



January - March 2014 - Issue 129
China Council Quarterly
221 NW 2nd Avenue, Suite 210-J, Portland, OR 97209
www.nwchina.org

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear China Council members:

新年快乐 (xīn nián kuài lè)
恭喜发财 (gung hei fat choy)

Welcome to 2014, the Year of the Horse! I am enthusiastic that this will be an exciting year for the Northwest China Council.

The year begins with a bang, as China gallops into 2014 with an impressive headline. China reports a trade volume that exceeds \$4 trillion, surpassing that of the U.S. for the first time in history. There are skeptics who question if China is now the world's largest trading nation. At this point, only the passage of time will reveal the true statistic.



As China harnesses its remarkable growth, it trots into reform. Watch for the following issues unfolding in China this year: land reform, fiscal & financial reform, reduced government involvement in markets, and the relaxing of the one-child policy which could potentially result in adding one or two million more births to its current birth rate of 16 million per year. As you can surmise, it is increasingly essential to keep abreast of current affairs in "Today's China".

Our Chinese New Year Banquet & Auction Gala is coming upon us soon. We would be very grateful for any items that you can donate for the live auction. Mark your calendar and purchase tickets or a table for this fabulous event which will be held on **Saturday, February 22th, 2014**. It surely will be sold out again, so secure your tickets and don't miss out on one of the liveliest functions of the year. It will be a memorable fun-filled evening of good food & entertainment with fantastic friends of the NWCC. I hope to see you there.

We aim to bring you an exceptional year through enriched programming. Our committees: China Council Business Network (CCBN), China Council Culture Network (CCCN), and China Council Education Network (CCEN) have been working extremely hard to line up interesting events so that you have various opportunities to get involved and participate in our network of learning, experiencing, and doing. One which will be particularly

noteworthy is an event titled, "Drink in China: Ales, Spirits & Wines." It will be just one of many programs that promise to make 2014 especially vibrant. There will also be numerous business networking events that are slated for the first quarter of this year.

I want to take the opportunity in our first newsletter of 2014 to formally introduce the team that is vital to this organization: our board of directors. It is never just one person, so I think it's important for all NWCC members to get to know the talented professionals directing and steering this organization into the future so that our communities can benefit. It is not only their hard work and valuable time that they donate but also their special skills, which enhance what we can offer our members.

- Victor W. Lam, President

BUSINESS PROGRAMS

The China Council Business Network continues its active program of events. On December 6, our luncheon event was a presentation by the Portland Development Commission on "Portland on the Map: How Export, Green Cities, and EB-5 are Raising Portland's Global Profile". Our presenters were Peter Englander, Director of PDC's Opportunities Cooperative, and Michael Gurton, Business Development Officer at PDC. They overviewed PDC's extensive activities, and an interactive Q&A session followed. CCBN thanks Peter & Michael for their superb presentations and our attendees for their support. We thank NWCC board member Merrill Keane of Miller Nash for organizing and holding this event at her offices.

On Wednesday, January 29th, CCBN will host Robert Calo, from Lane Powell, who will present "Nowhere to Hide: The Long-Arm Reach of the FCPA and Other Anti-Bribery Statutes." He will describe the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), Chinese and other anti-bribery laws, and red flags in doing business in China. For details, please visit the NWCC website.

The Feb. 12th CCBN Networking Mixer will feature an interactive panel discussion featuring five recent graduates from the Portland area and from China, all of whom have very recent work/teaching/living/study experience in China, who will relate their unique experiences and perspectives.

-Jeff Smith, Chair, Business Programs

CHINA TOWN HALL: MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

On October 28, 2013, Portland State University hosted **CHINA Town Hall**. The first part of the program featured former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on webcast. This free event was made possible by National Committee on United States-China Relations, Northwest China Council, and PSU Institute for Asian Studies.

For close to an hour, through remarks then in a subsequent Q&A period, Ms. Albright related her thoughts on the current state of the U.S.-China relationship, which she considers to be “the most important bilateral relationship of the century.”



