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City Club of Portland (Portland, Or.)

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NEWSPAPER SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT PORTLAND, OREGON

# City Club of Portland

## BULLETIN

Portland, Oregon

Vol. 59, No. 46

Benson Hotel, Mayfair Room

12:00 Noon

Friday, March 23, 1979

### THE SPEAKER:

**TOM GADDIS, Ed.D.**

Counseling Psychologist and Author

### THE TOPIC:

## WHAT'S RIGHT AND WRONG ABOUT CORRECTIONS

*"Scared Straight* (aired on local television March 7) is a prison program over-hyped, of doubtful value except to shock the public," stated the author of *Birdman of Alcatraz*. "But the use of prisoners for education," added Gaddis, "continues to be the most neglected resource in a bankrupt system."

Tom Gaddis has devoted a major part of his professional life to the study of life behind prison bars. He currently is a member of the Multnomah County Community Corrections Advisory Committee, a group in the news lately for its defiance of Multnomah County's Corrections Division.

In 1977 the Oregon legislature passed the Community Corrections Act, designed to channel convicted law-breakers away from the state prison system and into community corrections facilities located in the state's 36 counties. The evolution of the community corrections concept, and the current state of the corrections system in Oregon, will be the subject of Dr. Gaddis' remarks this Friday.

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**MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE: COME EARLY—THE PROGRAM WILL BEGIN AT 12:25  
WITH DISCUSSION AND VOTE ON THE REPORT, PRINTED HEREIN,  
ON "THE PACIFIC RIM STUDY CENTER"**

The Committee: Jack R. Brown, G. Thomas Frey, Charles M. Grossman, Frank Munk, Anthony Polsky, Daniel H. Skerritt, Charles M. White, and Milo E. Ormseth, *Chairman*.

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*"To inform its members and the community in public matters and to  
arouse in them a realization of the obligation of citizenship."*

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**CHAIRMAN NAMED,  
VOLUNTEERS NEEDED**

The Research Board has named *Spencer M. Ehrman* as chairman of a study which will evaluate "The Provision of Emergency Shelter in the Portland Metropolitan Area." The study was authorized last year, but its implementation was delayed because of the 1978 election year.

Ehrman is asking for Club members to serve on the committee who would be able to meet at least twice a month during the noon hour. He expects the study to be completed by May 1980.

The study will examine the need for, adequacy of, and ultimate responsibility for the provision of emergency shelter. "Emergency" here is used to describe an immediate need for shelter for from one to five days in "crisis" situations, which might include persons who arrive in Portland with no funds for lodging, or car repairs, or an illness in the family that causes an unexpected layover in the area.

Also included as crisis situations are persons who are being evicted or have had their homes condemned, or persons fleeing family conflict.

Club members interested in serving on this committee should contact the club office (228-7231) by April 6.

**BYLAWS AMENDMENTS  
FORTHCOMING**

The Board of Governors will be announcing several amendments to the City Club Bylaws within the next few weeks. The Board wishes Club members to be aware of the constitutional provision (Article IV, Section 5) that any member dissatisfied with the action of the Board may petition the Board for reconsideration. Such petition must be submitted to the Board in writing and signed by at least 25 voting members. The petition must include a specific proposal for Board action. The Board will then vote to accept or reject the proposal.

If the proposal concerns a matter on which the Board is not empowered to act, then notice of the proposal will be given to the membership and a vote will be scheduled for a regular Friday meeting.

**FRIDAY SPEAKERS COMING**

**MARCH 30:** To be announced.

**APRIL 6:** **Howard Swearer**, President, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Subject: "Federal Intervention in Private Education."

**FOUNDATION CHECKS DEDUCTIBLE**

Members are reminded that all donations to "Portland City Club Foundation, Inc.," the corporation whose special funds are used for such specific research activities as the student internship program, are tax deductible.

**ADDRESS CHANGES WANTED**

Members are urged to keep the City Club staff posted on any changes in home or business phone or address, as well as occupation. Phone 228-7231.

