



FRIENDSHIP

YALE GLOBAL ALUMNI LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE
A PROGRAM OF THE ASSOCIATION OF YALE ALUMNI
BEIJING, XI'AN, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG

JULY 17 – 31, 2011

NEWSLETTER #5

June 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

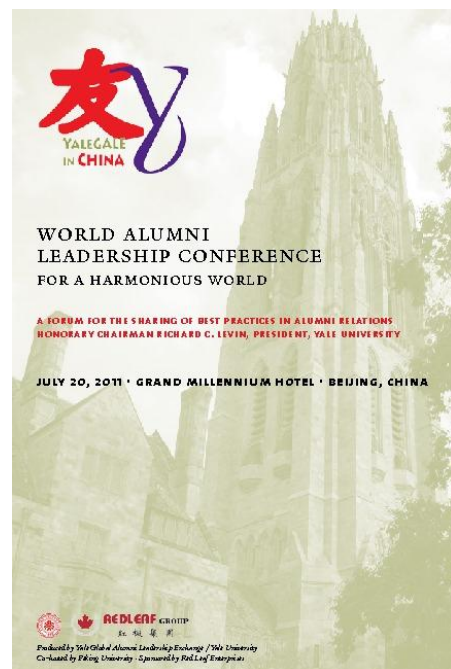
CONFERENCE UPDATE.....	1
HONG KONG AND NEW ASIA COLLEGE.....	3
CURRENCY.....	5
ELECTRONICS.....	6
PACKING PRACTICALITIES.....	6
ARRIVAL IN BEIJING.....	8
IN REVIEW...WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NOW!.....	9

CONFERENCE UPDATE

Who would have guessed that there would be a meeting of the Alumni Relations administration of Chinese universities next week? The event is hosted by Tsing Hua and it is the perfect opportunity for Peking University to announce the Conference and issue a general invitation for participation. We will follow up with our invitation to each university after that.

Meanwhile, the alumni of the National University of Singapore are excited to join the event as well. They have asked how many participants they may bring along from their clubs in Beijing and Shanghai. We already have representation from Cambridge so this will be a truly Global Exchange.

And we have had some press for our whole program but it is really the first step in publicizing the Conference. You can read it at: http://www.china.org.cn/world/2011-05/31/content_22680527.htm





Now, how about those booths?

There will be about 20 exhibition booths at the Conference where we can engage the participants on a wide range of alumni relations topics. The design template for the actual booths is in process. In the meanwhile, many of you have been hard at work developing a hand-out for your exhibit. Thanks to Ed Sevilla and Ben Slotznick for developing the template.

Special recognition to Lynn Andrews, Ed Sevilla and Evangeline Tross – they have two hand-outs!

Thank you to the following groups that have submitted the template for production (anyone know a good translator?):

Association of Yale Alumni Governance Model – Mike Madison, Mickey Dobbs, Ruth Benedict Student – Alumni Initiatives – Steve Blum, Diana Georgelos, Dorothy Trench Bonett, Scyatta Wallace, Tonny Ho
Regional Associations (Clubs) – Roy Niedermayer, Merrell Clark, Vin Sharkey, Randy Kwei
Classes – Ben Slotznick, Toby Richard, Alison Brody
Yale Women – Monika Advocate, Barbara Wagner, Joan O'Meara Winant
Bulldogs – Chuck Weller, Gina Kaye, Bill Coquillette
AYA Summer Community Fellowship – Celeste Bagley, Dale Hershey
Yale Alumni Fund (and Development) – Evangeline Tross, Lynn Andrews, Ed Sevilla
Athletics (SIG) – Mike Pettee, Don Bingham, Dave Herzer (and Sharon)
Yale Alumni Chorus (SIG) – Marv Berenblum, Elizabeth Howard
Yale Alumni Magazine and Communications – Kathy Murphy, Lynn Oberlander
Graduate and Professional Schools – Al Sample, Cliff Warner, David Sanchez

The majority of the time at the Conference will be in break-out sessions where we can discuss a wide variety of alumni initiatives as well as how to cultivate leadership in alumni relations. Each of the discussion sessions needs a facilitator and a participating team which, of course, is easy to provide from our very talented and experienced group. On the attached draft program, there are assignments for each of the break-out sessions. If your name appears first next to a session, you will be the lead facilitator. Please plan on attending sessions to support the program even if you are not assigned to it – or help out at your booth during that time. Note that all AYA Board Members will be in the Board of Governors meeting during the first afternoon session.

