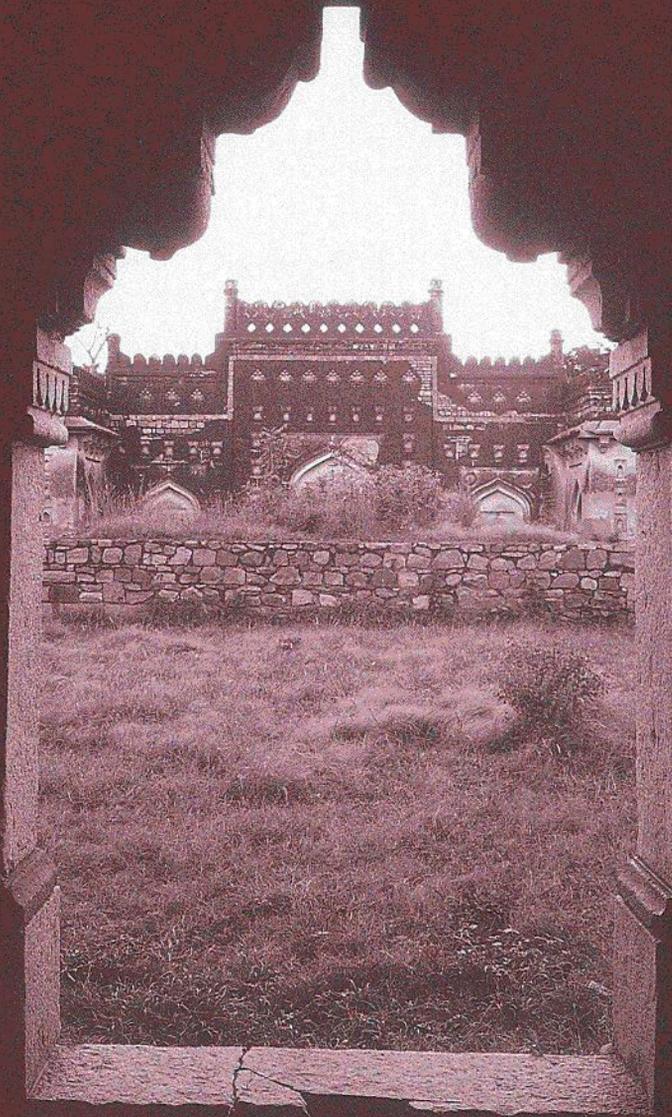


*Annual
Report
1994*



EAST-WEST CENTER



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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, dialogue and outreach. It provides a neutral meeting ground where people with a wide range of perspectives exchange views on topics of regional concern. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals from throughout the region annually work with Center staff to address issues of contemporary significance in such areas as international economics and politics, the environment, population, energy and mineral resources, cultural studies, communications, journalism and Pacific Islands development.



Letter to Our Readers

The United States Congress established the East-West Center in 1960 to promote understanding and cooperation among the governments and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States. For over a generation, congressional appropriations have sustained the Center. We use these funds to attract additional support from foreign governments, foundations, corporations, private donations, and other federal agencies—as long as these external funds reinforce the Center's mission.

The United States government today faces a severe budgetary problem. Both the Congress and the Executive branch are quite rightly examining every federally funded program—including the East-West Center—to see whether it merits continued support. We welcome this scrutiny.

We believe the activities of the Center have never been more germane or worthy of federal support. With over half the world's population and with rapidly growing economies that in aggregate already approach those of North America or the European Community, the countries of Asia are crucially important to the future of the United States. The United States must invest in its relations with other Asia-Pacific countries and augment its capacity to understand and engage them. That precisely is what the East-West Center does. Center research, education, dialogue and outreach serve these concrete goals:

- **Foster friendship, trust and mutual understanding** in a region recently known for its rivalries, animosities and parochialisms. Since 1960, over 4,000 Asian, Pacific Island and American students have received degrees through Center support, and over 25,000 have participated in its research dialogues. Many have risen to positions of prominence.
- **Convey American interests, views and values to Asians and inform Americans of current thinking in the region.** The Center has been at the forefront in illuminating such issues as human rights, economic deregulation, open markets, freedom of the press, voluntary and humane family planning, and environmental protection.

◀ *Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko concluded a 16-day goodwill tour of the United States with a June stop at the Center. At left, EWC President Michel Oksenberg.*



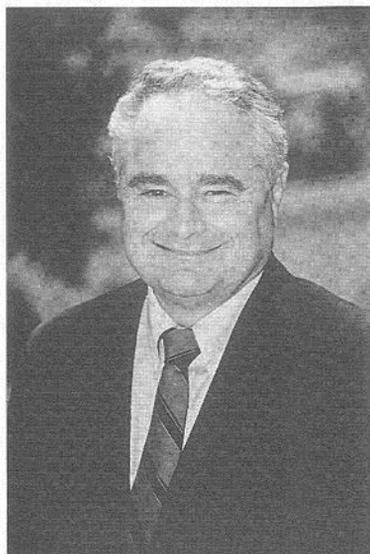
*"We believe the activities
of the Center have never
been more germane."*

Oswald K. Stender
Chairman, EWC Board
of Governors

- **Disseminate timely information about Asia and the Pacific, and address issues critical to the region:** demographic change, public health, economic and political development, environmental conditions, security, trade and trends in such important industries as energy, minerals, transportation and telecommunications. The Center's working partnerships with Asian institutions and its multinational staff provide a unique in-house expertise that is eagerly sought by governments, foundations, corporations and international agencies.
- **Promote the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) process.** Indeed, the Center's programs on Asian regionalism long preceded the creation of APEC and contributed to its development. The Center now provides research support to APEC working groups and works with the United States government to support APEC and the APEC leaders' initiatives.
- **Link the United States with the small island nations of the Pacific.** Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, and South Asia are rapidly expanding their development assistance, fishing, tourism and diplomatic activity in the Pacific Island nations. The islands and the vast portions of the Pacific Ocean that are part of their territory occupy a strategically important part of the world's surface. They sit astride major shipping and communication lines between the Americas and Asia, Australia and New Zealand. The Center's educational and research programs, formulated in cooperation with the leaders of the Pacific Island nations, enable a constructive American involvement in this important part of the world.
- **Enhance education on Asia and the Pacific in primary and secondary schools and two and four-year colleges throughout the United States.** The Center seeks to enhance American knowledge about Asia so our country can respond effectively to the challenges and opportunities the region offers.

These practical purposes amply justify the Center's existence. But the Center serves a deeper, more important purpose as well: to help illuminate a major feature of our era—the rise of Asia in world affairs. Seemingly practical achievements will not endure if they are not rooted in accurate assessments of the underlying conditions. And a central purpose of the East-West Center therefore is and must be to provide perspective on the causes, dynamics and implications of Asia's rise.

Although the origins of Asia's dynamism can be traced to earlier eras, a wave of economic development arose in Japan in the 1960s, sweeping south and east through Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong in the 1970s, engulfing Southeast Asia and China in the 1980s, and reaching India and the South Asia subcontinent in the 1990s. Albeit



unevenly and with hundreds of millions omitted or excluded from the change, the vast majority of the inhabitants of this vast arc on our planet are in the midst of massive economic, social, political and cultural transformations. Their increasing economic interdependence is beginning to create a sense of a Pacific community—a new identity—among many of their political leaders. These developments will affect the destiny of all humanity as profoundly as the European Renaissance, the industrial revolution or America's own rise as a global power.

At the East-West Center, researchers, students and dialogue participants seek to grasp intellectually the significance of Asia's rapid rise and the formation of an Asia-Pacific consciousness as well as to identify the key policy issues and choices they present to governments. They do so mindful of the historical and cultural distinctiveness of the diverse countries in the region that makes their paths to modernity and regional integration differ from Western experiences.

This year's report demonstrates the breadth and depth of the Center's activities. It highlights several of the dialogues convened under Center auspices in 1994, sketches some of the research undertaken here, and describes our innovative educational programs. The Center family—researchers, students, alumni and friends—take pride in the Center's contributions to the formation of an enlightened Pacific community. With a sense of accomplishment, we look forward to continuing to strengthen U.S.-Asia-Pacific relations and to illuminating the key trends, issues and challenges facing the peoples and governments of the region.

"The Center seeks to enhance American knowledge about Asia so our country can respond effectively to the challenges and opportunities the region offers."

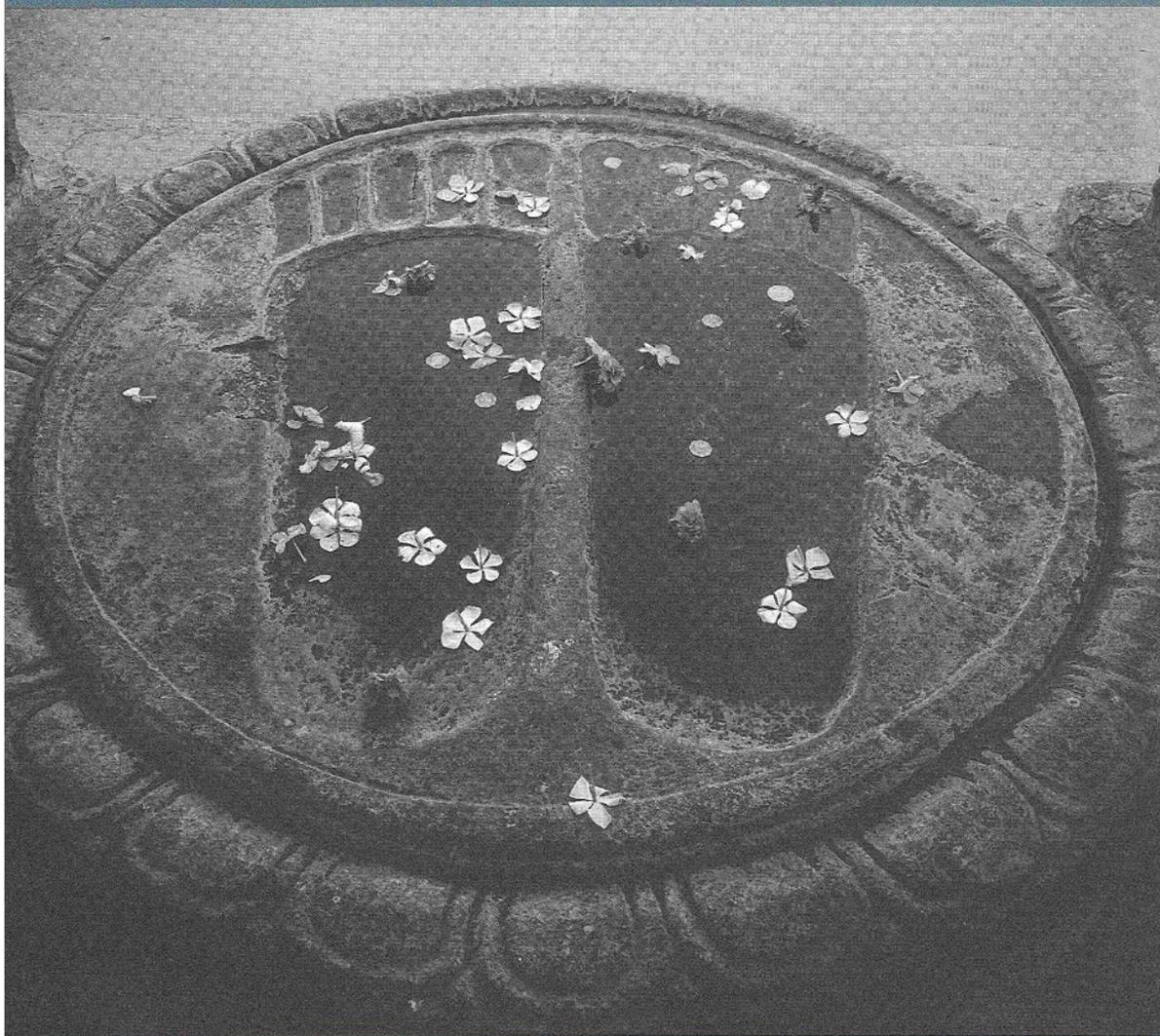
Michel Oksenberg

EWC President

Oswald K. Stender
Chairman,
EWC Board of Governors

Michel Oksenberg
EWC President

The Buddha's footprints, a welcoming symbol. The Center provides a neutral meeting ground where people from different cultures and with different views can exchange ideas and seek solutions to common problems.



Dialogue

The Center provides a neutral meeting ground where the diverse people of the Asia-Pacific region seek practical solutions to problems of mutual concern. In 1994, the Center convened an average of two international meetings a week on such subjects as environmental accords, global climate prediction, world energy forecasts, forest regeneration, marine preservation, population change, cultural identity, Japan-U.S. relations, the rise of China in world affairs and the new generation of Pacific Island writers. The Center's dialogues are linked to its research and educational programs through the resident fellow who is responsible for the meeting. The results are then conveyed to a wider public, including decisionmakers in industry, government, education and the media, through Center-sponsored publications and reports. A representative sample of the meetings convened throughout the year follows.

Winter-Spring

Sponsors: EWC and the Social Science Research Council.

*EWC research contact:
Michel Oksenberg.*

Global Environmental Accords. International environmental accords are a crucial component of the global effort to achieve sustainable development. In the last 20 years, the number of multilateral environmental agreements has grown from a few dozen to more than 900. Yet little is known about how and why individual countries comply with their international obligations. Last winter, 35 researchers from Asia, Europe, South America and the United States met at the Center to review the results of their collaborative study of how nine countries are implementing five international environmental accords. Researchers compared how Brazil, Cameroon, China, the European Community, Hungary, India, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States were implementing agreements on marine pollution, illicit international trade in endangered species, tropical timber, the earth's ozone layer, and preserving the world's cultural and natural heritage. A positive overall trend existed among the nine countries in implementing and complying with the five accords, especially those concerned with cultural and natural resources, marine pollution and the ozone layer. Treaties to ban illicit trade in endangered species and preserve tropical timber are not proving as effective. The most important factors

Funded by the Pacific Institute for Business and Culture, the Center for Global Partnership and the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. Organizers: EWC, U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress and the Japan Center for International Exchange. EWC research contact: Charles Morrison.