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## REPORT ON THE PACIFIC RIM STUDY CENTER

To The Board of Governors,  
The City Club of Portland:

### PREFACE

The report of the Pacific Rim Study Center Committee was processed through the Research Board on its way to the Board of Governors during the week beginning February 4, 1979. In that same week the Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China, Teng Hsiao-p'ing, departed from Seattle at the conclusion of his eight-day tour of the United States. His tour enhanced the already widespread public interest in China which resulted from President Carter's December 15, 1978 announcement that the United States would recognize the People's Republic as the true government of the Chinese state. Obviously, a new era in Chinese-American relations has begun.

These events have great significance for all of the United States and particular significance for Oregon and the other states on the Pacific Rim. If our Committee were to repeat today all of the fact gathering interviews we conducted during the last two years, we would undoubtedly find a much higher level of interest in the Pacific Rim Study Center concept. Presumably, we would also find a much higher level of immediate and potential support for a revival of the Pacific Rim Study Center in Oregon. There are some indications that the new interest in China is primarily related to trading opportunities, but there are other indications that the Four Modernizations of China will also greatly expand the opportunities for academic and cultural exchange.

Your Committee believes that the new relationship with China substantially increases the desirability and potential for the currently proposed East Asian Study Center at Portland State University. The current events therefore add importance and urgency to the recommendation of your Committee.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In August 1975, the Board of Governors authorized formation of this committee to examine the prior history and current status of the proposal for an Oregon based Pacific Rim Study Center (PRSC). The research charge (see Appendix A) referred to the PRSC which began in Portland in 1973 under the administrative direction of Portland State University and ended a short time later amid considerable public controversy. The charge asked the committee to address specifically (1) the need for and values of a PRSC; (2) the origins, historical development and present status of the PRSC concept; (3) the proper scope, purpose, size and location of a PRSC; (4) the financing necessary for a PRSC; and (5) the relationship between a PRSC and similar projects or organizations within the Pacific Rim area.

The Committee was organized in March 1976 and devoted its time primarily to interviewing key individuals who were involved in the original PRSC or who would be particularly interested in any future program of a similar nature. The names of persons interviewed are stated in Appendix B of this report. A selected bibliography of written materials considered by the Committee is attached as Appendix C.

### II. BACKGROUND

The Committee began its study with an attempt to reconstruct the history of the abortive Pacific Rim Study Center established at Portland State University. The committee obtained considerable insight and material through one of its members, Dr. Charles M. White of Portland State University. Dr. White was an active participant in the development of the original PRSC proposal at PSU. The Committee also interviewed many other individuals who were closely connected with the Center at PSU.

### A. *Genesis of the PRSC.*

In the early 1970's there was much interest, among businessmen and others in Portland, in improving trade, enhancing cultural understanding, and widening educational opportunities concerning the Far East. The Port of Portland, as the public agency with primary responsibility for international trade, received frequent inquiries about development of a center to serve trade purposes. The excellent Middle East Center at Portland State was cited; if it were logical to have a Middle East Center, then it would be even more logical, in view of Portland's geographical position, trade patterns and population makeup, to have a Far East or Pacific Rim Center. The idea was given particular focus during a 1971 trade mission to the Far East made by a group of Oregonians, including then Governor Tom McCall and then Executive Director of the Port of Portland Edward Westerdahl. Following this trip, Governor McCall, on February 24, 1972, asked the Oregon State Board of Higher Education and the Chancellor, at the "earliest practicable moment," to give consideration to the establishment of a PRSC. Accordingly, the Board asked the Chancellor's office to prepare a report on the proposal.

### B. *Preliminary Report to Board of Higher Education.*

The Chancellor's office, under the direction of Miles Romney, Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, assembled a 140-page preliminary report giving inventories, resources, current educational programs (courses and research projects), and alumni distribution in the Pacific Rim area. The report showed that a large volume of relevant activity was already ongoing, and confirmed the impression that a coordinating Center was both desirable and feasible. On the basis of this report the Board appointed a committee headed by William Lubersky, a Portland lawyer who was then Chairman of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, to draft a plan to be submitted to the State Board. The committee included local businessmen and representatives from each of the three largest institutions in the State System of Higher Education.

