



National Association Of Chinese-Americans

Newsletter
Winter 2009

Dear NACA members and friends,

Happy New Year to you and your family!

This is my first time writing to all of you since I was appointed by the Board as NACA's president around the middle of 2009. Although I am not the best candidate for this position due to my busy travel schedule, I am deeply honored to have the trust from the Board, and am very excited to be able to serve all of you during this transition period.

Over the past few years, NACA has grown into a mainstream organization under the leadership of Lani Wong, Henry Yu and Andy Wong. We also have a very diverse, and talented group of Board members and volunteers who are passionate about NACA's mission and cause. All of this has made my job much easier. I would like to use this opportunity to update you regarding the three key initiatives taken by the new Board since our first meeting in August, 2009.

1. Get Organized

- Modified and revised our existing bylaws to better reflect the current organizational changes as well as set up the rule and framework for NACA's future growth.

- Designated NACA's responsibilities and activities into four committees:

Membership Development & Social Committee chaired by Danny Pian;
Communication & Public Relations Committee chaired by Olivia Wu;
Event Organization Committee chaired by Lisa Wallace;
Fundraising & Finance Committee chaired by Lani Wong and Ethel Mar.

- Updated our membership database, and further established a "buddy system" in which each board member becomes the main liaison for assigned NACA members;

- Formally established the Board of Advisors chaired by our past president, Henry Yu.

- Engaged our long time supporter, Jeffery Smith as NACA's pro bono legal advisor

2. Be Focused

While we continue our main mission of Bridging Cultures, Building Leaders, and Benefiting Communities, the Board decided to focus our limited resources and manpower on some of our principal events and activities, such as the Chinese New Year Banquet and Harmony Celebration. We would also explore the possibility of establishing an annual business event, such as the US-China Business Forum which we are currently evaluating.

3. Have Fun

NACA is not just about our mission and work, we are also a group of close knit friends and family who enjoy life and have fun. In 2009, we had various fun activities for our members, such as our summer night out at McCormick & Schmick's Restaurant, our annual Holiday Party and the Dragon Boat Festival. Many of NACA's members attended these fun activities, while more than a dozen new members joined NACA on the spot.

The year 2010 is NACA-Atlanta's 30th Anniversary, and we will kick off the year with another sold-out Chinese New Year Banquet featuring Atlanta Mayor Kaseem Reed, State Attorney General Thurbert Baker and Minister Xie Feng. We will also have many exciting new programs planned for NACA. I look forward to sharing more good news with all of you in coming months.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity in thanking our sponsors for their continued generosity and support that has enabled NACA to continue its mission of "Bridging Cultures, Building Leaders, and Reaching Out!" We look forward to continuing to work with you in the future. Please let us know how we may help you as well!

Wishing you and your family a happy, healthy and prosperous Year of the Tiger!

Patrick Ko

President, NACA

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NACA & Chinamex Welcome Hubei Enterprises

Welcome New Members !



Please join us in welcoming our newest NACA Members. We look forward to their participation as we get to know them better!

Bounds, Fred;

Erdeljac, Diane E;

Evans, David;

Halm, David;

Hu, Quan;

Hsu, Kai;

Kaye, Richard ;

Liu, John ;

May Chan;

Nathan Kongthum;

Pepper, Valerie ;

Song, Jue Susan ;

Ting, Evelyn ;

Wang, Tracy ;

Wang, Xiaohan ;

Yang, Ruoting ;

Ye, Grace;

Xue, Mei ;

Xu, Ran ;

Xu, Wang

Welcome aboard!
We encourage you to participate, volunteer, make new friends, and grow both personally and professionally. Please be sure to visit our website at www.naca-atlanta.org for additional information about NACA, as well as to read about current and past events.

Member Updates & People in the News



Marketing Center



NACA joins Chinamex in hosting banquet to celebrate the opening of the China Hubei Enterprises Marketing Center in Atlanta. The banquet and ribbon-cutting were held on Monday, December 14, 2009.

NACA members, local business and government leaders and guests from China attended the reception and dinner held at Canton House Restaurant. The banquet was a great means to welcome our Chinese visitors to Atlanta and the reception provided them an opportunity

to meet local members of the community. More than 130 people joined in on the celebration.

Chinamex will operate at a center, located at Atlantic Station, on behalf of the Hubei provincial government. It will serve as a showroom and portal for Chinese companies that wish to expand business into the western hemisphere, with Atlanta serving as the hub for the Americas. The showroom will initially display products from 30 companies but that number is expected to grow to more than 100 as economic conditions continue to strengthen.