It turns out that planning a Conference in Beijing is not so easy. In fact, Peking University has said that they will devote all their energies to the Conference rather than try to plan two events close together – it looks like we will not have an exchange with their alumni on their campus. There is interest on the part of the PKU alumni to have an evening event on July 21 even if the administration does not help organize it – stay tuned for more information as we continue to plan (remember, stay flexible!)



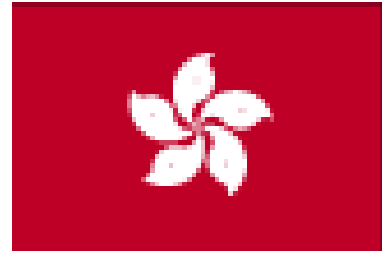
YALE GLOBAL ALUMNI LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE

Isn't it elegant? At the Conference you will also see our new YaleGale logo designed by John Boak. It comes in a variety of formats but this is the most official looking. The program cover on the first page was designed by Maura Gianakos at Yale before we had our new logo. It is stunning too.



HONG KONG AND NEW ASIA COLLEGE

Hong Kong, meaning *fragrant harbor*, is a place with multiple personalities, as a result of being both Cantonese Chinese and under a long-time British influence. Today, the former British colony is a major tourism destination for China's increasingly affluent population. While legally part of China, Hong Kong has its own laws, separate immigration controls, financial system and is officially bi-lingual (Cantonese and English). It also enjoys western-style freedoms unheard of in the mainland.



Hong Kong Island is the island that gives the territory Hong Kong its name. Although it is not the largest part of the territory, it is the place that many tourists regard as the main focus.

The great majority of Hong Kong Island's urban development is densely packed on reclaimed land along the northern shore. This is the place the British colonizers took as their own and so if you are looking for evidence of the territory's colonial past, then this is a good place to start. Victoria was once the colony's capital but has been rebranded with a more descriptive name, **Central**. This is still the seat of the government although Beijing, not London, is the boss. Seek a glimpse of government house which was formerly home to 25 British governors and is now the residence of the man they call *Bow Tie*, the Chief Executive Sir Donald Tsang.



Kowloon is the peninsula to the north of Hong Kong Island. With over 2.1 million people living in an area of less than 47 square kilometers, Kowloon is one of the most densely populated places on the planet, and has a matching array of places to shop, eat and sleep. Tsim Sha Tsui, the tip of the peninsula, is Kowloon's main tourist drag.

Archeological findings date the first human settlements in the area back to more than 30,000 years ago. It was first incorporated into China during the Qin Dynasty and largely remained under Chinese rule until 1841 during the Qing Dynasty, with a brief interruption at the end of the Qin Dynasty, when a Qin official established the kingdom of Nam Yuet, which later fell to the Han Dynasty.

In January 1841, as a result of the defeat of the Qing Dynasty of China in the First Opium War, Hong Kong Island became a British colony, under the Convention of Chuen Pi. After the defeat of China in the Second Opium War, the Kowloon Peninsula was ceded to Britain in 1860. In 1898, the New Territories were leased to Britain for 99 years.

When World War II broke out, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, declared that Hong Kong was an "impregnable fortress". However, it was only a reality check for the British as most of their troops were tied down fighting the Germans in Europe, and Hong Kong was not given enough resources for its defence. As a result, after just slightly more than two weeks of fighting, Hong Kong was surrendered to the Japanese on 25 December 1941, making it the first time the British lost a colony to an invading force. After the war, despite American assurances that Hong Kong would be restored to China, the British moved quickly to



regain control of Hong Kong. However, they had lost their aura of invincibility and could not continue to rule Hong Kong the way they used to before the war, and all restrictions on non-Europeans owning property on prime real estate land were lifted. Hong Kong's post war recovery was astonishingly swift, and within 2-3 months, all post-war economic restrictions were lifted and Hong Kong became a free market once again.

