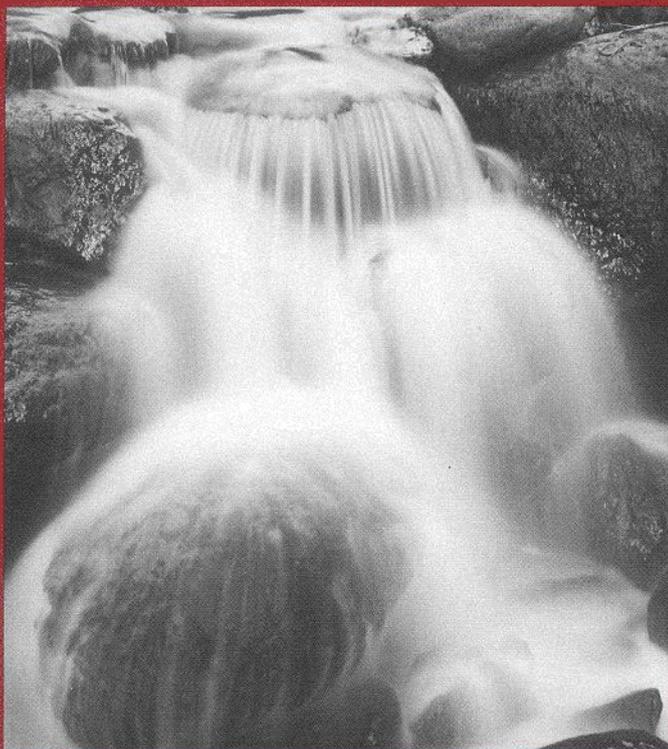




EAST-WEST CENTER



ANNUAL REPORT 1992

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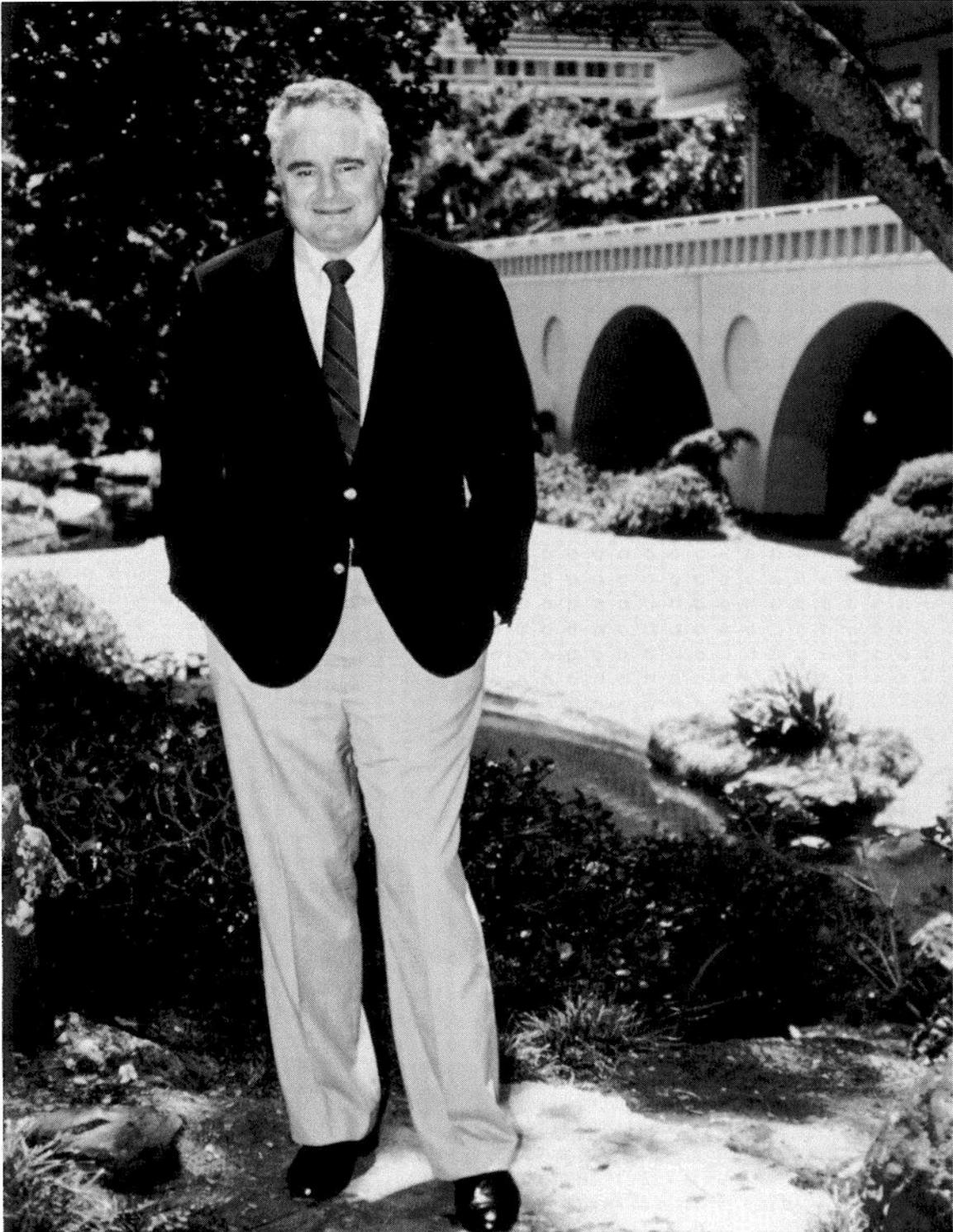
EAST-WEST CENTER

The U.S. Congress established the East-West Center in 1960 to foster mutual understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States. Officially known as the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West, it is a public, non-profit institution with an international board of governors. Principal funding for the Center comes from the U.S. government, with additional support provided by private agencies, individuals and corporations and more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments.

The Center promotes responsible development, long-term stability and human dignity for all people in the region and helps prepare the United States for constructive involvement in Asia and the Pacific through research, education and dialogue. It provides a neutral meeting ground at which people with a wide range of perspectives exchange views on topics of regional concern. Eighty researchers pursue individual and cooperative projects, provide policy advice to Asian and American public and private agencies, and work with 275 Center-funded students from Asia, the Pacific and the United States who are simultaneously enrolled at the University of Hawaii. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals from throughout the region annually work with the Center's staff to address topics of contemporary significance.

The Center focuses on four interconnected region-wide policy issues: post-Cold War regional security arrangements; social and cultural change; the domestic political evolution of Asian and Pacific nations, and rapid economic growth and its interrelated consequences (especially environmental concerns, energy needs and demographic change).

Michel Oksenberg became president of the East-West Center in January 1992. He is the former director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan.



The East-West Center is uniquely involved in the Asia-Pacific region: Nearly 80 researchers and 275 graduate students from throughout the area concentrate on challenges confronting 60 percent of the world's population. Through research, education and international dialogue, the Center helps solve major problems facing Asia and the Pacific and elucidates America's opportunities and responsibilities in this vital region.

Take today, November 24, 1992, for example: Senior Chinese statesman Zhang Wenpu met with Center researchers and guests including Honolulu newspaper editors and the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, Admiral Charles Larson. They enjoyed a lively exchange of views on Sino-American relations, Chinese foreign policy, human rights and military cooperation with the United States. Jefferson Fox of our Program on Environment led a seminar on forest management in Southeast Asia. Hanitele'ofa Fa'anunu, director of Agriculture and Forestry in Tonga, met with researchers in our Pacific Islands Development Program to discuss training relevant to Tonga's development needs. The Population Program was in the midst of a two-week workshop for Chinese demographers. Our researchers were conducting fieldwork from India to Japan and Korea.

In 1992-93 this community is focusing its energies upon illuminating four major trends that affect the entire region: the development of post-Cold War interstate relations; rapid economic growth and its implications; the cultural and social changes brought on especially by the telecommunications revolution, and generational political succession.

Post-Cold War Asia. For the first time in a century, the major powers in Asia—India, China, Japan, Russia and the United States—pose no imminent threat to one another. Asia is no longer divided along the fault lines of major power rivalries. Instead, a more complex and multipolar Asia is emerging, one in which no single power dominates. Previously predictable security patterns are giving way to a more intricate system of multilateral

economic, cultural and political affiliations, challenging political leaders to adapt constructively to change. In particular, the United States now must forge regional policies that take into account its declining (but still important) economic influence in Asia and the disappearance of the anti-Soviet rationale for its military presence. Japan's economic rise has created new and sometimes unwelcome pressures on it to expand its role in promoting world peace and economic growth. But even as individual countries face challenges to modify old policies, they enjoy new opportunities to join multilateral efforts to increase regional stability. Center specialists on international relations, economic development, energy and the environment are exploring the many changes taking place in the international structure of Asia.

Economic Growth. The Asia-Pacific economies have grown at a rate unparalleled in the world. The region is already a major source of capital for the global economy and is rapidly becoming the most productive area on the planet. South Korea, Taiwan and the ASEAN states have become more influential actors on the world scene by virtue of their economic success. China's rapid economic growth suggests it is on the same trajectory. Asia's economic dynamism and growing intraregional trade and investment are related to the emergence of regional organizations such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the development of increasingly significant trans-state economic areas. The triangle of Hong Kong, Taiwan and southern China is an example. Unprecedented growth brings with it rising energy consumption, environmental degradation, changing demographic profiles, urbanization and migration. Center researchers are tackling a formidable array of interlocking questions related to these changes: how demographic trends affect economic growth and energy consumption, how economic growth affects the environment, and how environmental degradation in turn affects public health, national security and economic growth.

Cultural Change. The telecommunications revolution and rapid economic growth are fueling contradictory cultural trends: the simultaneous rise of globalism and localism. On the one hand, satellites, satellite dishes, VCRs, personal computers and facsimile machines are creating a global culture that embraces Asia. At the same time, the increased flow of information penetrating ever more remote areas has heightened awareness of cultural and ethnic distinctions. The bewildering impact of the outside world causes many people to clutch more tightly to traditional values and stimulates demands for indigenous rights. Center researchers are addressing these important themes in studies of ethnicity, identity formation, gender, aging and the cultural dimensions of economic development and political legitimacy.

