and he never wants to see that grim situation return to his native village ever again.
South-South Perspective

An Interview With Zefanias Ndissiabe And Zerihun Hailu Desta

Following an invitation from Amity in cooperation with the Norwegian Missionary Society (NMS), two participants from the South attended Amity’s anniversary celebrations and exposure tours. Zerihun Hailu Desta hails from Ethiopia, while Zefanias Ndissiabe comes from Cameroon. Both are no strangers to church-initiated social involvement and bring with them the unique perspective of two highly different African developing countries. Below, the two share some of their impressions about China and Amity with ANL.

Zefanias, what is your background and what is your connection with Amity?
In my full-time job, I am currently serving as Vice-Principal of a Protestant High School in Ngaoundere in Cameroon. I teach biology and am also Dean of Studies. One of our partner organizations is the Norwegian Missionary Society (NMS), which also helped to establish the contact with Amity. I have also been involved in environmental protection work and helped to facilitate related encounters. In cooperation with local churches and a local NGO, CIPCRE (Circle International Pour La Protection De La Création), we are active in awareness building, the battle against desertification, and resources conservation. We encourage the poor to use recycled materials. Much of what we do is similar to Amity’s work.

What are some of the challenges that you are facing in Ngaoundere?
Although we do get enough rain, agricultural yields in my region are barely enough to survive because the soil is poor. Related to the poverty is the problem of schooling - my area is one of the regions with the lowest enrollment rates in the whole of Cameroon. Less than 50% of school-aged children go to school. For secondary school students, annual tuition fees are equivalent to around 400US$, which is quite expensive. Energy resources are another challenge - traditionally, manure, wood and nowadays also plastic wrappings are used as fuel, and as a result, pollution is high. It is our hope to introduce biogas with Amity’s help. In my home church, we address some of these issues through education, health and HIV/AIDS-related programmes. It would be great to have a partnership with Amity and work together, for example in the area of biogas.

What are some of the impressions that you take home after the exposure tour to Amity’s projects in Sichuan?
Our visit to Sichuan has strongly impressed me. I am astonished by the way in which Amity addresses issues of the poor; for me this is an effective way of spreading the Gospel; it is as good as a sermon and I have been profoundly touched by this. I have also been impressed by the way in which things are organized, so that those who are helped can take things into their own hands later and truly arrive at helping themselves.

The question that I ask myself as a representative of a recipient country is: Unlike the other participants in my group, who almost exclusively were representing donor countries, we obviously cannot establish a relationship based on financial support from our side, so what other contribution can we make? After all, the Chinese context is not so very different from our own situation - there are poor in both countries, and like in China, the wealth gap in Cameroon is growing. Still, in my country there are few organizations that would help in the way Amity does. Amity combines faith and deeds, and this is what the church should be doing. The other question that I’ve been asking myself is: Can my church, via NMS, cooperate with Amity in some way to expose our home constituency to what we’ve seen here? Maybe we could organize some training, or perhaps have other sorts of educational exchanges related to Amity’s education programmes.

What was one of the most remarkable things for you on this visit?
A pleasant surprise was how numerous Christians are in China. My image prior to coming to China was that as a socialist country, it would probably not have very many believers and that those existing were clandestine. It is good to know that the church here has been liberated. When I go back I will tell my brothers and sisters that the church is alive in China and that the involvement of this church is
remarkable. Even during the sermon that we heard in Chengdu the commitment of the preacher was clear, although I did not understand a single word. It lasted for one hour - in my home church, preachers talk for no more than thirty minutes.

Regarding the accommodation of ordinary people, I noticed that people here consider the housing of ordinary people to be poor huts, but I have to say that in comparison with my own country their houses are quite good.

What also struck me was that Amity projects are ambitious, for example when we visited the Arts Centre in Nanjing, it was obvious that the aims are both very clear and also ambitious. In Cameroon, we sometimes do not set quite as ambitious goals.

