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Centerviews

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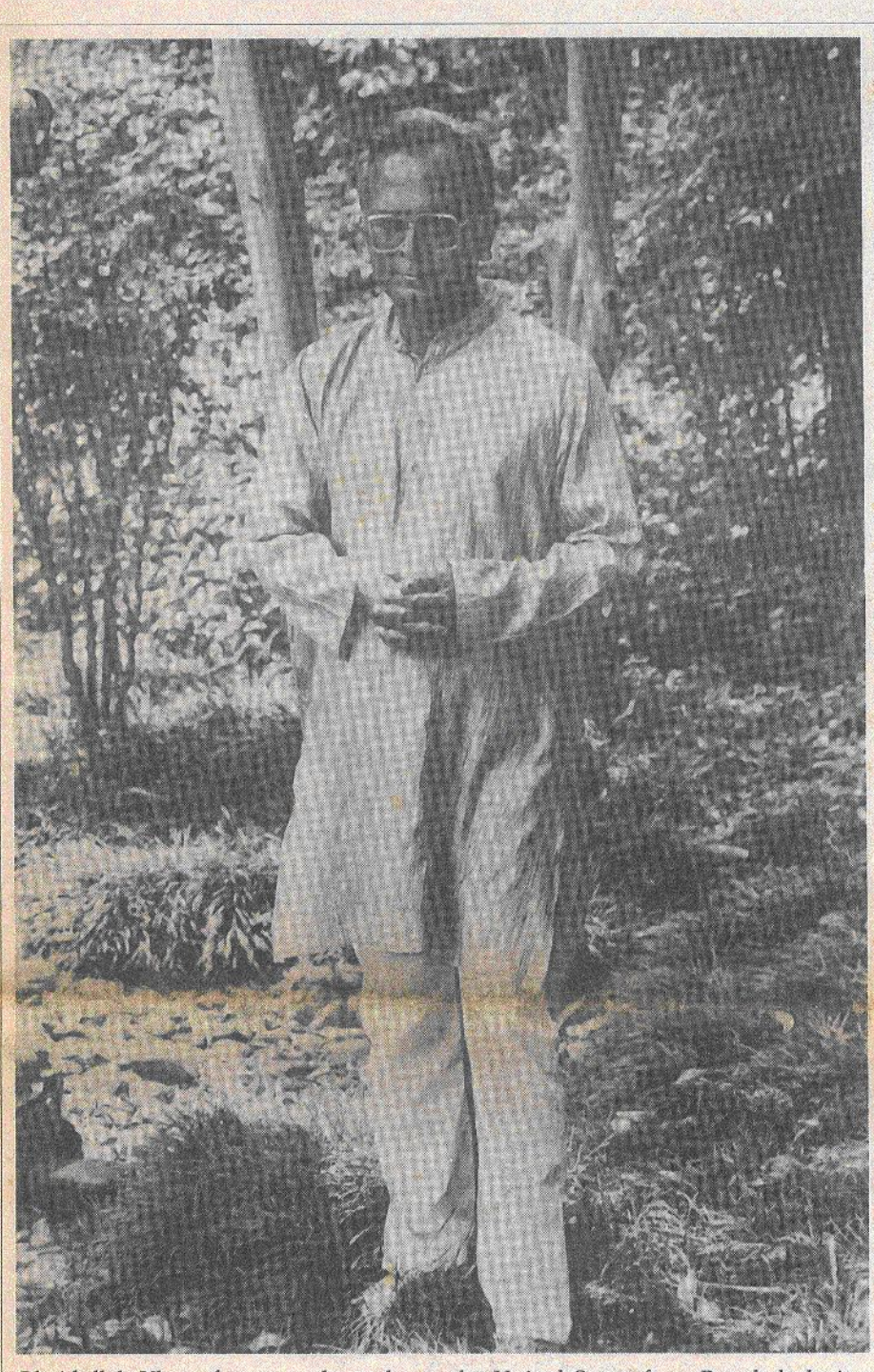

DEBORAH BOOKER

Obaidullah Khan, former ambassador to the United States from Bangladesh, is at the Center as a fellow-in-residence. See story on page 4.

EWC experiment a success; new leaders *can* be friends

by Grady Timmons

They came from Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States. The oldest was 39, the youngest 25. Six of the 10 were members of national parliaments, two hoped to become parliamentary candidates and one had been the campaign manager for former U.S. presidential candidate Bruce Babbitt.

For two weeks the group studied and traveled together as part of the Center's New Generation Seminar, a recently initiated program to benefit future leaders in the Asia-Pacific region.

According to Charles Morrison, coordinator of the Center's International Relations Program, the aim was to acquaint these future leaders with critical regional issues and, more importantly, with each other. "We brought together 10 strangers from seven countries and at the end of two weeks we had a group of friends," he said. "The results far exceeded my expectations."

The New Generation Seminar is one of the first projects of the East-West Center Foundation, a private, non-profit organization founded to support special Center programs. Funded for two years by a $150,000 grant from the Henry Luce Foundation, the program received supplemental funding this year from the Ushiba Foundation in Japan.

The seminar was held in two parts. The first part in Hawaii featured briefings by Center staff and outside experts on critical Asia-Pacific issues.

After Center President Victor Hao Li presented a regional overview, the group heard from Center specialists Andrew Mason on demographic issues, Fereidun Fesharaki on energy policy issues, Kirk Smith on environmental issues, Robert Dernberger on China's economic development and Te'o Fairbairn on the Pacific island region. University of Hawaii Soviet specialist, John Stephan, discussed the Soviet role in the Pacific with the new generation leaders.

Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* contributing editor Bud Smyser spoke on the future of Hawaii in the Pacific and representatives from CINCPAC Command at Pearl Harbor addressed regional military security issues. Harry Harding, an expert on China from the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., spoke on Chinese politics and foreign policy. Participants also had dinner with Hawaii's Lieutenant Governor Benjamin J. Cayetano.

The week in Japan focused on Japan's evolving role in the Asia-Pacific region and involved meetings with individuals who are shaping this role, including Takako Doi, chairperson of the Japan Socialist Party, and Koichi Kato, one of the Liberal Democratic Party's "New, New Leaders." They also toured a Nissan automobile factory and discussed Japanese investment with executives at Matsushita Electric, makers of Panasonic and other name-brand Japanese products. The program was cosponsored in Japan by the Japan Center for International Exchange.

"The positive aspect of the Hawaii part of the program was its region-wide focus," said Morrison. "I think it helped prepare the group for what followed in Japan. The purpose was not to make the participants experts on Asia and the Pacific, but to have them come away with a sensitivity to how people in different countries view the same situation."

Participants reported the seminar had been a highly valuable personal and

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U.S. publishers urged to educate readers about Asia

by John Williams

America's newspaper publishers were called upon to lead the "urgent national task of bridging the cultural gap between the United States and Asia" by Center President Victor Hao Li, speaking at the American Newspaper Publishers Association (ANPA) convention in late April in Honolulu.

"If Americans are to participate effectively in events of the next century, we face a great challenge," Li said. In reorienting itself to the new Pacific Era, Li said the United States "must achieve a better understanding of events shaping the region, learn to be more effective in dealing with the people and institutions of the region and become more competitive in reaching Asian and Pacific markets."

Saying "we can sell newspapers and educate readers about Asia at the same time," Li cited several issues:

• China's family planning program is reducing the population growth rate drastically, but the changing economy is producing a new population problem. Modernization of agriculture has resulted in a massive surplus of rural labor, predicted to be more than 200 million people by the year 2000. The Chinese government must deal with the prospect of transferring some 100 million of these people to other types of jobs.

• Most of Asia's population growth will take place in the cities, producing nearly one billion more urban residents within 25 years—the equivalent of 100 new Los Angeleses or Tokyos.

• Higher population, rapid urban expansion and economic modernization mean that Asia will require growing supplies of water. Deforestation and pollution are reducing Asia's water supply. By the end of the next decade, the severity of the water shortage in Asia may challenge the energy crisis of the 1970s.