Generational Succession. Most Asian governments were formed in the immediate post-World War II era. The Japanese constitution dates to the American occupation. The People's Republic of China was established in 1949. And most of the countries that experienced British, French, Dutch or Japanese colonialism attained their independence in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Many countries are now experiencing a generational succession in leadership. Their first set of leaders were charismatic and nationalistic: Gandhi and Nehru in India, Sukarno in Indonesia, Ho in Vietnam, Mao in China and Rhee in Korea. They derived their legitimacy as founders. The second generation concentrated on economic growth; they tended toward authoritarian and/or bureaucratic rule. They sought to root their legitimacy in improved standards of living. The generation coming to power could very well have to derive its support from the will of the people; these leaders will have to be true politicians deriving their mandate from the governed. And, as recent political transformations in Thailand, the Philippines, Taiwan and Korea suggest, to obtain a popular mandate requires institutional changes that permit popular political participation.

The political, economic, cultural and military involvement of the United States in this changing and dynamic Asia is essential to its own security and economic well-being. The Asia-Pacific region is America's largest market. Its stability permits Washington to concentrate on pressing problems elsewhere in the world. It is a major source of new immigrants. Yet the region is susceptible to disruption. To sustain its advantageous position, the United States must attach greater priority to Asia and the Pacific than it did in the 1980s. It should welcome and lead impulses toward multilateralism. Because of the region's growing interdependence, the United States must adopt an integrated approach to the region rather than forge a series of disconnected bilateral ties. Finally, the United States must recognize that a successful policy toward Asia begins by addressing domestic social and economic problems. Understandably, many Americans wish Asians to open their economies and improve their human rights record. But for these wishes to elicit respect and action, Americans must also put their own house in order. Many Asians believe that the United States—with its sluggish economy and social inequities—no longer enjoys an unassailable position from which to instruct others on how to establish just and equitable societies. Through education, research and dialogue, the Center hopes to contribute to the responsible development, long-term stability and human dignity of all peoples in the region and to assist the United States as it redefines its role in post-Cold War Asia.



The East-West Center focuses its principal research on international affairs; economic development and its consequences; social and cultural change and the telecommunications transformation, and political succession. The Center's international staff of researchers cooperates with specialists throughout the world to illuminate the interconnections among issues facing the people of Asia, the Pacific and the United States.

Post-Cold War Asian Security

Asian leaders are worried about North Korea's nuclear weapons capacity, about Beijing's aggressive moves in the South China Sea and about the potential for an arms race in the region. However, as part of a Center research project defining post-Cold War Asian security issues, a 1992 conference of leading Asian security analysts concluded that the overriding concern in Asia and the Pacific is uncertainty about the policies and objectives of the United States, Japan and China. Most analysts felt that a diminished U.S. military role in the region represents a down-scaling of interest and speculated about a new polarization of power centered around China and Japan. Other non-military security concerns include the spread of drug abuse, increasing health problems such as AIDS, population growth and migration, environmental problems, competition for resources and human rights issues. Funded by the Ford Foundation. Principal researcher: Paul Kreisberg.

For most of the 20th century, suspicious or hostile relations among North and South Korea, Japan, Russia, China and Mongolia have thwarted attempts to develop the riches of Northeast Asia—a region of vast untapped natural resources that encompasses 300 million people and 20 percent of Asia's land mass. Heading up a major new Center initiative in the aftermath of the Cold War, Center researcher Lee-Jay Cho believes that these countries can join together for the economic benefit of all. Development specialists and senior officials from the six nations and the United States are focusing on resources in the Sea of Japan,

◀ *Portrait of a young Nepalese woman. Center research is studying youth and gender issues in Asia and their potential impact on the region's social and economic development.*



potential markets for Northeast Asian products and the proposed \$30 billion project to develop China's Tumen River delta into a thriving regional economic zone.

South Korea, long isolated as a peninsula, is becoming a major influence on the Asia mainland and simultaneously acquiring global economic reach. In 1991, exports from South Korea totaled almost \$70 billion. The country has also joined the United Nations, normalized its relations with Mongolia, Russia and China, and taken steps to reduce tensions with North Korea. Researcher Charles Morrison leads a Center project on U.S.-South Korea relations that is proposing ways for the two countries to cooperate on a more equal basis to achieve common regional and global objectives. Financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, working groups of Korean and American scholars are preparing policy recommendations on politico-security, economic and cultural relations. Their conclusions will be reported to a binational conference of policymakers, business executives and scholars in April 1993. The project is being conducted in cooperation with the Asia Society, the Asia Foundation and the Seoul International Forum.

Political Succession

The continuing house arrest of Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma since 1989, pro-democracy demonstrations in Thailand in 1991-92 and the tumultuous transitions of power in the Philippines involving Ferdinand Marcos, Corazon Aquino and Fidel Ramos have drawn attention to the fundamental question of how Southeast Asian governments derive their power. With support from the Henry Luce Foundation, Center researcher Muthiah Alagappa is examining the basis of political legitimacy in Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. Alagappa asks: What confers legitimacy on the political order in these countries? How do governments receive the right to exercise political authority, and what obliges the citizens to obey them? Alagappa is analyzing how such factors as traditions, economic development, rising educational levels and changing international influences affect what Southeast Asians expect of their governments.



Economic Development and Its Correlates

In the wake of agreements to establish a European Community and a North American Free Trade Area, leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) recently committed to create a free trade area within 15 years. The move, which involves six countries and a market of over 300 million people, is the latest in a series to accelerate economic growth in an already booming region. Thailand and Singapore, for instance, have been growing at or close to double-digit rates for several years. Other ASEAN nations have been growing at rates well above the world average. The Center's Private Investment and Trade Opportunities Project (PITO) promotes economic cooperation between ASEAN and private businesses in the United States. Published economic briefs highlight policy changes of importance to business and identify government practices and regulations that might inhibit or stimulate trade and investment. PITO also sponsors informational seminars to expand markets and improve economic cooperation. Principal researcher: Michael Plummer.

Almost the same size as California but twice as populated, Vietnam is one of the poorest countries on earth. It faces tough challenges, including a growing population that at 65 million is already the world's 12th largest, mineral resources that may be geographically difficult to exploit, and poor soils and harvests dependent on the harsh vagaries of the weather. At a 1992 conference in Washington, D.C., cosponsored by the Center and George Mason University, leading U.S. and Vietnamese development experts, policymakers and scholars offered comprehensive assessments of the challenges ahead. The conference was part of the Center's Indochina Initiative, which focuses on national reconstruction in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Project coordinator: A. Terry Rambo.

India, with a middle class of 100 million people and more buying power than the middle class of any European country, is attracting attention in international business circles. In the past, development in India and other South Asia nations has lagged behind East and Southeast Asia, but new policies that encourage trade and investment are opening up the region to world markets. A

Center project headed by researcher Ted James in cooperation with the International Center for Economic Growth analyzed the opportunities and constraints on the region's economic development. The project examined the social, political and economic foundations of development and produced two books on the political economies of India and Pakistan.



A Tongan woman in her dry goods store.

Scarcity of employment opportunities at home means that more Cook Islanders now live in New Zealand than in the Cook Islands. Similar situations exist elsewhere in the Pacific Island nations. They are increasingly dependent for their economic well-being on foreign aid, local government spending and remittances from their citizens living abroad. Center researchers are seeking ways to reduce this dependence and promote private sector development without damaging fragile local cultures. Projects include: designing a private sector plan to integrate Tuvalu's social, cultural and economic resources; preserving valued local traditions in the face of modernization in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu; evaluating the economic potential of mining manganese nodules in the territorial waters of the Cook Islands; developing small-scale alternate energy technology in the Federated States of Micronesia, and determining how population growth and migration are affecting economic development throughout the Pacific. The Center has also helped establish the first national park in Tonga. In addition, it is playing a lead role in forming a Joint Commercial Commission between the United States and Pacific Island nations to identify commercial opportunities and trade concerns. Principal researchers: Sitiveni Halapua, Geoffrey White and Larry Hamilton.



Drilling for oil in the Gulf of Thailand.

Asia's thirst for energy is growing at a rate of 5 percent a year. Energy researcher Fereidun Fesharaki and his colleagues report that in terms of 1991 oil production, this would require the equivalent of another Iran every five years or another Indonesia every three years. Asia will account for about half of the total world increase in consumption of oil in the 1990s and is already the most import-dependent region in the world. Center researchers have completed a profile on the region's developing energy markets that assesses the reliability and stability of future energy supply, identifies the growing dependence on Middle East crude supplies and the burgeoning need for more domestic refineries, and evaluates the impact of stricter environmental standards on the region's oil supply and trade.

Coal accounts for 75 percent of Asia's fossil fuel emissions of sulfur dioxide, a dangerous gas that contributes to respiratory infections and, in the form of acid rain, damages lakes, forests, crops



The city-state of Singapore. Center research is identifying trade and investment opportunities between the United States and the dynamic economies of Southeast Asia.

and buildings. However, coal constitutes almost 90 percent of Asia's fossil fuel energy reserves and will be used in greater quantities to meet the region's increasing energy demand. In 1992, the Center helped launch the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) program on clean-coal technologies. In a report prepared for APEC, Center researcher Charles Johnson said clean-coal technologies are needed in China, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, India and the Philippines and proposed realistic strategies for implementing them.

More than half of the world's households are rural huts where women prepare food using cookstoves fueled by wood, dried animal dung or crop residue. Studies have shown that the indoor air pollution caused by those cookstoves is an important factor in acute respiratory infections that kill an estimated 4.3 million children annually. According to EWC researcher Kirk Smith, who has pioneered studies in this field, more efficient stove design and ventilation can reduce indoor air pollution by at least 66 percent. But problems in making the stoves more affordable and getting

Studies show that indoor air pollution from wood-burning stoves in rural huts contributes to respiratory infections that kill millions of children annually.



people to change their lifelong habits have hindered acceptance. The success rate has been highest in China, where 120 million improved cookstoves were introduced and more than two-thirds are in use. In contrast, India has not been able to achieve more than a 50 percent use rate of improved stoves. Smith says the long-term answer to reducing indoor smoke pollution is not better cookstoves but conversion to cleaner burning fuels such as kerosene and liquified gas.