Sponsors: EWC, the Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), the Rockefeller Foundation, the Center for Southeast Asia Studies at UC-Berkeley, and the Biodiversity Support Project, a USAID-funded consortium of the World Resources Institute, WWF and the Nature Conservancy. EWC research contact: Jefferson Fox.

influencing implementation and compliance included strong leadership; capable and efficient government administrations that have educated and trained personnel, are well funded and can exercise authority; and active non-governmental organizations that disseminate information, mobilize public opinion and set political agendas. International political momentum and public concern for the environment were also considered crucially important.

Japan-U.S. Relations. Political and economic changes within Japan and the United States and the evolving roles of the two countries in Asia and around the world were the subject of a February conference that brought together selected members and staff of the Japanese Diet and U.S. Congress, as well as scholars, journalists and foundation officials. The meeting, cosponsored by the Center and held on the island of Lanai, followed the February 11 summit between President Clinton and then Prime Minister Hosokawa. Discussions of U.S.-Japan trade frictions focused on the bilateral framework talks between the two governments and the appropriateness of using quantifiable measures to open up the Japanese market to American products. There was no consensus on this issue, but participants agreed that Japan should continue to deregulate its economy and stimulate economic growth. Participants also agreed that while the United States and Japan share many similar interests in Asia, foreign policy issues relating to Russia, Korea and China could test the strength of the partnership. In particular, the United States and Japan will have to work closely with South Korea to maintain a common strategy toward North Korea and its nuclear program. Japanese Diet members provided fresh insights into the process of political change in Japan. They also intimated that, despite passing reform legislation, the nation's political parties are still in transition. This unfolding process will make it difficult for Japan to focus on foreign policy priorities and enhanced global responsibilities.

Forest Regeneration. Throughout Asia, more than 8 million acres of tropical forests are destroyed annually, and millions of additional acres are degraded. Logging, mining, migrant farming and fires have degraded approximately 46 percent of forest lands in Indonesia, while in India up to 50 percent of the land area can be classified as "wastelands." Given current economic and demographic pressures, further destruction will continue unabated unless action is taken. Last March resource planners, donor agency officials and researchers from the United States and Asia met at the Center to explore how to reverse the process of forest degradation. In the published proceedings of their policy dialogue, participants concluded that deforestation in Asia is primarily a management problem. The region's tropical forests are highly resilient and can be saved with-

out massive environmental loans, they said, if the government agencies entrusted with their care will work closely in partnership with indigenous forest communities that depend on these lands for their livelihoods. To achieve this end, participants said policymakers, donor organizations and non-governmental organizations need to shift their focus away from capital investments in plantation reforestation and expensive technologies. Growing evidence from Asia indicates that rural communities are not only capable of developing sustainable management systems in partnership with government, they are demanding the authority to do so. In eastern India and northern Thailand, studies show that, where the government supported their involvement, forest communities have made the most promising headway in protecting and rehabilitating forest lands.

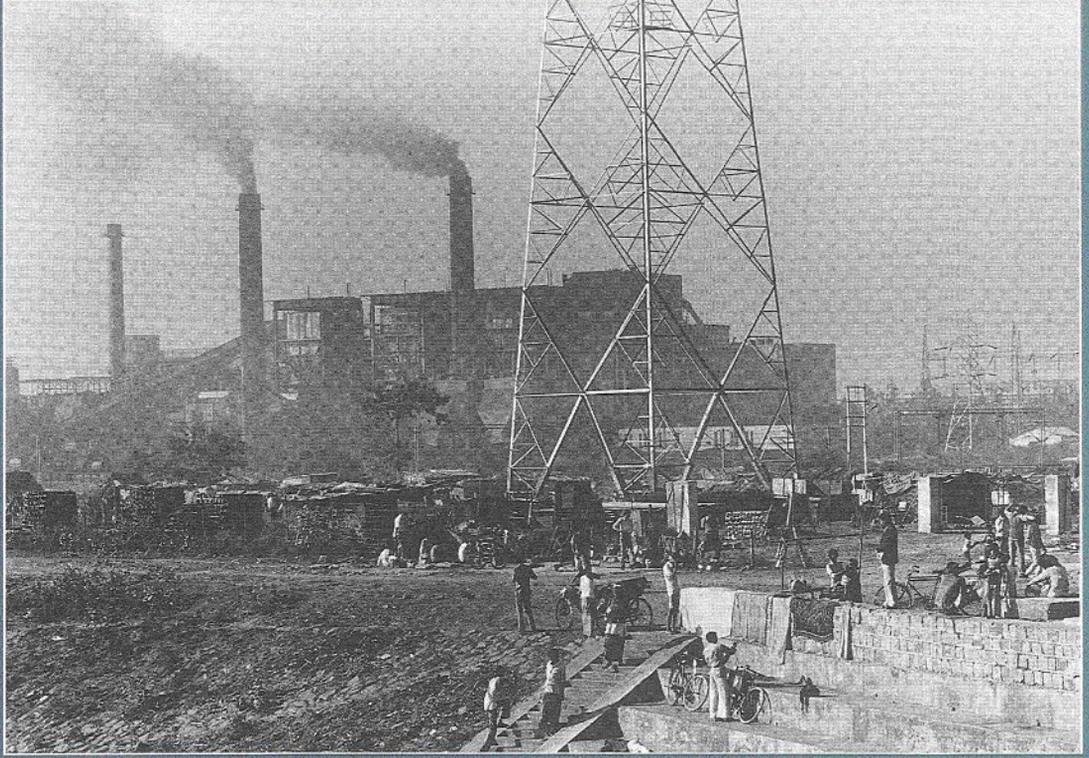
Spring-Summer

*Sponsor: EWC. EWC research
contact: John Schidlovsky.*

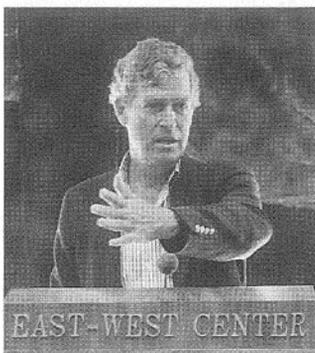
Jefferson Fellowships Program. “Americans have trouble accepting Asia’s growth because Asians aren’t playing by our free-market rules. The scariest part of Asia’s boom is that the United States may be left out.” This observation by John Lippert of the *Detroit Free Press* was part of a three-part feature he produced on “Asia Rising” after completing a 10-week Jefferson Fellowship at the Center. Lippert was one of 13 journalists who participated in the 27TH year of this program. The 1994 group included a field producer for the Cable News Network (CNN) in San Francisco, an international news reporter from the *Korean Economic Daily* and a senior editor of the *Times of India*. Begun in 1967, the program brings journalists from Asia, the Pacific and the United States to the Center for intensive study of regional problems and discussion of how issues are handled in different cultures. Asian and Pacific journalists then visit the United States while U.S. journalists visit Asia. During five weeks of travel, participants write stories, visit government officials, tour newsrooms, experience rural and urban life in other cultures and then reconvene at the Center to compare and evaluate their experiences.

*Sponsor: EWC. EWC research
contact: Fereidun Fesharaki.*

World Energy Forecasts. What will the world energy situation look like in the year 2010? International energy analysts representing government, academia and the private sector gathered at the Center last June to share their predictions at the 14TH International Energy Workshop. Created in 1981 by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis and Stanford University, the annual workshop allows the world’s top energy experts to compare projections and determine the reasons for diverging views of the future. Participants discuss crude oil prices, economic growth, energy production and consumption, energy trade and environmental issues. A poll is then taken and an aggregate view emerges of the most likely future energy scenario. In 1994 participants concluded that the world supply of oil in 2010 will not keep pace with demand and



Pollution spews from a power station in South Asia. International energy analysts meeting at the Center concluded that governments worldwide will have to enact stricter regulations to meet proposed environmental standards for 2010.



U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth was a keynote speaker at the Center's 25th Summer Seminar on Population. Sponsors: EWC, Taiwan Department of Health and the Taiwan Provincial Institute for Family Planning. EWC research contact: Minja Kim Choe.

that energy prices will be considerably higher than they are today. In addition, to meet proposed environmental standards, especially for carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, governments will have to raise taxes and enact stricter regulations than are already in place. Workshop poll results provide an ongoing record of past predictions and are used in decisionmaking by energy planners and policymakers. Results also enable analysts to gauge whether governments are implementing realistic energy and environmental policies to meet the goals they have set for themselves.

Seminar on Population. Without further reductions in fertility, the world's population will double by 2025, topping the 10 billion mark. This ominous forecast came from U.S. Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth during a keynote speech marking the Center's 25TH Summer Seminar on Population. Wirth observed, however, that at last there is worldwide recognition of the necessity to bring resources together to focus on the population problem and to empower women at the grassroots level as the primary agents of change. Wirth was one of a dozen lecturers who spoke at the Center and in Taiwan as part of the silver anniversary program. A group of 84 participants from 24 countries, including scholars and policymakers, attended the seminar, which examines major population issues. Four week-long workshops focused on the AIDS problem in Asia, population trends unique to Pacific Island nations, techniques to deal with aging populations, and family planning issues. The seminar also included a week of lectures, discussions and field trips in Taiwan.

Summer-Fall

Sponsors: EWC and the University of Hawaii. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. EWC research contact: Elizabeth Buck.

South Asian Cultures and Civilization Institute. From the U.S. East Coast, where Peter Dow Adams teaches at Essex Community College in Baltimore, Maryland, to the West Coast, where Maureen Murphy Nutting is an instructor at Seattle Central Community College, and at many colleges and universities in other parts of the country, educators are developing strategies to strengthen Asian studies in undergraduate curricula. Adams and Nutting were among 30 faculty members of American colleges and universities in the 1994 South Asian Culture and Civilization Institute, sponsored by the Asian Studies Development Program (ASDP), a joint project of the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii. ASDP programs are designed to enrich the teaching of Asian studies in U.S. higher education institutions. The participants in the five-week program studied the influence of Hinduism on South Asian cultures and the changes resulting from contact with Western societies, as well as the influence of Sanskrit on South Asian cultures and the impact of contemporary Buddhism. They also assessed the specific needs of their students, their local community and their faculty colleagues in enhancing the curriculum of their home institutions. To qualify



A Center conference for Pacific writers attracted, from left, Marjorie Crocombe of the Cook Islands, Tongan Epeli Hau'ofa, Nora Vagi Brash of Papua New Guinea and Samoa's Albert Wendt. Sponsors: EWC and the University of Hawaii Center for Pacific Islands Studies. EWC research contact: Wimal Dissanayake.

Sponsor: EWC. Research contact: Dru Gladney.

for the ASDP institute, participants had to demonstrate that they play an ongoing role in course development and that their respective institutions are committed to introducing Asian content into selected courses in the humanities and social sciences.

Pacific Writers. From the time of British explorer James Cook to the present, Western writers have portrayed the Pacific in largely romantic images that continue to influence the thinking of educators, development experts, politicians and Pacific Islanders themselves. Only recently has a new generation of indigenous Pacific writers surfaced to contest these representations. Adapting the conventions of Western writing and drawing upon the techniques of oral traditions, these writers are producing new literatures that are attracting a global audience and changing the way the world thinks about the region. In fiction writing as well as in critical essays, the new wave of Pacific writers is chronicling a widespread cultural resurgence that is confronting over a century of colonial rule and cultural erosion. In the process, they are defining the predicaments of identity in today's Pacific. Led by novelists Albert Wendt of Samoa and Epeli Hau 'ofa of Tonga, eight accomplished Pacific writers examined these developments last summer in a forum sponsored by the Center and the University of Hawaii. The writers met regularly for six weeks to discuss their current work, to explore the contexts in which they write, and to compare notes on the politics of art and literature in the contemporary Pacific. They discussed ways that each has dealt with issues of race, colonization and post-colonial exploitation. They also held public readings. Their presentations at the forum are being edited for publication as a collection that will be used in Pacific studies and Pacific literature classes.

Majority/Minority Identity. Relations between majority and minority cultures are increasingly important throughout Asia and significantly determine which groups have political representation or access to power. At an August symposium, historians, sociologists and anthropologists from throughout the Asia-Pacific region discussed the nature of majority/minority identities in China, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Fiji, Turkey and the United States. They examined how majorities are constructed in each of these societies and how minorities are responding to those majority groups. Papers from the conference are being edited for publication in a book. Participants found that majority/minority identities call into question whether countries such as China and Japan are homogeneous societies, as they are generally perceived. China, for example, has 56 recognized nationalities, and even the dominant nationality, the Han, which makes up 91 percent of the population, is composed of ethnically diverse groups that speak several different languages. The perception that Japan is a homogeneous society tends to mask po-



Participants at a seminar on demographics were told that, without further reductions in fertility, the world's population will double to 10 billion by the year 2025.

litical tensions and class differences between the Japanese majority and minority groups such as Koreans, Okinawans and Ainu, the aboriginal population. Participants also found that in some countries the politically dominant group is not necessarily the most populous one. In Fiji, for example, there are slightly fewer indigenous Fijians than Indo-Fijians. Nevertheless, the constitution stipulates that, irrespective of their share of population, the indigenous Fijians hold the majority vote in parliament. Participants noted that U.S. history has been largely written from the perspectives of the white majority, and current efforts to represent the minority voices are proving controversial.

Fall-Winter

Sponsors: EWC, the Japan International Science and Technology Exchange Center, the National Science Foundation, the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research. EWC research contact: Kirk Smith.

