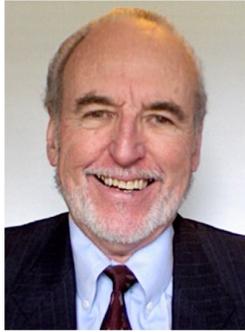


LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear China Council members:

This is my first message as the new President of the Board of the China Council. Following such capable past presidents as Mike Bloom, David Kohl and Victor Lam gives me big shoes to fill. The Council has some very informative and exciting events planned for the coming months.



To begin with, *save the date!*, March 7, 2015, when we will hold our annual Chinese New Year celebration and auction fundraiser. We have hired Sara Tam to manage the event this year. She is already showing her organizing skills, and getting your Auction Committee off to an early start.

More immediately, on October 16, we participated in the annual *CHINA Town Hall*. The event featured former President Jimmy Carter by webcast speaking on past and present U.S.-China relations since he restored diplomatic relations in 1978. At 91, he still travels to China regularly, and maintains personal relations with the Chinese leadership. His personal comments and reflections on his relationships and negotiations with past and present Chinese leaders were insightful and entertaining.

The local live speaker was Prof. Xiaoyu Pu of the University of Nevada, Reno, who spoke on the conflicting claims from China and its neighbors to islands and undersea mineral resources in the East and South China Seas. A Chengdu native, he sees part of his work to be spreading information about China's global relations.

On November 19, we will hold the third and last in our *Drink in China* series called "China: The New Wine Frontier", a talk and book (of the same name) signing by photographer Janis Miglavs. It is a photographer's and adventurer's visual journey through the new vineyards and wineries in different parts of China, and a review of the incredible wine scene not seen by tourists. At this event we will auction off the last three bottles of the very special Chateau Jiaohu ale produced from a 5,000-year-old beer recipe found in a Chinese tomb.

Early next year I am hoping that the China Council Business Network will be able to stage a "Doing Business in Taiwan" event. Since the founding of the China Council our mission has included interest in 'Greater China', of which Taiwan is part. Such an event will open us to better interaction with that sector of the Chinese community in the Northwest.

As I look to the year ahead, an important priority will be to raise the funds and conduct a search process to hire an Executive Director. It has long been my belief that the future of the China Council will be greatly enhanced if we have an individual who can focus on raising the visibility of the Council and developing the membership and financial resources that will allow us to continue and expand our mission and programs.

To that end, grant applications have been sent to the Meyer Memorial and Murdock Trusts. Once we have funding assured we will be mounting a formal search process, and be asking all of our members and supporters to suggest individuals who would be good candidates for the position.

In closing, let me express my gratitude to my fellow Board Members for allowing me the opportunity to serve the Council as Board President. I look forward to an exciting and challenging year.

-Paul Millius, President

BUSINESS PROGRAMS

Understanding wines in any culture can be valuable in business networking. This is especially true in China, due to the fact that this country has become the world's biggest market for red wine, with 1.86 billion bottles sold in 2013. The stereotype of a Chinese wine drinker is the businessperson easing into a deal. Overall, Americans remain the world's greatest consumers of wine, followed by the French, Italians, Germans, and then the Chinese. Chinese wine consumption is at 16.8 mhl (millions of hectoliters) in 2013 vs. 29.1 mhl in the U.S. China is the 4th-largest export market for French burgundy producers behind Japan, Britain, and the U.S. Hong Kong has become the world's largest wine auction center. I encourage you to attend the final event from the "Drink in China" Series – "China: the New Wine Frontier" with Janis Miglavs on November 19, 2014. It's a perfect blend of opportunities for both China and the U.S.