Historic literature and folk wisdom characterize mountains as unmovable, immutable and everlasting. In reality, says Center researcher Larry Hamilton, damage to mountain environments has reached critical proportions. Causes include inappropriate forestry and agriculture; construction of roads, dams and power lines; mining, tourism and other forms of development. Because of this degradation, Hamilton and mountain researchers representing the University of Berne in Switzerland, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the University of California at Davis and the Center for Integrated Mountain Development in Kathmandu, Nepal, prepared a comprehensive report on the state of the world's mountains. It included a blueprint for action that was approved at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio.

Social and Cultural Change and the Telecommunications Revolution

Thirty-four civilian satellites are currently crisscrossing or hovering over Asian skies, and the annual investment in telecommunications technology is expected to top \$175 billion by 1995. Center researcher Meheroo Jussawalla says this new access to information raises important questions about its impact on the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. What kind of political systems will be possible in this "borderless" era of communications? What are the economic implications of a telecommunications revolution that is occurring faster than the mechanization of agriculture and the development of transportation and other infrastructure? What changes will take place in the values and expectations of peoples previously insulated from global communications? Center research is looking at the political, economic and social implications of the telecommunications revolution.

Partly due to economic growth, Asia's populations are in the midst of massive demographic changes, which in turn are transforming social and cultural patterns. For example, in Singapore only half as many people will enter the labor force in the 1990s as in the 1980s. Similar slowdowns are occurring in Japan, Korea and Taiwan. In Thailand a decrease in the number of births means that school systems will have to adjust to a shrinking student base. And in Japan an aging population is expected to strain



the nation's health care services: By the year 2025, nearly one out of every four Japanese will be 65 or older. Working with national planning agencies and statistical bureaus, Center researchers are helping policymakers understand the long-term impacts these demographic changes will have on savings rates, marriage patterns and labor mobility. Principal researchers: Andrew W. Mason, John Bauer and Gerard Russo.

Center researchers report that some 2.5 million Filipinos, or 8 percent of the workforce, are currently seeking employment abroad. South Korea has an estimated 70,000 to 100,000 illegal foreign workers, while in Japan the number has risen since 1985 from almost zero to between 200,000 and 300,000. The growth of migration across national boundaries can be traced to large disparities among nations in employment opportunities and the willingness of some manufacturers in richer countries to hire cheap labor whatever its legal source. These trends suggest that if the means of economic success are not brought to the poor, the poor will move increasingly to prospering areas. Center research keeps tabs on regional population flows and evaluates implications for national policymaking. Principal researchers: James Fawcett and Won Bae Kim.



East-West Center studies of women's attitudes toward marriage and the family in East Asia suggest that women may be taking a new view toward the traditional, male-dominated family in this region. Center researchers Karen Oppenheim Mason and Minja K. Choe note that in recent surveys, only 14 percent of Japanese women and 19 percent of South Korean women agreed with the statement, "Women had better marry because women's happiness lies in marriage." Another recent analysis found that young Japanese women are postponing marriage into their late twenties because of a growing unwillingness to assume the traditional house-bound role of the wife now that new employment opportunities are available to them. Changing attitudes and family roles are also being investigated in China, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

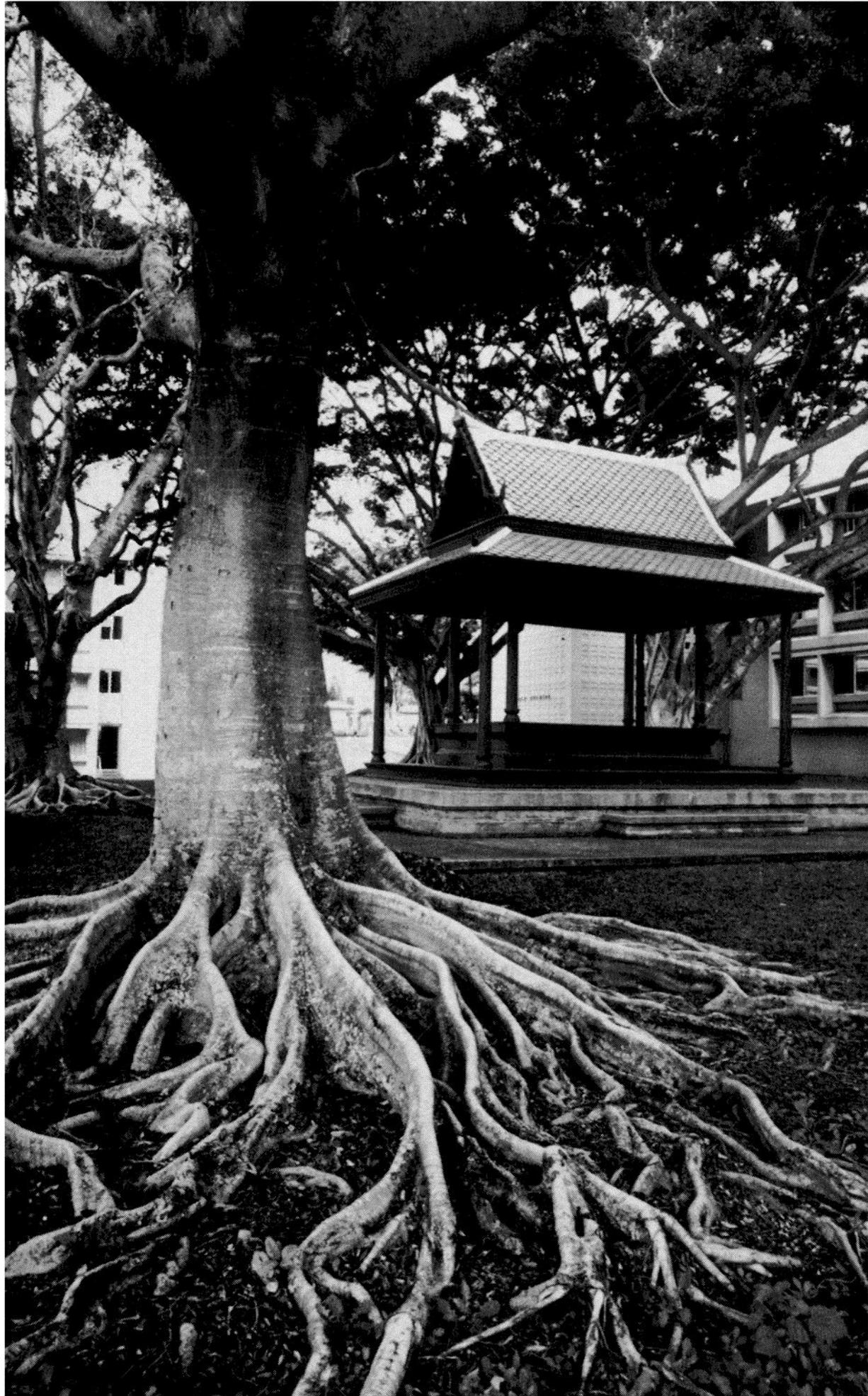
Center researchers have found that in contrast to Chinese-American parents, Chinese parents in Singapore, Taiwan and China believe that good parents must be mildly authoritarian, should not praise their children too often and should show love without much physical display of affection. Do Chinese child-rearing practices in Asia produce individuals who submit to authority and are less receptive to democratic ideas? In an attempt to answer this question, scholars and educators are studying Chi-



Center research is examining whether strict Chinese child-rearing practices in Asia produce individuals who submit to authority and are less receptive to democratic ideals.

nese childhood socialization and identifying common Chinese cultural values that persist across national boundaries. A 1992 Center workshop in Hong Kong brought together 20 researchers from China, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States to analyze material collected from Chinese families in those countries. The study is supported by the Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation. Principal researcher: David Wu.

Public events such as the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the 500th anniversary of Columbus' voyage to the Americas have shown that such commemorations evoke domestic and international debate and controversy about cultural, ethnic and national issues. A 1992 conference brought together researchers from the United States and Japan to examine public commemorations of national historical events as a barometer of changing social patterns. Participants found that major public anniversaries such as the Columbus Quincentenary tend to accept and enshrine the version of the dominant group and undercut other interpretations of the past. Principal researcher: Geoffrey White.



From its inception, the East-West Center has placed a high priority on education and cultural interchange for students from Asia, the Pacific and the United States. The Center also provides training and professional development for mid-level and emerging leaders in business, journalism, government and education. Other initiatives include programs that help American grade school teachers and university faculty expand their ability to teach about Asia and the Pacific. The Center seeks to cultivate an Asia-Pacific consciousness among all those who participate in its education programs.

Student Program

In 1992, the Center undertook major initiatives to broaden the diversity of a student body that already encompassed 30 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States.

For the first time in its history, the Center set in motion admission procedures for students from Russia. In addition, recruiting began for more students from developing areas such as Indochina and the Pacific Islands, and efforts were launched to expand representation of U.S. students to include African-Americans, Latino-Americans and Native Americans.

Sagary Jamalabad of India



In 1992, the Center sponsored 320 students who pursued graduate and undergraduate degrees at the nearby University of Hawaii. EWC students also participated in a new Center-wide certificate program designed to broaden understanding of critical regional issues, enhance intercultural communication and encourage participation in Center programs. The increased diversity of the student body and the need to spend \$500,000 on unanticipated repairs to dormitory facilities prompted reductions in the number of students from traditional sources.

More than 4,000 former EWC students now form the core of an extensive and distinguished international alumni network.