Global Climate Prediction. Burning fossil fuels, destruction of massive forest areas, rapid population growth and urbanization are among the many factors contributing to global climate change. Scientists can devise models to show how shifts in each of these areas individually may affect the earth's climate, but research is only now beginning to examine how these forces interact to effect change. Under the aegis of the Japan-U.S. Science and Technology Agreement, U.S. and Japanese environmental scientists met at the Center in October to discuss the role that "integrated assessment"—a tool for integrating multidisciplinary scientific knowledge—can play in improving predictions of global climate change. Participants discussed the current state of integrated assessment research and made recommendations for improving methodologies, including encouraging national and international cooperation and information exchange among researchers in different scientific disciplines. They also identified areas for potential U.S.-Japan collaboration on integrated assessment models, including the study of rapid economic growth and changing land-use patterns in Asia. The workshop was the third in a series that has contributed to joint U.S.-Japan research on climate change and helped establish cooperative relationships among scientists from both countries.

Sponsor: EWC and the Ocean Policy Institute. EWC research contact: James Maragos.

Preserving Pacific Marine Environments. Rapid population growth and economic development are degrading coastal marine environments in the tropical islands of the Pacific, including beaches, lagoons, coral reefs, seagrass beds and mangrove forests. The damage is most severe near population centers, where soil erosion, urban pollution, coastal construction and overfishing are the primary causes. Elsewhere, poaching and overfishing are depleting key species such as sea turtles, coconut crabs, marine mammals, giant clams and reef fish. Throughout the Pacific, only a few marine protected areas have been established, and fewer still are adequately managed. In addition, scientists have visited and assessed only a small fraction of the region's many islands and reefs, and scores of species and ecosystems remain undescribed. In November, two work-

shops at the Center addressed these concerns. At the first, marine experts from Asia, Australia, Europe, the United States and the Pacific Islands summarized the state of knowledge about biodiversity in the nearshore waters of the tropical Pacific and developed the framework for a data base on the region's nearshore and coastal marine species. At the second, marine experts discussed the impacts of population growth and development on marine ecosystems and drafted an action plan to preserve these environments through collaboration between conservation and development interests. Two volumes of proceedings from the workshops will be used to promote public awareness, research, education, training, planning and improved management of Pacific nearshore marine environments.

China's Emergence Into the Global Community. Propelled by dynamic and sustained economic growth, China is a rising power that poses challenges and opportunities for the world's developed nations. Home to 20 percent of the earth's population, China has the world's fastest growing economy and an expanding military capability as well. It ranks among the top ten trading nations in the world, and is also the largest recipient of direct foreign investment among developing countries. China's impact on global environmental issues is becoming considerable, for example in its emissions of carbon dioxide, use of ozone-depleting substances, or erosion of its biodiversity. In December, senior policy officials and influential scholars from Japan, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom convened at the Center to discuss various issues related to China's emergence as a great power and to consider how their countries can work separately and together to promote China's constructive involvement in world affairs. Among the recommendations: include China in more international forums on global and regional issues such as nuclear non-proliferation, arms control, energy, the environment, health and population policies; work to strengthen institutions of good governance in China, including court systems, environmental protection agencies, central banks and financial institutions; encourage China to meet the necessary conditions for participation in GATT; and retain a credible U.S. military presence in the region to maintain security. Most participants also believed that China's leaders must improve their human rights record in order to achieve greater political stability.

Sponsors: EWC and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations. EWC research contact: Charles Morrison.

A core staff of nearly 70 senior fellows and fellows provides the Center with an unrivaled expertise on the underlying dynamics of change in the Asia-Pacific region. Their work is augmented by a steady stream of visiting fellows who undertake special projects. In addition to publishing and responding to requests for advice from policymakers in the public and private sectors, EWC senior fellows and fellows serve as mentors for Center post-doctoral and pre-doctoral fellows as well as for degree students. They engage in outreach activities and lead Center dialogues. They are expected to raise external funds to sustain their research. The Center's research programs are under the direction of Bruce Koppel, vice president for research and education. A selection of 1994 research projects and publications is highlighted below.

Research Projects

Tim Brown

Asia, with more than half the world's population, is in the early phases of an explosive HIV/AIDS epidemic that by the year 2000 will result in more new HIV infections than in the rest of the world combined. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that there are now some 2.5 million HIV infections in Asia—15 percent of the world total of 16 million—yet only a handful of reported symptomatic AIDS cases. But Center public health analyst Tim Brown says the large number of people in the region, coupled with a pattern of transmission that is spreading the virus rapidly among the general population and not just in more vulnerable groups such as intravenous drug-users and commercial sex workers, threaten to make the epidemic worse than it is in other parts of the world. The pattern of transmission in one country, Thailand, may prove prototypical of the region as a whole, he says. Drug use, a large commercial sex industry and cultural acceptance of behavior patterns that allow both married and unmarried men to frequent sex workers are among the factors contributing to a rapid spread of the virus into the general Thai population. Three characteristics typify the Thai pattern of HIV infection and make it different from patterns seen in the United States, Europe and Africa, he says: faster

◀ *Images from a newsstand. The exploitation of women, especially in Asia's commercial sex industry, is contributing to an explosive HIV/AIDS epidemic that by the year 2000 will result in more new HIV infections in Asia than in the rest of the world combined.*

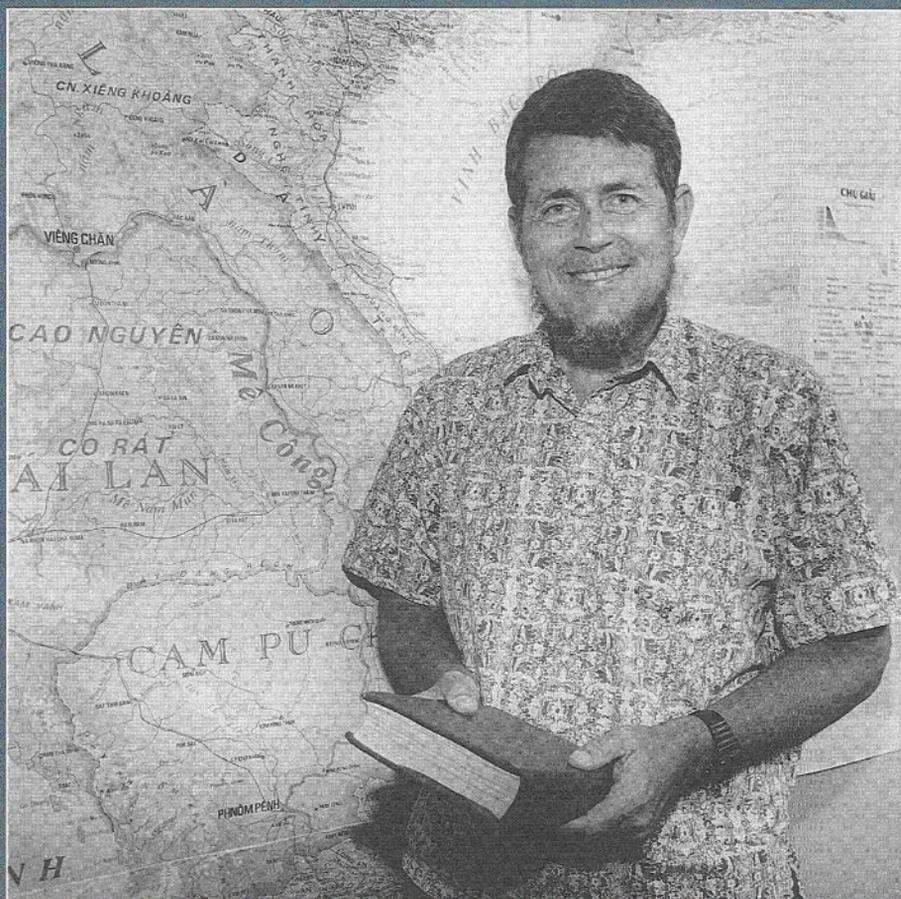
spread of HIV, more rapid and widespread transmission into the general population, and a large infected but not actively sick population. Currently Thailand, Myanmar, India and Cambodia are the epicenter of the Asian HIV/AIDS epidemic and are following the Thai pattern. Brown, who is working with the National Economic and Social Development Board in Thailand to help develop projections for future HIV levels, says the spread of HIV/AIDS will be fastest where sex work is extensive, where condom use is uncommon and where commercial sex is linked closely to sexuality in the society as a whole.

A. Terry Rambo

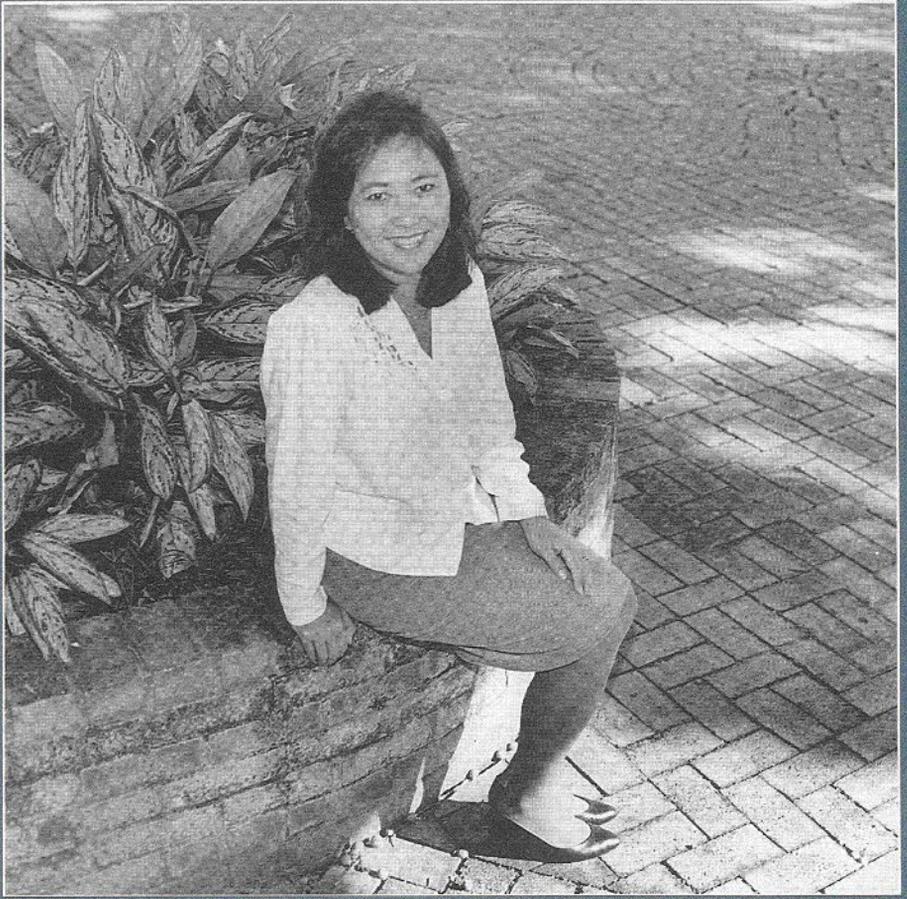
Rapid population growth, economic development, deforestation and overly intensive agricultural practices pose serious threats to Vietnam's environment. Center researcher A. Terry Rambo, who has been engaged in ongoing surveys of critical ecological zones throughout Vietnam, says that in a nation where 80 percent of the people rely directly on forests and agricultural resources for their survival, the only feasible strategy for preserving the environment is to provide poor farmers with adequate means and incentives to protect endangered ecosystems. As the head of the EWC Program on Environment, Rambo last year led a team of scientists from the Center, Hanoi University and the University of California at Berkeley in conducting a restudy of Vietnam's Vinh Phu Province to trace conditions of the area from 1989 to the present and to identify changes that had occurred since responsibility for land management was transferred from cooperatives to private ownership. Of special interest was the fate of innovative experimental efforts, introduced prior to privatization by Vietnamese scientists, to replant and restore vegetation in the province's severely degraded midlands. Rambo says the change in land tenure produced major improvements: agricultural productivity increased, agricultural diversity was enhanced, land use patterns became more sustainable, and farmers were better off economically. But continued rapid population growth, overproduction of agricultural crops for commercial markets and widening economic disparities among farmers threaten the long-term stability of the environment and rural society, he says. More equitable allocation of barren hill land, improving the system of providing credit to poor farmers as well as technical assistance to support sustainable resource management practices could produce better environmental and social outcomes, he says.

Pearl Imada Iboshi

At their November meeting in Bogor, Indonesia, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders pledged to bring about free trade and investment in the region by 2020, the details to be worked



Center environmental analyst A. Terry Rambo is examining how rapid population growth, economic development, deforestation and overly intensive agricultural practices threaten critical ecological zones in Vietnam.



Center economist Pearl Imada Iboshi formulated a "building blocks" approach to trade liberalization that works toward removal of trade and investment barriers among APEC nations.

out in the coming years. Center economist Pearl Imada Iboshi says the intention of the agreement is to create an Asia-Pacific community that benefits its members without discriminating against nations from outside the region. The challenge ahead is how to accomplish this complex task. In a paper presented at a 1994 conference of APEC scholars in Singapore, Iboshi and Seiji Naya, chair of the Department of Economics at the University of Hawaii, suggested a "building blocks" approach to trade liberalization that works toward removal of trade and investment barriers. These building blocks include such measures as standardizing customs procedures, foreign investment rules and regulations, reducing the disparity of tariff levels among nations, reducing or eliminating non-tariff barriers, and standardizing labeling and packaging requirements. Iboshi says harmonizing policies for investment and customs, cooperation in developing infrastructure, and environmental protection are areas where the building blocks approach appears promising. APEC provides the framework for Asians and Americans to work together to achieve these goals.