Working throughout the Spring and Summer of 1972, the committee submitted its report to the State Board of Higher Education for consideration at the August meeting of the Board. The report recommended that there be a Center focused on greater knowledge, research, and academic interest. The committee recommendations stressed language as a vital part of the Center. The report indicated that stimulation of trade should not be the central activity, but that the existence of the Center should cause such stimulation. The goals of the Center should be accomplished through:

1. Educational activities.
  - (a) Regular curriculum offerings.
  - (b) Special programs, conferences, symposia.
2. Research.
3. Clearing house functions (library, bibliographies, inventories of personnel and other resources, etc.).
4. Personnel exchange (faculty, student and business, professional, and industrial).
5. Public relations and fund raising.

The committee proposal asked for \$20,000 for the start-up period (September to June, 1972-73) and an initial annual budget of \$148,000. The State Board accepted the committee's report, designating Portland State University as the Center's site, and leaving the budget open (it was to be more than the amounts requested).

### C. *Activities and Accomplishments.*

The State Board of Higher Education provided \$100,000, which it obtained from the State Emergency Board, to finance initial operations during the remainder of the 1972-73 fiscal year. With this support, PSU engaged C. Easton Rothwell, former president of the Asia Foundation and retired president of Mills College, as the Acting Director of the PRSC. Dr. Rothwell remained resident in California and commuted to Portland on a part-time basis.

During the 1972-73 year, under Dr. Rothwell's direction, the PRSC commenced and made a degree of progress in the following matters:

1. It designed its guidelines for research and research priorities.
2. It completed and published one research report, "Oregon Trade and Investment in the Pacific Rim Region."
3. It developed an academic undergraduate program leading to a "Pacific Rim Certificate" and began steering this program along the arduous route for approval through various curricular committees, administrative offices, and the PSU Faculty Senate.
4. It established a language bank.
5. It promoted greater enrollments in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean language courses.
6. It sponsored several short seminars and symposia.
7. It participated in developing and planning student and faculty exchange programs.
8. It instituted a search for a permanent director.
9. It contacted foundations to obtain future support for its programs.
10. It developed a budget for the 1973-75 fiscal biennium.

The PRSC was necessarily concerned primarily with development and planning during the 1972-1973 year. The PRSC, as will be explained later, died before the plans were carried out, and your Committee has therefore found it impossible to evaluate the product of this period.

#### *D. Budget and Funding Actions.*

The proposed PRSC budget for the 1973-75 biennium totalled \$672,220. Political and economic realities required that PSU scale down this request, and it therefore planned contingent deductions which would reduce the total to \$430,955. However, the legislative leadership made it known to then PSU President Gregory Wolfe that the appropriation would be for a considerably smaller sum.

The exact timing and sequence of events during this period are somewhat unclear. Your Committee has seen some evidence that PSU and the legislature were still negotiating the budget in mid-June, 1973. However, Dr. Rothwell's letter of resignation is dated June 5, 1973 and is apparently based on the budgetary impasse between PSU and the legislature. (Perhaps the June date was in error, since a date of July 5, 1973 would fit the other facts.) Whatever the timing may have been, it seems clear that both Dr. Wolfe and Dr. Rothwell were unwilling to proceed with a drastically reduced program and budget. Thus, Dr. Rothwell did resign as Acting Director of the PRSC, and PSU did reject responsibility for a reduced PRSC program.

Despite termination of PSU support, there was still substantial legislative interest in the PRSC concept. This interest was fostered by the state executive branch, particularly through then Director of the Department of Economic Development Edward Whalen. The result was that the 1973 legislature allocated \$375,000 to the State Emergency Board to fund a PRSC program to be developed and approved jointly by the State Board of Higher Education and the Department of Economic Development.