After the communists took control of mainland China in 1949, many Chinese people, especially businessmen, fled to Hong Kong due to persecution by the communist government. Unlike the restrictive policies imposed by the communists in China, the British government took a rather hands off approach in Hong Kong, as proposed by former financial secretary John James Cowperthwaite, which led to a high degree of economic freedom. Under such conditions, businesses flourished in Hong Kong and its economy grew rapidly, earning it a place as one of the East Asian Tigers. In 1990, Hong Kong's GDP per capita surpassed that of Britain, the first time a colony's GDP per capita surpassed that of its colonial masters. Hong Kong is now the world's fourth largest financial center after London, New York and Tokyo.

In 1984, the Chinese and British Governments signed the Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, giving Hong Kong back to China on 1 July 1997. Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the Peoples Republic of China.

New Asia College (CUHK)

First, you should check out the New Asia website which has the most wonderful opening animation. It is <http://www.na.cuhk.edu.hk/>.

New Asia College was founded in 1949 at a time of extreme adversity by Mr. Ch'ien Mu and other scholars from mainland China. Their objective was to establish an educational institution which combines the essence of the scholarship of the Song and Ming academies and the tutorial system of Western universities. With humanism as its basis, the College also aimed to facilitate cultural exchanges between East and West and to promote peace and well-being of the human race.



New Asia College began as the Asia Evening College of Arts and Commerce. When it was officially opened on 10 October 1949, it did not have a permanent campus, and three classrooms were rented for evening classes. Soon after opening, the College lost much of its major financial support. Then, in 1952, the College's educational ideals started to gain support, and sponsorship began to come in from different sources. The Yale-in-China Association was the most important patron in the early days. In 1953, it sent Dr. Harry R. Rudin to Hong Kong as its representative. As he fervently embraced the College's educational goals, the Yale-in-China Association and the College began their cooperation in 1954. The College also received supports from other educational institutions and foundations, notably the Asia Foundation, the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Rockefeller Foundation, the British Council, the Mencius Foundation, and the Ming Yu Cultural Foundation. Thanks to the support of the Ford Foundation, a new campus was built on Farm Road. The first phase was finished in September 1956, and this development turned a new page in the history of the College. The second phase, wholly sponsored by the Yale-in-China Association, was completed in November 1960. With the completion of the second phase, a new Faculty of Science was established. The third phase, financed by the Hong Kong Government, was finished in April 1963, and it equipped the College with its first auditorium.

The number of students has increased from 42 in 1949 to the present 2,800, which is a good indication of the development of New Asia College over the past decades.



With the support of the twelve graduates of the first two graduation classes, the Alumni Association of New Asia College was established. All students, teachers and staff attended an inauguration ceremony held at the New Asia Research Institute on February 7, 1954. In 1961, a resolution was passed at a general meeting to amend the constitution, and the Association became an official organization under the Hong Kong Government. In 1965, with further amendment to the constitution, the Association was named as The Alumni Association of New Asia College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

The terms of reference and objectives of the Association remain unchanged which are to bridge the College with its alumni, to help the development of the alma mater, to advocate educational development and publication.

CURRENCY

Money: Cash, ATM Cards, and More

China's currency is the *renminbi*, often abbreviated as RMB. (You may also hear the term 'kuai' used informally to describe a unit of money – this comes from the phrase *yi kuai qian*, roughly translated to 'one unit of money' or 'yuan' symbolized by CNY or ¥) We tend to use the English abbreviation 'RMB' when talking about Chinese currency.



As of now, the exchange rate is approximately 6.50 RMB = \$1.

The RMB was until recently a non-convertible currency and therefore is difficult to exchange for U.S. dollars prior to arrival in the PRC. We recommend that you bring U.S. dollars or another form of convertible currency with you to exchange on arrival.

