

NORTHWEST CHINA COUNCIL NEWSLETTER



#28, January — March, 1988

THE NORTHWEST REGIONAL CHINA COUNCIL: A NEW BEGINNING

On December 11, the Northwest Regional China Council, Inc. held its first annual meeting as an independent non-profit corporation. At that time it elected a board of directors and officers for the coming year. The meeting was followed by a festive reception which was well-attended by Council members and guests.

The newly elected directors are: **Jeffrey Barlow**, Chinese history professor at Lewis and Clark College; **Judy Baxter**, senior tax specialist, Peat Marwick, Main and Company; **Lois Beran**, attorney and president, Trade Pacific; **Virginia Breen**, director of radio, Oregon Public Broadcasting, Corvallis; **Yvonne Cornell**, international sales manager, Oregon Software; **Mary Erbaugh**, independent China scholar and researcher, Eugene; **Joan Frances**, businesswoman and student, International Studies, Portland State University; **Ralph Gilbert**, president, S and G Company; **Mel Gurtov**, director of International Studies, Portland State University; **Ray Helterline**, vice president, International Division, U.S. National Bank of Oregon; **Mike Hoffman**, electrical engineer and desktop publishing specialist; **Margaret Hsiung**, contract and customer support manager, China Opera-

tions, Tektronix; **Donald Jenkins**, Asian art curator, Portland Art Museum; **Gene Leo**, executive director, Portland Rose Festival; **Muriel Lezak**, neuropsychologist, Oregon Health Sciences University; **Roger Luedtke**, attorney and partner, Schwabe, Williamson and Wyatt; **John Metschan**, vice president, Asia/Pacific, First Interstate Bank of Oregon; **James Nafziger**, law professor and director of China program, Willamette University; **Leslie Slocum**, vice president, Atiyeh International; **Kevin Smith**, aide to U.S. Congressman Les Aucoin; **Christine Sproul**, Study Abroad Programs, Oregon State System of Higher Education; **John E. Sprouse**, import manager, Sprouse-Reitz Company; **Elaine Tan**, China/ASEAN trade specialist, Oregon Economic Development Department; and **Jay West**, president, Ore/Pac Marketing, Eugene.

Officers elected at the annual meeting are: President, Donald Jenkins; Secretary, Lois Beran; and Treasurer, Judy Baxter. Hired as Northwest Regional China Council executive director was Jane Leung Larson.

The board of directors will be forming several committees to deal with

the needs and plans of the Council. These committees work on programs, membership recruitment, fundraising, the information clearinghouse, scholarly exchange with China, and Oregon/Fujian book exchanges. Any China Council member who would like to serve on any of these committees should contact Jane Larson.

Because the China Council's operating costs will now be somewhat higher, annual membership dues will be increased to \$20 for an individual and \$25 for a family, effective January 1, students can join for only \$10. Those who hold joint membership in the China Council and the World Affairs Council will retain membership in both organizations, but will henceforth receive separate membership billings from each organization.

The China Council now has a new office located in Portland State University's Smith Center (on S.W. Broadway at Montgomery), Suite M-107. The telephone number is 464-4567, and the mailing address is P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207.

With the move to new quarters, the China Council also has an increased need for regular volunteer help with such tasks as answering the phone during office hours, general clerical work, bookkeeping, and research on the China resources database. This is an excellent opportunity for those with some time to spare to support the Council with valuable and much-needed service and to learn more about the Council and its programs.

In addition to volunteers, the Coun-

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cil is also looking for donations of office equipment and services, specifically computer software, a copier, and computer training for volunteers working on the China resources database.

The China resources database will have its foundation in China in Oregon: A Resource Directory, which will be published early in 1988 (all members will receive order forms when the book is released). The database will serve as a computerized information clearinghouse to provide up-dates to the Directory. The China Council also plans to offer specialized briefings and reports on specific topics, making the Northwest Regional China Council, Inc. a major resource supporting Oregon-Chinese relations.

SPECIAL EVENTS

The China Council is preparing for several spring events, for which members will receive special invitations.

With the publication of China in Oregon: A Resource Directory, the book's advertisers and those listed as resources will be involved in a series of bookwarmings--receptions, workshops, and China fairs--to introduce this long-awaited book to the public.