Madeleine Albright

To her, the key question was if the U.S. & China could work together “to solve the world’s important challenges despite different economic systems and divergent views on such matters as democracy, religious freedom, civil liberties, and the rule of law.” She believes this is possible as long as both countries can handle disagreements maturely, face challenges directly, and have leaders who are committed to the relationship.

Albright mentioned how “formal ties between the U.S. & China were established in 1979, and that moment of connection continues to shape both countries and the world.” In order for this relationship to continue well into the future – which it must – it is critical to find areas that are ready for bilateral cooperation. Also, as she described, personal relationships between leaders are necessary. As U.S. Secretary of State, she worked effectively with China’s Ambassador to the U.S. Li Zhaoxing, and President Obama is developing close ties with China’s President Xi Jinping. Obama, who spent part of his childhood in Indonesia, has called himself “America’s first Pacific president,” and Albright stated how the U.S. needs to demonstrate that it is just as much a Pacific nation as it is Atlantic. She described how Chinese senior officials are speaking of a “Chinese dream,” which aims to bring greater prosperity and comfort to a broader section of the Chinese population – and that they need to realize that in order to achieve this goal, close collaboration with the U.S. will be necessary as the countries become further intertwined.

She believes that the overall relationship today is “positive and complementary,” despite longstanding issues of concern to the U.S. such as human rights and territorial expansion that continue to be raised on a regular basis in diplomatic interactions. Albright raised the important point that the U.S. is encouraging China to expand its role in the world, in order to help the U.S.

assume the world’s burdens, such as nuclear proliferation and terrorism. But at the same time the U.S. recognizes and accepts that in doing so, China may engage in activities that the U.S. does not agree with. The rendering of aid to developing nations is one example: the U.S. is generous but conditions aid upon the adherence of the nation in need to certain standards, such as democracy and commercial codes, while China simply grants aid without any preconditions.

In response to a question about what she considered to be the most significant debate within the U.S. foreign policy community about China policy, she replied that “the debate is how much of our economy and our debt is dependent on Chinese activities, so to a great extent is an economic discussion.” She stated that we want a balanced trading relationship with China, and jobs created, since we like and need their market. A chief concern is that despite strong bilateral trading, to the tune of \$500 billion annually, there are economic imbalances.

Albright also touched upon various other issues. She described concern on the part of the U.S. and its Asian allies over China’s increasing presence in the South and East China Seas, stating that due to competition over certain islands as well as the possibility of fishing vessels ramming, “rules of the road” need to be established for the area. She also described how Beijing is now taking steps to address China’s chronic air pollution problem, and that they are starting to do studies on the link between air pollution and human health. Another dilemma which China faces, as all countries do, is how to balance expenditures on military growth along with mushrooming costs of health care for an aging population.

The bottom line, Albright says, is that the U.S. cannot forget its value system in interacting with China. It is crucial in developing and maintaining a strong relationship with China to be frank and consistent in communications. For now at least, this means the continuous raising of sensitive issues such as human rights as well as media and academic freedoms, etc., and that policies regarding such issues should be based on reason, not emotion. But whatever these differences, the relationship itself is strong, and together, both countries can mutually benefit and effectively address many issues of global concern.

The event was well-attended and followed by an on-site informative lecture on food safety in China by Prof. Elizabeth Wishnick of Montclair State University in New Jersey (see following pages).

-Shireen Farrahi

CHINA TOWN HALL (CONT.): ELIZABETH WISHNICK

In the second hour of the **CHINA Town Hall** event at PSU, Prof. Elizabeth Wishnick, Ph.D., of Montclair State University, and Columbia University's Weatherhead East Asian Institute, addressed the group on the topic of *China's Food Safety Risks: Domestic and Global Implications*. Dr. Wishnick has written extensively on food safety issues and current trends in Chinese food and wine consumption.