(Reported by David Halm, Edited by Steven Gu)

NACA Attends the US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) Reception



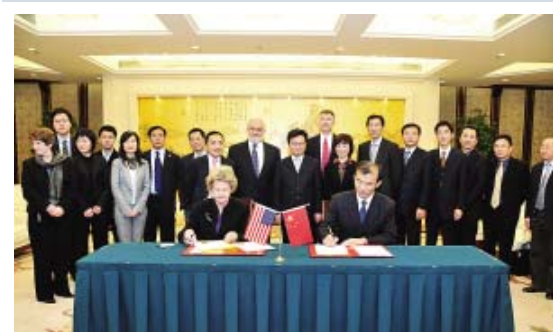
(U.S. President Barack Obama (C) delivers a speech while Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan (2nd L), State Councilor Dai Bingguo (1st L), U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton (2nd R) and U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner (1st R) listen during the opening ceremony of the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) in Washington, the United States, July 27, 2009.)

NACA Chair Lani Wong attended a dinner reception on July 28th, 2009, honoring China's Vice-Premier Wang Qishan (王岐山), State Councilor Dai Bingguo (戴秉国) and their Ministerial delegations to the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) (中美战略与经济对话), with U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner and Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton.

The Focus of the dialogue was to address the challenges and opportunities that both countries face on a wide range of bilateral, regional and global areas of immediate and long-term strategic and economic interests. This first meeting of the Dialogue also set the stage for intensive, ongoing and future bilateral cooperative mechanisms. In a congratulatory message read by Wang Qishan, Chinese President Hu Jintao stated that China and the United States, in the face of the current complex and changing international economic and political situation, should endeavor to expand common ground, reduce differences, enhance mutual trust and strengthen cooperation through the Strategic and Economic Dialogue.

The National Association of Chinese-Americans (NACA) has dedicated itself to the advancement of enduring and prosperous relationships between the United States and China since the 1970's. NACA Chair Lani Wong is currently a member of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. In 2006, Ms. Wong was invited to attend several functions during Chinese President Hu's visit to the White House. In 1997, Ms. Wong was also invited to attend the Hong Kong handover ceremony.

NACA Members help Establishing Sister-City Relationship between Sandy Springs and Taicang, China



NACA members help establish sister city relationship between Sandy Springs and Taicang, China NACA President, Patrick Ko and Senior Vice President Steven Gu played an important role in the establishment of a sister city relationship between Sandy Springs and Taicang, China.

In May 2009, NACA accompanied a delegation from Taicang to visit the city of Sandy Springs. In November 2009, the city of Sandy

Danny Pian, NACA VP, and wife **Jamie** welcomed a baby boy, **Ethan Pian**, on Nov. 14, 2009 at 5:56 pm in Taipei, Taiwan. Ethan and Mom are doing very well!
Congratulations!

* * *

Henry Yu, Managing Director of Standard Chartered Bank and Chair of NACA Advisors, is heading up Standard Chartered's Pan China Trade in January 2010.

One of the program's primary initiatives is to promote the Chinese currency, the *renminbi* (RMB), through further commercializing and internationalizing its role in trade. The first successful transaction took place in July 2009 between Hong Kong and China where trade was established by the use of RMB rather than the US Dollar (USD).

Henry's first campaign in promoting this program began in December 2009 in the South Asian region as well as with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), the 10 member organization that aims at accelerating economic growth in the community of Southeast Asian nations. His next campaign began at the end of January, with a schedule to tour North America, South America and Europe for a period of over one month.

* * *



Ever wonder how adopted Chinese children are doing once they come to America?

Wen FeiZhen (aka Grace Evans), adopted in 2003 in Wenzhou by **David & Christina Evans**, both NACA members, besides being an all A student in 3rd grade, is also top of her game in gymnastics.

In four sanctioned USGA meets she has won first place in each meet at Level 4 competition. Grace has won 13 individual medals in 16 events taking 1st place in vault, bars, beam, and floor !

Recently Grace moved up a level in TOPS which is a talent identification program for the US National Gymnastics program. About 50% of all US Olympic gymnasts are members of TOPS. The incredible thing about Grace is that she has been doing gymnastics for about 12 months!

* * *

Lani Wong, NACA Chair, was appointed to be on the transaction team for newly elected Atlanta Mayor, Kasim Reed.