An exhibition from the Shanghai Museum, "The Chinese Scholar's Studio," will be on view at the Seattle Art Museum, February 4 - March 27. The exhibition, organized by The Asia Society, features works of art by Chinese scholars of the Ming dynasty as well as the finest objects they collected and various decorative accoutrements from their studios (such as brushes and inksticks). The China Council is planning a lecture program in conjunction with this innovative exhibition and hopes to organize a bus trip to visit the show.

This April, in cooperation with the national China Council, the Northwest China Council is planning a major conference on the politics and economy of Taiwan, now undergoing dramatic changes brought about by the legalization of parties in opposition to the KMT, the lifting of martial law and new rules allowing Taiwanese to visit their relatives on the Mainland. Speakers will come from Taiwan and throughout the U.S. The conference will give Oregonians a chance to understand more about what is happening with the state's third most important trade partner.

CHINESE CONVERSATION CIRCLE

The popular Chinese Conversation Circle convenes January 28 for six consecutive one-hour Thursday evening sessions (5:30-6:30 PM). The Circle will be held in the China Council's new quarters at Portland State University in Smith Center, Suite M 107-S. The Circle provides members the opportunity to mingle and practice Mandarin Chinese with native speakers. Conversation focuses each week on a different topic, with a Chinese article or story provided as background. Participants are divided into several skill level groups. Please call Jane Larson to register--464-4567; the cost is \$25.

CHINA TOURS

1988 SUMMER STUDY IN HANGZHOU

This summer a two week language and culture study program will be offered in the historic city of Hangzhou in Zhejiang province. In addition to basic vocabulary and grammar instruction, the course will allow students to gain a greater understanding of China through lectures

and visits to local scenic sites, and through daily interaction with the Chinese people. Charles A. Liu, Assistant Professor of Foreign Languages at Portland State University, will be the group leader and will also teach the languages classes.

Although the course is open to all, it is strongly recommended that students complete at least one year of Chinese language study prior to departure. Course cost, not including airfare, will be approximately \$1,230, and the registration deadline is June 1, 1988. Course fees include: instruction, course materials, hotels (2 person occupancy), airport transfers and baggage/hotel service tips (for those on group flight), and meals and excursion fees within China. For further information contact: Karen Berg, Folkways Institute, 653-5882 (or 800-225-4666, within Oregon).

Christy O'Quinn

CHINA COUNCIL 1988 TOURS

A late summer Waterways of China tour led by professor and veteran tour leader Steve Kosokoff takes travelers to the cradle of Chinese civilization in the Yellow River basin, down the Grand Canal, to Lake Tai near Portland's sister city Suzhou, to Guilin's Li River, and through the famous Yangtze River gorges. The tour leaves Portland August 24, entering and leaving China through Hong Kong, with return on September 18; the cost is \$3,430, which includes a \$430 contribution to the China Council.

A Culinary Tour of China, led by Tina Chang, explores Chinese culture and life, with a special focus on food, the great preoccupation and joy of the Chinese people. The dates of the tour are November 11 to December 1. Chang, Lewis & Clark Chinese instructor and a teacher of Chinese cooking, will lecture on Chinese etiquette, serving methods, and menu planning and preparation.

There will also be visits to the major regional culinary institutes. The itinerary is Hong Kong, Fuzhou, Shanghai, Suzhou, Yantai, Beijing, and Chengdu; the cost is \$3,155, which includes a \$500 contribution to the China Council.

Both tours are being offered through Folkways Institute as cooperative education courses and will include lectures and recommended reading. Call Karen Berg, Folkways Institute, to receive complete tour descriptions (653-5882).

BOOKS IN THE NEWS

A Guide to Great Inexpensive Asian Restaurants, by Judith Mann, Pacific Rim Press, Lake Oswego, 1987. \$8.95 (available at the China Council office at a discount for members, \$7.25)

It is no secret that some of the best restaurant cooking found in America is Asian in origin. Many, who dine out often, wonder how they existed before the influx of so many good places to eat. Now, a book has arrived to help both the experienced and novice Asian-food lover make some good and interesting choices.

Pacific Rim Press in Lake Oswego has just published A Guide to Great Inexpensive Asian Restaurants in Portland, San Francisco, and Seattle by Judith Mann. This useful book is a list of restaurants selected because they are Asian (Cambodian, Indonesian, Thai, Korean, Laotian, Vietnamese, Malaysian, Filipino, Chinese, Japanese) and inexpensive (entrees under \$7.95).