The Center's education programs also include fellowships and short-term training for scholars, journalists, government officials and other professionals. The Center annually conducts several



Cheryl Brown, chair, Asian Studies Academy, UNC-Charlotte, spoke on Asian studies and minority campuses.

international competitions through which it offers pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships and graduate scholarships. Student projects are wide-ranging. Kimi Hara of Japan, for example, is writing a dissertation on Russian-Japanese relations, focusing on the disputes over the northern territories. Asclepias Soerjono of Indonesia, a doctoral candidate in economics, is helping Center energy researchers maintain the refinery data base for the entire Asia-Pacific region. And Steve Olive from the United States conducted field research at Sarangani Bay in the Philippines for a dissertation on coastal resources management.

Pre-doctoral fellowships enable individuals to work with EWC research staff to complete the writing of their dissertations. Post-doctoral fellowships encourage collaborative research at the Center and provide support for preparing dissertations for publication. The Student Program is under the general direction of Bruce Koppel, vice president for Research and Education. Sarah Miyahira is dean of Participant Affairs and Larry Smith coordinates the Student Certificate Program and International Forum.

Asian Studies

Surveys repeatedly show that Americans, including college students, rank poorly in knowledge of foreign countries and fluency in foreign languages. Under the leadership of researcher Elizabeth Buck, the East-West Center, together with the University of Hawaii, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities and the American Association of Community Colleges, is working to expand teaching about Asia and the Pacific at colleges and universities throughout the United States. The Center is also involved in strengthening curricula offerings on Asia and the Pacific at U.S. colleges and universities that have substantial African-American, Latino-American and Native American enrollments. In 1992, representatives from 14 such institutions met at the Center and endorsed initiatives for faculty and curriculum development, for faculty and community workshops at American campuses, and for minority students to study at the Center and the University of Hawaii.

Pacific Islands Development

Three years after it was begun in 1988, a squash export industry in Tonga was bringing in \$15 million in annual revenues. Today, the discovery of a plant virus is threatening to destroy this thriving business. Working with the University of Hawaii, the Center is sponsoring virology and plant protection training at UH laboratories for Tongan researchers. The project is part of the Center's Pacific Islands education and training program, which uses UH research strengths to respond to the needs of Pacific Island peoples. To help Cook Islanders develop their own small-scale agriculture industry, the Center is financing two Cook Island stu-

dents at the UH School of Tropical Agriculture. Other projects include education for a Solomon islander in the field of tourist industry management and training for people in Niue on how to preserve fish for export. The director of the Pacific Islands Development Program is Sitiveni Halapua.

Other Center Education and Training Programs

Teacher Training. Less than 5 percent of U.S. teachers have ever taken a course in subjects related to international studies and only 8 percent of U.S. colleges and universities require a foreign language for admission. Yet experts in many fields say “international competence” is a must for the next generation of students. People who are unable to interact with other cultures, to deal with differences in language, customs and currencies, and to understand the global implications of social, political and economic issues, will be disadvantaged in the 21st century. Under the direction of Center researcher David Grossman, more than 2,500 educators from Hawaii, the U.S. mainland and Canada are participating in the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS), a teacher training program established by the Center in 1988 to strengthen knowledge about Asia and the Pacific in kindergarten through the 12th grade. CTAPS, in cooperation with the Hawaii State Department of Education, is a pilot for wider use in U.S. mainland education systems. In addition to year-round teacher training, CTAPS programs in 1992 included a two-week summer institute for educators from Taiwan, Singapore, Australia, Canada, American Samoa, the U.S. mainland and Hawaii, and two travel-study tours for teachers to China and Japan.

*Former Jefferson Fellow
Kavi Chongkittavorn
of Thailand*



Journalism Training. The 25-year-old Jefferson Fellowships program annually brings together a dozen or more mid-career print and broadcast journalists from Asia, the Pacific and the United States for 10 weeks of study and travel. In recent years, participants have inadvertently found themselves in the middle of major international news events. In 1992, when rioting broke out in the aftermath of the Rodney King verdict, Jefferson Fellows traveling in California were redirected by their news organizations to Los Angeles. And in 1989, Jefferson Fellows were in Beijing when student demonstrations broke out in Tiananmen Square. In 1992, the Center’s journalism training program also held a workshop for 20 mid-career South Korean journalists, cosponsored an Asia-Pacific news forum for U.S. senior editors at the E.W. Scripps School of Journalism at Ohio University, and supported a program for training nine Chinese journalists at the University of Hawaii and a summer workshop for 12 Pacific Island editors. Program director: Richard Halloran. Jefferson Fellowships curator: John Schidlovsky.



Center students gather around the Thai pavilion. The East-West Center provides a neutral meeting ground for people of diverse backgrounds to enhance mutual understanding.

Cross-Cultural Education. According to Center researcher Richard Brislin, social changes such as affirmative action, the internationalization of business and increases in immigration will lead to greater everyday intercultural contact. To promote understanding in a world where people will be required to live and work in multicultural settings, Brislin annually offers a two-week workshop for developing intercultural coursework at colleges and universities. In 1992, 40 professors from 12 countries representing such disciplines as psychology, language arts, communications and business examined possible texts, discussed issues with authors of texts currently in use and studied course outlines from various colleges. Upon returning to their home institutions, participants prepared their own outlines and introduced intercultural courses into the curricula of their schools.

New Generation Seminar. Twelve young leaders from nine countries, including a member of parliament from Thailand, the vice president of Indonesia's Worker's Union and a Korean journalist, participated in the Center's New Generation Seminar. Funded in 1992 by the Center for Global Partnership and the Ushiba Foundation, the annual two-week program of study, dialogue and travel acquaints young leaders with each other's countries and with important regional issues. Participants spent the first week in briefings at the Center and then traveled to Japan, where they met politicians, policy experts, journalists and the U.S. ambassador to Japan. Program director: Charles Morrison.

Population Training: Fifty-seven participants from 18 countries attended the 23rd Summer Seminar on Population, held at the Center and in Seoul, Korea. Four workshops focused on analysis of data on contraceptive use and choice, Asian historical demography, comparative studies of the demographic transition in Asia and the Pacific and family change and aging. The program in Korea was cosponsored by the Korean Women's Development Institute and the Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs. Program coordinator: Minja K. Choe.



The East-West Center offers a neutral meeting ground to which it invites people of diverse cultures and expertise to seek solutions to problems of mutual concern and potential conflict and to report their findings to policymakers and opinion leaders. Each year, more than 2,000 people participate in Center conferences, seminars and workshops. The Center also invites a continual stream of diplomats, politicians, scholars, journalists and others to deliver speeches and write books and articles on topics affecting the Asia-Pacific area.

Dialogue of Civilizations

Throughout the world, ethnic and religious strife is becoming a major threat to post-Cold War peace and stability. In Asia and the Pacific, Muslims and Hindus clash in India, Tamils and Sinhalese fight in Sri Lanka, Indian and native Fijians live in uneasy accommodation in Fiji, while ethnic minorities seek greater autonomy in China, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. For the past five years, the Center's Dialogue of Civilizations program, funded by a gift from Laurance and Mary Rockefeller, has been examining the basic differences in age-old cultures and religions and how they adapt to or resist the shocks of rapid economic and political change. The scholars are exploring the conflicts between indigenous religious traditions and modern life. At the Fourth Conference on World Spirituality held at the Center, scholars from India, China, Polynesia, North America, Africa and Europe addressed environmental concerns in the context of spiritual traditions. The program also began work on a television documentary on Native Hawaiian spirituality—the first extended examination of this topic produced by Native Hawaiian filmmakers.

◀ *A pilgrim journeys to a shrine in Kathmandu, Nepal. Center research is looking at how age-old religions adapt to or resist the shocks of rapid political and economic change.*

A daily feature of intellectual life at the Center are seminars and lectures conducted by EWC researchers, visiting scholars and professional experts, degree students and alumni. Among the presentations in 1992: the U.S.-Japan partnership in the Pacific Century, energy and environment in the former Soviet Union, India's 1991 census results, rural development in Bangladesh, air pollution in Beijing and export-led growth in New Zealand.



*Harry Harding with
Lawrence S. L. Ching*

Harry Harding, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., spoke on redesigning U.S.-China relations. In the inaugural address of the Clarence T. C. Ching Lecture Series, Harding called on the United States to establish a “normal” relationship with China, which he said would require a balanced, less emotional view of the Asian power.

Helping customs officials throughout the region seize illegal drugs and contraband through electronic interchange of information was high on the agenda at a Center meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) working group on telecommunications. The meeting brought together 90 delegates from 14 APEC economies, including for the first time the People’s Republic of China. Founded in 1989, APEC works to increase regional economic cooperation, promote trade and investment and strengthen the multilateral trading system.

Senior editors from major U.S. daily newspapers asked the East-West Center to provide a series of briefings on Asia for the annual Associated Press Managing Editors Convention, held in 1992 in Honolulu. More than 250 editors heard EWC President Michel Oksenberg deliver the keynote address on the region’s major trends. They also attended sessions on U.S.-Japan relations, the future of China, Asia’s energy and environmental outlook and military issues in post-Cold War Asia.

U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael H. Armacost said the United States should be prepared to participate in a regional dialogue on security issues in Asia. “This is an idea whose time has come,” Armacost told an audience at the Imin International Conference Center. The ambassador’s address was the fifth in the First Hawaiian Bank Lecture Series.

In the age of global television, more coproduction is necessary, said Leo Eaton, senior vice president of Maryland Public Television. Eaton was one of 12 U.S. and Japanese public television producers who gathered at the Center to address the problem of how to develop working partnerships in a transnational, trans-cultural environment. The producers critiqued videotapes, discussed problems they encountered working in each other’s countries and suggested possibilities for cooperative projects.

The arts play an important role in fostering an appreciation of cultural diversity. In 1992, the Center’s Performing Arts Program highlighted Pacific Island storytellers, masters of Asian dance and



*U.S. Ambassador to Japan
Michael H. Armacost*

a presentation through song, story and dance of growing up Asian-American on the U.S. mainland. Exhibitions included printmaking, ceramics and drawings by two Pakistani artists and a display of paintings from three generations of Singapore artists.