• Gross national products and per capita incomes are rising sharply in

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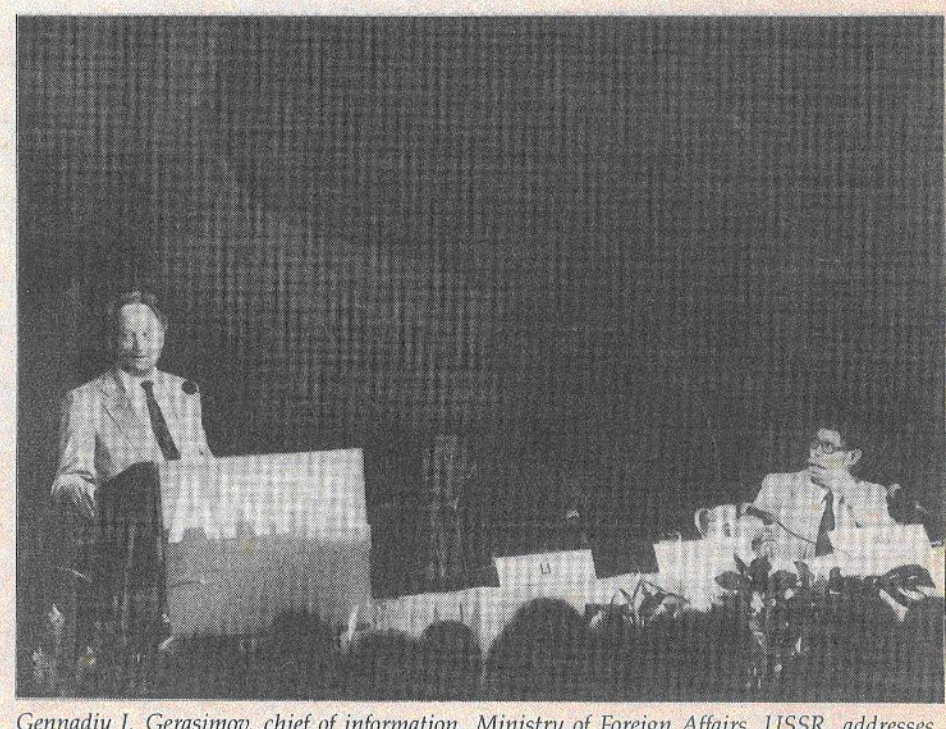

DEBORAH BOOKER

Gennadiy I. Gerasimov, chief of information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, addresses the ANPA convention. Seated at right are Center President Victor Hao Li and Xu Xuejiang, deputy director of foreign affairs, New China News Agency, Beijing.

The ANZUS alliance: is the partnership still intact?

by Grady Timmons

The 1951 ANZUS alliance among Australia, New Zealand and the United States grew out of their wartime partnership and ongoing mutual security interests. From the start the relationship was a natural one: there were similarities in heritage, compatible political systems, a common language and a shared belief in a Western democratic value system.

These assumptions of commonality remain strong and the working relationship among the three is still perceived to be a smooth one. But is it? That is the question being posed by a new Center project that will examine the national evolutions and relations among the three.

That times have changed was clearly demonstrated during the 1984 ANZUS crisis when New Zealand banned nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from its ports. Americans and Australians suddenly discovered that the attitude of New Zealanders on nuclear issues differed in ways that made it difficult to carry on one of the fundamental aspects of cooperation between the three countries. The ANZUS crisis, however, may only be the tip of the iceberg.

"For a long time there has been a tendency, particularly in the United States, to take for granted the basic harmony and common interests among the ANZUS partners," says former U.S. Foreign Service officer Richard Baker, who along with Charles Morrison, coordinator of the Center's International Relations Program, heads up the project. "It doesn't occur to people that this is a set of international relationships which involve distinctions and different perspectives just the way U.S.-Japan and U.S.-China relations do. You clearly don't have some of the language and cultural barriers to overcome, but this can be misleading and lull you into a false sense that there isn't something to learn. Well, there is something to learn. And the aim of the project is to identify those things."

The increasing importance of the Asia-Pacific region in world economic and political affairs, the economic reforms taking place in post-Mao China and a new generation of Asian political leaders are all part of the context which give an examination of the relationships between the ANZUS countries a particular timeliness, says Baker.

He notes that each of the countries has a different mix of peoples from different backgrounds, that each has a particular geographic location and a natural set of outlooks and that each is different in size and weight in terms of the range of roles it plays in the world.

"New Zealand, for example, sees itself very much as a South Pacific country," he says. "It identifies itself closely with the Pacific islands. Auckland, New Zealanders will tell you, is the largest Polynesian city in the world.

"Australia, on the other hand, has been quite consciously looking for an appropriate role to play in Asia. It has been putting a great deal of effort into developing an economic relationship with China, and its economic relationships with Japan are important and growing. This is a change. When the ANZUS pact was signed, Australia and New Zealand tended to look first to their identity with the European and British community and only second to their location in the Asia-Pacific region.

"The United States, although it is a Pacific Rim country, is also a major world power. It has a series of global interests which it takes into account when formulating policy on regional sorts of issues."

Baker, who headed the political section of the U.S. embassy in Canberra, Australia from 1984 to 1987 and had several previous postings in Southeast Asia, says the project will look at the full range of relationships between the countries to see if the community of interests among them has become broader or narrower. The project focuses on three topic areas: sociopolitical change and changing perceptions of national roles and their implications, economic change and economic relations, and cooperation and differences of view with respect to Asia-Pacific economic and security issues. The project is thus much broader than just a study of the ANZUS defense alliance, he says, and it will not focus on one particular issue, such as the ANZUS crisis.

Also participating in the project will be the Australian Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University of Wellington in New Zealand. A series of three workshop/conferences will bring together team members with policymakers and other resource persons to review research papers, compare and analyze findings and help disseminate conclusions among public opinion leaders. The project is expected to take three to four years and is anticipated to produce a series of working papers and three books. "What we're really doing is pulling together a lot of information into a compendium on how these different societies work and how they perceive themselves and their relations with each other," says Baker. "Hopefully that will be of use to policymakers."

"This is a set of international relationships which involve distinctions and different perspectives just the way U.S.-Japan and U.S.-China relations do."

GRADY TIMMONS

Richard Baker

Chinese advised to modernize mines, invest overseas

To fully develop its metals industry, China needs to continue its internal mineral development, expand and improve joint venture agreements with foreign companies, invest in mining ventures in other parts of the world and improve its domestic processing says a new study released by the East-West Center's Resource Systems Institute.

The report marks the culmination of the first year of a two-year project between the Center's Minerals Program and the China National Nonferrous Metals Industry Corporation (CNNC), which has over one million employees and 250 enterprises under its control. CNNC representatives were recently briefed at the Center on the study's contents.

China is rich in such nonferrous metals as aluminum, copper, lead, zinc and tungsten, but badly needs foreign investment to develop them. To that aim, the Chinese have spent between $300 million and $600 million annually since 1984 importing technology from abroad. Although exports of their metals during that period increased from $160 million to $400 million, much of the potential remains untapped.

According to Allen Clark, who along with fellow Research Associate Charles Johnson headed up a Center team that included Fellows James Otto and James Dorian, the greatest single potential in increasing supply in the short term lies in modernizing mines and increasing efficiency. "Currently, their recovery of mined minerals is low—about 50 percent in comparison with 90 percent in other parts of the world," he said. "Part of the problem is that they need to adopt new mining methods. They need better quality control and higher recoveries in their processing. That doesn't require a lot of new technology, just a new approach. If they can garner a 15 to 20 percent increase in recovery, that's enormous."

Clark said the Chinese need to expand and improve joint-venture agreements with foreign companies investing in China. At present too much is left to negotiation. "Companies want a more precise, standard approach," he said.

The Chinese also have to offer better quality projects—not just the high risk, high cost projects they are currently offering. "They have to accept some risk themselves," said Clark. Clark added that projects must have both a domestic and an international market, as no company wants to produce metals just for the Chinese or develop minerals that are in surplus on the world market.

Recently the Chinese have begun investing in aluminum and iron projects in Australia. Clark said it's something they need to do more of because the benefits are many. Not only do they obtain raw materials but by being partners they have an equity position and get management experience. It also supplies them with a cadre of highly trained people.

Clark said the Center report evaluated the future of metal markets that were of interest to the Chinese, including aluminum, lead and zinc. The Chinese were also given a detailed analysis of investment strategies of international corporations that they will have to deal with in developing their industries. "We conducted a training program on how to do financial analysis on these mining projects that could be presented to banks," he said. "We hope they will go back, package their projects, and then present them to lending companies and corporations so that they might get the financing and the joint-venture projects they so badly need."

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Designed by Russell Fujita.

THE EAST-WEST CENTER is a public, nonprofit educational institution established in Hawaii in 1960 by the United States Congress. The Center's mandate is "to promote better relations and understanding among the nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States through cooperative study, training, and research."

Some 2,000 research fellows, graduate students, and professionals in business and government each year work with the Center's international staff on major Asia-Pacific issues relating to population, resources and development, the environment, culture, and communication. Since 1960, more than 25,000 men and women from the region have participated in the Center's cooperative programs.

Principal funding for the Center comes from the U.S. Congress. Support also comes from more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments, as well as private agencies and corporations. The Center has an international board of governors. President Victor Hao Li came to the Center in 1981 after serving as Shelton Professor of International Legal Studies at Stanford University.

