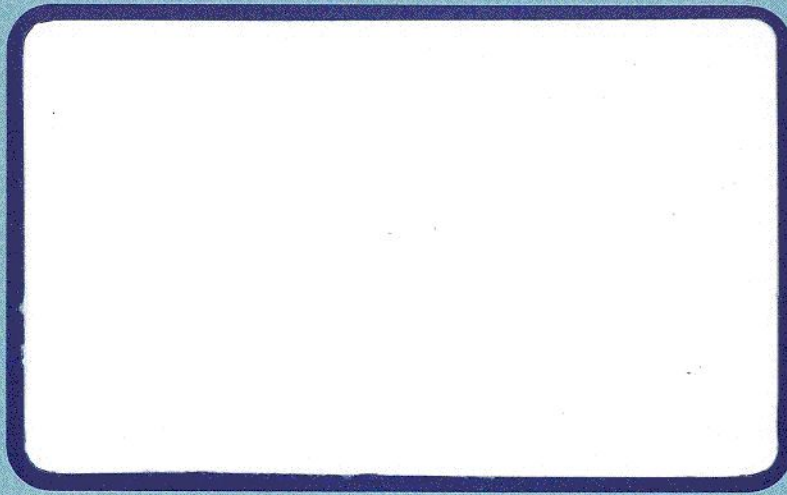


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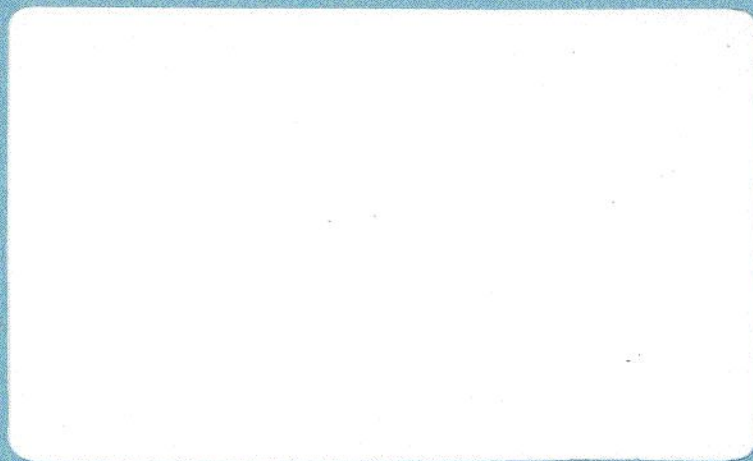


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EAST-WEST CENTER ASSOCIATION





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

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

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

The East-West Center Association is an international alumni network of scholars and professionals affiliated with the East-West Center and dedicated to promoting its goals.



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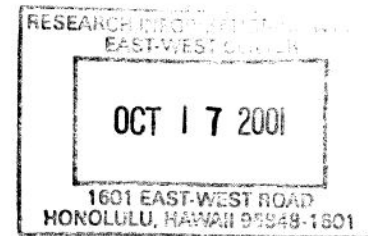
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SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF EWCA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

♣ "The Emerging Pacific Era—
Challenges and Prospects"

Bali, Indonesia
June 20-24, 1988



Edited by:
Aprilani Soegiarto
Gordon R. Ring
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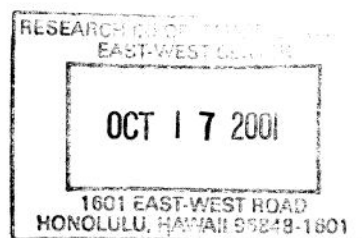
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conference summary	1
Welcoming Remarks	6
Opening Speech by Minister of Education and Culture	8
Keynote Address by U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia	10
Keynote Address by Indonesian Foreign Minister	15
Workshop on Interactions of Culture and Technology in the Pacific	19
Workshop on Managing Resources to Enhance the Quality of Life in the Pacific	21
Workshop on Human Resources Development to Achieve National and Regional Goals	25
Workshop on Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific	28
Workshop on Role of Women in the Pacific Era	30
“Emerging Critical Issues in the Asian/Pacific Region” by Dr. Victor Hao Li	33
Discussion Meeting on Arts and Music	38
Discussion Meeting on EWCA Networking	39
Discussion Meeting on the Role of Education in the 90’s	42
Discussion Meeting on Health Issues	45
Discussion Meeting on Language Studies	46
EWCA Membership Meetings	50
Pictorial Summary	53

FOREWORD

It is indeed a pleasure for me as the Chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) to write this foreword for the Proceedings of the East-West Center International Alumni Conference, held in Bali, Indonesia, on June 20-24, 1988.

I would like, first of all, to congratulate the Organizing Committee for their successful effort in timely editing and issuing the proceedings of the Conference. In view of the paramount importance and the invaluable contribution of papers, which have stimulated rich discussions during the meetings, it is probably duty bound for the organizers to render those events in the best possible form to share the experiences with a wider circle of concerned public.

It was not only the quality of the papers and the speakers that impressed me, but also the cordial atmosphere among the participants that prevailed throughout the meetings.

It was a very successful conference, as indicated by the excellent organization of the conference, per se, the sincere interest of the EWC Board of Governors, the US Ambassador to Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministers and other high officials, and also by the large number of alumni and families which made the happening more colorful.

I appreciate the efforts of all parties which made the publication of the Proceedings possible. We hope that this Proceeding will be used as a valuable reference for those who are especially concerned with the Pacific region.

Prof. Dr. D.A. Tisna Amidjaja
Chairman, Indonesian Institute of Sciences

CONFERENCE SUMMARY

The International East-West Center Alumni Conference was held in Bali, Indonesia, from 20 to 24 June, 1988. The Conference was jointly sponsored by the East-West Center (EWC), the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), the East-West Center Association (EWCA), the Indonesian Chapter of EWCA or KALEA, and the Asia Pacific (ASPAC) Foundation. The overall theme of the Conference was the "Emerging Pacific Era—Challenges and Prospects."

The Conference was attended by some 500 EWC alumni and their families from many countries, including Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Micronesia, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and many states of USA including Hawaii.

Opening

The Conference was officially opened by H.E. Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Prof. Fuad Hassan. In his opening speech he emphasized that the society of man is characterized by cultural pluralism. Differences in racial origin, religious conviction, ideology, cultural background, nationality, and one's position in the world economy are far less important than the manifestation of our sentiments of friendship as members of the global society of nations and humanity. He, therefore, welcomed the existence of the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, with its international East-West Center Association, because of its endeavor to bring together elements of diverse groupings, emphasizing common interests rather than conflicting ones.

A report and opening remarks were presented by Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, the chairperson of the Conference Organizing Committee; Prof. Didin S. Sastrapradja, the chairperson of the EWCA; the Honorable John Waihee,

the Governor of the State of Hawaii; the Honorable Ida Bagus Mantra, the Governor of Bali; Mr. George Chaplin, the Chair of East-West Center Board of Governors; Dr. Victor Hao Li, the President of East-West Center; and Prof. D.A. Tisna Amidjaja, the Chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

Keynote Addresses

Two keynote addresses were presented immediately after the Conference was declared open. The first one was delivered by H.E. Ambassador of the United States of Indonesia, Mr. Paul Wolfowitz, on "The US Role in the Pacific." Ambassador Wolfowitz viewed the Pacific as the "Ocean of the Future," and recognized the urgent need for the United States to strengthen ties with the Pacific Region. He noted two traits which characterize Asia today, i.e. self-realism and a growing sense of self-reliance. The U.S. Ambassador identified four prevailing challenges faced by the Asia-Pacific Region. They are the challenge of security, the challenge of the world economy, the challenge of developing political institutions and the challenge of diplomacy. Whether the Asia-Pacific Region continues to prosper and grow in importance in the coming decade will depend on how the people of this region and their leaders respond to these challenges. The enormous economic growth that has occurred in Japan is now spreading to other countries, and he predicted that this growth will continue throughout the rest of this century. However, he noted that there are now some serious trade imbalances with surpluses in Japan, Korea and Taiwan that may hinder the region's continuing progress. Ambassador Wolfowitz warned against taking the relative stability of the region that currently exists for granted. He further noted that there are major armed forces of seven countries operating in the region, which have fought in the last four decades. He stressed the importance of the

U.S. military forces to perform a "balancing role" in the region.

The second keynote address was given by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, on "Indonesia and the Emerging Pacific Era." Mr. Alatas spoke of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s position in Asia and the world and the prospects for a "Pacific Community." ASEAN's success will depend upon the stability and growth of surrounding areas. Regional differences in economic levels are a disruptive factor and must be leveled out if the region is to have cooperation. The gap between the industrialized nations and impoverished small island nations was especially noted. He called for better understanding and more information on current economic trends and factors in the area. Lastly, the Minister of Foreign Affairs emphasized the need to reduce trade barriers throughout the world.

Luncheon Speeches

There were three luncheon speeches delivered in the course of the Conference. The first speech was given by Dr. Victor Hao Li, the President of East-West Center on the "Emerging Critical Issues in the Asian/Pacific Region." The second one was on the "Educational Issues of the 90's," presented by Prof. Conny Semiawan, Rector of the Institute for Teacher Training, Jakarta, Indonesia. On the final day of the Conference a luncheon speech was delivered by H.E. Mr. Susilo Sudarman, the Minister of the Department of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications of the Republic of Indonesia, on "The Role of Telecommunication and Tourism in the Pacific Era."

In his speech, President Victor Hao Li noted the tremendous surge of growth and development in the Asian and the Pacific regions in the last 30 years. He is confident that this favorable development will be enjoyed by most countries in the Pacific Rim. However, he cautioned about the existence of various critical issues that may hinder this development. These

issues are political, economic, demographic and social, urbanization, and rural poverty. In his concluding remarks, he requested every one in the East-West Center alumni network to work together in trying to solve and address the critical issues of the Emerging Pacific Era.

In her address, Prof. Conny Semiawan used the educational issues for 90's in Indonesia as an example with the hope that they could be used as a base for addressing regional issues. Like most of the other modern states, Indonesia is striving to cope with the demands of modern technology to produce better educated and more adaptable workers. She noted that the Indonesian educational system faces many problems. Among others are a wide disparity in the quality of schools, an imbalance of input and output and a great need for improving facilities for science teaching at all levels. In her opinion, the new way of learning for the 90's is the shift towards the individual learner controlling and being responsible for his or her own learning process.

H.E. Minister Soesilo Soedarman pointed out the interdependency among nations in terms of economic development and tourism. He is optimistic that the growth of tourism in the Pacific area will continue to surpass that of other parts of the world. He noted with pride the 12.2 percent annual growth of tourism in Indonesia in the last five years. The Minister emphasized the important role played by Post and Telecommunication in uniting the Indonesian archipelago which consists of over 13,000 islands. The use of the Palapa satellite communication system since 1976 has increased the role of telecommunication in Indonesia and its neighboring countries. Because of the increasing demands for telephone lines and the shortage of funds, the Indonesian Government plans to invite foreign investors to participate in the development of telecommunication networks in Indonesia. A similar approach has been developed for tourism industries.

Workshops

Five workshops were organized during the Conference:

1. The Interactions of Culture and Technology in the Pacific, with two speakers:
 - Prof. Ida Bagus Mantra, of Bali, Indonesia, on "Culture, Tourism and Technology in Bali: Interaction and Adaptation"
 - Mr. Isamu Yamashita, of East-Japan Railway Co., on "Cultural Restraints for Industrialization"
2. Managing Resources to Enhance the Quality of Life in the Pacific, with two speakers:
 - Prof. Otto Soemarwoto, of the Pajajaran University, Bandung, Indonesia, on "Ecology and Economics: the Elusive Partnership"
 - Dr. Charles H. Lamoureux, of the University of Hawaii, on "Utilization and Management of Renewable Natural Resources in the Pacific"
3. Human Resources Development to Achieve National and Regional Goals.

The two main speakers of the Workshop were:

- Dr. Alexander H. ter Weele, of the World Bank, on "Human Resource Development to Achieve National and Regional Development Goals"
- Mr. Samir K. Das, of the United Breweries Group, Bombay, India, on "Human Resource Development: an Indian Perspective"

The panel members included Mrs. Chalin-torn Burian of the Petroleum Institute of Thailand, Dr. Purification V. Quisumbing of the University of the Philippines, and Dr. Norman Goodman of the U.S.

4. Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific, with the main speakers:

- Dr. James W. Castle, of the Asia-Pacific Information Corp., on "Business Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Area"
 - Dr. Haroen Al Rasjid, of PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia, on "Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific Region—Oil Industry's Perspective"
 - Dr. Charles Ong, of the "Jamu Nyonya Meneer" Indonesia, on "Business Opportunities in Indonesia"
5. Role of Women in the Pacific Era, with the following main speakers:
 - Mrs. A. S. Luhulima, of the State Ministry for the Role of Women, Indonesia, on "The Role of Women in the National Development: the Indonesian Experience"
 - Dr. Tin Myaing Thein, of Hawaii, on "Factors Contributing to Success of Women in Development Projects in Bangladesh"

The panel members were Dr. Susan Hunter-Harvey of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, Canada, Dr. Linda K. Richter of the Kansas State University, Ms. Mary Grace Ampil Tirona of the Philippines, and Ms. Jean R. Renshaw of Pepperdine University.

Special Group Discussions

In the course of the Conference a number of Special Group Discussions were held:

1. Arts and Music
Coordinated and moderated by Dr. Ricardo Trimillos of the University of Hawaii. One symposium was organized, on "The Eye and Ear of the Beholder: Cultural and Cross-Cultural Perception of the Arts."
2. Alumni Networking
An interactive discussion of what networking means for our alumni network, priorities for alumni programs, communication vehicles, and resource considerations, with a special objective of identifying recommendations for the future development of the alumni programs. The discussion was coordinated and moderated by Dr. Russell Betts of the U.S.A.