Lisa Yoneyama

August 6, 1995 marks the 50TH anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, the first time that an atomic weapon was used against a human population. Public commemorations of major events such as this evoke domestic and international debate over different representations of history. In 1994 post-doctoral fellow and anthropologist Lisa Yoneyama revised her dissertation thesis, "Hiroshima: The Dialects of Memory," for publication by the University of California Press. Yoneyama, who wrote her thesis as a graduate student at Stanford University, notes that mainstream history often obscures complete accounts of events. There is always a suppressed underside to the past, or untold facts behind what appears to be self-evident. We remember Hiroshima, she says, just as we remember Pearl Harbor. But the question is from whose standpoint and for whose interest we remember them. Yoneyama's dissertation is based on the understanding that the memory of Hiroshima evokes struggles over various historical representations and their attendant ideas about history, identity and the meaning of existence. Drawing on several different disciplines, ranging from anthropology, international politics, literary criticism, social history and gender studies, Yoneyama explores the uses, reformations and suppressions of the memory of the war and the bomb in various aspects of Japanese social life. These memories surface in urban planning and tourism promotion, memorial ceremonies, party politics and electoral campaigns, national history writing, education, minority civil rights movements and grass-roots peace activities.



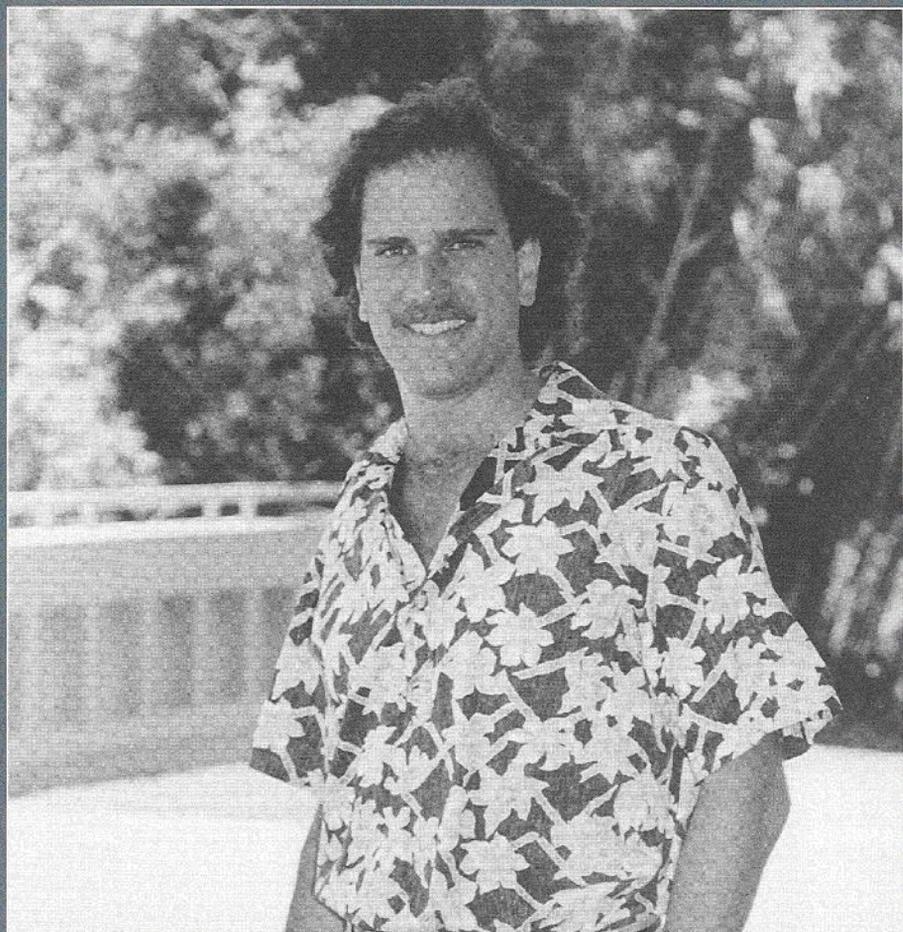
EWC Visiting Fellow Bin Yu

Bin Yu

China has the world's fastest growing economy, and none of the major powers immediately threaten its security. Yet many Chinese leaders and intellectuals are profoundly uneasy about the future, says EWC visiting fellow Bin Yu. Yu, a former research fellow at the Center for International Studies in Beijing and a sought-after authority on Chinese foreign policy, says that part of the cause for concern is domestic: China's remarkable economic success has been achieved at the cost of a high rate of inflation, massive population migration, environmental deterioration, and social inequality and unrest. But the larger concern is external. At a time when U.S.-China relations should be improving, there is instead a growing gap in perception between the two countries. Yu says China recognizes the United States as the most important actor in its future and has a strong desire to maintain positive relations. At the same time, he says, China is troubled by what it feels is constant pressure by the United States on human rights, weapons sales, trade, nuclear testing, Taiwan and the future of Hong Kong. Such pressure, he says, is contributing to the rise of a strong nationalist movement within China that does not bode well for the future of U.S.-China relations. Both countries need to adjust to the complex domestic and international realities of the post-Cold War world, Yu says. As a rising economic and military power, China must learn to use its growing influence in world affairs in a constructive manner. America, on the other hand, must be more pragmatic and realistic in its approach toward China, recognizing that although it is far from a democracy, China is clearly a country in transition.

James Dorian

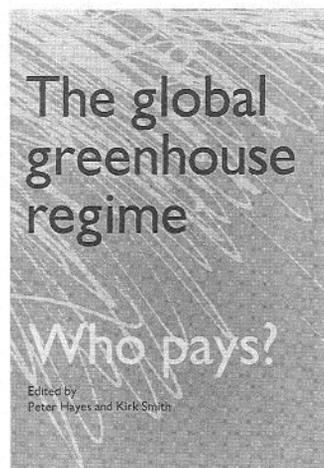
China is the world's second largest producer of coal, the sixth largest producer of oil and possesses more than 160 types of minerals. This vast resource wealth is critical to the nation's future and to the role it will play in the global economy. But Center minerals and energy economist James Dorian says that to develop these resources fully China must attract foreign investment and make the difficult transition from highly centralized mining and energy industries to ones that respond to market forces. In his 1994 book, *Minerals, Energy and Economic Development in China*, published by Oxford University Press (Oxford), Dorian notes that until recently, mining in China was used to promote political goals, such as providing jobs for an estimated 5 million workers at more than 120,000 collectively and individually run mines. High employment, however, came at a cost. China was not able to achieve efficiency in production, realize profits or invest in up-to-date equipment and technology. To reverse this trend, the Chinese government is resolved to attract foreign investment to fund mineral and energy projects. Dorian says potential investors need to acquire a better understanding of



Center economist James Dorian says that China must attract foreign investment to develop its vast resource wealth. The country must also make the difficult transition from state-controlled to market-driven policies in its mining and energy industries.

how the Chinese mining industry functions and, on a much broader scale, how China differs economically as well as culturally from other nations. China, on the other hand, must improve its investment climate by alleviating inconsistent government policies, bureaucratic red tape, rising costs of materials and wages, and inadequate infrastructure—and by allowing rates of return competitive with investment opportunities elsewhere in Asia.

Research Publications



An important product of Center research are the many publications written or edited by Center fellows and visiting fellows. A small sampling of recent publications follows.

The Global Greenhouse Regime: Who Pays? edited by Peter Hayes and Kirk Smith. London: Earthscan Publications, in association with the United Nations University Press, 1993. 352 pages.

This volume discusses the different methods of determining responsibility for greenhouse gases, of calculating obligation to pay and of measuring the implications for different countries and regions.

Urban Harvest: Recycling as a Peasant Industry in Northern Vietnam by Michael R. DiGregorio. East-West Center Occasional Papers, Environment Series, No. 17. Honolulu: East-West Center, September 1994. 232 pages.

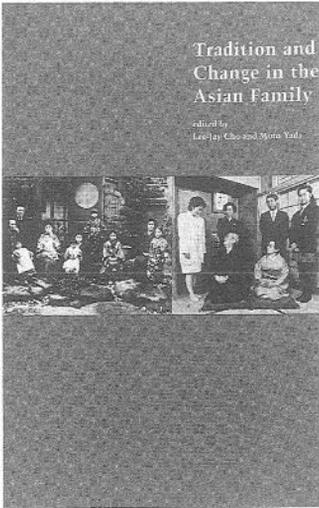
Case studies in Hanoi indicate scavenging and junk buying provide a refuge from destitution for the unemployed, material inputs for local industries, commodities for export and a means of diverting large amounts of recoverable materials from landfills and composting plants.

Demographic Transition in the Pacific Islands: The Situation in the Early 1990s by Peter Pirie. Honolulu: East-West Center, 1994. viii, 90 pages.

Many demographic transitions are occurring in Pacific Island populations: in mortality, fertility, migration, socioeconomic activity and the growth of urban populations. The author argues that these changes can be adapted to utilize many traditional social institutions.

Development or Deterioration? Work in Rural Asia edited by Bruce Koppel, John Hawkins and William James. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc., 1994. 325 pages.

Previous analyses of employment diversification in rural Asia have been strongly influenced by two assumptions—that most diversification is within agriculture, and that the emergence of nonfarm



employment is “positive” economic development. This volume questions these assumptions, based on a three-year comparative and cross-disciplinary examination of the dynamics and significance of nonfarm work in seven countries.

Intercultural Communication Training: An Introduction by Richard W. Brislin and Tomoko Yoshida. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, 1994. 222 pages.

An introduction to the design and evaluation of cross-cultural training programs for people who work and live in cultures other than their own or who deal with cultural diversity within a country.

Tradition and Change in the Asian Family edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Moto Yada. Honolulu: East-West Center, 1994. xxxii, 469 pages. Distributed by the University of Hawaii Press.

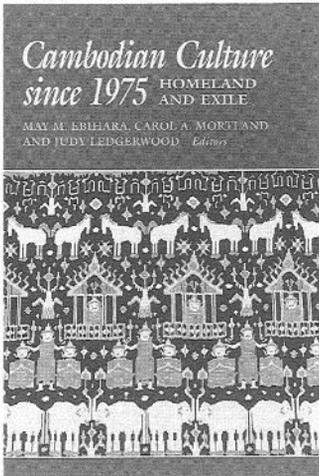
This volume by prominent social scientists from Asia and the United States examines how families in Japan, South Korea, Thailand and China (including Taiwan) are coping with modern pressures and compares the situation in those countries with that in the United States. It explores such themes as structural changes within the family and intergenerational roles in societies influenced by Confucianism, attitudes toward marriage, family formation and living arrangements of the elderly. The volume's editors conclude that despite the pressures of modernization, traditional familial values have proven remarkably resilient in the four Asian societies.

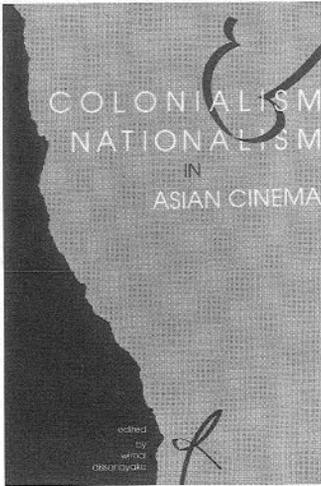
Colonialism and Nationalism in Asian Cinema edited by Wimal Dissanayake. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994. 224 pages.

Film traditions in nine Asian countries are the basis for this examination of the complex ways in which Asian cinema has explored questions of colonialism and nationalism. The essayists pay particular attention to issues of nationhood and history.

Cambodian Culture since 1975: Homeland and Exile edited by May M. Ebihara, Carol A. Mortland and Judy Ledgerwood. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1994. 216 pages.

This is the first book to examine Cambodian culture after the ravages of the Pol Pot regime. Khmer and Western scholars in anthropology, linguistics, literature and ethnomusicology document the transformation and persistence of tradition among contemporary Cambodians at home and abroad.





Minerals, Energy, and Economic Development in China by James P. Dorian. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1994. 304 pages.

An economic analysis of China's energy and mineral industries and their role in the nation's industrialization process.

The ANZUS States and Their Region: Regional Policies of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States edited by Richard W. Baker. Westport: Greenwood Publishing, 1994. 228 pages.

The final book of a three-volume series, *The ANZUS States* looks at the regional policies of three governments concerning security, economic cooperation and the Pacific Islands during the period of the ANZUS alliance.

From Reform to Growth: China and Other Countries in Transition in Asia and Central and Eastern Europe edited by Chung H. Lee and Helmut Reisen. Paris: Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation, 1994. 286 pages.

The volume undertakes a comparative analysis of the different strategies adopted by various countries as they made the transition from centrally planned economies to market economies.

The Great Wall in Ruins: Communication and Cultural Change in China by Godwin Chu and Yanan Ju. Albany: State University Press of New York, 1993. 380 pages.

This book presents a survey of rural and urban Chinese people. It examines the dramatic changes that have taken place in traditional Chinese culture and documents the nature of contemporary Chinese society.

Research Staff

Saleem Ahmed. Senior Fellow. Agriculture and rural development in Asia-Pacific region; alternatives to chemical farming. PhD in soils science, University of Hawaii.

Muthiah Alagappa. Senior Fellow. International relations; democratization; political legitimacy. PhD in international affairs, Fletcher School, Tufts University.

Richard W. Baker. Senior Fellow. U.S. foreign policy; regionalism; Australia-New Zealand; Pacific Islands. MPA in international relations, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University.

Deborah Balk. Fellow. Fertility, population and development; gender relations, family, emphasis on Bangladesh. PhD in demography, University of California, Berkeley.

John E. Bardach. Senior Fellow Emeritus. Coastal zone management; global climatic change; fisheries and aquaculture. PhD in zoology, University of Wisconsin.

John G. Bauer. Fellow (on leave). Labor force issues. PhD in economics, University of Michigan.

Richard W. Brislin. Senior Fellow. Cross-cultural research and training; leadership, management and the use of power. PhD in psychology, Pennsylvania State University.

Tim Brown. Fellow. HIV/AIDS in Asia. PhD in physics, University of Hawaii.

Elizabeth Buck. Senior Fellow. Internationalizing American curriculum; Asia-Pacific undergraduate studies. PhD in political science, University of Hawaii.

Murray Chapman. Senior Fellow. Population movement in Asia-Pacific; Pacific Island populations, especially Melanesia. PhD in geography, University of Washington.