During 1992, Center researchers and staff expanded their outreach to the general public. They appeared on CNN's *Business Asia* and the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) weekly *Asia Now*, on National Public Radio's *Morning Edition* and the BBC World Service as well as on the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation, the Korean Broadcasting System, Radio Australia and Voice of America. Articles by EWC researchers appeared in *The International Herald Tribune*, *The Far Eastern Economic Review* and *The Asian Wall Street Journal*. Center staff did numerous interviews for these and other media outlets, including *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Financial Times*, *Forbes Magazine*, *The Australian*, *The Times of India*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, Reuters, and The Associated Press.



From left, EWC President Michel Oksenberg and Admiral Charles Larson, commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Command, at a meeting with the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

The Center's International Visitor Program hosted more than 500 people from 42 countries. Visitors included a diversity of professionals, many traveling to the United States under the auspices of the United States Information Agency (USIA). While in Hawaii, they met with professional counterparts at the Center and in the community. USIA visitors included Stephen Maharey, member of parliament, New Zealand; Tuilaepa Sailele, minister of finance, trade, industry and tourism, government of Western Samoa, and Rashmi De Roy, director, World Wildlife Fund, India. Other distinguished Center visitors included Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to India; Takakazu Kuriyama, Japanese ambassador to the United States; Wei Wenyuan, executive director, Shanghai securities exchange, and former World Bank President Barber Conable and a study group from The Atlantic Council and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

Plans are underway for a major conference program at the Center that will bring more international meetings to Hawaii and strengthen the Center's role as a leading regional forum. Preparations also began on a senior seminar program for influential leaders and policymakers to exchange views, a humanities forum that will bring together writers, artists, filmmakers and scholars to discuss the treatment of universal issues in their respective cultures, and an expanded speakers bureau to provide the Hawaii community as well as convention and conference participants with a wide range of informative briefings by Center staff and other Asia-Pacific specialists.

Economic modernization and age-old poverty meet at the edge of a power station in Calcutta. Center research examines the impact of modernization on traditional Asian societies.



In the past year, Center staff and participants wrote or edited 39 books, contributed 172 book chapters and journal articles, issued 126 reports and advisories and published newspaper and magazine articles and numerous working papers. These works are intended for a range of audiences, from the specialist to the general-interest observer. Some are published by the East-West Center, others by various national and international presses and organizations.

Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States

Herbert Barringer, Robert W. Gardner and Michael Levin. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1992. 371 pages.

The authors provide a wealth of data and a demographic, social and economic portrait of Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. The study found that Asian Indians, Chinese, Filipinos and Koreans do not earn incomes equal to their educational attainment and are still struggling to achieve the American dream.

Family Systems and Cultural Change

Edited by Eliza Berquo and Peter Xenos. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1992. 222 pages.

This volume looks particularly at marriage systems, how they have evolved and how they function in specific socio-cultural settings and economic conditions. Other subjects include the experience of families under slavery and Malay households under the pressure of urbanization.

Confucianism Defies the Computer: The Conflict Within the Korean Press

David E. Halvorsen. Special Report Series. Honolulu, HI: Program on Communication and Journalism, East-West Center, 1992. 39 pages.

Korean journalists are having difficulty adjusting to new press freedoms. Cartels created by past authoritarian regimes to control the media provided comfortable lives for many editors and reporters. Now, modern issues such as women's rights and global trade baffle many journalists, who are educated in a system that

teaches Confucian conformity, not the Western traits of dispassionate curiosity and individualism in the pursuit of news stories.

The Economics of Intellectual Property in a World Without Frontiers: A Study of Computer Software

Meheroo Jussawalla. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992. 168 pages.

The author examines the legal and political implications of investment in software programming and the near futility of monitoring protection of intellectual property in the international software industry. Topics covered include the current state of copyright laws for computer software; prevailing legislation in the United States, Europe, Japan, China and other Asian countries, and intellectual property in the GATT framework.

Understanding Culture's Influence on Behavior

Richard W. Brislin. Fort Worth, TX: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers, 1992. 417 pages.

This textbook for graduate students in cross-cultural psychology, intercultural communication and multicultural education assumes that in a changing world marked by increasing intercultural contact, cross-cultural research can provide useful guidelines to help people interact. Chapters are included on culture and the workplace, culture and health, and culture and gender.

Greenhouse Gases from Small-Scale Combustion in Developing Countries: A Pilot Study in Manila

Kirk R. Smith, R. A. Ramussen, F. Manegdeg and M. Apte. EPA-600-R-92-005. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992. 67 pages.

A pilot field study of gas emissions by household cookstoves in Manila found that such small-scale combustion devices in developing countries may have a larger role in global greenhouse effects than previously thought; that there are trade-offs between enhancing energy efficiency, reducing health hazards and avoiding global warming; and that, in some circumstances, renewable fuels have greater greenhouse gas emissions than nonrenewable fuels. The findings led to \$630,000 in funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to extend the work in India, China, Brazil and Thailand.

Atlas for Marine Policy in East Asian Seas

Edited by Joseph Morgan and Mark J. Valencia. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1992. 152 pages.

This atlas addresses vital issues in a region characterized by commercial rivalries, conflicting military interests, and disputed jurisdictional claims over fisheries, resources and territory. More than 150 maps are augmented by tables, figures and analyses of national and trans-national ocean policy disputes.

International Issues in Energy Policy, Development and Economics

Edited by James P. Dorian and Fereidun Fesharaki. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1992. 322 pages.

A systematic overview of international issues in energy policy, development and economics. The volume examines the factors that influence energy policies of key energy producing/consuming nations around the globe and surveys current trends in energy development, planning, technology and trade.

"Energy and Minerals in the Former Soviet Union: Distribution, Development Potential and Policy Issues"

James P. Dorian and Vitaly T. Borisovich, in *Resources Policy*, Vol. 18, No. 3. London: Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd., September, 1992. Pages 205-229.

The former Soviet Union possesses some of the world's largest reserves of hydrocarbons and minerals. This paper examines the distribution of resources in the former Soviet republics, and addresses the many problems confronting the new Commonwealth. Opportunities for foreign investment are analyzed.

Foundations of India's Political Economy: Towards an Agenda for the 1990s

Edited by William E. James and Subroto Roy. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1992. 339 pages.

The essays comprising this volume define India's economic, social and political goals as it enters its fifth decade as a democratic republic. Topics include a review of Indian politics, language and religion, economic policy and foreign trade relations, public finance and government spending, and policies relating to food, agriculture and industrialization.

Issues in U.S. Relations with Asia and the Pacific: Background for President Bush's January 1992 Trip

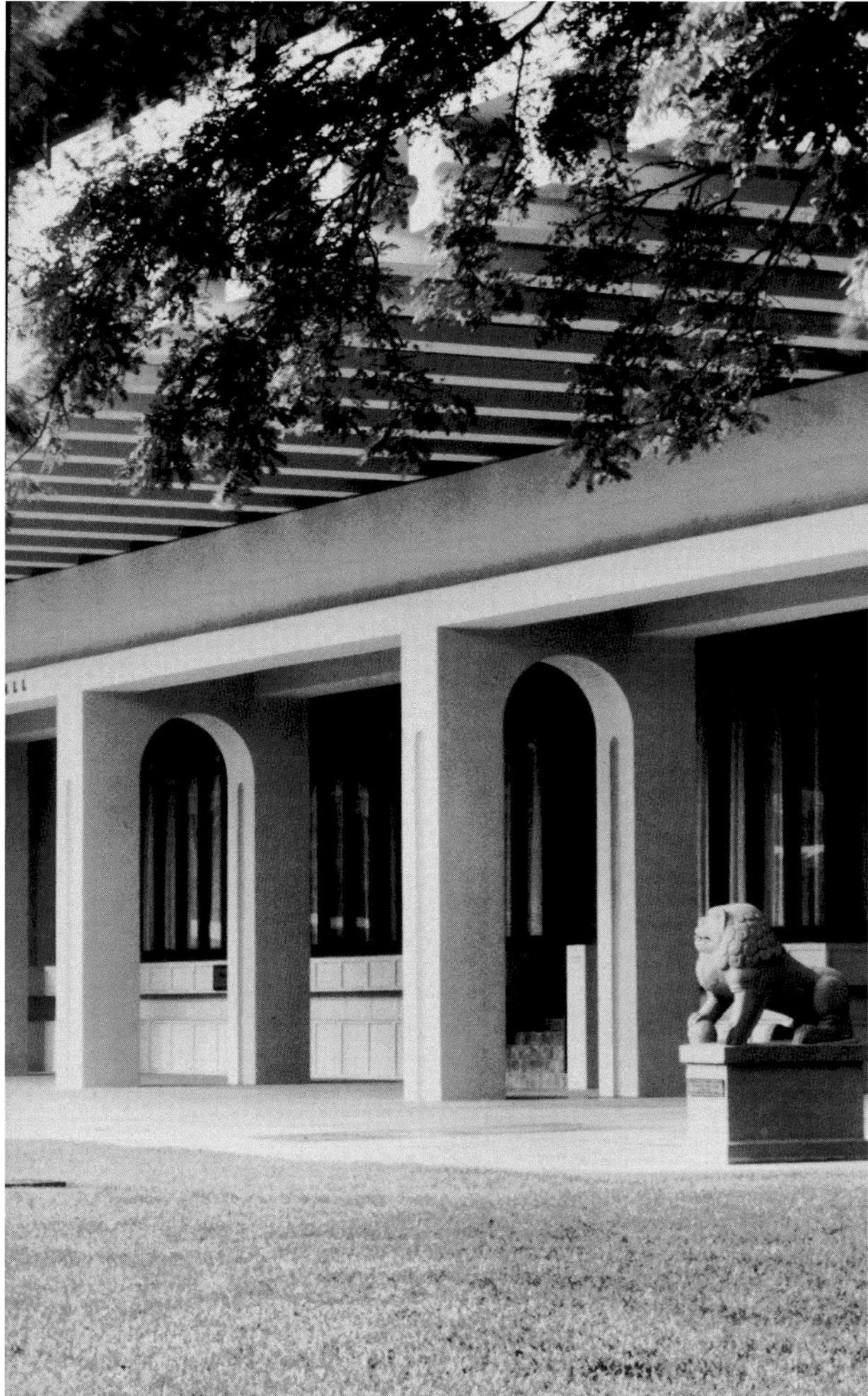
Charles E. Morrison. New York, NY: The Asia Society, 1991. 18 pages.

