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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

In my front yard and yards across my neighborhood I'm seeing beautiful purple crocus flowers blooming. A welcome sign of spring - of hope.



The last in-person Northwest China Council board meeting - or event of any kind was held over a year ago, in February of 2020. At that time, the coronavirus was part of our conversation, but it was still an ocean away. Since then, we've tried to chart a path through the uncertainty for not only the Northwest China Council, but for our families, businesses and ourselves. It hasn't been easy and hope has been tough to find at times.

With our state in the process of vaccinating the population, we finally can see blossoms of hope. Timelines of when things can "return to normal" are starting to come into focus. Despite this good news, the effects of this past year are undeniable and have led to changes to our organization as well to ourselves.

What hasn't changed, however, is the Northwest China Council's commitment to our mission to promote cultural understanding. Thank you to everyone who participated in our Chinese New Year Virtual Celebration in February. We got a lot of positive feedback on the event and I had a great time connecting with you all. I hope you all had fun as well. Who says you can't have a fun event virtually?

Look for more definite plans for 'return to in-person' events in the months to come, but in the meantime we have a full slate of virtual events, like our CHINA Chats. Find the upcoming schedule on our website. John Wong also sends out emails promoting upcoming CHINA Chats a few weeks prior to keep you informed.

If you enjoy Chinese films, Michael Bloom and Shireen Farrahi have done a wonderful job programming and hosting a monthly slate of notable, easily accessible Chinese films to watch then discuss virtually. You watch the film at your own leisure online, then join a virtual discussion about the film. When possible, experts in the subjects portrayed in the film join in on the discussion. Look for announcements about upcoming films in your email.

As always, I want to thank each of you for your ongoing support in these times. The entire Northwest China Council board and I truly appreciate it.

Stay safe, Joe Liston

MANDARIN CHINESE CLASSES

Chinese Language Classes Spring 2021 - Register Now!

Always wanted to learn Chinese? Why not celebrate the budding spring season by taking a class!

The NWCC is offering 10 weeks of Mandarin language classes for students of all ability levels, starting the week of April 5, 2021. Classes include: Foundations of Mandarin, Beginning Mandarin, Intermediate Mandarin, and Reading & Writing at the Intermediate Level. Students learn the phonetic Pinyin system and Chinese characters. Classes are small and fun and include lots of speaking and individual attention. Chinese culture is introduced at all levels.

All classes are held online via Zoom teleconference, and are taught by Willow Zheng, a native Mandarin speaker with 22 years of experience teaching Mandarin as a second language.

For more information and to register, please go to nwchina.org and click on "2021 Spring Language Classes." "See" you in class!

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES Q. WU (吴千之)

It is in honor of this great scholar, teacher, and longtime friend of the Northwest China Council that this issue is dedicating a special five-page series of remembrances to the life and legacy of Dr. Charles Wu. -The Editor

Charles Q. Wu was born Sept. 24, 1935 in Shanghai. Both his parents were teachers. Dr. Wu passed away peacefully in his sleep on March 17th, 2021 at the Friendship Village Tempe, a senior living facility in the Phoenix, Arizona area. He succumbed to health issues at the age of 85.



Charles Wu presented his new book, *Thus Spoke Laozi* at the UO White Stag lecture hall on April 16, 2014, followed by a luncheon and talk at Shenzhen Restaurant on April 19, both events sponsored by the NW China Council.

Charles Wu entered Beijing Foreign Language Institute (now Beijing Foreign Studies University) prior to his sixteenth birthday and graduated from college at age eighteen. He was a student of Xu Guozhang 许国璋, a renowned scholar. At age 21, Dr. Wu began his teaching career and taught more than twenty years at his alma mater. He was one of the main editors of the *Chinese-English Dictionary*. In addition, he conducted Intermediate English classes on the Beijing Radio Broadcasting Station in the late nineteen seventies. After China began its market reform policy, Dr. Wu was among the first overseas students allowed to study in the West. He was the first student from the People's Republic of China to obtain a doctorate in English literature from Columbia University. He established the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at Reed College in Portland, Oregon, authored two books, and contributed to the spread of local Chinese culture. As a lifelong educator and accomplished scholar, Dr. Wu was widely respected by his students and friends alike and beloved by his family.