-Victor W. Lam, Interim Chair, CCBN

IN MEMORIAM: VICTOR GEORGE ATIYEH

Born in Portland, Oregon on February 20, 1923 to Syrian immigrant parents George and Linda (Asly) Atiyeh, Vic Atiyeh grew up in a racially and ethnically-mixed neighborhood. He attended Holladay Grade School and Washington High School in Portland and then the University of Oregon, where he studied for two years and played guard for the Ducks football team. He married Dolores Hewitt on July 5, 1944. In that same year his father died, and at age 21, Vic Atiyeh took over the family business, Atiyeh Bros. rug and carpet store. He was president and actively involved in the business for 35 years. His political career began in 1958, when he was recruited to run for the Oregon House representing Washington County.



1984: Jane Larson, Gov. Victor Atiyeh, Judge Robert Thornton

Sworn into office on Jan. 8, 1979 as the new governor of Oregon, he soon faced a nightmarish combination of events. A Mideast oil embargo in 1979 caused an increase in interest rates, which led to a sharp drop in housing starts, which in turn caused a drastic slowdown in the wood products industry. State revenues plummeted. U.S. Rep. Greg Walden, who cut his political teeth by helping the Republican with press relations during the 1978 gubernatorial campaign, said Atiyeh put Oregon above political ambition.

"He reset the state through changes in tax policy to become a leader in high technology development. He reset the state to become a very active participant in international trade. He helped create a whole new economy," Walden said. "Unfortunately", he added, "it didn't all happen on his watch."

"The ribbon cuttings and the building openings occurred after that. He laid out the markers. He dug the ditches and he poured the foundations for what really developed, especially in the Portland metro area and the high-tech growth that occurred there."

In regards to China, after two visits by Oregon delegates to China, including a September visit at which Atiyeh signed a Sister-State agreement with the Fujian Governor Hu Ping, a delegation from Fujian visited Oregon in December 1984.

In 1985, Secretary of State Barbara Roberts looked on as Governor Atiyeh signed the Oregon-Taiwan Sister State Proclamation, which she also co-signed. A major emphasis for Gov. Atiyeh was economic development, especially international trade. He was dubbed "Trader Vic" for his many trade missions seeking investments in Oregon from international companies. He led a total of 20 international business trade missions, mostly to the Far East and Middle East. His son, Tom, participated in the 1984 trade mission to the People's Republic of China and to the Middle East including a visit to the Atiyeh home village of Amar el Husn in Syria. During his time in office, Oregon gained significant investments from companies such as NEC, Fuzitsu America, Seiko Epson and others.



Sept. 1984: Gov. Vic Atiyeh and Fujian Governor Hu Ping sign the Sister State/Province relationship agreement.

Once he left office in 1987, he became Atiyeh International, Ltd's Board Chairman. After 20 years in public office, Atiyeh turned to private pursuits, including his international trade consulting business, serving on corporate boards such as The Greenbrier Companies, Cedars Bank and on the nonprofit boards of Boy Scouts of America, Oregon Wildlife and The Museum at Warm Springs. He enjoyed many Portland Chinese Benevolent Association events with lifelong friends in the Chinese community.

Politically, Atiyeh enjoyed the role of elder statesman. He served as an adviser to Republican presidential, congressional and gubernatorial campaigns. In 2005, the Legislature honored him by naming a terminal at the Portland International Airport after him; a bronze statue is located there reminding travelers to come back soon.

Victor George Atiyeh, 91, Oregon's 32nd governor, died July 20th, 2014. He is survived by his immediate family, wife Dolores, son Tom Atiyeh (wife Leslie) and Suzanne Atiyeh, and five grandchildren. A state memorial event took place September 3rd in Salem at the Oregon Capitol. Remembrances may be made to the Governor Victor Atiyeh Collection at Pacific University, 2043 College Way, Forest Grove, OR 97116.

