**ALL EYES AND EARS**

**Written By:** Vanessa Hope

**Original Language of Script:** English and Mandarin

**Total Running Time:** 91 minutes

**Date Prepared:**

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**Prepared for:**

**Prepared by:**

Double Hope Films

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|  | **VISUAL** | **AUDIO** |
| 01:00:02 | **Text over black:** *”Strange is our situation here on earth. Each of us comes for a short visit, not knowing why, yet sometimes seeming to a divine purpose. From the standpoint of daily life, however, there is one thing we do know: that we are here for the sake of others.” —Albert Einstein* |  |
| 01:00:21 | **Credits over black:** *A Double Hope Production* |  |
| 01:00:26 | **Montage:** The film’s subjects—Jon Huntsman, Chen Guangcheng, Gracie Huntsman |  |
| 01:00:37 | **Credits over black:** *In Association with 23rd Street Pictures* |  |
| 01:00:40 | **Footage:** Gracie in front of the mic (but not speaking); Gracie in the van, close-up in recording booth, Chinese and American flags waving, microphone | **Gracie Huntsman VO:** *The great Czech poet and politician Václav Havel once said, “The exercise of power is determined by thousands of interactions between the world of the powerful and that of the powerless, all the more so because these worlds are not divided by a sharp line. Everyone has a small part of himself in both.”* |
| 01:01:00 | **Opening title:** *ALL EYES AND EARS* |  |
| 01:01:05 | **Footage:** Gracie points a camera at us. | **Gracie:** Okay, wait, wait, wait. I haven’t… |
| 01:01:11 | **Text on screen:***Gracie Mei Huntsman left China when she was less than a year old. She is returning under very unusual circumstances.* |  |
| 01:01:18 | **Footage:** Gracie snaps a photo. | ***Gracie:*** *Okay, one, two, three….* |
| 01:01:22  01:01:31 | **Footage:** Huntsman family leaving home.  **Lower third:** *Governor’s Mansion, Salt Lake City, Utah*  **Footage:** C-SPAN footage of Obama’s speech | **President Obama:** Good morning, everybody. I am here to announce today the distinguished public servant I’m appointing as our nation’s new ambassador to the People’s Republic of China. |
| 01:01:35 | **Footage:** Huntsmans getting in the car. | **Man:** There’s George. |
| 01:01:39 | **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview  **Lower third:** *Jeffrey Bader, Senior Director for Asian Affairs, National Security Council* | **Jeffrey Bader:** I was approached by senior White House people about who would be the best ambassador to China, and the name that occurred to me was Jon Huntsman. |
| 01:01:45 | **Footage:** Huntsmans teasing Gracie about stuffed animal | **Mary Kaye Huntsman:** Tell everybody who gave you George.  **Gracie:** Jane Goodall.  **Mary Kaye:** Jane Goodall gave her George. |
| 01:01:51 | **Footage:** Huntsmans leaving | **Jeffrey Bader:** I knew he spoke excellent Chinese. |
| 01:01:53 | **Footage:** Huntsmans leaving | **Mary Kaye:** We love you guys. Bye. |
| 01:01:54 | **Footage:** Huntsmans waving goodbye.  **Footage:** John Huntsman getting on motorbike, riding off in caravan.  **Lower third:** *John Huntsman Jr., Fmr. Governor of Utah* | **Bader:** From the beginning, President Obama understood that we were underrated in Asia, that Asia was the most dynamic place in the world. And the US needed to refocus, reaffirm its presence in Asia, and rebalance. |
| 01:02:10 | **Footage:** Utah capitol building, Huntsman talks to bikers. | **Biker:** Good luck on your new assignment. That’s something for a Republican governor of conservative Utah to be assigned by a Democratic President. |
| 01:02:19 | **Footage:** John Huntsman and Mary Kaye Huntsman interview. | **Jon Huntsman:** You know, when your President asks you to do something, I was raised in an environment that taught you to do it. |
| 01:02:27 | **Footage:** Mary Kaye introduces the dogs.  **Lower third:***Mary Kaye Huntsman* | **Mary Kaye:** This is Oliver and Abner, and Oliver and Abner are coming to China. |
| 01:02:31 | **Graphic:** Plane flies from USA to China |  |
| 01:02:37 | **Graphic:** Huntsman family in Brady Bunch boxes.  **Text on screen:** *Mary Anne, Mary Kaye, Jon III, Liddy, Gracie, Will, Abby, Jon, Asha* | **Gracie VO:** *We’re a tight-knit family, but only five of us could go to China for the whole time. Jon III was in the naval academy. Will was the captain of his high school football team and stayed behind to play. Liddy was in college, and Abby had just gotten married.* |
| 01:02:53 | **Footage:** Gracie in the van going from airport to ambassador’s residence | **Huntsman VO:** *I’m a believer in good, old-fashioned diplomacy. If diplomacy succeeds, you avoid hardships, you avoid very costly relationships, you avoid war.* |
| 01:03:18 | **Scene Heading:** *US AMBASSADOR’S RESIDENCE, BEIJING* |  |
| 01:03:21 | **Footage:** Mary Kaye unpacks, gives a tour. | **Mary Kaye:** Gracie, come here, honey. Here’s your [inaudible]. This is Mary Anne’s room, which we understand that George W. Bush stayed in when they lived here. Pictures to be hung and some flavors of home. |
| 01:03:38 | **Footage:** Huntsmans visit Chinese market |  |
| 01:03:45 | **Footage:** Teresa Tung video. | **Gracie VO:** *When Teresa Tung’s “The Moon Represents My Heart” arrived in China from Taiwan in the 70s, love songs were non-existent.* |
| 01:03:58 | **Text on screen:** *The People of post-Cultural Revolution China loved Teresa Deng’s song so much a famous saying took hold: “We want Young Deng, not Old Deng” Old Deng meant Deng Xiaoping, the late 1970s leader of China.* |  |
| 01:04:09 | **Footage:** Huntsmans encounter men on the street. | **Man** [in Chinese]: It’s the Ambassador.  **Huntsman** [in Chinese]: How do you know me?  **Man** [in Chinese]: I recognize you.  **Huntsman:** [in Chinese] You recognize me?  **Man:** [in Chinese] Yes. You’re always on TV.  **Huntsman:** [in Chinese] I see.  **Man:** [in Chinese] You are US Ambassador to China, right?  **Huntsman:** [in Chinese] Yes, I just came here. |
|  | 2) CAMERA FLASHES, FREEZE FRAME. TEXT CARD:*Most of Ambassador Huntsman's experiences in China must be stage managed. Even this routine outing with his family had to be cleared before our cameras were permitted to film.* |  |
| 01:04:25 | **Camera flashes; Freeze frame; Text:** *Most of Ambassador Huntsman's experiences in China must be stage managed. Even this routine outing with his family had to be cleared before our cameras were permitted to film.* |  |
| 01:04:38 | **Footage:** Huntsmans talk to men on street. | **Man** [in Chinese]:She’s from China?  **Huntsman** [in Chinese]: She’s from China, yes.  **Man** [in Chinese]: Because the television and newspapers all reported.  **Huntsman** [in Chinese]:She is Yang Leyi. Her hometown is Yangzhou.  **Man** [in Chinese]: Yangzhou, Jiangsu.  **Huntsman** [in Chinese]: Yangzhou has pretty girls, right?  **Man** [in Chinese]: (laughs) Yangzhou has pretty girls. It’s the case. |
| 01:04:57 | **Footage:** Huntsmans cross street. | **Huntsman:** [in English]: He said he had seen Gracie on TV. He said, “Is Gracie the new US ambassador?**[01:05:00]** Or are you the new US ambassador?” I said, “That would be Gracie. She’s the new US ambassador.” |
| 01:05:07 | **Footage:** Huntsmans in restaurant. | **Huntsman:** Gracie, what would you think of going back to Yangzhou? Would you like to do that? (Gracie nods) That’d be pretty cool.  **Mary Kaye:** Where do you want to go when you’re there?  **Gracie:** The orphanage.  **Mary Kaye:** Where else?  **Huntsman:** And we’ll go to the vegetable market. That’d be pretty cool. |
| 01:05:29 | **Footage:** Huntsmans return home.  **Lower third:** *Asha Huntsman* |  |
| 01:05:38 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Asha ride off. | **Asha Huntsman** (on bike): Gracie, are you going? Gracie! |
| 01:05:43 | **Footage:** Gracie in booth  **Lower third:** *A few years later*  **Footage:** Gracie smiles at camera. | **Gracie:** Since I’ve come back from China, I miss the food a lot. And it’s one of my favorite countries. |
| 01:06:01 | **Footage:** Richard McGregor interview  **Lower third:** *Richard McGregor, Financial Times Bureau Chief, Washington, D.C.* | **Richard McGregor:** China quite naturally is a rising power. Does the US have to cede power to China? Does the US simply marshall its allies and confront China? Does China join the US-led system in Asia? They’re the big questions. |
| 01:06:05 | **Scene Heading:** *US EMBASSY*  **Footage:** Huntsman’s car pulls up to the entrance |  |
| 01:06:24 | **Footage:** Huntsman enters embassy, heads up to office. | **Huntsman:** Every single issue that’s being talked about in Washington is playing out here. You can’t have them all as your top-tier headline issues. You’ve got to decide which are the most important for the United States, like the global economy and regional security, the South China Sea, and it will become increasingly complicated with both countries now firmly on the world stage.  You’ve got to create an environment right from the beginning that speaks to an embassy without walls, an embassy without red tape, an embassy where people trust one another and are willing to collaborate together as a team. And the only person who can do that is the ambassador. |
| 01:06:58 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kaye photo shoot |  |
| 01:07:10 | **Footage:** More photo shoot. | **Mary Kaye:** I came from Florida and Jon from California. We both moved to Utah when we were in high school. And I had a very strong southern accent, and people would laugh at me, everybody except Jon. He got closer and wanted to hear the southern accent. We worked at a couple places together. I was a salad girl, and he was a dishwasher in a restaurant. |
| 01:07:26 | **Camera Flashes; Freeze frame; Text:** *While Ambassador Huntsman maintains a public role, many people in China go unseen and unheard.* |  |
| 01:07:37 | **Footage:** Chen in closeup, slo-mo and black and white.  **Footage:** Jerome A. Cohen interview  **Lower third:** *Jerome A. Cohen, Leading US Legal Expert on China*  **Footage:** Chen on the news  **Photos:** Chen with wife and son, Chen and wife with Jerome | **Jerome Cohen:** Nine years ago, a state department representative called me up, and he said he wanted me to meet this fellow. I said, “Send me his bio.” I looked at the bio, and I said, “Look, this fellow hasn’t even gone to law school. Don’t waste my time.” The state department said, “Please, see him, if only for half an hour. You will see he’s very special.” Well when they pressed that hard, I’m a softy, and I said okay. Well when I met Chen and his wife Ms. Yuan Weijing, half an hour? I thought, this guy’s got a real future in China. He could be another Chinese equivalent of Ghandi. |
| 01:08:16 | **Footage:** Chen Interview  **Lower third*:*** *Chen Guangcheng, Legal Advocate* | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]: If I am able to get China ready for the future, I will be very happy. But I don’t think there’s any way I can be compared with Ghandi (laughs). |
| 01:08:30 | **Footage:** Cohen interview | **Jerome Cohen:** I bought him one hundred dollars worth of Chinese law books. Chinese is well-equipped — better than we perhaps — in do-it-yourself law books, self-help in the law for laymen. |
| 01:08:44 | **Footage:** Chen Interview | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]:I’m still exploring the truth about society, and exploring universal human values, the sources of goodness and how to disseminate it on a large scale. I think this is the most important thing. |
| 01:09:02 | **Footage:** Cohen interview | **Jerome Cohen:** He wanted to end discrimination, he wanted to use law in order to do it. Not rioting, not going into the streets, but using the country’s institutions for solving the country’s problems. |