The restaurants are listed alphabetically within each city. Every entry indicates name, address, phone, hours, wheelchair access, etc. In addition, house specialties are indicated along with comments about decor and service.

The book is useful because it suggests restaurants one may not know in one's city plus many to try in other places and suggests the special offerings of each. This reviewer, who knows the Portland Asian restaurant scene quite well, found a couple of new places to try in the Portland area.

The book has some limitations. First, although it cannot be complete, given so many Asian restaurants, how can it list Fong Chong for dim sum and not include Seven Star just down the street? And, if price is a factor, how can it list Chen's Dynasty and omit Tuck Lung? In the Seattle listing it excludes King Street Cafe, a must for fun eating there.

Second, there are some errors and omissions. For example, Fong Chong is said to have a "full bar." It definitely does not. And sometimes the author has missed an outstanding dish. For example, there is no mention of three of the best dishes offered in Portland Asian restaurants: "Wonderful Tasting Noodles" at Chen's Dynasty, "Hot and Spicy Chicken on Rice" at Saigon Kitchen, and "Phad Thai" at Bangkok Kitchen. And why no entries for Indian food?

In spite of these shortcomings, the book is quite useful. It ends with an excellent and extensive glossary of each Asian cuisine with information about preparation and ingredients and a list of dishes. Overall, Judith Mann has given us a valuable resource for the adventuresome eater.

Steve Kosokoff

China Briefing, 1987, edited by John S. Major and Anthony J. Kane, Westview Press, 1987. \$13.85 (\$11.00 to China Council members - available at China Council office)

Annual volume by the National China Council reviewing the events and trends of 1986-1987 China news. Chapters by China scholars on for-

eign relations, domestic politics, the economy, foreign investment and technology transfer, defense, culture, and Taiwan. University of Oregon political scientist Richard Kraus authored the section on culture.

FILM REVIEW

The Last Emperor
Columbia Pictures, 1987

Bernardo Bertolucci's latest film is a selective biography of Aisin Gioro Henry Pu Yi, the last emperor of China. Although he was elevated to that exotic throne at the age of three, and was throughout his life not far removed from important history, Pu Yi's life was a sad and unresolved one. He was a victim and tool for the most reactionary forces in China: Manchu court eunuchs, warlords and unreconstructed royalists, and, most ignominiously, the Japanese in the original puppet state, Manchukuo.

Bertolucci is of course aware of the incredibly contingent quality of Pu Yi's character, conditioned as it was by his upbringing in the palace, the separation from his mother and family, the enormous warping symbolic power emanating from the imperial title, even a kind of (trendy) fascination with fascism. The conclusion of the emperor's life is fitting: an ambiguous conversion by the Communists.

Faced with an uncertain hero, the director has decided to fill his movie up with spectacle. The Last Emperor will almost certainly be remembered for what it looked like, and not what is said. Choreographed lines of retainers snaking around the enormous courtyards of the Forbidden City, the impressive eaves of the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the grave and splendid chiaroscuro interiors, wheeling yellow umbrellas against blue and

scarlet and gold costumes. There is amazing attention to detail in costumes, uniforms and in such obscure matters as the intonation of ritual chants. This is physical cinema.

But Bertolucci has always pretended to more than big visuals. The Italian masters of the first two post-war decades were able to reach inside the spectator and animate something that seems very familiar, elusive but profound, simultaneously psychological, spiritual and intellectual. This undefinable quality connects us with the world and at the same time raises the world to a new level of meaning. Spectacular cinematography is never enough.

Of course the story is still told physically--how could it be otherwise--but the actual objects represented on the screen may be the facial landscapes of closeups, or unremarkable rooms where the characters work out their fates far from the public world. In Fists in the Pocket, Marco Bellocchio, often seen as Bertolucci's rival for the mantle of Antonioni and Fellini, showed his mastery of this interior world when he had an angst-ridden young man rehearse a gesture before actually making it to his older brother at the kitchen table. The little scene is breath-taking.

Bertolucci has at least visited the same territory in films like The Conformist, where much is made of the problems of existential "authenticity" in the character's actions, but Bertolucci has chosen an almost impossible project in Pu Yi. As much as he may resemble someone out of Samuel Beckett, Pu Yi's interior life (such as it is) cannot hold out against the glare of public events. While the last emperor dallies in Tianjin, Mao writes his "Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan." Psychological study is much easier at the shadowy edge of events. Julien Sorel in The Red and the Black ob-

serves the battle of Waterloo--he does not direct it, or pretend to direct it. Pu Yi is too close to the glare at the center of things, and too small at that, to be a fit subject for interior cinema. Once more he is only an excuse for spectacle.