Similarly, you may encounter problems trying to change RMB back to U.S. dollars after leaving China – best to change your remaining RMB back to U.S. dollars before leaving the country, unless you are planning to make a return trip to China sometime in the near future. You may also have difficulty changing large sums of RMB back into U.S. dollars – anything more than the equivalent of 500 USD (around 3300 RMB) could be problematic.

Cash is king... China is still very much a cash-based economy. Most transactions are handled using cash, and most people carry more cash than most Americans would, especially in more rural areas. Domestic credit cards and ATM cards are becoming more popular in cities, but foreign credit cards and travelers' checks are generally not accepted outside of major hotels.

ATM Cards... You can generally use foreign ATM cards to make withdrawals from Chinese bank ATMs. You will be charged a foreign transaction fee and in some cases an additional out-of-network fee by your bank for the withdrawal. Bank of America customers are not charged this additional fee to use China Construction Bank ATMs. Several banks in Xiuning allow ATM usage as long as your ATM card has a PLUS or VISA logo on it. This may take some patience on your part – if one ATM doesn't work, you may have to search for another





one in town that does take your card.

There are daily limits on withdrawals from ATMs, usually around 4000 RMB. Additionally, some ATMs may not allow withdrawals or may send a warning to your bank. It is extremely important that if you plan to use an ATM card in China, you contact your bank before departure to let them know where you will be going and that you will be using your card. Otherwise, you may not be able to access your account, or the bank may put a hold on your funds, in which case you will need to figure out a way to call your bank from Xiuning!

Foreign Credit Cards and Travelers' Checks... You should not expect to use a foreign credit card anywhere outside the biggest cities – basically Beijing and Shanghai – and even there only in the big hotels and major stores. As more people use ATM cards, travelers' checks are much less common. Many places in China will no longer accept travelers' checks. We do not recommend that you bring travelers' checks with you.



ELECTRONICS

You're in luck! In many hotels in China, our appliances work in the outlets just like home.

For its electrical sockets, Hong Kong uses the British three-pin rectangular blade plug. The bathroom might have a parallel three-pin outlet which is designed for use with electric shavers, or might be used to re-charge a phone or rechargeable batteries. So you might want to bring that adapter after all.

PACKING PRACTICALITIES

Let's start with what it might be like in China in July...



Hot, hot, hot – and did we say humid? Unfortunately, that's what we should expect throughout the trip. But the buses and hotels will be air-conditioned and there will be lots of water to drink from bottles. In July, the daily temperature ranges from is 75° – 85° in Beijing and Shanghai. It could reach 100° as it did in New York last summer for a few days. But for some of us that is better than the winter when it often goes below 0°.

Packing

So what should you bring with you? Some of this may be obvious but it never hurts to have a reminder...

- Passport with visa.
- Cash. You can use a credit card in the major hotels and tourist spots but they are not universally accepted in China. There are ATM machines but they are in Chinese (duh!) so it might not be that easy to use them. Go back to the old maxim: cash is king...
- Credit cards. Call your bank in advance and let them know you will be in China so they don't reject your charges in a mistaken attempt to prevent fraudulent use!
- Cell phone. If you have a GSM-standard phone, you can probably use it in China but check with your carrier.



- ~~Jewelry~~. Forget it. You don't need to impress us and you don't want to risk losing anything.



- Business attire for the World Alumni Leadership Conference and 3 morning sessions at the universities. There are also 3 or 4 university dinners and one breakfast not to mention our final dinner for everyone including kids. Considering that it will be hot, jacket and tie¹ should be fine – and the jackets might spend a lot of the time on the back of your chair. But we are guests and it is always better to be a bit overdressed rather than underdressed. Women and the under 21 crowd should try for an equivalent level of formality.

- Casual clothing including shorts and casual slacks and t-shirts for five or six days when we are traveling or sightseeing.

- Extremely comfortable clothing for the night on the train** – maybe something disposable that you can throw out when you get to the hotel. Just kidding. It is really a reasonably comfortable but cramped accommodation.



Train attire for some

- Bathing suit and beach shoes/sandals for use where the hotel has a pool.

- Pajamas or other nighttime attire.

- Umbrella.