Some effort was made to develop a program to use the Emergency Board funds. A new Pacific Rim Studies Center Plan, budgeted at \$371,000, was drafted by the Chancellor's office and was approved by the State Board of Higher Education in early 1974. This proposal had the same planned activities as the earlier proposal, but its focus was reversed. Public service was emphasized, research was placed in a secondary position, and instructional programs were given the last priority. Although the Board had approved the plan, the implementation was never worked out to the satisfaction of both the Department of Economic Development and the Chancellor's office. Consequently, the appropriation lapsed at the end of the biennium, and the PRSC officially ceased to exist.

### III. REASONS FOR PRIOR FAILURE

After examining written materials, hearing testimony, and discussing the past history of the Pacific Rim Study Center, your Committee reached a number of conclusions concerning the reasons for the failure of the first PRSC. The principal factors included the following:

#### A. *Non-Academic Origin*

The non-academic origin of the proposal was a basic cause of the ultimate failure of the PRSC. The State System of Higher Education normally generates its own educational projects and plans, and the academic interests apparently resisted having the Governor direct them to pursue something. At all levels in academia there seemed to be persons who resented that "outsiders" were "forcing" the educational community to accept and develop a program which it had not originated.

The fact that non-academics were in the majority on the drafting committee may have strengthened the feeling among some academics that they were being made a "tool of business."

#### B. *Lack of Leadership*

There seemed to be no single person or agency that was willing, able and eager to lead the project through. It has been suggested that there were so many committees that no leadership could emerge: There were three advisory committees; a permanent director search committee of PSU representatives and townspeople; two national committees whose names were listed on brochures; and an inter-institutional committee which placated (and perhaps also maintained) the competitive conflicts among institutions (both public and private) which were involved. It has also been suggested that conflicts among key personalities frustrated the development and contributed to the ultimate demise of the Center.

#### C. *Confusion and Suspicion*

The student unrest of the Vietnam era caused some students and faculty to resent programs that smacked of either big business or American involvement in cultures of other countries. These concerns and resentments were increased by the proposal of some Portland developers to build a waterfront commercial center called the Pacific Rim Center, which pre-empted the Center's name. This real estate promotion was in fact unrelated to the academically oriented PRSC, but public confusion of the two entities unquestionably cost the PRSC some support.

#### D. *Lack of Business Support*

Ironically, and notwithstanding student and faculty suspicion of business domination, lack of forceful support from the business community as a whole was an important factor in the PRSC failure. The reasons for this lack of support are difficult to assess. Perhaps, as some witnesses indicated, large firms can develop their own international networks and therefore feel little need for such a Center. The smaller firms with export or import potential may need the program more, but they have not seemed to demonstrate significant support for it.

#### E. *Diffused Scope*

Finally, the PRSC suffered from the fact that its program was too broad and diffuse in scope. Geographically, it encompassed South American countries which in many cases do not have a Pacific orientation for their economic and cultural exchanges. This made it difficult to provide focus to the academic programs and added to the budget demands.

#### IV. CURRENT NEED FOR A PRSC

Virtually everyone interviewed by your Committee and all those previously connected with the PRSC favored in some degree the resurrection of the PRSC concept in some form. Current educational and governmental leaders who were not involved in the prior effort share this view with those who were involved.

Those interviewed generally believe that the original educational objectives remain viable. The community still stands to benefit from a center which fosters better understanding of the East Asian countries with which we have strong trade and cultural ties. Although an academic program may not lead to immediate economic results for the community, the long range impact should be beneficial. Note, for example, the benefits of local educational programs to the local work force which are discussed on page 158 in the March 20, 1978 City Club report on PSU. If the local program attracted foreign students, those students might well develop long-term personal ties with the Pacific Northwest and with other students who may later use their special educational background in local business.

The prospect also continues for useful public service through conferences, symposia and other programs for the community concentrating on the arts and crafts of specific East Asian countries. A center also could provide a general framework for interaction between PSU and the community, for example, between the School of Business Administration and local business organizations.