President George Bush's January 1992 trip to Asia had two objectives: to demonstrate that the United States will continue to be a major actor in the Asia-Pacific region, and to show the importance of the Asia-Pacific region to U.S. national interests. This report analyzes these objectives and discusses the difficulty of reconciling foreign policy and domestic political interests.

The Performance and Prospects of the Pacific Island Economies in the World Economy

A. P. Thirwall. Research Report Series No. 14. Honolulu, HI: Pacific Island Development Program, East-West Center, 1991. 66 pages.

An examination of how the economies of the Pacific Island nations have fared since the 1970s, and their prospects for growth and development in the 1990s.



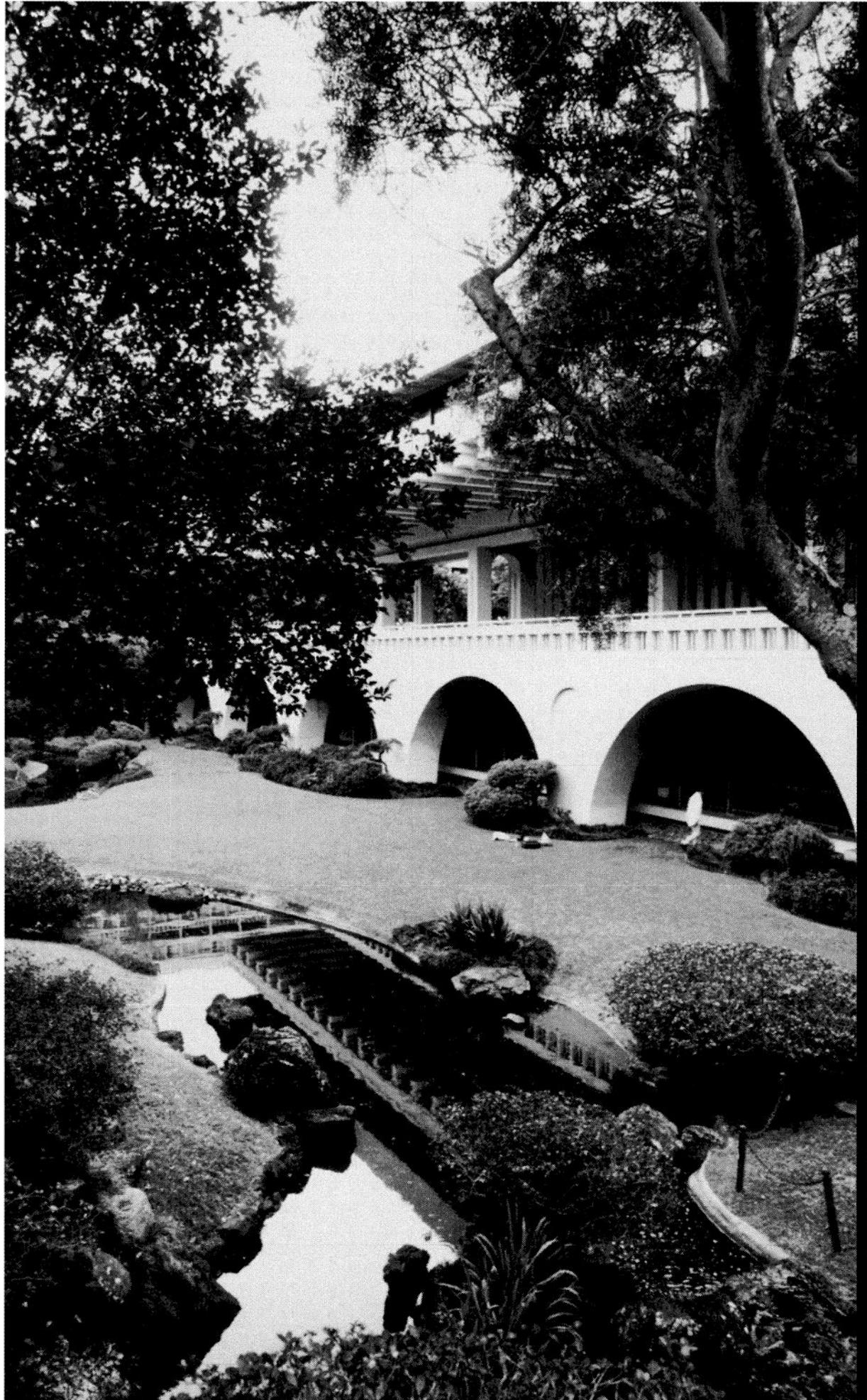
EWC President Michel Oksenberg, who assumed leadership of the Center in January 1992, reorganized the research and staff structure to forge a more cohesive intellectual community and develop a research agenda more focused on policy issues. He also has sought to place greater emphasis on reaching American audiences and to inform nonspecialists about major trends in the region.

Restructuring the Center

Under the new structure, four offices report directly to the EWC president. They are the Office of Administration, under Executive Vice President Kenji Sumida; the Office of Research and Education, under Vice President Bruce Koppel; the Office of Public Programs, under Director Webster K. Nolan, and the Office of Program Development, under Vice President Lee-Jay Cho, who is on special assignment to develop a program on Northeast Asian relations and economic development.

The Office of Administration includes logistics, management and computer services, financial and administrative services, personnel, facilities management and housing. The Office of Public Programs includes alumni, news and information, community relations, graphic production services, the film program, arts and exhibits. It also includes a new Center-wide publications program under editor and manager Elisa Johnston.

The Office of Research and Education includes the Center's seven research programs and the program on Education and Training. The research programs and their directors are: Cultural Studies, under Geoffrey White; Environment, under A. Terry Rambo; International Economics and Politics, under Charles E. Morrison; Journalism and Communications, under Richard Halloran; Pacific Islands Development, under Sitiveni Halapua; Population, under Andrew Mason; and Resources: Energy and Minerals, under Fereidun Fesharaki. The Center's Program on Education and Training includes an Educational Affairs Coordinating Council, chaired by Elizabeth Buck.



In addition to the support that the Center receives from the U.S. Congress and from governments in Asia and the Pacific, funding comes from grants, contracts and private contributions. The Center also benefits from a dedicated network of volunteer support. This section recognizes the accomplishments during the past year of three supporting organizations: the East-West Center Foundation, the East-West Center Association and the Friends of the East-West Center. The Center acknowledges with deep gratitude the individuals, foundations, corporations, governments and other supporters around the world who have helped make the Center the premier international research and training center in the Asia-Pacific region.

EAST-WEST CENTER FOUNDATION

The EWC Foundation was established in 1982 to expand support for the vital work of the East-West Center from individuals, corporations and foundations. Private resources are increasingly essential to the Center, making possible educational and research projects and new initiatives that are not covered by the Center's core funding from Congress. This report highlights just a few of the activities and programs made possible through private resources during the year.

Annual Membership Campaign

Donors in Hawaii and around the world contributed approximately \$66,000 in unrestricted support through the EWC Foundation's annual membership campaign this year. These unrestricted gifts are used to support Center research, expand outreach, especially in the Hawaii community, and improve the quality of EWC students' lives. They provide funds that enable the Center to meet unexpected needs and opportunities, and initiate new projects not possible through other funding sources.

EWC Foundation contributors receive a rich sampling of the Center's informative, timely and thought-provoking reports and publications on an ongoing basis. Members are also invited to participate in special events, lectures and other Center activities.

◀ *The East-West Center's
Japanese Garden.*

Major Gifts

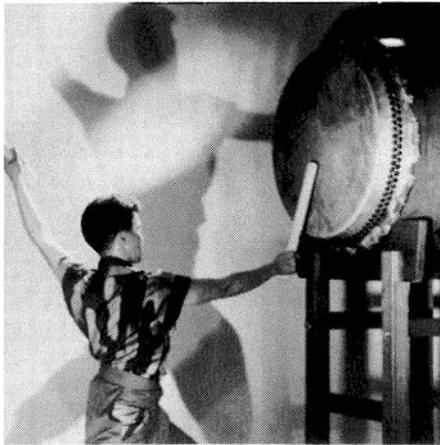
Major gifts from individuals, foundations and corporations to the Foundation play an important role at the Center, helping to make possible a wide range of research and educational activities. Whether for a new research initiative, scholarship or fellowship, or public lecture series, major gifts further the mission of the Center. The Center acknowledges with gratitude all those who contributed during the past year. Several representative gifts are highlighted here.

Political Authority in Southeast Asia. This year The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc. made a grant of \$75,000 for a project that examines political authority and legitimacy in Southeast Asia, a subject that has to date received little research attention. The results are expected to be of interest to academics and policymakers alike.

Building Regional Institutions in the Post-Cold War Era. The development of regional relations in Asia and the Pacific in the next few years is critical to the stability of the area. Policymakers face such questions as whether the United States and Japan can develop a largely common set of objectives and work together through appropriate institutions to carry them out. How will Japan, the United States and the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific build regional institutions to address the issues of regional security, interdependence and diversification in the 1990s and the early 21st century?

To address these important questions, the Center has launched a major international collaborative research project funded with a grant of \$250,000 to the EWC Foundation from the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. The three-year project draws upon extensive Center expertise and work in the areas of economic, political and cultural relations, and the expertise of cooperating institutions in Japan.

Arts Outreach. The East-West Center has an active arts outreach program that brings high-quality international performing arts events and exhibitions to Hawaii. However, budget restraints mean that very few of the two dozen annual arts events presented by the Center are seen by Hawaii residents on the Neighbor Islands. In order to increase opportunities for Neighbor Islands to take advantage of these visiting international performers and exhibitions, the East-West Center received a grant of \$18,000 from the Robert E. Black Fund and \$2,000 from the Fred Baldwin Memorial Foundation. The first project funded was a performance tour of Japanese drumming, which took place at five public venues on the hurricane-ravaged island of Kauai. With the support of the Robert E. Black Memorial Fund, the Center offered these free performances to Kauai residents struggling to rebuild their lives after Hurricane Iniki struck in September 1992.