* * *



Springs sent an official delegation to China to form a sister city relationship with Taicang, a city 30 miles west of Shanghai. The Sandy

Springs delegation included Mayor Dr. Eva Galambos, City Councilman Tibby DeJulio, City Manager John McDonough, Sandy Springs Perimeter Chamber of Commerce President Sheri Wilburn, and other local business representatives. NACA President Patrick Ko and Vice President Olivia Wu accompanied the delegation. During the four-day visit, from November 30 to December 3, the delegation had formal meetings with government officials in Taicang, a signing ceremony and a visit to the Taicang Port, a logistics center in Taicang Industrial Park. The trip was preceded by a 6-month effort by Patrick Ko, Steven Gu, Lani Wong and Henry Yu to assist Sandy Springs in locating a Chinese city that would bring closer ties for businesses and educational programs, not only between the two cities, but between the Eastern Coastal region in China and the State of Georgia.

The city of Taicang was established during the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280 A.D.). It was considered the "No. 1 Port in the World" during the Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368 A.D.) where Zheng He began his voyages. It is located on the eastern coast of China, about 30 miles away from both Shanghai and Suzhou. It has a population of .5 million and had a GDP of US \$6.5 billion in 2008.

(By Olivia Wu)



Patrick Ko, NACA President, received an honorable citizen award from the city of Sandy Springs on January 19th, in recognition of his effort in establishing sister city relationship between Sandy Springs and Taicang.

* * *

Olivia Wu, NACA VP, recently received her CFA License. Great Achievement ! And Congratulations !

* * *

News Flash



1. NACA proudly co-sponsors "Hello, China," a celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, from September 23rd to 24th, 2009

This two-day National Day event celebration consisted of an arts performance show and an anniversary celebration banquet.

The performance showcased traditional Chinese instruments and dances that were a delight to the audience. The banquet featured congratulatory remarks from the General Consul of China in Houston, Ms. Gao Yan Ping, Georgia Lieutenant Governor Casey Cagle and former President Jimmy Carter. Stephanie Stuckey Benfield, who attended on behalf of Governor Sunny Purdum, presented a Proclamation issued on September 16th, which proclaimed October 1, 2009 as China's National Day in Georgia. More than two hundred people attended this event. (By Connie Yip)

2. NACA Participates in Taiwan Typhoon Relief Effort

Led by NACA Vice-President Danny Pian, NACA participated in the Taiwan Typhoon relief effort in August 2009. NACA donated \$1,000 to the relief fund in support of victims and their families. NACA members also contributed personal donations. (By Steven Gu)

3. NACA chairs the community organization subcommittee of the 2010 U.S. Census Chinese Complete Count Committee (CCCC) of Georgia

The CCCC is formed under the umbrella of the Asian Complete Count Committee of Georgia (ACCC) as one of 15 ethnic-Asian subcommittees to ensure the highest Chinese and Asian count in Georgia's history for the 2010 Census. As one of the fastest growing Chinese population states in the nation, Georgia's Chinese and Asian populations were undercounted in the 2000 Census. This resulted in a disadvantage to these groups, as there was a lack in federal funding allocation, dedicated to the areas of education, healthcare and transportation. Olivia Wu, who represented NACA, attended its first meeting and made a presentation to the committee. (By Olivia Wu)

4. NACA Co-Hosts Annual China Town Hall Forum

NACA co-hosted a China Town Hall Forum entitled, "Issues in US-China Relations." A program by the National Committee on US-China relations, this event held a live webcast with Assistant Secretary Kurt Campbell and was held simultaneously in 40 cities throughout the nation. A local panel discussion followed consisting of Kevin Nealer, the Principal and Partner of The Scowcroft Group in Washington D.C. and Dr. Penelope Prime, Director of the China Research Center. NACA has co-hosted this annual event for the past two years. (By Connie Yip)



Led by NACA Member, **Glendon Thompson**, the Youth Ensemble of Atlanta (YEA), current winners of the Coming Up Taller Award from the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities, visited the Zhejiang, China.

Created to promote cultural understanding and improvement of business relationships, this is a business and cultural exchange program between metropolitan Atlanta businesses, the Youth Ensemble of Atlanta and their respective counterparts in Zhejiang province, China.

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We Love to hear from you!

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Please send stories and updates about your family and yourself to Connie Yip, Co-Chair Public Relations and Communications Committee !
Our email address is: naca.event@gmail.com

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As we start to use new email to distribute the newsletters, Please add above email to your contact list to avoid NACA email being auto-filled.