- Raincoat or poncho – too hot for this

- A light jacket for cool evenings we hope to have

- Socks (who could forget those?) and other standard items (yes, that includes underwear!)

- Footwear - generally you can figure this out for yourself...

- Sneakers or sturdy walking shoes for sightseeing especially on the Great Wall and around the Hutongs.



This is why you need comfortable shoes!

- Entertainment – you will be pretty tired in the evenings but you have the flight to China, a long train trip, and two internal flights, so bring a good book or two.

- Camera and computer connection - If we are extremely well organized, we should be able to produce a great slide show by the end of the tour to be shown at our farewell dinner. Of course that means that a talented volunteer has to upload the daily photo intake to his or her computer and select the best ones.

- Laptop – especially if you need it for your Exhibition booth

- Wipes AND hand sanitizer and even some toilet paper could be useful

- Toiletries – A very personal choice



- Personal medication especially any prescription medicines you might need – VERY IMPORTANT

- Flashlight

- Sun protection such as a hat, sunglasses and sun block.

¹ Yes, you will be getting a trip tie or scarf but one tie may not be enough.



- A weekender bag to allow some flexibility in packing for the train ride – big luggage will travel separately.
- Luggage lock for your large piece
- And it isn't too late to order some YaleGALE gear by visiting our store at: ces.landsend.com/YaleGALE



As you know, it will be hot in China so you might want to prepare yourself with a neck cooling band² available at: http://blubandoo.com/store/product_info.php?cPath=1&products_id=2 or <http://www.gemplers.com/product/165505/Evaporative-Cooling-Neck-Band>.



ARRIVAL IN BEIJING

So you arrive in Beijing, everyone speaks Chinese and you need to get to the Grand Millennium Hotel – what do you do? When you arrive will determine how you handle this situation.

If you arrive before July 18, mostly likely you should take a taxi³. The Grand Millennium is just 25 minutes away from the Beijing Capital Airport and during peak hours approximately 40 minutes. The directions and the website say: at the airport take the immediate airport highway to 3rd Ring Road driving towards Jing Guang Bridge, just 30 meters away you will find Grand Millennium Beijing. And show this to your taxi driver to give him directions and a contact number:

北京千禧大酒店

中国北京朝阳区东三环中路 7 号

财富中心

邮政编码：100020

T: (86-10) 8587 6888

If you arrive on July 18th, there will be two buses going from the airport to the Grand Millennium. Check the tour book (which you will receive in your packet) to see if the timing works for you. If not, you can take a taxi and use the guidelines given above. And then there are 10 people who will arrive with the Yale Alumni Service Corps coming from Xiuning – there will be plenty of buses for you!

See you at

Grand Millennium Beijing

Fortune Plaza, 7 DongSanHuan Middle Road

Chaoyang District, Beijing 100020

T: 8610 8587 6888

F: 8610 8587 6999




² Thanks to Susan Porter Rose for this wonderful find.

³ The hotel would be happy to provide a car for you if you call ahead but it could be rather expensive.



IN REVIEW...WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NOW!

Here's what you have to do now:

-  GET YOUR VISA
-  Make your plane reservations NOW! Plan to arrive in Beijing by the evening of July 18 to attend our Welcome Dinner. The YaleGALE program ends in Hong Kong with our Farewell Dinner on July 30 - you can arrange a flight home at any time on July 31 OR you can plan on joining the extension to Yunnan which returns to Kunming on August 4.
-  Send an email to Kathy about which booth you would like to work on for the Exhibition Hall.

As always, feel free to get in touch with us if you have any questions or concerns – kathy@edersheim.net or mark.dollhopf@yale.edu.

再见... for now

Kathy Edersheim '87

Mark Dollhopf '77

And the Yale Global Alumni Leadership Exchange Committee

Paula Armbruster '64 MA

Marv Berenblum '56

David Bodney '76

Bob Catapano-Friedman '73

Otto Chu '76

Ilona Emmerth '98

Chris Hill '99

Mehmet Kahya '73

Gordy Meyers '49

Glenn Murphy '71

Kathy Murphy '71

Ray Kimsey '73

John Scales '54

Barbara Wagner '73

