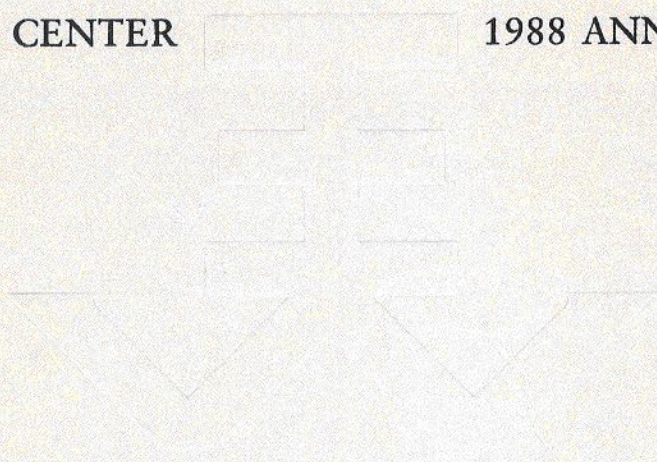


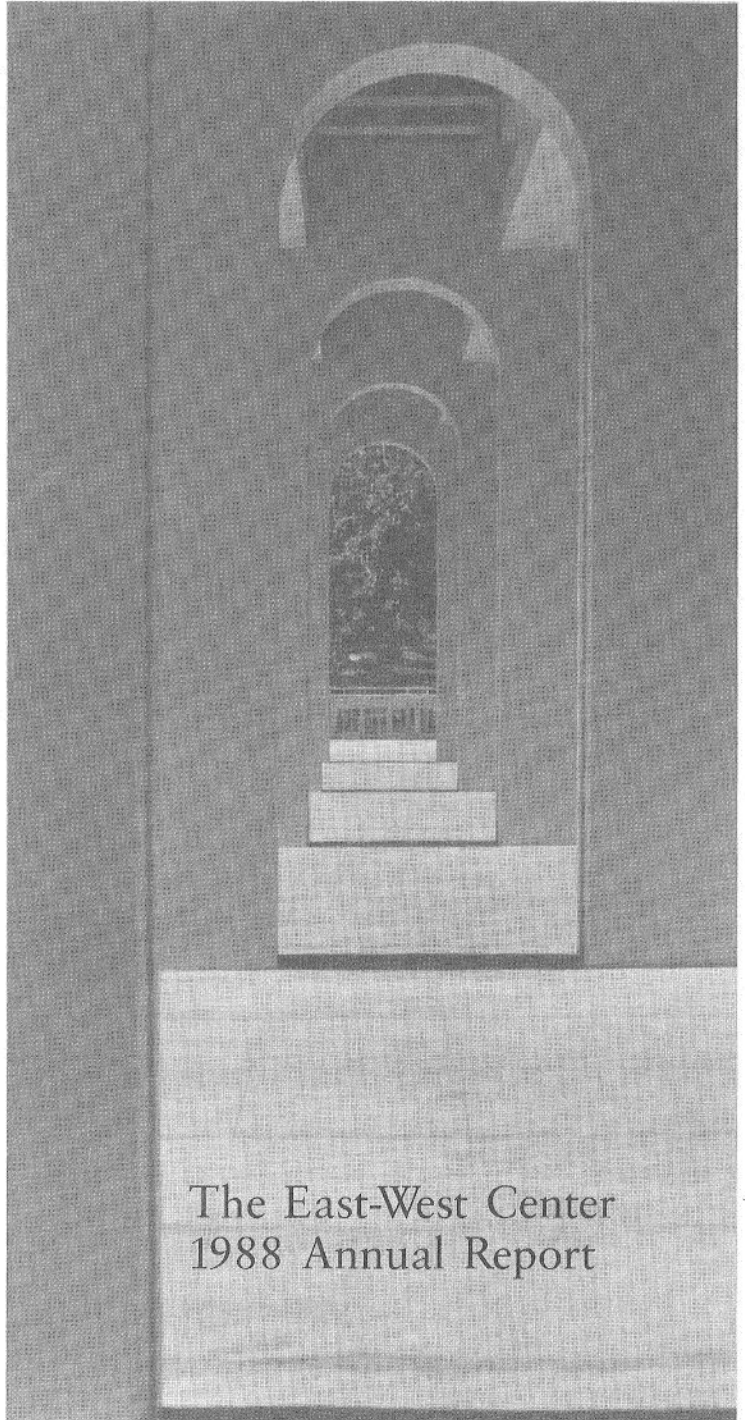
EAST-WEST CENTER

1988 ANNUAL REPORT



WEST CENTER

*The Imin International
Conference Center at
Jefferson Hall.*



The East-West Center
1988 Annual Report

The East-West Center is a public, nonprofit educational institution established in Hawaii in 1960 by the United States Congress with a mandate "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, economic and trade policies, resources and development, the environment, and 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 United States 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.

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Message from the President

A quick look at the following pages will show that the East-West Center covers a lot of territory not only in its geographical spread but also in its analysis of a broad range of Asia-Pacific issues. Our research results are used by policymakers and opinion leaders throughout the region.

For example, Center staff are playing a key role in helping Washington and Southeast Asia develop productive economic and trade relationships. Center researchers this year produced a first-ever integrated mineral and energy resource assessment of China. An oceans project delineated possible conflicts over oil, fish and navigation rights in disputed seas and evaluates possible solutions. Another project examines the complex relationship among the United States, Australia and New Zealand. The Center also helps Asian nations with population problems such as rapid urbanization and rural transformation.

The diverse spectrum of collaborative research with our partners in Asia and the United States reflects the variety of critical problems faced by the countries of the region. In each instance, we try to gather the best expertise available to solve a problem, cutting across lines that separate academic disciplines or the public and private sectors, as well as national and cultural boundaries. The end result is a true research and training partnership presaging the "New Pacific."

As a major catalyst between the United States and the Asia-Pacific area, the Center is a dynamic regional hub for research-related conferences, for a continuing flow of visitors and for a variety of exchange programs. During the past year, the Center and its cosponsors conducted 47 conferences in Hawaii and 17 in the field. Nearly 800 scholars, government officials, business executives, journalists, diplomats and other professionals came here for conferences, while an additional 285 took part in conferences elsewhere in the region.

The Center sponsors dozens of special lectures every year. After his final visit to Asia as secretary of state, George P. Shultz chose the Center as the forum to deliver a major review of U.S. policies in the region. Bill Hayden, the Australian minister for foreign affairs and trade who has since been appointed governor-general of his country, gave a lecture on leadership responsibilities in Asia and the Pacific. Saburo Okita, former foreign minister of Japan, talked about Japan's plans to recycle its trade surplus to promote economic growth in developing countries. Pavel Aleksandrovich Minakir of the USSR Academy of Science gave a presentation on the economy of the Soviet Far East.

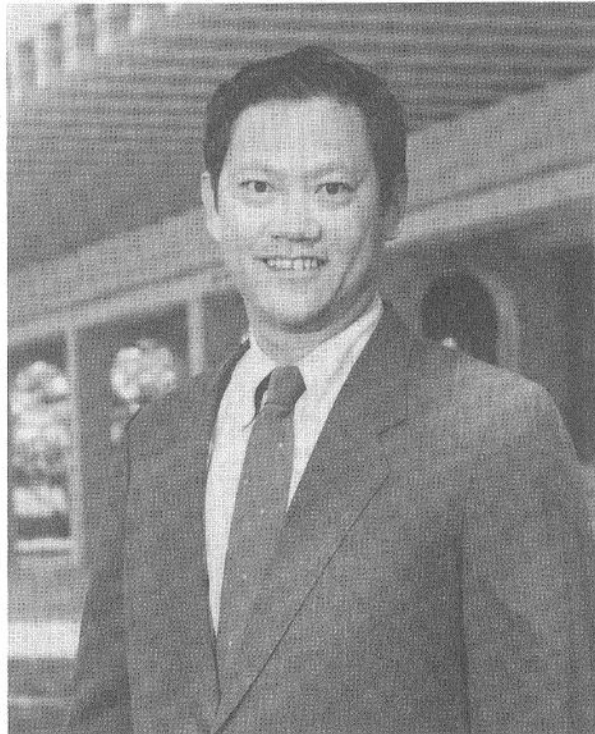
Foremost among the Center's cross-cultural exchange programs is the sponsorship of nearly 300 graduate students, two-thirds from Asia and the Pacific and the other third from the United States, working for advanced degrees at the neighboring University of Hawaii. The Center also recently inaugurated the New Generation Seminar, which brings young governmental leaders from Asia and the United States together for dialogue and mutual education, as well as travel to each

others' countries. The Jefferson Fellowship program gives American journalists a month of travel and interviews in Asia, and Asian-Pacific journalists a month in the United States. On a much broader scale, the annual Hawaii International Film Festival conducted by the Center both in Honolulu and now expanding on the U.S. mainland affords thousands of people a chance to see other cultures through the powerful medium of cinema.

In the field of publications, Center researchers and fellows wrote or edited 71 books; contributed 55 chapters to numerous volumes published in the United States, Asia and the Pacific; and wrote 127 articles for journals.

In the long-term effort to promote understanding between the United States and the Asia-Pacific region, the Center is developing a pilot program in Hawaii for use in schools from kindergarten through the 12th grade. Through teacher training and the integration of Asia-Pacific culture, history and current issues into the curriculum, the program is designed to serve as a model for schools throughout the United States.

In the short term, much of the effort to promote understanding is accomplished through media-related activities, such as the Senior Editors seminars that bring distinguished journalists to the Center.



President Victor Hao Li

In addition, staff contribute articles and commentary to leading newspapers and broadcast media, which are increasingly seeking Center expertise on Asia and the Pacific. The Center also takes part in the training of editors and reporters, including an ongoing program with the University of Hawaii in teaching journalists from the People's Republic of China.

For all its accomplishments, the Center is a relatively small institution, with a research staff of about 100 people. Its strength and preeminence derive from its dedication to excellence and its years of experience in conducting cooperative research with many persons and institutions in the region, including 25,000 alumni.

Indeed, the key element in all Center activities is partnership with our colleagues outside the Center. And it is this same sense of cooperation that will serve as a guiding principle in the Center's plans for the 1990s.

The explosive growth of Asia and the Pacific in the past 30 years requires a substantial expansion of the Center's capacity to analyze and explain the phenomenon to an expanding audience. Important issues, ranging from growing Soviet interest in the region and the persistence of poverty in many areas to problems of cultural differences, increasing environmental hazards, energy needs and resource management, demand more of the policy-relevant research that is the hallmark of the Center. Our multidisciplinary approach provides a special perspective, a broad view that can link emerging problems from country to country and perceive patterns that might otherwise go overlooked.

We are now examining what the East-West Center should do to meet the new conditions and needs of the 1990s. One critical issue will be the way the countries of the region, including the United States, manage their dealings with one another. This will require an ongoing assessment of domestic political developments. Another trend that needs continuing study is the intensifying interdependence in trade, which tends to blur the distinction between economic and political relations.

Changing values must also be examined. In the first decades after World War II, the countries of the region were engaged in recovery and nation-building. By now, most appear to have met minimum economic needs and prospects for growth look promising, although some countries face security problems, resource shortages and ethnic discord. On the plus side, the spread of education has opened up new opportunities. But rapid urbanization, new technology, rising per capita income in many areas, improvements in health care, changes in family life and other developments are profoundly affecting traditional values, both personal and societal. All aspects of life—political, religious, economic and cultural—are involved. In some cases, there is a trend toward greater appreciation of human diversity. But in other instances, the result is a swing toward xenophobia and ethnic

conflict. Detached study of the new patterns, tensions and their potential is essential in assessing the future of the region.

Finally, it is becoming increasingly clear to many people that the United States must make some changes to accommodate the "Asia-Pacific Century." While American dealings in the region have increased enormously over the past quarter century, our capacity to work there has not grown commensurately. Understanding of Asian languages and cultures is still very limited, and efforts to improve public education about the area are moving ahead only slowly.

This knowledge gap leads to many problems for the United States. For example, legal and technical barriers obstructing the sale of American products abroad can be removed, but that still leaves many cultural barriers that hinder business. The reluctance of many American businesses to enter the Japanese market and the difficulties encountered by those who try is an example familiar to all, and there are similarly serious problems with Korea, China, Singapore and in varying degrees with almost all other countries in the region.

A major task for the United States today and for the rest of this century is to shift our national orientation so that we become far more capable of working with the people of the region.

This task of reorientation will involve many American institutions, most importantly our educational system, the business sector, the news media and our government. It will require a strong commitment not only to learn about Asia and the Pacific but to cooperate and to establish a sense of partnership.