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China Updates:

The Development Paradigm for a New China



Please Join us ! NACA has following events been planned in next few months. Please check out future NACA emails or visit NACA website for event details.

(1). FEBRUARY
Feb. 6th, 2010

NACA banquet celebrating the Chinese New Year, Lunar Year 4708, Year of the Tiger.

(2). MARCH
March, 2010,
NACA Member

By Walter L. Wallace

Abstract: A more consumer-centric economy would allocate capital and resources more efficiently, generate more jobs, and spread the benefits of growth more equitably. It would also allow the economy to grow more rapidly.

The development paradigm that brought China two decades of rapid growth and lifted millions of people out of poverty is reaching the limits of its usefulness. China's leaders recognized that this old economic model, with its heavy reliance on exports and government-led investments, was straining at the seams. In March 2007, Premier Wen Jiabao after the National People's Congress issued a rare public warning that China's economy had become "unbalanced, uncoordinated, unstable and unsustainable." When exports plunged, factories closed, and millions of Chinese migrants lost their jobs, Beijing responded with a \$586 billion government stimulus program and a torrent of new lending by state-owned banks (\$1.08 trillion in loans in the first half of 2009).

As the global crisis ebbs, China's leaders realize more clearly than ever that they must unleash consumer spending to achieve sustainable growth. Increasing Chinese consumption has moved to the top of national policy agendas. The question currently on the table is how to accomplish this objective, and how much can it be raised?

Looking out over the next 10 to 15 years, we could expect China's consumer spending to move from the present 36% to 39% of GDP, given no new action to raise consumption by Beijing, leaving the country heavily dependent on exports and government-led spending for continued growth. With the full implementation of measures already announced, consumption could account for as much as 45 percent of GDP, but still well below levels in other major economies. In a third scenario, if China's leaders committed themselves to a more aggressive program of comprehensive reform envisioned in an all-out scenario, they could raise private consumer consumption above 50 percent of GDP by 2025. Clearing that threshold would bring the consumption rate in line with those in the developed nations of Europe and Asia. McKinsey Global Institute (MGI) estimates that comprehensive reform would also enrich the global economy with \$1.9 trillion a year in net new consumption, boosting China's share of the worldwide total to 13 percent-four percentage points higher than its share without further effort.

Reaching the stretch target would not be easy. China's leaders will have to wage a sustained policy struggle on many fronts, combining relatively straightforward measures to encourage private spending with fundamental reform of the nation's health and pension systems and sweeping changes in the economy's basic structure. Over the next 15 years, China can realistically hope to increase private consumption's share of total GDP significantly, but only if policy makers depart from the current development paradigm and embrace new policies, structures, and institutions better suited to the country's status as a large, maturing market economy. That transformation would have a worthy prize: a more stable and fair economy that uses resources more efficiently, creates more jobs, insulates its citizens from foreign-trade shocks, and contributes more substantially to global growth.

China's constrained consumers

In seeking to bolster private consumption, China's policy makers face a unique challenge. Although there is no generally accepted standard for "healthy" private consumption in developing economies, in China it is anemic by almost any measure. Private consumption there totaled \$890 billion in 2007, making the country the world's fifth-largest consumer market, behind the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany (which China recently surpassed as the world's third-largest economy). But relative to China's population and level of economic development, its private consumption is far below their weight. The country's consumption-to-GDP ratio-36 percent-is only half that of the United States (72%) and about two-thirds those of Europe and Japan. Indeed, China has the lowest consumption-to-GDP ratio of any major world economy except Saudi Arabia, where oil exports contribute the bulk of economic output. Other emerging economies are as follows:

· Mexico	73%
· Brazil	65%
· Russia	62%
· India	57%
· Taiwan	54%
· Hong Kong	53%
· Malaysia	52%

In fact, China's consumption-to-GDP ratio has dropped by nearly 15 percentage points since 1990 and continues to deteriorate in the aftermath of the financial crisis. While falling consumption rates are common in developing economies, the speed and magnitude of this decline

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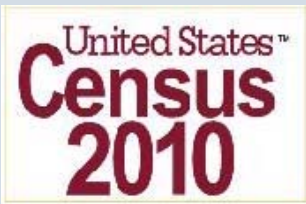
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have no precedent in modern history. In the United States, private consumption remained above 50 percent of GDP even during the full-scale industrialization drive of World War II. In Japan and South Korea, consumption remained above 50 percent during periods of rapid industrial development.