3. Educational Issues in the 1990's
Coordinated by Ms. Zenaida Estrada of Hawaii. Two special topics were discussed:
- "International Education," moderated by Ms. Hyacinth Gaudart of Malaysia
 - "Training for Technological Societies," moderated by Ms. Loretta Pang of Hawaii.

4. Health Issues in the Asian/Pacific Region
Coordinated and moderated by Dr. Ronald L. Embry, M.D. of Hawaii. Several topics on health were discussed, among others:
- "AIDS : Impact on the Pacific Era" by Dr. Ronald L. Embry
 - "AIDS : Education for Prevention" by Dr. Patricia Dunn of North Carolina
 - "Children at Risk" by Mrs. Itsuko Suzuki of Hawaii
 - "Cultural Differences in East and West Health Care Attitudes" by Dr. Everett Kleinjans of Hawaii
 - "Family Planning/Health Care of Women"
 - "The 'Graying' of the Pacific Basin—Care for the Elderly"

5. Language Studies
Moderated by Dr. William Richter of the U.S.A. Some of the topics of discussion were:
- "First Language Maintenance after Migration" by Ms. Maureen Chan of Australia
 - "Impact of English of Southeast Asian Languages" by Mr. Joe J. Cummings of the U.S.A.
 - "Government Policy and Minority Language Maintenance" by Ms. Mary-Ann Kim of Canada

6. Population Issues
Coordinated by Dr. James Palmore of EWC, Hawaii. The theme of the discussion was "Long Term Family Planning Strategy for Indonesia"

East-West Center Association Membership Meetings

Two EWCA Membership Meetings were held to consider issues and priorities for the further development of the alumni network and to act on resolutions submitted by alumni delegates.

Prof. Didin S. Sastrapradja, Chair of the EWCA Executive Board, opened the first meeting and summarized the significant accomplishments of the EWCA including the improvement of relations with the Center, the development of the Executive Board into a truly international board, the doubling in size of our active alumni, the establishment of 20 alumni chapters, the initiation of fund raising activities, the convening of two successful alumni conferences in Honolulu and Bali, and the development of the Alumni Fellowship program. He noted that major challenges for the new board are to further strengthen the good relations with the Center, to activate the alumni chapters, and to develop more substantive programs.

The second meeting was chaired by Ms. Patricia Loui, President of the EWCA Executive Board. After appropriate discussion and review, the following actions and resolutions were approved: the mission and overall goals of EWCA; revision of the By Laws to establish staggered terms for board members in order to ensure greater continuity; positive support for Art and Culture; increased distribution of Books and Films from Asia/Pacific; reports for International Advisory Council meetings; tentative approval for the 1991 international conference in Thailand; the option of holding the next conference in Hawaii as a backup site; special thanks to the Indonesian Organizing Committee; various resolutions from the Role of Women Workshop which were referred to the Executive Board for final disposition; and a recommendation to develop procedures for holding future membership meetings.

Closing

In his closing remarks, Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, the chairperson of the Organizing Committee, on behalf of the Organizing Committee expressed his gratitude to everyone who gave support and assistance in making the Conference a success. He also offered his heartiest apology for any shortcoming and inconvenience experienced by the participants in the course of the Conference. We have to part again after a few days of reunion. It is hoped that we will meet again in the next Alumni Conference in Thailand in 1991.

Ms. Cynthia J. C. Ai, Vice Chair of the newly elected Executive Board of the EWCA, on behalf of all the participants and the Executive Board expressed her appreciation to the Conference Organizer, KALEA, the ASPAC Foundation and the Bali Chapter for the excellent arrangement and organization of the Conference.

Dr. Sarah Miyahira on behalf of the East-West Center, extended her gratefulness to the Government of Indonesia, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Governor of Bali in supporting the Conference. She recognized the many months of hard work and dedication by all members of the Organizing Committee in preparing the Conference. It was by far the most memorable and successful Conference organized by EWC. As a token of gratefulness Dr. Miyahira presented the East-West Center Letter of Appreciation to all members of the Indonesian Organizing Committee.

Finally, Prof. Didin S. Sastrapradja, on behalf of the Chairman of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, officially closed the Conference with the expression of Aloha and Mahalo Nui to everybody.

WELCOMING REMARKS

Summary

The Opening Ceremonies were launched with a report by Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto, Conference Chair and Deputy Chair of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. Dr. Soegiarto thanked the co-sponsors and contributing government agencies, and welcomed the five hundred conference participants that travelled from around the world to attend the conference seminars and workshops.

Prof. Didin Sastrapradja, chair of the EWCA Executive Board and Vice-Chair of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences gave his welcoming remarks, stating the EWCA goal of "... better international relations through cultural and technological interchange." Prof. Sastrapradja congratulated the EWCA on accomplishments, including increases in membership and international alumni representation, the success of EWC fund drives, and improvements in communications, noting the live video teleconference between Washington D.C. and Bali scheduled as a conference event.

Opening remarks were also presented by the Honorable John Waihee, Governor of the State of Hawaii who expressed his belief in the "... promise of a greater Pacific and Asia and a better world," with Hawaii as America's "Pacific Link."

Indeed, who more appropriate to speak and sound the gong for the conference than the H.E. Indonesian Minister of Culture and Education, Prof. Fuad Hassan.

A violinist, painter, philosopher and translator of books, Prof. Hassan speaks English, Arabic and Dutch, likes white shirts and vegetables and is learning to ride a horse. With wit and charm, he promised his audience a short speech with the comment that, "Little talk, little mistake; more talk, more mistake; no talk, no mistake."

Addressing the conference theme, "The Emerging Pacific Era—Challenges and Prospects," Prof. Hassan stressed the world-

wide quality of the alumni gathered in Bali. He said the society of man is characterized by cultural pluralism, and that differences in racial origin, religious conviction, cultural background and nationality are of far less importance than the manifestation of our sentiments of friendship as members of a global society. "I believe that genuine interest and international cooperation should be mainly aimed—utopian as it sounds—toward the establishment of a Pax Humanica," he said.

Prof. Hassan's opening remarks prefaced keynote addresses by Paul Wolfowitz, H.E. United States Ambassador to Indonesia, and Ali Alatas, Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Wolfowitz spoke on the role of United States in the emerging Pacific era. He said he foresees a great future for the Pacific if the people of the region respond to the issues of security, the world economy, the development of political institutions, and international diplomacy.

Noting that, with the exception of Cambodia, the region enjoys remarkable stability, he warned that this security cannot be taken lightly. Wolfowitz said that America will continue to maintain a military presence in the region to help preserve peace and stability. "History should teach Americans that it is important to maintain a steady course in the region," he said. "But we should also remind our friends in this part of the world that American involvement should not be taken for granted."

The ambassador said Asia-Pacific nations would welcome the presence of the Soviet Union in the region if it proved to be a partner in building a more secure future, but added that the Soviets would be judged by their actions, not by their words and promises. Growth in Asia during the last decade has been spurred by private enterprise, he said, and the Soviet model is not seen as a viable one.

Mr. Wolfowitz spoke of the importance of

maintaining a high rate of economic growth, saying that substantial slowdown or a prolonged decline could have "prolonged effects" on the region. Despite recent economic success, he said, millions of people still live at or below the poverty line.

Mr. Alatas spoke of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) position in Asia and the world and the prospects for a more integrated Pacific community. He said that current economic and political differences

within the area are so varied that they prevent a more structured or institutionalized approach to resolving regional problems. But he said a necessary first step toward achieving economic and trade balances would be to develop more objective data and greater shared knowledge about actual conditions, trends, prospects and obstacles. It was here in the area of research and data-gathering, that Center alumni could play an important role, he said.

Speech by H.E. Minister of Education and Culture Prof. Fuad Hassan

Whenever I take part in a gathering such as we have today, I—and all of you, I believe—become even more aware of the fact that together we constitute part of a bigger configuration, i.e. the society of man, characterized by cultural pluralism.

Every one of us present in this meeting room have come from different spheres of our world—many from far away places—to strengthen old relationships and establish new ones. We regard differences in racial origin, religious conviction, ideology, cultural background, nationality, and, perhaps, also differences of positions in the world economy—although necessarily of some significance—as of far less importance than the manifestation of our sentiments of friendship as members of the global society of nations and humanity.

It is saddening, indeed, to observe that too many unnecessary conflicts—racial, religious, ideological, cultural, and political—are still going on in our ever-shrinking world. Some of the conflicts of our times are actually caused by the existing discrepancies between rich and poor nations, or between the weak and the stronger nations and consequently between the victorious and the vanquished or between the oppressor and the downtrodden.

I assume that none of us would like to adhere to the Darwinian principles of survival to be applied to human societies. Having cultural dimensions as its inherent character, human societies transcend the boundaries of rigid and deterministic natural laws and therefore unique in many ways.

Man exists meaningfully only by making choices, not by total submission to chances. This is why man is able to project himself into futural scenarios. This also explains our ability to select a concrete theme to be discussed that eventually may lead to the realization of a de-

sign of a futural world we aspired for, i.e. a cooperative Pacific community striving for development, peace and progress.

The international community is at present loaded with ideas of models of consultation and cooperation; it is ironical however that most of those ideas remain stagnant and fail to materialize, although continuing to float in the realm of abstract political and intellectual deliberations. Consultation is important to lay the foundation of mutual-confidence, which in turn will provide a conducive climate for constructive and progressive programs for further and self-sustained cooperation. In other words, genuine efforts for cooperation will only materialize by choice and by design rather than by incidental intermezzos to tense situations in international relations. I believe that genuine international cooperation and collaboration should mainly be aimed—utopian as it may sound—towards the establishment of a Pax Humanica.

We must indeed concert all efforts and try to contribute our respective share in creating a world of mutual understanding and respect; it is also our moral duty to create a more conducive atmosphere leading towards the elimination of cleavages which may be the source of cracks and schisms on the matrix of the international community. There seems to be no alternative than our mutual readiness to conceive and perceive the society of man primarily as a We-configuration, of which every interacting "You" and "I" are its constituents not only, but also will find its significance by sharing existence meaningfully.

We, who have had the privilege of acquiring higher education, now have the duty to apply our acquired knowledge and wisdom to promote the common interests of mankind.

We, therefore, welcome the existence and

development of an organization such as the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, with its International East-West Center Association, because of its endeavor to bring together elements of diverse groupings, emphasizing common interests rather than conflicting ones.

It is because of the ideas for which the East-West Center and also its alumni stand that

I take much pleasure in warmly welcoming all of you to the island of Bali and in wishing you a very fruitful and constructive meeting.

With your consent I now have the privilege of declaring your important Conference—focussed on the theme “The Emerging Pacific Era”—officially opened.

THE U.S. ROLE IN THE PACIFIC

by
H.E. Mr. Paul Wolfowitz
United States Ambassador to Indonesia

It is a great pleasure for me to be with you today. I have long admired the work of the East-West Center. As I have travelled throughout the East Asian and Pacific region over the past several years I have been struck by the impressive alumni of the East-West Center who are engaged in some of the most important activities in this region. I have met them at universities, research centers, in government and as business leaders. If the purpose of the East-West Center was to establish a network of intelligent and active individuals who are working for the benefit of this region, that purpose has been realized to an astonishing degree. It is a special privilege to meet so many of those distinguished alumni gathered together for this conference.

The United States is indeed fortunate to have this remarkable institution in our country, in the beautiful and extraordinary State of Hawaii. The Pacific region is clearly emerging as an increasingly important region of the future. I am not one who believes that we as a nation ever can or should turn our backs on the powerful political, economic and cultural ties that we have with Europe. But I do believe that we should strengthen and expand our ties to the Pacific region, and the East-West Center and the State of Hawaii have unique roles to play in that process.

The Triumph of Asian Realism

At the beginning of the present century, Elihu Root, the American Secretary of State at the time, spoke prophetically about the Pacific region. "The Mediterranean," said Root, "is the ocean of the past. The Atlantic is the ocean of the present. The Pacific is the ocean of the future."

That prediction has come true today, less

than 100 years later, to a degree that would probably have surprised Root himself. The spectacular economic growth of the nations of this region, first registered by Japan and now joined by so many others, has begun to give this region a weight in world affairs that is somewhat proportionate to the enormous share of the world's population that occupies this region. Predicting the future is a hazardous business at best, but certainly the present trends of economic growth suggest that the Pacific region will be even more important by the end of the century than it is today.

The people of East Asia are the heirs of some of the world's most impressive cultures and oldest traditions of learning. But those impressive roots do not necessarily mean that the latter-day plant will flourish, but it is interesting that those cultures and traditions are now generally acknowledged to play a large part in the extraordinary success of this region. It wasn't always so. One hundred years ago, and even much more recently, you could have heard many people complain about the "dead hand of the past" or dismiss many of this region's rich traditions with the label "oriental fatalism." This was the part of the world where it was thought that long-suffering populations meekly awaited the ordinations of superhuman and supernatural forces.

That era, if it ever did exist, is certainly dead now. Modern Asian leaders see destiny as something that is in their own hands and subject to their own actions. In this region, perhaps more than any other part of the world, people see the present as better than the past and they expect the future to be better than the present. That is an outlook that breeds self-confidence, self-assurance, hard work and a desire to master one's own destiny. One might be tempted to call it an optimistic

outlook, but I think realistic is a better description. Indeed, if there are two traits which seem to characterize Asia today, they are realism and self-reliance.

Whether the Asia-Pacific region continues to prosper and grow in importance during the decade or so remaining in this century, depends on how the people of the region and their leaders respond to the challenges that confront us. There are four such challenges that I would like to discuss briefly here today: the challenge of security, the challenge of the world economy, the challenge of developing political institutions and the challenge of diplomacy.