The Center, perhaps more than any other American educational institution, is by virtue of its history and its expertise and resources clearly in a position to lead the way to better understanding and relations in the 1990s. We see that as our primary goal in the next decade.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Victor Hao Li". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "V" and "H".

Victor Hao Li
President

A supplement to this report contains additional information on Center participants and finances. The supplement is available from the Public Affairs Office, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848.

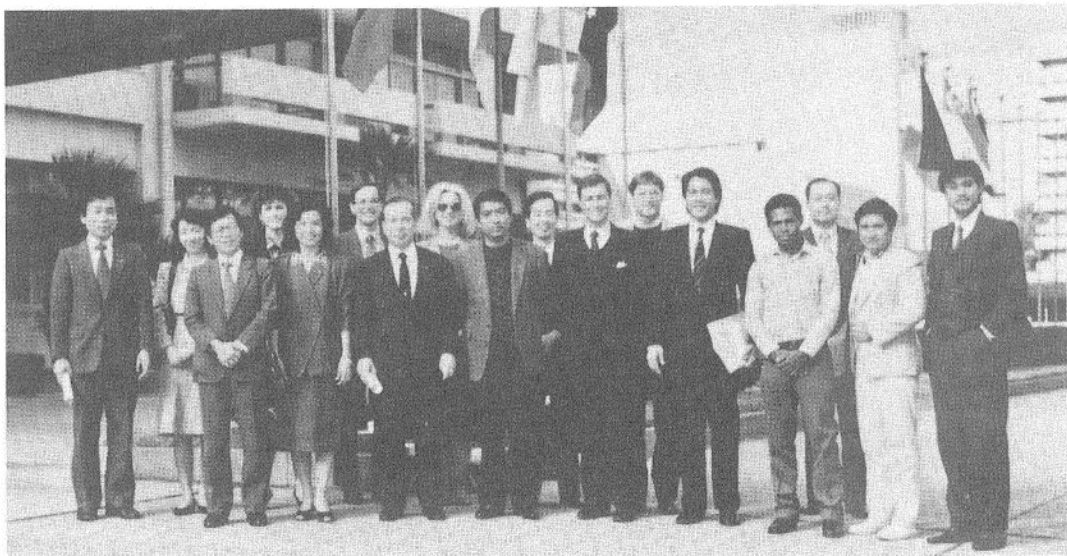
Highlights of East-West Center Activities in Fiscal Year 1988

Innovations and Exchange

This past year, the East-West Center began new programs in the areas of economic cooperation, the environment and international relations and continued to serve as a catalyst for cultural and cooperative exchange. Some highlights:

- At the request of the U.S. Department of State, the Center takes a leading role in launching a study to strengthen economic cooperation between the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN's six member countries—Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Brunei—represent a market of 300 million people and constitute the United States' seventh largest trading partner. The United States is the second largest trading partner of ASEAN behind Japan. The study aims to develop specific policy recommendations that will be of benefit to both.
- Ten future political leaders from Australia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States take part in the first New Generation Seminar, a two-week program of travel and study focusing on critical Asia-Pacific issues. Funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, the seminar is the first such multinational educational program of its kind in the region.
- Due to a projected surplus in China of more than 200 million agricultural workers by the year 2000, the Center collaborates with the State Science and Technology Commission of China on a major

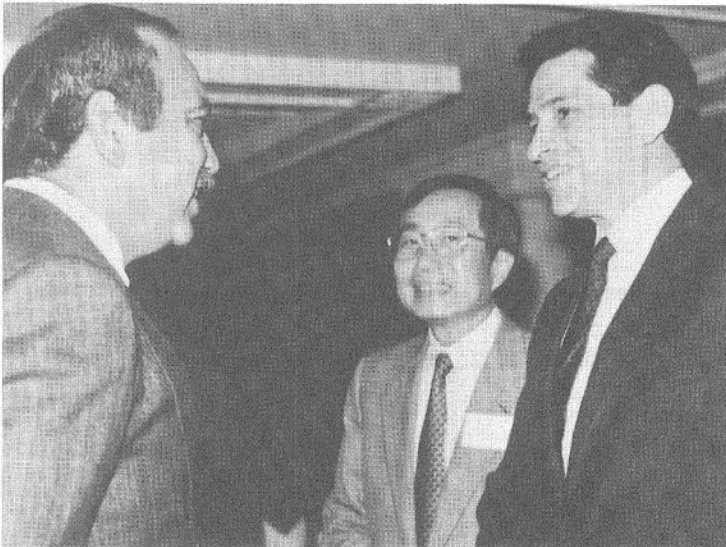
New Generation participants during their tour of Japan, where they met with leaders in business, government and the media.



study of alternative paths of urban growth and development. Two conferences—one held at the Center and the other in Tianjin, China—focus on the changes required to absorb the projected excess labor supply into industrial and service sector jobs.

- Amid accusations of media “bashing” between America and Japan, 10 American and 10 Japanese journalists spend two weeks traveling in each other’s countries and then meet at the Center to exchange impressions. Cosponsored by the International Press Institute.
- The changing social, economic and political relations among the original ANZUS partners—Australia, New Zealand and the United States—are the focus of a new three-year project. The study is an outgrowth of New Zealand’s decision in 1984 to ban nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships from its ports, upsetting the alliance. Cosponsored by the Australian Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand.
- Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas and U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz address an audience of 500 gathered at the Sixth International East-West Center Alumni Conference in Bali.
- The growing threat posed by toxic chemicals to the Asia-Pacific region draws more than 100 scientists to a conference sponsored by the Center-based Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste

David Grossman, right, leader of the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools, in a planning meeting with high school students.

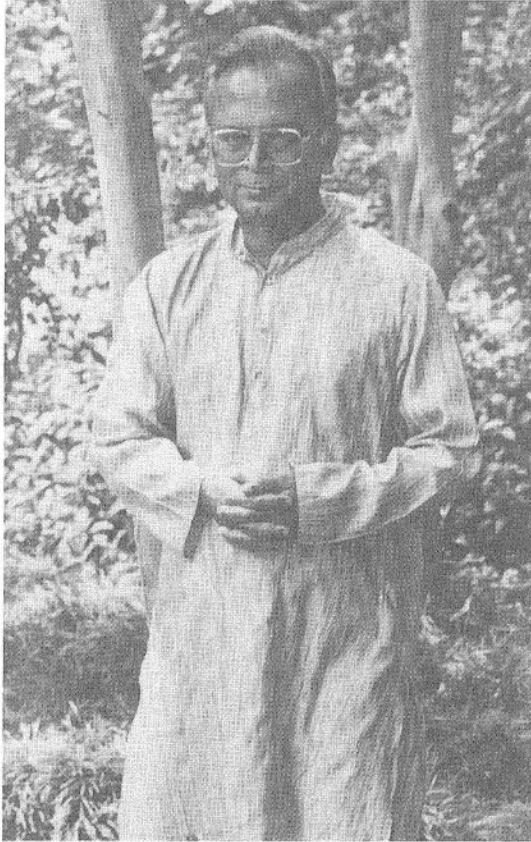


Paul Wolfowitz, right, U.S. ambassador to Indonesia, with Hawaii Governor John Waihee, left, at the alumni conference in Bali. Looking on is Jusuf Wanandi, executive director of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta and a member of the Center’s Board of Governors.



Research. The conference launches several collaborative research projects, including one on developing a standardized system for reporting hazardous wastes and another on identifying regional research needs. Cosponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the United Nations Environment Program.

- The Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS) brings 45 educators from Hawaii and California to its first annual Summer Institute focusing on the geography of the Asia-Pacific region. Upon returning home, the educators will lead workshops for public and private school teachers in their states. CTAPS is intended to substantially increase the knowledge of students in grades K-12 about Asia and the Pacific and serve as the model for a national program. Cosponsored with Castle & Cooke, Inc., in cooperation with the Hawaii State Department of Education and The Asia Society.
- American journalists are overnight guests in Japanese homes in Hiroshima while their Asian and Pacific counterparts stay with American families in Iowa. The exchange comes during the second half of the eight-week Jefferson Fellowship Program, which begins at the Center with four weeks of briefings on regional issues. In their travel, participants write stories, visit government officials, tour newsrooms and television stations and then reconvene at the Center to share their experiences.



Fellow-in-Residence Obaidullah Khan, former ambassador to the United States from Bangladesh, initiated a workshop on creativity and social change.

- Young Chinese journalists receive an overview of American media and society and examine critical business, social and political issues in the Asia-Pacific region as part of a weekly Center seminar that complements a nine-month program of study at the University of Hawaii Department of Journalism.
- Administrators of leading international programs based in the United States convene for the first time at the Center to explore ways to develop cultural sensitivity and language skills that will help people work more effectively in an increasingly interdependent international environment. Among the participating institutions are Xerox Corporation, the U.S. Department of Education, Cornell, Yale, Princeton and the University of California at Berkeley.
- Fellow-in-Residence Obaidullah Khan, an eminent poet and the former ambassador from Bangladesh to the United States, initiates a working group on creativity and social change. The weekly discussions draw scholars from all disciplines.

Gennadiy I. Gerasimov, USSR chief of information, spoke to American newspaper publishers as part of a panel moderated by Center President Li. Seated at right is Xu Xuejiang, deputy director of foreign affairs, New China News Agency, Beijing.

From left, Japan's Honolulu Consul General Tadayuki Nonoyama and Ieremia Tabai, president of Kiribati and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Pacific Islands Conference. Nonoyama presented a major gift to the Center in support of the Pacific Islands Development Program.



- A two-year project examines innovative programs being developed throughout the Asia-Pacific region to deal with the burgeoning crisis in the financing of national health care programs. The project results in the publication of an assessment of current policies and of new approaches developed at the Regional Seminar on Health Care Financing held in Manila. Cosponsored by the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.
- Japan presents a major gift to the Center's Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) as part of a government effort to assume a larger international role and increase assistance to developing countries. The presentation comes during a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Pacific Islands Conference, whose eight heads of government advise PIDP on its research and training programs.
- Center President Victor Hao Li calls upon America's newspaper publishers to lead the urgent national task of bridging the cultural gap between the United States and Asia, telling them they can "sell newspapers and educate readers about Asia at the same time." Li, who speaks at the American Newspaper Publishers Association convention in Honolulu, also chairs a panel on "Asia and the Pacific in the Year 2000" which includes Gennadiy I. Gerasimov, chief of information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR.

Conferences

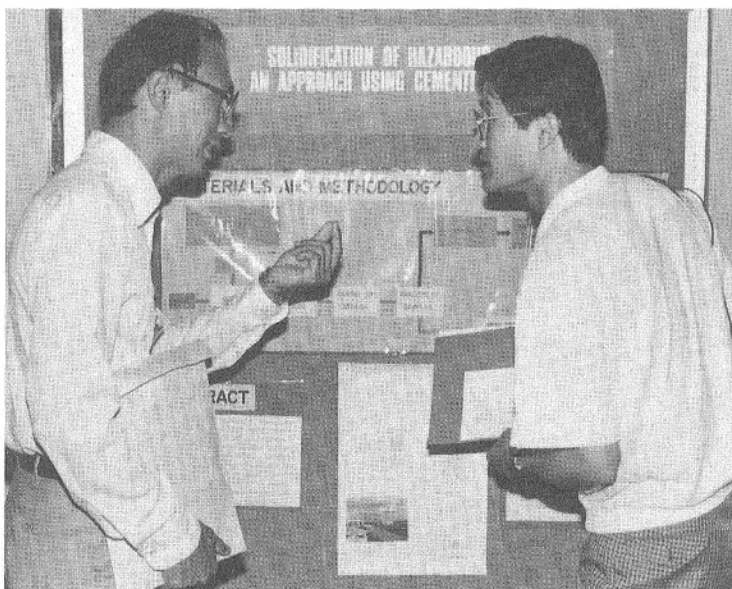
Conferences and workshops at the Center and throughout the region are essential to collaborative research and the exchange of many points of view. Like many Center activities, they are often cosponsored by other educational or governmental institutions. A selection:

- Japan, China and South Korea, countries long divided over many issues, come together in Niigata, Japan, for the second in a series of conferences on critical maritime issues and the possibilities for cooperation in the East Asian seas. The conference focuses on the Sea of Japan and examines resources, trade, fisheries, pollution and the possibility that the Sea may eventually become a thriving body of commerce.
- The most current, long-term projections for the global supply of energy—including oil, gas, coal and nuclear energy—are presented at an international workshop. Cosponsored by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.
- Scientists from Switzerland, Nepal, Pakistan, Japan, Ethiopia, Ecuador, New Zealand and the United States gather to explore

the feasibility of establishing a secretariat and center for international mountain research and information. Cosponsored by the United Nations University.