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER

On September 18th, the Northwest China Council held the 2014 Annual Meeting at Szechuan Chef Restaurant at the Water Tower in John's Landing. Victor Lam presided over the business meeting with a report on the past year's activities, featuring the "Drink in China" event series (i.e., Ales, Wine, and Spirits), energized business program, a revision of the bylaws and financial processes to bring them current with Oregon non-profit laws and advances in technology. He thanked members for the opportunity to lead the Council for the past year. Officers for the 2014-2015 fiscal year were introduced: Paul Millius, President; Ann Wetherell, Secretary; and George Lien, Treasurer. By unanimous vote of attending members, the following directors were elected for a two year term: Michael Bloom, Sinotech; Hong Chou, Violinist; and Jeffrey Smith, Berkery Noyes. Victor introduced Tom and Leslie Atiyeh who recounted memories of the late Governor Vic Atiyeh and his role in promoting Oregon-China relations. As a special surprise, Willow Zheng gathered Mandarin speakers and sang happy birthday to Leslie in Chinese. Guests enjoyed a splendid dinner, including West Lake Soup, twice cooked pork belly, special spicy hand shaven noodles, eggplant in hot garlic sauce, and much more. Along with the banquet meal, diners found a bottle of Vinn Distillery Baijiu liquor, a bottle of Pok Pok's Som Drinking vinegar, a bucket of ice; and instructions from Michelle Ly on how to make a baijiu mixed drink.



Incoming President Paul Millius

After dinner, incoming President Paul Millius talked about the Council's priorities for the upcoming year. Program Chair Ann Wetherell introduced the evening's keynote Speaker. Michelle Ly gave a delightful talk about her family's journey from Vietnam to the Guangzhou area of China, and finally to Oregon, where they founded Vinn Distillery, the only producer of baijiu in the United States. Michelle talked about the place of baijiu (distilled "white" spirits) in Chinese culture, how it is consumed with dinner, and her

family's preservation of the method of distilling the award-winning liquor through seven generations. Invitation was extended to guests to sample Vinn products at their Tasting Room in southeast Portland's Distillery Row.

– John M. Wong

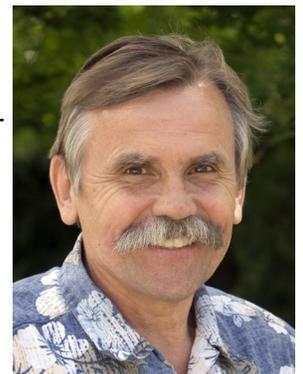


The Ly Sisters of Vinn Distillery

CHINA: THE NEW WINE FRONTIER

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 tremendous red wine craze in 21st-century China.

The third and final event in this series explores China's modern wine industry, which is exploding in response to raging domestic demand. Janis Miglavs will host a visual journey through parts of China and an incredible wine scene undiscovered by tourists. See the architecture, the vineyards, the people and the wine in a country whose wine history dates back at least 9,000 years.



Janis Miglavs is a professional author and photographer who, for the past 15 years, has specialized in wine, writing, and photography for all of the major wine publications including Wine Spectator and Wine Enthusiast, and worked with winery clients around the world. Following five years of travel, research, and photography throughout China, Miglavs completed his most recent book, *China: The New Wine Frontier*, published in both English and Chinese. A limited quantity of this book will be available for purchase at the talk.

For complete event details, please see the announcement on page 7.

CHINA TOWN HALL

On October 16th, 2014, Portland State University hosted CHINA Town Hall. The first part of the program featured 39th President of the United States Jimmy Carter via live webcast. This free event was made possible by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, the Northwest China Council, and the PSU Institute for Asian Studies.

For close to an hour, through remarks then in a subsequent Q&A period, President Carter relayed his thoughts on the current state of the U.S.-China relationship, which he considers to be “the defining relationship of the 21st century.”



Pres. Jimmy Carter

It was Carter who, during his presidency, established U.S. diplomatic relations with China in 1979. Carter and Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping managed to cement this relationship despite widespread opposition in the U.S. and Taiwan, and now the U.S. and China have been enjoying diplomatic relations for 35 years.

At the beginning of the webcast, Carter described how his lifelong interest in China had initially been stoked by his uncle who, while serving in the Navy, would send 6-year old Jimmy mementos from China. He then added that the People’s Republic of China was born on his 25th birthday, October 1, 1949. Following these opening remarks, Carter then proceeded to address various questions and concerns submitted to him by webcast viewers across the country.