The Security Challenge

By discussing the challenge of security first, I do not mean to imply that is the most important challenge or that there is some particular urgency to the security situation. In fact, East Asia at the present time appears to be a region of remarkable peace and stability and, with the painful exception of Cambodia, there are no wars at present among the nations of the region.

However, even though stability and security are not the only things that matter, without them it is virtually impossible to achieve the other things that do. And while the region has enjoyed a period of unusual tranquility during the 1980s, there is always the danger that people may come to take stability for granted and abandon the efforts required to preserve it.

It would be a great mistake, however, to take stability in this region for granted. If one includes India, the seven largest armed forces in the world—counting also the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Vietnam, North Korea and South Korea—operate in this region. Every one of those countries has been at war in Asia at some time during the last forty years. Practically every pair of neighbors in this region of the world has some historical, ethnic or territorial basis for conflict. It will require continued effort to preserve peace and

stability in this region.

U.S. military presence will continue to play a crucial balancing role in the region. To perform this role, the United States needs access to the facilities of its allies and friends in this part of the world. Those who provide such assistance are not merely helping us and helping themselves but they are contributing to the stability of the entire region.

The historical tendency of American politics is not for the United States to become overinvolved in this region, but instead to retreat behind all of that ocean and seek to isolate ourselves from developments in the region. That danger may seem remote now, after the reassertion of America's role in the region during this past decade. However, the fact remains that in the 30's, in the 50's and again in the 70's the United States attempted to withdraw from its role in this region. And we now see in the United States, under the legitimate heading of "burden sharing," a potential reemergence of that view. No one can be against burden sharing, but sometimes I think that it is used as an excuse for isolationism: that some people are not really interested in sharing the burden but only in getting rid of it.

George Santayana once said, "Those who do not study history are doomed to repeat it." History should teach Americans the importance of maintaining a steady course in the region, but it should also remind our friends in this part of the world that American involvement should not be taken for granted. The American role will inevitably be shaped by what our friends in the region think. If the countries of this region choose to abandon a system of deterrence that has worked very well in exchange for some ill-defined and untested alternative, it is their sovereign right to do so. But they should not, in so doing, nurture the illusion that the world will remain unchanged, that the benefits of the existing status quo can continue to be enjoyed if one of its underlying pillars is removed.

The Economic Challenge

It is in the economic area that the Pacific region has made the most breathtaking progress in recent years, and it is from that direction that the most serious challenge to the continued progress of the region comes.

The impressive economic performance of many Asian countries in the 1980s has been fueled in large measure by the growth of the American economy, particularly in the area of imports. But the large U.S. trade deficit and the surpluses in Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan represent serious imbalances. There must be some adjustment and it will have to take place on both sides of the Pacific. If the adjustment is one where U.S. production rises more rapidly than consumption, while in the major surplus countries domestic consumption rises more rapidly than production, the process, while painful for some, can be one in which all parties will finally win. This is the growth-directed approach.

There are a number of scenarios for what the game theorists would call a "win-win" strategy for adjustment, but one form of adjustment which should not be used is protectionism. Creating new artificial barriers to trade, of the kind introduced in some of the protectionist legislation now being debated in the U.S., is a recipe for certain disaster. We do not need a latter-day version of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill of 1930 that greatly deepened and prolonged the Great Depression. Whatever adjustments each of us must make, we must not deprive ourselves or others of the enormous benefits of trade that have been the cornerstone of the modern-day prosperity of this region. That strategy is even worse than a "zero sum" game: it is a "lose-lose" approach to economic policy that must be avoided.

Those of you in this room know that for all of the well-justified talk of an economic "miracle" in Asia, millions of Asia's people still live at or barely above the poverty level. The region's high economic growth rates have brought an impressive level of stability, but in

the process they have become almost essential for continued stability. Even a substantial slowdown would have profound effects in the region. The consequences of a prolonged decline would be grave indeed. It is in the interest of everyone in this region, and throughout the world, to cooperate in the growth directed strategy for correcting imbalances.

The Challenge of Building Political Institutions

Probably on no question are there greater divergences of opinion on the two sides of the Pacific than on the subject of domestic politics. Americans relish the often boisterous debate of an uninhibited political process and we enjoy the sharp expression of conflicting points of view that to us are the trademarks of democracy. It seems only a truism to say that these qualities are not the trademarks of politics in most Asian countries. Yet Asia is not without its own political successes, most notably in the area of leadership. The stability and economic success of many Asian countries is in considerable measure attributable to enlightened and courageous leadership, frequently over sustained periods.

The United States Constitution, with its careful system of checks and balances among governing bodies, is a document of profound realism as well as idealism. By permitting the creative talents of the American people to develop relatively untrammelled by government restrictions, the American system of government has played a major role in our economic success. By providing a peaceful and regular solution to the problem of political succession—probably the most sensitive question that any political system faces—the American people have enjoyed a history of unusual domestic political stability. And by adopting the "consent of the governed" as the fundamental principle of legitimacy, the American political system not only seeks to achieve an important ideal but also adopts what may be the only

realistic principle of government for a modern technological society.

Tradition receives great respect throughout Asia, and deservedly so. But traditional loyalties become increasingly weak as societies progress economically. People who make major decisions in the operation of the economy will simply not be prepared to submit passively to major decisions being imposed on them when it comes to politics. Traditional forms of governance must change to accommodate this broader level of decision-making—or else become brutal in order to suppress them.

It is also increasingly clear that openness is essential if countries want to stay abreast of the high technology that is at the cutting edge of economic growth. It is said that the economic importance of today's information revolution will even surpass that of the industrial revolution of the last century. Secretary of State Schultz recently said: "Those political systems that try to stand in the way of the free flow of information will relegate their citizens to second class status in the next century. The future belongs to societies that can spread knowledge, adapt, innovate, tap the unfettered talents of well-informed citizens, and thus fully exploit the new technologies."

The Challenge of Diplomacy

Let me conclude by discussing briefly a final challenge that the region faces as we near the end of the century, one which may also present a new opportunity: the challenge of dealing with the Soviet Union

The Soviet Union is unquestionably a Pacific nation as well as a European nation. But for too long it has relied on military power and internal subversion as the sources of its influence. Developments throughout the world, and particularly in this region, have demonstrated the increasing futility of that approach.

One of the dominant trends of the past decade has been the recognition that communism has failed to answer the need for eco-

nomic growth. The engine of development and growth is now widely accepted to be individual entrepreneurship in a market-shaped environment. Even in the Soviet Union, important changes appear to be taking place in this direction. It is still too early to assess the nature and extent of the changes that General Secretary Gorbachev is seeking or whether his views will prevail over the strong resistance from internal forces. One thing only is certain and that is that some very important issues are currently being debated in the Soviet Union.

It is perhaps no accident that at this very time, as well, the Soviet Union seems to be noticing that a great deal has changed in the Pacific while their attention has been elsewhere. General Secretary Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok in 1986 is the most prominent exposition of increased Soviet interest in asserting its role in the region.

I am certain that the other nations of the Pacific would welcome the Soviet Union as a constructive partner in building a more secure and prosperous future for the people of the region. A new Soviet role would be welcome, but it will be judged by actions, not words. A constructive Soviet role, for example, on returning independence and neutrality to Cambodia, could be an important factor in contributing to Vietnamese recognition that a stalemate in Cambodia does not serve their interests in economic development or the interests of regional security.

Conclusion

Some very large uncertainties hang over the future of this remarkable region, but I am confident that the nations and peoples of this region will rise to the challenge. In the 1950's, James Michener wrote:

"There is only one sensible way to think of the Pacific Ocean today. It is the highway between Asia and America and whether we wish it or not, from now on there will be immense traffic along that highway. . . . If we have patience and de-

termination, but if above all we have understanding, we may ensure that the traffic will be peaceful, consisting of tractors and students and medical missionaries, and bolts of cloth. But if we are not intelligent or if we cannot cultivate understanding in Asia, then the traffic will be armed planes, battleships, submarines, and death. In either alternative we may be absolutely certain that from now on the Pacific traffic will be a two-way affair. I can foresee the day . . . when the passage of goods and people and ideas across the Pacific will be of greater importance to America than a similar exchange across the Atlantic."

In the three decades since those words were written, the people of the Pacific region have managed that difficult course extremely well. With the same combination of realism and self-reliance, we can face the coming century with continuing equal optimism.

INDONESIA AND THE EMERGING PACIFIC ERA

by

H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas
Foreign Minister of Indonesia

It is a great pleasure for me to be here today and to participate in the inauguration of the International Alumni Conference of the East-West Center Association.

I would like to express my deep appreciation to the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, to the East-West Center, to the East-West Center Association and to the Indonesian Alumni Chapter for having assembled such an impressive gathering of academic, civic, business and media leaders at a Conference of such timely significance to the shared concerns of the nations of the Pacific region. I should also commend the Organizing Committee for having selected the subject of "The Emerging Pacific Era: Challenges and Prospects" as the central theme of the Conference, for this choice as well as the various sub-topics ranged around it clearly reflects the anticipatory perceptiveness as well as the pragmatic, problem-solving approach which the East-West Center has traditionally manifested in its work over the years.

It has indeed become fashionable nowadays to speak of the emergence of a new Pacific Era in the 21st Century and to extol the encouraging indicators towards such a prospect. The reasons for this optimism are not hard to find.

The community of countries within and rimming the vast expanse of the Pacific Basin embraces well over half of the world's population, displaying great cultural and racial diversity and vitality, possessing an abundance of human, natural, financial and technological resources and encompassing all the major powers of the globe. What is more, over the past two decades, the countries of especially the East Asian rim of the Pacific have gone and are still going through a phase of phenomenal growth and development. The Pacific is also a region of rapidly expanding economic

inter-action between developed and developing countries, among highly industrialized, newly industrialized as well as small island developing countries. Since some years ago, U.S. and Canadian trade across the Pacific surpassed their trade with Atlantic countries and this trend shows every indication of being part of a fundamental shift of economic activity and economic power from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But to simply cite these facts or to make optimistic projections about the advent of a golden Pacific Age is to underestimate the many obstacles and pitfalls that still stand in the way of its early realization. For the same force of dynamic diversity which has propelled the region into an era of sustained and unparalleled growth and prosperity equally contains within it some inherent elements and conditions that could lead to heightened competition, friction and even confrontation instead of mutually beneficial cooperation and harmony among the countries of the region.

Indonesia, and the other member-states of ASEAN are, of course, quite appreciative of the potentials and prospects of an emergent Pacific Era. In their Joint Statement issued at the Manila Summit in December of last year, the Heads of Government of ASEAN took specific note of "the growing perception of the Pacific rim as the region of the future" within the context of "certain changes around ASEAN that open up opportunities and challenges for their countries. . . ."

It is a fact that this was the first time reference was made in an ASEAN document, and at such a high level, to the future ascendancy of the Pacific.

But this certainly does not mean that awareness of this phenomenon among its member countries, individually as well as col-

lectively, is only of recent origin. For in its policies and procedures, ASEAN had already developed concrete programmes and practices which can be seen to be in anticipation of the eventual materialization of a much more interactive Pacific community, as for example, its annual exchanges of views with its Pacific dialogue partners and the institution of ASEAN-Pacific Cooperation in Human Resources Development (the APC-HRD programme). It can also be said that ASEAN's remarkable economic growth and political stability over the past 20 years have in themselves been significant contributory factors to the evolution towards what is now popularly referred to as "the Pacific Era."

Thus, having succeeded in bringing about greater political tranquility and stability and common economic progress in the South-western corner of the Pacific, through ways and means that have proven their efficacy, the ASEAN nations are understandably interested in ensuring that developments in the wider context of the Pacific are similarly directed towards new mechanisms and modalities of cooperation based not only on mutual benefit but also on equity and equality as the essential prerequisites of durable, regional peace.

This would obviously require a sober realization and understanding of the very real obstacles in the path of our collective aspirations and endeavors. For if the opportunities of the much-heralded Pacific Era are to be materialized, then these challenges have to be met and the obstacles overcome.

Indeed, it is because of our acute awareness of this requirement, that we in ASEAN have in the past reacted with caution and some measure of reservation to earlier proposals to move directly towards the establishment of institutionalized forms of Pacific economic cooperation.

It may be pertinent to note that some of the more basic obstacles and challenges before us come as readily to our mind as the bright opportunities and prospects I have referred to earlier.

Firstly, differences in stages of economic development and in economic and political systems among the countries of the Pacific will continue to be a major impediment in the development of uniform, region-wide structures and modalities to deal collectively with common economic problems. The consequent discrepancies in national capabilities to benefit from regional growth in output, trade and investments, may in fact generate tensions and strains instead of the desired cooperative spirit.

These inherent discrepancies clearly call for substantial and consistent economic support by the more advanced countries especially to the severely disadvantaged island developing nations of the South Pacific.

Certain disturbing trends in the global economy are inevitably manifest in the Pacific region also, e.g. the steep declines in primary commodity prices, increased protectionism in the developed market economies, excessive volatility in exchange rates and heightened trade frictions and huge external imbalances among the world's major trading powers. These essentially North-South friction-points will unavoidably cast their shadow over political relationships as well. Unless addressed in enlightened and imaginative ways, thereby developing exemplary models for more equitable North-South cooperation in the Pacific, these basic obstructions may well lead to new forms of dependency relationships between the developed and the developing countries of the region.

Finally, in its political dimension, the Pacific while overall displaying relative stability compared to other regions of the world, still contains within its expanse several seedbeds of potential strife and actual conflict, thus constantly threatening to undermine peace and stability as the principal pre-conditions for economic and social progress.