**What are some of the hopes that you go back with after this visit?**
I hope that the partnership with Amity can continue functioning (via NMS) through exchanges, perhaps even investments - that Cameroon should be considered a Chinese province by Amity! [laughs]

**What can the Chinese learn from your people in Cameroon?**
Our church services are much more fiery - people dance, there are fiery rhythms, there is the choir... the congregation as a whole is much more active. In general, the moral and spiritual support people receive in our church is very developed. We may not be able to help in any material way, but we help those in need through visits to the sick, prayer and moral support.

Finally, I would like to say that we are grateful for the support that enables us to participate in these celebrations together with people from all over the world.

**Desta, what is your background and what is your connection with Amity?**
I work as a programme coordinator for a church-based organization in Addis Ababa. We are involved in rural development, water management, relief, gender issues and health-related work including HIV. I hold an Ethiopian degree in agriculture and also studied Management of Natural Resources and Sustainable Agriculture in Norway.

The development work in my country came out of the early ministries directed at evangelism - schools in missionary compounds and so on. These ministries gradually developed into larger programmes such as colleges or hospitals that today are run in cooperation with the government. For our churches, it was the massive 1984/85 drought that prompted us to expand our work into the rural areas, first mostly through humanitarian aid and food relief and later on through development work. My church now reaches nearly one million people through our rural development work, as we operate throughout the country. In 2000, the government ruled that churches should register their social work separately, which led to the creation of my organization.

NMS invited me to join the Amity anniversary celebrations. I am very happy to have this opportunity to come to Asia. The region on the whole and China in particular are developing rapidly, and I wanted to know more about the poverty level in the country and the poverty alleviation work done at the grassroots.

**What are some of the things that you learned through the field exposure?**
I learned about the large needs in the rural areas, especially of those people who depend on agriculture alone. Another concern is the youth - drugs and HIV-risky behaviour. And I have seen that disabled people are in danger of being marginalized. All these things require the involvement of the community.

When I compare the overall situation with that in Ethiopia, I have to say that the poverty in China seems to be less intense. In my country, even urban areas tend to be underdeveloped and there is a high proportion of illiterate people. Besides lack of skills among farmers and workers, the biggest single cause of poverty in Ethiopia are the recurrent droughts. I do not know much about government services in China, but in Ethiopia, we lack water, electricity and road access in many places.

**What are some of the impressions that you take home after the exposure tour to Amity's projects in Sichuan?**
Amity enjoys good cooperation with the government at different levels and was well received wherever we went. In Ethiopia, this is sometimes lacking; the government sees NGOs as competing, not as complementing its work. It is obvious that tangible results are achieved through Amity's work, e.g. in its community-based rehabilitation projects. This brings benefits to the community as a whole, although such changes do not come overnight. The government notices Amity's work and the changes that it brings.

At the conference, the reflections from Amity's long-term partners were very helpful. I learned a lot through the
conference and the interaction with people of so many different cultural and faith backgrounds.

In his report, Amity General Secretary Qiu Zhonghui pointed out that Amity needs to focus more on advocacy for the rural poor, and that he hopes to strengthen Amity’s research and development work. This is good because both social needs and development theories change over time, and institutional research could contribute to this.

Where do you see opportunities for future cooperation with Amity?
Amity’s goals are very similar to what we do at home; our motto is holistic ministry, and it is good to strengthen this approach. Amity works not only to meet donor requirements, but with love and commitment; and this kind of attitude is also part of a holistic approach. For the future, I would hope that we could create sharing opportunities such as mutual visits. We could organize skills training for project management staff, for example.

What struck you particularly among the things that you saw in China?
The majority of the people I met were not able to speak English; something I am unaccustomed to. The sheer size of the country and the population are overwhelming; it is hard to imagine how the government manages to provide services and maintain law and order. [laughs]

What can Amity learn from your organization?
Amity could learn about our holistic ministry and how we use a holistic approach to reach a younger generation, which is very important. We also have activities aimed specifically at spreading the Gospel. We produce radio programmes, Christian education materials, and now are engaged in developing ways of reaching people of other faiths.

Finally, I would like to say that I admire the way in which the Chinese people preserve their culture and heritage, and I would like to thank Amity and NMS both personally and as a representative of my organization for the opportunity to be here.

