The U.S.-China Policy Foundation

美中政策基金会

2019 Annual Report

Established 1995, Washington, DC
Greetings from Chi Wang

This past year has marked a difficult time in U.S.-China relations, with trade tensions, strong rhetoric, and rising mistrust. During times of increased tension, it is especially important to keep the lines of communication and people-to-people exchanges open.

On a more personal note, this year marks my 70th year living in the United States. I came to the U.S. as a high school student, never intending to stay past my university studies. But, it was not long before the United States became my newly adopted home.

I have always be grateful to the United States and to all those who made me feel welcome here. At the same time, most of my formative years took place in China and I left family behind there when I moved to the U.S. Both countries have played a part in determining the person I became and the projects I pursued.

Because the U.S. and China each have a vital place in my heart, the state of U.S.-China relations has always meant a great deal to me. I am honored to have been able to play some small part in helping encourage the improvement of bilateral ties leading up to normalization 40 years ago.

I have chosen to continue this work, even after retiring from my position as the head of the Chinese and Korean Section of the Library of Congress 15 years ago. The future of the U.S.-China relationship is too important to ignore and the mission and goals of the U.S.-China Policy Foundation continue to be necessary.

The power of people-to-people exchanges and cultural engagement have been proven time and again. By spending time with each other and listening to perspectives different than our own, we are able to increase mutual understanding. Better mutual understanding, in turn, allows policymakers to effectively communicate and cooperate with their counterparts in Washington or Beijing.

Looking into the future, I hope dedicated individuals like those at the U.S.-China Policy Foundation will continue to strive for a stronger and more productive bilateral relationship. Thank you for your support of the U.S.-China Policy Foundation and our mission and goals. We truly could not have made it to nearly 25 years without the support of our friends and sponsors. With your help, we hope to expand our programs and events and continue the work we do for another 25 years or more!

Chi Wang, PhD
President and Co-Chair
U.S.-China Policy Foundation

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Introduction & Mission

The U.S.-China Policy Foundation (USCPF) is the only U.S. nonprofit organization in our nation’s capital solely dedicated to promoting and improving U.S.-China relations. The U.S.-China Policy Foundation is committed to building bridges and mutual understanding between the U.S. and China through people-to-people diplomacy, education, engagement, cultural exchanges, and business dialogue.

BACKGROUND

The U.S.-China Policy Foundation (USCPF) was founded in 1995 by the current USCPF president, Professor Chi Wang, and the late Ambassadors John H. Holdridge and Arthur Hummel, Jr. The founders dedicated their careers as diplomats and scholars to fostering better relations between the U.S. and China. Holdridge joined Dr. Henry Kissinger on his secret trip to China in 1971. Wang traveled to China in 1972 on behalf of the U.S. government to establish cultural and educational exchange programs during the delicate period of rapprochement. Hummel, who had been born in China to American missionary parents, served as the U.S. Ambassador to China from 1981-1985.

They founded USCPF to continue their work. Over the years, disagreements have continued to cause occasional friction between the U.S. and China. Unfortunately, these disputes have been exacerbated by misunderstandings and misconceptions that stem from different cultural and political histories. USCPF hopes to bridge these gaps, improve understanding, and foster an environment that allows for a more productive bilateral relationship.

USCPF is a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. USCPF is nonpartisan and does not receive government funding, ensuring that it remains impartial and free from outside influence. USCPF works closely with scholars, policymakers, and the general public to achieve a deeper level of communication and understanding, and promote bilateral exchange and people-to-people ties.

ACTIVITIES

Educational delegations to China for the senior staff from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, track II military delegations, and business delegations allowing American companies to meet with Chinese officials and companies.

Fall, spring, and summer internship programs training young Americans to become future leaders and policymakers in U.S.-China relations. Each year, we receive many more applicants than we have the capacity for. We hope that with additional funding we can further expand our internship program.

Public panels and discussions on current topics related to U.S.-China relations.

Dialogues and exchanges between U.S. and Chinese officials, scholars, and business leaders. USCPF also works with other organizations to welcome Chinese leaders when they visit the U.S., including President Xi Jinping.

Various publications including The Washington Journal of Modern China, the China Forum television program, and a variety of books and reports written by scholars and USCPF Board Members.

Cultural events, including art exhibits, film screenings, and displays of historical photos.