While much of the discussion naturally centered on current issues of importance to Americans such as human rights, cyber warfare, and environmental pollution, there were also questions about China’s greater role on the world stage and relations with other countries, as well as with its own people. Carter spoke to all of these issues throughout the hour with objectivity, candor and humor.

One of the most important points that Carter emphasized was that with regard to the democracy protests in Hong Kong, the U.S. is showing no tolerance for a system that is still quite young; and that it took the U.S. 12 years to get its Constitution. He went on to say that the U.S. should respect the sovereignty of China, but that China in turn should honor the spirit of Hong Kong and its right to choose its own leaders. However, Beijing will not be likely to back down, so maybe some sort of compromise could be reached. His response to another question about preserving Taiwan’s democracy in the light of Hong Kong’s turmoil was that the U.S. would honor its treaties with Taiwan, continue to have full trade and commercial

ties, and provide Taiwan with defensive weapons only. Any future differences between China and Taiwan would be resolved peacefully, especially since Taiwan now has a relatively friendly regime.

China’s growing role as a global leader means that the stability of the rest of the world is becoming a high priority, Carter explained. For this reason, China is cautious about public intercession in North Korea with regard to its nuclear program, because it has some but limited influence in North Korea - which views China as a bulwark protector - and does not want to sever relations. Also, while China’s investments in many countries around the world had initially been driven by self-interest, these investments are now making China see the need to start engaging with the people in those countries to help ensure beneficial relations.

In speaking of U.S.-China relations, Carter cited poll figures showing that 25% of Americans trust China, and 10% of Chinese trust the U.S. Despite this, he noted that differences between the countries when relations were normalized were greater than any differences now. But he calls upon President Obama to explain what he meant by his “China is a free rider” comment in a recent interview, and to instead emphasize equality between the countries. Carter stated that they probably use cyber espionage on an equal basis, and that any diplomatic agreement to cease such activities will not prevent corporations from continuing to do so. Carter said that “lots of progress” has been made on human rights, but that U.S. condemnation of China’s human rights record “exacerbates tensions.”

With regard to a question about China’s future as both a Communist state and expanding economy, Carter believes that the leadership will be flexible enough to allow for some changes, because current Chinese President Xi Jinping is turning out to be the most forceful leader since Deng, determined to preserve Communism in China.

The overall picture Carter portrayed of China was that of a rising world superpower which, despite differences with the U.S. on numerous issues, is developing the capacity to effect monumental change in the world, particularly when the two countries join forces. For example, if they can adopt a joint position on the curbing of carbon dioxide emissions, Carter said, the rest of the world will probably go along. Equal contributions from the U.S. and China will also help address current crises such as the Ebola outbreak, Islamic State, and upheaval in Crimea.

The webcast was well-attended and followed by a lecture on maritime disputes in the East and South China Seas by Prof. Xiaoyu Pu of the University of Nevada (see following page).

-Shireen Farrahi

CHINA TOWN HALL (CONT.): XIAOYU PU

Following President Carter's webcast, we were privileged to have Prof. Xiaoyu Pu address the group on the topic of China's ambitions, relationships and disputes with her neighbors surrounding the East and South China Seas.

He began his address by citing Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping's almost off-handed decision to allow 100,000 Chinese students to come to the U.S. for education. Prof. Pu said that he was a by-product of that decision, and forever grateful for the opportunities afforded to him by coming to this country as a student.



The disputes have three dimensions: international law, international history, and international politics. Law and history matter in these disputes but all claimant states (including China) selectively engage in law or historical facts. China does not see it as a purely legal issue. Prof. Pu argued that ultimately it is an international political issue, which will depend on political bargaining and diplomacy to solve the problem.

The United Nations promulgated an International Convention of Law of the Seas (LOS), which defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the oceans. The LOS came into force in 1994. Along with 165 other countries, and the EU, the US has signed the Convention. However the US has not ratified it, due to internal politics. China has signed and ratified it. Most nations observe the UN LOS.