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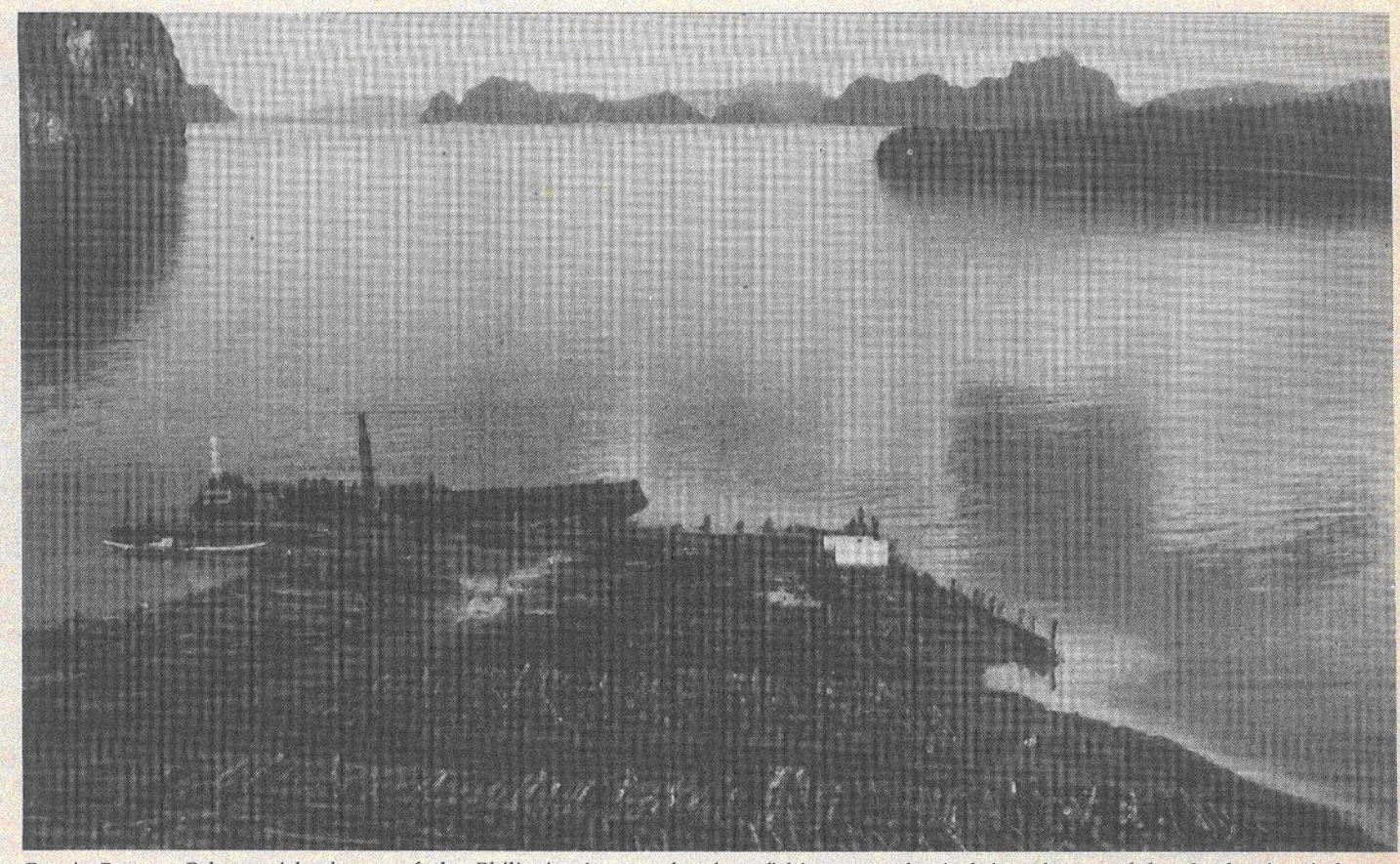
Squid versus chainsaws in the Philippines

The author is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Zoology of the University of Hawaii and a research intern at the Environment and Policy Institute. This piece is adapted from a forthcoming EAPI Occasional Paper (No. 7): Logging versus Fisheries and Tourism in Palawan.

by Gregor Hodgson



GREGOR HODGSON

Bacuit Bay on Palawan island, one of the Philippines' most abundant fishing grounds, is being threatened by the logging industry.

Palontoy Elizalde lives with his wife and their new baby in a nipa palm hut in Manlag, a small village near the northern tip of Palawan island in the southwest Philippines. Until last year they lived near the mouth of the Manlag River where it flows into Bacuit Bay.

Palontoy used to be able to gather enough clams from the sand flat in front of his old house to feed his family when bad weather kept him from fishing in his small, motor-powered outrigger boat. "There used to be plenty clams there," he says. "In a couple of hours I fill my basket. Now they all dead. Ever since logging started, no more sand, only mud. And flooding is bad now, too." Palontoy is worried about how he will feed his family if the fishing in Bacuit Bay continues to decline as it has since the logging began.

Time and development have caught up with Bacuit Bay. Still one of the country's most abundant fishing grounds, and home to two popular international scuba resorts, it is being damaged by the logging industry. It's a situation that doesn't make environmental or economic sense. If the situation is allowed to continue, two profitable industries, fishing and tourism, could be put out of business in five years by a less profitable industry—logging.

The problems caused by logging contribute to the even larger problem of ill-advised or unplanned land clearing in the Philippines. According to a new book, *Depletion of the Forest Resources in the Philippines*, by Ooi Jin Bee, a geographer at the National University of Singapore, the once forest-rich Philippines is well on its way to becoming the first country in the region to achieve the dubious distinction of complete deforestation by the year 2000. And a February report in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* noted that the country's 99 bishops recently endorsed a pastoral letter that assails despoilation of the Philippine environment, calling it an even "more deep-seated crisis" than "political instability, economic decline and growth in armed conflict."

Until recently, Palawan had a reputation as the Philippines' "last frontier." Northern Palawan, including Bacuit Bay, has been known as the "Philippine fishbowl." Virgin forests, unusual native species such as the Palawan Bearcat, and anthropologically important native tribes such as the Batak, gave this long thin island (which is roughly one-half the area of Rhode Island) a mysterious aura.

Development in Palawan has been largely unplanned. According to Michael Pido, a researcher with the Palawan Integrated Area Development Project, "twenty years ago 92 percent of Palawan was forested land. Now as little as 50 percent of the undisturbed forest remains."

Population growth rates of over 3 percent in many parts of the Philippines, combined with decades of misuse of the land, has made emigration to resource rich Palawan an attractive alternative. An additional incentive is to escape from increasingly deadly clashes between the New People's Army and government troops. Compared to many provinces, Palawan is still relatively peaceful. With the population pressure and political heat increasing, the Philippine government is faced with the question of implementing appropriate development strategies for an island claimed by indigenous peoples, conservation groups and the tourism, fisheries, mining and logging industries.

In 1985 Pagdanan Timber Products, Inc. began logging operations on Palawan on a concession which covers most of the remaining primary forest, including the area surrounding Bacuit Bay. That same year, a study of the effects of logging on marine resources in the Bay began with funding support from the National Science Foundation and the Center's Environment and Policy Institute.

Bacuit Bay is an excellent location to study the effects of logging on marine resources because before the logging began the Bay was virgin territory. The Bay is especially interesting from the perspective of coastal development because, in addition to the conflict between fishing and logging, damage to the marine environment also affects the rapidly expanding tourism industry.

At present there are two scuba diving resorts operating in the Bay. According to Rea Yamsuan, president of Ten Knots Philippines, Inc., the majority of her guests are dive groups from Japan. "They want to see clear water and pristine coral reefs teeming with fish." Logging operations, she says, not only create an eyesore, but seem to be polluting the water with silt. She would like to expand her facilities but wants to be sure that the Department of Natural Resources will prevent further damage to the environment.

The aim of the Center study was to determine whether logging was actually damaging the marine environment, and if so, if the logging revenues were large enough to make up for the revenue losses from the fisheries and tourism industries. The study found that logging increased erosion as much as 200 times the natural rate, mainly due to the extensive road network that is carved out of the forest to retrieve cut logs.

Eroded soil enters the streams and flows downstream and into the Bay where it is deposited on coral reefs (and clam beds). Six percent of the area draining into the Bay was logged in 1986, and the resulting sediment made its way into the Bay and killed 5 percent of the coral reefs.

The link between coral reefs and coastal fisheries varies from species to species but it is often quite close. Some fish eat coral directly. Most are dependent on the reefs for habitat or indirectly for food. Dead coral reefs simply do not support the same fish biomass or diversity as do living reefs.

Assisting with the job of extending this ecological analysis to the realm of dollars and cents was Center environmental economist John Dixon. Dixon said economic analysis showed that if logging is stopped in the Bacuit Bay watershed, fisheries and tourism should average about $7.5 million in annual gross revenues over the next 10 years. If logging continues, however, commercial fisheries and tourism are predicted to fail within five years. As a result, the combined average gross revenue from all three industries over the 10-year period was projected to be only $3.4 million per year. In other words, about $41 million in potential tourism and fisheries revenues will be lost over this period if logging continues. "It's unrealistic to ban logging entirely in Palawan," says Dixon. "But in the Bacuit Bay case there are two industries that produce a large amount of much needed foreign exchange that are being damaged by a third, less valuable industry."