“The Son Of Man Came To Serve The People”

Deng Fucun

During the recent International Consultation on Development marking the twentieth anniversary of the Amity Foundation, Rev. Deng Fucun, director of the China Christian Council’s Social Service Department, gave the following introduction to the CCC’s “Church-Run Social Service Ministry in the Context of Theological Reconstruction”.

These days, one of the most frequently discussed topics is building a harmonious society. At the same time, many voices can be heard that affirm the traditional superiority of religious circles in this endeavour. So where exactly lies the superiority of the religious world in this matter? All religious faiths and their doctrines contain the ideas of doing good, of serving society and the people. Talking about Christian theological doctrine, it is clear that Christ, the word that became flesh, is both the Son of Man and the Son of God. His nature is both fully human and fully godly. Jesus says: "The Son of Man has not come to be served but to serve the people, and he will give up his life in redemption for many." The first half of this sentence talks about the mission of the Son of Man, and the second half of this sentence speaks about the mission of the Son of God.

When Bishop K.H. Ting visited Xi'an churches in 1999 and saw the social service programmes offered by the local YMCA, he said to various co-workers: "This also is the church!" This comment caused people to reflect. Below, I would like to take the opportunity to express a few viewpoints regarding the social service work of the Chinese Protestant Church.

1. A faith that serves society

Christian faith with its belief in the word that became flesh clearly expresses the ideal that it is not only concerned with the salvation of human beings, but also the physical needs of people. God loves not only the souls of human beings, but also their bodies. The Christ proclaimed by Christianity should be both the Son of God who is concerned with the salvation of people, and the Son of Man who is concerned with serving them. After the 1950s there was a time during which the Chinese church neglected to proclaim that dimension that the Son of Man came to serve the people. During that time, only Jesus, the Son of God who came to save souls was preached, and social service work came virtually to a halt. In the mid-1980s, the government appealed to other groups in society to participate in social services and so-
cial welfare projects. At that time, Bishop K.H. Ting, together with some fellow Christians and a number of non-Christians, jointly established the Amity Foundation to engage in social service activities, and over the past twenty years Amity has earned praise from all sectors of society.

2. Services that care for the weak groups in society

From both Biblical and theological concepts we gather the teachings and example of our Lord Jesus Christ, who called on the disciples to "help the poor" and to do good deeds to "the least of my brothers". The good Samaritan, who helps the victim of a violent attack from robbers, wins over the priest who observes his religious laws but fails to raise a hand to help the injured victim. These parables by our Lord Jesus Christ very clearly teach his disciples to help those in need and to care for the disadvantaged in society.

3. You give them to eat

When Jesus and his followers are confronted with a crowd that has listened for a whole day to Jesus' preaching, it is the same: The disciples ask Jesus to tell the crowd to disperse and go home to eat, but Jesus' response is: "You feed them!" This shows clearly that Jesus Christ is not only concerned with people hearing the news about the kingdom of God, but also cares about their physical needs, and the disciples have the duty to make sure that "the hungry are fed".

4. To give is more blessed than to receive

A giving spirit is the foundation of a serving society. Those who serve and those that are served share equal importance. In real life, those who are served ought to be taken seriously; regarding eternal life, giving is more blessed than receiving. For a very long time, contributing within the church was understood to mean giving money. Financial contributions are an important part of giving, but giving can have a number of meanings and does not only refer to money. Personal energy, contributions in time and knowledge transfer are all part of it. By making use of domestic resources, the CCC's Social Service Department wants to lead believers in our church to channel some of the resources that would normally be used for building churches towards social service projects.

5. Let people give love

Five loaves and two fish are certainly not enough to feed five thousand people, but this gift, through the blessing of our Lord Jesus Christ, is not only enough to feed five thousand people, but even to fill twelve baskets with the leftovers. "We love because God loved us first." "Nobody has ever seen God, but if we love each other, God will be among us." "The word that became flesh is in our midst, full of grace and truth, we have seen his light and it truly is the light of God's only son." Based on such convictions, the CCC's Social Service Department promotes the involvement of grassroots churches in social service projects.