| 01:09:16 | **Footage:** Photos of the women Chen has helped.  **Footage:** Jerome and Joan Cohen interview  **Lower third:** *Joan Lebold Cohen, Chinese Art Expert* | **Joan Lebold Cohen:** He was trying to help woman who were in their last months of pregnancy. They simply arrested a whole slew of women and tried to give them forced abortions. He was trying to save them.  **Jerome Cohen:** And they locked up their families if the women fled to avoid compulsory abortion or sterilization. |
| 01:09:36 | **Footage:** Chen’s captors on the news | **Joan LeBold Cohen:** He was arrested and terrorized. |
| 01:09:38 | **Camera flashes, Slo-Mo; Text:** *Chen upset the Chinese government when his legal cases drew international attention to the one-child policy and China’s abnormal sex ratios favoring males. It is this preference for boys and the one-child policy that leads to a lot of baby girls (like Gracie) being abandoned.* |  |
| 01:09:51 | **Footage:** News report on Chen | **Reporter VO:** *The 40-year-old self-trained lawyer, blind since childhood, was jailed in 2006 and put under house arrest. He says he and his wife were beaten, his young daughter harassed. His every movement was monitored, visitors prevented from meeting him.* |
| 01:10:06 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** How best to handle a highly sensitive human rights case, Chen Guangcheng, a well-known activist in Shandong. I tried to get out to visit him. I was denied permission to travel. We had officers who had been in contact with him and his people. And knowing full well that one high profile human rights case, as we’ve seen in years past, can completely derail any progress between the United States and China. |
| 01:10:40 | **Footage:** U.S. Embassy exterior  **Lower third:***US Embassy, Beijing* |  |
| 01:10:43 | **Footage:** U.S. Embassy interior  **Footage:** Benjamin Sand interview  **Lower third:** *Benjamin Sand, Vice Consul, US Embassy Beijing* | **Benjamin Sand:** I have to say, I absolutely love this embassy. It reflects a very profound sense within this building that we are doing something new and different. We are creating a new relationship with China. This behind me is where the applicants for Visas trying to go to the United States come. I’d say we probably see about 1,000 people everyday.  Hanging from the ceiling, almost touching the people’s heads, is a piece called “Monkeys Grasp for the Moon,” by the Chinese artist Xu Bing. And what it is is, it’s 21 different representations of the word monkey. And it’s based on a Chinese parable. Monkeys who are standing in a tree, they look down at the water and at the lake beneath them, and they see the reflection of the moon. And they say, well we should reach down and try to grab the moon. So they hold on to one another and get closer and closer, and then they finally realize, of course that’s just a reflection, and it’s not true. I’m not sure what that means for people applying for Visas, but it’s there nonetheless. |
| 01:11:38 | **Footage:** Monkeys grasp for moon artwork | **Gracie VO:** *What are the US and China grasping for now? What are their ambitions?* |
| 01:11:46  01:12:00 | **Footage:** Evan Osnos interview  **Lower third:** *Evan Osnos, author, “Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth, and Faith in the New China.”*  **Footage:** Commercial  **Lower third:** *Chinese government commercial* | **Evan Osnos:** When it comes to China’s ambitions in the world, for a long time it’s greatest strength was in coherence of that ambition. China really did need to sacrifice, individuals needed to sacrifice if the country was going to get where it needed to go. That’s the way they saw themselves. That’s what they believed. And now what they believe isthat the Chinese dream is in fact an individual object. It’s for every person to define for themselves. |
| 01:12:10 | **Footage:** Commercial, cont. | **Commercial VO** [in Chinese]: *I want a good harvest next year. I want to start a diner. I want a pretty wife. I want azure sky and cleaner water. I want a world free of wars.* [In English]: *Our people’s dreams are our goals. The Communist Party of China is with you along the way.* |
| 01:12:42 | **Footage:** Orville Schell interview  **Lower third:** *Orville Schell, Author: “Wealth and Power: China’s Long March to the 21st Century.”* | **Orville Schell:** The 20th century is a period of successive efforts of China to reinvent itself, and to reinvent itself, not necessarily to become Christian, democratic, Marxist, but to become strong. Wealth and power, fuqiang. That’s it. |
| 01:13:00 | **Footage:** Young men in park, Gracie and Asha in restaurant |  |
| 01:13:14 | **Footage:** 60th Anniversary parade, family watches from restaurant | **Parade VO:** *Reform and opening up! Century leap! Scientific development! Brilliant achievements! Splendid China! A better future!* |
| 01:13:38 | **Footage:** Gracie and family watch the parade on TV | **Gracie VO:** *Look at the 60th anniversary parade.* |
| 01:13:55 | **Text on Screen:** *China has the largest standing army in the world, the second highest military budget.* |  |
| 01:14:02 | **Text on Screen:** *The US is first in military budget and second in personnel.* |  |
| 01:14:07  01:14:09  01:14:14 | **Footage:** Jim McGregor Interview  **Lower third:** *Jim McGregor, Chairman, Greater China, APCO Worldwide*  **Footage:** Carnival games and carnival goers | **Jim McGregor:**We do not have a real conflict between the US and China other than our politicians, our politics, and our ideology. We both have a military industrial complex that needs an enemy. Now you can’t get big weapons systems at the Pentagon unless you can project who your big enemy is in the future, and that same thing is going on in Beijing. |
| 01:14:24 | **Footage:** Girl singing karaoke in Chinese, fans and worshippers | (Girl singing karaoke in Chinese.) |
| 01:14:39  01:14:45 | **Footage:** Evan Osnos interview  **Footage:** Inside the Embassy, Huntsman sits down with the press | **Evan Osnos:** The United States does believe that the Chinese governing philosophy is incompatible with the western way of life. We can come up with elegant contortions in the relationship to solve these kinds of problems, but it doesn’t remove the fundamental irritant, which is that these are two very different governing systems. And that’s not going to change anytime soon. |
| 01:15:00 | **Footage:** Huntsman talks with press. | **Huntsman:** I’m honored and delighted to be here, and as I mentioned to President Hu, I think that we’re going to find that the US-China relationship is on very sound footing… |
| 01:15:10 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** Yet most people in congress or most Americans glom on to a single issue of the US-China relationship and draw some level of fear from that. |
| 01:15:18 | **Footage:** C-SPAN coverage of House chamber | **Rep. McCotter:** Communist China is a strategic threat. |
| 01:15:22 | **Footage:** More C-SPAN footage | **Rep. Michaud:** Will help us hold China’s feet to the fire for their unfair trade practices. |
| 01:15:26 | **Footage:** Huntsman talks with press at Embassy. | **Reporter:** So how will you solve this problem in the future to enhance US-China’s trade relationship?  **Huntsman:** Well let me just generally that I’ve been involved in our trading relationship for a lot of years, and I have seen it evolve very quickly.  **Reporter:** What measures will you do in order to make a breakthrough in your term, because there’s a Chinese saying, [in Chinese] “A new broom sweeps clean.” [In English] I think you know what that means.  **Huntsman:** My goal obviously is to do what my predecessors have all done and that’s to leave the relationship better than I found it. |
| 01:15:59 | **Footage:** A short clip from the film *55 Days at Peking*. |  |
| 01:16:06  01:16:12 | **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview  **Lower third:** *Jeffrey Bader, Senior Director for Asian Affairs, National Security Council*  **Footage:** Charleton Heston in *55 Days at Peking*. | **Jeffrey Bader:** The US has been the leader of the world on foreign policy and national security issues since World War II. We facilitated China’s reintegration to the global community. They’ve essentially bought in to the global system we created after World War II. |
| 01:16:25 | **Footage:** Charleton Heston in *55 Days at Peking*. | **Charlton Heston:** Here, take my hand. |
| 01:16:29 | **Slo-mo; Text Card:** *This 1963 Nicholas Ray film, “55 Days at Peking,” shows the paternalism behind the old Western view of China— against which China today chafes. Ambassador Huntsman must contend with a rising China’s desire to rewrite America’s global rules.* |  |
| 01:16:49 | **Footage:** Charleton Heston in *55 Days of Peking*. | **Charlton Heston:** Forward, Ho! |
| 01:17:05  01:17:14  01:17:21 | **Footage:** Beijing time-lapses  **Footage:** Chen Guangcheng interview  **Footage:** Shang-Hai time-lapse | **Chen** [In Chinese]:The international community doesn’t have countermeasures ready. They still think China won’t change for some years to come. (laughs) I think that’s impossible. Chinese society will definitely change. If everyone works harder, the speed will pick up. |
| 01:17:23  01:17:26 | **Footage:** James Mann interview  **Lower third:** *James Mann, Author, “The China Fantasy: How Leaders Explain Away Chinese Repression”*  **Footage:** Photo book of meetings between US and Chinese leaders | **James Mann:** Two different strong interests in a row that say, listen, we really can’t push human rights too much, because it’s going to get in the way of our other interests. In the 70s and 80s, it was essentially a national security rationale. Don’t push the Chinese too hard because they may not work as closely with us against the Soviets. And then from the 1990s on, it was really commercial interests. |
| 01:17:51 | **Footage:** Andrew Nathan interview  **Lower third:** *Andrew J. Nathan, Professor Political Science, Columbia University* | **Andrew Nathan:** Every president has repeated basically these words: the prosperity and stability of China are in the interest of the United States. US-China policy has been relatively consistent over a number of presidents, and yet each president puts his own stamps on that policy. |
| 01:18:08 | **Footage:** Chinese News Footage | **Reporter:** On April 2009, the Chinese president Hu Jintao and his US counterpart Barack Obama agreed to establish a US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue. |
| 01:18:19  01:18:35 | **Footage:** Chinese News Footage  **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview  **Lower third:** *Jeffrey Bader, Senior Director for Asian Affairs, National Security Council* | **Bader:** We tried to and succeeded in setting up a strategic security dialogue with them for the first time, grouping senior state department officials, senior defense department officials, and uniformed military, and Chinese counterparts, for a dialogue on issues such as maritime security and cyber issues. Never happened before. Now it’s not rich enough. It’s not deep enough. It’s not frequent enough. At the moment it’s just once a year. |
| 01:18:45  01:18:47  01:18:50 | **Footage:** US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue  **Scene Heading:** 2nd Annual Strategic and Economic Dialogue 2010  **Footage:** Huntsman at Strategic and Economic Dialogue | **Huntsman:** The world will look at the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, and they will say, is the US and China relationship functional or dysfunctional? Everybody wants this relationship to work. It’s too important for the region and for the world. All eyes are on this relationship. |
| 01:19:02 | **Footage:** Reporter addresses audience | **Reporter:** We’re going to hear from the Treasury Secretary and Hillary Clinton. We’ve already heard… |