Evidence suggests that during the Marcos years it was traditional for government officials to receive kickbacks in return for granting valuable logging concessions. In November of 1986, Corazon Aquino replaced Ernesto Maceda as secretary of natural resources, a departure "hastened by reports of inpropriety in his handling of timber concessions," according to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*. His replacement, Fulgencio Factoran, has a reputation as a "tough human rights laywer." When asked, after reviewing the Center study, how the Aquino administration planned to deal with the development conflicts in Palawan, Factoran stated that they are planning to get tough with the loggers.

Jose Alvarez, vice-president of Pagdanan Timber Products, Inc., is not pleased and has vowed to "cut every tree we are entitled to."

This is not surprising to Palontoy Elizalde. He shakes his head. "You know, everything in the Philippines is politics. Maybe one day when the Manila politicos can't find fish in the marketplace, then they realize that they made a mistake here in Palawan."

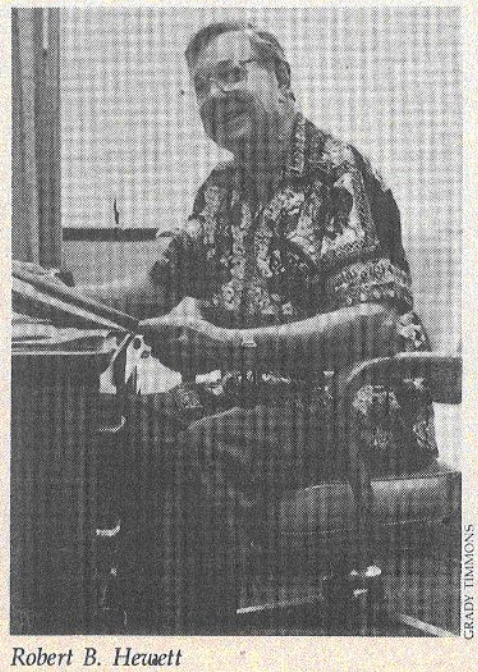
Hewett takes over ICC post

Robert B. Hewett has been appointed interim director of the East-West Center's Institute of Culture and Communication to succeed Mary G. F. Bitterman, who resigned to seek the Democratic nomination for election to the U.S. House of Representatives.

President Victor Hao Li said Hewett, who had been a part-time consultant on Center journalism programs since his retirement in 1983 as corporation secretary and special assistant to the president, would serve until a permanent institute director could be recruited.

Before joining the East-West Center in 1967, Hewett was a foreign correspondent for 22 years in Asia, the Middle East and Europe for the Associated Press and Cowles Publications.

President Li said a search committee would be established to seek an internationally recognized authority in the field of culture and communication to head up the institute.



GRADY TIMMONS

Robert B. Hewett

Obaidullah Khan: creativity a key for political change

by Grady Timmons

When the deceitful landlord's burning ire
Scattered the harvest in our threatened fields,
Then we, like the gathering clouds of the month of Sravana
Came together in a disciplined herd.
By the tender caress of our downpour
*We brought the dead parched land back to life.**

The poet and the politician are not easily equated. While one suggests truth and flights of creativity, the other increasingly symbolizes distrust and the chains of bureaucracy. Rarely do the two share a common ground. Rarer still do they meet in the same man.

But Obaidullah Khan, former ambassador to the United States from Bangladesh, is an exception. Khan is at the Center as fellow-in-residence. A respected scholar of rural development who served as minister of agriculture and minister of communications for the government of Bangladesh, he is also an eminent poet: winner of the Bangla Academy Award in 1979 and the National Award for Poetry in 1985.

Since leaving government in December, Khan has been exploring a topic that seems to fuse his diverse talents: the possibility of using the creative potential for political change.

**From "Legend Is What I Speak," a poem by Obaidullah Khan*

In a recent writing, Creative Development: An Unfinished Saga of Human Aspirations, Khan notes that the low-income countries of South Asia have made real strides in the past two decades in growth of real gross domestic product. At the same time, however, the crisis of poverty has grown worse. This poverty, he says, is concentrated in (but not confined to) the rural areas, and it is not just material. Millions of people live in spiritual despair and hopelessness —economically excluded, politically disenfranchised and socially alienated.

"How can a person who is both demobilized and dependent be free in unleashing this inherent creativity?"

The reasons put forward to explain the phenomenon, he says, have ranged from the cyclical instability of food supplies and high population density, to the lack of a strong cultural work ethic. Solutions have tended to be large-scale economic ones that view growth quantitatively, not qualitatively, dehumanizing people and making them increasingly dependent.

"A large segment of the population continues and will continue to exist without any appropriable past or an imaginable future," he writes. "For most of them the only commodity they can sell is labor and selling labor is a lonely occupation. But should labor be a commodity? Or should labor be human, that is, creative which cannot be fulfilled without taking initiative? How can a person who is both demobilized and dependent be free in unleashing this inherent creativity? Is it possible that if such persons pool their resources and build a collective solidarity at the grass-roots level...they can achieve both material betterment and social dignity in a less spectacular but more fundamental way?"

Khan says that a network of populist, grass-roots groups have sprung up around the world. Sometimes these groups have mobilized around issues of health, education or the environment. Sometimes they have been joined by activists from the outside—doctors, lawyers, engineers. And sometimes they have been aided by international volunteer organizations. Whatever the means, the fact that a growing number of influential people are working in this area is significant and worthy of investigation, he says.

A case in point is the inspiring story of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh. In the late-1970s, Mohammed Yunns, an economics professor at Chittagong University who was frustrated with "the worship of the gross national product" and the hopelessness and despair he saw all around him, came up with the idea of starting a bank for the rural poor that would enable them to borrow money without collateral.

At a village named Zobra, Yunns discovered an old woman who supported herself by making cane stools for which she made five cents for a day's work. The woman got her raw materials from a money-lender trader who bought back her product at a predetermined price. The average interest on such a loan was often as high as 58 percent.

With access to cheaper capital, Yunns calculated that the woman could have realized 10 times as much for her labor. Organizing an association of the landless in the village, he put up his own savings and property as collateral, obtained loans for activities of group members and was able to structure a repayment process that enabled the poor to pay off their loans.

His idea was so successful that in 1983 the project was transformed into a specialized financial institution for the landless and poor. Bank branches were set up that served 12 to 24 villages and had a manager, up to six

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Publishers are called upon to prepare public for Pacific Century

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many Asian nations. But poverty has risen among the rural population, which still outnumbers the urban population. The rural poor's social insecurity, cultural alienation and spiritual despair amid rising living standards for millions of others contain the seeds for future conflict and even global instability.

• Japan has begun to restructure its economy so that most of its growth depends on increased domestic consumption rather than expanding exports. This change, which will profoundly affect Japan-U.S. trade, has received little attention in America.

Li was the leadoff speaker at the convention's session on "Asia and the Pacific in the Year 2000." Also speaking were Gennadiy I. Gerasimov, chief of the information department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Soviet Union; Les Hollings, editor-in-chief, *The Australian*, Sydney; Fredrick F. Chien, representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, Taiwan; Xu Xuejiang, deputy director of the foreign affairs department, New China News Agency, Beijing; and Admiral Ronald J. Hays, commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Command, Honolulu.

In a talk entitled "The View From Moscow," Gerasimov commented about the role of the media in U.S.-Soviet relations. He labeled U.S. press coverage of the Soviet Union as "superficial," mainly because few journalists speak Russian or have a deep understanding of the culture. He pointed out that the Soviet Union does not restrict the number of American news correspondents in Moscow, in contrast to the restriction placed on correspondents from his country in the United States.

Gerasimov also spoke about glasnost, or the new openness in the Soviet Union. He said foreign correspondents in Moscow used to complain that they were denied access to information and to government officials. Today, he said, correspondents complain that there are too many governmental briefings and so much information in Soviet newspapers and magazines that they cannot keep up with it.

Speaking on U.S.-Soviet relations in general, Gerasimov took exception to the use of the word "enemies" when referring to the two superpowers. "Though we may be rivals or adversaries, we are partners in survival," he said. "Together we must find a common language, a common way to get out of this nuclear dilemma."

Testimonials of friendship, harmony mark new generation seminar

New Generation Seminar participants outside Matsushita Electric in Japan. Front row, from left: Mah Bow Tan (Singapore), Lalita Lerksamran (Thailand), Matsushita official, Theerachai Sirikant (Thailand), Michael Lee (Australia), Gerardo Roxas (Philippines), Daniel Itu (Papua New Guinea), Bambang Sulistomo (Indonesia), Conrado Estrella (Philippines). Back row: Matsushita official, Ayako Okabe (JCIE staff), Cecilia McInturff (U.S.), Charles Morrison (EWC staff), Mendl Djunaidy (EWC staff), Mitsuya Goto (JCIE director), Fred Duval (U.S.), Matsushita official.