**EAST-WEST CENTER
ASSOCIATION**

The East-West Center Association (EWCA) includes over 28,000 individuals who have shared an East-West Center experience and support the mission of the Center. The Association has 32 chapters in 20 countries, creating a broad network of individuals dedicated to bringing an international perspective to their work in either the public or private sector. The Association has an international Executive Board which sets program priorities to meet the diverse needs of members throughout the region.

Conference on Ecotourism

A major 1992 alumni highlight was a conference on ecotourism held in Auckland, New Zealand. It was attended by more than 250 people from 16 countries. The participants focused on developing strategies for promoting tourism while preserving traditional cultures and protecting unique environmental resources. A collaboration of the EWCA and the Center, the conference attracted support from the State of Hawaii, the Pacific Asia Travel Association, Air New Zealand and the New Zealand Ministries for Environment and Tourism.

**EWCA International Training
Program**

An EWCA International Training Program was launched in June 1992 with a highly successful week-long workshop on International Consulting Skills. Designed to provide learning opportunities for EWCA members, the program offers practical skills and career workshops designed and organized by members.

**FRIENDS OF THE
EAST-WEST CENTER**

The Friends of the East-West Center is a nonprofit support organization that provides its members with opportunities to explore and learn about new ideas and cultures. With a membership of nearly 500, the Friends provide volunteer support for the Center, donating hundreds of hours of volunteer time each year.

The Friends conduct weekly tours of the Center, staff the Center's main reception area, provide subscriptions of newspapers and periodicals for the EWC participants' reading room and hold monthly luncheon meetings featuring guest speakers.

Other Friends' activities include the Host Family Program, a hospitality program that matches Center students with families in the Hawaii community. This year, the Friends expanded their hospitality role to host professionals visiting the Center through the EWC International Visitor Program. The Friends also serve the Center community by offering an emergency loan fund to Center participants in times of financial and personal hardship.

Through its volunteer Board of Directors and committed membership from the community, the Friends make the vision of the Center as a meeting place for people of many cultures a reality.

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Attorney-at-Law
Honolulu, Hawaii

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Michel Oksenberg
Honolulu, Hawaii

Treasurer
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Honolulu, Hawaii

Interim Secretary
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Executive Board**

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Chalintorn Burian
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President
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Didi Chang
Kenneth Chong
William Dodd
Nancy Forster
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Sumi Makey
Judith Muncaster
Chhany Sak-Humphry
Trudy Schandler-Wong
Bud Smyser
Sarah K. Vann
Babu Wickramaratne

East-West Center Participants

September 30, 1992

	Professional Associates			Research Interns	Joint Doctoral Students	Degree Students			Non- Degree Students	Total
	Fellows	EWC	Field			Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's		
Southeast Asia										
Brunei		2	1							3
Burma			1							1
Indonesia	7	20	65	3		4	7			106
Laos				1						1
Malaysia		9	35	1		5	5			55
Philippines	8	17	74	5		12	7			123
Singapore	5	19	8	1						33
Thailand	8	20	40	1		16	3			88
Vietnam	8	3	66	4			2			83
Subtotal	36	90	290	16		37	24			493
East Asia										
Armenia			3							3
China										
Mainland	32	71	36	15	1	17	10		18	200
Taiwan	2	17	32	1		1	5			58
Hong Kong	2	8	25	2		3	1			41
Japan	22	53	36	3		14	4			132
Kazakhstan			1							1
Korea, Dem Rep		2								2
Korea, Rep	35	58	37	4		13	3			150
Mongolia			4	1						5
Russia			43							43
Subtotal	93	209	217	26	1	48	23		18	635
South Asia										
Bangladesh	1	4	5			3	1			14
Bhutan						1				1
India	16	46	10	1		8				81
Balance forwarded	17	50	15	1		12	1			96

	Professional Associates			Research Interns	Joint Doctoral Students	Degree Students			Non- Degree Students	Total
	Fellows	EWC	Field			Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's		
South Asia (cont.)										
Iran	3			1						4
Maldives							1			1
Nepal	1	4	11	2		7	2			27
Pakistan	4	9	11	1		1	4			30
Sri Lanka		3	6			5	3			17
Subtotal	25	66	43	5		25	11			175
Pacific Region										
American Samoa		3		2			2			7
Australia	11	22	24			4	1			62
Cook Islands	1			1			1	2		5
Fed St of Micronesia		2		3			2			7
Fiji	1	2	3			2				8
Guam		2				2	1			5
Kiribati		2								2
Marshall Islands		1								1
New Caledonia			1							1
New Zealand	3	8	10	1		3	4			29
Northern Marianas		3					1			4
Palau		4		1			3			8
Papua New Guinea	1	2	7	1						11
Solomon Islands		7	16	1			2			26
Tonga	2	3		2						7
Tuvalu		2								2
Vanuatu			11							11
Western Samoa				2			2			4
Subtotal	19	63	72	14		11	19	2		200
United States	93	446	452	24	3	61	51	8		1,138
Other	16	40	135	4						195
Total	282	914	1,209	89	4	182	128	10	18	2,836

East-West Center Financial Review

September 30, 1992

Balance Sheets

Assets	1992
Current Funds	
General operating funds	
Cash	\$2,404,618
Due from United States Information Agency	2,187,000
Accounts receivable	144,889
Due from East-West Center Foundation	568
Inventories	24,777
Prepaid expenses	270,365
Total General Operating Funds	5,032,217
Restricted Operating Funds	
Cash	1,184,683
Prepaid expenses	5,158
Due from sponsors	5,189,538
Due from East-West Center Foundation	42,625
Total restricted operating funds	6,422,004
Total Current Funds	11,454,221
Plant Funds	
Furniture and equipment	8,067,899
Building improvements	7,666,371
	15,734,270
Less accumulated depreciation	6,798,088
Total Plant Funds	8,936,182
Total	\$20,390,403

Liabilities and Fund Balances

Liabilities and Fund Balances	1992
Current Funds	
General Operating Funds	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 577,129
Accrued vacation	1,397,000
Due to East-West Center Foundation	—
Other deposits	4,573
Fund balance	
Reserve for future revenue shortfalls	2,061,595
Housing revenue reserve (Note B)	408,458
Reserve for encumbrances	583,462
Total General Operating Funds	5,032,217
Restricted Operating Funds	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	283,229
Accrued vacation	19,214
Due to East-West Foundation	—
Fund balance	6,119,561
Total Restricted Operating Funds	6,422,004
Total Current Funds	11,454,221
Plant Funds	
Obligations under capital leases (Note D)	908,668
Net investment in plant	8,027,514
Total Plant Funds	8,936,182
Total	\$20,390,403

Statements of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Changes

	General Operating	Restricted Operating	Total
Revenues			
Federal grant (Note C)	\$24,500,000	\$ —	\$24,500,000
Gifts			
General	472,544	—	472,544
Cost sharing - cash	300,186	—	300,186
Cost sharing - donated services	1,723,432	—	1,723,432
Contracts and grants			
Federal	—	2,590,069	2,590,069
Other	—	2,889,858	2,889,858
Auxiliary enterprises	580,592	—	580,592
Other	1,165,948	—	1,165,948
Total current revenues	28,742,702	5,479,927	34,222,629
Expenditures			
Education, research and training programs			
Institute of Culture and Communication	4,480,335	409,135	4,889,470
Resource Systems Institute	4,168,226	1,279,216	5,447,442
Population Institute	3,272,627	2,402,192	5,674,819
Environment and Policy Institute	3,238,132	617,943	3,856,075
Student Affairs and Open Grants	2,253,533	892	2,254,425
Pacific Island Development Program	1,044,064	178,202	1,222,266
Public and Corporate Education	979,325	358,776	1,338,101
Centerwide Programs	1,294,999	142,477	1,437,476
Auxiliary Enterprises	1,669,219	—	1,669,219
Total	22,400,460	5,388,833	27,789,293
Program direction, administration and institute support			
Board of Governors and International Advisory Panel	230,382	—	230,382
President	1,393,158	91,094	1,484,252
Office of Administration	3,236,216	—	3,236,216
Plant Operations	1,211,760	—	1,211,760
Total	6,071,516	91,094	6,162,610
Total current expenditures	28,471,976	5,479,927	33,951,903
Excess of revenues over expenditures	270,726	—	270,726
Other Transfers and Additions (Deductions)			
Excess of current restricted revenues over expenditures	—	2,120,569	2,120,569
Lapse of USIA Funds	—	—	—
Refund to grantors	—	(58,106)	(58,106)
Net Increase in Fund Balances	\$ 270,726	\$ 2,062,463	\$ 2,333,189

Schedule of Current Gifts, Grants, Contracts and Donated Services Revenues Awarded (Sched. III)