Shen-Yann Chiu. Senior Fellow. Industrial waste minimization and hazardous waste management in Asian developing countries. PhD in

chemical engineering, Kansas State University.

Lee-Jay Cho. Senior Fellow. Economic cooperation and social development in Northeast Asia; population policy and demographic estimation. PhD in sociology, University of Chicago, and in economics, Keio University, Japan.

Minja Kim Choe. Fellow. Infant and childhood mortality; demographic change and status of women; aging populations of Korea and China. PhD in biostatistics, University of Hawaii.

Godwin C. Chu. Senior Fellow. Cultural change in Asia; impact of mass communication on social and cultural change. PhD in communications, Stanford University.

Allen Clark. Senior Fellow. Implementation and management of mineral and energy development projects; analysis of national and international mineral resource potential and development policy. PhD in geology, University of Idaho.

Wimal Dissanayake. Senior Fellow. Literature, media and the humanities in Asia; films of Japan, India and China. PhD in traditional media, Cambridge.

James P. Dorian. Fellow. Resource development potential and policy in Asia; mining in national and regional development strategies. PhD in resource economics, University of Hawaii.

C. Michael Douglass. Senior Fellow. Urban environmental management in Asia; community-based environmental management. PhD in urban and regional planning, UCLA.

Michael R. Dove. Senior Fellow. Environmental politics and policy; conservation and sustainable development; global systems; biodiversity. PhD in anthropology, Stanford University.

Griffith Feeney. Senior Fellow. Demographic measurement and population trends; Asia-wide trends

in fertility and mortality. PhD in demography, University of California, Berkeley.

Fereidun Fesharaki. Senior Fellow. The future of oil in Asia-Pacific; OPEC and the global oil outlook; global oil and gas market analysis. PhD in economics, Surrey University.

Gerard A. Finin. Fellow. Rural and agricultural development in Asia-Pacific; policy analysis; development planning. PhD in urban and regional planning, Cornell University.

Jefferson M. Fox. Fellow. Applications of spatial information technology for understanding human/land interactions; forest management. PhD in development studies, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Richard F. Garbaccio. Fellow. Reform and structural change in the Chinese economy. PhD in agricultural and resource economics, University of California, Berkeley.

Dru Gladney. Fellow. Ethnic identity and cultural nationalism in China and Central Asia; Muslim societies in Asia. PhD in cultural anthropology, University of Washington.

David L. Grossman. Senior Fellow. Reorienting teaching and curriculum toward Asia and the Pacific in elementary and secondary schools. PhD in international development education, Stanford University.

Ronald E. Hagen. Fellow. Asia-Pacific oil, electricity and petrochemicals issues. MA in economics, University of Maryland.

Sitiveni Halapua. Fellow. Sustainable development in the Pacific; finance, trade and fisheries. PhD in economics, University of Kent, England.

Antony Hooper. Fellow. Integration of cultural and social issues into economic development programs of Pacific Islands. PhD in anthropology, Harvard University.

Pearl Imada Iboshi. Fellow. Economic integration and cooperation; comparative economic development and trade. PhD in economics, University of Hawaii.

William James. Senior Fellow (on leave). Economic development of low-income nations; agricultural and natural resources development strategies. PhD in economics, University of Hawaii.

Eric R. Jensen. Senior Fellow. Family planning programs; population economics and determinants of fertility in Asian developing nations. PhD in economics, University of Michigan.

Charles J. Johnson. Senior Fellow. Coal development and trade; clean coal technologies; oil and mineral development in Indochina. PhD in mineral economics, Pennsylvania State University.

Meheroo Jussawalla. Senior Fellow Emeritus. Telecommunications trade between U.S. and Japan; satellite options for Pacific Island nations. PhD in economics, Osmania University.

Andrew Kantner. Fellow. Demographic estimation; family planning; social and economic development policies in South and Southeast Asia. PhD in sociology, Duke University.

Eugene Khartukov. Senior Fellow. Oil and gas issues in the former Soviet Union. PhD and post-doctorate degree in international and petroleum economics, Moscow State Institute for International Relations.

Won Bae Kim. Fellow. Urbanization in Asia; industrial restructuring in Asian Newly Industrializing Economies. PhD in urban and regional planning, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Yoon-Hyung Kim. Fellow. Comparisons of international economic systems; integration of North and South Korean economies. PhD in economics, Stanford University.

Bruce Koppel. Senior Fellow. U.S. and Japanese foreign aid programs; employment and poverty issues; human resource development issues. PhD in rural sociology, Cornell University.

Sumner La Croix. Fellow. International civil aviation and air transportation issues; economics of law and organization. PhD in economics, University of Washington.

Judy L. Ledgerwood. Fellow. Cambodia; Indochinese refugee issues; gender identities in relation to cultural change. PhD in anthropology and Southeast Asian studies, Cornell University.

Chung H. Lee. Fellow. Trade, investment and economic development; direct foreign investment and regional integration in Asia. PhD in economics, University of California, Berkeley.

Yean-Ju Lee. Fellow. Population aging; intergenerational relations; gender stratification; family issues. PhD in sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Yok-shiu F. Lee. Fellow. Urban environmental management; water supply and sanitation; land and housing. PhD in urban and regional planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

G. Kemmerly Lowry. Senior Fellow. Urban environmental management; coastal zone management. PhD in political science, University of Hawaii.

Norman Y. Luther. Fellow. Census and registration data; illegal immigration; reconstructing birth histories. PhD in mathematics, University of Iowa.

James E. Maragos. Senior Fellow. Ecology and human interactions with tropical coastal ecosystems. PhD in oceanography, University of Hawaii.

Andrew Mason. Senior Fellow. Economic development and population change; human resources; impacts of demographic change. PhD in economics, University of Michigan.

Karen Oppenheim Mason. Senior Fellow. Gender relations/women's status in relation to demographic change; population aging and family change. PhD in sociology, University of Chicago.

Tim Miller. Fellow. Health demography; economic demography; natural resource economics. PhD in demography, University of California, Berkeley.

Manuel Montes. Fellow. Increasing economic interdependence in the United States, Philippines, Japan and ASEAN. PhD in economics, Stanford University.

Charles Morrison. Senior Fellow. International relations in Asia; U.S.-Japan relations, APEC. PhD in Southeast Asian international relations, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

Richard Morse. Senior Fellow Emeritus. Poverty, participatory development and self-reliance in Asia-Pacific. MA in economics, Harvard University.

James E. Nickum. Senior Fellow. Comparative environmental governance in Asia; urbanization and water use conflict. PhD in economics, University of California, Berkeley.

Michel Oksenberg. President. China's domestic and foreign affairs, Sino-American relations, East Asian regional affairs. PhD in political science, Columbia University.

Yoshio Okunishi. Fellow. Labor economics; labor issues, aging in Japan. PhD in economics, Cornell University.

James A. Palmore, Jr. Senior Fellow. Demographic methods and surveys; fertility and family planning; population information and

education. PhD in sociology, University of Chicago.

Chai Bin Park. Senior Fellow. Mortality and fertility analysis; population program evaluation; population biology and disease processes. MD, Seoul University and DPH, University of California, Berkeley.

Stephen James Pollard. Fellow. Indigenous business management in the Pacific; investment policy and training in policy analysis. MA in agricultural economics, Leeds University, England.

Syed A. Rahim. Senior Fellow. Culture and communication policy; cultural factors in modernization and change in Asia-Pacific. PhD in communication, Michigan State University.

A. Terry Rambo. Senior Fellow. Indochina; human ecology and rural development in Southeast Asia. PhD in anthropology, University of Hawaii.

Robert Retherford. Senior Fellow. Fertility and family planning; infant and child mortality; populations of India and Japan. PhD in sociology, University of California, Berkeley.

Ronald D. Ripple. Fellow. Alaska, U.S. West Coast and Asia-Pacific oil and gas markets. PhD in economics, University of Oregon.

Gerard Russo. Fellow. Economics of health and medical care; health insurance and public policy. PhD in economics, Northwestern University.

Toufiq A. Siddiqi. Senior Fellow. Asia-Pacific dimensions of global climate change; technology transfer. PhD in nuclear physics, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Frankfurt/Main, West Germany.

Kirk R. Smith. Senior Fellow. Risk assessment; air pollution; hazardous chemicals; global warming; biofuel energy systems. PhD in biomedical and environmental health sciences, University of California, Berkeley.

Larry E. Smith. Senior Fellow. The role of English in national identity and international relations in Asia-Pacific. MA in teaching English as a second language, University of Hawaii.

Mark J. Valencia. Senior Fellow. Marine policy and international relations in Asian seas; regional cooperation in Northeast Asia. PhD in oceanography, University of Hawaii.

Feng Wang. Fellow. Social and demographic changes in China; comparative and historical sociology. PhD in sociology, University of Michigan.

Geoffrey White. Senior Fellow. Politics of culture and identity; multi-culturalism, public history and nationalism. PhD in anthropology, University of California, San Diego.

Kang Wu. Fellow. Energy policies in Asia-Pacific with emphasis on oil, gas, and electricity. PhD in economics, University of Hawaii.

Peter S. Xenos. Senior Fellow. Family and marriage patterns; adolescent sexuality in Southeast Asia; Asian and Pacific youth issues. PhD in sociology, University of Chicago.

Junfeng Zhang. Fellow. Air pollution; greenhouse gases; indoor air quality; exposure assessment. PhD in environmental sciences and public health, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey.

In 1994 the Center
welcomed its first students
from Cambodia in more
than two decades.

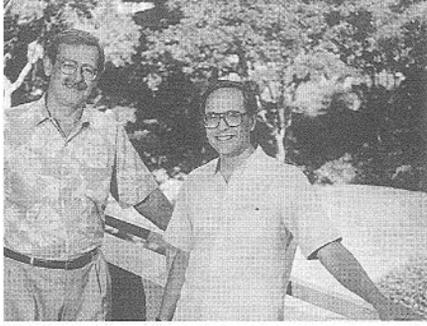


Education

To meet the different needs of the countries that it serves, the East-West Center offers a wide range of educational opportunities for professionals seeking training in Asian-Pacific affairs. The Center, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, supports education programs at all levels, from graduate and undergraduate programs to pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships. The Center's first students ever from Tibet and the first from Cambodia in two decades were among the 351 Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders who pursued graduate and undergraduate degrees under EWC auspices in 1994. In addition to intensive classroom work, they benefited from daily contact with fellow students of diverse cultural backgrounds, academic interests and career goals. The Center also offered training for elementary and high school teachers and a special curriculum for college and university educators in the United States. Additional educational opportunities opened when the Center and the University of Hawaii were jointly selected in August as a U.S. Study Center for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) and as the secretariat for the 12 universities and institutions in the American APEC Study Center Consortium. The Study Center will gather people from several APEC economies to examine jointly such issues as trade and investment liberalization, environmental pollution, energy requirements and the building of APEC's institutional infrastructure. EWC education programs are under the direction of Bruce Koppel, vice president for research and education.

Degree and Certificate Students. The Center's 1994 students represented more than 30 countries in the region. Some were in mid-career: government officials, college and secondary school teachers, corporate managers, scientists and journalists. Most were recent college and high school graduates. The students from Tibet—Wanma Duojie, a math teacher, and Rinchen Zhashe, a physics teacher—pursued associate degrees in their fields and studied English and computer science.

While working toward graduate and undergraduate degrees at the University of Hawaii, EWC students participate in the Centerwide



Professor David McClain of the University of Hawaii, left, and Senior Fellow Charles Morrison of the East-West Center are coordinating the secretariat functions for the new American APEC Studies Center Consortium.

Education Program that fosters cultural understanding and expands knowledge of contemporary issues facing the region.

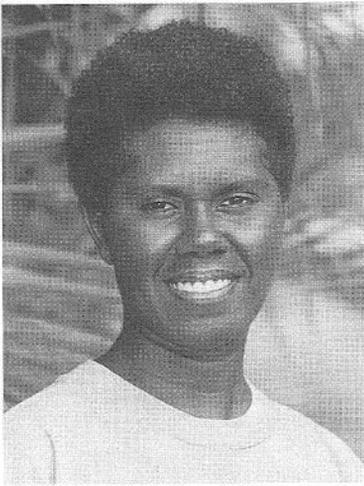
In their first year, students attend the weekly East-West Center Forum, where they learn from senior fellows and fellows about EWC research and critical Asia-Pacific issues. Students also have the opportunity to earn an EWC bachelor's, master's or doctoral certificate. The certificate conveys the Center's confidence that the recipient has acquired a broad understanding of Asia-Pacific affairs and can contribute to the development of the Pacific community. Requirements include working closely with an EWC fellow, assisting in planning and organizing an EWC seminar series or conference, and presenting a scholarly paper at a professional conference. Fellows and UH faculty offer a number of designated courses each semester, and Center students must take at least two of these courses during their tenure at the Center to attain the certificate.

Mandatory service in the community provides students with first-hand experience in Hawaii's multi-ethnic society. In 1994, for example, Kazue Asoh, a PhD candidate in zoology from Japan, worked with persons of native Hawaiian ancestry in a cooperative "backyard aquaculture" program; Kyung-Taik Han, a PhD candidate in economics from South Korea, worked with a church group to help Korean immigrants adjust to life in America; Chad Raymond, PhD candidate in political science from the United States, developed and maintained a program on the Internet that provides information about Southeast Asia activities, visitors and publications in the EWC-UH community; and Richard Crabbe, an undergraduate student from Hawaii, served on a community neighborhood board.

The Center also awards pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships to students from universities outside Hawaii. The Center's 1994 post-doctoral fellows included Lindsay Cole French of the United States, who was revising her dissertation, "Enduring Holocaust, Surviving History: Displaced Cambodians on the Thai-Cambodian Border, 1989-91," for book publication. Another post-doctoral fellow was David Robert Frossard of the United States, whose dissertation concerns "Peasant Science: Farmer Research and Philippines Rice Development." Wurlig Bao of China continued her post-doctoral work on education and ethnic consciousness in Inner Mongolia. The Centerwide Education Program is directed by Larry Smith.