- Stephen Y. Wu, Son

Charles spent the first half of his life in China and the second half in the United States. He was happy and proud to be a bridge between the two cultures and peoples. He loved them both. Lan Su Chinese Garden in Portland was his dear 'baby'. He loved looking after it; published a book about it, and never forgot to pay a visit to it whenever he had a chance to go back to Portland. He led several tours to China, bringing American friends to go see China for themselves. He volunteered to be a guide and lecturer along the way, talking about history, art and everything else about China. He enjoyed doing that and had devoted people following him from tour to tour to visit different sites in China.

- Diane Ma, Wife

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES Q. WU (CONT.)

Charles Wu arrived at the China Council office in 1987 or 1988 with smiles and enthusiasm for what we were doing and eagerness to get involved. This was a time of general euphoria in US-China relations, soon obliterated by the Tiananmen Square protests on June 4, 1989. I found Charles as absorbed in Chinese politics as he was in practicing qigong and translating and interpreting Daoist texts, teaching Chinese and giving life to Portland's Chinese Garden. We became great friends.

Until I retired in summer 1995, Charles, a cultural critic, lexicographer, scholar of Daoism, Qigong practitioner, and keen observer of Chinese politics, could be called upon to speak or write with authority and depth on—"Peking Opera and Cross-Cultural Understanding," "Qigong as a Cultural Phenomenon," "Love of Life in the Han Tombs" (on the quest for immortality), "The Transformation of Socialism . . . in the Soviet Union and China," "Views of Chinese Christians," "Can Language Go 'Capitalist'? Recent Changes in Chinese," "Chinese and American Visions of Democracy," "New Words, New Times," "Philosophy of Chinese Medicine," and "Indelible Images: China's New Cinema, Zhang Yimou's *Ju Dou*." Charles joined the board in 1992. He and his wife Diane Ma helped plan what might have been our most ambitious event during my tenure, the 1994 symposium on American missionaries and social change in China at Linfield College, which had international participation. Charles also introduced us to two well-known women political leaders who were his classmates at the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute: the democracy activist Wu Qing and Zhang Hanzhi, who had interpreted for Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai when they met Henry Kissinger in Pakistan in 1971 to open talks on normalizing US-China relations.

My last lengthy time with Charles was in 1999 on his first Tao tour for the China Council. It was organized through our Fujian sister state ties, and, because Charles had past connections with the China Institute in New York City, the 24 travelers came from both Oregon and New York. We visited seven mountains, ten cities, and many temples, with Charles and Fujian scholar Zhan Shichuang lecturing on Taoism throughout. Pre-tour instructions included this special Taoist tip: "While you should always be alert and aware, take things easy on this trip, and bring a sense of humor. There will be glitches on this trip, but 'you can rob me of my money and my time, but not my peace of mind. Travel like a cloud . . . ' (Charles Wu)." Apparently Charles himself began the strenuous trip with a cold, and a letter that I wrote home during the trip recounted, "Charles is as saintly as always and is keeping his cold under control with meditation and a few other more common remedies—and those of us who chiefly came on the tour because of him feel confirmed in our decision."

In the last few years after Charles and Diane moved to Arizona, Charles reached out to old friends in long phone calls. Our conversations usually turned to Chinese (and American) politics. He followed with great distress the ever-hardening autocracy under Xi Jinping and spoke about the dangerously stifled dissent he observed. Charles noted that Laozi, for all his inward reflection, spoke bluntly about the abuse of political power. Charles in one of his commentaries on the *Dao De Jing*, wrote: "Here Laozi sees a correlation between the good life for the rulers at the top and the poverty and hunger of the common people below. As poverty and hunger lead to desperation, desperation leads to unrest. What Laozi prescribes for the ruler is to give up their insatiable quest for the luxurious life and show greater care for the well-being of the common people." I keep Charles' book, [*Thus Spoke Laozi: Dao De Jing, A New Translation with Commentaries*](#), at my bedside to browse when I seek clarity amidst the clamor inside and out. It is Charles speaking to me as much as Laozi.