	General Operating Gifts			Restricted	Total
	General	Cost Sharing	Donated Services	Gifts Grants and Contracts	
Public Donors					
American Samoa	\$ —	\$ 10,364	\$ 9,014	\$ —	\$ 19,378
Argentina	—	—	17,434	—	17,434
Australia	—	6,064	67,503	75,400	148,967
Austria	—	—	2,443	—	2,443
Bangladesh	—	—	362	—	362
Bolivia	—	—	3,258	—	3,258
Botswana	—	—	3,924	—	3,924
Brazil	—	—	2,401	—	2,401
Canada	—	—	82,196	—	82,196
Chile	—	—	2,608	—	2,608
China					
Taiwan	—	—	47,273	—	47,273
Mainland	1,920	—	48,689	—	50,609
Commonwealth of Independent States					
(fka Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)	—	—	7,840	—	7,840
Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands	—	—	2,880	—	2,880
Columbia	—	—	1,427	—	1,427
Cook Islands	—	—	5,085	9,675	14,760
Coordination Council for American Affairs	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
Federated States of Micronesia	—	—	3,790	—	3,790
Fiji Islands	—	8,500	23,508	15,000	47,008
France	—	—	1,700	—	1,700
French Polynesia	—	—	2,640	—	2,640
Germany	—	2,720	13,022	—	15,742
Great Britain	—	—	22,098	—	22,098
Hong Kong	130	—	6,115	—	6,245
India	—	—	16,214	—	16,214
Indonesia	—	1,077	8,144	—	9,221
Iran	—	—	5,389	—	5,389
Israel	—	—	22,473	—	22,473
Italy	—	—	6,663	—	6,663
Japan	5,000	2,673	138,611	150,000	296,284
Kenya	—	—	192	—	192
Korea	90,000	1,447	158,299	—	249,746
Malaysia	—	—	3,368	—	3,368
Malta	—	32,000	—	—	32,000
Mexico	—	—	8,105	—	8,105
Nauru	—	—	3,906	—	3,906
Nepal	—	—	1,710	—	1,710
Netherlands	—	—	2,545	—	2,545
New Caledonia	—	—	541	—	541
New Zealand	—	—	21,492	—	21,492
Norway	—	—	160	—	160
Pakistan	3,428	—	12,230	—	15,658
Papua New Guinea	—	—	15,543	—	15,543
Peru	—	—	6,860	—	6,860
Philippines	—	349	13,837	—	14,186
Republic of Belau	—	—	60	—	60
Republic of Kiribati	—	—	5,564	—	5,564
Republic of Marshall Islands	—	—	3,429	—	3,429
Saudi Arabia	—	—	1,304	—	1,304
Singapore	—	2,985	20,535	—	23,520
Solomon Islands	—	—	6,741	—	6,741
Balance Forward	<u>\$200,478</u>	<u>\$68,179</u>	<u>\$861,629</u>	<u>\$250,075</u>	<u>\$1,379,857</u>

	General Operating Gifts			Restricted Gifts	Total
	General	Cost Sharing	Donated Services	Grants and Contracts	
Public Donors (cont.)					
Spain	—	—	1,504	—	1,504
State of Hawaii	—	16,500	—	508,138	524,638
Switzerland	—	—	2,827	—	2,827
Thailand	50,000	—	19,588	—	69,588
Tonga Government	—	—	4,765	10,000	14,765
Trinidad	—	—	1,081	—	1,081
Tuvalu	—	—	2,220	2,000	4,220
United States of America (excluding State of Hawaii)	10,882	63,311	506,263	4,804,877	5,385,333
Uruguay	—	—	1,009	—	1,009
Vanuatu	—	—	12,147	—	12,147
Venezuela	—	—	7,108	—	7,108
Vietnam	—	—	1,138	—	1,138
Western Samoa	—	—	1,155	—	1,155
Zaire	—	—	1,040	—	1,040
Total Public Donors	261,360	147,990	1,422,970	5,575,090	7,407,410
Private Donors					
Andrew W. Mellon Foundation	—	—	—	504,894	504,894
Argonne National Laboratory	—	21,500	—	(10,222)	11,278
Asia Foundation	—	15,121	10,978	6,000	32,099
Asian Development Bank	—	—	7,989	80,546	88,535
Asian Productivity Organization	2,377	—	13,218	—	15,595
Chung-Ang University	10,500	—	—	—	10,500
East-West Center Foundation	—	—	254	670,451	670,705
Ford Foundation	—	35,050	—	—	35,050
Fullbright-Hays	—	—	6,656	—	6,656
Hawaii Asia Pacific Institute	—	—	—	50,000	50,000
International Development Research Centre	—	—	—	1,008	1,008
International Union for the Scientific Study of Population	1,000	12,221	—	—	13,221
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	—	—	124	105,000	105,124
Korea Development Institute	—	—	6,448	300,000	306,448
Korea Research Fund	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements	—	—	—	85,000	85,000
Pacific International Center for High Technology Research	—	1,556	6,993	—	8,549
Population Council	—	184	25,773	—	25,957
Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii	—	—	—	4,029	4,029
Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	1,079	338,940	340,019
Sasakawa Peace Foundation	—	—	—	15,000	15,000
South Pacific Commission	—	—	5,574	—	5,574
United Nations	—	16,297	34,861	150,459	201,617
United States Educational Institutions	16,824	21,311	72,679	—	110,814
University of Hawaii	—	28,095	84,900	—	112,995
Wenner-Gren Foundation	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	—	—	—	180,000	180,000
World Health Organization	—	—	4,813	27,500	32,313
Miscellaneous private donors	180,483	861	18,123	6,635	206,102
Total private donors	211,184	152,196	300,462	2,545,240	3,209,082
Total	\$472,544	\$300,186	\$1,723,432	\$8,120,330	\$10,616,492

Statements of Changes in Fund Balances

	Year ended September 30, 1992			Year ended September 30, 1991		
	General	Restricted	Plant Funds	General	Restricted	Plant Funds
	Operating Funds	Operating Funds		Operating Funds	Operating Funds	
Revenues and						
Other Additions						
Federal grant	\$24,500,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$23,000,000	\$ —	\$ —
Expended for plant facilities charged to current funds expenditures	—	—	898,293	—	—	749,482
Retirement of indebtedness	—	—	84,370	—	—	76,594
Cost sharing gifts and contracts-restricted	2,023,618	—	—	2,959,410	—	—
Gifts and bequests unrestricted	472,544	—	—	487,478	—	—
Gifts, grants and contracts-restricted	—	8,120,330	224,493	—	5,499,865	124,360
Auxiliary enterprises revenue	580,592	—	—	512,793	—	—
Other miscellaneous income	1,165,948	—	65,397	1,135,014	—	—
Total revenues and other additions	28,742,702	8,120,330	1,272,553	28,094,695	5,499,865	950,436
Expenditures and						
Other Deductions						
Education, research and training programs	22,400,460	5,388,833	—	22,078,753	4,639,861	—
Program direction, administration and institute support	6,071,516	91,094	—	5,658,904	197,194	—
Depreciation	—	—	1,071,584	—	—	1,001,231
Equipment disposals	—	—	—	—	—	48,196
Lapse of USIA Funds	—	—	—	18,734	—	—
Indirect costs	—	519,834	—	—	538,027	—
Refund to grantors	—	58,106	—	—	915	—
Total expenditures and other deductions	28,471,976	6,057,867	1,071,584	27,756,391	5,375,997	1,049,427
Net Increase (Decrease) for the Year	270,726	2,062,463	200,969	338,304	123,868	(98,991)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,782,789	4,057,098	7,826,545	2,444,485	3,933,230	7,925,536
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 3,053,515	\$ 6,119,561	\$ 8,027,514	\$ 2,782,789	\$ 4,057,098	\$ 7,826,545

EWC Foundation Financial Review

September 30, 1992

Balance Sheets

	Current Unrestricted Funds	Current Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	Total All Funds
Assets					
Investments	\$112,912	\$1,006,327	\$453,073	\$ —	\$ 1,572,312
Pledges receivable	—	277,167	—	—	277,167
Due from East-West Center	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,654 and \$4,306 for 1992 and 1991, respectively	—	—	—	6,286	6,286
	<u>\$112,912</u>	<u>\$1,283,494</u>	<u>\$453,073</u>	<u>\$6,286</u>	<u>\$ 1,855,765</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Due to East-West Center	\$ 435	\$ 42,757	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,192
Fund balances	<u>112,477</u>	<u>1,240,737</u>	<u>453,073</u>	<u>6,286</u>	<u>1,812,573</u>
	<u>\$112,912</u>	<u>\$1,283,494</u>	<u>\$453,073</u>	<u>\$6,286</u>	<u>\$ 1,855,765</u>

Statement of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures and Other Changes

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Current Funds
Revenues			
Gifts	\$66,776	\$394,917	\$461,693
Grants	—	242,751	242,751
Other (principally investment income)	9,925	13,409	23,334
	<u>76,701</u>	<u>651,077</u>	<u>727,778</u>
Expenditures			
Disbursements to East-West Center	11,499	637,668	649,167
Fundraising	51,416	—	51,416
Miscellaneous	2,290	13,409	15,699
	<u>65,205</u>	<u>651,077</u>	<u>716,282</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>11,496</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,496</u>
Other Transfers and Additions (Deductions)			
Excess (deficiency) of current restricted revenues over expenditures	—	522,296	522,296
Refund to grantors	—	<u>(21,283)</u>	<u>(21,283)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances	<u>\$11,496</u>	<u>\$501,013</u>	<u>\$512,509</u>

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

	Current Unrestricted Funds	Current Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	1992 Total All Funds	1991 Total All Funds
Revenues and Other Additions						
Gifts	\$66,776	\$459,590	\$ —	\$ —	\$526,366	\$279,724
Grants	—	654,500	—	—	654,500	232,777
Other (principally investment income)	9,925	59,283	15,185	—	84,393	121,306
Expended for equipment charged to current funds expenditures	—	—	—	—	—	438
	<u>76,701</u>	<u>1,173,373</u>	<u>15,185</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,265,259</u>	<u>634,245</u>
Expenditures and Other Deductions						
Disbursements to						
East-West Center	11,499	637,668	—	—	649,167	952,619
Fundraising	51,416	—	—	—	51,416	103,670
Depreciation	—	—	—	2,348	2,348	2,325
Miscellaneous	2,290	13,409	—	—	15,699	16,762
Refund to grantors	—	21,283	—	—	21,283	—
	<u>65,205</u>	<u>672,360</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,348</u>	<u>739,913</u>	<u>1,075,376</u>
Net increase (decrease) for the year	11,496	501,013	15,185	(2,348)	525,346	(441,131)
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>100,981</u>	<u>739,724</u>	<u>437,888</u>	<u>8,634</u>	<u>1,287,227</u>	<u>1,728,358</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$112,477</u>	<u>\$1,240,737</u>	<u>\$453,073</u>	<u>\$6,286</u>	<u>\$1,812,573</u>	<u>\$1,287,227</u>

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A supplement to this report contains additional information on Center participants and finances. The supplement is available from the Office of Public Programs, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848; telephone (808)944-7111; facsimile (808)944-7376.