Finally, I would like to talk about the nature, function of and relationship between the Social Service Department and the Amity Foundation.

In the mid-1980s, following the policy of reform and opening, people's understanding of social service work deepened, and the general understanding was that social welfare and social service work should be undertaken by social groups, and the government called on social organizations to become involved in social service work. At that time, the Chinese church was preoccupied with the task of implementing the policy of resuming normal religious activities, and did not have the capacities to become involved in social service work. Bishop K.H. Ting together with some other church leaders grasped this opportunity to establish the Amity Foundation, in which Christians and non-Christians work together in social service projects. It is a non-governmental organization that is independent from the church and at the same time a successful example of cooperation between Christians and non-Christians. The social service projects run by Amity include work in the areas of education, rural development, poverty alleviation, emergency relief, medical and health work, and social welfare. Through Amity's three-in-one principle (with local governments, beneficiaries, and Amity each giving one part of the portion), a channel for the ecumenical sharing of resources with overseas church-related social service agencies was created. The Social Service Department is an organization within the church and focuses its work on:

1. the promotion and organization of grassroots churches to become involved in social service projects according to their capacities. Among the projects currently promoted are homes for the elderly, church-run township clinics, orphanages, training for HIV prevention programmes, autism rehabilitation, support for school-less children, support for the rebuilding of churches after natural disasters, and support for church workers in poverty-stricken areas;

2. making use, wherever possible, of domestic resources, organizing exchanges and specialized training;

3. where possible, to promote cooperation with overseas social service organizations in the implementation of projects.
Obituary

Dr. Wenzao Han, 83, passed away in Nanjing on February 3, 2006. Dr. Han served as President of the China Christian Council from 1997 to 2002. From 1985 to 2003, he served with the Amity Foundation in the capacity of General Secretary, Executive Vice President and Vice President. He also served as Vice Chairperson of the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference for more than 10 years. After his retirement, Dr. Han served as Chair of the Advisory Committee of the Protestant Churches in China since 2002. He is survived by his wife, Zhaohua Zhuo, two sons and two daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren. A memorial service was held at Nanjing’s Mochou Church on February 9, 2006.

Below, we bring excerpts from Dr. Wenzao Han’s official biography published by the CCC. We also reprint one of the numerous tributes and letters of condolence received in memory of Dr. Han. “We will remember the charm of Dr. Wenzao Han’s Christian personality, his spirit of sacrifice, and his integrity and righteousness. His deep love for and extraordinary contributions to churches in China and to Chinese society shall live in our memories forever,” his former CCC colleagues note in their tribute.

These and more materials can be accessed in full length on the Amity Foundation’s website under www.amityfoundation.org.

The Life of Dr. Wenzao Han

A Tribute from the China Christian Council

[...] Dr. Han was born in Shanghai in 1923, graduated from St. John’s University of Shanghai in 1944, and then served on the staff of the YMCA in Shanghai. Beginning in 1947, Dr. Han successively took the posts of Student Secretary and Vice General Secretary of the YMCA of Nanjing, General Secretary for the Reform Promotion Commission of the Nanjing Christian Three-Self Movement, and then General Secretary of the Jiangsu Christian Three-Self Movement Committee. From 1961, he began to serve as President and Office Director of the Student Council of Nanjing Union Theological Seminary, and Vice Director of the Institute of Religion of Nanjing University. From 1980 Dr. Han was appointed Vice General Secretary of the Chinese Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee, Vice General Secretary of the China Christian Council, Chairman of the Jiangsu Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee, and Standing Committee member and Vice General Secretary of the Jiangsu Political Consultative Conference. In 1985 he became the Executive Vice Chairman of the board of directors and General Secretary of the Amity Foundation, and in 1991 he was appointed Vice President of the China Christian Council and Vice President of the Jiangsu Political Consultative Conference. Dr. Han was selected President of the China Christian Council at the Sixth National Conference of the China Christian Council in 1997. [...]
For over twenty years, Dr. Han was in charge of the foreign affairs for the China Christian Council and the National Committee of the Three Self Patriotic Movement of the Protestant Churches in China as well as managing the work of the Nanjing office. During his years of overseas relations work, he became fully experienced in international diplomacy. In the complex world of international relations, he always insisted on the independence of the Chinese church and on the Three-Self principles. He did not believe that independence meant self-isolation or unthinking anti-foreignness. He managed both interchurch cooperation and Amity programs under the principles of openness, legality and straightforwardness. [...] Dr. Han never forgot the social responsibility of the Christian Church in China. In the early 1980s, Dr. Han and Bishop K.H. Ting seized an opportunity to contact foreign Christian friends with the idea of using overseas support from churches to help poor people in China. With Dr. Han’s organizational talent, he assisted Bishop K.H. Ting in founding the Amity Foundation in 1985. This was a new model for international ecumenical sharing of the resources of Christians, and also provided a new way for Chinese Christians to join in the construction of China and its social welfare. Over the past 20 years, the Amity Foundation has channelled 800 million yuan to help people in 31 provinces in the fields of education, medicine and health, social welfare and rural development. [...] Dr. Han wholeheartedly contributed to the foundation and the development of the Amity Foundation.