| 01:19:07 | **Footage:** Hillary Clinton speaks at Strategic and Economic Dialogue | **Hillary Clinton:** High levels of discussion build an enormous amount of understanding and create an environment in which both the United States and China are able to better appreciate the other’s point of view. |
| 01:19:22  01:19:29 | **Footage:** Journalists and technicians at Strategic and Economic Dialogue  **Footage:** Huntsman talks to reporters. | **Huntsman:** Now we find ourselves with unprecedented trade flows. I mean pretty soon China will be America’s number one trading partner. I would argue that trade ultimately leads to greater peace and greater prosperity. |
| 01:19:36 | **Graph:** *AVERAGE INCOME PER PERSON* | **Huntsman:** China is probably the greatest example in recent history that has pulled more people out of poverty as it has transitioned into a global environment, a more open environment. |
| 01:19:49 | **Footage:** Soft Focus B-Roll of China | **Evan Osnos:** The grand bargain of life after socialism was clear. The Communist party would be allowed to rule unchallenged as long as it delivered an improved quality of life to the middle class. |
| 01:20:08 | **Footage:** Philadelphia Orchestra concert |  |
| 01:20:16  01:20:21  01:20:26 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth  **Footage:** Archival orchestra footage  **Footage:** Orchestra members file out of concert in present day | **Gracie VO:** *The Philadelphia Orchestra was the first American orchestra to perform in the People’s Republic of China in 1973. Forty years later, they returned to China to resume their relationship with fellow musicians.* |
| 01:20:33 | **Footage:** Orchestra Performs for school, children carry chairs |  |
| 01:20:43 | **Slo-mo; Text card:** *The Philadelphia Orchestra’s trip to China was an example of increasing cultural exchange, but the Orchestra also received Chinese financial support to stave off bankruptcy.* |  |
| 01:20:57  01:21:08  01:21:09  01:21:14 | **Footage:** US Treasury, money being printed  **Footage:** Charles Freeman interview  **Lower third:** *Charles Freeman, Jr. Author, “Interesting Times: The Shifting Balance of Prestige”*  **Footage:** Officials sign papers  **Text on screen:** *The Philadelphia Orchestra sign an agreement with the Centre for the Performing Arts in China.* | **Charles Freeman:** The United States is now in considerable difficulty on many levels. We have a chronic budget and fiscal deficit. We have crushing debt. We are increasingly uncompetitive. Our infrastructure is crumbling, and we need help. We need to remain open to ideas, to people, to capital, to investment, and that includes China. |
| 01:21:27 | **Footage:** Philadelphia Orchestra event, slo-mo | **Vanessa Hope** [in Chinese]: As far as US-China relations are concerned, how should America help China? |
| 01:21:32 | **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen** [Chinese]:Stick to your principles, put things like human rights, universal values, universal love, and the rule of law first. Put your own advantage second. |
| 01:21:42 | **Graphic:** *United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY - HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL*  *KEY INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS TO WHICH CHINA IS A PARTY:*    *The Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination\**  *The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women\**  *The Rights of the Child\**  *The Rights of Persons with Disabilities\**  *Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights\** |  |
| 01:22:01 | **Footage:** Philadelphia Orchestra concert  **Footage:** Chen interview  **Footage:** Concert again | **Chen, cont** [Chinese]: One other point is: interact with the Chinese people; don’t just have exchanges with the Chinese authorities. |
| 1:22:27 | **Footage:** Gracie at the noodle shop | **Gracie:** I think that’s how you do “ni hao.” I think that’s how.  **Man:** And what does “ni hao” mean?    **Gracie:** Hello.  **Woman:** Do you speak Chinese?  **Man** [in Chinese]: She said, “Where are you from?”  **Woman** [in Chinese]**:** What’s my name?  **Gracie** [in Chinese]:What’s my name?  **Woman** [Chinese]: She can speak Chinese.  **Man** [Chinese]: That’ the only sentence she can speak. She can’t understand anything else.  **Woman** (in English)**:** Do you speak Chinese?  **Gracie:** A little bit. |
| 01:23:33 | **Footage:** Gracie walking through alley | **Gracie VO:** *I wish I spoke fluent Chinese. I feel embarrassed when people think I might be fluent because of how I look. But at the same time I remind myself that being American in China gives me certain advantages.* |
| 01:23:47 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | ***Gracie:*** *I’m free to speak the truth. Hong Kong and Taiwan are exceptions.*  ***Camerawoman*** *[offscreen]: Wait, I just gotta show you that real quick. Can you do that again? Can you look where you were looking and say that again?*  ***Gracie:*** *I’m free to speak the truth*  ***Camerawoman*** *[offscreen]: You see there’s much more power in it when you see her eyes.*  ***Vanessa Hope*** *[offscreen]: Yeah. Absolutely. That’s really cool.* |
| 01:24:11  01:24:34 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kaye are interviewed by Chinese media.  **Footage:** Gracie plays with the dog  **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kaye are interviewed | **Reporter:** We know that Gracie Mei was adopted soon after her birth. You told Gracie that Mei that she was raised in America, and she is a bridge between China and the United States. Would you say that Gracie Mei is more of an American or a Chinese?  **Huntsman:** I think she’s a good combination of both.  **Mary Kaye:** We had talked about it for about 12 years, and out of the blue my husband said, “I’m warming up to the idea of a little girl from China.” And it had taken him a little while to warm up, because we were raising our own children. At that point, we had five.  **Reporter:** As we know, adopting a child in China means a series of complicated procedures. Your adoption of Gracie Mei seemed to have gone quite quickly. So your identity as the high ranking US official contribute to your success?  **Huntsman:** Well I wasn’t a high-ranking official at the time. I don’t think I was anything at all. And most of the adoptions at that time were going through rather quickly, and it had a lot to do with the ebbing and flowing of US-China relations. |
| 01:25:15 | **Graphic:** *AMBASSADOR HUNTSMAN’S DIPLOMATIC TRAVEL 2009-2011* | **Huntsman VO:** *We’ve got to do something about the gap that has emerged between the rhetoric on Capitol Hill and the reality on the ground in China. As part of our outreach effort as an embassy: get to every corner of the country, at least to the best of our ability, to meet provincial and municipal leaders, to party leaders, to talk to the press, to talk to bloggers.* |
| 01:25:40  01:25:52 | **Footage:** Huntsman at the airport  **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** One of our challenges in getting the relationship right will be to somehow insure that congress understands some fundamentals about China. That’ll require taking trips over there from time to time, which many are reluctant to do. It’s really hard to go back to your constituency in town hall meetings and say, “I just spent tax payer dollars traveling to China,” whereas there’s the perception that they’re already taking your jobs. |
| 01:26:09 | **Graphic:** *CHENGDU* |  |
| 01:26:11 | **Scene Heading:** *CHENGDU* |  |
| 01:26:13 | **Footage:** Huntsmans at diplomatic event | **Man:** Ambassador Huntsman has served a great distinction throughout his government career. He has been a deputy assistant secretary for commerce. He has been ambassador to Singapore. He has been deputy USTR. In each of his roles, he has contributed to strengthening US economic ties with this vital region.  **Huntsman** [in Chinese]: I brought my daughter. Her Chinese name is Yang Leyi. A lot of people often ask me, “Hey Mr. Ambassador, is it fun being the US Ambassador?” “How’s it going?” My answer is, “I’m just one person. My daughter is a more important ambassador than me.” |
| 01:27:02 | **Footage:** Huntsman at blue table press conference | **Woman:** Our ambassador Jon Huntsman. We’ve already done an introduction, so we’ll invite you to just open up.  **Reporter:** Mr. Ambassador, in the future would you like to have your daughter serve as the US Ambassador to China?  **Huntsman:** I think she’d be about the best ambassador that the United States could ever hope for. Our family’s developed a great love and a great respect for the people of China and for the cultures and traditions in your country. And we never thought that we would ever encounter a little girl from Yangzhou as beautiful and as smart as Yang Leyi. The work of ambassadors of course is to bridge different cultures and to bring deeper understanding to both sides, and I’ve talked to her about that. She tells me she’d much rather be an artist, friends with the panda bears, or cure cancer. |
| 01:28:07 | **Footage:** Huntsmans visit panda bears | **Huntsman VO**: *Everyday she sees something new, hears something different, it deepens her understanding of what it means to be American Chinese.* |
| 01:28:19  01:28:48 | **Footage:** Huntsmans with the panda bears | **Huntsman:** That bamboo shoot is about gone.  **Man** (in Chinese): She can hear, can’t she?  **Huntsman** (in Chinese): Yes, she can hear.  **Huntsman** (in English): She can understand English. So if you want to shout at her, she’ll probably understand what you’re saying. You can probably say, “How’s the food?”  **Huntsman:** Gracie, they like lots of hot sauce on top of their dumplings.  **Huntsman:** His teeth are white. He doesn’t need to go to the dentist like you do, Gracie. I think he likes you. I think he knows you’re from Yangzhou.  **Man:** Maybe learn a little bit of Chinese? This is Chinese. Some information. Stories about the pandas.  **Huntsman:** She wants to be a biologist.  **Man:** That’s great. |
| 01:29:19 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Vanessa Hope** [offscreen]: You can go for it, Grace.  **Gracie:** Okay. I know how to say thank you in Chinese so far, but that’s about it. And I’m always learning from my parents about how to behave in the spotlight. |
| 01:29:29  01:29:52 | **Footage:** Huntsmans visit the US Consulate General | **Huntsman:** The way we handled everything in Beijing, and I know the way you handled it here, is [in Chinese], there’s no difference. [in English], there’s no difference. We’re all one family, one team. We’re a single organization, and we hope that everyone feels that here in Chengdu. But there is no question about the importance of this relationship.  **Huntsman VO:** *It’s a relationship that is so complicated. You can’t afford to just manage one issue.* |
| 01:29:58 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** We are then tasked with managing the totality of all of these moving parts. |
| 01:30:03 | **Footage**: News reports on Dalai Lama | **Reporter 1:** The Dalai Lama heads into the White House to meet with President Barack Obama, brushing aside China’s warning that meeting with the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader could further damage strained Sino-US ties. Obama’s meeting with the Dalai Lama is expected to draw angry complaints from Beijing, which is increasingly at odds with Washington over issues ranging from currency to arm sales to Taiwan.  **Reporter 2:** What China’s done here is to summon the US ambassador to Beijing, Jon Huntsman, to give him this message: that it could be what it says is a serious negative impact on cooperation between America and China. |
| 01:30:38 | **Scene Heading:** *BEIJING* |  |
| 01:30:40 | **Footage:** Huntsman shakes hands with officials. | **Huntsman VO:** I was called at one in the morning and then asked to meet in the foreign ministry early the next morning. |