Paul Overby

OREGON — CHINA RELATIONS

PORTLAND COMMITTEE PROMOTES SISTER CITY IN TAIWAN

The second largest city in Taiwan, the port of Kaohsiung is being proposed as a sister city for Portland in order to develop further ties, both cultural and economic, with Taiwan (Oregon's third largest trade partner). Kaohsiung has 1.3 million people and is the world's leading container shipping center, with Evergreen Marine Corporation, as the major shipping line. Kaohsiung is one of the 10 largest seaports in the world and is in the southern part of Taiwan, about 350 miles northeast of Hong Kong.

A committee headed by Eng Lock Khoo (former president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association and leader in the campaign to restore Chinatown) is now gathering support from Portland citizens, before presenting the proposal to the Portland City Council. The Portland-Kaohsiung connection is problematic under the City's Sister City ordinance, which requires that the U.S. recognize the nation involved (since 1979, the U.S. has not had official diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan) and stipulates that Portland should be the sole American sister city of a chosen foreign city (Kaohsiung already has a number of sister cities in the U.S.).

The Portland-Kaohsiung Sister City Association can be reached at 10303 NE Weidler, Portland, OR 97220 (phone: 256-0576).

CHINA RESOURCES

WHAT LEARNING CHINESE IS ALL ABOUT

Why and Whether to Learn Chinese

To deal with China without knowing the language is possible, whether you are a business executive, tourist, or teacher, but the experience can be baffling, limiting, and foiled by misunderstanding. To deal with China if you are fluent in the spoken language is also baffling and frustrating at times; however, you can communicate with anyone there, and they with you. The misunderstandings will occur on a deeper level, and can be cleared up. If you know the written language as well as the spoken language, your situation will be even better.

If you are young, and hope to make China the major focus of your life, you will surely want to learn Chinese as thoroughly and as soon as possible. No amount of natural empathy or talent for interpersonal interaction can take the place of knowing the language.

If you cannot learn Chinese thoroughly, whatever the reason, it is perfectly all right to learn it partially. Even a little Chinese can help one understand or at least confront some of the nuances of life that books or second-hand advice can communicate only vaguely, if at all. And even with a little Chinese, one can be more self-sufficient in the Chinese environment. If you have five hundred words of the language, you are five hundred times as able to deal with someone who knows no English as you would be if you had no Chinese. And you will meet people in China, even well-educated people, who know no

English at all. Millions of people there can write beautiful characters but barely recognize the symbols A-B-C. Even though you may not be directly signing contracts with these people, still in the long run a smattering of Chinese will make things easier and far clearer for you.

What Chinese Consists of

1) Sounds .

Pronunciation is difficult at first. All the words sound alike: zhāng, zhǎng, zhǎng, zhàng; chāng, chǎng, chǎng, chàng; jiāng, jiǎng, jiǎng, jiàng--those are twelve distinct words. Particularly troublesome are the famous four tones, by which tōng means "to go through," tóng means "the same," tóng is "a bucket," and tòng "hurts." The American says to his Chinese friend, "I love to go in the woods and kān shù" (chop down trees); the Chinese thinks "This is a true rugged Western American, Daniel Boone type." Actually the American was trying to describe himself as Thoreau or Lord Byron: he thought he was saying he likes to go in the woods and kān shù--read books. The Chinese tones and vowels will have American speakers making mistakes along lines of those made by Chinese learning English, such as the Chinese waitress who hears the American customer ask for the bill, so she brings beer.

2) Sentence structure .

This is the easiest part of the language. Grammar is based almost entirely on word order, somewhat like an English telegram: no singular/plural, masculine/feminine, declensions, conjugations, subjunctive, or agreement. Although linguists are correct when they tell you that all languages are equally complex but in different ways, still the fact remains that for most English-speaking learners, Chinese sentences are easier to put together and understand than are sentences in almost any other foreign language. Chinese grammar appeals to the universal

part of the brain that likes things to make sense. Chinese inherently makes sense. There is no Chinese "nonsense."

3) Vocabulary .