Some faculty members at PSU and some Oregon members of the American Friends Service Committee expressed concern that if the PRSC is reinstated, the public should take care to prevent business and economic interests from overriding traditional educational objectives. However, even these individuals supported the educational and cultural objectives of the Center. A citizens' advisory committee was suggested, with the caveat that it be representative of the community as a whole.

Based on the evidence presented, your Committee determined that the PRSC is still a worthwhile concept and that it merits development.

#### V. LOCATION AND SCOPE OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT: THE PSU EAST ASIAN STUDIES CENTER

##### A. Location.

Assuming that a PRSC should be reestablished in some form, your Committee has no doubt that the site should be in the Portland metropolitan area. Certainly the University of Oregon and Oregon State University could provide an administrative and educational basis, and certainly their respective local communities could provide some degree of support for it and obtain some measure of benefit from it. Nevertheless, given the desire and the potential for an international context in which the concept exists, Portland is the logical location in Oregon.

The Committee also has little doubt that the concept must be reestablished at an existing academic institution if it is reestablished at all. A separate entity, such as the Oregon Graduate Center in Beaverton, is a theoretical possibility. However, a separate entity would require greater impetus and commitment than the Committee believes are available to reestablish a PRSC. Affiliation with a private college is a possibility, and at least some of the Portland area colleges apparently are interested in participating. Your Committee believes that such private participation should be encouraged, but that substantial governmental support is essential. Your Committee further believes that governmental support can best be channeled through a public institution.

Sponsorship by a non-academic governmental agency is a theoretical possibility which the Committee considered and rejected. The prime prospect would be the Port of Portland, and its executive director, Lloyd Anderson, stated that the Port would like to see the PRSC revive. However, he also stated that the Port was neither competent nor inclined to develop and administer an academically oriented program of this type.

Another possibility considered by the Committee was that the Center be a direct activity of the State System of Higher Education, somewhat comparable to the Division of Continuing Education (DCE). Under this approach it at least might be possible to assemble existing resources of the major state institutions in a coordinated program and thereby avoid rivalry and duplication among those institutions. Your Committee raised this possibility with several persons familiar with the State System and the DCE, and almost all of them advised us that the DCE model could not develop the special focus that the PRSC concept would require. The Committee therefore believes that this possibility should be rejected.

The foregoing analysis inevitably led the Committee to conclude that the PRSC concept had to revive at PSU if it revived at all. The Committee at first resisted this conclusion because it felt that the failure of the original effort would unduly prejudice a second attempt. However, events overtook the Committee somewhat when PSU announced its own proposal for the development of an East Asian Studies Center. PSU now appears to be providing the energy and personal commitment necessary to achieve at least a partial satisfaction of the PRSC objectives.

#### B. *Scope.*

Another major concern of your Committee related to the appropriate scope of a revived Center. The initial proposal was diffused, with varied activities and a geographic description which included South American countries along with the East Asian countries of the Pacific Rim.

The Committee interviewed individuals who had widely differing conceptions of the appropriate scope of a new Study Center in Oregon. Suggestions varied from those who supported a worldwide scope, with no geographic limitations, to those who urged a go-slow approach, building on a foundation of Northern hemisphere nations only. The Committee was tending to favor a more limited approach, primarily to add focus and reduce budgetary requirements, when again the PSU East Asian proposal overtook our deliberations. The prevailing rationale was that the failure of the prior ambitious proposal, plus the limitations of current support, foreclosed the possibility of restarting on a broad scale.

#### C. *PSU East Asian Studies Center.*

At the time this report was being drafted, PSU was still developing its proposal for a new East Asian Studies Center. The proposal is not fully defined and has not cleared the internal PSU development processes. It is therefore not only premature to evaluate it, but also impossible even to describe it accurately. Nevertheless, it seems fair to state that this proposal is likely to provide the best hope for revival of any facsimile of the PRSC concept in Oregon.