He then turned to consideration of the dispute between China and Japan about the islets in the East China Sea called the Diaoyus by China and the Senkakus by Japan. They are claimed by China, Japan and Taiwan. Since Japan and China are 365 miles apart, their 200 mile economic zones overlap. China claims that the islets are traditionally theirs from ancient times but were lost to Japan in the 1895 Sino-Japanese War. It also holds that they are part of their offshore continental shelf. Japan claims that they surveyed the islands in 1884, and incorporated them as part of Japan in 1895. The claim is that they have always been Japanese. They were administered by the USA after WWII and returned to Japanese control in 1972.

Prof. Pu went on to discuss the Air Defense Identification Zone that China has recently declared. He pointed out that many nations have them including the USA, Japan, and Korea. Given the proximity of the Asian countries, these ADIZ's tend to overlap. China's includes the Diaoyus/Senkakus.

The territorial disputes in the South China Sea involve both island and maritime claims among Brunei, the PRC, Taiwan, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam. The contention is around islands called the Spratlys and Paracels, which are largely uninhabited or uninhabitable "islands", some of which are only rocky prominences in the ocean rather than islands as they are usually defined. Some of China's claims to these islands are based on an "11 (now 9) dash line" first defined as defining an area of Chinese sovereignty by the Nationalist government in 1947.

Furthermore, in 1958, Vietnam's then-Prime Minister Pham Van Dong recognized China's sovereignty over the Paracels and the Spratlys in his official note to China's then-Premier Zhou Enlai. Based on these historic factors, China also points to the principle of *estoppel* -whereby a party is barred from denying the truth of a fact that has already been settled.

Prof. Pu maintains China is still interested in preserving stability in the region. Overall, her claims to the various territories have relied on her administrative maritime agencies, rather than the military. It is a "salami slicing" policy, taking small steps to assert sovereignty rather than major direct confrontation.

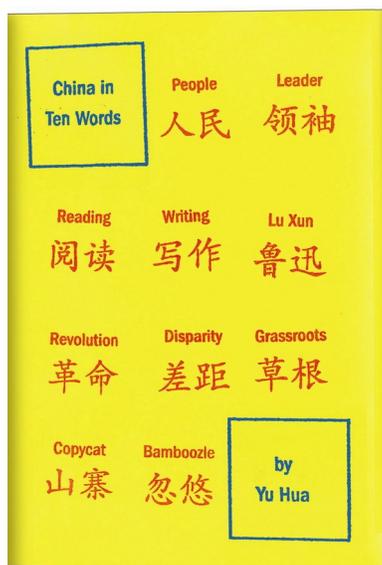
In formulating her own role in these disputes, the U.S. must walk a fine line. She does not take sides on the sovereignty issues, but still has significant interest in such issues as freedom of navigation, the security and interests of her many allies in the region, the international rule of law, and, not to be ignored, her leadership in East Asia since the end of WWII.

Further, rising powers and established powers have historically become involved in conflict as the rising power challenges the established one. Witness America's break with Great Britain in the 17th century, Japan vs. the US in the 20th. President Xi Jinping is proposing a new model for great power relations with the United States. There will be many issues that arise which will require the US and China to address and negotiate solutions. Neither side sees any advantage to making these into military confrontations. It is this reality that will hopefully avoid them.

As he concluded, Prof. Pu sees historic, nationalistic, and political factors at play as China begins to assert itself in the region. With regard to the islands in dispute, China's historic memory is too long; Japan's is too short. It is in the context of international law that conflicts must be resolved. Solutions will be found in diplomacy and negotiation, in law and politics.

-Paul Millius

BOOK REVIEW: “CHINA IN TEN WORDS”, BY YU HUA



What first caught my eyes were the last two sets of Chinese characters on the cover. The Chinese characters 山寨 (*shānzhài*), which is translated as “Copycat”, only means “mountain stronghold” to me. The Chinese characters 忽悠 (*huyou*) for “Bamboozle” would ordinarily indicate a sudden swaying or bobbing on water, but now it is used to mean to dupe or to swindle.