The more words you know, the better your Chinese is. (This is true for native Chinese as well as foreign learners). Being the world's oldest continuous language, it has a large stock of vocabulary. Having developed independently of all Western languages, there is not a single word in Chinese for which you can find a complete and exact equivalent in English. One must learn each word thoroughly and gradually, as its various uses and meanings are revealed.

4) Dialects .

The standard "Mandarin" dialect is the native tongue for three-fifths of China. The accent of Peking is the basis for the standard pronunciation taught in schools. But every county in China has a local accent. Several regions (the other two-fifths of China) speak what are called "dialects" but are actually what we would consider separate languages, as different from each other as English is from Dutch. In the USA, or in Peking, we can learn standard Mandarin without having to worry about dialects. But in China we must deal with a welter of accents in which tones, vowels, consonants, rhythm, and even vocabulary will differ from what the textbooks taught. After several months in China, a person with a good ear can begin to sense the principles behind the Chinese sound system, and from then on it is easy to adjust to the various accents. But even the best ears in the world cannot simply "absorb" Cantonese, Taiwanese or Shanghai. One must study them like any other language. One does not have to learn the dialects, though, except if useful in a specialized career based in Hong Kong, Shanghai or Fuzhou. The Chinese school system uses Mandarin

exclusively. One can communicate in Mandarin with almost anyone under forty-five years old. In fact a dialect speaker speaking Mandarin may be easier to understand than a native speaker of some local kind of Mandarin who does not change his accent to compensate.

5) Characters.

This is not the place to explain the much-misunderstood Chinese writing system. Let it suffice to say that those boxy squiggles are not "pictures," most are not even "symbols," and there is in fact a strong phonetic component governing the system. But because the ties between characters and sounds are relatively loose, one can read and use the characters in any dialect, and theoretically can learn to read Chinese without knowing any pronunciation at all. As for the difficulty of learning characters: the first 1,000 are hard to learn. After that, it becomes easy to learn characters, and the real challenge comes from learning vocabulary, including character combinations and usage.

Learning Strategies

The ideal Chinese learner is:

- 1) biologically young (language-learning ability often decreases with age).
- 2) Fairly good at languages in general.
- 3) Likes people, and listens well.
- 4) Has good study habits.
- 5) Has enough time.
- 6) And, or: has a passion to learn the language, a thirst to make contact with that part of the world and its people.

Few people fit all of those specifications. But if you lack in some of those areas, you can often compensate with that last quality: the commitment, enthusiasm, or drive. I have seen quite a few people who were only "C" students in terms of their language aptitude, test-taking or memorizing ability, who because of their love for China and their tenacity learned to use the language,

spoken and written, with benefit and distinction, interacting profoundly with Chinese people, history and thought. It can be done. Let me outline two typical schemes of progress:

First, the "A" student (a.k.a.

"Student A") who takes a non-intensive college course may progress like this:

After one year, Student A can stumble around in China and not get lost. Makes friends with people, but is often stymied in conversation. Unable to read anything except the textbook, because of not knowing enough characters. (You can't look at a character and "sound it out;" you must learn it completely, and you can only handle so many in a year).

After two years, Student A knows all the basic grammar, but cannot yet read raw unedited texts. From the third year through the umpteenth year, one is building up vocabulary. Sometime during the third or fourth year, Student A will suddenly find it possible to pick up a newspaper and understand what it says, without a dictionary. A good third-year student can also write a passable business letter in Chinese, though it will be far from graceful. A fourth-year "A" student can read Chinese books at about five minutes per page (vs. one minute or less for English) and will find it tiring to read in Chinese for a long stretch. After about ten years, that five minutes may come down to two or even one and a half minutes, but Chinese will never be as easy as English.

Even for Student A, to achieve fluency in Chinese it seems absolutely necessary to go to China (do not overlook Taiwan, by the way; it is a Chinese province): at least for a full calendar year, preferably two or three. An "A" student who has spent three years in China, studying and working, can be mistaken for a native Chinese on the

phone. Someone who has had ten years of Chinese, including time in China, may be able to write a linguistically brilliant business letter in Chinese--but, chances are, will not have had the business training to make it brilliant in terms of business.