1. The PSU proposal, which is now under consideration by an Ad Hoc committee of PSU faculty and staff, is essentially as follows:

a) PSU will establish a new center named the East Asian Studies Center (EASC). The EASC hopefully will begin in the 1979-1980 school year, subject to approval of the program and its curriculum by the Faculty Senate and State Board of Higher Education, and approval by the State Board of PSU's re-allocation of funds.

b) The EASC will be administered by the PSU Office of International Education. That office also administers other area studies and language centers.

c) The EASC will operate as an interdisciplinary learning center. It will be an on-going certificate program in PSU's international education offerings. It will strive to engender greater understanding of human and social relationships among nations and cultures of the East Asian area.

d) The EASC will attempt to develop three principal types of programs, i.e., instructional, public service, and research.

e) The EASC will be supported in part by PSU itself through re-allocation of existing budget personnel and facilities. PSU is attempting to obtain foundation grants for

additional funding. This legislature will not be asked for any new funding for this program.

f) If student interest in the EASC is sufficient during its first two years, PSU would hope ultimately to expand the program to offer a baccalaureate degree in addition to a certificate.

2. The approach being considered by PSU in its proposed East Asian Studies Center fits the criteria your Committee believes are necessary for development of a successful program. These criteria include the following:

a) One threshold matter is the location. The Committee believes for several reasons discussed above that PSU is the logical site. The need for public funding realistically requires a public rather than a private institution as the base. Participation by private colleges is nevertheless desirable, and PSU is in the best position among the state institutions to foster cooperation and involvement of nearby private colleges and universities. In addition, PSU has the necessary proximity to the Port of Portland, foreign consulates, and those private businesses which generate most of the commercial exchanges between the people of this area and the other countries involved.

b) The proposal seeks to build on an existing foundation which already has internal support from the students and faculty at PSU. The effort is to develop a certification program around a core of subjects already being offered at PSU. This will allow for future growth and development without large public expenditures at the outset. Moreover, since the program is being internally developed, it should not suffer from claims of outside intrusion and domination.

c) Although the specifics of the PSU program are still being developed, the emphasis is clearly academic. With a strong academic base, it is reasonable to hope for an eventual development of public service programs such as workshops, orientation programs, seminars, and international meetings of various types. Thus the program may serve both immediate and long range needs of the public, including needs of the business community.

Although the first attempt to establish a Pacific Rim Study Center faltered, many objectives of the Center remain viable on a long range basis. The East Asian Studies Center should be capable of meeting those objectives on the basis of a logical growth comparable to the PSU Middle Eastern Studies Center.

## VI. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING FACILITIES

As with the earlier PRSC, PSU hopes to develop its East Asian Studies Center as a certificate program initially, and perhaps ultimately as a separate degree program. The certificate program includes core curriculum requirements as well as related research objectives. Traditional cultural subjects such as the language, sociology, and history of the countries included will accompany subjects on business and trade.

Oregon's educational system includes no other program which satisfies all the objectives of the PSU proposal. Some curriculum offerings of the state universities already overlap. (See page 143 of the March 20, 1978 City Club report on PSU.) However, there are no certificate or degree programs and no research and public service offerings at the other Oregon universities which focus on and satisfy the particular areas covered by the East Asian proposal.

The PSU approach also contrasts nicely with the two existing regional programs that concentrate on the same East Asian geographic area. The University of Hawaii's East-West Center is primarily a research center concentrating on non-economic subjects (sociology, anthropology, etc.). The East-West Center teaches no courses directly, but it is a magnet to attract students from foreign countries who pursue degree programs at various colleges of the University of Hawaii.

The Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Washington has developed the other regional program which attracted the Committee's attention. The Washington program is smaller in scope than Hawaii's East-West Center, but it is similar to the Hawaiian program in that it concentrates on research and special projects rather

than on curriculum offerings. It is almost the opposite of the East-West Center in that it concentrates on economic and business matters, with much less attention to cultural subjects and other social sciences. Its most significant activities appear to be research projects financed with specific private grants.