- Jane Leung Larson, founding executive director, Northwest China Council (1980-1995)

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES Q. WU (CONT.)

Charles will be remembered for the many ways he contributed to positive US-China relations, both when he began his career in China and after moving to the US. Two things stand out in my mind: the legacy of his English radio broadcasts that taught a generation of young Chinese students; and, in 1989 before the Tiananmen crackdown, his generosity in accompanying me and several visiting scholars from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who were in Portland for a ground-breaking conference at PSU with Russian scholars. Charles was the gentleman scholar par excellence.

- Mel Gurtov, *Professor Emeritus of Political Science, PSU*

As a long time member and supporter, Charles Wu generously gave many enlightening talks for the Northwest China Council. He was a tall, erudite and graceful man, and enthralled audiences with his nuanced understanding and explanation of things Chinese. We at the China Council, who were lucky to know him, miss him.

- John M. Wong, *Exec. Director, Northwest China Council*

吴千之教授，难得的君子，我们大家都失去了一位非常值得尊敬的导师，朋友

吴老师，一路走好

- Willow Zheng, *NWCC Language Instructor*

Unfailingly gracious and generous with his time and expertise, Charles Wu was one of the supporters and contributors for the *China Information Bulletin*, later renamed the *China Digest*. Before the days of widespread online access to news, the *Bulletin* was a bimonthly digest of news about China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, which we published at the NW China Council from 1990 to 1997. For most of that time, I was the editor and Rosario Aglialoro did the last few issues. We were assisted by some 30 volunteers, who read and wrote condensations of news from many print sources, in both Chinese and English. Charles was one of those readers, as well as being a helpful adviser to whom I could always turn for tactful and well-informed advice. It was a privilege to know him and always a delight to discuss cross-cultural observations with him.

- Nancy Dollahite, *Author*

I came to know Charles when I joined the China Council board in the early 1990s. He was a 君子: the scholar-philosopher who embodied the Chinese ethical ideal expressed in Confucian humaneness/benevolence 仁 and the Daoist 道. Educated in the 1950s at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages and in the 1980s at Columbia, his superb trans-Pacific cultural understanding made him the perfect bridge between Chinese and US culture. His thoughtfulness anchored Board discussions.

I traveled with him and Diane Ma on a China Council trip in 1996 that was my first trip to mainland China. We couldn't have found a better guide. We visited Shanghai, his native city, and other locations in Jiangnan. Everywhere we went there, he made the "land of tea and rice" ring with its poetry and history. His knowledge seemed limitless. In a country that has deliberately shredded its built past, Charles embodied the depth of Chinese love for poetry, the visual arts, architecture, and gardens. We passed through the Three Gorges and pondered the effects of the dam then under construction on the Yangzi region's archaeology, history, people and environment. In this landscape of wrenching change, he taught us Aromatic Qigong. He credited Qigong practice with curing his own cancer some years earlier.

Travel is often not easy, and people of his generation in China did not have easy lives. But what I remember is his quiet wisdom and serenity.

- Joanne Wakeland, *Retired Technical writer & China Scholar*

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES Q. WU (CONT.)

Charles was a true 君子 jūnzǐ, and extremely generous. I had some fairly ignorant questions about Zhuxi when I met him through Jane Larson. He listened without judgment and kindly, carefully, and fully answered my questions. It was he who told me, "If you want to be a great Chinese philosopher, you must study Chinese medicine." He was an inspiration, and I especially like his translation of the *Daode Jing*. As I continue to study ancient Chinese medicine, I see how often great doctors such as Zhang Jingyue cite the Confucian and Daoist classics, and often think of my meeting with him as a wonderful event. I am sure that many of his students feel the same.