During his tenure as President of the China Christian Council, Dr. Han followed the motto “Prudently and diligently carry out duties given by the Lord.” He persevered in the principle of “Independent management of the Church”, actively promoting the theological construction ideology initiated by Bishop K.H. Ting, promoted positive elements in church doctrine, and worked toward a harmonious relationship between Christianity and socialist society. [...] He spent considerable time visiting and investigating in grassroots churches, churches in poor areas and churches in ethnic minority areas, trying to solve the concrete problems in these churches. Weekends, holidays, and birthdays were nothing to him - his attention was focused entirely on the tasks before him. In fact, he was so busy that missing breakfast became frequent and meeting and talking with his family members became rare. [...] As a Christian, Dr. Han strove to live his life as a follower of Jesus Christ. Despite his many important official posts, he always made people around him feel that he was just an ordinary elder. As a man he was humble, approachable, and generous with others. Through his life and own experience, he understood, practiced, lived out, and bore witness to his faith. Even as a leader of the church, of the Provincial Peoples Congress, or of the Amity Foundation, he always viewed himself as an ordinary servant as he fulfilled all his duties and responsibilities. He often said, “I am able to live well, so I should help others to live well, too.” Furthermore, as a church leader he was always considerate of others. For example, during one international visit, he went into the bathroom in the middle of the night to write out the draft of his speech rather than turning on the room light and disturbing his roommate. [...] We strongly believe that God used him for the sake of churches in China, and God will remember him for what he has done for churches in China and for Chinese society.

Dr. Wenzao Han, may you rest in the arms of the Lord!
A Tribute to Han Wenzao (1923-2006)

Philip Wicker

I heard the news early this morning that Dr. Han Wenzao died yesterday morning in Nanjing. Janice and I were silent for a while, and then we said a prayer for him and for his family. We will always remember him as a strong Christian leader, an outstanding administrator, a Chinese patriot, an ecumenical statesman and a personal friend. He will not be forgotten.

It was in August, 1979 that I met Wenzao (as he insisted that we call him), when he was a delegate to the Third World Conference on Religion in Peace, held in Princeton, and when I served as an interpreter for the delegation. I have a photograph from that occasion of him playing with our daughter Elisabeth, who was just over a year old. We saw Han Wenzao frequently when we lived as a family in Nanjing and when Janice and I were teaching at Nanjing University. I later developed a close working relationship with him when I worked for the Amity Foundation from its inception in 1985 through 1998. After that, we continued to meet and be in correspondence. I saw him for the last time in November of last year. Even though he was suffering from the disease that took his life, he continued to be in good spirits, and was happy to meet old friends at the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the Amity Foundation.