Dr. Elizabeth Wishnick

The problems we see with food safety reflect the differing priorities of the Chinese and western systems. The Chinese are concerned with food supply security, having enough to go around; controlling retail food prices to avoid civic unrest; and the larger issues of state stability and legitimacy of the Chinese government. Food safety is a lower priority. She pointed out that **increasing food prices was one of the issues that brought out protestors to Tiananmen Square in 1989.**

Western countries are far more concerned about the safety of the food supply, with inspections and controls at various points in the production and distribution processes.

The international focus has gone from "Who will feed China?" to "What is China feeding us?," and larger issues of trade and commerce versus the food safety scandals. China is now the world's largest food exporter. This trade is not only in processed food, ready for consumption, such as farmed seafood, but also ingredients and raw materials, such as vitamin supplements and preservatives.

From 1979 to 2005, China received over \$1 billion in food aid through the World Food Program. Since 2005 it has become the third largest food donor worldwide. However, a 2010 FAO report shows that 10% of the population is considered undernourished.

Since 1978 patterns of food consumption in China have changed. Grains and cereals have continued to dominate the rural diet, although down approximately 20% as a

percentage of total diet. Urban populations have seen that ratio drop by nearly two-thirds as they consume more meat and egg proteins. Although pork, and poultry and egg consumption has risen dramatically in rural diets in the last 30 plus years, (pork over 2 times, poultry over 5 times) the increase in urban consumption of these foods has risen far more quickly (pork +50%, poultry +500%) and this from a higher level of consumption to start with.

This has significant environmental implications. Water and land contamination are a major problem. Northeastern China, where the populations are heaviest, is dry and suffers significant water shortages. The south, where most of the agricultural land lies, sees annual flooding. Increasing meat and poultry production requires diversion of grains away from human consumption to feeding farm animals. China is now a major importer of feed grains.

China is the largest producer and user of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. This agricultural runoff pollutes stream, rivers, and groundwater. It is estimated that **78% of the water in China is unfit for agricultural use, and 28% unfit even for industrial use.**



Ann Wetherell, Dr. Elizabeth Wishnick, Katherine Morrow

Some of China's efforts to ameliorate these effects have negative consequences. Use of food products to make bio-fuels raises food prices. China is coping by importing more foodstuffs, and buying agricultural land in other countries. This increases competition for food resources, also driving up prices.

Beyond the increases in food cost, the inherent structure of China's agricultural sector leads to greater risks in the safety of the food that is produced. Despite China's authoritarian government, agriculture is decentralized and diverse. There are over 400,000 licensed food producers, many very small. This makes the kind of farm to table safety monitoring we see in Western countries almost impossible to maintain.

CHINA TOWN HALL (CONT.): ELIZABETH WISHNICK

For example **80%** of China's milk producers are family farms with five or fewer cows. The collection, processing and distribution system that supports the dairy industry is also long and complex, and therefore difficult to monitor.

China has seen a series of food safety scandals over the past few years. The government has found the steroid clenbutrol in pigs and arsenic in soy sauce. Expired foods are reprocessed with bleach and additives, relabeled and resold.

These examples and many more are a consequence of decentralized food production, inadequate regulation (especially in rural areas), lack of a farm to table safety regimen, and constraints on reporting food safety violations when they occur.

The government is taking steps to respond to these scandals and improve food safety: 1) In 2007 the head of the State Food and Drug Administration was executed for corrupt dealings in pharmaceutical manufacturing and distribution; 2) In 2009 a new food safety law was passed and a food safety rectification office has been established under the Ministry of Health; 3) In 2010 a Food Safety Commission was established under the State Council, including a Food Safety Risk Evaluation Expert Committee and a Food Standards Examination Committee; 4) The China Food and Drug Administration has been raised to Ministerial rank; 5) A food safety review by the Ministry of Health is to be completed this year; and, 6) Infant formula is now regulated as a drug.