- David Frierman, Acupuncturist



At 1994 Missionary Conference, Linfield College. L-R: Jane Larson, Diane Ma, Charles Wu



1999 Tao Tour: group at Mt. Qingyuan, Quanzhou, with Song Laozi statue

The 2007 Panda group traveled with Charles and Diane to Beijing, Xian, Hua Shan, Chengdu, Guilin and Shanghai. We visited numerous wonderful places, historic, cultural and scenic, and had many delicious meals together. Charles and Diane shared many interesting stories as well as provided insights and information on the places visited. We've had several reunions in Portland since and some of us have kept touch through the years. Condolences to Diane and family, and she will be on our minds.

- Geri Barnum, Polly Peters, Carol Briney, Frank McClanhan,
Tina Knight, Sandy & Erskine Wood, Diane DuFresne, Gabe & Dixie Zee

Five of us who first traveled with Charles Wu from May 20 through June 11, 1999 still get together several times a year for lunch, "the China Five." We have many good memories about Charles as a thoughtful, thoroughly engaging leader. That tour was called "Sacred Mountains and Temples, A Taoist Tour of China."

Charles invited a non-English-speaking professor from Xiamen University to join our tour. The professor had recently filmed a series on Taoism that ran on China's national television. Some evenings, segments of the series were played and Charles interpreted. Daily, as we visited the temples, monasteries, and mountains, the professor wrote his impressions sometimes in poems. Afterwards, he gave Charles his drafts to translate. In the morning during our bus ride to the next destination or in the bus before we caught a plane or train, Charles read the professor's works to us.

Charles was totally dedicated to delivering to our group a greater understanding of Taoism . . . a natural born teacher.

- Myrla Magness, Retired, Port of Portland

IN MEMORIAM: CHARLES Q. WU (CONT.)

I initially met Charles in the early '90s while working at the Northwest China Council in Oregon. My friendship with him blossomed through our mutual dedication to seeing the Lan Su Garden project in Portland come to fruition. As many are aware, the Garden is the outcome of the sister city relationship between Suzhou, China and Portland, Oregon. Since Charles was born in Shanghai, his close proximity to the historical gardens of Suzhou was, in a way, foretelling. Moreover, as an astute scholar of classical Chinese literature, he had a depth of appreciation for the Garden that was unmatched. I have to think that the cap piece to a life filled with notable successes lay in Charles's heartfelt regard for Portland's own classical Chinese garden and the contributions he so generously made to it.

As foot soldiers during the hard charging and turbulent days of the Garden's construction, those of us fortunate enough to be on site were treated to the unveiling of a paradise. I was buried in the acquisition and planting of shrubs and trees. It was Charles who helped me see the synergy between *all* of the elements that were critical to understanding what was emerging before us. Likewise, during interviews with a National Public Radio correspondent, Charles was able to distill the essence of the Garden's cultural ideas by telling a story. This is what he said...



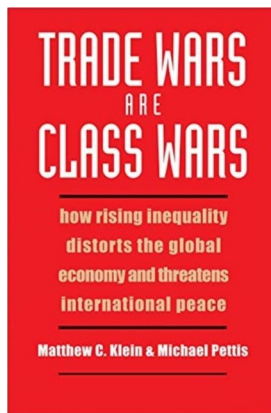
Once there was an immortal who lived in a hollow gourd from which he emerged each morning to sell medicine. At night he would return to the gourd to sleep. His comings and goings were invisible to mortals until one day an especially observant fellow spotted this celestial being as he leapt into the gourd. Peering over

the rim, the man asked the immortal where he was headed. The immortal invited the man to come along and see for himself. Aghast, the man could not fathom how he would climb into a gourd. The immortal counseled him to take a leap of faith. By following this advice, the man magically entered the gourd. On doing so, he realized that he had become part of a heavenly realm contained within the small space of an earthly vessel. In essence, all of the world's splendor could be found in this gourd heaven. One had only to suspend disbelief in order to find it.

I like to think that in making his own leap into the infinite, Charles has found immortality in a paradise rooted in the high ideals he embraced during his lifetime. Outstanding among them - civility, integrity, humility, compassion, and intellectual excellence. It is a comfort to remember him in this way. I will miss his presence among us mere mortals.