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professional experience. One woman wrote, "I cannot say enough about the sheer utility...of going through a program such as this with an international group as opposed to one made up solely of your countrymen....[The program] very skillfully and, I believe, very successfully integrated the academic and practical sides of history, policy attitudes and government. And it did so by recruiting participants who are real-life players in position to more vocally demonstrate and share what they learned..."

Center Research Associate Richard Baker, who participated in the Honolulu end of the seminar, said he felt the program concept was "extraordinarily valuable" in assisting with the kind of networking that has existed for years across the North Atlantic and should exist in the Asia-Pacific region. "It is not beyond the realm of imagination to assume that if the Australian participant has a future question that involves the Philippines, he can pick up the phone and call one of the Filipino legislators," he said. "That is the sort of personal contact and friendship that can help to increase the understanding, knowledge and sensitivity with which international issues in the region are handled."

Pacific youth are not served by emigration

by S. Deacon Ritterbush

S. Deacon Ritterbush, who is the executive director for Pacific Asian Research Associates, has just completed a report on youth programs in Western Samoa and Tonga for the Center's Pacific Islands Development Program's Social Development Issues Project. This is the first in a two-part series. Part two will examine existing youth programs and discuss program options for the future.

Emigration is a seductive solution for the troubles many Pacific island youth face. But in the long term it often breeds more severe problems than the ones it replaced.

One of the primary goals of many Tongan and Western Samoan youths, be they college educated or high school dropouts, is to emigrate overseas. They may do this to further their education, find stable or well-paying employment, join expatriated family members, escape the pressures exerted from traditional authorities or simply to satisfy their curiosity.

The upshot is that a growing percentage of these youths are choosing not to invest and direct their talents and energies at home. Instead, while awaiting their overseas visas, they spend their time at the movies, hang out in urban centers or half-heartedly work on family plantations. The idea of planning for and enhancing their financial futures at home in order to finance trips abroad is rarely considered.

Throughout the Pacific, the effects of emigration on the culture, lifestyles and economic well-being of island peoples are being felt. In Tonga and Western Samoa, emigration has fostered economic dependence on money sent back home by relatives, increased trade imbalances, crippled local productivity and contributed to the breakdown of the family. Now, trends indicate, emigration is beginning to affect the large youth population, further hindering national efforts to generate a more dynamic business community and ease present economic problems.

The ease with which youth can migrate constitutes a fundamental difference between the severity of youth problems in Western Samoa and Tonga in comparison to other Pacific island nations. Neither government has attempted to stem the outflow of young emigrants. On the contrary, overseas emigration is a cheap and seductive solution to many problems. It provides a population outlet, offers an attractive escape for dissatisfied youth and fills government coffers with money being sent back home.

Youth problems such as suicide, petty theft, begging and delinquency generally have been blamed on the effects of modernization, inappropriate educational curricula and a lack of sufficient or relevant employment opportunities. But emigration is also a factor. Employers, for instance, are complaining that it is becoming increasingly difficult to fill certain positions or develop a core of stable employees. Job slots in some businesses are vacant for months at a time, and when these slots are filled, employee turnover is often high.

Several employers blame the situation on the wide-spread tendency of youth to emigrate. "We never had problems before," an owner of a Tongan travel agency remarked. "In fact, we treat our employees better than most businesses here. But we just can't seem to fill our vacant positions anymore. When we do, it is only temporary until that person's overseas visa has arrived." An owner of a small hotel expressed similar concerns. "We spend three or four weeks training someone, and within two months they have quit and gone to New Zealand or the United States," he said. "This high turnover has affected our business undertakings dramatically and left us frustrated about the chances of stabilizing our business operations."

S. DEACON RITTERBUSH

Emigrating Pacific youth often end up adrift between two worlds.

Emigration also affects family relationships. In some cases, parents and children are separated for years at a time because the parents emigrate and either leave their children behind or send them back home to live with relatives. Although experts note that some youths adjust well to this situation, most conclude that "absent parents lead to youth problems." For instance, youths become alienated from their extended families and turn instead to their contemporaries. In Western Samoa, this usually means they drop out of school and join the growing ranks of urban youths who frequent movie houses or roam the streets begging for handouts. The individual talent that is wasted and the emotional and economic toll this takes on individual families is enormous.

Conversely, parents sometimes send their young children overseas for schooling, only to have them return years later with an entirely different cultural orientation and world view. A 16-year-old Samoan girl, who had left Western Samoa for New Zealand at the age of seven and returned eight years later, remarked that she had trouble understanding her parents and they her. "On one of the first days back in the village, I wanted to do something nice so I brought them breakfast in bed," she said. "I'd boiled some eggs and cut up a papaya with some lime. But when I gave it to them, they just laughed at me and threw the papaya outside. In Samoa, papaya is pig's food." She moved from her parents home to Apia, the capital of Western Samoa, to find work. But after four months of living with an uncle who disapproved of her need for more freedom, she left and moved in with a girlfriend's family. She has since decided to return to New Zealand.

Emigration has also increased the percentage of households headed by single women who are divorced or whose spouses are working overseas. Many of these households are among the poorest in the country, and feeding and disciplining children are two of the most pressing problems these parents face. Often children drop out of school to help on the family plantation or to find work to supplement meager incomes. Others leave home entirely, occasionally moving in with relatives or with friends in similar circumstances.

A third youth group affected by emigration are repatriated youths, or those who emigrate at an early age and later return to their native countries. Upon returning, many discover that they do not fit in, that although they "look Polynesian," they act "Western." Many feel that they are ignored, misunderstood or treated badly by their families and peers, and become frustrated with the cultural traditions of a country in which they are ethnically, but no longer culturally, a member.

Sometimes well-educated or skilled expatriate youths return and create a fulfilling niche for themselves. Others leave after several months, returning to their adopted homelands. Many of those who chose to stay often become socially marginal—disaffected from their family, their former school friends and their churches. Sadly, the skills, talents and ideas they gained while living and working oversees often go untapped or underutilized.

This latter group represents one of the most frustrated, misunderstood and potentially disrupted forces in Tonga and Western Samoa today. Youth experts and health officers in both countries are now calling for the creation of programs that more effectively meet the needs of repatriated youth. This could include creating crisis hotlines, discussion centers and outreach programs. The latter would bring together repatriated youths with youths preparing to emigrate so that they might exchange ideas that could better equip both groups for culture or re-entry shock.

Unfortunately, the ease with which many Tongan and Western Samoan youths can emigrate has hindered the development of more relevant youth-related initiatives by both government and non-government organizations. Because it is tacitly assumed that the most disruptive, dissatisfied or economically marginal youth can (and often do) leave the country, the pressure to devise more effective programs is minimal. And with few exceptions, the programs that do exist are generally conservative in origin and content, aimed at college educated youths, at traditional vocations such as farming and fishing or non-economic pastimes such as sports, religious instruction and singing. Although these programs are important and enhance the lives of many youths, they could be complimented with a wider assortment of vocational, business development and counseling programs that encourage youths to articulate their problems and assist them in acquiring the skills needed to reach their goals.

For some island youths, overseas emigration might be an appropriate solution for personal problems or lack of opportunities. But it is not a panacea. In fact, in the long-term, it often breeds new, more severe problems than the ones it replaced. Moreover, as an important national resource, a motivated and productive youth population will inevitably leave Tonga and Western Samoa far richer in human and economic resources in years to come. The challenge now is how to make life more attractive in these countries so that youths will feel that their personal and economic aspirations are worthwhile and attainable—*at home.*

Best of film festival blazing a trail on U.S. mainland

The Best of the Hawaii International Film Festival went on tour this spring, playing at California college campuses from San Diego to Sacramento, in New Mexico and at the Seattle International Film Festival. The response was, to say the least, enthusiastic.

"There is nothing quite like the Hawaii International Film Festival," the *San Jose Metro* reported.

"It's a film buff's dream," said the *Fresno Bee.*

"Walking into these movies cold is like going from rush hour traffic in mid-town Manhattan to the mountain-top sanctuary in Shangri-la," wrote *Los Angeles Times* film critic Sheila Benson.

One purpose of the tour was to give greater exposure to Asia-Pacific cinema. Although many mainland cities have large Asian communities, Asian films are rarely shown because they are considered to be a financial risk. Tour coordinator Elizabeth Buck, a research associate with the Institute of Culture and Communication, said the Center had been receiving requests for years to bring the festival to the mainland and last year the decision was made to do it.

The tour began in mid-March at San Diego State University and the La Jolla Museum of Contemporary Art, then moved up the coast to California campuses at Fullerton, Bakersfield, Fresno, Santa Cruz, San Jose and Sacramento before making stops at Albuquerque and Seattle.