Then there is the "C" student (Student C):

Student C can make similar progress, but will lag about two years behind the "A" student, and may need more time in China to achieve comparable fluency. For the "C" student I recommend two things: First, make sure that your first-year training goes as smoothly as possible. This means having a good teacher, and no interference from job, fatigue or other heavy courses. If first year starts to get rocky, you should quit and start over again later. It will be well worth the effort. Second, the time in China is extremely important. The progress a "C" student can make in China, if one takes language courses there, can be absolutely stunning--in many cases you can overtake the "A" students, if you spend time using Chinese to meet and mingle with people.

In short, Student C needs systematic training and more mingling. Neither of those will do any good without the other.

limited heights. After you have that foundation, that is the time to take "Gourmet Chinese" or "Power Wardrobe Chinese" to keep yourself in linguistic trim.

It used to be possible to learn partial Chinese--just reading or just speaking. Yale trained U.S. Air Force people to listen to Communist Chinese pilots talking on their radios to each other, while at the same time the University of Chicago's first-year textbook opened with a lesson in classical Chinese from the Analects of Confucius. The air force officers could not read or write, and the Chicago intellectuals couldn't even buy a train ticket. But nowadays, almost every course in China or the U.S. will begin by forcing you to listen and speak throughout the first two years, while at the same time you are learning to read and write those conversations in characters.

The brainwave overload from this combination of skills can be overwhelming. The reasons behind this development in teaching method are complex and are not all good; still that is the way things stand. In the end, the various skills are interrelated, and both will help bring China closer.

Last: where to study Chinese? At the risk of sounding self-serving, let me emphasize that it is a hard language, requiring careful pacing, prodding, and a combination of skills to be mastered. Therefore it is best learned in a real college course or a professional language school, at least in the first two years. There are some fantastic people teaching Chinese for tourists, Chinese for business, Chinese for food, etc., but I have never met a student coming out of a course like that who had really learned much. A matter how good the teacher was. A good college course can give you a foundation from which to build to un-

Jonathan Pease
do care to try Chinese, no matter how soon you quit, I guarantee the rewards will be greater than you ever imagined.

Adapted from a panel on learning Chinese at the Oregon World Information Fair. October 31, 1987.

Jonathan Pease
Assistant Professor of Chinese,
Portland State University

EATING CHINESE STYLE

The following recipe for Creamed Chinese Cabbage is adapted from Jim Lee's Chinese Cookbook (Harper & Row, 1968). Mr. Lee does much to de-mystify Chinese cooking and suggests numerous short-cuts and substitutions for materials which may be difficult to obtain. One of the more unusual recipes in the book, because it uses dairy products, generally alien to Chinese cooking, is as follows:

1. 3/4 pound Chinese cabbage (bok choy, if available; if not, celery cabbage) washed and sliced large
2. 1 small can of deviled Smithfield ham (alternatives: bacon, pre-cooked ham)
1 clove garlic, minced
3. 1 teaspoon sugar
1/8 teaspoon ground pepper
1 to 3 tablespoons cornstarch (sauce should be thick)
2 tablespoons light soy sauce (or 1 tablespoon dark soy sauce)
1/2 cup chicken stock or water
4. 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
1/8 tablespoon oil
1/4 cup heavy cream (I've used yogurt too and liked the effect)

Mix together ingredients in group 3 and put aside. Heat wok or skillet until hot. Add oil, then salt. Turn heat down to medium. Add the garlic and fry until golden brown. Add the Chinese cabbage; turn heat up to high and stir fry for two minutes. While stirring, add the sauce mixture from group 3. Cover and cook for two minutes more. Remove cover and mix in deviled ham.

Turn heat to low and slowly stir in the heavy cream. Turn off heat and serve.

Jeffrey Barlow

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

January

16 - 17 TRADITIONAL CHINESE GYNECOLOGY FOR AMERICAN PRACTITIONERS: A weekend workshop by Bob Flaws, covers common gyn pathologies and reviews related TCM theory necessary for treatment and diagnosis. Sponsored by the Oregon College of Oriental Medicine. 10 - 5 PM, 11231 SE Market, Portland; \$100. Information: 253-3443.

23 - 24 &
2/13 - 14 CHINESE PHILOSOPHY CLASS. A survey course by Chao Li Chi, covering the development of Chinese philosophy and reviewing the achievements of famous philosophers. Sponsored by the Oregon College of Oriental Medicine. 10 - 5 PM, 11231 SE Market, Portland; \$200 for two weekends. Information: 253-3443.