*~Jodi Gurtov, Director of Horticulture (2000 – 2007),
Lan Su Garden*





Trade Wars Are Class Wars: How Rising Inequality Distorts the Global Economy and Threatens International Peace

By Matthew C. Klein and Michael Pettis

Barron's economics columnist Matthew Klein and Peking University finance professor Michael Pettis have written a book that helps explain the increase in trade wars over the past few decades. They focus on the relationships among three big trading nations: China, Germany, and the US.

The main thesis of the book is that rising inequalities within countries heighten trade conflicts between countries, and such inequalities have been knowingly and intentionally maintained by the countries' policies to benefit the rich at the cost of the poor. Across the world, wealth has flowed from labor to capital; the rich have prospered while workers can no longer afford to buy what they produce, have lost their jobs, or have been forced into higher levels of debt. The imbalance between high savings for investment and profit, and insufficient consumption due to suppression of wage growth is reallocated to investments then exported to other countries in the form of cheap products and surplus saving. In the last few decades, national GDPs and corporate profits have steadily increased, but labor's share has been stagnant or declined. In the name of competitiveness, corporations all over the world keep down wages or shift production to lower cost areas. As a significant portion of the population lost their well-paying jobs and struggled to survive, they would be ripe for political and economic changes. It is all too easy for some politicians to blame foreign countries rather than big corporations and financial institutions that may be big donors. And while large corporations and financial

institutions enjoy outsized profits with various tax evasion loopholes, more and more people struggle to get by. The authors suggested that improving the economic situations of the less well-off people in these surplus countries will not only help those countries' political and economic stability but also alleviate trade conflicts.

In the book, there are three background chapters on how global commerce came to be how it is currently. The first chapter, "From Adam Smith to Tim Cook," narrates how economical conditions and assumptions are now very different than those from the time of Adam Smith and David Ricardo; how container ships have made transoceanic shipping economical; and how tax loopholes have allowed many corporations and wealthy individuals to avoid taxes, growing rich at the expense of the less well-off, who have to shoulder more of the tax burden. The second chapter, "The Growth of Global Finance" highlighted eight major financial cycles from the late 1800s to the recent great recession, from which the authors suggested that "financial flows are primarily driven by changes in credit conditions and speculative sentiments." The third chapter, "Savings, Investment, and Imbalances" provided detailed postulates of why imbalances are formed. This appeared mostly to be Prof. Pettis' work, which had appeared in his earlier book "The Great Rebalancing."

The chapter on China is titled "From Tiananmen to the Belt and Road: Understanding China's Surplus." After Deng Xiaoping took over in 1978, the Chinese economy has grown tremendously for four decades. As in Britain and the US earlier, Chinese workers have migrated from the countryside to the cities. These migrant workers have been systemically underpaid relative to the value they produce, generating a surplus that has been used to fund investments in physical capital, as well as profits for corporations and those in control. As with the US in the 19th century, China attracted modern technology and expertise by promising foreign businesses high profits and a huge market. This approach has worked well for many years, even if it created tremendous environmental problems within China. Until the financial crisis, the production and savings surpluses were exported to the rest of the world. When global demand collapsed, that

BOOK REVIEW: TRADE WARS ARE CLASS WARS (CONT.)

caused a sharp contraction to China's account surplus. The authors wrote that China was able to sustain growth by increasing Chinese indebtedness. To address vulnerability of the trade war with the US, China has accelerated its import substitution. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was another way to deal with excess capacity of manufactured goods and construction services. So far the BRI has been successful at generating demand for Chinese companies and workers outside China, even if this continues exporting many of the downsides of China's development model to the rest of the world. Chinese firms have little concern for environmental impacts; shoddy levels of construction work as well as the main interest to deploy Chinese companies and labor have also led to increasing friction with host countries. Also, the accessible BRI market is far smaller than North America and Europe. So the authors suggested that China's problems will not be resolved unless it increases consumption by improving the lot of its less privileged workers.