The Kampuchean conflict and the situation on the tensely divided Korean peninsula remain major obstacles to the development of more harmonious cooperative relations in

Southeast and Northeast Asia. In the South Pacific, the potential for enlarged conflict and upheaval stemming from unresolved colonial situations has recently taken on a much more acute dimension. Nuclear weapon tests and the disposal of radio-active waste in some parts of the region continue to arouse the deep misgivings and vigorous protests of the South-west Pacific countries, including ASEAN. Other intra-Pacific controversies, whether sourced in trade disputes or differences regarding the application of military doctrines and security policies also complicate the matrix of inter-state relations.

And over and above these "local" turbulences, the strategic contention and competition between the two super-powers, both in their nuclear and non-nuclear dimensions, continues to exert a pervasive influence on developments throughout the entire region.

It is also because of these political conditions prevailing in the Pacific, apart from the other constraints I have mentioned earlier, that for some time to come efforts to arrive at an institutionalized form of cooperation encompassing all the countries of the Pacific region will have to be put aside and the eventual development of a loosely structured forum for economic consultation and cooperation may be the optimum that can be achieved for the medium-term.

Under these circumstances, what can and should be done in order to transform the vision of a new Pacific Era into a more tangible reality? I do not in the least profess to know the comprehensive response to such a complex question. But it would seem to me that, first and foremost, we must ensure through well-directed research and the compilation of much more precise and objective data, greater shared knowledge about actual conditions, trends, prospects and obstacles in moving towards more intensified and constructive economic inter-action among the Pacific countries.

It is here that the East-West Center, with its considerable academic resources and capabilities and backed up by its growing network of

alumni chapters throughout the region, can play an invaluable role by serving as a focal point for such research, data-gathering and assessments.

I am, of course, aware that the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) is already engaged in various research projects and regular seminars dedicated towards the same purposes. But I am sure that the East-West Center, by virtue of its traditional outlook and approach, can provide the kind of scientifically responsible data-gathering and objective analysis of trends, prospects as well as challenges that will be required. The East-West Center could thus also become a clearing-house for the sharing of ideas, experiences and perceptions as regards common problems and their possible solutions.

Then there is the objective need to develop and enhance the processes and procedures of intra-Pacific consultation which would eventually lead towards greater coordination in the setting and mutual adjustment of macro-economic policies. Here again, a start has been made by ASEAN in developing regular channels and forums for consultation with their Pacific dialogue partners, which could serve as a model for wider application in the region.

Finally, over and beyond these procedural approaches, there should be a conscious effort on the part of all countries of the region, and especially of the advanced industrialized countries, to foster consensus on the sound bases upon which more intensified Pacific cooperation should be built. In Indonesia's view, these should include the absolute need for continued strong support to the national development efforts of the developing countries, *inter alia* through the assurance of adequate and predictable flows of international finance for development, the progressive dismantling of protectionist barriers in the developed countries, the optimalization of the international division of labor and of comparative advantage between developed and developing countries and the maintenance of a liberalized world trading system and stable monetary order. For

it is on these bases that our hopes for the revitalization and orderly expansion of the world economy, including of course the economy of the Pacific region, can be realized.

To conclude, let me reiterate that Indonesia and I am sure also its partners in ASEAN, welcome the advent of the Pacific Era, indeed we have already begun actively preparing for it.

But aware of the real obstacles and pitfalls that lie in the way of its ultimate emergence, let us together ensure that it will be an Era of stable peace, social justice and common economic progress for all countries of the Pacific, in conditions of genuine interdependence and constructive cooperation for mutual benefit. Let us also make sure that the new Pacific Age will dawn upon a community of nations truly Pacific in every sense of the word.

WORKSHOP ON THE INTERACTIONS OF CULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE PACIFIC

Theme: The interactions of cultures and technologies are both causes and effects of changes taking place in the region. Understanding the nature of interactions will give a better understanding of the dynamic changes in the region. The role of culture in the process of technology transfer was examined. Case studies reviewed the impact of new technologies on human behavior and traditional cultures.

**Convenors
and**

recorders: Dr. Alfian and Mrs. Suprapti Sumarmo

Moderator: Dr. Alwi Dahlan

Assistant to the Indonesian Minister of Environment

Speakers: 1. Prof. Dr. Ida Bagus Mantra
Governor of Bali, Indonesia

"Culture, Tourism, and Technology in Bali: Interaction and Adaptation"

2. Mr. Isamu Yamashita

East-Japan Railway Co., and member of EWC Board of Governors

"Cultural Constraints for Industrialization"

Summary

In his paper and presentation Professor Mantra described how Balinese society has developed a positive interaction between culture, tourism and technology. The success is due to their philosophy of life which encourages them to be highly flexible and resilient. Balinese culture is flexible and adaptable while at the same time it is also able to maintain its identity. Bali has opened itself to foreign influences, yet at the same time it has preserved its own characteristics. The secret of its apparent success is embodied in the foundation of its social system which is embedded in the integration of tradition, religion and culture in society.

As such, Bali has been able to adapt itself to new or modern technologies and to be selective to foreign influences. The use of modern technologies has enhanced its culture in the fields of fine arts and performing arts.

The use of new paints and techniques since before World War II, first introduced by foreign artists who came to Bali, has resulted in an explosion of creativity in native paintings. Technology brings new creativity and skill to Bali. That means the revitalization of Balinese culture.

Tourism also plays an important role in revitalizing Balinese culture. The increasing demand for Balinese cultural products encourages the people to be more creative. At the same time the development of tourism has been guarded so that it will not endanger the true character of Balinese society. For example, now it is not allowed to construct hotels or other buildings higher than 15 meters. That policy is not only meant to prevent Bali from becoming another jungle of highrise buildings, but also to preserve the identity of Bali.

The reception of Balinese society to modern technology and tourism goes hand in hand with their conscious effort to develop their culture without losing their traditional values and characteristics. In Bali, tradition and modernization do not contradict each other. They go together. Technology and tourism have not endangered Balinese culture. In fact they have enriched and developed it.

Professor Mantra's eloquent presentation was followed by a lively discussion from the floor. Many participants wanted to join in the discussion. The constraint of time forced the moderator to allow only 12 participants to take part in the interesting discussions. Many of them complemented Balinese society in their success in enhancing positive interactions between tourism, technology and culture. Some expressed their wonder about the resilience of the Balinese. There were also some critical comments on negative aspects of tourism and the need for further research on the same subject.

Mr. Isamu Yamashita gave an oral presentation on "Cultural Constraints for Industrialization." He talked mostly on the success story of industrialization in Japan. One of the keys for such a success was the fact that Japan was a good student of the West. Another key was the social-cultural values of Japanese society which among other things encourages loyalty to the company, harmony in life, and the primacy of skill. All of these have contributed to the advancement of technology, more than science, in that country.

He also talked about the new orientation on science and technology as suggested by the Science and Technology Council of Japan.

There are three important points in this new orientation/policy, namely:

- (1) development of basic sciences;
- (2) institutional cooperation in research and development; and
- (3) promoting investigation of the human frontier program as an effort to explain human beings.

As such it indicates the change in emphasis from technology to science. However, it still maintains the close relationship between science and technology, since scientific research will be promoted by the advancement of technology.

With regard to the future he talked about the need for Japan to pay attention to both hardware and software, to technological skill and the social environment. He then recommended organizing a research team to study the relation between culture and technology of certain selective countries. Such a team should consist of social scientists, natural scientists and engineers.

Another lively discussion took part after the coffee break. Several views were exchanged between Mr. Yamashita and the participants. Many of the participants wanted to know more about the success story of Japan in industrializing itself without losing its own identity. Some of them wanted to know more about how Japan was able to become a good student of the West. They wondered if Japan will teach the developing countries to become good students of Japan. The comments indicated that Japan is still a mystery to many of the participants.

The moderator, Dr. Alwi Dahlan closed the Workshop.

WORKSHOP ON MANAGING RESOURCES TO ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE PACIFIC

Theme: The role of natural resources in national development with emphasis on the rational utilization of resources and problems related to managing resources. Case studies from developing countries were reviewed and discussed.

Convenor: Dr. Aprilani Soegiarto

Moderator: Dr. K.U. Sirinanda
Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Universiti of Brunei Darussalam,
Bandar Seri Begawan, Negara Brunei Darussalam.

Speakers: 1. Dr. Charles H. Lamoureux
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Colleges of Arts and Sciences, University of Hawaii. "Utilization and Management of Renewable Natural Resources in the Pacific"
2. Prof. Dr. Otto Soemarwoto
Director of Institute of Ecology. Pajajaran University, Bandung Indonesia
"Ecology and Economics: the Elusive Partnership"

Panelists and

Discussants: 1. Dr. William E. James
Research Associate, Resource Systems Institute, East-West Center, "Agricultural Practices in Southeast Asia"
2. Dr. David McCauley
Project Fellow, Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center
3. Ms. Beatrice H. Krauss
Lyon Arboretum, University of Hawaii, "Traditional Uses of Natural Resources in the Pacific"

Recorder: Ms. Sharon Hoffman
Project Fellow, Energy Project, Resource Systems Institute, East-West Center.

Summary

Dr. Charles H. Lamoureux addressed the renewable terrestrial resources of the Pacific. He stated that the major problem was the need to maintain a sustainable level of utilization of renewable resources. As population grows, people demands and expectations increase with a consequent growth in demand for resources. These increasing levels of utilization are not sustainable in many cases without

a concurrent decline in environmental quality. In evaluating resource utilization and supply in the Pacific, one must take into consideration the differences between the Pacific Islands and South East Asia. The relationship between land area and environmental and biological diversity was examined. The smaller Southeast Asian regions contain less diversity and therefore, have a lesser degree of elasticity in over-

coming the effects of a depleted resource supply.

Dr. Lamoureux continued to discuss various types of natural resources, and addressed the associated problems concerning current utilization. Of serious concern is the depletion of tropical forests, or "deforestation." Whereas, in regions of Brazil and North Africa, deforestation has global effects, the forest depletion in the Pacific Islands show negligible global effects but severe repercussions for the local inhabitants. To remedy this, Dr. Lamoureux calls for more research in the field of tropical forest ecology. Our current information on the forest resources of the Pacific Islands is weak, and complete inventories are a crucial first step. There is also a need for faster authorized planting in the Southeast Asian regions, which are in danger of depletion.

In discussing food utilization in the Pacific, Dr. Lamoureux noted that fewer types of agricultural products are being used at present than three decades ago. The U.S. Academy of Sciences is making efforts to promote the rediscovery of some of the older, lost food forms. Due to the Green Revolution, damage has been done to the genetic diversity of such food staples as rice, taros, and breadfruit. There are many types of food plants that could clearly be cultivated on a large scale.

Among the examples offered of recommended efforts to be undertaken towards sustainable resource development are: the formation of "Agricultural Systems" for forestry, the development of new food crops, an increase in the utilization of pest control methods that do not involve chlorinated hydrocarbons, and an exploration of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion for electricity production.

Dr. Lamoureux concluded his address with the prediction that the next decade will see an increase in concern for the preservation of natural resources on the part of the local inhabitants of the area facing depletion, and stressed the importance of the role of education in developing community involvement in

resource management and the prevention of deforestation.

Professor Otto Soemarwoto discussed the conflict between ecology and economics in resource management. Although, theoretically, an endeavor in ecological development should have a strong basis, in practice the partnership is "elusive," as there is generally a conflict as to which should be the deciding factor. Ecologists, Prof. Soemarwoto noted, are sometime considered to be "anti-development."

In the case of Indonesia rice production was presented as an example of an opportunity for both perspectives to benefit by sharing a unified direction. Prof. Soemarwoto traced developments from the 1970's, a period in which Indonesia relied on rice imports for consumption, utilizing one-third of the total world market in rice. This proved detrimental to the economy of the country, as price increases led to economic instability. Attempts at achieving self-sufficiency failed until 1984, due to the prevalence of the brown plant hopper, and it's ability to resist pesticides. Now that Indonesia has increased her rice production, the "social value of food" has changed correspondingly. There has been a reinforcement of the notion of rice as a "food for the rich," and people are switching from non-rice foods, such as corn and other traditional foods, to rice for social reasons. This has had both economic and ecological repercussions. The pollution from pesticides, for example, in the milk of cows had become an issue. Additionally, the annual losses of rice due to pests is greater than \$300,000,000. As rice production increases, so does the need for construction for irrigation, displacing inhabitants, often moving them to the forest areas, and contributing to deforestation. If the trend of switching from non-rice to rice foods could be reversed, ecological and economic benefits would follow.

Prof. Soemarwoto concluded that ecology and economics can work together if: 1. we free ourselves from tunnel vision, 2. we explore a wide range of alternatives, 3. we dare to propose innovative actions that seem to be against

official policies and main stream belief, 4. we do a better job in planning by leaving open as wide a range of options as possible for as long as possible.

The two presentations were followed by lively discussions from the floor, responses and presentations by panel members.

Dr. William W. James began by illustrating the paradox of industrialization that existed in Asia in the past several decades. While increasing commitments were made towards agriculture in Taiwan, impressive industrial growth was later witnessed. Conversely, in India where the planning focus favored industrial growth, little progress was witnessed. The paradox at work here is that those countries which focused on agriculture have found increasing industrialization in later years.

In the past economists have held several beliefs upon which development theories were premised. These included that peasant agriculture was backward and tradition bound and therefore not a good forum to introduce modernization methods and that external economic conditions were not conducive to outward growth. Thus, export driven economies were not encouraged instead inward looking economies were born by the encouragement of import substitution. The outcome of this was the creation of protected domestic markets which eventually penalized the agricultural sector.

In the past, government policy was not sensitive to the fact that incentives for farmers were viable. It was not until anthropologists demonstrated that the peasant is in fact a rational producer and consumer that this thinking was changed. Despite basic peasant rationality, they were still limited by the lack of human resource development, the absence of research and development of new technologies and the disincentives provided them by the current public policies.