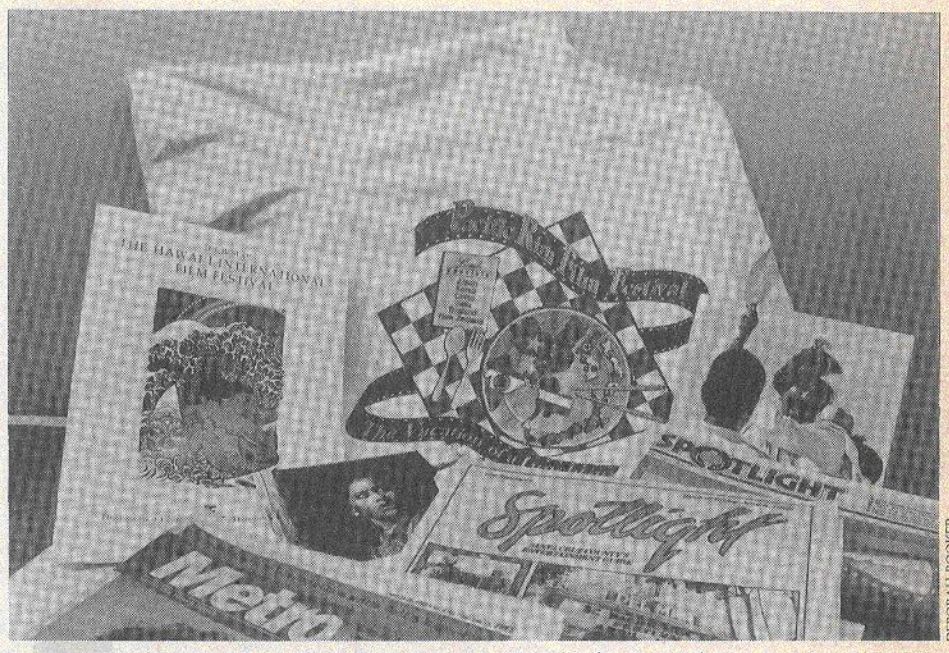
Eight films were featured: "Butterfly and Flower" (Thailand), "Mandala" (Korea), "Muddy River" (Japan), "Other Halves" (New Zealand), "Yellow Earth" (China), "The Time to Live and the Time to Die" (Taiwan), "Spices" (India) and "Sweet Days of Youth" (Korea).

The Center provided the films, a filmmaker and film scholars for the tour, while campuses and community organizations in each city helped with travel expenses, provided theatres and covered the costs of promotion. Accompanying the films on an alternating basis were two or three of the following people: Buck, Korean director Bae Chang Ho, Hawaii International Film Festival coordinator Jeannette Paulson, Center Research Associate Wimal Dissanayake and Malti Sahai, joint director of the India Film Festival.

In keeping with the spirit of the Hawaii International Film Festival, screenings were free. Emphasis was also placed on putting the films in a historical and social context. To that end, all screenings included an introduction and after-film discussion.

According to Buck, the tour was well publicized, well attended and well received. Both the *Fresno Bee* and the *Santa Cruz Sentinel* highlighted the tour with cover stories in their weekly entertainment guides. There were also stories in the *L.A. Times* and *India Currents*, a San Francisco Bay area newspaper. *L.A. Weekly* named "The Time to Live and the Time to Die" its film of the week while San Jose put out a T-shirt publicizing the event. Among those in attendance on opening night in Santa Cruz was Mayor John Laird.

Hawaii audiences will get a chance to see six films from the tour May 20–22 and May 27–29 beginning at 8 p.m. at the University of Hawaii's Art Auditorium. For more information call 948-7221.



DEBORAH BOOKER

Memorabilia from The Best of the Hawaii International Film Festival tour.

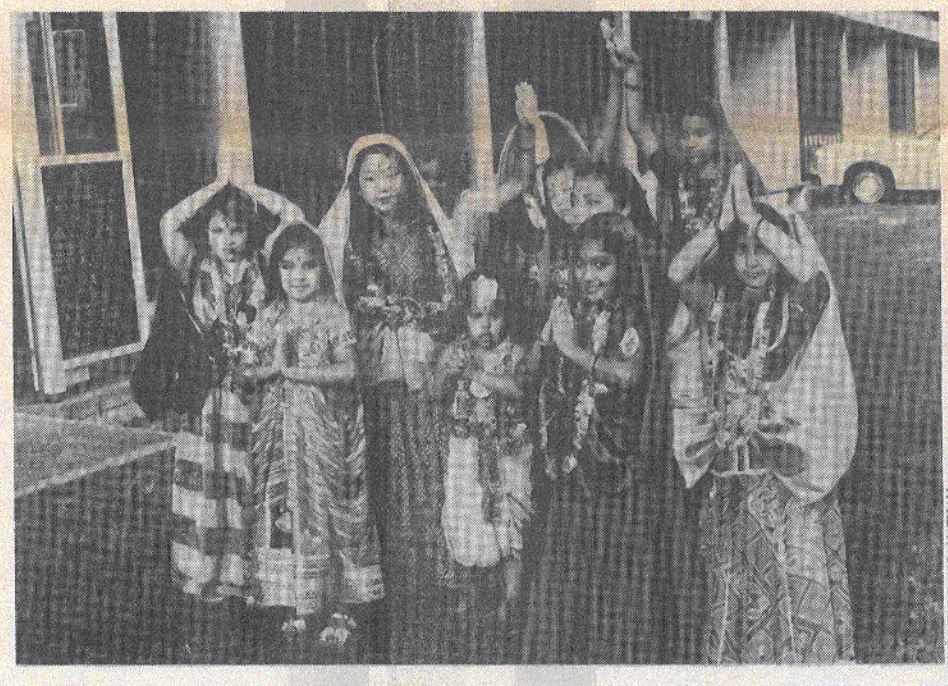
A rainbow of cultures on display at International Fair

It was April 16th, the day of the International Fair. People in strange costumes representing at least two dozen Asia-Pacific countries walked about. Smells filled the air—spices from India, Malaysia, Indonesia. There were demonstrations of customs and traditions, a variety of foods, performances of song and dance, enactments of ritual.

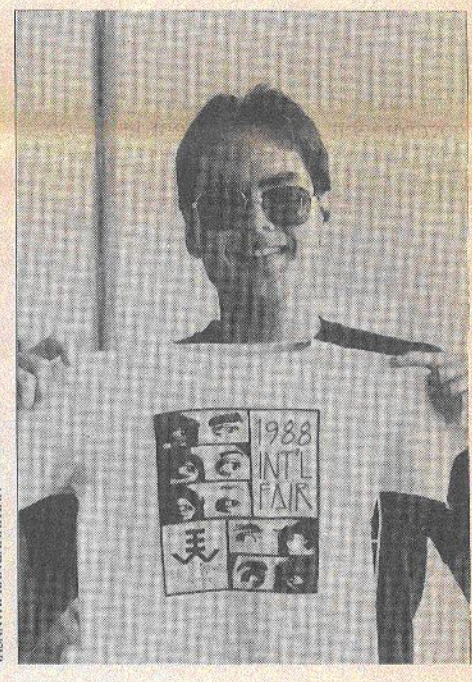
It was not important which culture was being presented. Children from various countries took part in a pageant on Indian culture. Dressed in an attire entirely foreign to them, they all blended into one. It was not possible to say anymore who was Indian or Sri Lankan, who was Hawaiian or Samoan. They all blended into one fabric, a rainbow of cultures.

—Vasanthi Ranganathan

The writer is from India and is a degree participant with Open Grants.



VASANTHI RANGANATHAN



DEBORAH BOOKER

DEBORAH BOOKER

RANDY CUMMINGS

Clockwise from top left: children from an array of countries take part in a pageant on Indian culture; Michael Harai, a senior systems computer programmer at the Center, displays the 1988 International Fair T-shirt and logo; from left, members of the Hong Kong booth are Kai Wing Raymond Ip, Siu-Man Ng, Sheung Ying Sophia Ho, Siumi Maria Tam and Yiu-tung Denis Law; participating in the Pan-Pacific children's performance are Palau law student Brien Nicholas, seen here holding his son, Brien, Jr., and Tino Aguon of Guam, whose daughter Cherika is at the microphone.