| 01:30:47 | **Footage:** Huntsman addresses reporters | **Huntsman:** I would argue that we are now putting the relationship to the test. I think we all hope that it is a short downturn. |
| 01:30:57 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview  **Footage:** Huntsman and the reporters | **Huntsman, cont.:** One thing that is very predictable about the US-China relationship, and that is, there is a certain level of cyclicality associated with this relationship. There has been since the very beginning. If you take one of those issues and play it out all by itself, you typically get a pretty nasty response. Compress all three of them together, and it just exacerbates those tendencies. The reaction was a little more aggressive than has been the case in years past, and I think it may have been somewhat exacerbated by the Google announcement. |
| 01:31:30 | **Footage:** News report on Google | **Reporter:** Google alleges that Chinese hackers broke into the email accounts of several of its users, located in the US, Europe, and China. |
| 01:31:39  01:31:44 | **Footage:** Google China and Rebecca MacKinnon interview  **Lower third**: *Rebecca Mackinnon, Author, “Consent of the Networked: The Worldwide Struggle for Inernet Freedom.”* | **Rebecca MacKinnon:** It seemed like it was targeted against human rights activists’ accounts. They went through this period where they said, “Well, we’re going to initiate negotiations with the Chinese government to see if we can run an uncensored search engine inside China, and of course that didn’t go anywhere |
| 01:31:55 | **Footage:** Huntsman addresses reporters | **Huntsman:** We didn’t know about Google. Obviously it was Google’s decision to make. Many in China thought the Google announcement was a US-led conspiracy, that we were behind that, and I had to go overboard explaining to people that we had nothing to do with it.  **Huntsman:** Thank you all very much. |
| 01:32:13 | **Footage:** Google servers  **Footage:** MacKinnon interview | **MacKinnon:** The political climate getting tighter and tighter led Google to decide that it’s actually not worth it to continue running google.cn out of China. |
| 01:32:26 | **Graphic:** *RELEASED BY WIKILEAKS - State Department Cable:*  *A well-placed contact claims that the* ***Chinese government coordinated the recent intrusion of Google systems****. According to our contact, the closely held operations were directed at the Politburo standing committee level. —Huntsman* |  |
| 01:32:37 | **Footage:** Huntsman on talk show with Kissinger and Evans | **Sir Harold Evans:** We believe in free competition, but do we believe in free spying. How much spying are we doing? How much spying did you encourage?  **Henry Kissinger:** Since I don’t know, I can’t talk about it.  **Evans:** You mean your lips are sealed?  **Kissinger:** But you have to assume that both sides have a substantial spying capability. |
| 01:33:04 | **Footage:** Andrew Nathan interview  **Footage:** Zoom out airport shot. | **Andrew Nathan:** The Chinese think, you know, you want to use us as a strategic chess piece and you wanted to change us, and then they say, “Well, that didn’t happen. You know, we were smart. We were independent. One day you guys woke up and saw that we were strong. Our economy was growing. Our military was growing. It was too late for you to stop it. You’re worrying about a China threat, and the reason that you don’t attack us or sanction us or do something to prevent us from growing is because you can’t do it anymore. We’re too big, and you’re too dependent on us.” |
| 01:33:50 | **Footage:** Jim McGregor interview  **Lower third:** *Jim McGregor, Author “No Ancient Wisdom, No Followers: The Challenges of Chinese Authoritarian Capitalism.*  **Footage:** Kissinger lunch | **Jim McGregor:** When Nixon came to China 40-some years ago, there was a lot of talk in the US: will China become more like us? Will they become more pluralistic, politically?Will there be more market economics? And some of that has happened. The fear is that China’s become more like us in gridlock and big-money politics. |
| 01:34:13 | **Footage:** Carpenter’s Music Video, Nixon visits China, Huntsmans at Kissinger lunch. | **Gracie VO:** *The Carpenters were America’s top-selling pop music act in the 70s. After Nixon and Mao’s talks, the Carpenters became the only Western music allowed in China, because they were nonthreatening.* |
| 01:34:29 | **Slo-Mo, Text Card:** *The Chinese government sanctioned an association between the Carpenters’ soft rock and America. But would heavier music like the prog rock of Huntsman’s teenage band, Wizard, have threatened the Chinese government’s power?* |  |
| 01:34:47 | **Footage:** Huntsmans in meeting with Kissinger, then mingling | **Huntsman:** Gracie, when I was about your age, just a year younger than you, I saw National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger in the White House when he was leaving to go to China on a historic mission. And I got to carry a bag out to West Executive Drive where he was departing from.  **Huntsman, cont.:** Have you met Gracie? (whispers to Gracie) |
| 01:35:11 | **Footage:** Gracie at Kissinger gathering | **Gracie VO:** *My dad is nostalgic for the great Nixon-Mao diplomacy, because that was the last time the US and China had a real breakthrough.* |
| 01:35:21 | **Freeze frame, Text Card:** *How has the Chinese Communist Party defied Western Expectation?* |  |
| 01:35:25 | **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]: Although the economy has been developing, this “hobbled” development has enlarged the gap between rich and poor, and increased official corruption and abuse of power. All of these problems have been revealed in their severity. |
| 01:35:44 | **Footage:** Richard McGregor interview  **Lower third:** *Richard McGregor, Author “The Party: The Secret World of China’s Communist Rulers.”*  **Footage:** Press conference B-roll | **Richard McGregor:** Here’s how the party wields power: they’ve kept control of the PLA, which is the party’s army — it’s not China’s army, it’s not the country’s army — it’s their army; personnel, which people don’t really understand very well. The Communist party appoints everybody from the heads of universities to the heads of ministries, the heads of think tanks, the media — all important positions of the country, including large so-called NGOs. |
| 01:36:08 | **Footage:** Orville Schell interview  **Lower third:** *Orville Schell, Director, US-China Institute, Asia Society*  **Footage:** Reporter preps for interview | **Orville Schell:** Chinese sensitivity does have a tremendously defoliating and limiting effect on what everybody feels they should say, could say, will say, can say. Whether you’re a journalist or a businessman, we’re always aware of the cost of what we say. |
| 01:36:28 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Gracie:** I want to be honest about politics and I want our leaders to be honest. |
| 01:36:39 | **Footage:** Huntsman meets Shui Junyi | **Woman:** This is Mr. Shui Junyi.  **Shui Junyi:** Good Afternoon. |
| 01:36:46 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Shui Junyi before interview | **Shui Junyi:** Let me tell you a Cantonese joke, if you don’t mind.  **Huntsman:** Sure.  **Shui Junyi:** One guy from Beijing and one guy from Guangdong, and the Beijing said, “Well you guys speak like birds sing.” And this guy said, “No, how can you say that? We don’t speak like that.” And then the Beijing guy said, “Okay, speak after me. Say in Beijing dialect, [In Chinese] ‘Every country has its own national anthem.’” [In English] And ask him, the guy from Canton, from Guangdong, to say it in Cantonese. And it goes, [In Chinese] “Every country has its own national anthem,” [In English] And it’s exactly like a bird sing (laughs). You haven’t heard about this joke?  **Huntsman:** No, that’s a good one. I’m going to remember that |
| 01:37:45 | **Footage:** Huntsman is interviewed by Shui Junyi; then huntsman reiterating his motto in several interviews. | **Huntsman, cont.:** I expect the relationship between the US and China to be positive, and it is collaborative, and it is comprehensive. Positive, collaborative, and comprehensive. Positive, collaborative, comprehensive. Positive, collaborative, comprehensive. |
| 01:38:01 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth, writing on script |  |
| 01:38:08 | **Footage:** Schell interview | **Orville Schell:** It’ll take, you know, one or two more generations before confidence that is borne of China’s success will have psychologically changed the way in which Chinese react to the world around them. |
| 01:38:23 | **Footage:** Gracie comes home from school on the bus | **Mary Kaye:** There it is.  **Gracie:** Hi, Mom.  **Mary Kaye:** How was your day? How was school? How was drama?  **Gracie:** Good.  **Mary Kaye:** Was it good? Was it fun?  **Mary Kaye:** Alright, guys let’s go. |
| 01:38:48 | **Footage:** Gracie comes in the front door. | **Gracie VO:** I *was born when China’s economic miracle began.* |
| 01:38:52 | **Footage:** Mary Kaye and Gracie talk to school children. | **Mary Kaye:** She was found…. do you want to tell, Gracie, about your story?  **Gracie:** I was found in a vegetable market.  **Mary Kaye:** Someone wasn’t able to keep her and left her in a place where they knew she would be found. She was two months old, and they picked her up and put her in the orphanage. And then we got this picture. That’s Gracie with no hair. In her orphanage, there were 150 little girls, waiting to be adopted.  **Teacher:** Most of these babies, you know, were found in the countryside. Some of it was due to policies in China, and some of it was due to poverty and many, many other reasons.  **Mary Kaye:** She’s been invited back by the mayor of Yangzhou and the director of the orphanage to come back and visit her hometown. |
| 01:39:38 | **Graphic:** *Yangzhou* |  |
| 01:39:41 | **Footage:** Mary Kaye addresses group of Chinese women. | **Mary Kaye:** I’m eager to learn about the progress that has been achieved by women and girls here in China and explore the common challenges that are faced by women in both the US and China. Although all hearts beat alike with hopes, dreams, and aspirations, sometimes there is a misunderstanding across cultures and traditions. It seems that today throughout the world, more than ever, there is a push for women to feel more freedom and have the ability to build and fulfill their dreams. |
| 01:40:16 | **Footage:** Huntsmans at the market. | **Gracie VO:** *It’s strange to think that I might have been left here as a baby. Was I home?* |
| 01:40:56 | **Footage:** Huntsmans at restaurant | **Woman** [in Chinese]: If anyone asks you what the representative food of Yangzhou is, you say it’s this: lion’s head meatball. |
| 01:41:01 | **Footage:** Gracie and the Huntsmans in the van on the way to the village. | **Gracie:** Tell me when we’re almost there, Okay?  **Huntsman:** Do you have butterflies in your stomach? I bet you do. I do too. Remember to smile, Gracie. Okay? |
| 01:41:32 | **Footage:** Gracie is welcomed back to her hometown with pomp and circumstance. | **Woman:** Welcome back to home.  **Mary Kaye:** Oh my goodness, Gracie. We’re going to plant this tree.  **Huntsman:** So sweet.  **Mary Kaye:** Oh my goodness.  **Mary Kaye:** We are so happy to be able have Gracie in our lives and be part of our family.  **Woman:** Touch it carefully. |
| 01:42:45 | **Footage:** Empty cribs at orphanage, filled with babies. | **Gracie VO:** *I worry about the ones who don’t get adopted like I did. What happens to them?* |
| 01:43:02 | **Footage:** Gracie signs big red card. | **Gracie VO, cont.:** *This feels like a Hunger Games moment. It’s my favorite book.* |