- Population scholars attend a four-week summer seminar in Bangkok and Chiang Mai, Thailand, to examine critical Asia-Pacific population topics, including labor force issues, management issues in family planning programs, recent advances in analysis of fertility and child mortality data and international migration. Cosponsored by the Institute of Population Studies of Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.
- An international conference in Zishuangban, Yunnan, China, focuses on how humans are affecting ecosystems in Southeast Asia. Asian and American scientists discuss new concepts for understanding the interplay between different ecosystems and their application to problems of resource management in the Asian tropics. Cosponsored by the University of Michigan Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies and Academia Sinica's Kunming Institute of Botany.
- Some 200 marine economic specialists from Europe, Asia and the United States gather in Kao-hsiung, Taiwan, to explore critical marine issues, including hazardous waste dumping, disputed undersea oil claims, ocean thermal energy conversion, tuna fishing in the Pacific and shipping lanes from Japan to the Malacca Straits.

More than 100 scientists from 14 Pacific Rim nations gathered at the Center for the first Pacific Basin Conference on Hazardous Wastes.



Cosponsored by the Office of the Science Advisor to the Executive Yuan, the National Taiwan College of Marine Science and Technology and the Taiwan Association of Marine Affairs.

- Trade and development strategies and prospects for increased cooperation between Latin America and Asia are the focus of a conference that brings together major development banks from the two regions. Cosponsored by the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.
- At a meeting in Taipei, Taiwan's strong economic performance and the possible lessons it holds for developing countries are the subjects examined by economists, public officials and development specialists from throughout the Asia-Pacific region. Cosponsored by the Chung-Hua Institute and Academia Sinica.
- Pacific island energy ministers meet with representatives of multinational oil companies to review regional energy issues and resolve continuing differences over petroleum pricing and supply. Cosponsored by the United Nations Pacific Energy Development Program.
- Japanese scholars studying their nation's comprehensive security policy meet to discuss Japan-U.S. defense cooperation, Japan's \$30 billion capital recycling program, its policies in Southeast Asia and Soviet Asian policy. Cosponsored by the World Order Study Organization of Japan.
- A pair of workshops focus on urbanization in Asia and examine trends through the year 2000. The first examines urbanization patterns and policies in Northeast Asia, and the second explores alternative paths of urban growth in China.
- Members of the China National Nonferrous Metals Corporation meet to discuss the recommendations of a Center study for fully developing their metals industry. The Chinese receive a detailed analysis of investment strategies of international corporations and participate in a training program on how to prepare financial analyses of mining projects that can be presented to banks.
- Analysis of fertility, contraception, and marriage and family, based on results of in-depth surveys conducted in six provinces of China, is the subject of a workshop cosponsored by the International Statistical Institute Research Center (in The Hague).
- Japan's cultural evolution and its relationship to modernization as well as Japan's increasing international role are examined in Tokyo at the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA). The

conference is part of the Japan Political Economy Research Project, cosponsored by the NIRA.

Lectures

As a forum for the voices of East and West, the Center welcomes leading diplomats, scholars, journalists and others to address issues of international concern. Some highlights:

- U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz calls the story of the Asia-Pacific region in the years since World War II one of profound success and the United States the "indispensable stabilizing influence." But he warns that if the United States and its allies in the region expect continued prosperity, they must learn to deal with the very problems that success has created. Shultz speaks at the end of a nine-stop trip to Asia.



Escorted by Center President Li, left, Secretary of State George P. Shultz was in an upbeat mood after delivering a speech on America's role in the Asia-Pacific region.

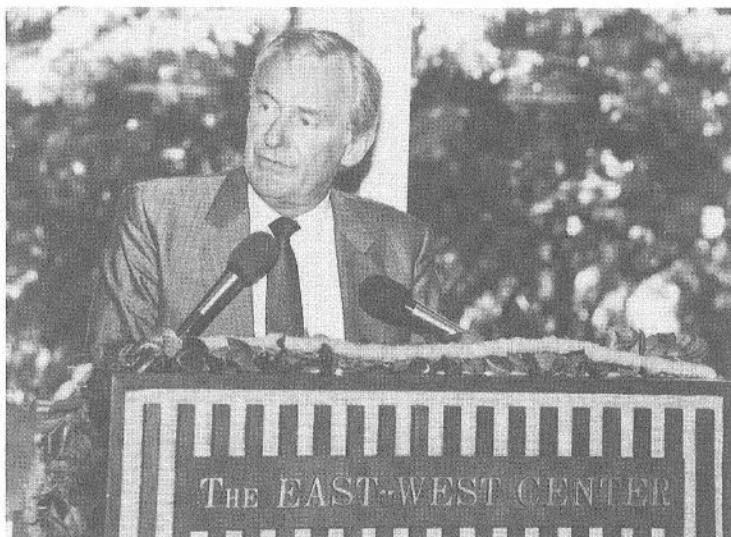
- Derek Davies, editor-in-chief of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and the 1988 George Chaplin Scholar-in-Residence, says that the reason the West misunderstands the East is that it can't free itself of stereotypes about Asia. Davies says that in the past 25 years, Asian countries have abandoned old dogmas and ideologies yet are still stuck with outdated Western labels.
- Bill Hayden, Australia's minister for foreign affairs and trade, reports that exaggerated perceptions of American economic decline may be misleading and eroding America's confidence in sustaining its global leadership role. Therefore, America must make the hard policy decisions that will reinvigorate the productive base of the United States and enable it to continue as a responsible global power.
- Ambassador Ma YuZhen, China's consul general in Los Angeles and a leading spokesman for his government, says that although China is generally satisfied with its relations with the United States, three main problem areas impede a sustained good relationship: U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan, U.S. criticism of China's policies in Tibet and the lack of greater trade and investment opportunities with the United States. Ma speaks at the Center's Economic and Political Roundtable.
- U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington says that an oil crunch like the one in the 1970s is unlikely today because the United States has a stockpile of 540 million barrels, or a 120-day supply. Herrington, who speaks at the Center following a seven-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific, calls the Center's Energy Program "a major source of energy analysis and expertise in the United States."

Visitor Seminars

At Center seminars, visiting scholars and experts discuss their ideas and research with other participants, community leaders and the Center's international staff. Among the presentations:

- "Vietnam's Economic Reform." Nguyen Xuan Oanh, senior economic advisor to the Hanoi government, says postwar Vietnam knows only a Soviet-style, centrally planned economy. The Harvard-educated Oanh, who is the author of the country's new investment laws and heads the Bureau of Economic Research in Ho Chi Minh City, is a leading proponent of liberalizing the forces of production with market-oriented management.

Speaking at the Center, Bill Hayden, Australia's minister for foreign affairs and trade, said reports of America's economic decline were exaggerated.



- Pacific Basin News Development Seminar. Eight Asian and Pacific editors present background briefings on major news issues in the region, including "What's Ahead for the Philippines," "The Outlook in Korea" and "How the Japanese Regard Americans Four Decades After World War II." Attending are editors from the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Jakarta Post*, *China Daily*, *Korean Business World* and other publications.
- "Toward an Open World Economy," a talk by James Buchanan, professor and Nobel Laureate in Economics, 1986.
- "The Value and Future of the UN in World Affairs." Sir Crispin Tickell, U.K. ambassador to the United States, speaks to graduate students at the Core Seminar Series on Contemporary Issues and Cultural Perspectives.
- "Education in the Development Process: Cross National Comparisons." George Psacharopoulos, chief, Human Resources Division, World Bank, discusses to what extent education is a form of investment not only in personal but also broader social and national development.
- "The Major Powers and the Pacific Islands." Daniel Droulers, French consul general for most of the Pacific, speaks to graduate students as part of the Core Seminar Series on Contemporary Issues and Cultural Perspectives.

- “The Iran-Iraq War: Will the United States Gain by Getting Involved?” a talk by James E. Akins, a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia and an expert on the Middle East.
- “Is There an Atlantic to Pacific Tilt in American Foreign Policy?” a talk by Alan K. Henrikson, professor, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.
- “Vietnam Revisited: A Thai Reporter’s View,” a talk by Kavi Chongkittavorn, a Jefferson fellow and senior reporter for one of Bangkok’s English-language newspapers, *The Nation*.
- “U.S. Foreign Policy as Manifest Theology,” an interpretation of U.S. foreign policy by Johann Galtung, one of the world’s leading peace researchers.
- “Recent Rural Development in China,” a talk by Fei Xiaotong, professor and prominent China sociologist.
- “The Aspiration Bomb: Charting U.S. Security in an Exploding World.” Werner Fornos, president of the Population Action Council, discusses the escalation of regional conflicts fueled by the population explosion.
- “Form and Substance in Gorbachev’s Asia-Pacific Policy.” John Stephan, Soviet specialist from the University of Hawaii, speaks to graduate students at the Core Seminar Series.
- “The U.S. National Ocean Policy: A Window of Opportunity in the 1990s,” a talk by Bob Knecht, former assistant administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and senior lecturer in Environmental Studies and Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara, and Biliana Cicin-Sain, associate professor of Political Science at UC Santa Barbara and director of the Ocean and Coastal Policy Center.
- “Chinese Cinema’s New Wave,” a talk and video by Xie Fei, deputy principal, Beijing Film Academy.
- “Asian Women Writers and Concept of Self,” a talk by Shirley Lim, winner of the 1980 Commonwealth Poetry Prize and Center writer-in-residence.
- “China’s Strategy for Security and Arms Control,” a talk by Pan Zhen Qiang, senior fellow, National Defense University, Beijing, and visiting fellow.



Kavi Chongkittavorn



Shirley Lim

- “Agricultural Water Resources Development in South Asia,” a talk by Anthony Bottral, coordinator, Ford Foundation.
- “China’s Nuclear Weapons Program,” a talk by John Wilson Lewis, chairman, International Strategic Institute, Stanford University.
- “Vanuatu: Traditional Cultures and Cultural Revival Since Independence,” a talk by Kirk Huffman, curator, Vanuatu Culture Center.
- “Strains in the World Economy—An Australian Perspective,” a talk by Richard Higgott, senior lecturer, Murdoch University, Western Australia.

Arts

The arts play an important role in fostering an appreciation of cultural diversity. The Center’s arts program includes the study of film; performances of dance, music and drama; artistic exhibitions; and resident writers, filmmakers and artists. Among the events:

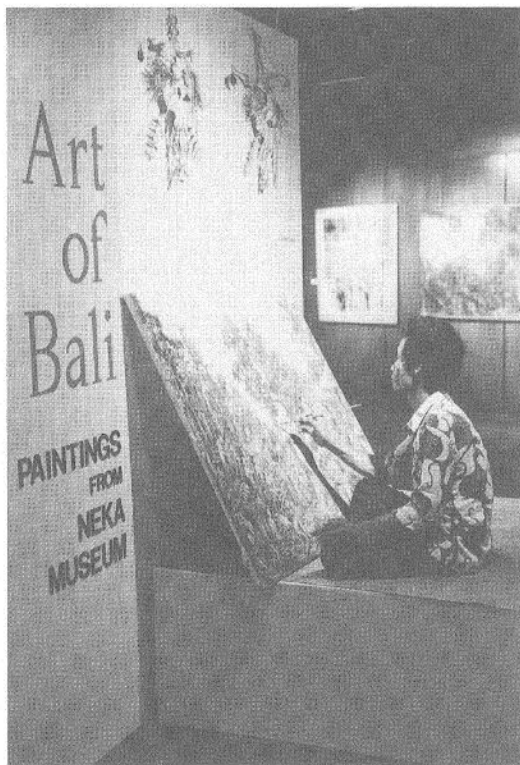
- The symposium, “Cities and Cinema: East and West,” an examination of the interplay among cities, cinema and culture, launches the seventh annual Hawaii International Film Festival. Hawaii residents and visitors attend workshops and seminars and view and discuss feature films and documentaries from throughout Asia, the Pacific and the United States.

A 1987 film festival discussion of film criticism featured, from left: J. Hoberman, film critic of the Village Voice; Robert Rosen, director of the UCLA Film and Television Archive; Roger Ebert, Pulitzer Prize-winning film critic from the Chicago Sun Times; Chidananda Das-Gupta, author and critic for the Indian Express; Donald Richie, Tokyo-based author and film historian; and Susan Linfield, editor of American Film Magazine.