For more information, please visit the U.S.-China Policy Foundation’s website: www.uscpf.org
24th Annual Gala Dinner

The U.S.-China Policy Foundation (USCPF) held its 24th annual gala on Thursday, November 21 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, DC. The event was held at the culmination of an historic but tense year in the U.S.-China relationship. January marked the 40th anniversary of normalized relations between Washington and Beijing, and in October the PRC celebrated its 70th anniversary. However, the year was also defined by an escalation of the trade conflict and, in the second half of the year, by the Hong Kong protests and renewed criticism over Chinese human rights abuses there and in Xinjiang. Despite these challenges, USCPF was joined in recognizing the importance of the U.S.-China relationship.

Former president Jimmy Carter sent a letter of greeting for the gala, in which he acknowledged his work forty years ago with Deng Xiaoping to finalize the normalization of relations. Letters of greeting were also sent by Terry Branstad, current U.S. Ambassador to China, and Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA).

The event at the Mayflower Hotel began with a cocktail reception in the Chinese Room, before guests moved to the Grand Ballroom for the dinner program. Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy, gala co-chair, gave introductory remarks. After dinner, he presented the Outstanding Achievement Award to Ambassador Craig B. Allen, president of the US-China Business Council. Ambassador Allen’s remarks focused on the importance of trade in ballasting the U.S.-China relationship—a sentiment and metaphor echoed by many of the subsequent speakers.

The Business Leadership Award was presented to two businesses with exemplary histories in China—biopharmaceutical company Merck (known as MSD outside the U.S.) and Chubb, the world’s largest publicly traded property and casualty insurance company. Chubb Chairman and CEO Evan G. Greenberg is also Chair of the US-China Business Council and Vice Chair of the National Committee on United States-China Relations. Accepting the award for Merck was Ms. Sarah E. Kemp, Executive Director, Policy/Government Relations, China Policy & Commercial Policy Strategy. Ms. Kemp touted the success of Merck’s vaccine outreach program in China and the role of continued cooperation between business and government. Accepting the award on behalf of Chubb was Mr. Joseph Wayland, Executive Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary of Chubb Limited. Mr. Wayland explained Chubb’s long history in China, which, through its predecessor company, dates back to 1792.

Minister Li Kexin, Deputy Chief of Mission for the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the U.S. also gave remarks. Minister Li questioned what he described as “misjudgments” in the U.S. that he believes have tainted the perception of China and the policy coming from the Trump administration. Ultimately, Minister Li hoped that through “real diplomacy” the U.S. and China could set a course through this turbulent era in the relationship.

Closing remarks were made by Ambassador James Sasser, gala co-chair. He reflected on his own tenure as U.S. Ambassador to China, a time in which the ongoing 1996 Taiwan Straits crisis and accidental U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade caused considerable tension in the bilateral relationship. Ambassador Sasser noted the two countries were able to work through such crises because of the strength of the relationship between the leadership in Washington and Beijing, and because the diplomatic capital was in place to respond to such unexpected events as they arose. He cautioned that the answer to the troubles in the current U.S.-China relationship is not to go “backwards”—that is, that ending engagement will ultimately solve nothing.

Finally, Professor Chi Wang, USCPF President and Co-founder, thanked all speakers, attendees, and sponsors and looked forward to next year’s gala, which will mark the 25th anniversary of the U.S. China Policy Foundation. Events such as these, like all of the Foundation’s work, would not be possible without the continued generous support of our sponsors and donors. We would once again like to thank them for their support and dedication to fostering understanding between the U.S. and China. USCPF would like to thank all attendees, speakers, honorees, and sponsors who helped make the 2019 gala a success, as well as gala co-chairs James Sasser and J. Stapleton Roy.

(Continued on page 8)
Policymakers Educational Trips to China

In 2019, the U.S.-China Policy Foundation led two Policymakers Trips to China. For most participants, this was their first experience visiting China. The delegations allowed participants to receive an introduction to China, engage in meetings with Chinese officials, and experience the diversity of China.