| 01:43:08 | **Footage:** The Huntsmans leave the village. | **Mary Kaye:** Wave to your friends, Gracie. Those are all the Yangzou friends you have. She says she wanted to take them all home.  **Mary Kaye:** What was your favorite part of the day?  **Gracie:** Everything. |
| 01:43:40 | **Footage:** A dance troupe performs. | **Gracie VO, cont:** Coming back to China, I find myself thinking: This person could be me. I might have been her or her. |
| 01:43:57 | **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]:In truth, regardless of whether you are talking about a revolution, a political movement, gradualism, or reform, all sorts of forces are now in play, one after another. In China, all sorts of events are actually taking place. In China, there are more than 200,000 mass protests in a single year. This is a concrete expression of a political movement. And at the same time you also have people like us promoting the establishment of rule of law, and asking that those in power honor their political promises and obey regulations that have already been passed into law. |
| 01:44:34 | **Footage:** Crazy Crab interview, interspersed with his cartoons. | **Crazy Crab** [in Chinese]: Hello, I am “Fengxie” (Crazy Crab), and I am a web cartoonist. I’ve drawn a lot of cartoons concerning Chen Guangcheng. I had to make some response of my own to his case. |
| 01:44:46 | **Cartoon Text:** Uncle Sam: *Wait wait! Give me a promise!* Wen Jiabao: *Trust me! Fairness and justice are more glorious than the sun!* Chen: *Premiere Wen, I have three requests!* |  |
| 01:44:54 | **Footage:** Crazy Crab interview, with more images of his work. | **Crazy Crab** [in Chinese]: At the same time, I also organized a web-based movement called the “Dark Glasses Portraits’ campaign” —to raise awareness in support of Chen Guangcheng. This is also a cartoon that deals with the issue of censorship. He is reading a newspaper titled “The Truth.” He likes scissors. I had great faith that this government or nation would be better. But after the Tian’anmen Incident in 1989, I no longer concerned myself with politics. In the beginning, if I drew a picture of a party leader, I would have nightmares over it. These things have to be done, and you can’t back down just because you’re scared. |
| 01:45:52 | **Footage:** Rebecca MacKinnon interview  **Lower third:** *Rebecca MacKinnon, Former Beijing Bureau Chief, CNN*  **Footage:** Various images  **Text on screen:** *Images erased from Sina Weibo, “China’s Twitter.”* | **Rebecca MacKinnon:** People are still a lot freer on the Chinese internet than they were before the internet existed, but the estimate is that under one percent of Chinese internet users are actually circumventing the internet blocks in any kind of regular way. If someone is really trying to use Chinese social networks to organize a protest, it gets nipped in the bud, because the Chinese internet companies are obliged to assist the government in preventing this from happening. |
| 01:46:24 | **Footage:** Charles Freeman interview  **Lower third:** *Charles Freeman, Jr., Author, “Interesting Times: China, America, and the Shifting Balance of Prestige”* | **Charles Freeman:** We actually know how to improve human rights situations in foreign countries when the people there want it. There is the example of Taiwan. There is the example of South Korea. |
| 01:46:35 | **Graphic:** *GUANGZHOU* |  |
| 01:46:39 | **Footage:** Huntsman at groundbreaking for new consulate in Guangzhou. | **Huntsman VO:** Y*ou got to remember that in the long sweep of history, for the last 18 of 20 centuries, China’s been the number one economy in the world.* |
| 01:46:55 | **Footage:** Huntsman is briefed before addressing the media. | **Man:** You could get a question, something along the lines of, “You’re in the middle of an economic crisis. Shouldn’t you be closing consulates? Why are you opening consulates?” |
| 01:47:03 | **Footage:** Huntsman takes questions from reporters. | **Reporter:** As some countries have decided to close their consulates during this global financial crisis, why is the US investing so much in the new hub of Guangzhou?  **Huntsman:** The US-China relationship is in growth mode. We are expanding in all ways. We are growing from simply the bi-lateral approach to problem solving to now a global approach to problem solving… |
| 01:47:27 | **Footage:** Jim McGregor interview  **Lower third:** *Jim McGregor, Author, “No Ancient Wisdom, No Followers: The Challenges of Chinese Authoritarian Capitalism”* | **Jim McGregor:** What happened is, there’s almost a psychological change in the Chinese government that the foreigners need China more than we need the foreigners. That is the turning point of the global financial crisis. |
| 01:47:33 | **Scene heading**: *OCCUPY WALL STREET* |  |
| 01:47:35 | **Footage:** The Occupy movement waves flags. | **Jim McGregor, cont.:** Because they may not have liked our political system or our social system, but they loved Wall Street. Wall Street proved to be a house of cards. |
| 01:47:48 | **Footage:** Jackie Chan on Chinese talk show | **Jackie Chan:** Our real success has only come in the last 10 years or so. You talk about corruption in the world, America doesn’t have corruption? The world’s most corrupt country!  **TV host:** Really?  **Jackie Chan:** Of course! How did the world financial crisis start? |
| 01:48:08  01:48:26 | **Footage:** Huntsman at event  **Footage:** Andy Xie interview  **Lower Third:** *Andy Xie, Economist, China* | **Andy Xie:** China is really a partnership between the Communist Party and the multinational companies. The only true multinational companies today are still American companies. The multinational companies, they have risen above nation-states. And they have serious bargaining power against nation-states. The cruel side effect is that they’re pitting people against each other across the world. |
| 01:48:32 | **Footage:** Chinese factory workers file out of a building  **Graphic:** *TRADE BALANCE* | **Les Gelb:** All of a sudden it was there, it mattered, and it was buying us up. The two-way trade was almost all in their advantage. They were selling us far more than we were selling them. |
| 01:48:49 | **Footage:** Les Gelb interview  **Lower third:** *Les Gelb, Former President, Council on Foreign Relations* | **Les Gelb:** We have a global power that is not a global military power, and that’s China. |
| 01:48:55 | **Footage:** Andy Xie interview  **Lower Third:** *Andy Xie, Economist, China*  **Footage:** Factory workers, Times Square, Andy Xie addresses crowd | **Andy Xie:** In a way, the world has become the two biggest economies. China became a specialist in production, and the US became a specialist in consumption. It’s sort of like two wheels for the global economy. It was never meant to be sustainable. When the unemployed Western workers couldn’t even afford cheap Chinese products, that story gets into trouble. Now we’re getting into trouble. |
| 01:49:18 | **Footage:** Richard McGregor interview  **Footage:** Celebration in Shanghai | **Richard McGregor:** Another great strength of the party is its flexibility. I think around the early 90s, instead of trying to fight the private sector — which they initially did after the Beijing crackdown of 1989 — they decided they would to embrace them. |
| 01:49:42 | **Footage:** Jim McGregor interview  **Footage:** CCTV Footage of the Great Hall of the People  **Text on screen:** *Great Hall of the People, Beijing* | **Jim McGregor:** It was the gilded age and the robber baron era compressed and accelerated. I look at the Chinese Communist Party today as kind of a combination of General Electric and a secret society. It is a very impressive machine, the party, the 80 million members and the technocrats. |
| 01:50:02 | **Footage:** CCTV footage of the Great Hall of the People  **Lower third:** *Bo Xilai, Former Party Secretary, Chongqing*  **Footage:** Huntsman on talk show | **Huntsman:** I do believe that Bo Xilai, given his view of the United States, given his warmth toward the United States, given his familial ties to the United States, given his willingness to do more business with the United States, is one of the more impressive of his generation. |
| 01:50:18 | **Footage:** Bo Xilai gives a speech | **Bo Xilai** [in Chinese]: When the US criticizes us and puts pressure on us, from our perspective, it’s helpful. |
| 01:50:24 | **Footage:** Bo Xilai at event  **Footage:** Elizabeth Economy interview  **Lower third:** *Elizabeth Economy, “Author: By All Means Necessary: How China’s Resource Quest is Changing the World* | **Elizabeth Economy:** If you look at sort of what Bo represents, he was really the poster boy in some respects for the Communist Party, the son of a revolutionary leader, a man who’s star seemed undimmed who rose very rapidly through the party hierarchy. |
| 01:50:40 | **Footage:** Ian Buruma interview  **Lower third:** *Ian Buruma, Author, “Bad Elements: Chinese Rebels from Los Angeles to Beijing”* | **Ian Buruma:** He gained a lot of popularity by being seen as the guy who stood up to the party bosses, who were only in it to enrich themselves. |
| 01:50:48 | **Footage:** News report on Wen Qiang | **Reporter:** Chongqing’s top justice official was executed in 2010 during Bo Xilai’s “beat the black” campaign, a campaign Bo used to get rid of his enemies. |
| 01:50:57 | **Footage:** Preparations for a banquet, Santa Monica Beach | **Evan Osnos:** One of the things that was really surprising and ultimately outraging to the Chinese public was the discovery of how rich everyone was getting at the highest ranks of the Communist Party. In the case of Bo Xilai, people discovered that at the same time that he was officially making $19,000 a year, his family had acquired assets worth over 100 million dollars. In case after case, there were public servants who were making 5,000 or 10,000 dollars a year, who suddenly turned out to have properties overseas. They’d have houses in Los Angeles, or they’d have bank accounts in Switzerland. |
| 01:51:26 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Vanessa Hope** [offscreen]: Do you have any feelings about this?  **Gracie:** Well it’s kind of like that saying that people say, what is it, “If you talk the talk, you gotta walk the walk or something like that.” |
| 01:51:45 | **Footage:** Chen interview  **Footage:** Skyscraper, shopping mall | **Chen Guangcheng** [In Chinese]:I think it would be a appropriate to view the cases of either Bo Xilai or his wife Bo Gu Kailai as mirrors reflecting all of Chinese society. I think these cases have told people that the extent of corruption in Chinese society far exceeds what everyone had imagined. |
| 01:52:04 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** I think at the highest levels of the party, they view corruption today as a metastasizing disease that they must excise. They must get rid of it. |
| 01:52:14 | **Footage:** Car driving through the city  **Footage:** Richard McGregor interview | **Richard McGregor:** The Chinese Communist Party’s legitimacy compared to 40 years ago is much greater, and that resides on economic growth. You’re not going to have another 10 or 20 years of 10 percent growth. So that kind of easy money, which covers up a lot of problems, will slowly be draining away. |
| 01:52:33 | **Footage:** Andy Xie gives a talk, People on the subway, urbanization b-roll | **Andy Xie:** For China, the key is political change, because the government is a fundraising operation. It’s sucking money from everywhere to fund investment. So what China needs to do at some point is to give the money to the people. All you need to do is to limit investment, the money naturally flows to the household sector. But that is not consistent with the political system. Every city has a party boss. Every party boss must invest. Because why? Because he needs to create GDP. Otherwise he could not get promoted. So the urbanization is everywhere. A lot of that is waste. |