Beijing was founded in 2009 under the CSA concept. Beijing restaurant owners found they would not eat in their own establishments, so they formed a food safety coalition to assure they were buying safe food stocks. A food safety portal on the web called "Throw It Out The Window" encourages citizens to report bad food experiences. They give a 1.4 yuan 'prize' for the worst item reported. The Chinese words "Yi Si", one four, are a homonym for 'We all die'. The Shanghai government visited the site. Instead of trying to shut it down, they gave it funding. **The site receives over 10,000 hits per day.** Those who can afford it, and have access to the right markets, buy foreign made foods, such as milk and meat from Australia. The runs on infant formula from Australia and Hong Kong, which was then marked up and resold, caused those countries to limit the amount that could be purchased at any one time.

China has become the world's largest exporter of food products and ingredients. These include honey, vitamin supplements, flour enrichments such as niacin and folic acid, and milk byproducts such as casein. The dubious quality and safety of these items endangers the entire global food chain.

China is now the third largest source of imported agricultural and seafood products into the USA. We have our own examples of food safety issues **with Chinese imports**. Heparin found in pig intestines caused 149 deaths in 2007. Pet food contaminated with melamine led to thousands of deaths and illness among pets in 2007 and a massive recall. More recently, beef jerky pet treats were found to be contaminated and were recalled.

In 2007 China and the U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding about food safety. **There are now 13 FDA officials stationed in China, who are able to inspect a limited number of food processing facilities. For example, only 85 inspections were carried out in 2011.** This is a mere handful given the size of the country and the decentralization of the food system there.



David Bleyle, Victor Lam, Ann Wetherell

Chinese citizens are taking action themselves to assure the food they eat is safe: Some are "buying local"; going out to farms or to farmer's markets to find the less than perfect fruits and vegetables that have not been treated with pesticides, which the farmers hold back for their own use. There is also a fledgling CSA (Community Supported Agriculture) movement. "Little Donkey Farm" outside

CHINA TOWN HALL (CONT.) & 2014 YEAR OF THE HORSE AUCTION & GALA

Dr. Wishnick also mentioned Oregon's place in the food safety discussion. Oregon imports over \$12.5 million dollars of agricultural products from China; 67% of the total imports. Fish accounts for an additional 46%. China is the world's largest supplier of farmed tilapia and shrimp.

In conclusion, Dr. Wishnick made these points:

- Food safety risks are a growing concern for China's expanding middle class. However, the greatest risk is to poor and rural citizens who cannot afford or do not have access to foreign made or otherwise safer food supplies.
- Food safety in China has important international implications as China supplies increasing quantities of both finished food products and ingredients to world markets.

- A key problem in this regard is the lack of transparency in Chinese law and regulation as China seeks to preserve domestic stability. The first reaction of the Chinese establishment to a new food safety scandal is to suppress the information and contain its spread. This poses major challenges for the global food market.

At the end of her prepared remarks, Dr. Wishnick took questions from the audience. She discussed the similarities between China's food safety problems and the changes in the American food industries after publication of "The Jungle" in the early 20th century; on the differences in accessibility to safer foods between larger and smaller Chinese cities; and the comparative lack of consumer alarm in the USA over these issues.

-Paul Millius



You are invited to attend Northwest China Council's
Year of the Horse Auction and Banquet Gala
Wong's King Restaurant

Saturday, February 22, 2014, 5pm to 9pm

- \$60 individual tickets, \$550 table, \$700 Patron table
- Silent auction, live music, lion dance, no-host bar
- Ten course Chinese Banquet, and live Auction

Please register at www.nwchina.org

IN MEMORIAM: BRUCE LUEN WONG, APRIL 2, 1931 - OCTOBER 20, 2013

Bruce Luen Wong was born April 2, 1931 in Portland's Chinatown to William and Esther Wong, who preceded him in passing. He attended Couch and Hosford Grade Schools and graduated from Washington High School in 1949. Bruce received his Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy from Oregon State University in 1958, after serving four years in the US Air Force.