April Policymakers Trip

From April 16-23, USCPF led a congressional staff delegation to Beijing, Haikou, and Sanya during the spring recess. The delegation included 11 congressional Chiefs of Staff, Legislative Directors, and senior staff serving both Democrat and Republican offices in the House and Senate. Around half of the participants served new Members of Congress and more than half served offices in the House Foreign Affairs or Senate Foreign Relations Committees. The meetings focused on areas of key strategic importance and relevance, including the Belt and Road Initiative, the South China Sea disputes, the bilateral trade conflict, and Taiwan.

In China’s capital city of Beijing the delegation met with the U.S. Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the American Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Commerce, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), and Renmin University. The delegation was able to get both the American and Chinese perspective on major priority areas, recent developments in the U.S.-China relationship, and potential issues and areas for cooperation moving forward.

After Beijing, the delegation traveled to Hainan Island. Hainan is China’s smallest and southernmost province.
August Policymakers Trip

From August 17-25, USCPF led another Mutual Educational Exchange Act (MECEA) trip to China. The delegation included 12 congressional Chiefs of Staff and other senior staff, both Democrats and Republicans, serving in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. The trip discussed the future of U.S.-China relations while also looking back at past bilateral cooperation on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of U.S.-China normalization.

In China’s capital city of Beijing, the delegation met with the U.S. Embassy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the American Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Academy of Social Science’s Institute of American Studies to discuss key issues concerning the U.S.-China relationship. In the evening, the delegation joined a celebration at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse hosted by the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs. Representatives from both the U.S. and China joined together to recognize 40 years of friendship and exchanges. Dr. Ernestine Wang (pictured right) accepted an award on behalf of USCPF for their role in promoting these exchanges. Special guests at the dinner included members of U.S. Congress.

The group then traveled to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province, on China’s southwest border. Yunnan province is home to 25 different ethnic groups. Due to its location, it also played an important role in the China-Burma-India Theater of WWII. Participants had the opportunity to learn more about the Flying Tigers, American volunteers who helped the Chinese fight Japan, and the U.S.-China wartime alliance. In Kunming, the delegation met with local and provincial officials, visited the Flying Tigers Museum, toured the Qingfengxiang Tea Company headquarters, and visited a local community center. Participants also learned about Chinese Buddhist practices at the Yuantong Temple and experienced local minority culture.

Shanghai is China’s biggest city and its financial and economic center. Shanghai’s Pudong New Area is an example of the rapid development the city underwent when China was opening up. After being designated a Special Economic Zone by the Chinese government, Pudong quickly developed into a thriving modern urban center. Shanghai is also where President Nixon and Chairman Mao issued their Joint Communiqué in 1972, outlining the parameters for rapprochement, which would later be used as the groundwork for normalization. In Shanghai, participants learned about and witnessed China’s history and economic development. They also visited an American company, GM, and learned about Shanghai’s unique past as a home to 20,000 Jewish refugees during the Holocaust.

We would also like to thank the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), who has partnered with us in planning these trips for 20 years. The U.S.-China Policy Foundation recognizes the importance of people-to-people exchanges in fostering mutual understanding and strengthening bilateral ties. We hope the participants return to their offices with a better understanding of China.
To celebrate Asian and Pacific Islander Month, the U.S.-China Policy Foundation put a collection of Chinese paintings and calligraphy on display. The exhibit, which was free and open to the public, showcased Chinese paintings by Soong Mei-ling, the “First Lady of China,” and calligraphy by her husband, Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Republic of China, showing a different side of this famous historic couple.

Madame Chiang (Soong Mei-ling) (1897-2003) was a beloved figure during her lifetime. Despite being married to the leader of the Chinese Nationalists, she was well-respected by all Chinese across the political spectrum and gained international recognition.

Madame Chiang was a sophisticated, American educated woman who played a significant role in gaining American support for the Chinese plight at the hands of the Japanese. She made the cover of TIME Magazine on multiple occasions and spoke before a joint session of Congress in 1943, becoming the second woman and first Chinese national to do so. She was also in attendance at the Cairo Conference in 1943 as Chiang Kai-shek’s interpreter. This conference was pivotal in deciding the post-war future of Asia.