| 01:53:08 | **Scene heading:** *WONDERLAND BEIJING* |  |
| 01:53:21 | **Footage:** Wonderland Beijing  **Slo-Mo, Text Card:** *Tourists in China headed for the Great Wall from Beijing drive by Wonderland. The amusement park was part of a mad rush to develop, eventually abandoned, leaving the farmers with little compensation and nowhere to go.* |  |
| 01:53:46 | **Footage:** Shanghai World Expo venue and patrons  **Scene heading:**  *SHANGHAI WORLD EXPO* |  |
| 01:53:48  01:54:02 | **Footage:** Shanghai world expo (cont.)  **Footage:** John Pomfret interview  **Lower third:** *John Pomfret, Author, “Chinese Lessons: Five Classmates and the Story of the New China”* | **John Pomfret:** The whole narrative about our engagement with China helping China is pretty much over. There was an implicit idea that the more we engage with China,the more it will change politically. The business community and the political commentariat and the political community increased the expectations that, you’re selling Coke, you’re selling Pepsi, pretty soon you’re going to want to pick the mayor. So now human rights has always been an important issue, a part of that discussion, because it was always, well things are bad, but they’re better than they used to be, and as we engage with them more and more, they’ll get better. Actually since 2008, it’s gotten a lot worse. There’s been a serious crackdown on dissent since 2008, but I think now there’s this realization that this China that we thought we were changing, we have helped change but not in the ways that we thought we were going to change it. That’s always been the foreign dilemma in China. |
| 01:54:40 | **Footage:** Expo Attendees  **Footage:** Ian Buruma interview  **Lower third:** *Ian Buruma, Author, Bad Elements: Chinese Rebels from Los Angeles to Beijing”* | **Ian Buruma:** The problem with using corporate and commercial interests to change things for the better in China is that of course Western businessmen on the whole like authoritarian capitalism. So you have the paradox now that you have one of the last Communist governments, at least Communist in name, and the great defenders in the West often are businessmen. To expect those same businessmen to change the way that things are done in China is probably a naive assumption. |
| 01:55:11 | **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]: China is not following what Confucius said: “What we do not want for ourselves, we should not impose on others.” |
| 01:55:16 | **Footage:** News coverage of Christian Bale in China. | **Reporter:** The Academy Award-winning actor Christian Bale is in China, highlighting the plight of a blind human rights activist.  **Christian Bale:** We’re trying to leave peacefully.  **Another Reporter:** The guards gave chase in their car.  **Christian Bale:** They’re still right on our tail.  **Reporter:** Christian Bale says this is not what he’d hoped for. He’d made an eight-hour car journey from Beijing to try to meet a personal hero, the blind, self-taught lawyer, Chen Guangcheng.  **Christian Bale:** I’m not being brave doing this. The local people who are standing up to the authorities and are insisting on going to visit Chen and his family and getting beaten up for it and my understanding is being detained for it and everything, you know, I want to support what they’re doing. |
| 01:55:59 | **Footage:** Beijing city street  **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen Guangcheng** [in Chinese]: If those in power are always engaging in power struggle and interacting with the people through violence, then it may be that a social movement is impossible to avoid. |
| 01:56:09 | **Footage:** Buddhist monk burns himself in protest. | **Reporter:** Buddhist monks taking on oppressive regimes is becoming a familiar pattern in Asia. |
| 01:56:18 | **Footage:** Edward Wong Interview  **Lower third:** *Edward Wong, Beijing Bureau Chief, The New York Times* | **Edward Wong**: Early in 2008, you had the uprising in Tibet, and that dominated the headlines around the globe. And the government was very sensitive about that. So they barred foreign journalists from going to the Tibetan autonomous region. |
| 01:56:28 | **Graphic:** *XINING* |  |
| 01:56:31 | **Scene heading:** *Xining, Tibetan Plateau*  **Footage:** Train station |  |
| 01:56:48 | **Footage:** Huntsmans at the train station | **Huntsman:** Congress would very much like us to have a diplomatic outpost in Tibet. If you want to report on trends, having a set of eyes and ears there would be a very good thing. It’s been probably ten years since the American ambassador was able to access Tibet. |
| 01:57:07 | **Footage:** Evan Osnos interview  **Lower third:** *Even Osnos, China Correspondent, The New Yorker*  **Footage:** Rail workers | **Evan Osnos:** China has said, one of the reasons why it’s so ferocious on the subject of Tibet, and why it’s so adamant about protecting the far-flung corners of the empire, is that it believes that that’s what caused the end of the Soviet Union. |
| 01:57:19 | **Footage:** Huntsman in the train. | **Huntsman:** We didn’t know if we were even going to get permission to travel there until a couple of days before. |
| 01:57:28 | **Footage:** Train leaves the station, view from the train | [Tibetan folk song] |
| 01:57:42 | **Footage:** View from the train | **Gracie VO:** *This is a famous Chinese folk song from Qinghai province on the Tibetan Plateau. American diplomat Nicholas Platt recorded it while serving in Hong Kong in the mid-60s. The song tells the story of a country boy falling in love with a shepherdess in a faraway place. The boy loves this shepherdess so much that he would give up all of his wealth to be one of her sheep. He sings, “I would like to be a little sheep to follow her.* |
| 01:58:11 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Gracie:** I would like her to brush me lightly with her thin leather whip” (laughs). |
| 01:58:20 | **Footage:** Views from the train, Huntsmans on train | **Huntsman:** We arrived via 25 hours on the train by way of GE locomotives climbing up to just under 17,000 feet on the Tibetan Plateau. |
| 01:58:33 | **Footage:** Huntsmans have a conversation in the dining car, the man they’re talking to, a member of the U.S. Consulate is ushered away by the authorities. | **Huntsman, cont.:** I guess from an ecological standpoint this plateau is very important.  **Reporter:** Yes, sir, but that’s why a lot of countries in southeast Asia are really worried about activities on the Tibetan Plateau that affects the ecological system.  **Mary Kaye:** Oops. |
| 01:59:04 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Gracie VO:** Did this happen?  **Vanessa:** Yeah.  **Gracie:** Oh, okay. The Ministry of Railways propaganda department took the team aside for questioning and told them they had to stop filming for the duration of the train ride. |
| 01:59:18 | **Footage:** Building in Tibet  **Lower third:** *Neil Ashdown, Huntsman’s Chief of Staff*  **Iris on:** Man taking picture  **Text on screen:** *Chinese government minder*  **Slow motion, Iris on:** Same man in different spot, then again and again. | **Neil Ashdown:** Some say it’s because they don’t want you to get in any trouble or do anything that would be, you know, sensitive, that might get you in trouble with the law, because then that’s also embarrassing to them, because they’re supposed to be keeping you out of trouble. That’s their job. Others, for your security. Others say, you know, because they don’t trust you, and they want to make sure you’re not doing something to embarrass them, causing trouble. And I’m sure it’s kind of a combination of all three at the end of the day. |
| 02:00:10 | **Graphic:** *LHASA* |  |
| 02:00:13 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kaye in Lhasa | **Mary Kaye:** “Women not allowed.” Well, you tell us about it when you get out. |
| 02:00:33  02:00:45 | **Footage:** Charles Freeman interview  **Lower third:** *Charles Freeman, Author, “Interesting Times: China, America, and the Shifting Balance of Prestige”*  **Footage:** archival footage of Korean War | **Charles Freeman:** When the Chinese hear us on Tibet, they remember this element on American policy that very few in the United States are aware of. In 1950, the United States and China went to war in Korea. The Chinese recovered Tibet, which for a long time with British connivance had operated autonomously. In order to distract China strategically, the United States attempted to destabilize China. We began covert action programs to funnel arms and to spread propaganda that would undo the agreement between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese about how Tibet was to be governed. We succeeded. The CIA escorted the Dalai Lama out of Tibet into Dharmsala in India, where he has headed a government in exile. The covert action program ended at the time of the Nixon opening to China. |
| 02:01:34 | **Footage:** Huntsman in Lhasa | **Huntsman:** The core issues of China: sovereignty, territorial integrity. There’s nothing more core or more sacrosanct. It is the center piece of their foreign policy. |
| 02:01:47 | **Footage:** Children perform on a roof |  |
| 02:02:01 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kay talk to old woman on farm | **Translator:** She was born here and now she is 92.  **Huntsman:** Tell her she’s very beautiful.  **Woman:** Thank you.  **Huntsman:** Are these her potatoes over here? May I try one? My ancestors come from a place in America that’s famous for potatoes called Idaho. This is delicious. This is the best potato I’ve ever had.  **Mary Kaye:** That must be her secret for longevity, potatoes. |
| 02:03:00 | **Footage:** Worshippers and security in a central square  **Footage:** Edward Wong interview  **Lower third:** *Edward Wong, Beijing Bureau Chief, The New York Times* | **Edward Wong:** The Tibet issue is one of the ones that evokes the strongest reactions in the US, where Buddhism is the dominant religion. And the way that the government imposes these very strict security measures, its policies have diluted the Tibetan culture, and it’s all changing this mythical Shangri-La type of place that’s on top of the world. |
| 02:03:39 | **Footage:** Huntsman shakes hands with Tibetan man, decends stairs, takes a picture | **Huntsman:** Please know how much we support your efforts. |
| 02:03:46 | **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview  **Lower third:** *Jeffrey Bader, Author, “Obama and China’s Rise: An Insider’s Account of America’s Asia Strategy”*  **Footage:** Huntsman in Tibet | **Jeffrey Bader:** The Dalai Lama accepts the notion that Tibet’s future lies within China, but clearly there have to be accommodations made. The Dalai Lama, in my opinion, could deliver a deal on Tibet’s long-term future, which would be in the interest of the Tibetan people and of China. |
| 02:04:04 | **Footage:** John Pomfret interview  **Lower third:** *John Pomfret, Author, “Chinese Lessons: Five Classmates and the Story of the New China.”* | **John Pomfret:** Their current policy is not to deal with the Dalai Lama, to wait until he dies and then to hope that the Tibetan movement fragments. And I think what’s going to happen is that the Tibetan movement will fragment, then you’ll get violence. |
| 02:04:13 | **Graphic:** *QINGHAI* |  |
| 02:04:21 | **Footage:** Huntsman and Mary Kaye talk with local leaders | **Man** (in Chinese): I think your former President Bush made a mistake. He took some extreme terrorist acts and blamed them on all the Muslims worldwide. This is a mistake. He overreacted.  **Huntsman** (in Chinese)**:** Every country has its difficulties. It takes some time to solve problems.  **Man**: Need time. |