In the 1960's, the green revolution technology was introduced. New technologies involving rice production were adopted rapidly and now the second generation problems exist

which include the increased demand for irrigation and chemicals both for growth and pest control. Through this revolution, however, Indonesia went from a state of import dependency for rice to the current state of self-sufficiency.

The issues for the 1980's include the deteriorating terms of trade for some Asian nations. This is particularly applicable for Indonesia where declining revenues from oil exports have had to be balanced by the promotion of nontraditional exports.

Another problem faced in the agricultural arena is that of increasing unemployment. Farm size is typically small in Asia, yet population growth is rapid. Thus, employment needs to be generated outside of the agricultural sector.

Deforestation is clearly a critical issue especially for upland areas, especially as infrastructure is typically less developed than that of the lowland rice areas. There needs to be locally oriented processes whereby sustainable systems for upland areas can be decided upon.

A third policy problem is when do you stop encouraging agriculture to promote industry. Further complicating this issue is the fact that removing farm protection and subsidies is politically difficult as farmers have grown used to these programs. The ability of governments to find solutions to these problems, however, can be further exacerbated by difficulties in administration and implementation.

The only way to succeed in the prevention of natural resource destruction is to involve the community. This is indeed difficult as local levels of decision making are not well developed. Thus, human resource development will be crucial. It will be institutions such as the East-West Center, which can bring together people from Asian countries to learn management skills, that can make a difference in the resource utilization patterns of the future.

After Dr. James' presentation, Dr. David McCauley commented on the many common concerns expressed in the previous presentations. The first was the acknowledgement of

productivity increases from the green revolution, but the concern about the sustainability of such. Secondly is the issue of preservation of forest areas. There is growing evidence of the correlation between forest area utilization, erosion, downstream water availability, as well as the quality of that water. The third point is that there is a need to involve the local community in resource management. Fourth is the need to respond to the change as local populations are rational producers and consumers. There is a need to understand the links between the environment and development. The central themes of development in the future should incorporate answers to the questions who, what, where, when, how, and why. In terms of today's discussion, the answer to who is the force in development planning is changing from a single agency focus to an inter-agency one. The what of development includes more systems orientation. As for when, the focus needs to be on longer term development. The answer to where development planning needs to occur is particularly in the upland areas which require more delicate management. How this will be done will be through local participation with an emphasis on non-governmental organizations. Finally, the reason why all of these planning techniques are important is because GNP is no longer the sole focus upon which to gauge the success of national growth. Indeed, equity and quality of life must enter into the overall measure of a country's growth and development.

Ms. Beatrice Krauss made the last response by giving a brief history of development in

Hawaii. The Polynesians brought customs and plants to Hawaii and were self-sustaining. Their culture was agricultural. They grew taro and also went to the forest and found timber from which they made their houses and canoes. Their philosophy was that the land did not belong to them, but belonged to the gods. As a result, they conserved the land wisely. A kapu system was in place that for instance conserved the fishery resources as fish were not allowed to be caught during spawning season. The first true settlers were missionaries from Boston. They developed their own plantations and in effect became big businessmen through the development of pineapple and sugar. Their descendants controlled politics for a lengthy period of time and until statehood these descendants from the original missionary group were extremely powerful. Pineapple and sugar production dominated the economy for a time. Then tourism was added. Now, tourism is first while pineapple and sugar are being phased out. All the agricultural land previously used for pineapple and sugar are becoming available again. The real question will concern the ultimate use of this newly emerging land. Hopefully, we can learn from the Hawaiians and use it prudently.

After Ms. Krauss' presentation there was a general discussion on the entire workshop. In conclusion of the session, the Moderator, Dr. Sirinanda noted that in this issue of renewable resource management there is scope for the contributions of economists, natural scientists, and policy makers. Clearly, the East-West Center has a role in insuring that this kind of dialogue and participation ensues.

WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL GOALS

Theme: This workshop explored the relationship between national and regional development on the one hand and human resources on the other. The concepts of national and regional development are as diverse as the countries in the region. Each country was faced with preparing and organizing its human resources to meet development objectives that set for themselves.

Convenors: 1. Prof. Dr. Hasan Walinono
2. Dr. Norman Goodman

Moderator: Dr. Norman Goodman
Representative of the Institute of International Education, Jakarta, Indonesia

Speakers: 1. Dr. Alexander H. ter Weele
Chief, Asia Region, Population and Human Resources, Technical Division,
The World Bank
"Human Resources Development to Achieve National and Regional Development Goals"

2. Dr. Samir K. Das
Vice President for Personnel, United Breweries Group, Bombay, India
"Human Resources Development: An Indian Perspective"

3. Dr. Purification V. Quisumbing
Director, Academy of Asian Law and Jurisprudence, University of the Philippines

Panelist: Ms. Chalintorn Burian
Program Director of the Petroleum Institute of Thailand Foundation, Bangkok, Thailand

Recorder: Dr. Wariya Chinwanno

Summary

This workshop explored the relationship between human resources development and national and regional development objectives. It began by giving a broad overview of the subject focusing on Asia and the Pacific in general. Then it moved to case studies of two Asian countries, India and the Philippines.

Dr. Alexander ter Weele presented a broad

overview of the economic development trends in the Asian and Pacific Region based on World Bank Projects. He concurred that Asia's economic growth is powerful. Further, he stated that, in general, Asian economies are very dynamic with lots of growth and opportunity. He also foresees the economic center of gravity shifting from its present mid-Atlantic resting

place to a position in the mid-Pacific. Countries like Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand etc. are among those with technological superiority and very dynamic trading activities.

Dr. ter Weele observed two broad trends of economic and industrial development. The first trend is the evolution of artisanship to mass production, which means that the most simple and repetitive tasks are replaced by machines. The following process will take place:

1. Unique items are crafted,
2. Standardization,
3. Production process,
4. Production line,
5. Repetition, on the production line each job is repetitive,
6. Technological development, once each job is "small" and repetitive, the production line worker's job can be replaced by an "invention,"
7. Change in cost structure,
8. Capital accumulation.

A necessary condition for this to happen is a mass market for goods. The second important trend is an increase in the ratio of intellectual content to commodity content in finished goods. Technology becomes increasingly complex, whereas the mass of primary commodities required to produce goods is decreasing. These tendencies bring him to the conclusion that education is essential to economic development. As economies develop, the intellectual content of goods increases.

Following are the implications for Asia's education systems:

1. The developing countries of Asia must expand their educational systems in order to be able to compete with Japan, the United States of America, and other economic powers. This means that better quality of education should be achieved as a national goal.
2. There should be more dynamism in educational sectors responsive to less centralization.
3. As economies become more complex, there should be more diversities in education. New disciplines should be developed and offered.
4. More resources should be spent in education among countries in Asia and the Pacific.
5. There should be more adult education in the modern sphere not in the rural sector.
6. General education should be expanded

while vocational training is advised against.

7. The increase in quality of university education is recommended in addition to higher quality in post secondary education.
8. More cost sharing means more children in school which results in more educational opportunities.

In his presentation, Dr. Samir K. Das discussed the mechanisms and context of human resources development in India. He pointed out that since India became independent about forty years ago the per capita GNP has risen over a dozen fold and more growth is expected. The appalling poverty, recurrent famines, high incidence of infectious disease, low literacy and scarcity of skilled workers are all showing remarkable improvement. India is now the 7th largest geographic area nation with the 2nd largest population, around 800 million.

Socio-Economic Perspective: human resource development is now linked to the national goals of India. India has a wide-ranging diversity in its ecology, social, cultural, racial and linguistic domains which pose a serious challenge to the reaching of national goals. India's Constitution attempts to create a unity-in-diversity socialist democratic parliamentary government: it establishes equal employment rights for women and men, ownership of material resources to serve the common good, and discourages excess concentration of wealth.

India's economic philosophy combines government regulation and free market mechanisms, for the purpose of

1. Growth to alleviate poverty,
2. Equity and social justice,
3. Self-reliance.

The policy frame emphasizes increasing saving and investment; directing investment into sectors building up industrial development rather than consumer goods development; regulating investment for increasing productivity of labour and capital; regulating investment into national priorities; ameliorating the problems of the rural poor. Industrialization aims to reduce the dependence of agriculture.

Human resource development is very com-

plex and has been subject to a series of 5-year plans. The current 15 year plan is to create near full employment; satisfaction of the basic needs of food, clothing and shelter nationwide; access to health facilities and universal elementary education; all while adding 120 million new jobs in the labor force. This will require development of many new agricultural jobs in rural areas, increased productivity of small farms, more farming infrastructures, measures to reduce population growth, new educational opportunities for young women, and building new housing. These are very capital intensive.

A remaining task is to link science and technology to industry and develop such areas as electronic telecommunications, biotechnologies and management of these areas.

The constraints are that 82% of Indians live in rural areas, and 72% are still in agriculture and only 35% of the total population are economically active. To assure adequate emphasis on the concern of India for its human resource development it has since 1985 established a Cabinet-level position in the national government: a Ministry of Human Resources to oversee this area.

Dr. Purification V. Quisumbing discussed the human resources development issue within the context of the Philippines experience. In

doing so, she began by analyzing the unique character of the Philippines Constitution 1987 noting that it is less a legal document than a political and social manifesto. The new constitution tries to achieve a regime of truth, justice and love. Its two major aims are the stress on Human Rights and the improvement in the Quality of Life among the Filipino people.

The constitution guarantees the rights of individuals. It specifies the role of the private sector and guarantees equal access to public services, full public disclosures, and the right to private property. In the area of the economy, the goal of the national economy is towards more equal distribution of economic opportunity.

The human resources development issue within the context of the Philippines is very dynamic because it is placed within the political context. Human resources development must be anchored on education. There is a very unique provision which enables the educational sector to receive the largest portion of the budget. Universal education must be provided free of charge. It must have quality and must also be relevant to the nationalistic goal of the Philippines.

The moderator, Dr. Norman Goodman closed the workshop.

WORKSHOP ON BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE PACIFIC

Theme: The workshop examined business opportunities and challenges that arise from the dynamic interactions among the economies of the Asia-Pacific region. It considered new business opportunities resulting from the expansion of intra-regional trade and the strengthening of regional cooperation in the development of energy, resources, telecommunications, and transmigration.

Convenors: Mr. Jusuf Wanandi and Dr. James Castle

Moderator: Mr. Jusuf Wanandi
Executive Director, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, Indonesia

- Speakers:**
1. Dr. James W. Castle
Partner, Business Advisory Indonesia Chief Executive, Asia Pacific Information Corp.
"Business Opportunities in the Asia-Pacific Area"
 2. Mr. Haroen Al Rasjid
President & Chairman of Managing Board PT. Caltex Pacific Indonesia
"Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific Region—Oil Industry's Perspective"
 3. Dr. Charles Ong
Marketing Director, Jamu Nyonya Meneer, Jakarta, Indonesia
"Business Opportunities in Indonesia".

Summary

The workshop on Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific Era was introduced by Mr. Jusuf Wanandi, with an overview of some positive trends and developments affecting the Pacific Region. One such development that will have important ramifications in the Region is the lessening of tensions between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. Mr. Wanandi is optimistic about the relationship between the United States and Japan as well. The U.S./Japan relationship is, in Mr. Wanandi's view, the most important in the region, and an "engine for growth, development, peace, and stability." He sees, however, a challenge for several years to come in the integration of the two very different systems: politically, econom-

ically, and from a security standpoint. The growth of China is also seen as playing an important role in the Region.

Mr. Wanandi was optimistic about the stability of the developing parts of the Pacific Region, and sees the conflicts that exist, between Vietnam and China, and on the Korean Peninsula, on the way to being solved. Although the developing parts of the Region are facing the problems of transition and political development, the existing institutions can cope with these challenges.

In conclusion, Mr. Wanandi commented on the current turnaround in economic flow from the North to the South, between Japan and southern parts of Asia.

Dr. James W. Castle followed with his perspective on business opportunities in the Asia

Pacific Region. He views the health of the two supereconomies of the Region; the United States and Japan, and their willingness to work together, as critical in establishing the business opportunities of the future. He warns that the United States must come to understand the necessity of sharing its position as an economic leader, and Japan must learn to accept its position and responsibility as a major economic power in Asia and the world. Dr. Castle recognizes positive trends throughout the ASEAN countries, and notes that the major challenge is to maintain open communications.

In terms of specific business opportunities in the Pacific Era, Dr. Castle sees that the shift of labor intensive industries from the North to the South will call for new companies to move overseas, predicting that more mid-size Japanese companies will open operations outside of Japan. There is a growth of major Internationals in the South, and a need for industry to provide goods and services to an expanding middle class. Finally, there are big challenges and opportunities in the field of consultancy. An obstacle is the tendency for protection from foreign intervention, as services are the most highly protected industry in the world.

Dr. Castle concluded with some advice to academics and government officials. He stresses that communication depends on objective knowledge. Academics and researchers should take a hard objective look at trade flows, and government officials at the barriers to business opportunities they may be creating with short-term protectionist measures.

Mr. Haroen Al Rasjid, addressed the Oil Industry's Perspective on Business Opportunities and Challenges in the Pacific Region. He opened with an evaluation of current consumption and production patterns, noting the rise in free world oil consumption in the first quarter of 1988, and predicted continued oil demand growth in the new industrialized countries in the Pacific Region. An increase is also noted on the supply side, with the non-

OPEC crude oil output up substantially in this quarter from 1987. Mr. Rasjid predicts a continuing increase in non-OPEC oil production outside the United States, as well, with a capacity peak in the mid-1990's.

The ultimate effects of these patterns on the Pacific Region as a whole are as yet uncertain, however, as a "net importer," any price changes are predicted to affect the Region's economic growth. Past experience reveals that a reduction in oil prices allows for increased economic development. A decrease in inflation in industrialized oil-importing countries such as Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea, yet the oil exporting nations of Indonesia, and Brunei, were forced to reduce plans for development due to a loss in foreign exchange. This has led, in the long run to a decline in reserves as well as production capacity.