The Committee views the long term objective of the PSU East Asian Studies Center as more instructional than research oriented, with a blend of curriculum and public service offerings. These objectives are not pre-empted by any other regional facility.

### VII. LONG TERM OBJECTIVES

On a long term basis, it is questionable whether the East Asian Studies Center should develop into a program as broad and far-reaching as that initially envisioned for the PRSC.

The Committee generally supports the original PRSC concept, subject to a geographic redefinition and an understanding that the primary focus will be the educational objectives and activities rather than the commercial objectives and activities. Development of the East Asian Center at PSU would be a logical part of the overall development of this University as recommended in the City Club's March 1978 report on *The Role of Portland State University in the Community*.

The student demand for expanded course offerings and the projected community benefits appear to justify full development of the current PSU proposal. PSU is being realistic in making a modest beginning, but long term growth will require additional funding by government and private sources. The program is potentially well suited for special grants which could alleviate some of the financial burdens on the State System. Hawaii's East-West Center is federally funded to the extent of about \$10 million annually. The University of Washington operates its program in significant part from private corporate contributions.

Of continuing concern will be the extent to which the Center should devote its resources, particularly those for research, to serve practical needs of the business community. The Committee finds strong support for the Center as an educational facility in its own right. It need not and probably cannot be justified on the basis of existing demand from the business community or any immediate economic benefit that it might bring. Moreover, proprietary research for the benefit of specific business concerns, e.g., market research for a particular exporter, is largely foreclosed by state policy which requires that all research done by the state's universities be available to the general public. Your Committee supports this approach. While encouraging research that will benefit economic development generally, the Committee believes that it would be inappropriate for private grantors to obtain confidential research reports from state institutions.

The East Asian Studies Center ultimately should become a repository of expertise on cultural, political, social, economic and other facets of the East Asian countries included in its geographic scope. If this occurs, the entire community will realize benefits related to its particular interests in international affairs. These benefits should follow as the natural byproduct of, and without hampering or altering, the center's primary academic mission.

### VIII. CONCLUSIONS

1. The Pacific Rim Study Center concept remains viable. However, the new PRSC needs to develop on a reduced scale, from a solid academic foundation and with internal support from a parent academic institution.

2. The PSU proposal for an East Asian Studies Center satisfies the criteria and objectives your Committee finds necessary for beginning the suitable development of a modified PRSC.

3. The entire Portland metropolitan community would benefit from establishment of PSU's East Asian Studies Center as it is now proposed. The community would also benefit from future expansion of the Center's objectives to include more of the scope of the original Pacific Rim Study Center proposal.

**IX. RECOMMENDATION**

The City Club of Portland should support the development of an East Asian Studies Center at Portland State University.

Respectfully submitted,\*

Jack R. Brown

G. Thomas Frey

Charles M. Grossman, M.D.

Frank Munk

Anthony Polsky

Daniel H. Skerritt

Charles M. White

Milo E. Ormseth, *Chairman*

Approved by the Research Board February 8, 1979 for transmittal to the Board of Governors. Received by the Board of Governors February 26, 1979 and approved for publication and distribution to the membership for discussion and action on March 23, 1979.

\*Dr. Charles M. White is a member of the Portland State University faculty. His primary assignment at PSU is to direct the summer session, but he also serves as a professor of history and as director of the Office of International Education. Dr. Frank Munk was a member of the PSU faculty prior to his retirement from full-time teaching in 1971, and he is still affiliated with PSU. Neither Dr. White nor Dr. Munk has participated in formulating the PSU proposal for an East Asian Study Center, but Dr. White is personally involved in that the current EASC proposal contemplates that the EASC will be a program of the Office of International Education which Dr. White directs. The Committee desires to call attention to the PSU affiliations of two of the Committee members in view of the Committee's recommendation that the City Club support a PSU program. It would unfairly deprecate the contributions of Dr. White and Dr. Munk to assert that their participation did not influence the conclusions and recommendation of the Committee. However, the other members of the Committee obviously knew the positions of Dr. White and Dr. Munk, and they believe unanimously that their conclusions and recommendation would have been the same even if Dr. White and Dr. Munk had not participated in the study.