- During the first tour of the United States by Mongolian performing artists, a music and dance troupe entertains standing-room-only audiences at the Center. The tour is the result of the opening of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mongolia and is made possible by The Asia Society of New York.
- Taiwan zheng, or zither, artist Fan Wei-Tsu plays traditional and contemporary pieces in two free public recitals.
- The Art of Bali. An exhibit from the Neka Museum and Gallery in Ubud of the works of 24 Balinese, Indonesian and Western artists from the 17th to 20th century, representing five different schools. As part of the exhibit, two prominent Balinese artists paint each day for a week.
- Traditional and modern music and dance from the New Zealand Maori troupe Te Tira Haere o Te Wahre Wananga o Waikato. Two free public performances.
- An exhibition of abstract paintings by Robert Cheng-Hsiung Chen, the Center's artist-in-residence. Chen combines techniques of

At left, the first performing artists from Mongolia to tour the United States appeared at the Center. At right, Indonesian artist Nyoman Lesug painted a scene of village life during the Art of Bali exhibit.



modern Western art with Chinese calligraphy, ink painting and Taiwanese aboriginal art.

- Three koto recitals featuring traditional and contemporary pieces by Tadao and Kazue Sawai, leaders of the Sawai Koto School in Tokyo, Japan.
- Fiber and Fabric. This exhibit reveals creativity and continuity across cultures in the Pacific Basin through the use of fiber and fabric.
- India's Anjani Ambegaokar Kathak Dance Troupe, a company of eight dancers and musicians, give two free public performances.
- International Fair. East-West Center participants share their cultures with the Honolulu community through a day of cultural performances, exhibits, games, and food and drink.
- The Late Great Ladies of Blues and Jazz. Two performances by Sandra Reeves-Phillips and her six-piece combo recreate the era of such great blues and jazz singers as Ma Rainey and Billie Holiday.
- China: Land of Change. Photographs by Linus Chao of Hawaii showcase the changing culture of the People's Republic of China.
- Documentaries of the Indochina War in the early 1950s. Pierre Schoendoerffer, award-winning filmmaker and novelist, presents two of his most famous films and several documentaries he made with other French directors.
- Na Mo'olelo O Ka Pakipika, or Legends of the Pacific. Polynesian storytellers from Hawaii, New Zealand and Samoa perform in two free public performances.

Participants

The East-West Center brings together scholars, students, government and business leaders, diplomats, journalists and artists from 60 countries and territories spanning an area from Pakistan eastward through Asia to Japan, and from Australia across the Pacific through the mainland United States.

Each year some 2,000 people affiliate as professional associates, fellows, interns and graduate students. Support services for these participants are administered by the office of Student Affairs and Open Grants, under the direction of Dean Sarah D. Miyahira.

Professional Associates

Nearly 1,400 people take part annually in Center conferences and workshops in Honolulu and throughout the region. Known as professional associates, they are scholars, professionals from many fields and decision-makers from business and government.

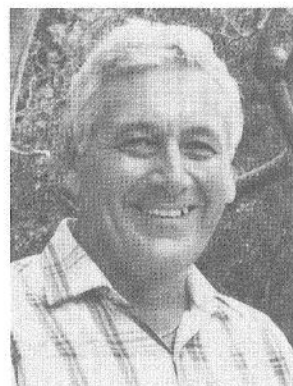
Center professional associates in FY88 included Donald E. Stokes, dean, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University (Conference of International Program Administrators); Jonathan Fifi'i, a leader of the post-World War II independence movement in the Solomon Islands later elected to Parliament (Conference on Cultural Encounters in the Pacific War); Sabam Siagian, editor-in-chief of the *Jakarta Post* in Indonesia (Pacific Basin News Developments Seminar); Nay Maung Htun, director and regional representative, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) (Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste Research); Roland Fuchs, vice-rector of United Nations University, Tokyo (feasibility study for an international mountain secretariat); Mardjono Notodihardjo, head of the Bureau of Planning, Ministry of Public Works, Republic of Indonesia (workshop on water resources management); Gerardo Roxas, Jr., of the Philippine House of Representatives, and Fred Duvall, campaign manager for former presidential candidate Bruce Babbitt (New Generation Seminar); Maria L. Rehuher, executive director, National Civil Service Board, Republic of Palau (Policy Analysis Training Program for Pacific Islands Senior Public Servants); Patterson Lowa, minister for Minerals and Energy for Papua New Guinea, and John E. Harms, South Pacific general manager for Pacific Resources, Inc. (Pacific Islands Energy Ministers Conference).

Fellows

Fellows are authorities in academia, government, the arts and business who are invited to the Center to participate in programs. Project fellows remain for up to 36 months, while other fellows affiliate for shorter periods and with particular programs. Some FY88 fellows:



Dean Sarah D. Miyahira



John E. Harms, South Pacific general manager for Pacific Resources, Inc., of Honolulu.



Stephen Alter, writer-in-residence from India.

Susumu Awanohara, regional editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, with a Ph.D. in economics, did research and writing on the "burden-sharing" issue in U.S.-Japan relations.

Stephen Alter, an American living in India who has published three novels, visited the Center as a writer-in residence. He developed an anthology of stories for Center research on the concept of self in Asian societies.

Kanok Rerkasem, senior researcher, Multiple Cropping Center, Faculty of Agriculture, Chiang Mai University, Thailand. Conducted research related to agroecosystems, a major research topic of the Southeast Asian Universities Agroecosystem Network.

Richard Leonard, retired editor of the *Milwaukee Journal* and a member of the executive board of the International Press Institute, played a leading role in the 1988 Jefferson Fellowship Program, the Pacific Basin News Development Seminar, the Pacific Islands Journalists workshop, and an exchange program between Japanese and American journalists.

John Hawkins, director, International Studies and Overseas Programs, University of California at Los Angeles, participated in the project on Structural Change and Future of Development Assistance in Asia.

Biliana Cicin-Sain, associate professor, Department of Political Science, University of California, Santa Barbara. Presented a colloquium on the progress of her research on extended maritime jurisdictions in the southwest Pacific and prepared portions of a book on the same topic.

Yaacov Vertzberger, associate professor at the Department of International Relations at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a specialist on South Asia, worked at the Center on foreign policy decision-making in situations of risk.

Peter Halbach, professor, Institute für Mineralogie und Mineralische Rohstoffe, Technische Universität Clausthal, Clausthal, Federal Republic of Germany, conducted research on the resource potential and distribution of cobalt-rich manganese crust deposits of the Pacific Ocean.

Karori Singh, assistant professor, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, India, worked in South Asian Economic Development.

Sookon Kim, professor of Labor Economics and Industrial Relations at Kyung Hee University in Seoul, made a comparative study of the evolution of management-labor relations in Korea and Japan and proposed institutional reforms that will serve Korea into the 1990s and beyond.

Leon Bouvier, former vice-president of the Population Reference Bureau in Washington, D.C., helped analyze U.S. immigration trends and policies, focusing on Asian and Pacific immigration to the United States. Bouvier used data from the Center's survey of Korean and Filipino immigrants to assess the impact of the geographic concentration of immigrants.

Students

Some 300 students from 30 countries pursue graduate level studies on Center scholarships, with nearly 100 new grants awarded annually. Two-thirds of the students come from Asia or the Pacific, with the remaining one-third coming from the United States. The Center does not grant academic degrees; students attend the University of Hawaii. In addition to their coursework, students attend a Center seminar series on critical issues in the region. They also have opportunities to participate in Center research programs, in an exchange program with Indiana University and the Washington Campus (an institution that focuses on the relationship between business and the public policy process) and to compete for scholarships that allow them to present their work at conferences and meetings outside of Hawaii.

Since 1973 the Center has also invited outstanding doctoral candidates from such schools as Harvard University, Cornell University, the University of the Philippines and Kyushu University to come to the Center to work on projects related to their dissertations.

The Office of Student Affairs and Open Grants is particularly active in the graduate student program, screening students through an open international competition and maintaining close links with the University of Hawaii Graduate Division.

The Friends of the East-West Center, a volunteer group, provide additional support to students and other Center participants through the host family program and student loan fund and by extending hospitality to those attending conferences and workshops. Some FY88 students:

Anthony Pennings, a doctoral student in political science from the United States, researched the culture and politics of international financial networks in East Asia.

Shur-Fang Lin, a master's degree student in public health, used risk assessment technology developed at the Center to evaluate the potential risks for management of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in Taiwan.

Iosefa Maiava, a doctoral student in political science from Western Samoa, engaged in fieldwork on his dissertation topic, "The Underdevelopment of Western Samoa: Overseas Development Assistance,"



Shur-Fang Lin

and presented papers at Center conferences in Hawaii, New Zealand and Japan.

Keith Fahrney, a doctoral student in agronomy and soil science from the United States, participated in the Resources and Risk: Methods of Analysis program. He attended conferences in Khon Kaen and Bangkok, Thailand, and spent the summer doing fieldwork in Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines.

Surin Maisrikrod, a doctoral student in political science from Thailand, worked in the Center's International Relations Program, assisting with the *Asia-Pacific Report*, the New Generation Seminar, Current Affairs Notes, and the Australia-New Zealand-United States relations workshop.

Marla Asis, a joint doctoral research intern from the Sociology Department of Bowling Green State University, carried out a project on women in Asian immigration, the results of which were reported in her doctoral dissertation, *Immigrant Women and Occupational Changes: A Comparison of Filipino and Korean Women in Transition*.



Marla Asis

Visitors

Among the many visitors to the Center each year are more than 500 whose interest is professional. These include educators, administrators, students, researchers, policymakers and others. They come not just from the Asia-Pacific region but from throughout the world, including in 1988 such countries as Austria, Brussels, Germany, Romania, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Sudan, Costa Rica, Panama and Peru. In addition to learning more about the Center, they attend Center activities to familiarize themselves with regional issues and to meet with colleagues in their field.

Some FY88 visitors: Roger Keesing, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University; Joseph Pelton, director, Department of Strategic Policy, INTELSAT, Washington, D.C.; Randolph Quirk, president, The British Academy, London; Gilbert White, professor, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; James K. Mitchell, professor, Department of Geography, Rutgers University; Marjorie Falanruw, director, Yap Institute of Natural Science; Qu Geping, director, Chinese National Environment Protection Agency; S. Stanley Katz, vice-president, Asian Development Bank; Ronald Lohrding, program director of Energy and Technology for Los Alamos National Laboratories; Pavel Aleksandrovich Minakir, Institute of Economic Research, Far Eastern Science Center, USSR Academy of Science; Saburo Okita, former foreign minister of Japan; Carlyle Thayer, senior lecturer at the Australian Defense Force Academy and a specialist on Vietnam; James R.

Clapper, Jr., director of Intelligence, U.S. Pacific Command; David M. O'Brien, instructor of Management Information Systems, Marketing, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, University of Guam; Terence C. O'Brien, assistant secretary for Political and Security Affairs, New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Afu Billy Sade, general secretary of Solomon Islands National Council of Women, Honiara, Solomon Islands.; Hong Ma, director general of the Research Center for Economic, Technological, and Social Development of the State Council, China.

Alumni

East-West Center alumni include nearly 25,000 government officials, business managers, educational administrators, teachers, journalists and other professionals. This international resource of talent and experience is one of the Center's greatest achievements.

The Office of Student Affairs and Open Grants works closely with the East-West Center Association (EWCA), the alumni organization. Alumni are linked by chapters, regional and professional directories, a newsletter, a computer network, video teleconferencing and by international conferences. In addition, since 1984 the alumni-in-residence program has brought 21 alumni back to the Center to work on special projects.

EWCA International Conference, Bali, Indonesia

Nearly 500 East-West Center alumni from 24 countries gathered in June in Bali, Indonesia, for the Sixth International Alumni Conference, entitled "The Emerging Pacific Era: Challenges and Prospects."



Fusako Baba, right, president of the Tokyo alumni chapter, greets old friend Karen Zeller of the United States at the alumni conference in Bali.



*Sachio Semmoto,
chairman of the alumni
association board.*

The conference featured five major workshops, six discussion sessions, alumni business meetings, a Worldnet video teleconference and keynote addresses by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas, and U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz.

The new EWCA Board was installed at the conference. The Board chair is Sachio Semmoto, executive vice president of DDI, a private telecommunications firm in Japan. Other officers and members are Cynthia Ai, Honolulu attorney; Puongpun Sananikone, president of Pacific Management Resources, Inc.; Vicki Shambaugh, director of research and development for Pacific Health Research Institute; Ung Suh Park, vice president, Samsung Co. Ltd., Korea; Ratna Rana, vice chancellor of the Royal Nepal Academy of Sciences; John Gilbert, deputy secretary for the Ministry of Environment, New Zealand; Lysia Kee, chief specialist inspector with the Singapore Ministry of Education; R. Santoso Donosepoetro, managing director, P.T. Induco Komax, "Royal Schelde" Holland, Indonesia; Jim Bedore, United States Trade Commission in Washington, D.C.; and Bella Bell, research director with Alu Like in Hawaii.