| 02:04:55 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview  **Footage:** Huntsmans touring Qinghai | **Huntsman:** We have lost credibility in the international community because of our wars. We’ve lost credibility by a sense of unilateralism without any care and concern sometimes, or such is the perception that we don’t take into proper account the concerns of others with whom we’re doing business internationally. I think the world would like to cheer on a strong America that is moving in a direction that lifts everybody, that is working toward a stronger economy, that is working on competitiveness, that is working on raising standards of people everywhere. |
| 02:05:44 | **Footage:** Huntsman talks to little boy on the street | **Huntsman:** Hello little friend.  **Boy:** Hello.  **Huntsman:** How old are you?  **Boy:** Three.  **Huntsman:** You’re so big and you’re three! Between your eyes there is a red star. **[02:06:00]** Oh, you pulled it off! It’s handsome. |
| 02:06:12 | **Footage:** Huntsmans in a market. | **Gracie VO:** Dedicated and thoughtful American diplomats like my dad who know a country well get out to me people. |
| 02:06:25 | **Footage:** Huntsman haggles with shop owner | **Man in restaurant:** Are fifty skewers enough?  **Huntsman:** How about five?  **Man:** How could five be enough? How can this be enough?  **Huntsman:** I’m just one person.  **Man:** One person eating?  **Huntsman:** One person.  **Man:** Okay, ten.  **Huntsman:** I can’t eat that much.  **Man:** You can’t?  **Huntsman:** I’ll take five.  **Man:** Oh, okay.  **Huntsman:** You tell him that five is enough. |
| 02:06:45 | **Footage:** Huntsman eats in a restaurant. | **Mary Kaye:** Is it good?  **Huntsman:** It’s delicious. |
| 02:06:52 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth, on phone |  |
| 01:07:00 | **Footage:** Huntsman addresses camera on football field  **Scene heading:**  *BEIJING – US Embassy Marine Detachment vs. High School Students*  **Footage:** Flag football game | **Huntsman:** Welcome to the turkey bowl, Thanksgiving. Out here on the field of the Beijing International School, you’ll see the “devil dogs” of the marine detachment of the US embassy in Beijing play up against “the young guns,” a group of rag-tag high school students who think they’re going to show their stuff. We’ll find out in a minute who actually is able to pull it off. It should be good. You may see a little blood on the field. |
| 02:07:26 | **Footage:** Football game into sitting down to Thanksgiving dinner. | **Gracie VO:** *My brother Will joined us all the way from Utah, and my dad invited the local marines to celebrate Thanksgiving with us.* |
| 02:07:38 | **Footage:** At the Thanksgiving table, Will prays, Gracie scoops food. | **Huntsman:** Will, could we ask you to say a blessing?  **Will:** We thank you for this food that’s on our table today. We thank you for all the servicemen fighting overseas away from their family, and all the missionaries too. And we say this in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.  **Huntsman:** Dig in, everybody. |
| 02:08:03 | **Footage:** Mary Anne Huntsman gives a piano recital, Gracie falls asleep. | **Huntsman:** Gracie, as we always tell her, should always keep in her heart a special love for her natural mother, because she gave her birth. And she did make that very difficult decision to leave her behind, which was based on circumstances and based on a reality that we don’t understand. |
| 02:08:39 | **Footage:** The Huntsmans mingle after the recital | **Reporter:** We’ve put the report of your family trip to Yangzhou on our website, and it has received over a million page views. And that’s an enthusiastic response. |
| 02:08:50 | **Footage:** Gracie, after the recital | **Huntsman:** It solidified in my own mind the important connection emotionally that people have when they’re adopted, and I didn’t understand that untilwe went though the adoption with Gracie. |
| 02:09:22 | **Graphic:** *US MILITARY BASES* (shows how they surround China)  **Footage:** Ian Buruma interview | **Ian Buruma:** The Chinese resent the fact that the US throws its weight around in a military manner in their backyard, that in effect the US is acting as a policeman in East Asia. |
| 02:09:36 | **Footage:** Aircraft carriers  **Footage:** Andrew Nathan interview  **Lower third:** *Andrew Nathan, Author, “The Great Wall and the Empty Fortress: China’s Search for Security”* | **Andrew Nathan:** The US military presence is robust and the Chinese ask why? After the Cold War with no Soviet Union threatening you, whom is this directed against? Our answer is that it’s for peace and stability and reassurance. Does that quite make sense? It seems to be a hedging, and I think it is in fact a hedging strategy against the, what we see on our side, as the unpredictability of Chinese strategy in the long run. |
| 02:10:05 | **Scene heading:** *SOUTH & EAST CHINA SEA* |  |
| 02:10:07 | **Footage:** Huntsman on river boat |  |
| 02:10:14 | **Footage:** News report showing military planes and pilots | **Reporter:** Tensions build to new levels over the disputed islands in the East China Sea. In the latest developments, China says it’s deployed fighter jets to patrol a new self-declared air space defense zone. |
| 02:10:26 | **Graphic:** *Air Defense Zone* | **Gracie VO:** *China has now declared air rights over the disputed islands they call Diaoyu and Japan calls the Senkaku.* |
| 02:10:44 | **Footage:** News report of Qin Gang’s speech  **Footage:** Huntsman shakes hands | **Qin Gang** (translated on BBC): Japan and the United States should not make irresponsible remarks because they make no sense. We also ask Japan and the United States to reflect on themselves and put an end to statements and actions that may harm regional stability. |
| 02:11:00 | **Footage:** Huntsman is asked a question before a gathering of people | **Man:** China is a layperson’s society. Chinese people only want to mind their own business. Chinese people have no ambition to expand and take from others, but the Japanese do. Today’s Japan makes unreasonable demands for the resources of China’s Eastern sea and ownership of the Diaoyu Islands. Maybe in 30 or 50 years Japan will have similarly unreasonable demands for America’s Hawaii or Guam islands. |
| 02:11:31 | **Footage:** Huntsman answers the man’s question | **Huntsman:** The United States has been the largest economy and probably the most influential political power in the world for some years. If you’re in that position, you’re subject to a lot of criticism. As China rises that same thing will happen to China. |
| 02:11:49 | **Footage:** Andy Xie interview  **Lower third:** *Andy Xie, Economist, China* | **Andy Xie:** This nationalistic sentiment or the sometimes a bit aggressive posturing is really a manifestation of its insecurity. Because the people thought they were humiliated for a century and now it’s their time to show. So if it’s our time to show, what do we have to show for it? So they said, “Oh we’ll take a few islands. We’ll take the islands back from Japan.” |
| 02:12:13 | **Footage:** Islands in the sea  **Footage:** Protestors  **Text on screen:** *Anti-Japan Protests, Beijing*  **Footage:** Orville Schell interview | **Orville Schell:** If a country wants to be wealthy and powerful and great, why would it want to be a victim? This victim culture is so over-the-top in a way, blaming the foreigners for China’s problems, this is a strong element that has a profound impact on foreign policy, because it animates a fundamental distrust of the motives of the outside world, even though things have fundamentally changed. |
| 02:12:45 | **Footage:** Protestors  **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** It’s an area where the United States will have an important role to play, as an honest broker, which isn’t always appreciated by China, but it’s appreciated by a lot of the other players in the region. |
| 02:12:55 | **Footage:** Evan Osnos interview  **Graphic:** *Air Defense Zone & US Military Bases* | **Evan Osnos:** There is a stream of thinking within the Chinese foreign policy establishment that China would find itself in an accidental conflict with one of our proxies—Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam. In fact, it seems almost likely that that’s going to happen over the next few years. |
| 02:13:13 | **Footage:** Chinese soldiers on the street, at a temple, People in the subway | **Chen Guangcheng:** I think patriotism is necessary. Whether in America or in any country of the world, all people should love their own homeland. This is not in question. First, loving one’s own country is by no means the same as loving the existing state machinery. There has been no society in history that could persist by relying on suppression of the people’s will and oppression of the people. |
| 02:13:45 | **Scene heading:** *BEIJING* |  |
| 02:13:48 | **Footage:** MacKinnon interview  **Footage:** Protestors being thrown into vans. | **MacKinnon:** In the spring of 2011, there were some people who were trying to use Twitter to organize. They were completely unable to use Chinese social networks to organize. The Chinese government shut down the mobile internet networks in the areas where protests were supposed to happen and a lot of people who had even just retweeted things got knocks on the door by the police. And quite a number of people got detained just for having retweeted stuff related to the Arab Spring. |
| 02:14:16 | **Footage:** News report about Huntsman | **Reporter 1:** Jon Huntsman at the center of controversy because of this video. The former Utah Governor and Chinese ambassador was caught on tape close to a protest staged by revolutionaries. |
| 02:14:25 | **Footage:** News report about Huntsman | **Reporter 2:** Jon Huntsman knows enough Mandarin to get himself out of a pickle, but even though this video shows him in Chinese dismissing his presence out of hand, conspiracy theorists and Chinese nationalists are having a field day with it. The music is definitely Western tabloid, the video seems to smack of propaganda. It contends he’s one of the real masterminds behind the failed Jasmine revolution, and he was there showing support for the protest. |
| 02:14:49 | **Footage:** (In News report) Man questions Huntsman at protest | **Man** (in Chinese): You want China in chaos, don’t you?  **Huntsman:** What? No. |
| 02:15:00 | **Footage:** Authorities herd protestors  **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman, cont.:** You could feel it as you were on the ground, this very heavy security overlay. There was a sense of fear. I remember the blogosphere afterwards, the American ambassador foments revolution in China. My response was: “Do you think I would take my Chinese daughter to a revolution, for Heaven’s sake?” |
| 02:15:19 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Vanessa:** And what was it like being in the middle of this crowd?  **Gracie:** Well it was scary, once I learned what it was actually about, and then like two Chinese men came up to my dad, and they saw his little patch on his jacket that says “US Ambassador,” and they were… yeah.  **Gracie:** What I thought about was, I didn’t want the people there to — because I know the Chinese government is very aggressive — so I didn’t want them to get hurt or anything. |
| 02:15:51 | **Footage:** Ian Buruma  **Images:** Vaclav Havel photos  **Text on screen:** *Vaclav Havel*  **Footage:** Ian Buruma interview  **Lower third:** *Ian Buruma, Author, “Bad Elements: Chinese Rebels from Los Angeles to Beijing.”* | **Ian Buruma:** The best analysis of this was given by Václav Havel, who coined the phrase “to live in truth.” And that if everybody goes along with the government propaganda, everybody ends up living a lie, and many people are intelligent enough to know it. |