Indochina Student Initiative. Minister of Culture Nouth Narang of Cambodia escorted a group of six Cambodian students to the Center to begin a seven-month training program in English, anthropology and archaeology. The students are members of the first graduating class of the Phnom Penh Fine Arts University since 1970 and the first to travel abroad. When they return home, a team of EWC and University of Hawaii researchers and graduate students will travel to

Cambodia to conduct a field school for archaeology, architecture and art history, marking the beginning of scholarly exchange between Cambodia and Hawaii. The students were sponsored by the EWC Indochina Student Initiative, administered by a joint committee of the Center and the University of Hawaii. The program provides special education and training opportunities in Hawaii for students from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as in-country English instruction workshops and follow-up consultations after training is completed. Thirteen professionals from private and governmental agencies in Laos came to Hawaii for a two-month training program on social science research methodology, and two staff members of the Laos Central Bank participated in executive training at the UH Pacific Asian Management Institute. Three Vietnamese Fulbright scholars enrolled in master's degree programs at the University of Hawaii, joining two who began studies in 1992 as the first group of degree students from Vietnam since 1975. The Center's Indochina Initiative is coordinated by A. Terry Rambo, director of the EWC Program on Environment.



Phyllis Maibe of the Solomon Islands is studying political science as an undergraduate in the Center's Pacific Islands Student Program. The program provides scholarships for graduate and undergraduate studies and includes training to help students deal with practical problems in their home countries.

Pacific Islands Student Program. Pacific Island students now comprise a larger percentage of the student body than at any previous time in EWC history. This initiative was started two years ago in the EWC Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP), directed by Sitiveni Halapua. It provides Pacific Islanders with fellowships for baccalaureate and post-baccalaureate studies, short-term training or special internships. The students have a wide range of career goals. Temahafu Sinapati of Tuvalu, for example, plans to become a physician. Jeffrey Tokataake of Vanuatu is studying accounting, and Margaret Qoloni of the Solomon Islands intends to be a secondary school teacher. The program also provided a "bridging year" of education for students who had earned three-year bachelor degrees, which are common under the British system of education in several South Pacific nations and in Australia and New Zealand. Four students from Tonga, Tuvalu and Nauru completed the EWC program in 1994, allowing them to enroll in master's degree programs in fields that include tropical agriculture, education and development economics. Center training programs are designed to help Pacific Islanders address a wide range of needs in the area of human resource development. In cooperation with the University of Hawaii, Pacific Islanders also enrolled in special courses focusing on travel industry management and tropical agriculture. Students from the University of the South Pacific participated in an exchange program that in turn allowed two Hawaii students to study in Fiji. PIDP also supported two humanities scholars—Russell Soaba from the University of Papua New Guinea and Sia Figiel from Western Samoa. Michel Kalsao, an intern from Vanuatu, worked with faculty in the UH Department of Agricultural Engineering to design



Momiala Kamahale is working toward a PhD in history in the Center's new Hawaiian Student Fellowships Program, funded by the EWC and Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate.

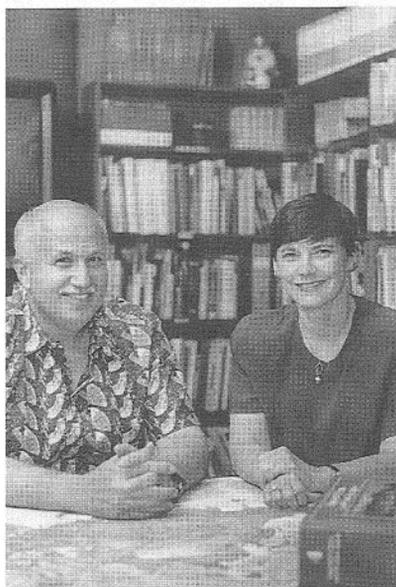
and build two types of machines that will crack the nagali nut. Use of these machines and the resultant increase in production will enable small businesses to market the product abroad. Four promising young radio journalists had the opportunity to develop their skills during three-month internships with Hawaii Public Radio, a joint project with the Center and the Pacific Islands News Organization. The coordinator of the Pacific Islands Education Initiative is Gerard Finin, research fellow, EWC Pacific Islands Development Program.

Hawaiian Student Fellowship Program. Students of native Hawaiian ancestry comprise nearly 10 percent of the EWC student body, and in 1994 they exceeded the total number of native Hawaiian students who received East-West Center fellowships during the first 30 years of the Center's existence.

A total of 21 graduate and undergraduate students of Hawaiian ancestry have been funded by this program which was established in 1993 by the EWC and the Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate. Their majors range from urban planning and Asian studies to medicine and law. In addition to studies at the University of Hawaii, the students participate in the Centerwide Education Program. The fellowships are to promote a broader understanding of Asia and the Pacific and provide training tailored to the needs of those who plan to pursue careers in the region. The program is open to U.S. citizens of Hawaiian ancestry who are full-time juniors, seniors or graduate students at the UH and enrolled in a field of study related to Asia or the Pacific in natural or social sciences, professional schools or humanities. Elizabeth Buck, EWC education specialist, and Gerard Finin, research fellow, coordinate the program.

The Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS). CTAPS, which began as a pilot project in Hawaii, develops teaching and leadership skills that will result in greater knowledge about Asia and the Pacific among students in kindergarten through 12th grade. In 1994, the program continued to expand its collaborative projects on the U.S. mainland. Teams of educators from Boston, St. Louis and Miami worked with CTAPS staff in 1994 on a Hitachi Foundation-funded project called "Intersections." The objective is to help inner city school districts expand their capacity to include Asia and the Pacific in their curriculum. CTAPS also is a partner in a research project on "Citizenship Education for the 21st Century" to determine the skills and knowledge that young people will need to be competent in an increasingly interdependent and global environment. CTAPS, a cooperative project between the Center and the Hawaii State Department of Education, also continued to expand training programs for Hawaii educators. As of 1994, more than 7,000 Hawaii educators (approximately 40 percent of teachers in the state) from 153 schools have received training

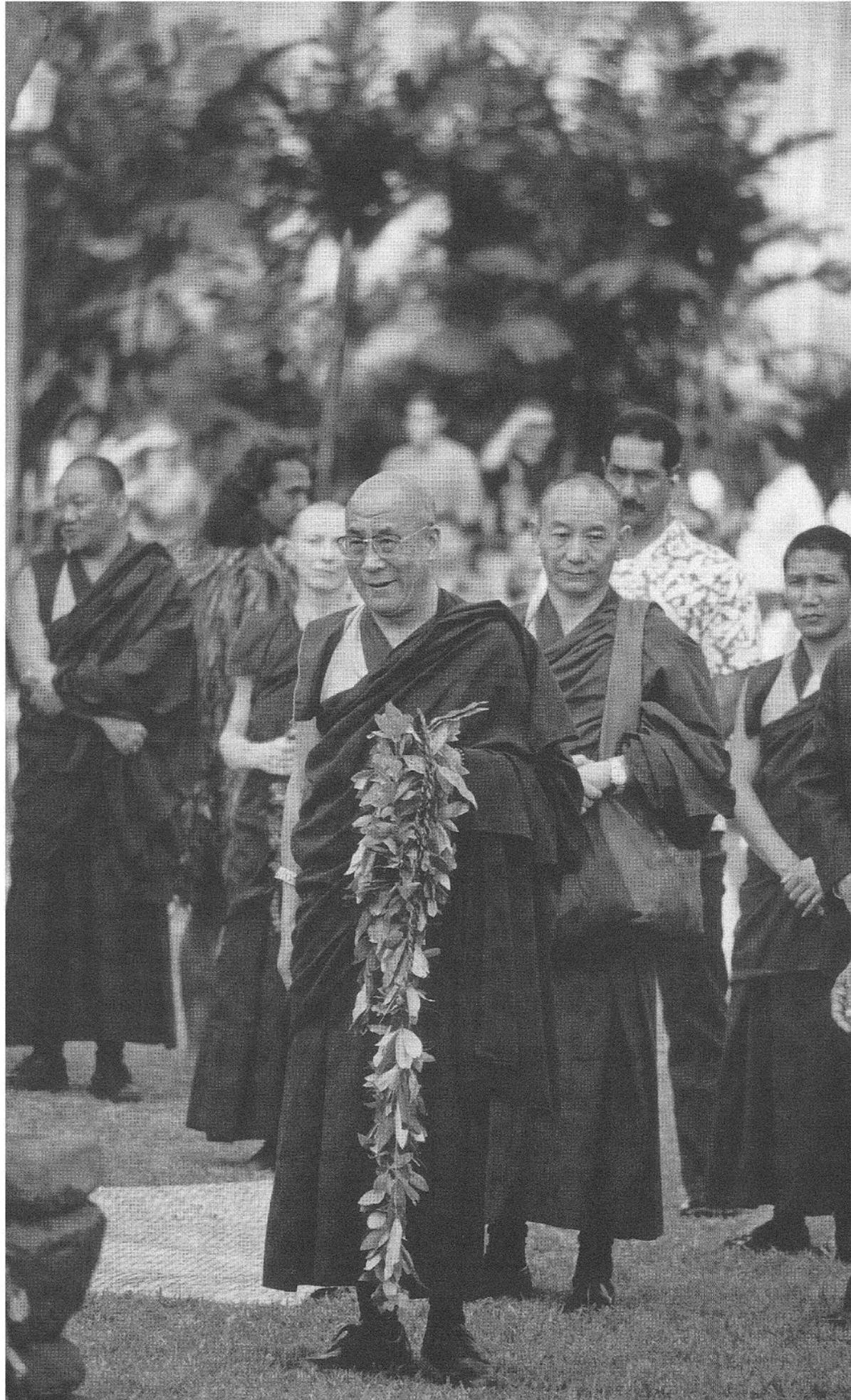
through orientation programs, skill-building sessions and curriculum study programs in Asian and Pacific countries. The annual CTAPS Summer Institute brought together educators from the United States, Canada, Australia, American Samoa and Indonesia. A grant from the U.S.-Japan Foundation funded a program to send six Hawaii high school Japanese language teachers to Japan for intensive language courses to improve their oral proficiency in Japanese. CTAPS is coordinated by EWC Senior Fellow David Grossman.



Center Senior Fellows David Grossman and Elizabeth Buck coordinate national programs to expand teaching about Asia and the Pacific in the United States at the primary and secondary levels and at colleges and universities.

The Asian Studies Development Program (ASDP). The Asian Studies Development Program, a joint project of the Center and the University of Hawaii to expand teaching about Asia and the Pacific in American colleges and universities, has worked with educators from more than 100 colleges and universities in 35 states. In 1994, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) awarded ASDP two grants totaling \$520,000. One grant was designated to fund a five-week Summer Institute on Japanese Culture and Civilization for 30 college faculty members. A second grant was for a series of four-day workshops in North Carolina, Massachusetts, New York and Colorado for general faculty development programs. ASDP has established 10 regional resource centers on American college campuses that work closely with neighboring universities and colleges to expand Asian studies. These include City College of San Francisco, Black Hawk Community College in Moline, Illinois, Slippery Rock University in Pennsylvania and the University of Texas-El Paso. Among the 1994 ASDP-sponsored programs were field study in Japan for 10 educators, in cooperation with Morgan State University, Baltimore, and funded in part by a Japan Foundation grant; and field study in China and Hong Kong on a Fulbright Group Travel Abroad grant for 21 college and university faculty. The Center's ASDP coordinator is Elizabeth Buck.

Minority Initiatives. Begun in 1993, this program focuses on American schools and colleges with large enrollments of African Americans, Latino Americans, Asian Americans and Native Americans. It assists these institutions in infusing Asia-Pacific content into their curricula and expands the opportunities of students at these colleges to learn about Asia-Pacific cultures. The purpose is to encourage and prepare a large number of American ethnic minorities to enter into careers involving the region. A summer institute on contemporary Asian cultures and issues was cosponsored by the American Association of Community Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities and the National Association for Equal Opportunities in Higher Education. The Center continued to cosponsor fellowships with the National Endowment for the Humanities for faculty from historically Black colleges and universities. Elizabeth Buck coordinates the initiatives.



Outreach

In 1994 Center outreach programs conveyed the results of EWC research, education and dialogue activities to an ever-widening range of consumers in industry, government, education and the media. The Center expanded its partnerships with leading institutions involved in Asia and the Pacific; prepared issues analyses for major international conferences on population and AIDS and for the APEC meetings in Indonesia; and produced a new quarterly newsletter about research on regional issues. The Center disseminated its research findings through the news media to a worldwide audience of readers, viewers and listeners; hosted meetings of television producers from the United States and Japan, and served as a regional forum where influential thinkers presented their views about Asia and the Pacific. The Center also welcomed 600 visitors, including the Emperor of Japan and the Dalai Lama of Tibet, and presented a variety of visual and performing arts activities. The Center outreach program is coordinated by Webster K. Nolan, director of the Office of Public Programs.

Activities on the U.S. Mainland. A major thrust of Center outreach efforts is to heighten American public awareness about the Asia-Pacific region. Last April, as part of the Center's second annual "week in Washington," a team of EWC researchers conducted an all-day seminar on the prospects and consequences of economic growth in Vietnam and China for 300 government officials, congressional staff, business executives, non-governmental organizations and the media. Center experts also briefed 50 corporate executives at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City and met with print and broadcast journalists during their East Coast visit. Cooperating institutions included the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars and the Brookings Institution. Plans in 1995 call for similar events in Chicago and Atlanta, as well as Washington, D.C., and New York. At a November seminar in Honolulu, the Center joined with the Brookings Institution to brief leading Asian corporate executives on the just-completed U.S. Congressional elections and their im-

◀ *In April, the Dalai Lama of Tibet visited Hawaii and was the featured guest at a Center-sponsored conference on creating peace in the 21st century.*



Thomas Mann, left, director of the Brookings Institution Governmental Studies Program, and Admiral Richard C. Macke, commander in chief of U.S. forces in Asia and the Pacific, briefed Asian corporate executives at a November seminar in Honolulu. Macke addressed regional security issues and Mann spoke on the 1994 U.S. Congressional elections and their impact on American economic and foreign policy.