Distinguished Alumni Awards

This past year the alumni association selected three individuals to receive the Distinguished Alumni Award, which recognizes former participants for their exceptional professional accomplishments and for contributing to the improvement of East-West relations and understanding. They are:

Soon Kwon Kim, leader of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Hybrid Maize Project. Kim was honored for bringing the green revolution in maize to Korea and Nigeria.

Pei Sheng-ji, director of the Kunming Institute of Tropical Botany, Yunnan, China. Pei is one of China's leading botanists and his country's foremost authority on tropical botany.

Ricardo Trimillos, professor of Ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii. Trimillos has served as a cultural advisor to the governments of the United States, Malaysia, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Russia and China.

East-West Center Participants by Country* (October 1, 1987–September 30, 1988)

	Fel- lows	Professional Associates		Research Interns	Joint Doctoral Research Interns	Students		Non- Degree Stu- dents	Total
		EWC	Field			Doc- toral	Mas- ter's		
Southeast Asia									
Brunei		4							4
Burma	1	1		1		2	5		10
Indonesia	8	20	10	7		4	8		57
Malaysia	8	13	3	2		5	7		38
Philippines	8	23	48	7	1	17	8		112
Singapore	2	9	2			1	1		15
Thailand	18	35	47	10	3	15	3		131
Vietnam	2	2	1						5
Subtotal	47	107	111	27	4	44	32		372
East Asia									
China:									
Mainland	43	44	34	15		16	7	20	179
Taiwan	8	15	10	1		4	11		49
Hong Kong		10	4	1		3	1		19
Japan	20	54	26	3		14	3		120
Korea	36	19	6	5		17	4		87
Subtotal	107	142	80	25		54	26	20	454
South Asia									
Afghanistan						1			1
Bangladesh	3	4	1	2		9	3		22
Bhutan		1					1		2
India	16	13	9	2	3	7	5		55
Iran	1			1		1			3
Nepal	6	3	7	4	1	7	7		35
Pakistan	3	5	2	3	1	1	10		25
Sri Lanka		2	1			4	4		11
Subtotal	29	28	20	12	5	30	30		154
Pacific Region									
American Samoa		6				2	3		11
Australia	5	28	4			4	5		46
Cook Islands		4					2		6
Federated States of Micronesia	1	10					1		12
Fiji	3	12	1	1		3	1		21
French Polynesia				1			1		2
Guam		1				2	3		6
Kiribati		6							6
Marshall Islands		4					1		5
Nauru			1						1
New Zealand	4	19	3	1		2	4		33
Niue		1							1
Northern Marianas		2					2		4

	Fel- lows	Professional Associates		Research Interns	Joint Doctoral Research Interns	Students		Non- Degree Stu- dents	Total
		EWC	Field			Doc- toral	Mas- ter's		
Palau		8		1			4		13
Papua New Guinea		8	2				4		14
Solomon Islands		3	1	2					6
Tonga	1	2							3
Tuvalu		2							2
Western Samoa		4		1		1			6
Subtotal	14	120	12	7		14	31		198
United States	130	340	41	22		53	47	1	634
Other	10	55	21	3					89
Total	337	792	285	96	9	195	166	21	1,901

*Reflects the total number of awards processed as of Sept. 30.

Institutes and Programs

Institute of Culture and Communication

The people of the Asia-Pacific region face the dilemma of commitment to both modernization and preservation of cultural values. The Institute of Culture and Communication examines this crucial problem from several standpoints—cultural identity, cultural interaction and cultural change—which are not only of academic importance but also of major concern to policymakers dealing with social change.

In FY88, under Director Mary G. F. Bitterman and later under Interim Director Robert B. Hewett, the Institute:

- Brought together several groups of American and Asian-Pacific journalists with the aim of increasing awareness of contemporary issues and improving news reporting and analysis. In the 21st year of the Jefferson Fellowship Program, a month of intensive study of regional issues was followed by a month of travel in which the Asian and Pacific journalists visited the U.S. mainland and the Americans traveled through China, Japan and other Asian nations. At the Senior Editors Seminar, 16 editors of U.S. newspapers met with eight Pacific Basin journalists for briefings on major news events in the region. The Institute also cosponsored a workshop with the Press Foundation of Asia and the Pacific Island News Association for Pacific journalists that reviewed national development issues and offered instruction in word processing, desktop publishing and preparing broadcast tape.
- Completed surveys of contemporary cultural values, relationships within the family, and attitudes toward work and society in China (in cooperation with Fudan University) and in Thailand (in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University). Working with the Indonesian government, the Institute prepared for a 1989 national survey of contemporary Indonesian culture and began a pilot study of cultural change processes in three rural communities.
- Published the third volume of the *East-West Film Journal*; conducted an international Symposium on Cities and Cinema for film scholars and filmmakers; presented the seventh Hawaii International Film Festival featuring Asian, Pacific and American films and filmmakers; and organized a tour on the U.S. mainland of selected Asian and Pacific films and filmmakers.
- Continued, with leading scholars from Asia and the United States, to examine the concept of self as a way of understanding the changes taking place in Japan, China and India.



Robert B. Hewett

- Presented exhibitions ranging from a one-man show from Taiwan of abstract expressionist painting to a group show of museum paintings reflecting the culture and environment of Bali and accompanied by a painting demonstration, lecture and dance.
- Completed data collection, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, on the effects of World War II contact between Pacific islanders and Japanese and Allied forces and conducted an international conference on cultural encounters in the Pacific war. A related photographic exhibit, which is now in the collection of Chicago's Field Museum, toured Australia, Papua New Guinea and the U.S. West Coast.
- Completed a research report on a three-year study of the social and economic impact of Videotex (a combination of telephone, computer and television) in Taiwan and began an assessment of the economic impact of the 1988 introduction of Videotex services in Singapore.
- Advanced the prospects for improved intercultural communication when 33 faculty members from universities in 14 countries developed cross-cultural courses for incorporation into their home university curricula at the Institute's Summer Workshop for the Development of Intercultural Coursework at Colleges and Universities.
- Presented performances by artists from New Zealand, Samoa, Hawaii, Taiwan, Japan, India, the United States and the Mongolian People's Republic and commenced work on a pilot series of radio programs based on concerts in the Performing Arts Series.
- Brought internationally acclaimed Taiwanese painter Robert Cheng-Hsiung Chen to the Center as artist-in-residence, and Malaysian poet Shirley Lim, a past winner of the prestigious Commonwealth Poetry Prize, as writer-in-residence.



Norton S. Ginsburg

Environment and Policy Institute

Managing natural resources for sustained use while maintaining environmental quality is a major challenge facing the Asia-Pacific region. Changing relationships in rural and urban environments; loss of forests; the growing threat of toxic wastes; degradation of drylands; air, water and ocean pollution; and competition for maritime space and resources—all are problems Asia-Pacific governments grapple with as they strive for greater economic prosperity. The Environment and Policy Institute focuses on these concerns.

Under Director Norton S. Ginsburg, the Institute:

- Continued work relating to the management of the vast marine territories and resources now claimed by coastal states under the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea. Projects include preparation of an atlas on East Asian Seas, which identifies in maps and text potential policy issues of cooperation and conflict among Mainland China, Taiwan, Japan, the Soviet Union and North and South Korea. A related conference on the Sea of Japan brought together Japanese, Chinese, South Korean and U.S. scholars. Preliminaries on a successor project began with work on the Indian Ocean. Also, edited *Ocean Yearbook 7*, published by the University of Chicago Press, and sponsored the Pacific Maritime Collegium, whose continuing programs address diverse topics.
- Expanded work on biological diversity and protected areas. Funded by a three-year grant from the MacArthur Foundation, began field studies in the Pacific islands aimed at advising governments where protected areas should be established. Also, held the first region-wide meeting of institutions offering education in protected area and national park management.
- Examined the crucial relationship between forestry and agriculture, completing studies in Java and Timor on how human impact on one ecosystem, such as a forest, can effect change in a neighboring ecosystem, such as a farm. Continued projects in Indonesia and Thailand that provide new diagnostic tools for forestry planning and management to local extension agents. Both projects were supported by the Ford Foundation.
- Hosted three Vietnamese scholars as Center fellows, thereby establishing new professional contact with Vietnam and the Hanoi University Center for Resources Management and the Environment.
- Promoted effective land-use planning through a series of training activities in the use of computerized Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in local watershed management and forestry. Also, distributed two audiovisual programs on controlling the adverse effects of tropical logging. By mid-year the materials, produced by the Institute, were being used as training programs by forestry agencies in 12 Pacific and Asian countries.
- In the field of economic analysis and resource management, worked with the United Nations Environment Programme and the Government of Australia on a study of the long-term economic implications of increasing desertification in Australia and Africa. A forthcoming text, *The Economics of Dryland Management*, will assist developing countries to better manage their dryland re-

sources. The Institute also organized and contributed to staff training courses on environment and development for the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank and USAID among others.

- Developed the concept of “risk transition” as a framework for studies on the changing hazards to human health and welfare as economic development proceeds. As traditional risks such as malnutrition and intestinal diseases are lowered while modern risks such as traffic accidents and chemical toxicity increase, risk assessment methods are needed that are practical for decision makers yet deal with the complex of uncertainties surrounding rapid industrialization. Began a case study of data and analyses regarding hazardous chemicals in Bangkok, Thailand, and continued as the secretariat for the Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste Research.
- Collaborated with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to plan research on water management issues in the humid tropics, including erosion, sedimentation, pollution of streams and estuaries, and flooding such as recently devastated Bangladesh. Worked in an advisory role with the International Center for Living and Aquatic Resource Management (ICLARM) to train staff in five ASEAN countries to research the interdependency of marine and land resources and to develop coastal management plans.
- Collaborated with the Indonesian Ministry of State for Population and the Environment to analyze how Indonesians in urban settings perceive their surroundings. The study’s aim is to improve communication between the Indonesian government and people on environmental issues. Hosted a workshop that examined the emergence in Asia of vast and complex metropolitan jurisdictions. These extended metropolises may provide a new example for regional planning and urban-rural interaction.



Lee-Jay Cho

Population Institute

The countries of Asia and the Pacific are experiencing many changes in population size, growth, fertility, movement and other characteristics. The social and economic causes and consequences of such changes, together with their policy implications, are the subject of major research and education efforts at the Population Institute.

Under Director Lee-Jay Cho, the Institute:

- Completed a policy analysis of the potential for future Asian immigration to the United States, based on a survey of recent immigrants from South Korea and the Philippines.
- Initiated a nationwide telephone survey of the occupational experiences of recent Korean and Filipino immigrants to the United States. The study highlights the resources that immigrants bring to the United States and the different paths they follow in search of a better life.
- Continued work with a large network of cooperating statistical agencies and universities in the development and application of new demographic methods. The Institute cosponsored three workshops: a Sample Registration Workshop with the Registrar General's Office of India in Delhi, a workshop on China's 1987 In-Depth Fertility Survey with the International Statistical Institute (ISI) Research Center in Honolulu, and a workshop on Health and Population Data Analysis with the University of the Philippines Population Institute in Manila.
- Collaborated with several national family planning programs and universities in developing and evaluating new training programs. In Indonesia, the Institute worked with the National Family Planning Coordinating Board on the development of a new international family planning training program to be located in Jakarta. New research and a working group were conducted on factors underlying contraceptive method choice.
- Held the 12th Population Census Conference in Beijing. This conference, which was cosponsored by the State Statistical Bureau of China, brought together census bureau directors and officials from 16 countries to discuss important issues in planning for the 1990 round of censuses and recent innovations in data processing and dissemination of census results.
- Focused on the adjustments made by Asian households and family groups in response to rapid economic and social change. In a new initiative, the Institute made plans to conduct an Asian Family Survey in South Korea and Thailand, to be compared with similar surveys conducted in the United States and Japan. A second focus of attention was the problem of adolescent sexuality and childbearing in such countries as Thailand, the Philippines and Hong Kong.



Seiji Naya

Resource Systems Institute

Japan's emergence as an economic leader and the dynamic growth of the countries of East Asia have captured international attention and sharpened awareness of the interdependency of the world's economies. The explanation and implications of this phenomenon are among the issues examined by the Resource Systems Institute, which studies the relationship between resources and economic development in the Asia-Pacific region. Areas of focus include trade, investment, aid, private sector development and changes in the relations among Asia-Pacific countries and between those countries and the world's leading economies. Special emphasis is placed on changes in the global market for natural resources and the role of energy and minerals policy in Asia-Pacific development.