Han Wenzao was a man of action, a superb organizer, and a shrewd negotiator who was often able to smooth over difficulties. He was also an extroverted networker who developed a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances. I was always impressed by his command of details as we worked together in the early years of Amity. He could quote facts and figures (to the second decimal point!) from memory, and he had a vision and a gift for developing Amity projects. More importantly, he was attentive to human relationships, and devoted to recruiting Amity staff (and also the staff of the Nanjing Office of the China Christian Council and Chinese Christian Three-Self Patriotic Movement Committee). It was Han Wenzao who developed the idea that each staff member should cultivate the three “Cs”: compassion, commitment and competence. Judging from the many long-serving staff who have become seasoned development workers, he succeeded in his efforts at Amity staff recruitment.

With Bishop K. H. Ting, Han Wenzao played a leading role in the creation of the Amity Printing Company, Ltd. and in working with the United Bible Societies to turn the dream into a reality. I can remember how the Amity Press was criticized in the early years, and how overseas detractors said that we would never print many Bibles. Now, twenty years and more than 40 million Bibles later, those criticisms have been proven wrong. Han Wenzao was concerned with much of the day-to-day work in the early years of the Amity Press, and he continued to develop the work and witness of both the press and the Amity Foundation.

Before he was elected president of the China Christian Council in 1997, Han Wenzao would say that he was “only” a layperson. He later dropped the word “only,” because he came to believe that the laity were the strength of the church. Han Wenzao was a lay leader for a church of the laity. He had his weaknesses, but I believe that God used him to build up the church in China.

Others can speak more about his contributions to the church as CCC General Secretary and President, and in his work at Nanjing Seminary, the Jiangsu Christian Council and the Nanjing Christian Council/TSPM. Others can also say more about his leadership in the Jiangsu People’s Consultative Conference as well as the CPPCC. Internationally, Han Wenzao was well known in the ecumenical movement, and spent countless hours with church leaders and Christians from all over the world. I was always surprised that he could be involved at so many different levels, and still be fully present for his many Chinese and foreign visitors.

Over shared meals and visits to his home, we saw him at ease, for he rarely took anything that could be called a vacation. He had a good sense of humor, and achieved a sense of balance in his life. I don’t think we ever told him that when our daughter was a child, she referred to him affectionately as “Papa” Han.

I know that Zhuo Zhaohua, his wife of six decades, his sons and their wives, and his grandsons will all miss him. May they find comfort in knowing that he will be remembered all over the world, and that his work for China, for the Amity Foundation and for the Church will constitute his living legacy.

Rest in peace, Wenzao! ♦

Rev. Dr. Philip Wicker was coordinator of the Overseas Coordination Office of the Amity Foundation in Hong Kong from 1985 - 1998. He is currently Professor of Mission and Evangelism at San Francisco Theological Seminary.
Big Is Beautiful

Amity Printing Press Breaks Ground For New Facilities

By the end of 2005, the Amity Printing Press will have printed 40 million full-volume Bibles. While the press also produces Scriptures for export, the bulk of its production is destined for the Chinese market. For many visitors, coming to the Amity Printing Press and seeing Bibles roll off the press at high speed is a moving experience that alters their perception of religious freedom in China. For 2007, a move into new facilities on the outskirts of Nanjing is planned. In preparation of the move, a groundbreaking ceremony was held at the new location on November 8, 2005. Katrin Fiedler reports.

Representatives from the Amity Printing Press, the United Bible Societies, the government and the printing industry were rubbing shoulders at the groundbreaking ceremony for the new Amity Printing Press site in Nanjing on November 8, 2005. “I am very happy that more and more Chinese have access to the Bible and have interest in reading it,” Bishop K.H. Ting said in his congratulatory remarks, setting the tone in a ceremony that was both celebration of past achievements and an outlook onto further development in the future.

“Bigger facilities are needed both to meet the existing needs and also in view of the healthy development of the company as a competitor in the printing industry,” Qiu Zhonghui explained in his introductory remarks as President of the Board of the Amity Printing Press. The new complex will cover an area of more than 50,000 square metres constructed area, and the first phase of construction is expected to be completed in 18 months. “We hope to receive the continued support from the United Bible Societies as well as be able to secure bank loans and other donations,” Qiu said about the financing of the ambitious project. A printing capacity of 12 million volumes annually is envisioned for the new press.