The chapter on Germany explains how Germany ended up in a similar surplus economical position similar to China. Unable to absorb all that it produced, Germany has been exporting its production surplus, as well as excess saving to its European partners. Germany's transformation after reunification would not have been possible without trade and financial links to the rest of the world. If Germany were a closed economy, its weak business investment, tight government budget and falling wages would have forced down domestic spending and limited corporate profits. Germany's internal policy results in highly unbalanced distribution in favor of the business and the rich. In the name of "competitiveness," just as it is done in other parts of the world it competes against, it suppresses wages and local expenditure in favor of investments. The savings surpluses are exported to southern European nations, which encourage those nations to increase their debt load. The 2008 financial crisis did not end well for either debtors or creditors. Demands that the debtor governments tighten their fiscal policies further caused those economies to contract, and increased resentment to German high-handedness. The authors also point out that even though the average German is twice as wealthy as the average Spaniard, the median German household is far poorer than the median Spaniard household and only about as wealthy as the median Greek or Polish

household, since the average is skewed upward by the smaller number of high earners. Thus Germany, even though known as a wealthy country, really needs to improve the lot of its less well-off citizens or face increasing restiveness.

The chapter on the US, "The American Exception: The Exorbitant Burden and the Persistent Deficit" provides historical background that after WWII, the US has been the world's indispensable spender, balancing surplus countries whose "residents save too much and spend too little". The US financial system, with its flexibility, its concern for the rights of foreign investors, and as the issuer of the world's reserve currency, proved attractive to people all over the world. People and nations keep large amounts of US dollars not because it provides attractive returns, but because it is supposedly the premier safe asset. In the 1950s, the US economy was about equal in size to the rest of the world combined, and could afford to absorb the excess savings of the rest of the world. Today, the US makes up less than a quarter of the global output and hardly in position to do so any further. The world's preference for the U.S. markets and dollar inflates the income of financiers who control access to these markets. The US Treasury's approach was driven largely by what suited major US commercial and investments. The interests of everyone else were largely ignored. It used to be that the surplus producers needed colonies to export their excess surpluses to. Now they just collude with the financiers and bankers and they can export the surplus to the US. So the privilege of having the world's reserve currency has since become an "Exorbitant Burden" - the US has continued absorbing all the goods and savings surpluses, which has led to massive deindustrialization, inflation of housing and other assets and increasing inequality. Since the US does not have a current account surplus like the surplus countries, its options for change are more limited. The authors suggested that the Federal Government absorb the inflowing financial surplus and spend them on infrastructure projects which are much needed.

In the final chapter, "Conclusion: To End the Trade Wars, End the Class War," the authors pointed out that China needs to reform the hukou system so all Chinese can gain access to government benefits; the government should expand the quality of its safety net; it should make it

BOOK REVIEW: TRADE WARS ARE CLASS WARS (CONT.)

easier for laborers to organize and negotiate for better pay and working conditions; it must continue to clean up the environment; and it needs to prop up the value of the Yuan. All of the listed recommendations, except the last one, were reforms proposed in China's 2013 Third Plenum, and even the last was supported by the former governor of the central bank. But these reforms were opposed by China's powerful vested interest, so they were either only partially implemented or not at all. The lack of progress since 2013 to carry out the Third Plenum reforms was also pointed out by Dexter Roberts in his book *The Myth of Chinese Capitalism*. The reviewer cannot attest to the soundness of the main arguments, only that they appear plausible. To me the counter-intuitive idea which is difficult to accept is that high savings and productivity without accompanying consumption would cause problems of imbalance on national levels. Many of us are brought up with the ethic of living within our means and to

save for a rainy day which seems like the responsible thing to do, rather than to rely on the government for support in old age. This of course presupposes the availability of surplus personal income which can be saved. It is also hard to see that ever-increasing consumption can be a sustainable basis for modern economies, but that is a topic for a different discussion. So while the ideas in this book may not be the final answers, there certainly exists too much economic inequality all over the world between the rich and poor. Since the growing inequality between the rich and poor in almost every country is well documented, and trade disputes are known to lead to serious conflicts, perhaps the ideas presented in this book may be worthy of consideration for a fresh perspective.