Bruce & Gloria Lee at 1997 NWCC Flying Horse Award

Bruce married Gloria Lee on July 26, 1951 and they were blessed with four children: Bruce (Kimberley), Dr. Craig Wong (Kathleen), Dr. Scott Wong (Nadine) and Shelley (Jim), and eleven grandchildren: Dr. Kristoffer Wong (Megan), Taylor, Kendal, Collin, Karsten, Clarice, Helen, Jared, Grayson, Kylee and Sydney. He was most proud to be the great grandfather to Ethan Andrew Wong. Bruce is survived by his siblings, Gilford, Clifford and Joanne Chan and uncles Edgar, Norman, Allen, Dennis and

Roland Wong.

Bruce led an active, community-oriented life. He was a founding member of the Portland Chinese Scholarship Foundation in 1963. He also served as president of the North Powell Little League, the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, Oregon Chapter of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Metals, Portland Chinese Classical Garden Society, Old Town Chinatown History Committee and the Chinese Scientists Engineers and Professional Association. His career started as metallurgist at Metallurgical Engineers Inc. and continued through Tektronix, Omark Industries, Electronic Specialties, Talbott Wong and Associates and concluded with his own Wong's Forensic and Metallurgical Engineers Inc. (1981 to 2000).

An advocate and member of Northwest China Council, Bruce believed in the Council's mission of providing cultural education, enhancing business relations and strengthening foreign trade expertise. His legacy continues with his lifelong partner and wife, Gloria, and his surviving family. Both Bruce and Gloria received the Flying Horse Award in 1997 for their commitment and service to the Chinese community.

Funeral services were held on Saturday, October 26, 2013 at The Adams Chapel in River View Cemetery, Portland, Oregon.

DRINK IN CHINA: ALES, SPIRITS, AND WINE

The China Council's major program for 2014, DRINK IN CHINA, explores the history and cultural significance of alcoholic beverages in China, from the world's oldest wine discovered in a prehistoric tomb, to the distillation of spirits in the 21st century by a Chinese immigrant family right here in Oregon.

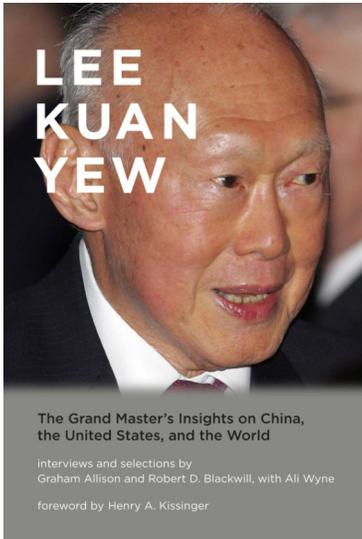


The first event explores the ancient history of alcohol in China: on Friday, May 16th, Dr. Patrick McGovern, molecular archeologist at University of Pennsylvania, will give a public lecture in Portland about his research into ancient ales and wines and the cultural significance of these beverages in China's Neolithic and Bronze Age cultures.

His talk will focus on the archeological remains of the Neolithic village Jiahu, in Henan Province, where a type of "wine" was brewed by 7000 BC for use in ritual and burials. His molecular analysis of remains of the beverages on potsherds from the Jiahu tombs identified the components for a recipe that has been recreated as "Chateau Jiahu" by Dogfish Head Brewery. Dr. McGovern's talk will be followed by a reception with a tasting of "Chateau Jiahu" which won a gold medal at the 2009 Great American Beer Festival.

Dr. Patrick McGovern is Adjunct Professor of Anthropology and the Scientific Director of the Biomolecular Archeology Project for Cuisine, Fermented Beverages and Health at the University of Pennsylvania. He is author of *Ancient Wine: The Search for the Origins of Viniculture* (2007), and *Uncorking the Past: The Quest for Wine, Beer and Other Alcoholic Beverages* (2009), in addition to numerous articles. In popular imagination, he is known as the "Indiana Jones of Ancient Ales, Wines, and Extreme Beverages."