Representing the national church leadership, Ji Jianhong, Chairman of the National Three Self Patriotic Movement, offered a prayer of thanks and asked for the building project to be blessed. Rev. Cao Shengji, President of the China Christian Council, reminded the audience of the achievements of the Printing Press over the past years. Prior to the establishment of the Press, only 3 million Bibles had been produced in a number of locations from 1980 to 1986, Cao said. After the Press had started functioning in 1987, 6.5 million Bibles had been printed in quick succession, and over the past few years, the Press had continued to produce an annual average of 2 million volumes of Scripture, not including foreign language editions. Editions published by the Press included versions in Chinese traditional and simplified characters, ethnic minority languages and bilingual Chinese-English editions. “We recognize the support of the United Bible Societies and other Bible associations which has greatly contributed to the distribution of Bibles in China,” Cao said.

Representing the United Bible Societies, David Thorne brought congratulations on the occasion of the groundbreaking. “At the groundbreaking ceremony for this current printing press, Christians outside of China considered it a miracle that it was possible to take up the production of Bibles again in China,” Thorne said, paying tribute to Han Wenzao and Bishop K.H. Ting who had the vision to establish the Printing Press at the time. In the meantime, Bible production in the company had nearly reached a total of 40 million, and the staff at the Printing Press were among the best Bible printers in the world, Thorne said. “The new facility with up-to-date technological equipment will be an eminent Bible press not only for China but also for many other countries,” David Thorne promised.

Praise for the existing printing company also came from unexpected quarters: A representative of the Jiangning district government pointed out that the Press had not only contributed to the cause of religion in China, but was also one of the leading enterprises in the local printing industry, producing high-quality books under an advanced form of management.
**NEWS**

**Ecumenical Endeavours.** 2005 saw an increase in cooperation between the Amity Foundation and Beifang Jinde, China's biggest Catholic social service agency based in Hebei Province. In September, 30 poverty-stricken students from an ethnic Hui background received joint financial support from Amity and Beifang Jinde in a move that enabled them to continue their primary school education. China's around 10 million Hui people are almost exclusively Muslims.

Earlier on in February 2005, Beifang Jinde and Amity co-sponsored a conference on "Religion and Ethics". The academic meeting, which took place in Shijiazhuang, was jointly organized by the province's five officially recognized religions (Buddhism, Daoism, Islam, Catholicism and Protestantism) in cooperation with the Xinde Wenhua research centre. Both Amity's Associate General Secretary Zhang Liwei and Father Zhang Shijiang from Beifang Jinde expressed the hope for enhanced cooperation in the future.

Before initiating the abovementioned projects, Amity and Beifang Jinde had already enjoyed a series of informal exchanges, including meetings between the head of Beifang Jinde, Father Zhang Shijiang, and Amity General Secretary Qiu Zhonghui. In 2004, Amity's Catholic counterpart had sent a study group to Nanjing to learn about Amity's work.

In another ecumenical development, Amity's Home of Blessings welcomed a Catholic sister on its staff.

**Winter Cheer For Migrant Workers.** Most schools for the children of migrant workers lack the sports equipment they badly need in order to provide the children with meaningful extra-curricular activities. Furthermore, many of the schools are in bad condition and have broken doors and windows. With the weather getting colder, these problems become more and more pressing. Amity recently donated RMB 40,000 (US$4,957) to 13 migrant workers' children's schools in various districts around Nanjing in order to provide them with sports equipment and enable them to mend their doors and windows.

**Amity Leadership Training For Teacher Colleges In Western China.** Between 4th and 9th December 2005, an Amity leadership training program for teacher-training colleges situated in western provinces of China was held in Hong Kong. 22 presidents from teachers colleges and officials from education bureaus in Guizhou, Gansu and Inner Mongolia attended the training program.

The group visited Hong Kong University, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University and the Hong Kong Open University, where they heard talks on higher education, all-round education, and service learning. They were also given fundraising tips from practitioners from Brakeley Fundraising & Management Consultants.