- Gabe Zee
NWCC Book Club



The Wuyi Mountain Range, where Charles Wu brought his Tao Tour group in 1999.

NWCC CHINESE NEW YEAR: YEAR OF THE OX

On February 6, 2021, the NWCC held its Chinese New Year celebration via Zoom, ringing in the Year of the Ox. The event featured a presentation by President Joe Liston about the significance of Ox years as well as the personality traits of those born in such years. There were also musical performances by local erhu player Dr. Jerry Lin, who dazzled the audience with his lively playing. In addition, several door prizes were given away throughout the evening, including the children's book "The Kite That Touched the Sky," written, auto-graphed, and donated by Jim Mockford; a kung fu clay tea service from Michael Bloom; and a gift certificate to the Golden Horse, donated by Executive Director John Wong.



Dr. Jerry Lin during the event



The discussion topic of the evening

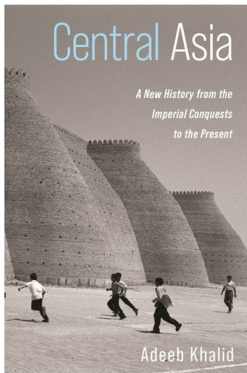
During the evening, there were also several breakout sessions where attendees joined smaller chat rooms to engage in socializing. In one breakout room, John Wong gave a short presentation on his favorite dish, Hainan steamed chicken, and all the places he's ordered the dish, and learning to make it himself. As attendees were encouraged to support their local Chinese restaurant or cook their own Chinese food, the "icebreaker" topic of these sessions was "what are you eating, and why?"

The evening went smoothly and was filled with good cheer and great anticipation for next year's Chinese New Year event, when hopefully we'll all be able to celebrate in person again!

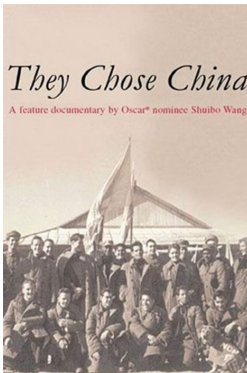
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UPCOMING EVENTS



You will not want to miss the next CHINA Chat, which will be held on Friday, April 16, 7-8:30pm on Zoom. Dr. Adeeb Khalid will first be holding a webinar on his upcoming new book, *Central Asia: A New History from the Imperial Conquests to the Present* (Princeton UP, May 2021). In it, he covers the turbulent history of Central Asia over the last quarter of a millennium, from the time the region was conquered by the Qing and the Russian empires to the present; as well as providing context on the current tumult in Xinjiang. The webinar lasts till 8pm, and will be followed by an optional Zoom happy hour chat. Please join us for what's sure to be a fascinating evening, and be sure to register for the event via your inbox or the NWCC website.



Come join Movie Chat co-hosts Michael Bloom and Shireen Farrahi as they lead the fourth session in this online movie discussion series. *They Chose China* documents the lives of a group of young American UN soldiers who fought in the Korean War, ended up as POWs, and after a 90-day "limbo" period decided to stay in China. They do so in order to escape McCarthyism, which has branded them as turncoats and traitors and has just sentenced two of their since-returned fellow soldiers to lengthy prison terms; and instead to start openly promoting peace, which they could not safely do back home. The next Chat will be held on Monday, April 26, at 7pm on Zoom. Please watch your inbox for more information and to register for the event.

----- ✂ ----- 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 _____
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I would like to volunteer to help the China Council with:

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 _____ Research

Membership Category — Please check the category you wish:

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Expiration Date

Signature

Established in 1980, the Northwest China Council is a non-profit, non-partisan, dues-based educational organization. Our mission is to promote greater understanding of Chinese history, culture, business, contemporary affairs, and US-China relations in the Portland, Oregon metropolitan area. And to build a bridge between the peoples of Oregon and China.



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