Under Director Seiji Naya, the Institute:

- Launched a study to develop specific policy recommendations for promoting economic cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the United States; completed a major study with the United Nations Development Program on the role of private sector development in the Asia-Pacific region; and held a training program in development economics for staff of the Asian Development Bank.
- Brought together top U.S. and Japanese foreign aid officials to discuss areas of possible cooperation and ways to increase the efficiency of funding aid projects; held a pioneering conference of development banks from Asia and Latin America to discuss prospects for increased cooperation between the two regions; and collaborated in an evaluation of Taiwan's strong economic performance and the possible lessons it holds for developing countries.
- Conducted the first New Generation Seminar, funded by the Henry Luce Foundation, that brought together 10 young political leaders from Asia, the Pacific and the United States for a two-week program of study and travel focused on future critical issues.
- Began a three-year examination of the economic, political and social relationship among the original ANZUS partners—Australia, New Zealand and the United States.
- Continued work on U.S. Department of Energy-funded projects, including an energy study of eight Asia-Pacific countries, a study of energy policy and planning in China and a study of OPEC refining and production capacity.
- Began an examination of the technical and economic feasibility of cold-water Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) in

cooperation with the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research and the Central Research Institute of the Electric Power Industry of Japan.

- Continued to evaluate the competitive position of coal as an energy substitute for oil and gas through country and regional analyses of supply and demand and by monitoring world trade patterns and the competitive forces affecting coal markets worldwide.
- Assisted China in establishing domestic and international policies for mineral development and in evaluating mining projects for joint-venture investment and the long-term prospects for minerals trade. At the request of the Asian Development Bank, the Institute also conducted a comprehensive evaluation of changes in mineral investment, trade and policy of eight Asia-Pacific nations. The study was used as the background document for the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference of the Minerals and Energy Forum.
- Continued studying social and economic changes occurring in rural Asia, particularly rural education, non-farm employment and village participation in development projects.

Pacific Islands Development Program

Increasing the role of the private sector in development, guarding against the social costs of tourism, maximizing the benefits from the recent discovery of gold, providing youth with educational and employment opportunities, and reducing diseases associated with changing diets and lifestyles—all are among the concerns facing leaders in the Pacific islands. The Pacific Islands Development Program develops research and training programs in consultation with the heads of government in the Pacific Islands Conference.

Under Director Charles Lepani, research projects this year included the following:

- **The Role of the Private Sector.** Pacific island governments cannot carry the financial burden of development and are looking to the private sector to fuel economic growth. Research is identifying policies to achieve this aim and developing a comprehensive data base to provide governments, the private sector and international agencies with information for future planning. Studies address the improvement of ties between foreign and locally owned businesses, investment incentives and trade options.
- **Tourism.** The Pacific islands depend heavily on tourism but must guard against international business fluctuations and the accom-



Charles Lepani

panying social costs. The Tourism Project is providing governments with a comprehensive data base to plan tourism development and conducting studies of Pacific tourism trends and options, the islands' emerging airline industry, and the worldwide cruise industry and its impact on the region.

- **Gold.** Recent discoveries of gold deposits in Melanesia have attracted foreign mining companies and led to speculation that the region may soon be a major world producer. The Gold Project is concerned with how to develop the gold deposits for the maximum benefit to both the multinational mining corporations and the Pacific islands. Initial work has included a country case study in Papua New Guinea.
- **Youth.** Emigration, alienation, juvenile delinquency and suicide are problems of increasing concern in the Pacific islands. The Youth Project assists Pacific island leaders in designing policies that will provide youths with the skills and opportunities with which to build more rewarding lives. A data base is being developed for planners and decision-makers so that new policies can be based on a sound understanding of socioeconomic development trends. An initial comparative study on youth policies, programs and projects included Tonga and Western Samoa.
- **Health and Nutrition.** Modernization is changing the diet and lifestyle of Pacific islanders and contributing to a host of new health problems. The Health and Nutrition Project is collaborating with regional and international agencies to improve the quality and quantity of statistical information available to policymakers. Five initial studies have focused on (1) noncommunicable diseases; (2) water supply, sewage disposal and hazardous waste; (3) a working data base on health and nutrition in the Pacific; (4) a directory of Pacific health and nutrition programs; and (5) a selected working bibliography of Pacific health and nutrition issues.
- **Policy Analysis Training.** A workshop project brought nine senior officials of Pacific island governments to the Center for one month. Policymakers exchanged views with Pacific island researchers, familiarized themselves with newly available research materials and furthered their skills in formulating, managing and implementing development policies.

Publications

Presented here is a sample of publications produced by Center researchers and participants in the past year. These works are intended for a range of audiences, from the specialist to the interested observer. Some are published by the East-West Center; others are published by various national and international presses and organizations.

Private Sector Development for Promoting Economic Growth in Developing Countries of Asia, by Seiji Naya. New York: United Nations Development Program, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. 101 pp.

With the growing uncertainty in the world trading environment and the poor performance of government enterprises in the past, countries in the Asia-Pacific region are looking to the private sector to stimulate economic growth. This monograph examines the factors behind the increasing significance of the private sector and the government's changing role under these new conditions. Also examined are how macroeconomic and institutional policies can impede or promote private sector development. The study concludes with a detailed examination of one aspect of private sector development and privatization with special reference to the Asian experience.

China's Energy and Mineral Industries: Current Perspectives, by James P. Dorian and David G. Fridley. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press. 162 pp.

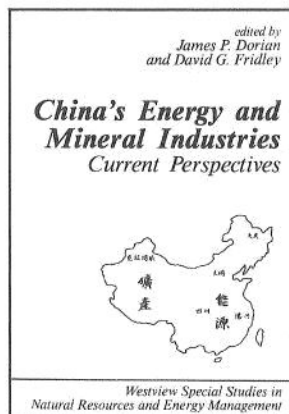
This is the first complete collection of current policy statements by top Chinese officials since the structural and institutional reforms implemented since 1980 began reshaping China's economy. The focus is on China's energy and minerals plans for the next decade, and its outlook for international trade in technology, energy commodities and minerals.

Mineral Resource Assessment for National Planning and Policy Formulation, edited by Allen L. Clark and Charles J. Johnson. Tokyo: Asian Productivity Organization; Honolulu: Minerals Policy Program, East-West Center. 396 pp.

Written especially for policy and planning specialists, this book provides for the first time an integration of mineral and energy resource assessments and economic evaluation of short- and long-range development planning and policy for developed and developing countries.

Trade and Investment in Services in the Asia-Pacific Region, edited by Chung Lee and Seiji Naya. Incheon, Korea: Center for International Studies, Inha University; Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press. 216 pp.

Trade and investment in services such as telecommunications, insurance, advertising, shipping, tourism, finance and law have



become important issues in trade negotiations between the major economies in recent years, particularly in light of the region's economic dynamism. This volume addresses some of these issues, ranging from the conceptual problems of services to patterns of trade of specific services in the Asia-Pacific region.

"The Future of Official Development Assistance to Rural Asia," by Bruce Koppel. *The Developing Economies* 26, no. 2 (June 1988): 103-124.

Rural Asia is undergoing fundamental transformations in economic, social and political organization. While issues of agricultural and agrarian development will remain important, other issues are becoming more significant, including work, nonagrarian poverty, education, rural-urban relations and rural enterprise development. Official development assistance (ODA) will play an important role in addressing these issues, but to be effective, new ODA strategies and modalities will be needed.

"Japan and the ASEAN Countries: The Evolution of Japan's Regional Role," by Charles Morrison. In *The Political Economy of Japan: The Changing International Context*, edited by Takashi Inoguchi and Daniel I. Okimoto, pp. 414-445. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press. 556 pp.

This chapter discusses the changes in Japan's economic, political and cultural relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The author concludes that Japan's increasing presence is not aimed at creating an alternative regional order but generally supports an existing order associated with the West and westernized elites. The book is the second volume issued by the Japan Political Economy Project, which was sponsored by the Resource Systems Institute and the National Institute for Research Advancement of Japan.

Offshore North-East Asia: Oil, Gas and International Relations, by Mark Valencia. Special Report No. 1139. London: The Economist Intelligence Unit. Approx. 200 pp.

With a recovery in prices, demand for oil will catch up with supply, and Northeast Asia will again become an important focus for the international industry. This report looks at not only geology but also at crucially important legal and political considerations. It describes the petroleum geology of East Asian seas in relation to overlapping jurisdictional claims and analyzes by region the past and potential interplay of oil claims and international relations. For oil companies, bankers, suppliers of exploration and production services and equipment, international lawyers and other consultants to the oil industry.

Island Entrepreneurs: Problems and Performances in the Pacific, edited by Te'o I.J. Fairbairn. Honolulu: East-West Center. 288 pp.

Indigenous business is a crucial component of the private sector and can contribute to a nation's economic growth. This book highlights the major aspects of indigenous entrepreneurship and business development in the South Pacific, with emphasis on the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Western Samoa. Examined are the motives of indigenous entrepreneurs, their training and educational backgrounds, their methods of establishing and operating businesses and the reasons for their success. The book also discusses development issues with special significance for small businesses and proposes policy measures to foster indigenous entrepreneurship.

Entrepreneurs and Indigenous Business in the Pacific, by John M. Hailey. Research Report Series No. 9, PIDP, 1987. 94 pp.

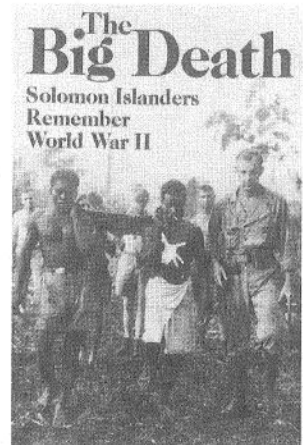
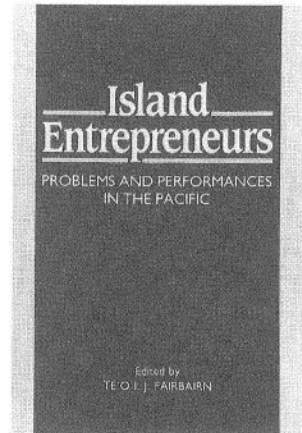
This publication is a synthesis of the results of seven detailed country studies on the Cook Islands, Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa. It discusses the contribution of indigenous business to economic growth, entrepreneurial opportunities and constraints, Pacific women in business, and government policy supporting indigenous business development.

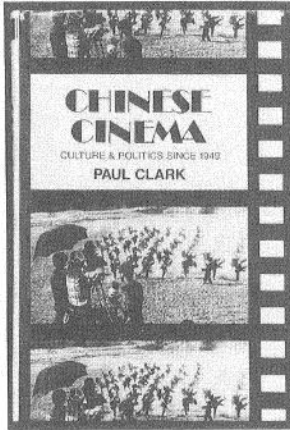
The Big Death: Solomon Islanders Remember World War II, edited by Geoffrey M. White, David W. Gegeo, David Akin and Karen Watson-Gegeo. Honiara: Solomon Islands College of Education and University of the South Pacific, 1988. 242 pp.

Although scores of books have been written about the World War II battles at Guadalcanal and Nggela and their aftermath, the voices of the Solomon Islands people have gone largely unheard. *The Big Death* takes a big step toward rectifying that oversight, examining through oral histories the roles that the Solomon Islanders played in the war and the effects the war had on them and their culture. Presented both in English and Solomon Pijin.

The Cost of Thinking: A Study of the Primary Information Sectors of Ten Pacific Countries, by Meheroo Jussawalla, Donald M. Lambertson and Neil D. Karunaratne. Norwood, N.J.: Ablex Publishing Corp., 1988. 249 pp.

This book will be useful to business people, public servants, policymakers and economists. It discusses the measurement of the information sector, through case studies on Australia and New Zealand (advanced industrial), Singapore and Taiwan (newly industrialized) and Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand (developing). Work in this field has until now been on industrialized nations, making this volume a major step forward.





Chinese Cinema: Culture and Politics Since 1949, by Paul Clark. Cambridge Studies in Film. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1987. 243 pp.

The first scholarly study of Chinese cinema from Chairman Mao Zedong's revolution to the mid-1980s when a "new wave" of filmmakers arrived in the wake of the Cultural Revolution. Clark shows how film came to occupy a central role in the contemporary transformation of Chinese culture. Moreover, he argues that Chinese cinema has not been simply a reaction to political pressures but a dynamic relationship among three groups—filmmakers, audiences and the Communist party.