Given her Western upbringing, Madame Chiang once reportedly claimed “The only thing Oriental about me is my face.” Despite that assertion, she embraced the art of Chinese painting, often painting flowers, waterfalls, and other landscapes. Calligraphy done by her husband, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Jiang Zhongzheng) (1887-1975), were also on display.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was the leader of the Republic of China from 1928-1975. Following the classical Chinese tradition, Generalissimo Chiang, like many of his predecessors and contemporaries, mastered the art of calligraphy. It was considered an essential skill for the scholars and elite of Imperial China. Even after the fall of Imperial China, this practice carried forward to the successive leadership — both Nationalist and Communist. Today, however, the same importance is no longer placed on calligraphy and it is a dying art form.

The pieces in this exhibit came from the personal collection of Chi Wang. Both Generalissimo and Madame Chiang were family friends. He later had the privilege of befriending Madame Chiang himself when she moved to the U.S. later in her life. He even helped arrange for her to speak before Congress for a second time in 1995. Professor Wang hoped that by sharing this exhibit, people would see a different side of the Chiangs. Art and culture played a significant role in their lives. This is a passion shared by the collector, one he hopes those who visited the exhibit also appreciated.
The U.S.-China Policy Foundation organized an exhibit showcasing calligraphy by authors, politicians, military generals, and other notable Chinese historical figures as well as a selection of Shanghai School and other modern Chinese paintings. The pieces date back to the late Qing dynasty, go through the fall of Imperial China, the start of the Republic of China, the Sino-Japanese War, the rise of the Communist Party and the founding of the People’s Republic of China.

The art of calligraphy has existed in China for thousands of years, serving as a unifying force for the Chinese people, civilization, and identity. In Chinese tradition, calligraphy is considered the highest and most prized art form. The value given calligraphy shows the importance placed on the written word in ancient China as well as recognition of the skill, technique, and beauty of the visual form of the characters themselves. Calligraphy is seen, along with poetry, as a valued form of self expression, showing the calligrapher’s inner beauty and attributes.

While modern China has been full of change, war, and strife, this exhibit showed that certain Chinese customs and culture remained the same. The value placed on calligraphy and the written word persisted. So much so that it was a skill mastered by a wide range of China’s modern leadership and notable figures and was continually practiced, even during times of war. Regardless of the dynasty or political system in charge of China, calligraphy and the Chinese language was a constant, unifying the Chinese people over thousands of years. As China continues to develop and modernize, calligraphy will hopefully persevere as an integral part of the Chinese identity.

The exhibit included pieces by Sun Yat-sen; Chairman Mao Zedong; Lin Zexu, a Qing dynasty official known for his opposition to the opium trade; Chen Duxiu, co-founder of the Chinese Communist Party; Feng Yuxiang, a Chinese warlord who commanded troops during the Sino-Japanese War; Hu Shi, a renowned educator and scholar who later served as the Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. from 1938-1942; and more.

The pieces in this exhibit came from the personal collection of Chi Wang. Many of these pieces had never been exhibited before. The collector hoped that by displaying these pieces, viewers would learn more about China’s recent history and would also come to appreciate both the historical significance and artistic value of Chinese calligraphy.

Top: Hua Guofeng 华国锋 (1921-2008), Bottom Left: Qi Gong 起功 (1912-2005), Bottom Right: Yu Youren 于右任 (1879-1964)
Outstanding Achievement Award in U.S.-China Relations

Ambassador Craig B. Allen
President, The US-China Business Council

U.S.-China Business Leadership Award

Merck
Accepted by Ms. Sarah E. Kemp, Executive Director, Policy/ Government Relations, China Policy & Commercial Policy Strategy

Gala Co-Chair

Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy

Dinner Speaker

DCM & Minister Li Kexin
Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the U.S.

U.S.-China Business Leadership Award

Chubb
Accepted by Mr. Joseph Wayland, Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Chubb Limited

Gala Co-Chair

Ambassador James Sasser
U.S. Ambassador to China (1996-1999)
U.S. Senator from Tennessee (1977-1995)
Gala Dinner Photos

(L to R) Ambassador John Subritzky (New Zealand) with Ambassador Aung Lynn (Myanmar)

Mr. Ge Yu, China General Chamber of Commerce, (left) speaking with Mr. John Sandy

(L to R) Mr. Douglas Paal, Ambassador Craig Allen, Dr. David M. Lampton

Secretary Barbara Franklin (left) speaking with DCM Cindy Wee (Singapore)

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Wanxiang  J.R. Simplot  China Daily

Gala Dinner Photos: Kaveh Sardari

Ms. Micheline Tusenius speaking with HKETO Commissioner Eddie Mak
Panel Discussion

U.S.-China Relations at Forty
March 14, 2019

On Thursday, March 14, the U.S.-China Policy Foundation hosted a panel discussion on the 40th anniversary of normalization of relations between the United States and the People’s Republic of China. In attendance were students scholars, foreign embassy officials, and representatives of the media. Our expert panel discussed the past, present, and future of U.S.-China relations, as well the impacts of China’s economic rise, new leadership dynamics, and the changing perception of China in the United States.