28 - 3/3 CHINESE CONVERSATION CIRCLE: Practice Mandarin Chinese with native speakers in a six week course, sponsored by the Northwest China Council. Circles are held at 5:30 - 6:30 PM, Thursday evenings, at Portland State University, SMC, Suite M 107-S; \$25. Information: 464-4567, Jane Larson.

February

3 GAO YUAN, author of Born Red, will share his views of the "Cultural Revolution." Sponsored by the World Affairs Council of Oregon. 5:30 PM, Wednesday, Pavillion Room of the Hilton Hotel. Information: 464-3049.

4 - 3/27 THE CHINESE SCHOLAR'S STUDIO: Artistic Life of the Late Ming Dynasty. A major exhibition from the Shanghai Museum; a full schedule of programs accompanies the exhibit. Seattle Art Museum, Volunteer Park. Information: 206-625-8901, also call the China Council for Portland activities; 464-4567.

10 "PLANNED HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA TODAY:" Lecture by Shu Ling Wu, visiting student of computer science from the People's Republic of China. Sponsored by International Student Services. 1 - 1:50 PM, Wednesday, 298 SMC, Portland State University; free. Information: 464-4094.

18 - 3/13 11th ANNUAL PORTLAND INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL. A presentation of over 45 films from 25 countries, including China and Taiwan. Sponsored by the Oregon Art Institute's NW Film and Video Center. Showings held at the Berg Swann Auditorium, 1219 SW Park, time TBA. Information: 221-1156.

20 - 21 ACUPUNCTURE MERIDIAN ENERGETICS. An exploration of internal pathways, secondary vessels, including tendino-muscular meridians; French and Japanese styles of theory etc. Sponsored by the Oregon College of Oriental Medicine. 10 - 5 PM, 11231 SE Market, Portland; \$100. Information: 253-3443.

21 NEW YEAR BANQUET: Sponsored by U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association. Featured speaker is Yao Wei, President, CITIFOR, Seattle. 5:30 PM, Noble House, John's Landing; \$15 for banquet. Call for reservations by Feb. 17 - Paul Morris, 223-2038.

27 YIN CHENG ZONG: Piano Concert to be held at the University of Oregon, Eugene (Beall Concert Hall, 8 PM); \$6.50 general. Sponsored by School of Music; information: 686-3761. Yin is China's most famous pianist.

28 CHINESE FILM, "AT MIDDLE AGE" AND LECTURE BY PAUL PICHOWICZ: Sponsored by Pacific University; Forest Theatre, 1911 Pacific Ave., Forest Grove; 2-6 PM. Lecture is on role of professional Chinese women in family and society.

March

5 CHINESE NEW YEAR: "The Year of the Dragon," 4686. Enjoy an evening of dining, dancing, and Chinese entertainment. Sponsored by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. Festivities begin at 6:30 PM, Lloyd Center Red Lion Inn in the Grand Ballroom, Portland; \$25 per person. Information: 284-2592 or 295-1777, George or Mary Leong.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Northwest Regional China Council Members receive invitations to China Council events, a subscription to the quarterly newsletter, and discounts on admission fees and books.

Name _____
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City/State/Zip _____
Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____
Occupation _____
Special Interest in China _____

I would like to volunteer to help the China Council with:

_____ Assisting at events
_____ Publicity
_____ Hosting/escorting speakers/Chinese students and visitors
_____ Developing new programs
_____ Office work
_____ Fundraising
_____ Recruiting members
_____ Research

Membership Category - Please check the category you wish:

Individual Category	— \$20	Major Donor	— \$200 - \$500
Family	— \$25	Patron	— \$500 - \$1,000
Full-time Student	— \$10	Founder	— \$1,000 +
Sponsor	— \$100 - \$200		

I also wish to make an additional contribution of \$_____ to assist the Northwest Regional China Council with its work.

Please detach and return with a check payable to the Northwest Regional China Council. To use Mastercard or Visa, complete the following information:

Card No. _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

The Northwest Regional Council is formed to deepen public understanding of China's history, culture, and contemporary affairs (in the People's Republic, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and among Chinese-Americans). Our events are held all over Oregon and in Southwestern Washington and include exhibitions, lectures, conferences, tours, and business seminars. The Northwest China Council is an independent non-profit corporation and one of twelve regional China councils in the U.S. affiliated with The Asia Society.

**Northwest Regional China Council
P.O. Box 751
Portland, OR 97207**

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