"Increasing Awareness of Class, Ethnicity, Culture, and Race by Expanding on Students' Own Experiences," by Richard W. Brislin. In *The G. Stanley Hall Lecture Series*, edited by I. Cohen, vol. 8, pp. 137–180. Washington: American Psychological Association, 1988.

The more sophisticated study of psychology requires students to become aware of the extreme diversity of human behavior and the major factors that contribute to the reality of human diversity. These include the social class into which they are born and in which they are exposed to some socialization experiences; the ethnic group membership they claim, or which others claim for them; the culture in which they are raised, which exposes them to predictable cognitions, attitudes, values and frequently performed behaviors; and the racial group membership of their genetic heritage. For college professors who want to incorporate material on cross-cultural psychology and intercultural relations into their undergraduate and graduate courses.

Raj Kapoor's Films: Harmony of Discourse, by Wimal Dissanayake and Malti Sahai. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 1988. 178 pp.

This is an examination of the popular cinema of the man who has been called India's Charlie Chaplin. Kapoor's films are romantic, and humor and music have contributed tremendously to their success. The authors write that Kapoor's is the "cinema of security." Conflicts are always resolved, endings are always happy. He creates this sense of security by harmonizing various discourses: Indian and western humor, realism and fantasy, narration and spectacle, tradition and modernity, social protest and the maintenance of the status quo.

Biofuels, Air Pollution, and Health: A Global Review, by Kirk R. Smith. New York: Plenum Press, 1987. 452 pp.

This book addresses an environmental problem that touches the lives of hundreds of millions of people. It is only relatively recently that modern methods of environmental analysis have been applied to what is one of humanity's oldest technologies—the village cookstove. This is the first attempt to systematically examine the impact of smoke from these stoves.

Impact of Development on Human Activity Systems in Southeast Asia, edited by O. Soemarwoto and A. T. Rambo. Bandung: Padjadjaran University, 1987. 211 pp.

These selected papers address the development and management of rural ecosystems and the consequences of ecological change for human existence. They are from the First SUAN/EAPI Regional Research Symposium held in August 1983 at the Institute of Ecology at Padjadjaran University in Bandung, Indonesia.

Water Resources Policy and Management for the Beijing-Tianjin Region. Joint Summary Report prepared by the East-West Center and the State Science and Technology Commission, 1988. 47 pp.

Recommendations for water use policy in North China, home of 17.5 million people.

Environment and Policy Institute's Occasional Paper Series, Nos. 5–7. They are useful to regional researchers, and of interest to university students, development banks and funding organizations.

Risk Assessment of Hazardous Chemical Systems in Developing Countries, by Kirk R. Smith, Richard A. Carpenter and M. Susanne Faulstich. No. 5. 140 pp.

Forestry Research Capacity in the Asia-Pacific Region: An Evaluation Model and Preliminary Assessment, by D. N. Bengston, H. M. Gregersen, A. L. Lundgren and L. S. Hamilton. No. 6. 96 pp.

Logging Versus Fisheries and Tourism in Palawan: An Environmental and Economic Analysis, by Gregor Hodgson and John A. Dixon. No. 7. 95 pp.

Sex Differentials in Infant and Child Mortality in Korea, by Minja Kim Choe. Reprint 219 from *Social Biology* 34, no. 1–2 (Spring-Summer 1987).

This paper reports on a study of infant and child mortality in the Republic of Korea, a country known for a strong son preference. An unusual pattern of relatively high female mortality is observed, being more pronounced during childhood than during infancy. Analysis suggests that male and female children receive unequal care by their parents.

Biofuels, Air Pollution, and Health

A Global Review

Kirk R. Smith

HOMES Research Reports

This new series reports on research findings and training materials from the Population Institute's Household Model for Economic and Social Studies (HOMES) Project. The main purpose of the HOMES project is to expand the scope and improve the quality of demographic information available for development planning and the formulation of economic and social policy by providing projections of households in various countries and forecasting economic changes in the household sector. For planners and researchers in the Asia-Pacific region.

Fertility Levels and Trends in India, 1951#81, by J. R. Rele. Reprint 217 from *Population and Development Review* 13, no. 3 (September 1987).

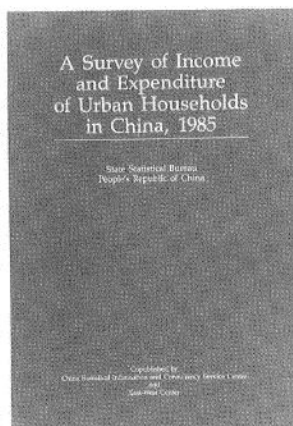
This paper presents estimates of fertility change in India based on data from the 1981 and previous censuses. As a by-product of the analysis, estimates of crude death rates are also obtained for India as a whole from 1951 to 1981. The paper discusses a method for estimating fertility levels and trends at national and subnational levels from census data for countries with deficient population and vital statistics.

The Aging of Asia, by Linda G. Martin. Reprint 229 from *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences* 43, no. 4 (July 1988).

This article reviews some of the demographic characteristics of population aging and the elderly populations in 14 Asian countries. It also focuses on current programs for the elderly populations in Asia and discusses three general issues of importance in the development of aging policies: to what extent should the West be used as a model; what should be the role of the family versus the government in caring for elderly people who cannot care for themselves; and should eligibility for programs be based on age or need?

A Survey of Income and Expenditure of Urban Households in China, 1985, by the State Statistical Bureau, People's Republic of China. Beijing: China Statistical Information and Consultancy Service Centre; Honolulu: East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, distributed by the University of Hawaii Press.

This book presents detailed economic urban household data from the annual nationwide Urban Household Survey of China. This information is needed by government authorities and scholars for economic analysis. The 1985 survey covered 106 cities and 77 county towns and included data on family composition, employment, income and expenditure, consumer structure and amounts of main consumer goods in nonagricultural households. The data are the most recently available in English.



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Financial Review

Balance Sheets, September 30, 1988

Assets		Liabilities and Fund Balances	
<i>Current Funds</i>		<i>Current Funds</i>	
General operating funds		General operating funds	
Cash (including interest bearing accounts of \$2,827,740)	\$ 2,841,354	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 514,900
Due from United States Information Agency	1,804,245	Accrued vacation	1,023,000
Due from East-West Center Foundation	169,368	Due to East-West Center Foundation	15,414
Accounts receivable	132,972	Due to United States Information Agency	38,673
Inventories	8,813	Other deposits	5,446
Prepaid expenses	94,832	Fund balance	
Due from restricted operating funds	24,725	Reserve for future revenue shortfalls	1,854,278
		Housing revenue reserve	586,481
		Reserve for encumbrances	1,038,117
Total general operating funds	5,076,309	Total general operating funds	5,076,309
Restricted operating funds		Restricted operating funds	
Cash	793,454	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	32,848
Due from sponsors	2,237,794	Accrued vacation	18,020
		Due to general operating funds	24,725
		Fund balance	2,955,655
Total restricted operating funds	3,031,248	Total restricted operating funds	3,031,248
Total current funds	8,107,557	Total current funds	8,107,557
<i>Plant Funds</i>		<i>Plant Funds</i>	
Furniture and equipment	6,909,644	Net investment in plant	13,175,309
Building improvements	6,265,665		
Total plant funds	13,175,309	Total plant funds	13,175,309
<i>Elimination of Interfund Balances</i>	(24,725)	<i>Elimination of Interfund Balances</i>	(24,725)
Total	\$21,258,141	Total	\$21,258,141

Statements of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes for the Year Ended September 30, 1988

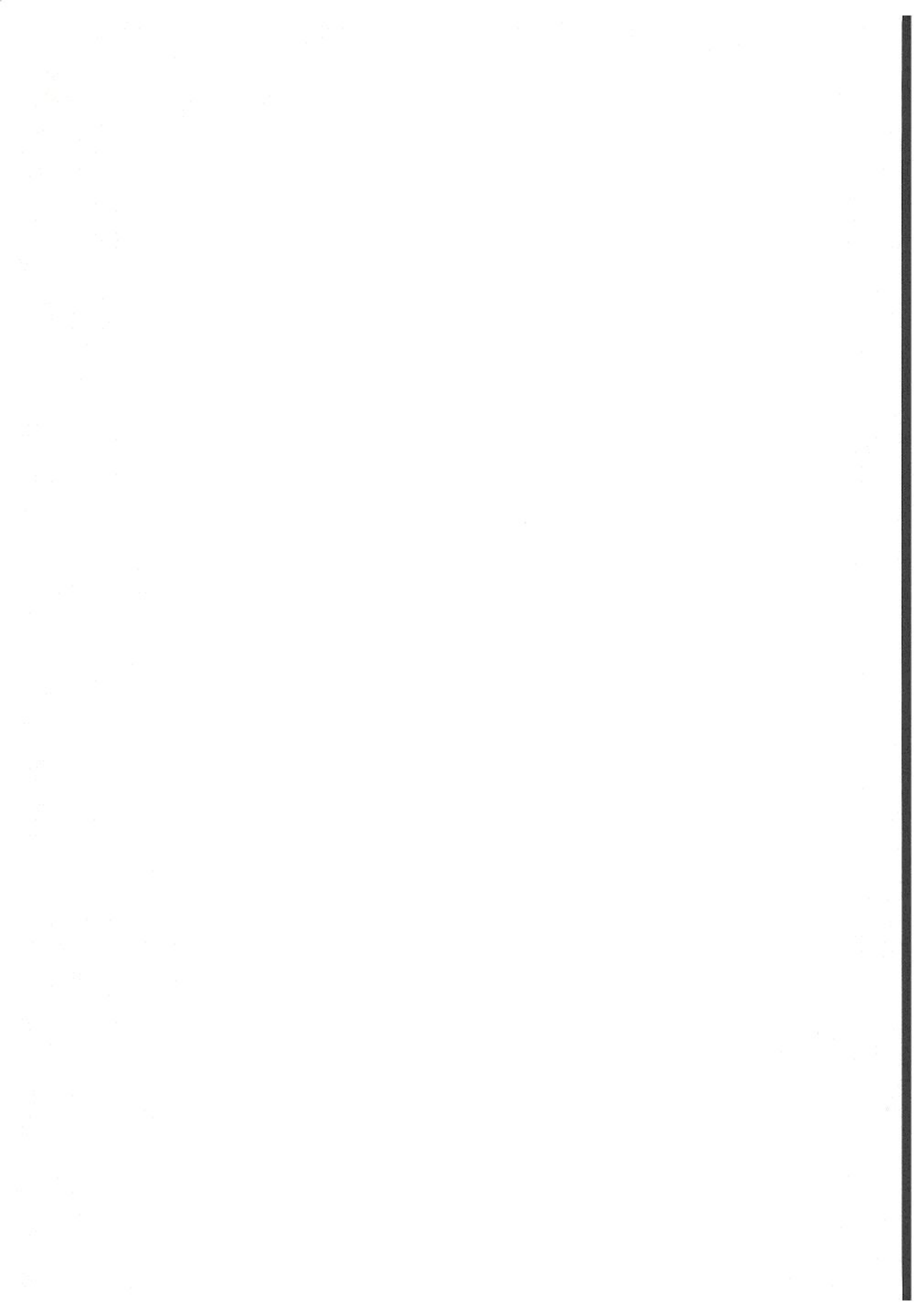
	General Operating	Restricted Operating	Total
<i>Revenues</i>			
Federal grant	\$20,000,000		\$20,000,000
Gifts			
General	697,746		697,746
Cost sharing-cash	317,985		317,985
Cost sharing-donated services	1,775,018		1,775,018
Contracts and grants			
Federal		\$ 971,403	971,403
Other		1,070,791	1,070,791
Auxiliary enterprises	352,395		352,395
Other	1,323,509		1,323,509
Total current revenues	24,466,653	2,042,194	26,508,847
<i>Expenditures</i>			
Education, research and training programs			
Institute of Culture and Communication	4,651,495	89,517	4,741,012
Resource Systems Institute	3,966,437	377,044	4,343,481
Population Institute	3,049,225	1,002,216	4,051,441
Environment and Policy Institute	2,664,657	352,150	3,016,807
Student Affairs and Open Grants	2,279,455	1,900	2,281,355
Pacific Islands Development Program	612,751	196,242	808,993
Education Dissemination Service	265,189		265,189
Auxiliary Enterprises	1,216,021		1,216,021
	18,705,230	2,019,069	20,724,299
Program direction, administration and institute support			
Board of Governors and International Advisory Panel	197,110		197,110
President	1,175,929	13,630	1,189,559
Vice President, Administration	3,076,873	9,495	3,086,368
Plant Operations	1,039,006		1,039,006
	5,488,918	23,125	5,512,043
Total current expenditures	24,194,148	2,042,194	26,236,342
<i>Excess of Revenues over Expenditures</i>	272,505	272,505	
<i>Other Transfers and Additions (Deductions)</i>			
Excess (deficiency) of current restricted awards over expenditures		(246,740)	(246,740)
Refunded to grantors		(3,481)	(3,481)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balances	\$ 272,505	\$ (250,221)	\$ 22,284