Back to the future: a new look at Pacific agriculture

The following is an excerpt from the second volume of Horizons: Journal of Asia-Pacific Issues, *published by the East-West Center Participants Association. Dedicated to the belief that students have ideas and opinions worthy of expression, the journal is meant to serve as a forum for the exchange of diverse viewpoints about issues which face the Asia-Pacific region. Bill Raynor, author of the article presented below, is from the Federated States of Micronesia. He is a degree participant with Open Grants and is working for his MS in Agronomy and Soil Science.*

by Bill Raynor

As global economic conditions worsen, and foreign aid dwindles, small island nations of the Pacific have increased emphasis on the development of their only "renewable" resources, agriculture and fisheries. Much of this effort has been on the production of exportable commodities to increase foreign exchange earnings, following the pattern of agricultural activities under former colonial governments, with the encouragement of smallholder planting. Indeed, this has seemed a logical choice, since most Pacific Islanders are involved in agriculture, although on a subsistence level, and have a long history of experience with plantation crops like coconuts, cacao, coffee and bananas. Yet progress has been disappointingly slow in nearly all countries. Commercial export cropping schemes have repeatedly failed while in the meantime, imported foods are quickly increasing in volume. Many of the Pacific island governments are taking a serious look at their agricultural development policies.

It now is clear that export cropping alone cannot support Pacific island governments at their current levels of spending. Due to small land areas and isolation, the Pacific islands cannot hope to compete with larger producers in Asia, Africa and Central and South America. Pacific island countries' share of the world market for crops such as coffee, tea, sugar, banana, palm oil and rubber is very small, and thus they are at the mercy of low and fluctuating prices for these commodities. Copra, the only commodity which the Pacific islands produce in substantial amounts, has also been made unstable by the substitution of other oil crops, especially soybeans.

It has also become increasingly evident that modern practices involved in the production of export commodities, such as monocropping and use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, are not always viable given island realities and economics. Monocropping encourages both pests and diseases, necessitating the use of chemical insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides, all of which have unknown effects in fragile island environments. Often times, monocropping also requires increased labor inputs, in the form of weeding and other cultural practices. This labor may not be available in many areas. Monocropping can also increase such degrading processes as erosion, leading to sedimentation of streams, mangrove forests and lagoons.

An often overlooked disadvantage of commercial export cropping is the displacement of traditional food production systems. On small islands of limited land area, an increase in cash cropping means a decrease in local food production. Thus, while cash crops enjoy the most fertile lands, subsistence food production is pushed onto marginal lands or up the slopes into watershed areas, further degrading the environment. Local people begin to suffer from nutritional and health problems in what has traditionally been an area of abundance.

"Should we advocate a return to traditional agriculture? Anyone who knows the islands will realize how naive this suggestion is. . . . Nonetheless, the strengths and benefits of traditional agriculture remain."

Another little realized disadvantage of export cash cropping is the effect it can have on the local culture. While many development specialists claim that agricultural development helps preserve social systems and cultural values, recent research by Glenn Peterson, professor of anthropology at Baruch College, suggests the opposite. The switch from highly diverse multi-product traditional systems to low diversity monocultures of export crops have had grievous effects on social structure. Under traditional agriculture, many products are produced and are elaborately distributed throughout the community in ways unique to each island. Under cash cropping, money is the only product, and this tends to stay within the nuclear family. Thus the cultural "welfare" systems that provide sustenance to so many islanders are broken down by those very people striving to maintain them, and governments end up with new problems.

One possible solution to this crisis is to take a new look at traditional agriculture systems in the islands. Traditional systems have been seen mainly as an obstacle to development by many scientists and policymakers, who have suggested replacing them with more "modern" systems. With the high costs of petroleum, on which many modern agricultural inputs are based, and a growing interest in biological technologies, however, agricultural scientists have been giving traditional farming systems a new look lately. There has also been the realization that improving existing agricultural systems is a lot easier than attempting to transform them in a major way.

Indigenous multi-product farming systems in the Pacific islands have many advantages over modern monocropping systems now in practice. First, they have proven themselves to be *sustainable* over thousands of years on the same land. Modern farming technology, barely fifty years old, can hardly make this claim. *Stability* is another key benefit of these farming systems. Since these systems have evolved in the areas where they are practiced, they have a "built-in" protection from the vagaries of climate and topography that characterize many small islands. Often they have been designed to mimic natural ecological systems, as in the case with agroforestry-based systems which are common on many islands.

Diversity, both in products and structure, is another strength of traditional systems. Food, building supplies, medicine and household goods are all obtained from a single piece of land, very desirable to a smallholder farmer with limited space and multiple goals. Diversity may also contribute to the lack of pest and disease problems, and to other beneficial effects of mixed cropping, but these have not yet been well-proven. Perhaps most important of all, traditional farming systems fit in well with the culture, in terms of labor availability and allocation between numerous tasks required of an islander, including production of prestige goods and cultural exchange and cooperation.

Should we then advocate a return to traditional agricultural systems? Anyone who knows the islands will realize how naive this suggestion is. Besides, it is true that many indigenous farming systems face real agronomic limits to high production, including limited genetic potential of many local crops and poor soils that are often the case on islands. Also, the biological and physical limitations of traditional agriculture often cause it to break down under growing population pressure, which is common in many Pacific islands at this time.

Nonetheless, the strengths and benefits of traditional agriculture remain. As Edward Wolf wrote in a 1986 Worldwatch Paper, "though traditional methods have limitations, they are not archaic practices to be swept aside. Traditional farming constitutes a foundation upon which science can build."

Already, efforts are being made to use traditional farming methods as a base for agricultural development. At the University of the South Pacific-Alafua campus, agroforestry has been adopted as a major emphasis for future research and instruction. A root crops breeding program to develop high yielding varieties of local root crops has been carried on for several years by Jill Wilson. Work on collecting and studying local varieties of other crops, such as breadfruit, have also been supported by USP.

In Yap, Margie Falanruw of the Yap Institute of Natural Science is in the second year of a project to measure production from the traditional farming system there. She has been involved in numerous other similar projects over the years. On Pohnpei, a new spice development project is aimed at getting local farmers to adapt spice crops into their traditional agroforestry system to take advantage of cash cropping while maintaining subsistence food production. Regional cooperation and networking would do much to improve work in this area and increase the flow of knowledge between researchers and policymakers.

These are only beginnings. Much still needs to be done on the basic level of researching traditional farming systems. While much useful work has been done by social scientists on the sociocultural aspects and descriptions of traditional farming systems, basic information such as yields of local crops and crop mixes, interactions between species, and basic ecological processes are almost totally unknown. Little can be done to improve local agriculture until we have a better understanding of these systems, their possibilities and their limitations.

As the Pacific nations strive for true financial independence, agriculture will continue to be important. Production of export crops using wholly "modern" Western technologies has not proven to be beneficial in the long run. It is clear that much more emphasis should be on the production of local food and other products, especially for import substitution. Traditional farming systems offer a useful existing base that has been often overlooked. These indigenous agricultural systems must be recognized for what they are—sustainable, stable and culturally appropriate models for agricultural development that are the result of thousands of years of local knowledge and fine-tuning.

For information on how to obtain a copy of the Journal of Asia-Pacific Issues, write Horizons, EWC Box 1190, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848, USA, or call (808)944-7700/7715.

A new book examines Chinese cinema since communist revolution

The People's Republic of China has been an enigma to many observers since the communist access to power in 1949. What was the real meaning of the "Great Leap Forward," the "Cultural Revolution," and the "Gang of Four?"

Now that China is emerging from its shell there is heightened interest to understand the forces that shaped the last four decades. One means of understanding contemporary China is through its own films.

"Film is the youngest art medium and China is the oldest continuous civilization in the world," notes Paul Clark, a research associate in East Asian mass media at the East-West Center. "A country's films provide an insight into what's going on right now, and this is especially valuable if that country has been cut off from the rest of the world."

Clark's new book, *Chinese Cinema: Culture and Politics since 1949,* is the first scholarly study of Chinese cinema of this period, in any language, including Chinese. Published by Cambridge University Press, the book is a comprehensive history of film in China from Chairman Mao Tse Tung's revolution to the mid-1980s when a "new wave" of filmmakers arrived in the wake of the Cultural Revolution. This new wave, or "fifth generation," is the subject of Clark's concluding chapter and his next book.

The development of Chinese film has not been a simple reaction to political pressures, Clark argues. Instead, he says, a dynamic relationship among three groups—filmmakers, audiences and the Communist Party—has shaped the history of modern filmmaking. Filmmakers who had great creative license in the 1930s and '40s were politically restrained thereafter. Nevertheless, says Clark, they were able to produce films of considerable artistic merit.

Film came to occupy a central role in the contemporary transformation of Chinese culture, says Clark. He notes that China in 1949 was riven by divisions between regions, among ethnic groups, classes, languages and levels of development. In helping achieve unity, film offered the Communist Party two advantages over performing arts and literature: it could reach the widest possible audience and do so without any intermediary between producer and viewer.

Still, film was also one of the newest cultural media in China, and Clark says it was closely associated with elements that "enjoyed the least trust of a leadership whose views of their political and cultural responsibilities had been shaped by backgrounds rather different from those of most experienced filmmakers. These tensions and potentials created a cultural battlefield on which many men and women would struggle for four decades."