-Ann Wetherell, Chair, Cultural Programs



Lee Kuan Yew: The Grand Master's Insights on China, the United States, and the World.

Interviews and Selections by Graham Allison and Robert D. Blackwill, with Ali Wyne.

Published by The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA. (Feb. 2013). 224 pages.

Lee Kuan Yew (b. 1923) oversaw the separation of Singapore from Malaysia in 1965 and, as Prime Minister, led the remarkable transformation of Singapore from a third-world to a first-world nation in one generation (1965-1990). From 1990, he served as Senior Minister and Mentor Minister until his retirement in 2011. When Lee took over as Prime Minister in 1965, per capita income was about \$400/year. Now it is more than \$50,000. The city-state of Singapore today is a major international and economic player.

Lee is a senior statesman with extraordinary experience, intellect, and insight, and has counseled world leaders in China, the U.S., India, and around the world. In this book, he shares his insights on making nations more secure and prosperous.

Graham Allison of Harvard University and Robert Blackwill of the Council on Foreign Relations interviewed Lee in May and December of 2011. Their questions are organized in ten chapters: (1) Future of China, (2) Future of the U.S., (3) Future of U.S.-China Relations, (4) Future of India, (5) Future of Islamic Extremism, (6) Future of National Economic Growth, (7) Future of Geopolitics and Globalization, (8) Future of Democracy, (9) How Lee Kuan Yew Thinks, (10) Conclusions. The authors' questions and answer sessions are expanded by quotes from other interviews, articles, and speeches.

Lee sees China's rise as inevitable, and predicts it will be an equal to the United States in gross GDP and world influence within the next 20-30 years. He cites China's problems with income disparity, corruption, opaque legal system, environment, and its dependency on energy and raw materials imports. He also suggests that the Chinese

language is a hindrance. Part of Singapore's success was adopting English as the official language, and using a westernized legal system. By doing so, Singapore was able to attract and utilize the best talent worldwide, and to catch up with the rest of the world. Lee says that the Chinese language, based on memorizing tens of thousands of ideograms developed over thousands of years, as well as cultural hurdles, are obstacles preventing assimilation of the best minds and talents from abroad. Because of this, it may always lag behind the west in technical innovation. But he is wise enough to see that China will not make English as the main language, with Chinese the secondary. Despite problems and challenges, he views China's central party capable and pragmatic enough to lead the country into a dominant position in the world, based on the sheer weight of its population and economic growth engine.

Lee sees the United States as a friend, and a counter-weight to China's influence in southeast Asia. Peace and prosperity in the Asia Pacific region hinge on U.S.-China relations. He counsels the United States to accept China's rise and welcome her as a developing partner, rather than to criticize or try to slow or stop her development. Although he admires the United States in many ways, he also views popular elections and partisan politics as detrimental to good government, and is concerned about the U.S. decline in educational values.

In the chapter on India, Lee shows frustration that despite a capable population, India's bureaucracy and its caste system stymie economic development and hinder the potential to improve the standard of living of its vast population.

Speaking on Islamism (political Islam), Lee predicts that the movement will ultimately fail because its biggest tool relies on the killing of innocent people. He predicts that moderate Islamic nations will eventually rise up against extreme Islam.

Lee Kuan Yew's insights are often striking, yet logical in hindsight. He is not a fan of liberal democracy, and thinks it is a hindrance (e.g. the United States). In the chapter "How Lee Kuan Yew Thinks", he demonstrates his cynicism about the innate nature of humans to function in society; but, perhaps this is part of his pragmatic nature. He is also aware that globalization and technology probably has a greater role in transforming the world than governmental policy. He would like to see nations work together to ameliorate the effects of overpopulation and global warming. A thought-provoking, yet well-organized and easy-to-read book. It could change a reader's perspective.