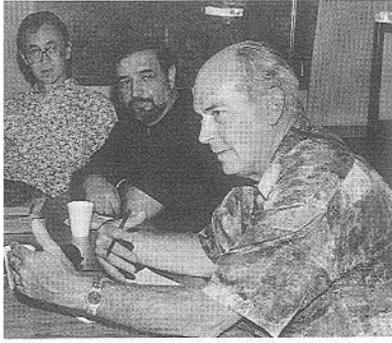
Clockwise from top left: distinguished lecturers Zbigniew Brzezinski, Vernon Jordan, Samuel P. Huntington and David Lampton.



impact on American foreign and economic policy. Earlier that month, the Center cooperated with the Asia Society, the Asia Foundation and other organizations at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., to brief the U.S. media on the forthcoming APEC summit. Throughout the year, Center analysts also testified before Congress and participated in briefings at the White House, the State Department and other federal agencies.

Publications. In 1994, monthly *AsiaPacific Issues* papers and quarterly *EWC Special Reports* provided concise, timely analysis from Center experts and their network of professional colleagues about complex issues facing the Asia-Pacific region. More than 4,000 individuals and institutions—members of Congress, Asia-Pacific policymakers, educators and scholars, journalists and leaders in business and industry—received these publications, which are excerpted in leading newspapers, magazines and electronic media in the United States and throughout the world. *EWC Special Reports* in 1994 examined the prospects for democracy in Asia and the growth of small navies in the region. *AsiaPacific Issues* papers on “AIDS in Asia: The Gathering Storm,” “Do Population Programs Violate Women’s Human Rights?” and “A New Agenda for APEC: Setting Up the ‘Building Blocks’ of Free Trade” were prepared, respectively, for the August conference on AIDS in Yokohama, the September UN Conference on Population in Cairo and the November APEC Summit in Indonesia. The Center also completed arrangements for an EWC book series that will debut in 1995: *Contemporary Issues in Asia and the Pacific*. The series will be published by Stanford University Press. Elisa W. Johnston manages the EWC publications program.

Distinguished Lecturers. Some of America’s most provocative thinkers shared their views with the community as part of the ongoing EWC-First Hawaiian Bank Lecture Series. Speaking at the Center in May on U.S.-China relations, Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser in the Carter administration, said that a revival of cooperation is needed today between the two countries to deal with such issues as the North Korean nuclear threat and the implications of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Other First Hawaiian Lectures featured Samuel P. Huntington, who discussed his stimulating *Foreign Affairs* article, “The Clash of Civilizations,” and its applicability to conflict between the United States and Asia, and Vernon Jordan, former president of the Urban League and chairman of the Clinton transition team, who reflected on the civil rights movement in America as part of a January observance honoring Martin Luther King. Other speakers analyzed the influence of an emerging China, including David Lampton, president of the National Committee on U.S.-China relations; former Asia Society President Robert Oxnam; Roderick MacFarquhar of Harvard University; Stanford University professor Lyman Van Slyke; and Uni-



Roger Beach, president of UNOCAL, participated in a briefing with Center experts on international energy issues. Beach was one of more than 600 official Center visitors in 1994. The visitors included leaders in business, education and government, as well as American and Asian diplomats and journalists.

versity of Michigan scholar Kenneth Lieberthal. They spoke as part of the EWC-First Hawaiian Bank Lecture Series and the EWC Distinguished Lecture Series. Center lecture programs are coordinated by Community Relations Officer Karen Knudsen.

Distinguished Visitors. Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko concluded a 16-day goodwill tour of the United States with a June stop at the Center. The imperial couple toured an exhibit tracing the 34-year relationship between Japan and the Center, viewed the Japanese Garden and met with students, researchers and members of the EWC Board of Governors. In April, President Oksenberg welcomed the 14th Dalai Lama, who gave a keynote address at a symposium co-sponsored by the Center on creating peace in the 21st Century.

News and Information. A new EWC quarterly newsletter, the *Asia-Pacific Observer*, provided fresh analysis of critical Asia-Pacific issues. The eight-page publication, which has an international audience of more than 18,000 people, reports on Center research projects, profiles Center fellows and visiting experts, spotlights recent publications, and includes viewpoint pieces written by the research staff and their colleagues around the world. In 1994 the Center also produced a new 15-minute video outlining Center research and educational activities and updated its news media guide, *Specialists on the Asia-Pacific Region*, to include listings of new Center researchers and visiting fellows, their areas of expertise, and how they can be contacted by electronic mail. More than 2,000 journalists in various news organizations around the world receive this experts booklet. John H. Williams coordinates the Center's news and information section.

Community Outreach: Center scholars and visiting experts were the featured speakers at a new series of Asia-Pacific Breakfast Briefings in 1994 as well as regular guests on two weekly Hawaii radio programs. The breakfast briefings, sponsored by Bank of Hawaii and held at its downtown executive dining room, provided journalists and Honolulu corporate leaders with analysis on Asia-Pacific issues. Stanley Roth, special assistant to President Clinton and senior director for Asian Affairs on the U.S. National Security Council, spoke on U.S. global security issues that affect the region. Stapleton Roy, U.S. ambassador to China, delivered an update on economic, political and social changes in China. EWC Senior Fellows Fereidun Fesharaki and Gerald Russo discussed regional energy trends and Asian public health systems, respectively. As guests on Hawaii Public Radio's "Asia Report" and KGU Radio's "Inside Politics," Center experts addressed such issues as China's environmental crisis, territorial disputes in the South China Sea, the lessons of U.N. peacekeeping missions in Cambodia, economic development in Vietnam, U.S.-Japan trade relations, and the growth of the aviation industry in Asia and the Pacific.



Supporting the Center

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 volunteers who help organize conferences and talks in Honolulu and throughout the region, contribute to Center publications, and host EWC students and visitors. This section recognizes the accomplishments during the past year of three supporting organizations: the East-West Center Foundation, the East-West Center Association and 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 research and training center in the Asia-Pacific region.

EAST-WEST CENTER FOUNDATION

The East-West Center Foundation was established in 1982 to expand and enhance support for the work of the East-West Center from individuals, corporations and foundations. Private resources make possible educational and research projects and new initiatives not covered by the Center's core funding from Congress. This past year the Foundation received \$596,221 in gifts and grants.

Annual Membership Campaign

The Annual Membership Campaign provides unrestricted support to a wide range of Center programs and projects. Unrestricted gifts support Center research, expand outreach, and improve the quality of East-West Center students' lives. Unrestricted funds provide the flexibility to initiate new projects as opportunities arise. Last year, donors in Hawaii and around the world contributed \$67,145 in unrestricted support through the East-West Center Foundation's annual membership campaign. In return, members of the East-West Center Foundation received timely and pertinent analyses, reports, and publications as well as invitations to special events, lectures and briefings.

◀ *The East-West Center's Japanese Garden, completed in 1963 under the direction of noted landscape architect Kenzo Ogata of Japan, is a gift of 22 Japanese business firms.*

Corporate Sponsorship Program

In Memory of Philip T. Gialanella



Last year, corporate contributions and commitments to the East-West Center totaled \$94,000. The East-West Center's Corporate Sponsorship Program provides opportunities for business executives to gain insight into the major issues in the Asia-Pacific region from leading experts and distinguished scholars. Membership in the Corporate Sponsorship Program ranges from \$10,000–\$100,000. Membership benefits include East-West Center publications, visits to corporate headquarters by Center researchers and intensive seminars at the East-West Center in Honolulu.

The EWC Foundation was the designated recipient last year of gifts given in memory of Philip T. Gialanella, former chair of the EWC Board of Governors, who passed away on January 28, 1994. Gialanella, executive vice president and chief operating officer of the Persis Corporation, was appointed to the Center's Board of Governors on October 23, 1989. He served as chair of the Board from July 1, 1991 to September 1, 1993. Gialanella joined the *Honolulu Advertiser* in 1986 as executive vice-president and publisher. From 1975 to 1986 he was publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and president of the Hawaii Newspaper Agency. He became president of *USA Today* in 1982 and publisher in 1983. The Foundation received 102 gifts for a total of \$25,840. The money will endow a fund to support a special event for the Jefferson Fellows when they gather in Honolulu.

EAST-WEST CENTER ASSOCIATION

The Center is at the hub of networks that link its current fellows and research programs with former students, trainees and dialogue participants now living throughout the world. Many of these former participants are members of the East-West Center Association and its 32 local chapters. In 1994, the Center and these Associates (formerly called Alumni) sought to invigorate the Center's relations with the Association and to strengthen the Association through a variety of measures.

- Sixteen Associates from Asia, the Pacific and the United States conferred with Center officials, including several EWC board members, in mid-March in Honolulu, and at the end of their two-day meeting recommended specific steps to enhance cooperation and communication between the Center and Associates. EWC Associates actively participated in extensive discussions at the Center on its strategic plan.
- Several local chapters held meetings at which Center personnel spoke about their research and about programs at the Center. Webster Nolan, EWC director of Public Programs, met with Associates in the United States and later visited chapters in nine Asian cities to seek their perspectives on how the Center can best meet



*East-West Center Association
President Vicki Shambaugh*

the needs of the region and how Associates can participate more fully in the intellectual life of the Center, a goal set by President Oksenberg at the March meeting.

- The EWCA Southern California Chapter organized the Association's 1994 International Conference, which drew 75 Associates from around the region. The program included sessions on trade, law, business, health education, environment and culture. The conference also set plans for the election later in the year of new EWCA Executive Board members.
- Upon the recommendation of the March Associate meeting, the Center mailed a questionnaire to 24,000 Associates concerning their careers, current position, expertise and professional interests. The new database will enable Center Associates, students and research staff to communicate more rapidly and effectively, thereby strengthening the EWC global network. More than 4,000 responses were received within 10 weeks of the initial mailing.

FRIENDS OF THE EAST-WEST CENTER

The Friends of the East-West Center was established as a nonprofit support organization in 1962. Its membership comprises several hundred prominent members of the Hawaii community. The Friends of the East-West Center provide volunteer support which includes sponsoring a host family program for Center students; providing ticket refunds to students who attend cultural events in the community; administering the Mary Morgan Hewett Journalism Endowment funds and awards; working with the Center's International Visitor Program; maintaining reading materials such as country newspapers of Asia and the Pacific in the participants' lounge; coordinating tours of the Center; hosting the information desk in the lobby of the Burns Hall administration building; and sponsoring monthly public lectures featuring distinguished speakers. Speakers during 1994 included Governor John Waihee; Thomas Mensah, Director of the Worldwide Law of the Sea Institute; W. Robert Warne, President of the Korea Economic Institute of America; and Robert Lees, International Director General, Pacific Basin Economic Council. In 1994, the Friends also financed renovations to the Center's Club Cottage, which is used by participants for extracurricular and social activities.

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East-West Center Participants

September 30, 1994

	Professional Associates			Degree Fellows			Student Affiliates			Non-Degree Students	Total	
	Fellows	EWC	Field	Research Interns	Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's	Doctoral	Master's			Bachelor's
Southeast Asia												
Burma			2									2
Cambodia	1	3				1					6	11
Indonesia	5	28	7	3	7	4			2			56
Lao P.D.R.		2	15	13		2					2	34
Malaysia	2	10	3	1	1	2						19
Philippines	3	42	27	7	9	6		1	1			96
Singapore	2	8	5									15
Thailand	3	29	12	4	12	4			1			65
Vietnam	1	23	46	3							1	79
Subtotal	17	147	115	31	29	24		1	4		9	377
East Asia												
China												
Mainland	13	68	1	10	8	10	2	4	2	1	16	135
Taiwan	3	26	5	2	1	3		2	2			44
Hong Kong		12	2		3			1				18
Japan	21	95	20	5	7	1			3			152
Korea, Rep	32	41	4	9	13			1				100
Mongolia		1				1						2
Russia	1	5	1	1		2		1				11
Subtotal	70	248	33	27	32	17	2	9	7	1	16	462
South Asia												
Bangladesh		5			3	2			3			13
India	2	37	2	2	5	4		4	4			60
Iran	1											1
Nepal		9	2		4	1						16
Pakistan	1	2				1		1				5
Sri Lanka		4		1	4							9
Subtotal	4	57	4	3	16	8		5	7			104

	Professional Associates			Degree Fellows			Student Affiliates			Non-Degree Students	Total	
	Fellows	EWC	Research	Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's	Doctoral	Master's	Bachelor's			
			Interns									
Pacific Region												
American												
Samoa		4	1	3		1			1	1	11	
Australia	8	45	1		3						57	
Cook Islands		1	1	1		1	3			1	8	
Fed St of												
Micronesia		3	1	4		3	1				12	
Fiji	1	4	2	1	1		1				10	
French												
Polynesia		1									1	
Guam		6			3	1		1			11	
Kiribati							1				1	
Marshall Islands		1									1	
Nauru										1	1	
New Caledonia		3	1								4	
New Zealand	3	15	1		2	1					22	
Northern												
Marianas		3	1								4	
Palau		3	2	1		1					7	
Papua New												
Guinea		2		2							4	
Solomon Islands						2	2				4	
Tonga				3			1			1	5	
Tuvalu			1	1		2	2			1	7	
Vanuatu		2		2			4				8	
Western Samoa		1	2	3		1	1			1	9	
Subtotal	12	94	14	21	9	13	16		1	1	6	187
United States	91	528	31	32	52	52	6	8	17	8	1	826
Other	7	93	6	3				1	5			115
TOTAL	201	1,167	203	117	138	114	24	24	41	10	32	2,071