To remedy this trend, Mr. Rasjid sees a need for an increase in incentives to stimulate investment by International oil companies in the Pacific Region. He notes that this need has already begun to be recognized by some governments, with a response of a greater degree of flexibility in the terms of contracts. The Malaysian and Thai governments have innovated financial incentives for foreign investors. The Indonesian government has invited contractors to consider extensions to their contracts, the majority of which are due to expire in the 1990's.

In conclusion, Mr. Rasjid notes that if the policies of the Pacific Region oil-producing companies incorporate both new incentives for investors, and improved operating efficiencies, there is good reason to believe that there will be continued economic growth. Although, at present, the oil-producers in the region contribute only fifteen percent to the world crude output, the attractiveness of the oil producing provinces in the Region show potential for greater development, provided that there is success in obtaining the necessary investment capital, and a striving for more efficient production and consumption.

The moderator, Mr. Jusuf Wanandi closed the workshop.

WORKSHOP ON ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PACIFIC ERA

Theme: The changing roles of women in the Pacific Basin were discussed including problems faced by women in both developed and developing countries. Particular issues included conflicts between traditional and nontraditional roles, the importance of men in supporting the changing role of women, problems unique to individual ethnic or cultural groups, and the importance of women in development, especially in public health and family planning.

Convenors: Mrs. Nasti M. Reksodiputro and Ms. Donna Culpepper

Moderator: Ms. Jacqueline Young
Lecturer in Interpersonal Communication, Hawaii Pacific College, and Department of Education Sex Equity Specialists.

Speakers:

1. Mrs. A.S. Luhulima
Assistant to the State Minister for the Role of Women, Jakarta, Indonesia
"The Role of Women in the National Development: the Indonesian Experience"
2. Dr. Tin Myaing Thein
Consultant and Founder of the National Network of Asian and Pacific Women
"Factors Contributing to Success of Women in Development Projects in Bangladesh"

Panelists:

1. Dr. Susan Hunter-Harvey
Professor, Department of Sociology, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, Canada
2. Dr. Linda K. Richter
Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, Kansas State University
3. Ms. Mary Grace Ampil Tirona
Co-founder of Institute of Women's Studies and Education Chair of the Women's Rights Movement in the Philippines
4. Ms. Jean R. Renshaw
Professor of Organizational Behavior and International Business, Pepperdine University

Recorder: Mrs. Judith Jackman

Summary

The Workshop on "Women in the Pacific Era" was opened with an overview by Dr. Susan Harvey, discussing some universal problems that women are facing today, some

thirteen years after the United Nations declared the "Decade for Women" in 1975. Among the issues addressed were: the difficulties imposed by the "double day" for women

in the work force that carry the simultaneous responsibilities of home and family care, persisting incidences of violence towards women, male migration, the continuing inequality in educational opportunities and work conditions, and the general exclusion of women from participation in the political process.

Ms. Luhulima addressed the Indonesia experience on the role of women in national development beginning with a brief history of women's movements in the nineteenth century. These were individual movements which either took action to oppose the Dutch colonialism or struggled for their well-being. In the early twentieth century many women's organizations were established. These organizations were brought in line with the nationalists movement of the people in the struggle for national independence.

Ms. Luhulima continued to discuss the forerunners of the women's movements. The first Indonesian Women's Congress held on December 22, 1928 marked the starting point for the Indonesian women to improve their status. A decade later December 22 was declared as the "Hari Ibu," the national Women's Day. The International Decade for Women brought about the inclusion of a special chapter on the role of women in the 1978 Indonesian Guidelines of State Policy. As a result a Junior Minister for the Role of Women was appointed a position which eventually evolved to become the State Ministry for the Role of Women. The concerns of this Ministry include: improvements in healthcare, the role of women in the labor force, continuing education, and social and cultural issues.

Dr. Tin Myaing Thein discussed the findings of her study on current Women in Development Projects in Bangladesh. Dr. Thein stressed the need for women's aid projects in this country, noting that one-third of the female population are single parents, and that the women of Bangladesh face longer work days, but receive less food and education than the men. In her exploration of successful as well as struggling WID projects, the objective

was to identify the factors which lead to success, and might be incorporated into future endeavors in the area. The current WID projects were categorized in order of abundance as: self-help, family planning and health, agricultural, rural employment and industry, job training, and education and literacy. In her examination of twelve programs, Dr. Thein found a timely distribution of funding to be one common variable in the six that were a success. A common and focused direction on the part of both the donor and implementing agencies was also found to be critical in determining a project's outcome and effects. Dr. Thein further cited the importance of group formation and field work in reaching the target group, particularly due to the relative isolation in which the women of Bangladesh live. She also noted the importance of "co-opting the gatekeeper"; that is getting beyond authorities, religious leaders, and spouses to reach the target group of women.

Dr. Thein identified several WID groups in Bangladesh that she found to be successful. The rural maintenance project sponsored by Canadian CIDA, for example, employed 60,000 destitute women to take care of roads. Another noteworthy project is the Save The Children's Family Planning and Rehydration Program with a focus on income generation and educational skills in three parts of the country. Also mentioned were the Gemine Bank's credit program, and a leather handicrafts project to employ handicapped women sponsored by an Italian Mission. Dr. Thein concluded by stressing the need to sensitize donors to the components which make a WID project successful, and remarked that more projects are needed in the field of education. Finally, she called for a "two-pronged" approach, aimed at the present as well as future generation of women in Bangladesh.

Dr. Linda K. Richter, as a panelist followed with a discussion on the general political context of Women in Development Projects, focusing on current information on the role of women globally. According to 1980 statistics,

women comprise 52% of the world's population, assume two-thirds of the work load, yet earn only one-tenth of world income, owning one-tenth of the world's property.

Dr. Richter continued to dispel four currently held myths concerning the status of women. The first myth discussed was that in poor countries only are women "left behind." Dr. Richter gave the example of the current difficulty of working women in the United States in obtaining maternity leaves and adequate child-care, stating that these two issues are as yet not properly addressed.

A second currently held myth is that women are least approached because they are least responsive. Still held today, as well, is the be-

lief in "linear progress"; that is, that the problems women face will naturally decrease as progress in other areas occurs. Finally, there exists the myth that the condition of women is immutable due to custom. Although it is a commonly held belief that great progress has been made in the endeavors of women to achieve equal rights since the International Decade for Women was declared, problems continue to persist for women globally, and the time is ripe for these myths to be dispelled and the status of women to be reexamined.

Small group discussions on "planning Strategies for the Emerging Pacific Era" were led by Dr. Tin Myaing Thein.

EMERGING CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE ASIAN/PACIFIC REGION

Luncheon Speech

by

Dr. Victor Hao Li

President

East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii

I am pleased and proud to take part in this extraordinary gathering of so many friends and alumni of the East-West Center. We come from many places, but we share a commitment to building the future of the Asia-Pacific region. This is an important time for our region. For the most part, economies have been growing, the political climate has remained comparatively stable, and education and productivity are rising.

These are remarkable achievements that have been accomplished in a very short time. As recently as 1960, when the East-West Center was founded, the seeds for Japan's economic and technological explosion were just being sown. South Korea was regarded as one of the world's poorest countries, with little prospect for development. In India, China, and other countries, population appeared to be growing faster than food supplies.

Cold-war tensions in 1960 cast a pall on the international relations of the region. The future partners of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations were still almost strangers to each other, and at times were adversaries. Australia and New Zealand seemed to be European countries that somehow had been misplaced in the South Pacific.

Today, less than 30 years later, all this has changed. A combination of economic growth, cultural confidence, natural resources, and human talent has created a momentum that is ushering in the Pacific Age. Just to cite one statistic, by the end of this century East and Southeast Asia will produce over 20 percent of

the gross world product, a share approximately equal to those of North America and of Europe. In 1960, the East and Southeast Asian share was only 11 percent, versus a 36 percent share for North America.

However, it will not be all smooth sailing ahead—as you who live and work here know best of all. The region faces a number of critical problems. Some of these relate to poverty and the distribution of wealth and power, others to racial and ethnic tensions, and still others to the clash of values and the struggle between tradition and change. In addition, great power contention is likely to increase in the Pacific, and the looming specter of protectionism threatens the economic lifelines of a region whose prosperity is built on the free flow of trade.

An Indian journalist participating in the Center's Jefferson Fellows program told us, in speaking about his impressions of the United States, "You Americans have a remarkable ability to find a problem for every solution." Perhaps this observation can be made about my remarks today. But I talk about problems not because I feel overwhelmed by difficulties. I am very optimistic about the region's future. The past several decades have shown that the region is capable of overcoming great difficulties. I speak of problems so that we can see more clearly the tasks that we must undertake in the years ahead.

Political Issues

Let me begin with some political issues. A major change of political arrangements and cultural attitudes is taking place in Asia—a shifting, if you will, of the political tectonic plates that were frozen in place after World War II and the end of the colonial era.

One of the most important immediate question for the region is what will be Japan's international political role in a "post-post-war" world where Japan is no longer a latecomer and follower but rather a leader and innovator across a broad front. The search for a new national identity for Japan will be difficult and uncomfortable, especially within Japan but also for the entire region. We may be unable to predict the final outcome; but it is indisputable that the Japan of the 21st century will play a very different international role than the nation plays today.

China is undergoing a similar soul-searching process as it enters its "post-revolution" period. Domestically, the present economic changes, if carried forward, will have profound social effects. Internationally, China is now seeking to establish fundamentally new political and economic relations with all its neighbors. A number of Southeast Asian states view China's emergence in the international arena with mixed feelings: glad that the period of isolation and strained relations are over, but concerned over possible future efforts by an increasingly strong China to influence events in the area.

The role of the United States in the region is also changing rapidly. After World War II, the United States took the lead in rebuilding the world's shattered economies and played a key statesman's role in building a new international economic system and making it work. Now that these familiar post-war years are ending, many Americans have become impatient with our trading partners and frustrated with ourselves, aware that we have entered a new era, but one that we do not quite understand and cannot readily cope with. The United

States will increasingly need to share regional leadership and influence with others in the region, while doing much more to understand the Pacific and to operate effectively within the region.

Another significant political issue throughout Asia and the Pacific is the generational change of leadership that is sweeping the region. In almost all countries, new leaders will be taking the helm of government. Below this highest level, new leadership elites in their 30s and 40s—including many of you here today—also are assuming positions of responsibility in government, business, community, and the professions.

Although there is no uniform regional pattern, the new generation clearly is different from the preceding one in professional training, attitudes, and priorities. The new generation is better educated, but their training and careers have frequently been highly focused rather than broadly conceived.

I believe that many of these new leaders will be more willing to question Western models which were accepted by their predecessors, and more inclined to assert traditional cultural values and ways of doing things. It is important to stress that leaders in the United States know very little about this upcoming new generation of Asian and Pacific island leaders.

Economic Issues

In the economic sphere, great attention has been paid to the changing roles of Japan and the United States in recent years. Trade relationships between the United States and Japan have become quite strained. Both sides recognize that a large trade imbalance is intolerable, but how to solve this problem is much more difficult. From the Japanese perspective it may appear—and with some reason—that the United States prefers to blame Japanese trade barriers than to do what is necessary to become more competitive. The Japanese wonder why Americans cannot learn about the culture and

society of Japan in the same way that so many Japanese businessmen and students have learned about the United States.

At the same time, despite its large population and huge economy, Japan remains only a limited market for manufactured goods and processed products from other countries. The NICs and ASEAN countries export nearly four times more manufactured goods to the U.S. than they do to Japan. There are signs that Japan is beginning to undertake a fundamental restructuring of its economy, encouraging domestic consumption rather than continued reliance on exports. While the low level of Japanese imports of foreign goods remains a serious problem, in the past year imports have been rising faster than exports in Japan, with most of the increase coming from the NICs.

However, it is still an open question whether the Japanese economy will be able to play a role as the engine of growth for the global economy that the United States has played. Japan's economic structure has been geared to exporting for so many years that it will not be easy to make a fundamental shift to become a net importer. The rise in the value of the yen in the past three years, which has encouraged Japan to import more goods, cannot continue indefinitely. If imports do continue to rise, it may create political and cultural problems within the country.

These questions, which do not have clear or easy answers, profoundly affect the NICs and ASEAN countries, whose own growth in recent years has relied on exports. Not only Japan, but also Korea and Taiwan, have built large trade surpluses. Many people believe that Asian countries must import more and develop more trade among themselves if they are to continue their trade-led growth. A Far Eastern Economic Review cover story last fall observed that "The news for now is that it is the end of the road for all those who had assumed that the U.S. was an inexhaustible market for competitively priced products."

The ASEAN organization is considering ways to increase trade among the member

countries. Last year, our colleague at the East-West Center, Seiji Naya, was asked to prepare a report on the subject for ASEAN in which he discussed possibilities for more intra-ASEAN trade. As their economies grow, the NICs and ASEAN countries themselves are becoming important markets. And as their economic activities increase, it is essential for these countries to act as full partners in the world trading system—by decreasing protectionism and playing a larger role in international trade negotiations and agreements.

Another economic uncertainty has arisen from the emergence of China to become one of the 15 largest traders in the world. China has petitioned to join GATT, The Geneva Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. About 70 percent of China's trade is with Pacific Rim countries, including the United States. Understandably, other Asian developing countries are beginning to worry about competition from China's labor-intensive manufactured exports, and also from potential increases in Chinese exports of certain minerals and agricultural products.

These goods and materials will certainly provide competition to some Southeast Asian nations in the United States and Japanese markets. But China's modernization means that the country will become an increasingly attractive market for imported goods and services from other Asian countries. China also will be an important producer of various goods needed by others, particularly the developing nations and the NICs.