- John M. Wong

NWCC BOARD MEMBER PROFILES



Victor Lam, President

Victor is an Account Vice President, Senior Portfolio Manager with UBS Financial Services Inc. He has over 27 years of experience in the financial services industry. Prior to joining UBS, Victor was an Assistant Vice President and Product Manager at U.S. Bancorp. He earned an Endowment & Foundations Certificate awarded by the Investment Management Consultants in conjunction with the Wharton School of Business. He currently serves as the Treasurer for the Academy of Certified Portfolio Managers based in New York. Victor was born in Hong Kong and reared in Portland, Oregon.



Michael Bloom, President-elect

Michael is President of Sinotech Corp (www.sinotech.com) a provider of custom engineered mechanical and electromechanical parts from China. He has been certified by the U.S. Small Business Administration as a global export counselor. He is a former President of the Northwest China Council and is an advisor to Portland's Small Business Development Center. Michael is a founder of the Oregon-Israel Business Alliance which encourages trade between Israel and Oregon. He is a speaker for the Jewish Federation of Portland's Hope for Peace project, for which he has given presentations at churches throughout Portland.



Ann Wetherell, Secretary

Ann is currently adjunct professor of Art History and International Studies at Portland State University, and previously taught Asian and Western art history at University of Oregon and Pacific University. She curated the 2012 exhibition "Flying Tigers: Chinese American Aviators in Oregon," which was shown at the Multnomah County Library. Ann is the chair of the cultural programs committee for the Northwest China Council. Ann was exposed to Chinese art and culture as a young child through trips to art museums and especially through the interests her grandparents, who traveled frequently to Asia.



Ming Brink, Treasurer

Ming is a Senior Tax Analyst at Precision Castparts Corp. Her previous positions include four years as a Senior Tax Associate at KPMG LLP, plus five years as a Marketing/PR Manager at Beijing Zekai Investment Co. She holds a B.A. in Accounting from Portland State University. Ming is fluent in English, Mandarin, and Cantonese. Her hobbies include reading, gardening, running, and tennis.



Raymond Cheung, Director

Raymond is a shareholder at Geffen Mesher. He specializes in international accounting, with a primary focus in the Asia Pacific market. Other specialties include forensic accounting, forest products, and financial services, along with financial due diligence, mergers, and acquisitions. He is concentrating on expanding his firm's reach across the Pacific Rim, and was named to Portland Business Journal's "Forty Under 40" list, an annual recognition of the region's brightest young leaders.

NWCC BOARD MEMBER PROFILES (CONT.)



Hong Chou, Director

Ms. Chou is founder and president of the Huaxia Arts Foundation, has 30 years of experience teaching violin, and has served as a violin adjudicator in Oregon, Washington, and China. Ms. Chou has given lecture recitals on the music of 20th Century China at various universities. She holds a Master of Music degree from Cincinnati College Conservatory and Bachelor of Music from Lewis and Clark College. She currently serves on the board of America String Teachers Association - Oregon Chapter, and recently joined the International Ambassadors Program at the College Music Society.



Lisa Irving, Director

Lisa Irving holds a Master's degree in Chinese History from University of Minnesota, and serves as adjunct instructor of history at Mt. Hood Community College. She also serves on the board of the Study Oregon Consortium, raising awareness of the Oregon education market for international students. Lisa chairs the China Council's Education Network.



Merril Keane, Director

Merril is a business attorney with the law firm of Miller Nash. Her practice covers business transactions, international business and trade, and executive compensation. She speaks and reads Chinese, and assists clients in navigating business transactions and regulatory matters in China. Merrill is on the executive committee of the International Law Section of the Oregon State Bar, and is active in the International Bar Association. Merrill enjoys spending time with her family, gardening, and running relay races.



David W. Kohl, Director

David is a certified international trade adviser and East Asia specialist with a mission to identify and realize global opportunities for individuals and organizations. He is a federally appointed member of the District Export Council of Oregon and serves as International Trade Liaison for the State of Oregon's SBDC Export Assistance Center. He also teaches as an adjunct professor in the MBA program at the University of Portland. David sits on the Citizen's Advisory Board for the Confucius Institute at Portland State University. He has served two terms as President of the Northwest China Council.