Former U.S. Ambassador to China J. Stapleton Roy looked back on the bilateral relationship over the forty years since normalization, emphasizing that none of the American personnel involved in the normalization negotiations would have anticipated how dramatically China would change during this time. He credited former president Jimmy Carter for having the political courage to pursue normalization knowing that doing so would not be politically popular. He cautioned against the strong rhetoric the Trump administration is directing at China, and emphasized that while China does pose strategic threats to the U.S., it does not mean the two countries cannot continue to pursue positive relations and engagement.

Dr. Yukon Huang, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment, discussed the economic relations between the two countries, a pertinent subject given the ongoing trade war. Huang posited that the main reason tensions between China and the U.S. have only emerged in the last 20 years is due to economics, and that perception plays an arguably larger role than reality. Huang criticized the trade war as “nonsensical,” as the trade balance between the two countries are not fundamentally linked and cannot be addressed by tariffs. The emergence of new technologies and the ambition of both countries to dominate this sector are contributing to economic tensions. Huang recommended that the U.S. address China’s illegal trade practices with legal remedies, unfair trade practices with bilateral and multilateral treaties, and that the remaining economic issues come down to competitiveness.

Mr. Douglas Paal, a distinguished fellow at the Carnegie Endowment, discussed Xi Jinping and his perception in the United States. The U.S. has a tendency to personalize relations with China by attributing China policy almost exclusively to a single person. Paal explained that Americans tend to attribute much of current China policy, such as the militarization of the South China Sea, aggression with Japan, the Belt and Road Initiative, and increased authoritarianism, with Xi Jinping, even though all of these policies emerged under Xi’s predecessor. Xi reflects the long-view of China’s foreign policy, but he does not drive it. Paal also argued that Xi will not be remembered for his foreign policy, and that under his rule China has not contributed imaginative solutions to world problems.

Dr. Robert Sutter, a professor at George Washington University, examined China policy under the current U.S. administration. He noted that the rhetoric towards China has hardened to an extent not seen in the last fifty years. The administration seems to have taken the view that not only is China the main danger to the US, but that it will require a whole-of-government approach to address the danger. In Congress, there appears to be growing, bipartisan agreement for strong views and approaches to China policy. Above all else, Sutter noted that the sense of urgency as reflected in the discourse surrounding China policy is a new phenomenon and is no longer limited to just China hawks and extremists. The public is also becoming more aware of China and how the government is approaching China policy through increased media exposure. Looking forward, Sutter proposed that the hardening of rhetoric and policy might ultimately soften once Americans begin to realize the expense of such a policy and the potential costs of Chinese retaliation.

Following a brief Q&A, the event adjourned next door for a reception. The U.S.-China Policy foundation would like to thank Madelyn Ross, Associate Director of China Studies at Johns Hopkins SAIS, for moderating the event, and the Johns Hopkins SAIS China Program.
Publications

*Washington Journal of Modern China*, Volume 15, Spring 2019, features:

“Reflections on the Evolution of U.S.-China Relations” Chi Wang, PhD

“After the Trade War, a Real War with China?” Amb. Chas W. Freeman, Jr.

“Economic Tensions: Origins and Implications” Yukon Huang, PhD

“Looking Back on Over Forty Years of Normalized U.S.-China Relations” Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy

“The Trump Administration and China Policy” Robert Sutter, PhD

“Xi Jinping’s Foreign Policy and the Belt and Road Initiative” Douglas Paal

“On Taiwan” Ambassador J. Stapleton Roy and Douglas Paal

“On the Anniversary of the May Fourth Movement” Rona Vaselaar

“Donald Trump’s Anti-China Rhetoric in the 2016 Presidential Campaign and the White House Statements on China” Xiaodong Fang, PhD

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美中政策基金会

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