Demographic and Social Issues

Let me say some words about social and demographic issues. One worry about Asia is that, despite family planning programs, Asian mothers are still giving birth to many more children than can be fed, educated, and employed. Asia is home to nearly 3 billion people, more than half of mankind and a number larger than the entire world population in 1950. According to alarmists, continuing population growth will produce an unending cycle

of poverty, social unrest, economic strains, and political instability.

Already though, much of Asia no longer fits this alarming demographic profile. Birth rates are falling more rapidly in Asia than anywhere else in the world. The success of Japan, Indonesia, China, Korea, Thailand, and other countries in reducing their fertility means that a growing proportion of people in the future will live longer, remain healthier, become more productive, and enjoy higher standards of living.

Conscientious government policies to reduce fertility through family planning programs have been among the factors that have resulted in rising living standards. To some extent it has also been Asia's economic growth that has caused fertility to decline. The expansion of the industrial and service sectors and the growth of urban economies have provided employment opportunities for women and reduced the incentives for families to have many children. The spread of education that has supplied people with the skills to operate in the modern economy also has provided them with the knowledge to limit family size.

However, we should not take these trends for granted. In rural Asia, families retain a strong economic incentive to have many children. An ironic consequence of China's new market economic policies in the agricultural sector may be unintentionally to provide a greater incentive to rural families to have more children—because of the additional labor they provide—thereby undercutting China's national family planning program. In South Asia, population size is already large and population growth rates remain high, which strains scarce resources needed for economic growth and social development.

Rising life expectancy and lower fertility throughout most of the region are positive trends, but they create new challenges. The number of elderly in Asia will double between 1980 and the turn of the century, and then double again by 2025. By the year 2000, there will be more than 200 million elderly people in

Asia and the Pacific. Although dealing with an elderly society already has become a high priority for Japanese social planners, most other nations do not yet view it as a problem for their governments.

Care of the elderly is still largely a family responsibility. However, Asian families of the future may be much less willing, or less able, to bear this responsibility. Issues of government pensions, public assistance, and housing, recreational, and health care facilities for the elderly may become widespread in a few more years.

Urbanization is becoming another major issue for Asia. Though many parts of Asia are still rural, the region's urban areas are growing much faster than the rural ones. Urban areas as a whole are adding about 25 million people every year. By the turn of the century, Asia will have 11 urban areas whose population exceeds 10 million. Manila is expected to grow to over 11 million people by 2000; and Jakarta to nearly 13 million.

Providing adequate urban housing, transportation, sanitation, education, and employment is becoming an enormous challenge for virtually every country in Asia. Some cities, such as Tokyo and Seoul, have done relatively well, despite growing to enormous size. However, even the most successful cities face problems of air pollution, long commuting distances, and limited open space. Less fortunate cities also face such serious challenges as widespread unemployment, crime, and ethnic or religious conflict.

Another issue which may be less visible but is perhaps even more difficult is that of rural poverty. In some areas, such as parts of South Asia, the numbers of rural poor are rising, despite the Green Revolution and impressive national economic growth. Ambassador Obaidullah Khan of Bangladesh, who is currently a fellow at the East-West Center, warns that even while gross national products are rising, the fortunes of rural residents may be falling.

As Ambassador Khan puts it, "A large seg-

ment of human population continues and will continue to exist without any appropriable past or an imaginable future. They live in a state of physical deprivation, political impotence, social insecurity, cultural alienation, and spiritual despair and hopelessness." We must not let this condition continue.

Conclusion

If the coming century is to be truly a Pacific Age, in both senses of the word "pacific," the issues I have raised here must be faced and resolved. A fundamental question concerns culture. As modernization takes hold, cultural values often change. This can be very troubling—for individuals and for societies. Many Asians question whether Western social and cultural models are the only ones to follow as their economies develop.

One of the unique aspects of the East-West Center is the belief that although different societies and cultures share certain problems, our

perspectives on these problems are likely to be unique. Bringing together people from many cultures enables us not only to examine problems, but also to view them through the lenses of others as well as our own. In this way, we get a clearer view of our own society and problems, and we also benefit from judgments and experiences obtained from many other places.

You, the East-West Center alumni, are men and women of the new Pacific. The Pacific Age is in our hands. Our values and roots are in the cultures and traditions of the region, and we have developed an international perspective through our studies and professional work.

As we address the critical issues of the emerging Pacific Era, the East-West Center alumni have much to offer the region. I hope that you will continue to work together, through the informal network of alumni. I have every confidence that you will have a profound impact on the region.

DISCUSSION MEETING SUMMARIES

ARTS AND MUSIC DISCUSSION MEETING

Submitted by Dr. Ricardo Trimillos
University of Hawaii Music Department

The first session of the Music and Arts panel included a presentation by Dr. Ronald Bernier, an illustrated slide lecture on the interrelationships of the expressive arts in Indonesia, particularly Bali and Java, with their Southeast Asian, East Asian, and South Asian neighbors.

Dr. Bernier noted the great capacity for the arts of Indonesia to absorb other ideas and concepts and then to make them part of their own culture. He noted the relationship between the structures of art, the human body and the various arts that themselves reflect or become the mandala figure. Finally, contrasts in esthetic between the Javanese and Balinese arts and their historical counterparts in India and in mainland Southeast Asia were drawn.

The second session of the Arts and Music group "cross cultural perceptions in the the arts" included a panel discussion by Maria Tan, Carl Wolz, Carl Hefner, Tin Myaing Thein, and Jeanette Bennington. Each presented a concrete example of his/her involvement with the arts in cross cultural contexts. These included learning, teaching, presentation, interpretation, and documentation. The media involved included music, dance, photography, painting, and crafts.

The main concepts emerging from the session included:

1. The power of the image to communicate at a number of different levels;
2. The "filter" of the presenter, which biases (positively or negatively) the perception of the receiver of the art expression;
3. Certain aspects of a cultural expression, such as humor, are more difficult to transfer cross-culturally; and
4. The presentation of the arts in a cross-cultural context is a constant process of negotiation.

A lively and far-ranging discussion by the audience followed, in which the aspects of esthetic perception, talent versus training, and cultural-physical limitations on the participation in the art form were explored. The input on esthetic of Bali and Java was particularly helpful in this regard.

Finally, the place of the arts as cultural expression in programs of the Center was discussed. The importance of research about the arts (in addition to presentation) emerged as a concern of the entire body.

The panel members recommend that the arts and their place in culture be included as a regular part of the programming in future EWCA meetings.

EWCA NETWORKING DISCUSSION MEETING

Submitted by Russell Betts, Vice President, Development Alternatives, Inc.

- A. The basic mission of the EWCA, as defined in 1987 by its Executive Board, is as follows:

"Recognizing the emerging era of the information society and the increasing importance of the Asian/Pacific/U.S. region, a fundamental mission of the EWCA is to develop and implement proactive communications and information programs which meet identified needs among alumni and between alumni and the East-West Center."

- B. This mission needs to be accomplished within the context of the fact that the EWC currently has over 25,000 alumni, at least 10,000 of which are active, and that to date some 20 alumni chapters have been established throughout Asia and the U.S. under EWCA auspices.

- C. The EWCA, through its alumni office and its Executive Board, has been working in recent years to establish various programs which can be helpful in accomplishing this mission presented through the EWCA Network. These include:

1. Providing information on alumni activities, alumni colleagues, and current activities at the EWC;
2. Facilitating the interchange of information among professional colleagues;
3. Assisting in the establishment of alumni chapters which consolidate the efforts of individual alumni;
4. Providing information on job and scholarship opportunities, consultancy services, and resource persons;
5. Providing assistance to traveling alumni in making professional contacts;
6. Offering opportunities to return to the

Center to complete major professional projects through the Alumni-in-Residence Fellowships; and

7. Providing reduced rates for alumni in Center housing facilities and publications.

Additionally, the EWCA Network has the capacity to provide support to EWC activities, such as:

1. Utilizing alumni as "Ambassadors of Goodwill" to assist in developing a positive image of the Center by expanding understanding of the Center and encouraging support of the Center;
2. Providing fund-raising support through the Annual Alumni Fund Drive, special fund raising activities, and assisting the Development Office in its fund raising efforts;
3. Experimenting with new electronic communications techniques (such as the electronic mail network—see below—, audioteleconferences, and videoteleconferences) to determine their value for broader future use by the Center;
4. Assisting Center staff by making contacts with relevant professional colleagues; and
5. Assisting the Center's student program by identifying and orienting new Center students, assisting students on field education, and assisting students with career advice when returning home.

Not all of these facilities and capabilities are fully developed yet, and the future challenge of the EWCA in collaboration with the EWC Alumni Office is to determine priorities for action and then implement programs to assure effective implementation of the most important of them.

- D. The EWCA Executive Board has attempted during the past three years to determine what the alumni feel are the most important areas in which it should focus its activities. The inquiries have related more to substantive and professional areas than to specific products or activities upon which the Network should focus. The alumni who have responded to Executive Board surveys indicated that they are most interested in professional enrichment/improvement activities, especially relating to management, communication, and regional issues. As these issues cross over functional areas and therefore seem to relate to broad non-disciplinary interests of large numbers of alumni, they may provide a good substantive basis for future Networking activities.
- E. Discussion during the Workshop revealed other activities which merit Executive Board and Alumni Office attention as potential priorities for its networking activities. These include:
1. The need for the Executive Board and the Alumni Office to establish networking activities which promote greater multi-directional communications between alumni and the EWCA and the EWC, as well as directly between alumni. Specifically, communication patterns should be established which promote more information flow from alumni to the EWCA and the EWC, rather than only to the alumni from above, and also between alumni, either via the chapters or directly between individuals and/or professional interest groups;
One objective of this effort should be to de-emphasize the role of the alumni office as the central processing unit of all communications between alumni.
 2. The EWCA should explore means for stimulating more and a greater variety of chapter activities through use of the network. For example:
 - a. Chapters and individual alumni should be made more fully aware of planned EWC activities in their countries, so that they might assist in the formulation and implementation;
 - b. Greater efforts should be made to assure that information flowing from the EWCA and the EWC are relevant to alumni and chapter interests and needs;
 - c. Greater emphasis should be placed on personal contacts, through professional visitation by EWC staff or alumni, as a means of encouraging more interaction among alumni, and the network should enable information on such potential visits to reach the concerned people in timely fashion;
 - d. The EWCA should help develop methods to facilitate direct networking between EWCA Chapters, or between individual alumni, so that more specific interests can be pursued without having to have things all pass through, and be processed by the alumni office at the EWC; and
 - e. The EWCA should provide chapters with such materials as basic collections of EWC publications or "product lists", and other "marketing" materials about the Center or the EWCA which it can use to energize its own activities. Also, through the Network, individual chapters might begin creating newsletters of their activities which they can share with other chapters and interested alumni.
 3. To increase participation, EWCA needs to make alumni *feel wanted*. This might be done by appointing selected alumni as "resource persons" for various projects or activities of the EWCA or, in some instances, the EWC.
 4. It also would be desirable if the EWCA Network could assist in linking alumni with ongoing EWC programs and/or

researchers. As a corollary to this, the EWCA, in collaboration with the EWC, should make efforts to get EWC institutes and EWC staff thinking more about making use of the EWCA network.

5. Attention should be paid to improving the alumni data base, so that it can provide constantly updated information on alumni locations and current interests/projects. Similarly, the data base should be more "user friendly," or at least more accessible to the needs of alumni and alumni chapters. It may be that the system as presently configured can respond to this requirement, and that the main need is to disseminate information on its flexibility.

- F. The electronic mail network which the alumni office and the Networking Committee of the Executive Board has developed over the past two years was presented. This provides a user-friendly capacity for alumni, chapters, and the alumni office to communicate electronically with one another almost instantaneously utilizing computers with a minimal amount of hardware and software. This electronic networking capability works on an internationally-linked Telemail system, and is supported by *EWCANET*, a menu-driven program for organizing the many different types of information which might be of interest of alumni, chapters, and the alumni office.

Thus far, approximately 100 alumni have participated in *EWCANET*. More extensive use has been constrained by unfamiliarity with the system, a lack thus far of sufficient information flow within the system to stimulate greater interest in it, and difficulties in some countries in gaining access to the system.

Further development and expansion of this capability will depend on the interest and energy of the incoming Executive Board of the EWCA. The Networking Committee of the outgoing Board recommends continuing work on it, both because it is fully consistent with the EWCA's declared Mission, and because such technology represents the future. The EWCA has the opportunity to pioneer a communication system which can be significant in the future.

- G. Finally, the following suggestions were put forward for the EWCA Executive Board's consideration:
 1. The possible use of telefax in support of EWCA networking activities should be investigated; and
 2. Networking should contribute to increasing awareness of the EWC throughout the Pacific Rim, as too many people still are unaware of its purposes and objectives.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE 1990S

Submitted by Zenaida R. Estrada, Leeward Community College

At the luncheon on Wednesday, June 22, 1988, Ms. Sumi Makey, former Dean of Students, EWC, and moderator during the luncheon, introduced the keynote speaker, Dr. Conny Semiawan, Rector, Institute for Teacher Education, Jakarta, Indonesia. She is also Professor at the University of Indonesia, Graduate School, Department of Educational Psychology and Professor at the Graduate School, Philosophy of Science, Institute for Teacher Training and Education (IKIP), Jakarta, Indonesia.

Dr. Semiawan stated that Indonesia's educational goals were: (1) the development of the whole person and (2) enabling the person to "be responsible for the development of the nation."

After giving a brief description of Indonesia's educational system, Dr. Semiawan discussed its problems which included the following: unequal development of the educational system; "imbalance" of education due to decreasing student population at all levels and higher enrollment in general education than in technical and vocational education; lack of qualified teachers; obsolete teaching techniques; inadequate teaching equipment; lack of facilities for teaching science at all levels; failure of the teaching profession to attract the best students; low teachers' salaries; lack of public support; and unemployment.