Gloria Lee, Director

Gloria is the Executive Director of The Giving Tree, an Oregon non-profit providing resident services to affordable housing communities. She also does non-profit consulting, sourcing and occasional grant writing. Always active in community building, arts and culture, Gloria was the opening Executive Director of Lan Su Garden from 2000-2008. Currently, she serves as the Grand Representative for the Portland Lodge of the Chinese American Citizen's Alliance.

NWCC BOARD MEMBER PROFILES (CONT.)



George Lien, Director

George is a corporate controller at Stimson Lumber Company. He brings over 20 years of experience in financial operations in both start-ups and multinational companies. Most recently, he was VP of Finance for Clean Focus Corporation, a company specialized in financing and leasing solar power installations in commercial, government, and utility sectors.



Paul Millius, Director

Paul served in the US Air Force in Taiwan in 1962-3 defending “The Far Flung Shores of Freedom against the Red Horde, embassy secretaries, and pedi-cab drivers.” He began consulting with US companies about doing business in China in 1978. His first trip to Mainland China occurred in late 1979. He has travelled there frequently and extensively since, pursuing consulting projects for a variety of corporate clients. Paul has been a member of the NWCC since its founding in 1980 and has served two stints as a director.



Amy Richter, Director

Ms. Richter is a member of the Intellectual Property Law Section of the Oregon State Bar. She has specialized in copyright and trademark law, as well as general business, non-profit and real estate law. She is an active volunteer in the local community and has served on boards of various non-profit organizations.



Sam Ruda, Director

Sam is the Chief Commercial Officer (CCO) at the Port of Portland. He has been with the Port since April 2003. Prior to assuming the role of CCO in February 2012, Sam was Director of Marine and Industrial Development at the Port. In his current position, Sam oversees the maritime and aviation commercial business lines as well as the Port’s industrial real estate portfolio. From 1997-2001 Sam was Coordinating Manager for NYK’s North American Liner division based in Tokyo and Hong Kong. Prior to joining the Port, Sam was Director of Global Transportation for Nike Inc., overseeing international logistics.



Jeffrey Smith, Director

Jeff is a Managing Director at Berkery Noyes, an independent investment bank. He specializes in advising providers of technology, information and services solutions to the healthcare and life science industries. Jeff is the former President and CEO of Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, the international medical publisher, and the former President of Kluwer Academic Publishers. Jeff is the chair of the Business Programs committee for the Northwest China Council.



Shiau Yen Chin-Dennis, Legal Counsel

Shiau Yen focuses her practice on corporate transactions, including mergers and acquisitions, post acquisition integration, joint ventures, restructuring, corporate governance and other international transactions. She has extensive experience working on cross-border matters, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, including market entry, expansion and exit; commercial transactions, and licensing agreements. She speaks Mandarin, Cantonese and Malay.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Movie Night: *A Simple Life*

Tuesday, February 11, 2014, 6:00 - 9:00pm

Red Robe Tea House, 310 NW Davis St, Portland, OR 97209

Free (food and drink available for purchase). Register at www.nwchina.org

“Year of the Horse” Chinese New Year Auction Gala

Saturday, February 22, 2014, 5:00 - 9:00pm

Wong’s King Restaurant, 8733 SE Division St, Portland, OR 97266

Please register at www.nwchina.org

Thus Spoke Laozi: The Dao De Jing

A book talk by Dr. Charles Wu

Wednesday, April 16, 2014, 11:00am - 12:30pm

UO White Stag Building, 70 NW Couch St., Portland, OR 97209

Free and open to the public.

Drink in China: *Ancient Ales*

Friday, May 16, 2014, 6:30 - 8:00pm

Portland, Oregon

Free and open to the public. Watch website for more information.

*For more information and updates on these programs,
please visit www.nwchina.org*

Northwest China Council Membership Application Form

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

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State/zip _____
 Home Phone _____ Work Phone _____
 Email _____
 Occupation _____
 Special Interest in China _____

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

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