| 02:16:10 | **Footage:** Evan Osnos interview  **Lower third:** *Evan Osnos, Author, “Age of Ambition: Chasing Fortune, Truth and Faith in the New China.”*  **Footage:** Flowers on the Google sign  **Footage:** Security guards, People filming them | **Evan Osnos:** Havel died while I was living in China, and the day that he died people went to the gates of Google. And they laid flowers at the gate, and they said, “We are here in respect for the ideas that he represented, as remote as they may seem to the Chinese experience.” And the fact that I think was so amazing was that while people were laying flowers at the gate, security guards came out and said, “You cannot do this. This is an illegal flower tribute, and you have to remove these flowers.” There are sort of two kinds of thinking in China right now — there’s a kind of thinking which says there is such a thing as an illegal flower tribute, and there’s a kind of thinking that says that’s absurd. |
| 02:16:46 | **Camera flashes, Slo-mo, Text Card:** *Ambassador Huntsman would soon choose to end his term in China– leaving behind unresolved issues like the fate of Chen Guangcheng.* |  |
| 02:16:58 | **Footage:** Helicopter descending  **Footage:** Edward Wong interview | **Edward Wong:** America is definitely guilty of human rights abuses. China likes to point that out, but what China doesn’t like to point out is that in America, we’re very much willing to criticize our own human rights abuses. And we’re willing to investigate them. |
| 02:17:14 | **Scene heading:** *NEW YORK, Two months later* |  |
| 02:17:20 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** it is about people on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, who are looking for better lives, and the challenges are always going to be there, and the opportunities are always going to be there. So it’s not that you can stop and necessarily give somebody a final and complete grade, because all of these issues continue to live on. |
| 02:17:33 | **Footage:** Huntsman discussion with Kissinger and Evans | **Sir Harold Evans:** Is it possible to reconcile defending and exporting American values with the Chinese defending theirs. Do we desist? What should we do? |
| 02:17:42 | **Footage:** Huntsman discussion with Kissinger and Evans | **Huntsman:** I will tell you that longer term there will be a need for the regime to embrace a bilateral relationship, based not only on shared interests which we’ve done very well for 40 years—we trade, we invest, we send people back and forth. But somehow infusing shared values into that relationship as well—political reform. And I do believe that the years ahead, the next three to four years, are going to be rocky years in this relationship. To my mind the single-most improvement we could make in the US-China relationship, would happened right here at home, and that’s getting our own house in order. |
| 02:18:18 | **Text on screen:** *Huntsman declares run for Presidency, June 2011* |  |
| 02:18:22  02:18:51 | **Footage:** Huntsman gives speech in New York  **Footage:** Huntsman at another rally, Huntsmans board plane  **Footage:** Huntsman interview  **Footage:** Gracie in the booth | **Huntsman:** This is the hour when we choose our future. I’m Jon Huntsman and I’m running for president of the United States. Thank you all!  I felt strongly about human rights from day one. I just think there are a lot of other voices within China that go unheard and unrecognized, and they’re looking for a catalyst of sorts. And if the United States can’t lead by its values, then we’re not good for much else, which then causes one to wonder about where democracy finds itself in 25 to 50 years. |
| 02:19:23 | **Footage:** News report on Chen’s escape | **Reporter:** The developing story, what could be the worst diplomatic crisis between the US and China in more than 30 years. A blind human rights activist under house arrest somehow managed to evade security and break free. |
| 02:19:38 | **Chen Escape Animation:** Chen scales wall, hides with pigs, sneaks to the river, villagers with muddy Chen | **Gracie VO:** *Chen had to scale the walls of his house. As he did, he fell and broke his foot. He hid in a neighbor’s pig sty, then felt his way late that night to the river. Villagers found him, covered in mud at five in the morning, and hid him.* |
| 02:19:56 | **Footage:** Jerome Cohen interview | **Jerome Cohen:** I was very impressed when I read about how Chen Guangcheng escaped. The number of ordinary farmers who went to his help, without any question, was very significant because he had helped them and because they believe, as farmers, in a real legal system. |
| 02:20:17  02:20:24 | **Footage:** News footage of Chen showing YouTube video.  **Footage:** Out of focus city street. | **Gracie VO:** At a safe house, Chen recorded a video where he begged Chinese authorities not to hurt his family. Friends of Chen say they drove him from his house to Beijing. They decided the safest place to go was the U.S. Embassy. |
| 02:20:31  02:20:38  02:20:46  02:20:49  02:21:03 | **Footage:** Jerome Cohen interview  **Chen at the Embassy Animation:** Chen hobbles into Embassy on crutches.  **Footage:** At the US Embassy  **Chen on the Radio Animation:** Chen speaks into the mic, broadcasts throughout Beijing and the world.  **Footage:** Hillary at the Embassy | **Jerome Cohen:** I started to talk to Chen, and I thought it’s going to be a hard call. The Chinese were angry at him. They said (a) you may not leave China, and (b) you will not be reunited with your family in the embassy. But the next day, I get another call. They want to disabuse him of the notion that he can turn the embassy into a pirate radio station, where he can be conducting all of his affairs and calling me whenever he felt like it. Fortunately, however, Hillary Clinton was just arriving that day for a major security and economic dialogue. |
| 02:21:10 | **Scene Heading:** *4th Annual Strategic and Economic Dialogue 2012* |  |
| 02:21:16  02:21:22 | **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview  **Lower third:** *Jeffrey Bader, Senior Director for Asian Affairs, National Security Council*  **Footage:** At the US Embassy | **Jeffery Bader:** I felt, as the Secretary of State clearly felt and as the President felt, that they had no choice but to provide temporary asylum for Chen Guangcheng. This was the last thing in the world that the state department would have wanted. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Treasury showing up for a major dialogue while this fellow is in the US embassy and that creates a profound embarrassment for China. |
| 02:21:37 | **Footage:** Huntsman interview | **Huntsman:** Of course you don’t want to disrupt these other negotiations. I mean it’s about exports, it’s about jobs, it’s about economic vitality for the United States, if we succeed in opening markets. It’s about greater security in the Asian Pacific region. And you have a human rights case pop up. And that’s when you go from your common sense rational thinking about the dollars-and-cents side of the relationship to what morally is the right thing to do, what ethically is the right thing to do. |
| 02:22:05 | **Footage:** Reporters talk to cameras, have phones out | **Jeffrey Bader:** Much to my amazement the Chinese were willing to deal pretty quickly to try to get his case resolved |
| 02:22:10 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth  **Footage:** News footage of chaos at the hospital where Chen is being treated. | **Gracie:** Chen spoke by telephone twice to his wife, who implored him to leave the embassy and join her at a nearby hospital where he could receive medical treatment. This was one of Beijing’s biggest hospitals. Chinese security agents were desperate to keep Chen hidden. |
| 02:22:26 | **Footage:** Jerome Cohen interview.  **Footage:** Stills of Chen in hospital | **Jerome Cohen:** The hospital was filled with secret police. Some of them had come up with the family and were the very people who’d been torturing the family over time. |
| 02:22:34 | **Footage:** Protestor outside hospital is hauled away, security outside hospital  **Footage:** Jeffrey Bader interview | **Jeffrey Bader:** A fellow dissident called them and said, “What are you doing? You’re crazy. You can’t trust what the Chinese have said, and the Americans can’t protect you. You’re in danger. You can’t do this.” So Chen abruptly changed his mind and said, “I want to leave.” The Chinese were agitated. They felt they’d already gone pretty far. The Chinese very quickly decided, fine, and they issued a statement saying, the Chinese can leave to study. |
| 02:22:55 | **GRAPHIC: *Plane Flies from back from China to the U.S.*** |  |
| 02:22:59 | **Scene heading:** *NEW YORK*  **Footage:** Chen and his wife are cheered in the US. |  |
| 02:23:07 | **Footage:** Chen interview  **Footage:** Time lapse of Times Square | **Chen Guangcheng:**Of course I hope to make good use of this period of time (in New York) to learn about some new things. For instance, America's constitutional system of government, rule of law, democracy, freedom of press, freedom of speech, things of this sort, civil society — these are all things I should study well. |
| 02:23:25 | **Footage:** Chen poses for photos in the US  **Footage:** Osnos interview | **Evan Osnos:** The kind of language that has become important, language about justice and about rule of law, is no longer quite as captive to the kind of eccentric personalities of the dissident movement that it was in the past. |
| 02:23:43 | **Footage:** Chen in New York  **Footage:** Jerome Cohen interview | **Jerome Cohen:** He doesn’t come out of this as anti-birth control. He comes out of this as a law reform figure. We’re seeing a growing demand in China by a more sophisticated public. They all want real security through a legal system. The leaders at the very top have to come to grips with this problem the way they came to grips with the need to change China’s economy. |
| 02:24:04 | **Footage:** Chen in New York  **Footage:** Chen interview | **Chen Guangcheng:** I feel this kind of oppressing the people and violating the people’s will can’t go on much longer. If the Communist Party doesn’t recover its own idealism — treat laws as the common property of society as a whole, which everyone in society must obey — I’m afraid it won’t last long. |
| 02:24:33 | **Credit over black:** *Written and Directed by Vanessa Hope* |  |
| 02:24:39 | **Text cards over photos:** *Chen Guangcheng lives with his wife and two children in Washington, DC. His autobiography, "The Barefoot Lawyer: A Blind Man's Fight for Freedom and Justice in China," was published in the U.S. on March 10, 2015.*  *Chen is one of many in China who fight for freedom and justice. Even though he’s living abroad, those in China need Chen to continue to have influence there.* |  |
| 02:25:02 | **Text cards over black:** *As of July 2015, more than 230 lawyers have been detained, arrested, or had their freedom restricted in China.*  *This is the largest crackdown since China’s legal system was reestablished in 1980 post-Cultural Revolution.*  *International Human Rights and Law Organizations have banded together to demand the release of all those “arbitrarily deprived of their freedom.”* |  |
| 02:25:27 | **Credit over black:** *Producers Geralyn White Dreyfous Carlton Evans Ted Hope Vanessa Hope* |  |
| 02:25:34 | **Footage:** Huntsmans at home  **Text cards over slo-mo video:** *Ambassador Huntsman currently runs the bipartisan initiative No Labels and advocates for diplomacy via the Atlantic Council.*  *His family hopes he will return to politics as a statesman or presidential candidate.* |  |
| 02:25:45 | Credits over black: Executive Producers Jim Swartz Susan Swarts  Co-Executive Producers Greg Brockman Doug Marschke Jason Rogan  Associate Producer Doug Blush |  |
| 02:25:54 | **Footage:** Gracie in the booth  **Text on screen:** *Gracie Huntsman is in high school in Washington, D.C. She continues to study Chinese and stay in touch with her friends in China.* |  |
| 02:26:09 | ***End Credits*** |  |