Amity has been supporting teacher-training colleges in underdeveloped areas both by providing training and scholarships. This training program provided the group with opportunities to learn about current and future education trends in the hope that college presidents will apply appropriate content from this program to their own college management in the future.

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**Updates on Staff and Structural Changes in Amity**

Former Associate General Secretary, the reverend Li Enlin, retired from the Amity Foundation in December 2005 after 18 years of service, citing health reasons. Her career in Amity began in February 1987 and she later on became the Director of the Medical and Health Division. In 1999, she became an Associate General Secretary of Amity and was head of the Project Management Centre at the time of her retirement. For all matters related to overall project management and project coordination, friends and partners are advised to contact the General Secretariat chaired by Mr. Qiu Zhonghui.

As a first step in further integration of Amity's project work, the Rural Development Division and the Health and Medical Division of Amity have recently been merged to form the Integrated Development Division. It is hoped that this will enable better coordination in health and rural development work in the different provinces in China. This will not only contribute to team building among Amity staff but also a more effective and efficient use of human and other resources as Amity intensifies its work in the poorest parts of China.

Mr. He Wen is the Director of the Integrated Development Division and Ms. Helen Zhao Jingwen is the Associate Director of the Division. All rural and health projects will be under their joint supervision. Mr. He Congpei has joined the Education Division as the Associate Director.

15
Young Adults Program. In August 2005, two young people from Denmark joined the Amity teachers program under the sponsorship of Damission as part of a new initiative called the "Young Adults Program". In this program, instead of coming to teach in China for two years or more in the regular Amity teachers program, young people come to China for a shorter period of only six months. These young people teach spoken English to Chinese students and, in return, learn Chinese and take part in various activities organized for them which expose them to Chinese culture and their local community. In this way, Amity is hoping to build friendship and cross-cultural understanding between young people in China and overseas. Below, Christopher Hougaard shares some of his experiences of being a part of this new Amity program. "I have been very happy to be a part of the volunteer program. There are many reasons for this, and generally I think that the whole idea of going abroad to a country very different from your own to get to know a new culture in depth, meet new people and challenge yourself is bound to be a good experience.

My stay here has probably been the most challenging thing (in a good way) that I have ever done, and my time here has taught me a lot both about teaching and about myself ... plus I learned a good bit of Chinese too.

But probably the best thing of all about going to China has been to get to know and make friends with my students here and to meet all the many other new people you of course encounter when you go to a foreign country. And to discover that all Chinese do not look the same, if you only look carefully enough..."

Agnethe Hoffmeyer, the second young person on this new programme, has the following things to say after her first months in the country: "China is an amazing country and I can definitely recommend a visit. So, if you get the opportunity, grab this chance, you will not regret it, I promise...."

Training Orphanage Staff On Cerebral Palsy. In cooperation with Suzhou-based Boai Rehabilitation School, Amity organized a training session on cerebral palsy for staff of orphanages from Jiangsu Province. The training, which took place from October 23 to 27, 2005, focused on general knowledge about cerebral palsy, rehabilitation skills and suitable teaching forms for affected children. Participants at the training included doctors, nurses, health care staff and teachers from 13 orphanages all over Jiangsu. Trainees named "the importance of early interference" and "the complementary nature of rehabilitation and education" as some of their biggest learning experiences in the class, and suggested to hold similar sessions in the future to "guide handicapped children back into mainstream society."

Leadership Training For Headmasters Of Schools For Migrant Workers Children. The Amity Foundation conducted a leadership training seminar for the headmasters of schools for migrant workers' children in Nanjing from November 16-19, 2005. The meeting, which was attended by 23 school principals, was co-sponsored by Nanjing Xiaozhuang College. Aimed at improving both teaching and management skills, the seminar discussed issues such as curriculum reform, teaching management, financial planning and more. On previous occasions, Amity had supported schools for migrant workers children with equipment such as musical instruments, libraries, computers and sports equipment, as well as training opportunities. Training school principals is a new initiative within Amity's support for migrant workers children's schools.

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 re-print 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 nonreligious, 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.