Balance Sheets

Assets	1994
Current Funds	
General Operating Funds	
Cash	\$3,260,037
Due from United States Information Agency	3,175,000
Accounts receivable	162,295
Due from East-West Center Foundation	—
Inventories	8,591
Prepaid expenses	248,024
Total General Operating Funds	<u>6,853,947</u>
Restricted Operating Funds	
Cash	1,534,147
Prepaid expenses	2,673
Due from sponsors	6,744,224
Total Restricted Operating Funds	<u>8,281,044</u>
Total Current Funds	<u>15,134,991</u>
Plant Funds	
Furniture and equipment	8,195,609
Building improvements	8,669,686
	<u>16,865,295</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	7,779,898
Total Plant Funds	<u>9,085,397</u>
Total	<u>\$24,220,388</u>

Liabilities and Fund Balances

	1994
Current Funds	
General Operating Funds	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$744,581
Accrued vacation	1,475,000
Due to East-West Center Foundation	5,426
Other deposits	4,343
	<u>2,229,350</u>
Fund balance	
Reserve for future revenue shortfalls	2,587,801
Housing revenue reserve	772,600
Reserve for encumbrances	1,264,196
	<u>4,624,597</u>
Total General Operating Funds	<u>6,853,947</u>
Restricted Operating Funds	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	228,836
Accrued vacation	20,619
Due to East-West Center Foundation	55,228
Fund balance	7,976,361
Total Restricted Operating Funds	<u>8,281,044</u>
Total Current Funds	<u>15,134,991</u>
Plant Funds	
Obligations under capital leases	465,414
Net investment in plant	8,619,983
Total Plant Funds	<u>9,085,397</u>
Total	<u>\$24,220,388</u>

Statements of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Changes

	General Operating	Restricted Operating	Total
Revenues			
Federal grant	\$26,000,000	\$ —	\$26,000,000
Gifts			
General	377,922	—	377,922
Cost sharing - cash	362,828	—	362,828
Cost sharing - donated services	1,553,736	—	1,553,736
Contracts and grants			
Federal	—	2,841,689	2,841,689
Other	—	3,074,338	3,074,338
Auxiliary enterprises			
Other	992,591	—	992,591
	947,322	—	947,322
Total current revenues	30,234,399	5,916,027	36,150,426
Expenditures			
Education, research and training programs			
Program for Cultural Studies	1,470,097	54,549	1,524,646
Program on Journalism	1,122,321	48,964	1,171,285
Program on Environment	2,503,374	917,298	3,420,672
Program on Population	2,634,849	2,624,671	5,259,520
Program on International Economics and Politics	2,498,821	442,201	2,941,022
Program on Resources: Energy and Minerals	1,653,488	409,705	2,063,193
Pacific Islands Development Program	1,005,777	285,144	1,290,921
Education and Training Program	5,136,836	601,344	5,738,180
Program Development	254,771	345,306	600,077
Office of Public Programs	1,517,042	95,480	1,612,522
Centerwide Programs	1,011,536	55,438	1,066,974
Auxiliary Enterprises	1,754,372	—	1,754,372
Total	22,563,284	5,880,100	28,443,384
Board of Governors and International Advisory Panel			
President	133,168	—	133,168
Office of Administration	1,464,020	23,177	1,487,197
Plant Operations	3,993,334	12,750	4,006,084
	1,617,635	—	1,617,635
Total	7,208,157	35,927	7,244,084
Total current expenditures	29,771,441	5,916,027	35,687,468
Excess of Revenues over expenditures	462,958	—	462,958
Transfers and other additions (Deductions)			
Excess of current restricted revenues over expenditures	—	2,415,115	2,415,115
Refund to grantors	—	(128,253)	(128,253)
Transfers to general operating fund	105,481	(105,481)	—
Net Increase in Fund Balances	\$568,439	\$2,181,381	\$2,749,820

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					
Australia	\$2,993	\$ —	\$66,312	\$55,313	\$124,618
Austria	—	8,500	20,356	—	28,856
Bangladesh	2,974	782	6,342	—	10,098
Cambodia	—	—	4,315	—	4,315
Canada	—	—	14,334	—	14,334
China					
Taiwan	—	—	10,739	—	10,739
Mainland	—	839	34,358	—	35,197
Cook Islands	—	—	8,431	4,838	13,269
Federated States of Micronesia	—	—	5,283	20,000	25,283
Fiji Islands	—	—	17,875	10,000	27,875
France	—	7,042	23,793	—	30,835
Hong Kong	—	—	5,138	—	5,138
India	—	—	13,298	—	13,298
Indonesia	—	10,302	5,219	—	15,521
Japan	—	15,663	220,817	150,000	386,480
Korea	—	—	102,733	—	102,733
Malaysia	—	—	39,223	—	39,223
Mexico	—	—	4,568	—	4,568
Nauru	—	—	8,491	—	8,491
Nepal	—	—	8,116	—	8,116
New Caledonia	—	—	3,522	25,109	28,631
New Guinea	—	—	8,429	26,151	34,580
New Zealand	—	—	5,670	—	5,670
Niue	—	—	5,270	—	5,270
Pakistan	—	—	5,582	—	5,582
Philippines	—	—	13,657	—	13,657
Singapore	—	—	19,240	—	19,240
State of Hawaii	—	7,680	—	555,751	563,431
Thailand	50,000	579	4,171	—	54,750
Tonga Government	—	—	10,073	9,630	19,703
Tuvalu	—	—	4,224	—	4,224
United Kingdom	—	—	6,775	—	6,775
United States (excluding State of Hawaii)	4,437	79,012	491,952	3,800,749	4,376,150
Vanuatu	—	—	10,993	—	10,993
Total Public Donors	<u>\$60,404</u>	<u>\$130,399</u>	<u>\$1,209,299</u>	<u>\$4,657,541</u>	<u>\$6,057,643</u>

	General Operating Gifts			Restricted	Total
	General	Cost Sharing	Donated Services	Gifts Grants and Contracts	
Private donors					
Argonne National Laboratory	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$36,136	\$36,136
Asia Foundation	—	16,038	18,228	29,490	63,756
Asian Development Bank	—	—	—	697,419	697,419
Atlantic Richfield Corp.	32,500	18,500	10,331	—	61,331
Australian National University	—	6,158	—	—	6,158
Coordination Council for North American Affairs	100,000	—	—	—	100,000
Chung-Ang University	—	12,000	—	—	12,000
East-West Center Foundation	—	—	—	349,363	349,363
Ford Foundation	—	(987)	—	426,600	425,613
Freedom Forum	—	—	—	43,000	43,000
Futures Group	—	—	31,194	—	31,194
Global Environmental Forum	—	9,141	—	—	9,141
Hawaii Asia-Pacific Institute	—	—	—	29,000	29,000
Japan Center for International Exchange	—	—	47,988	—	47,988
Japan Environment Association	—	—	5,865	1,909	7,774
Japan International Association of Environment Sanitation	2,825	14,133	—	—	16,958
Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate	—	—	10,000	72,000	82,000
Korea Development Institute	—	—	—	300,000	300,000
Korea Research Foundation	—	—	—	175,000	175,000
Korea Sanhak Foundation	—	—	—	27,000	27,000
John D. & Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation	—	—	—	705,000	705,000
Nature Conservancy	—	—	18,864	11,600	30,464
New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization	—	—	—	500,000	500,000
Nihon University - Japan	2,488	2,299	28,449	—	33,236
Rockefeller Foundation	—	—	11,914	—	11,914
Seoul Development Institute	—	—	4,692	62,160	66,852
Social Sciences Research Council	—	4,912	22,820	—	27,732
United Nations	—	(2,800)	14,347	470,175	481,722
United States Educational Institutions	1,786	7,785	19,525	—	29,096
University of California, Berkeley	—	11,800	—	23,500	35,300
University of California, Davis	—	—	—	23,401	23,401
University of Hawaii	—	20,875	68,629	—	89,504
University of North Carolina	—	24,080	—	—	24,080
Miscellaneous private donors	177,919	88,495	31,591	209,700	507,705
Total Private Donors	<u>317,518</u>	<u>232,429</u>	<u>344,437</u>	<u>4,192,453</u>	<u>5,086,837</u>
Total	<u>\$377,922</u>	<u>\$362,828</u>	<u>\$1,553,736</u>	<u>\$8,849,994</u>	<u>\$11,144,480</u>

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

	Year Ended September 30, 1994			Year Ended September 30, 1993		
	General Operating Funds	Restricted Operating Funds	Plant Funds	General Operating Funds	Restricted Operating Funds	Plant Funds
Revenue and Other Additions						
Federal grant	\$26,000,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$26,000,000	\$ —	\$ —
Expended for plant facilities charged to current funds expenditures	—	—	1,019,642	—	—	1,532,312
Retirement of indebtedness	—	—	229,761	—	—	213,493
Cost sharing gifts and donated services	1,916,564	—	—	2,148,446	—	—
Gifts and bequests unrestricted	377,922	—	—	178,165	—	—
Gifts, grants and contracts - restricted	—	8,849,994	61,891	—	6,149,977	59,299
Auxiliary enterprises revenue	992,591	—	—	699,238	—	—
Other miscellaneous income	947,322	—	8,627	1,022,090	—	27,868
Total revenues and other additions	<u>30,234,399</u>	<u>8,849,994</u>	<u>1,319,921</u>	<u>30,047,939</u>	<u>6,149,977</u>	<u>1,832,972</u>
Expenditures, Transfers and Other Deductions						
Education, research and training programs	22,563,284	5,880,100	—	22,666,568	5,902,613	—
Program direction, administration and program support	7,208,157	35,927	—	6,378,728	19,994	—
Depreciation	—	—	1,130,686	—	—	1,041,786
Equipment disposals	—	—	78,335	—	—	309,617
Indirect costs	—	518,852	—	—	547,277	—
Refund to grantors	—	128,253	—	—	4,674	—
Transfers to general operating fund	(105,481)	105,481	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures, transfers and other deductions	<u>29,665,960</u>	<u>6,668,613</u>	<u>1,209,021</u>	<u>29,045,296</u>	<u>6,474,558</u>	<u>1,351,403</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) for the Year	568,439	2,181,381	110,900	1,002,643	(324,581)	481,569
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>4,056,158</u>	<u>5,794,980</u>	<u>8,509,083</u>	<u>3,053,515</u>	<u>6,119,561</u>	<u>8,027,514</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$4,624,597</u>	<u>\$7,976,361</u>	<u>\$8,619,983</u>	<u>\$4,056,158</u>	<u>\$5,794,980</u>	<u>\$8,509,083</u>

EWC Foundation Financial Review

September 30, 1994

Balance Sheets

	Current Unrestricted Funds	Current Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	Total All Funds
Assets					
Investments	\$113,675	\$872,343	\$461,231	\$—	\$1,447,249
Pledges receivable	—	404,717	—	—	404,717
Due from East-West Center	5,611	55,044	—	—	60,655
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$11,584 and \$9,002 for 1994 and 1993, respectively	—	—	—	3,581	3,581
	<u>\$119,286</u>	<u>\$1,332,104</u>	<u>\$461,231</u>	<u>\$3,581</u>	<u>\$1,916,202</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Deferred Income	\$—	\$88,250	\$—	\$—	\$88,250
Fund balances	<u>119,286</u>	<u>1,243,854</u>	<u>461,231</u>	<u>3,581</u>	<u>1,827,952</u>
	<u>\$119,286</u>	<u>\$1,332,104</u>	<u>\$461,231</u>	<u>\$3,581</u>	<u>\$1,916,202</u>

Statement of Current Funds Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Changes

	Unrestricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total Current Funds
Revenues			
Gifts	\$67,145	\$85,745	\$152,890
Grants	—	263,618	263,618
Other (principally investment income)	11,308	17,474	28,782
	<u>78,453</u>	<u>366,837</u>	<u>445,290</u>
Expenditures			
Disbursements to East-West Center	—	349,363	349,363
Administrative expenses	55,401	—	55,401
Miscellaneous	3,705	17,474	21,179
	<u>59,106</u>	<u>366,837</u>	<u>425,943</u>
Excess (deficiency) of current restricted revenues over expenditures	<u>19,347</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,347</u>
Transfers and Other Additions (Deductions)			
Excess of current restricted revenues over expenditures	—	214,078	214,078
Refund to grantors	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in fund balances	<u>\$19,347</u>	<u>\$213,971</u>	<u>\$233,318</u>

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

	Current Unrestricted Funds	Current Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	1994 Total All Funds	1993 Total All Funds
Revenue and Other Additions						
Gifts	\$ 67,145	\$ 120,570	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 187,715	\$ 313,067
Grants	—	408,506	—	—	408,506	15,000
Other (principally investment income)	11,308	51,839	(6,801)	—	56,346	81,849
Expended for Current Fund equipment	—	—	—	2,225	2,225	—
	<u>78,453</u>	<u>580,915</u>	<u>(6,801)</u>	<u>2,225</u>	<u>654,792</u>	<u>409,916</u>
Expenditures, Transfers and Other Deductions						
Disbursements to						
East-West Center	—	349,363	—	—	349,363	473,661
Administrative expenses	55,401	—	—	—	55,401	105,215
Depreciation	—	—	—	2,582	2,582	2,348
Miscellaneous	3,705	17,474	—	—	21,179	17,580
Refund to grantors	—	—	—	—	—	22,000
Transfers to (from) other funds	—	107	(107)	—	—	—
	<u>59,106</u>	<u>366,944</u>	<u>(107)</u>	<u>2,582</u>	<u>428,525</u>	<u>620,804</u>
Net Increase (decrease) for the year	19,347	213,971	(6,694)	(357)	226,267	(210,888)
Fund balances at beginning of year	99,939	1,029,883	467,925	3,938	1,601,685	1,812,573
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$119,286</u>	<u>\$1,243,854</u>	<u>\$461,231</u>	<u>\$3,581</u>	<u>\$1,827,952</u>	<u>\$1,601,685</u>

The East-West Center began in 1960 as part of the University of Hawaii. It became an independent institution with an international board of governors in 1975. Past presidents and BOG chairs are listed as of 1975.

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Published by the East-West Center
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848
Telephone (808)944-7111
Facsimile (808)944-7970

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