The sources of China's low consumption rate are both behavioral and structural. The country's households have an extraordinarily high ability to save: the average Chinese family saves an astonishing 25 percent of its discretionary income, about six times the savings rate for US households and three times the rate for Japan's. Indeed, China's savings rate is 15 percentage points above the GDP-weighted average for Asia as a region.

China's low consumption rate is compounded, and in many ways produced by structural features that restrict consumption's share of the national income. For one thing, Chinese households command only some 56 percent of it, compared with more than 60 percent in Europe and more than 70 percent in the United States. A review of manufacturing labor rates makes clear this point.

Manufacturing Labor Rates per Hour (U.S. \$'s)
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 2005

U.S.	\$23.65
Canada	\$23.82
Norway	\$39.14
Mexico	\$2.63
Japan	\$21.76
Taiwan	\$6.38
Germany	\$33.00
Brazil	\$4.09
United Kingdom	\$25.66
China	\$.73

No effort to raise Chinese consumption rates significantly can hope to succeed without China's policy makers addressing the structural factors of the workplace that both channel income away from consumers and discourage them from spending even their modest share.

Mending the social safety net

Perhaps the most common explanation for the Chinese consumer's reluctance to spend more freely is the fragile social safety net. Many argue that the country's consumers over-save and under-spend because they lack adequate health insurance and cannot count on government or employer sponsored programs to provide for them in retirement. The relationship between social-welfare programs and private consumption is complex, but the moral imperative to extend health and retirement protections to the millions of Chinese who lack both is clear. Over the long run, mending the social safety net would ease anxieties about the future and bolster consumer confidence about spending more.

In assessing their impact on consumer spending, the key question to consider is who pays for them. If enhanced health and retirement benefits were financed through increased or expanded payroll taxes, a virtual certainty, households would feel less pressure to save, but after withholding they would have less net income to spend. Thus the primary impact of expanding health and pension programs would be one of redistribution of wealth, shifting to middle- and upper-income households the cost of benefits for poor ones. Moreover, any effort to broaden health insurance coverage would probably require a substantial increase in public outlays for medical care and thus raise the government's share of total consumption.

In the aggregate, even a comprehensive program to expand China's health and retirement benefits would not raise private consumption's share of GDP significantly. It is estimated, at best, such improvements would boost it by only a percentage point above the 2025 base-case projection of 39%, up to 40%.

Putting products within reach

Measures to make goods and services better and more easily available could encourage consumption much more than would fixing the social safety net. China's consumer infrastructure is incomplete. Too few products are tailored to the needs of those who would use them. Prices remain high compared with income levels. In rural China, home to more than half of the country's 1.3 billion consumers, organized retail establishments represent only 18 percent of consumption, compared with 50 percent in urban areas.

Even when high-quality products are readily available, China's consumers

hesitate to buy them on credit. At 3 percent of GDP, outstanding consumer debt in China falls well below that of other large developing countries, such as Brazil, at 12%, or Russia, at 7 %. What's more, the privatization of China's housing stock created a powerful new imperative to save: only the most affluent urban families can obtain mortgages, which thus account for just 23 percent of the value of new homes in China, compared with 65 percent in the United States.

Similarly, concerns about financing the cost of a university education drive much of China's saving: an April 2009 survey of urban Chinese households commissioned by MGI found that this was the number one reason for it, eclipsing concerns about medical expenses and retirement. In China, local governments provide for primary and secondary education. Surveys suggest that nearly nine in ten Chinese households hope to send their children to colleges, where costs are high relative to incomes-on average, the cost of a university education is nearly half the disposable income of a typical Chinese family. China has two national student loan programs, but only 10 percent of its college students now participate in them.

Estimates indicate that, in the aggregate, measures to encourage consumer spending through better and more easily available products and expanded access to consumer credit and to financing for a university education, could raise consumption's 2025 share of GDP by 2.8 to 4.7 percentage points.

Restructuring an investment-centric economy

Over time, a stronger social safety net and improved access to better goods and services will encourage China's households to save less and spend more. But the country can not hope to increase its consumption rate meaningfully unless it reverses a major current trend: households have a small and shrinking share of the national income. Any significant rise in household incomes will in turn require far-reaching policy changes that would transform some of the economy's most basic structures. The fundamental causes of depressed consumption rates are a function of Beijing's policy makers-deeply connected into a development model that values investment over household income, rather than unique consumer preferences rooted in culture.