Creativity can be used to eliminate poverty, says Khan

continued from page 4

bank workers and an accounts clerk. Members formed groups of five, which met weekly on a fixed date with one of the bank workers. Proposals were discussed, and if approved, funded. Repayments were collected at the weekly meetings and members contributed to a group fund from which they could borrow in times of emergency.

A social program called "Sixteen Decisions" was also introduced, incorporating affirmations such as "We shall keep our families small and look after our health," into the daily life of members.

By April 1986, writes Khan, the bank had 250 branches, which covered more than 6 percent of the villages in the country. In 1985, the recovery ratio on loans was 85 percent. Women, a highly disadvantaged group in rural society, comprised 69 percent of the members and had taken out 55 percent of the loans. Khan says that group members often started with small ventures they knew they could perform and later expanded into more complex enterprises with others. In one venture, 856 male members from 86 centers got together and purchased 30 shallow tubewells for cultivating a high-yielding variety of paddy and paid off the loan after the first harvest. Other results were that demand among Grameen Bank members for education for their children rose universally and some centers built and financed their own schools.

The bank also launched its own seed and plantation program with members contributing to a revolving fund used to buy seeds and plants. These were sold to members at cost plus a small margin to cover handling and packaging expenses.

The success of this venture and others like it is not only cause for optimism, says Khan, it demonstrates that the division often made between the wise and the ignorant is a dangerous one. He adds, however, that many hard questions still need to be answered. For example: Are these activities marginal and diversionary? Are they romantic notions or are they complex substitutes for assuring basic human rights? Can these micro-actions be linked to the macro perspective? Can governments be persuaded to encourage these groups or will they feel threatened by them?

"I think it is time we look at other options that some people are grappling with for human and humane development," says Khan, who would like to form a Center-wide working group to explore some of these questions. Quoting the Yugoslavian philosopher Gajo Petrovie, Khan says that when we consider human beings only in economic terms we are still in "pre-history. True history begins only when people begin to create and shape freely themselves and their human world."

ContractsGrantsGifts

Contracts and grants received by the East-West Center from February through mid-April were:

• $77,636 from the Agency for International Development in support of a conference on Official Development Assistance (ODA) Management and Asia's Economic Development. Principal investigator: Bruce Koppel, Resource Systems Institute.

• $1,000 from the Western States Arts Foundation in support of the EWC Performing Arts Series' "Late Great Ladies of Blues and Jazz." Principal investigator: William Feltz, Institute of Culture and Communication.

• $79,000 from the Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii for the U.S. Trade and Development Program (TDP), International Development Cooperation Agency to fund the TDP's Hawaii Conference on Training for Economic Development. Principal investigator: Seiji Naya, Resource Systems Institute.

Donations received from national governments included:

• $5,143 from the Government of Pakistan.

Other gifts to the East-West Center included:

• $5,000 from the John A. Burns Foundation.

Gifts to the East-West Center Foundation included:

• $252,578 from Laurance S. Rockefeller (gift of securities for Cultural Studies Program, Institute of Culture and Communication).

• $25,000 from Castle & Cooke, Inc. (for Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project).

• $25 from Shelley Mark in memory of Mrs. John A. Burns.

EWCalendar

Calendar listings reflect events scheduled as of mid-May and represent only a portion of programmed Center activities. Since events are subject to change, please consult the East-West Center sponsor for details.

April 4–June 1. Jefferson Fellows Program. EWC/U.S. mainland/Asia. *Program bringing together American and Asian-Pacific journalists for briefings on major Pacific Basin news issues and for a period of travel.* Sponsored by ICC with support from the U.S.-Japan Foundation. EWC coordinator: Robert Hewett.

April 11–June 3. Fiber and Fabric Exhibition. Burns Exhibition Hall. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. *Examples of creativity and continuity across cultures as shown through the use of fiber and fabric in the Asia-Pacific region.* Sponsored by ICC. EWC coordinator: Benji Bennington.

May 11–June 18. Pacific Encounters: Island Memories of World War II. Oregon Historical Society, Portland. *A traveling exhibition of photographic and text storyboards depicting the impact of the war on Pacific Islanders.* Sponsored by ICC and the Oregon Historical Society. EWC coordinators: Benji Bennington and Geoffrey White.

May 16. Kathak Dance of India. 12 noon and 4:30 p.m., Imin Center-Jefferson Hall Lanai. *Performance-demonstrations by the Anjani Ambegaokar Kathak Dance Troupe of eight dancers and musicians. Admission free; no tickets required.* Sponsored by ICC Performing Arts Series. EWC coordinator: William Feltz.

May 16–June 3. The Third Asian Development Bank (ADB) Training Program in Development Economics. Manila, Philippines. *A course in development economics for the staff of the ADB, focusing on the contributing role of international trade, financial policies and markets to economic growth. Rural and human resource development issues will also be addressed. The example of South Asian development policies will be emphasized.* Sponsored by RSI and ADB. EWC coordinator: Seiji Naya.

May 18–21. Cultural Encounters in the Pacific War. EWC. *Conference will discuss the importance of World War II as a transformative period in Pacific history by relating wartime events to postwar sociopolitical developments.* Sponsored by ICC and the University of Hawaii Pacific Islands Studies Program. EWC coordinator: Geoffrey White.

May 31–July 1. Nineteenth Summer Seminar on Population. EWC. *Four weeks of workshops on labor force issues, management issues in family planning programs, recent advances in multivariate analysis of fertility and child mortality data, and international migration. Includes field trip to Thailand, cosponsored by the Institute of Population Studies of Chulalongkorn University.* Sponsored by PI. EWC coordinator: Andrew W. Mason.

June 2–3. Koto Concert by Tadao and Kazue Sawai. June 2 concerts at 5:00 and 8 p.m.; June 3 concert at 8:00 p.m. Imin Center-Jefferson Hall. *Traditional and contemporary Japanese koto compositions. Complimentary tickets (maximum 4 per request) are available from the 4th floor reception desk of John A. Burns Hall.* Sponsored by ICC Performing Arts Series. EWC coordinator: William Feltz.

June 7–11. Economic Development Experience of Taiwan and Its New Role in an Emerging Asia-Pacific Era. Taipei, Taiwan. *Economists, public officials and development specialists from throughout the Asia-Pacific region will evaluate Taiwan's economic performance and the potential lessons for developing countries in light of rapid changes in international economic conditions.* Sponsored by RSI, Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica, and Chung-Hua Institute for Economic Research. EWC coordinators: William James and Shelley Mark.

June 12–19. Conference on Rhetoric: East and West. EWC. *Scholars from East and West convene to study important Chinese and Indian texts on rhetoric.* Sponsored by ICC and the University of Texas at Austin. EWC coordinator: Wimal Dissanayake.

June 13–August 5. Retrospective: Robert Cheng-Hsiung Chen. Burns Exhibition Hall. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. *Exhibition of abstract paintings by ICC artist-in-residence from Taiwan.* Sponsored by ICC, the Pacific Cultural Foundation, the Council for Cultural Planning and Development of the Executive Yuan, China Airlines and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. EWC coordinators: Benji Bennington and John Charlot.

June 14–15. International Energy Workshop. EWC. *Workshop to compare the most up-to-date long-term energy projections available throughout the world and seek a better understanding of the reasons for their differences.* Sponsored by RSI and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. EWC coordinator: Fereidun Fesharaki.

June 19–25. Art of Bali. Bali Beach Hotel, Bali, Indonesia. *First venue for an exhibition of Balinese painting from the Neka Museum of Bali. Presented in conjunction with the EWC International Alumni Conference to be held in Bali.* Sponsored by ICC and Neka Museum. EWC coordinators: Benji Bennington and Board of Governors member Jusuf Wanandi.

July 10–22. Summer Institute I: "Teaching Asia and the Pacific." EWC. *The Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS) will develop leadership teams of educators who will then conduct follow-up in-service programs to teachers as they take Asian-Pacific materials into their schools.* Sponsored by SAOG. EWC coordinator: David Grossman.

July 11–23. Development of Intercultural Coursework at Colleges and Universities. EWC. *Summer workshop for college and university faculty to develop courses in intercultural and international topics, generally within the behavioral and social sciences and education.* Sponsored by ICC. EWC coordinator: Richard Brislin.

July 18–21. Lucky Come Hawaii Conference. EWC. *Conference in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the arrival of Chinese in Hawaii (to be celebrated in 1989). Scholars will present research papers and meet with members of the community to discuss the Chinese experience in Hawaii—their immigration history, social-economic and political development, and cultural activities and identity. Scholars will assess the meaning of this experience in the context of migration history in the Pacific Basin.* Sponsored by ICC, Hawaii Chinese History Center and the University of Hawaii Department of History. EWC coordinator: David Wu.

EAPI—Environment and Policy Institute; ICC—Institute of Culture and Communication; PIDP—Pacific Islands Development Program; PI—Population Institute; RSI—Resource Systems Institute; SAOG—Student Affairs and Open Grants.