For the “Copycat” characters, a person who had recently been to Taiwan confirmed that these characters were used in that manner even in Taiwan. The problem of knockoff movies and software as well as imitation goods is well-known. But the author also provides examples of how a well-known TV news program (CCTV) is copied and parodied. So “copycatting” serves the purpose as a means to covertly protest and make fun of issues that one can get in trouble for. Jon Stewart and Stephen Colbert may have company in China.

An example of “Bamboozle” was the rumor during the 2008 Beijing Olympics that Bill Gates had rented this million-dollar suite in a new building. This was totally groundless but it served its purpose of generating a lot of interest and sales for the building. The Great Leap Forward mantra – ‘the more boldly a man dares, the more richly his land bears’ — turns out to be an apt description of bamboozlement’s essential nature. The chapter on “bamboozle” describes how trickery, fraud and deceit have become a way of life in modern China. For example, householders around the country were evicted from their homes on the orders of unscrupulous, all-powerful local officials. Just as the government would be untruthful to the people, thus the ordinary citizens would resort to trickery to outwit government policies such as marriage, divorce and remarriage for land compensation purposes. A story was told of an old woman no longer steady on her feet who was carried to the marriage registration office by three different young men and on three different marriage certificates. In a way it is heartening to read that some form of civil disobedience is alive and well under repressive policies and censorship. On the other hand, it may not bode well for Chinese society.

In Yu’s words: “The rapid rise in popularity of the word “bamboozle,” like that of “copycat,” demonstrates to me a breakdown of social morality and a confusion in the value system in China today; it is an aftereffect of our uneven development these past thirty years. If anything, bamboozling is even more widespread in social terms than the copycat phenomenon, and when bamboozling gains such wide acceptance, it goes to show that we live in a frivolous society, one that doesn’t set much store by matters of principle. My concern is that when bamboozling unabashedly becomes a way of life, then everyone from the individual to the population at large can become its victim. For a bamboozler is quite likely to end up bamboozling himself or— in Chinese parlance— to pick up a big stone only to drop it on his own foot.”

I found the rest of the chapters providing multifaceted meanings and usages of each of the two-character words. The ten words that the author has chosen are: *people, leader, reading, writing, Lu Xun* (the only approved writer during the cultural revolution) *revolution, disparity, grassroots, copycat, and bamboozle*. None of these words seemed extraordinary or likely to provoke censorship, yet in the author’s handling, each word can be subversive and served as scathing critiques of Chinese society and government.

As a whole, the book's ten chapters present imaginative and often caustically witty images of ordinary life in China over the past four decades—from the violent, repressive years of the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution, when Mr. Yu grew up, to the upheavals and dislocations of the current economic miracle. And all ten essays are unified by a recurring theme: the parallels and clashes between Mao’s era, characterized by fanatical idealism, and the ensuing years of pragmatism and breakneck-speed economic expansion under Deng and his successors. While often seen as direct opposites to each other, these two eras are perhaps two sides of the same coin: yin and yang faces separated by the event of the Tiananmen Incident. The sentiments Mr. Yu described at the beginning of the book of his experience at Tiananmen Square probably echoed those of the student protestors in Hong Kong today.

- Gabe Zee

China in Ten Words, by Yu Hua
translated by Allan H. Barr
Pantheon Press; November, 2011
240 pages



DRINK IN CHINA

ALES, WINES & SPIRITS

NORTHWEST CHINA COUNCIL
PRESENTS
CHINA
THE NEW WINE FRONTIER
A Visual Journey

啤酒
葡萄酒
烈性酒

A TALK & SLIDE SHOW BY JANIS MIGLAVS

Wednesday, November 19, 2014, 6:00-7:30 p.m.

University of Oregon White Stag Building
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For more information please visit: www.nwchina.org



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