China's current growth model tilts overwhelmingly in favor of large industrial companies, which typically are state owned or led, benefit from preferential financing from state-controlled banks, and enjoy considerable monopoly power. These features collectively place consumers at a disadvantage and limit employment growth. In any economy, large companies in heavy industry tend to be capital intensive, requiring fewer workers per unit of output than smaller firms in light industries or the service sector. In China, state ownership of heavy industry magnifies this tendency. Such companies, which can count on ready access to capital from China's big banks and do not have to pay dividends on state-owned shares, have ample funds to plow back into capital investment. Large, state-led manufacturers tend to have monopoly power in their industries, making it easier to resist pressure from workers for higher wages.

The result is an economy dominated by giant, capital-intensive manufacturers with strong incentives to put profits back into ever more plants and equipment rather than disburse them to households as dividends or wages. Labor-intensive producers-small and medium-sized enterprises-and the services sector get left out. Over the past two decades, the corporate share of China's national income has risen to 22 percent, up from 14 percent, even as the share of households has fallen to 56 percent, down from 72 percent. Media images of the country's factories teaming with workers are not the reality: the economy generates too few jobs given its size and rapid expansion. In recent years, employment growth has inched forward at a rate of 1 percent per year even as GDP advanced by double digits.

Ultimately, China cannot hope to unleash the power of its consumers unless the economy creates more jobs and pays higher wages, so regulatory policies must change. Banks should be encouraged to support the services sector, as well as, small and medium-sized enterprises. Dividend policies for state-owned enterprises should be changed and the development of equity markets encouraged. By 2025, a comprehensive effort to restructure the economy along these lines could add 3.5 to 6.0 percentage points to consumption's share of GDP.

A fundamental shift

China has already embarked on measures that will shift the focus of its economy away from heavy industry and exports and toward services and consumer products. But two wide gaps remain: between what's been proposed and achieved and between what's been achieved and the country's long-term potential. The government's stimulus package, by offsetting collapsed overseas demand for Chinese goods with a huge jolt of new domestic public and business investment, has helped the country shake off the global recession's immediate impact. But the stimulus package does little to tilt the balance in favor of a more consumer-centric economy. In the short term, it will do just the reverse: 89 percent of it is devoted to infrastructure investment, only 8 percent to measures supporting greater consumption among its people.

A genuine shift away from the old paradigm will require difficult economic and political choices and is sure to meet with opposition. Yet such a shift is undoubtedly in the long-term interest of the nation as a whole. A more consumer-centric economy would allocate capital and resources more efficiently, generate more jobs, spread the benefits of growth more equitably-and grow more rapidly-than China will if it remains on its present course. The narrowing of the trade surplus and the Chinese consumer's larger contribution to global growth would make foreign ties more harmonious. In years past, China has demonstrated a remarkable ability to make major economic changes rapidly in pursuit of broad national objectives. It can do so again by shifting to a new economic paradigm that unleashes the spending power of its consumers.

ABOUT NACA

The National Association of Chinese-Americans (NACA) is dedicated to the advancement of cordial relationships between the United States and China. It is a non-profit organization, which was founded in 1977 by Dr. Cheng Ning Yang, a Nobel laureate in Physics.

The Atlanta Chapter of NACA has continued to organize and sponsor activities that bring together Chinese dignitaries, local Georgia government officials as well as community and business leaders. NACA's mission has been as a facilitator to promote cultural, educational, scientific and business relationships between these parties. It also strongly encourages Chinese-Americans to participate in the American political process while preserving Chinese heritage in the American culture.

Bridging cultures by hosting various delegations between the U.S. and China, and taking on projects that promote business, economics, trade, culture, and education exchanges between China and Georgia. It has also been a strong advocate for introducing Chinese culture to mainstream America.

Building leaders by mentoring college and high school students, and young professionals. NACA has hosted several mentorship programs, with the goal to provide students the necessary guidance to be successful in their future careers and to be successful future leaders in the global marketplace. The programs also help students to understand the importance of being responsible corporate citizen and giving back to communities.

Benefiting communities by hosting and supporting activities, and delivering programs that have positive impacts on our communities. NACA has made donations to non-profit organizations to support their cause. It partners with and provides scholarship funding to local community colleges and schools. It has been a strong advocate for the participation of Chinese-Americans in the political process, and the preservation of Chinese cultural heritage and language among young Chinese-Americans.

Again, NACA members, friends, sponsors and supporters, thanks you for your continued interests and supports. We wish you all have a wonderful year of tiger. See you in next newsletter!

祝虎年如意！

Sincerely,

Editor, Steven Gu
On behalf of NACA Board

NACA