Schedule of Current Gifts, Contracts, Grants and Donated Services Revenues Awarded for the Year Ended September 30, 1988 (Schedule III)

	General Operating Gifts			Contracts and Grants and Other Restricted Funds	Total
	General and Restricted Contributions	Cost Sharing	Donated Services		
<i>Public Donors</i>					
Australia			\$ 30,440	\$ 1,307	\$ 31,747
Brunei			1,463		1,463
Canada			20,258		20,258
China:					
Mainland			107,363		107,363
Taiwan			217,980		217,980
Cook Islands	\$ 4,000		1,524		5,524
Coordination Council for North American Affairs	100,000		2,065		102,065
Federated States of Micronesia	10,000		2,995		12,995
Fiji Islands			5,078		5,078
France	3,514		3,602		7,116
Great Britain			10,657		10,657
Guam			6,741		6,741
Holland			4,320		4,320
Hong Kong			2,490		2,490
Indonesia		\$ 1,379	80,835		82,214
Japan	100,000	2,250	121,850		224,100
Kiribati	1,429				1,429
Korea	200,000		54,946		254,946
Malaysia			5,389		5,389
Nepal	5,000		4,372		9,372
New Zealand			23,014		23,014
Pakistan	7,866		170		8,036
Papua New Guinea	20,000		4,173		24,173
Philippines			42,534		42,534
Singapore			2,451		2,451
Solomon Islands			3,100		3,100
Switzerland			1,736		1,736
Thailand	50,000		175,618		225,618
Tonga	10,000				10,000
United States		67,467	380,989	1,271,161	1,719,617
West Germany			3,502		3,502
Total Public Donors	\$511,809	\$71,096	\$1,321,655	\$1,272,468	\$3,177,028

	General Operating Gifts			Contracts and Grants and Other Restricted Funds	Total
	General and Re- stricted Contri- butions	Cost Sharing	Donated Services		
<i>Private Donors</i>					
African Development Bank				\$ 21,930	\$ 21,930
Argonne National Laboratory				9,999	9,999
Asia Foundation		\$ 2,850			2,850
Asian Development Bank	\$ 2,101	42,678	\$ 11,286	56,902	112,967
Association of Southeast Asian Nations Population Coordination Unit		27,500			27,500
AT&T Company			20,000		20,000
John A. Burns Fund				5,000	5,000
Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry			1,683	25,000	26,683
Consolidated Amusement Co., Ltd.			40,000		40,000
East-West Center Foundation	286,368				286,368
Eastman Kodak			6,000		6,000
Ford Foundation			3,290		3,290
General Motors Corporation		7,000			7,000
Hawaii Committee for the Humanities				14,684	14,684
Hawaiian Airlines			9,736		9,736
Hilton Hotels			29,000		29,000
Hyatt Regency			69,983		69,983
Institute of Energy Economics			1,657		1,657
International Statistical Institute—Netherlands		20,300			20,300
Japan Center for International Exchange			15,749		15,749
Japan Institute of International Affairs			2,381		2,381
Khon Kaen University—Thailand			1,180		1,180
Korea Air			8,250		8,250
Korea Research Foundation				100,000	100,000
Los Alamos National Laboratory				11,500	11,500
Henry Luce Foundation			4,662		4,662
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation				146,625	146,625
National Institute of Research Advancement—Japan			29,629		29,629
Nihon University			1,100		1,100
Northwest Orient Airlines			12,183		12,183
Pacific International Center for High Technology				50,000	50,000
Resources Management International				5,579	5,579

	General Operating Gifts				Total
	General and Restricted Contributions	Cost Sharing	Donated Services	Contracts and Grants and Other Restricted Funds	
United Nations—General		39,673	33,194	62,401	135,268
United States Educational Institutions		3,448	42,764		46,212
United States-Japan Foundation				36,704	36,704
University of Hawaii		16,908	72,547	85,814	175,269
University of Queensland—Australia			7,101		7,101
Western States Arts Foundation				4,160	4,160
World Bank		1,379		14,150	15,529
World Health Organization		2,000	10,309		12,309
Miscellaneous Private Donors	51,411	83,153	19,679	9,601	163,844
Total Private Donors	\$339,880	\$246,889	\$ 453,363	\$ 660,049	\$1,700,181
Total	\$851,689	\$317,985	\$1,775,018	\$1,932,517	\$4,877,209
Total for Last Year	\$705,491	\$366,727	\$ 932,631	\$2,680,375	\$4,685,224



East-West Center Foundation

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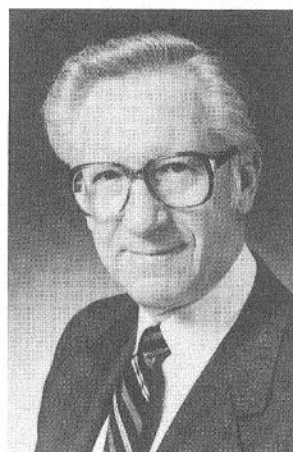
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Programs

The East-West Center Foundation is a private, tax-exempt corporation, incorporated in the State of Hawaii. Its purpose is to broaden the base of support for the Center.

Leadership of the Foundation includes a distinguished International Board of Directors—from business, public service and the humanities—who share the Center's vision and commitment to regional development and global understanding.

Financial support provided by contributions to the Foundation has enabled the Center to establish programs that further its objectives to serve as an educational force that promotes partnerships and understanding between East and West.

The following are examples of Foundation-sponsored activities:

The New Generation Seminar

The Henry Luce Foundation awarded a grant of \$150,000 to establish a program which brings together future Asia-Pacific leaders for intense discussion of the issues of today and tomorrow.

The First Hawaiian Lecture Series

A \$300,000 endowment gift from First Hawaiian Bank supports the Center's international lecture series by leading statesmen, scholars and business leaders in Asia, the Pacific and the United States. The lecture series is held at the Hawaii Imin International Conference Center at Jefferson Hall on the East-West Center campus.

The George Chaplin Scholar-in-Residence Program

This program was established at the Center with a \$100,000 endowment gift from Duty Free Shoppers Limited Partnership. Named in honor of the long-time editor-in-chief of *The Honolulu Advertiser*, the income from the contribution is used to bring distinguished authors or journalists to Hawaii to participate in workshops, seminars and lectures, and to author articles or monographs on subjects of particular relevance to Hawaii and its future.

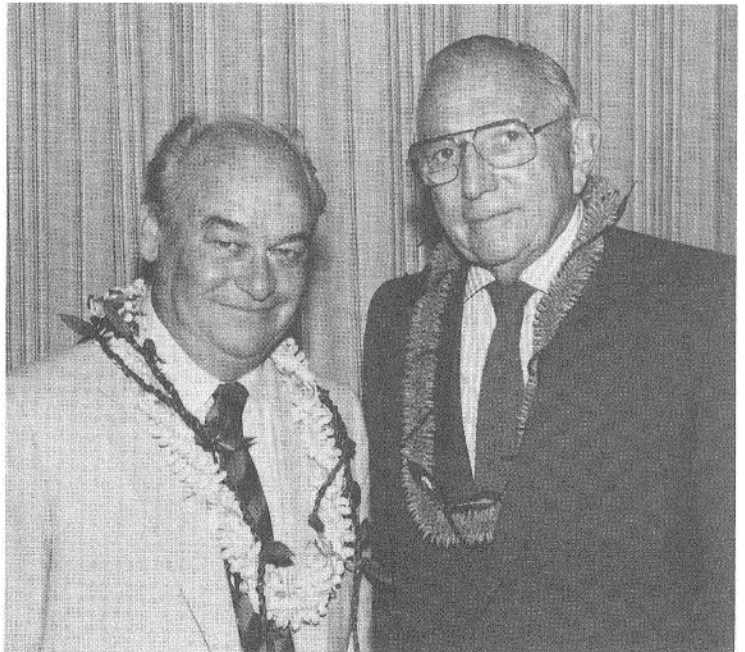
The Cultural Studies Program

A \$500,000 contribution from Laurance S. Rockefeller supports a major cultural diversity study conducted by the Center's Institute of Culture and Communication. The goals of the program are to better understand the consequences of cultural differences and to learn how cultural diversity can enrich the human experience.

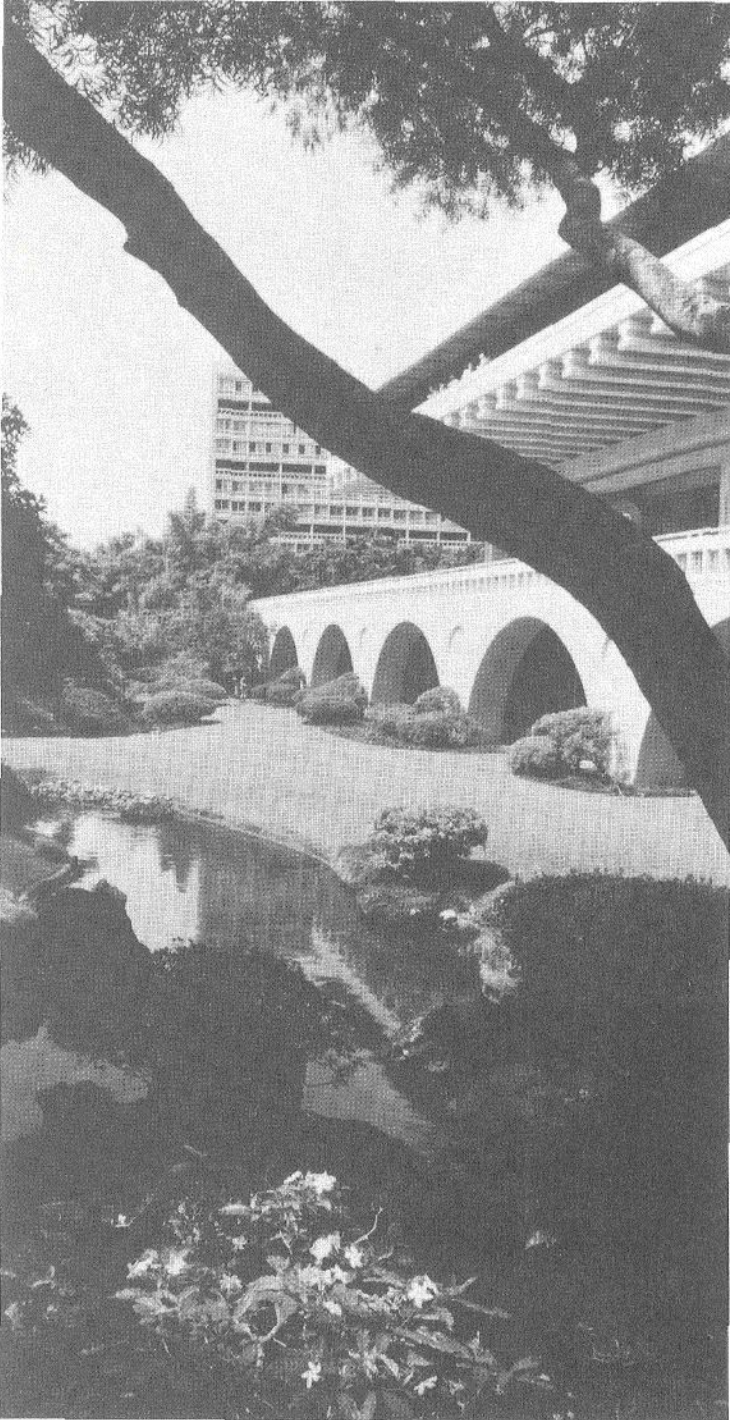
The Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools

Castle & Cooke, Inc., has pledged \$300,000 toward this project which will help Hawaii's public and private school teachers better instruct students about Asia and the Pacific. The project includes the development and testing of curriculum designed to increase the understanding of young people about the languages, cultures, politics and economics of the Asia-Pacific region.

An additional matching amount of \$300,000 will be provided by the East-West Center to support the project, which is expected to cover a three-year period. The State of Hawaii Department of Education and The Asia Society are assisting with the project, which will serve as a model for a national program.



*Derek Davies, left,
editor-in-chief of the Far
Eastern Economic Review
and George Chaplin
Scholar-in-Residence,
with George Chaplin.*



*The Japanese Garden at
Jefferson Hall.*

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