**APPENDIX A  
AUTHORIZATION  
CITY CLUB RESEARCH PROJECT  
"Pacific Rim Study Center"**

In recent years there has been increasing trade as well as cultural, educational, governmental and recreational exchanges between Oregon residents and people of the Pacific Rim nations, particularly those of Asian countries. As a result of this growing interchange, the possibility of a Portland-based academic, research, consultative service and exchange center was suggested to the Board of Higher Education by Governor McCall in early 1972. A Pacific Rim Study Center opened in 1973 under the administrative control of Portland State University, but was terminated a short time later. Since then the concept has received little public support. It is the feeling of the Research Board and the Board of Governors that the Pacific Rim Center concept should be reconsidered.

To acquaint its members and the general public with the history, concept and principal issues, it is recommended that the City Club appoint a study committee to examine the proposed Pacific Rim Study Center and to make recommendations, as appropriate, with special attention to the following:

1. The need for and values of such a Center and the contributions it could make to the cultural, economic, social, environmental and educational resources of Oregon, the Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Rim nations.
2. The origins, historical development and present status of the Pacific Rim Study Center concept.
3. The appropriate character, purposes and functions of the Center, and its initial size.
4. The location within Oregon and organization of such a Center considering its relationships with other public and private institutions.
5. The range of and sources of financing necessary to the Center.
6. The relationship between the Center and similar projects and organizations in the Pacific Rim area.

Approved: Research Board 7/31/75      Board of Governors 8/4/75

**APPENDIX B  
PERSONS INTERVIEWED**

*Edward Westerdahl*, former Executive Director of the Port of Portland  
*Dr. Ralph E. Bunch*, Professor, Portland State University  
*Dr. Leonard B. Kimbrell*, Professor, Portland State University  
*William R. Wells*, First National Bank of Oregon, International Banking Division  
*Calvin Van Pelt*, Vice President of International Operations, White Stag  
*Andrejs K. Berkis*, Manager of Research, Port of Portland  
*Lloyd Anderson*, Executive Director, Port of Portland  
*Dean Donald Parker*, Graduate School of Business, Portland State University  
*Dr. John Howard*, President, Lewis and Clark College  
*Dr. Joseph Blumel*, President, Portland State University  
*Dr. Miles Romney*, Chancellor's Office, State System of Higher Education  
*Daniel L. Goldy*, former Director, Oregon Department of Economic Development  
*Margie Sandoz*, Representative of American Friends Service Committee  
*Rick Gustafson*, former Assistant to the President of Portland State University, and former member of the House of Representatives, State of Oregon

**APPENDIX C  
WRITTEN MATERIALS**

1. News Release, *Pacific Rim Center Public Advisory Board Appointed*, Portland State University Office of Communications, April 5, 1973.
2. *A Proposal for the Establishment of a Pacific Rim Studies Center*, Prepared for the Oregon State Board of Higher Education Committee on Academic Affairs, April 23, 1974.
3. Brochure entitled *Pacific Rim Center Portland State University*.
4. Letter to Dr. Gregory B. Wolfe, President, Portland State University, from C. Easton Rothwell, dated June 5, 1973.
5. Document entitled *The Pacific Rim Center at PSU*, Harvard Business School, No. 377-055, prepared by Dr. Gregory B. Wolfe.
6. *The Role of Portland State University in the Community*, City Club of Portland Bulletin, Vol. 58, No. 45, March 20, 1978.
7. Brochure entitled *East-West Center Program Activities 1978*, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
8. *Seventeenth Annual Report East-West Center*, Published by Office of the Vice President for Development and Public Affairs, East-West Center, December 1977.
9. *Pacific Rim Project Focusing on Interdependencies*, Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, Autumn 1978.