Among Dr. Semiawan's suggested approaches to the above problems were: a "re-orientation" of the aims of education to include an examination of "whether and how education is the key to survival, prosperity, and happiness;" a restructuring of education to allow for adaptations to environmental and individual changes; the establishment of a "common basic education" with "equal conditions;" starting English language instruction and Indonesian language instruction at the

primary level; emphasis on science and math at the secondary level; the establishment of "centers of excellence" that should facilitate the sharing of resources among higher institutions of learning; and improvement of teacher education.

Panel: INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION *Submitted by Ethel Alikpala Ward*

Presenter: Dr. Mythili Haq

As the initial speaker on the panel, Dr. Haq appropriately laid the foundation for the other presentations. In her presentation, Dr. Haq gave the rationale and her definition of international education.

There is a need to bring an international dimension to the learning experiences of students, using a curriculum that is universal, not parochial. Academic disciplines should be dynamic, comparative and international in focus so that citizens of any nation can make intelligent public choices or decisions, and in effect become citizens of the world. International education is a global perspective on all studies, where the whole curriculum is taught and learned with an international perspective, stimulating socio-political, and economic awareness and understanding, as well as cultural appreciation on a global scale. It involves citizen competencies, skills, and knowledge as sources of strength. It is not merely a study of far-away areas and foreign cultures, but the developing of an enlightened generation who can better deal with the concerns and dilemmas of the 20th and 21st centuries.

Presenter: Dr. Anwar Haq

International education occurs through formal and informal learning processes and situa-

tions. The specific example provided was from a small college campus: Hanover College in Indiana; however, the processes and situations could very well be replicated in other small campuses in the United States.

Foreign students who come to the States face problems in interpersonal interaction between them and their American counterparts. Furthermore, these students come to the States to acquire skills and tools to prepare them for an increasingly technological world. Small colleges, however, particularly undergraduate liberal arts colleges, do not give degrees in specific technical fields. For example, these colleges do not offer a degree in business administration, but only a liberal arts degree with a 2-year focus on business. Students therefore transfer to larger campuses, sometimes even after the first term.

While acquiring formal education through courses, international students are provided many more opportunities for informal learning through living in dormitories with American students, visiting with American families during holidays, and therefore learning about the cultures and ways of life of other peoples. Other informal learning and sharing at an international level occurs when foreign students serve as resource persons for programs or studies on foreign cultures, or when they disseminate information about their home countries at meetings of service clubs, organizations, and senior citizens' centers. Valuable interaction also occurs in international clubs with membership open to all students.

Presenter: Ms. Loretta Pang

A chance comment made by a taxi driver in Taiwan, "We know more about you Americans than you do about us" was the thought-provoking statement that led to an appraisal of international education, U.S. schooling experiences, and the conceptual and attitudinal issues involved in "international education."

On the conceptual or intellectual level, without international education, or without a

global perspective, there would tend to be great insularity among peoples, even underscoring this to the level of competitiveness. On the attitudinal level, the notion of international education is tied to the envisioning of the world as an interrelated whole, where the well-being of its parts (or the lack of it) affects the whole; where a social or ethical concept is developed that governs the country's relationships with other countries.

The content of international education should be across curriculums and disciplines. There is an increasing U.S. government recognition and support for international education through grants for language and curriculum development programs, for collaborative efforts with the private business sector and Federal agencies (e.g., Title VI grants to Leeward and Kapiolani Community Colleges; East-West Center and Castle and Cooke consortium to develop curriculum and train master teachers).

Notes on the Informal Discussion following the Presentations:

- There are off-campus, study-abroad programs that promote international education (e.g., to Hawaii, to the People's Republic of China, etc.).
- Discussion of the teaching of foreign language:
 - teach language with culture; receptivity to the culture is important
 - in learning foreign language too early, only the language skills are learned, and not the "deeper" elements (the cultural aspects, the understanding of the peoples)
 - spend more time on those aspects, and do testing for skills later
 - emphasis on global awareness through language learning
 - cultural communication: important in international education
 - differences in English learned in different parts of the world (resulting in different "accents," terminology)

- teaching English in Indonesia: from Grade 4 and on—integrated into the curriculum; in Thailand: experimental schools use English learning as a tool to develop analytic discussion activities; at the University of Indonesia: to understand people in Western countries is the goal of English language teaching; in Pakistan: English is the 2nd foreign language learned.
 - need more research on world views/values as reflected in the language teaching
- International education should be provided for those who go abroad as well as for those who stay home. A critical question regarding international education: what values should be taught—the “standard”? the values of those who speak the language?

*Panel Discussion 2:
“Training for Technological Societies”
Submitted by Zenaida Estrada*

Moderator: *Zenaida Estrada*, Leeward Community College, Hawaii

Panelists: *John Renner*, Dean Arts and Applied Sciences, Western Australian College of Advanced Education, Perth, Western Australia.
Robert MacArthur, Ph. D., P. E. President, MacArthur Engineering Associates, San Luis, Obispo, California.

Recorder: *Loretta Pang*, Kapiolani Community College, Hawaii.

Dean Renner read his paper titled “Implementation as Part of Planned Technological Change: Guidelines for Training at the Local Level.” He defined technology as “the means by which people attempt to change their surroundings” and “as a subsuming term, embracing processes and ideas, as well as tools and machines used to shape the environment.”

Technological innovations develop quite rapidly, resulting in the decline of less pros-

perous countries. To counter this effect, international agencies fund development programs in these countries which, unfortunately, arouse among the clients confusion, suspicion, and feelings of being manipulated.

A technology that has been beneficial to a community may be detrimental to another due to lack of client preparation for the technology. This lack of preparation results in the clients’ failure to support the innovation.

Failure to implement technology used to be attributed to shortage of financial support. More recently, however, inadequate management of implementation has been found to be the more significant deterrent. Imposed change generates tension within client groups. Imposed change can also affect the balance of power within a community. Hence, there should be careful management of implementation. More specifically, implementation should reflect the existing cultural power base and should recognize the significance of leadership at the local level. Providing for full local participation in the implementation process ensures adaptations to the following conditions: (1) technology and plans for its implementation; (2) priorities held by the agents of change; and (3) the perception and priorities of the recipients of change. Sufficient time should also be allowed for implementation. The process of implementation is multifaceted, involving technological, economic, management, social, political, and psychological considerations.

Dr. MacArthur’s discussion was based on his paper, “Sedimentation Management Technology: A Strategy for Development, Transfer, and Standardization,” which he co-authored with D. Michael Gee and Arlen D. Feldman. Dr. MacArthur stated that the strategy described in his paper could apply to all resources management in less developed countries (LDCs). Successful and effective implementation of management strategies in LDCs is achieved by developing self-reliance through the expansion of their scientific and technological capacities. There should be awareness and

understanding of potential and existing problems, if a nation's resource development programs are to be successful.

The Corps of Engineer's Hydrologic Engineering Center based in California was cited to illustrate how information transfer and methods implementation and standardization can be applied by organizations elsewhere, as in LDCs. The first thing that the organizations must do is define their goals. Only then should the development of generalized computational and managerial methods for the solution of specific problems be initiated.

The four essential components of a full-service technological organization are *research*, *technical assistance*, *training*, and *methods support*.

Research may be purely scientific which is what universities quite capably engage in, to understand and explain certain phenomena. Applied research applies knowledge to solve specific field problems and is carried out by field workers, e.g., engineers. Healthy research programs involves inter-agency advice and cooperation.

Technical assistance involves contact between an agency's technical staff and field office personnel and evaluation of new research tools in

a project-applications mode. Time and cost factors involved in international agreements hinder technical experts from helping other countries through official channels. An alternative is for the expert to consult with other countries on his/her own time or obtain the support of UNESCO, FAO, the World Bank, and other international training organizations. This facilitates effective transfer of technology.

Through *training*, technology transfer occurs. Training includes formal training courses, special workshops, state of the art seminars, individual training at other field offices and abroad, use of loaned experts, and self-training which include correspondence courses and the use of media resources. International and local training programs can be flexible.

Methods of support programs involve the preparation and dissemination of documents pertaining to new and applied technology. The programs provide user assistance which is a necessary condition for technology transfer to occur. User assistance benefits both the users and the assistance providers. The latter receive feedback which is used to improve the technology.

HEALTH ISSUES IN THE ASIAN/PACIFIC REGION

Discussion Meeting

Submitted by Dr. Ronald L. Embry, M.D.
Hilo Radiologic Associates, Ltd.

Many East-West Center Alumni are interested in health issues, so as part of their conference held in Bali this year, a discussion meeting was held on Wednesday, June 22, 1988. A preliminary poll of attendees revealed a variety of interests, however, in the interest of focusing the meeting, a group of discussants emerged with clearly defined topics. The discussion leaders presented the topics and directed the discussions which followed.

The initial topic was presented by me, and was entitled "AIDS: Impact on the Pacific Era." The initial presentation was a brief description of the disease and the most current definitions, the demographic classification based on the World Health Organization, and the most current statistics available on world-wide disease rates. This was followed by a case presentation from Prof. Dr. R. M. Moerdowo, former head of the Dept. of Internal Medicine at the

University of Udayana in Bali. Dr. Ida Bagus Ngurah Narendra, current head of the Dept. of Internal Medicine at the University of Udayana told me that to his knowledge there have been only two cases in Bali, both of them tourists.

This was followed by a presentation on "AIDS: Education for Prevention" by Patricia C. Dunn, Ph.D., a Professor of Health Education from East Carolina University in North Carolina. She described the process of developing a curriculum, as mandated by a recent law, in which students are given information concerning AIDS and its prevention. The core curriculum is given to the teachers initially, and then the students are taught based on this core body of material beginning in the seventh grade. They are currently working on a curriculum to begin in the third grade. Ms. Ann Berens contributed the Canadian experience in this process, which begins at three grade levels after the instructors have been educated.

"Children-at-Risk" was led by Mrs. Itsuko Suzuki, a Clinical Social Worker and manager at Leeward Child Development Clinic in Leeward Health Center of Pearl City. After a discussion of the services provided at the Leeward Clinic, from before birth to adulthood, there were presentations from the audience concerning the range of services from Canada, (Ms. Ann Berens), Australia, (Dr. Paul Meyer), and the Philippines, (Mrs. Mary Grace

Ampil Tirona). Questions were asked regarding sources of funding and sheltered workshops, as well as preventive measures in regards to women's health projects.

Dr. Everett Kleinjans, former President of the East-West Center, presented "Cultural Differences in East and West Health Care Attitudes." This was a discussion of Chinese philosophy and how it effects the attitudes regarding health, as well as the difference between "Western or scientific" medicine and Chinese traditional medicine.

A surprise speaker was Prof. Dr. R. M. Moerdowo of the University of Udayana at Bali. He shared with us a description of the Balinese form of Ayurvedic medicine, based on the Hindu belief systems of devils, Gods, and possessions, and afterwards described how this was being integrated into the Udayana Medical curriculum by trying to work with these traditional practitioners, encouraging them to work in counseling situations and stress related diseases, yet referring cases to the Medical practitioners of "Western or scientific" medicine for infections and diseases which can be helped by them. As a practicing Cardiologist until his retirement a short time ago, he shared with us information about the inverse relationship of the changing incidence of Ischemic Heart Disease and Rheumatic Heart Disease in Bali, Jakarta, and the ASEAN countries.

LANGUAGE STUDIES

Discussion Meeting

Submitted by Dr. William Richter

Dr. William Richter, Professor of Political Science at Kansas State University, explained that the session was designed to provide a multi-lateral exchange of ideas and experiences concerning language studies.

Each of four panelists made brief presentations. *Maureen Chan*, of the Department of Em-

ployment, Education and Training of the Australian National Government, described Australia's language policies relative to its increasingly multi-ethnic population. Immigration has been an important factor since 1946, with population increase through migration in recent years exceeding the country's birthrate.

With a population of only 16.5 million, Australia has more than 100 immigrant languages. The Government has decided to encourage a multi-lingual policy, including support for first language maintenance. Support is provided for some sixty different languages. This enables the children to talk to the older generation, has a beneficial impact on their cognitive development, and is regarded as a political/legal right.

A second major feature of the program is the availability of a free interpreter telephone service. A third element is the use of bilingual resource people—lawyers, teachers, accountants, etc. These resources provide new access for the approximately 40% of the population which is predominantly non-English speaking.

All of this takes place in conjunction with an active program of second language learning. English as a Second Language (ESL) is provided for adults as well as children, through home and community channels, in as non-threatening ways as possible.

A final feature of Australia's language program is language learning for business and commerce. Looking to the 21st century and considering Australia's geographic setting, the country is encouraging the learning of Chinese, Japanese and Bahasa Indonesian.

Joe Cummings, Title VII Director for the Oakland (California) Unified School District, then presented some observations on the impact of English on Southeast Asian languages. He noted two aspects of this issue—lexicon and syntax—and drew especially upon his experience with Thai and Malaysian. Lexically, English terms are widely borrowed, particularly in political and technical domains. One need only look at newspapers in either country to see examples.

On syntax, the example given was the increasing use of the passive voice in Thai. In the past, the passive was used only with negative connotations. Now it is used in a more neutral sense.

The questions raised by these phenomena:

1. Are such changes good or bad?

2. Are values being transferred along with linguistic practices?
3. Changes seem inevitable; is it futile to try to monitor or control change?
4. Should countries have policies to preserve first language purity?

Mary-Ann Kim, a free-lance translator in Ontario, Canada, then described the current language situation in Canada. Ethnically, the country is approximately 40% English, 27% French, and 33% other. The 1969 Official Languages Act provided for two official languages, so all government work may be conducted in English or French. This was in response to a situation of tension which became so bad that Ms. Kim, who has taught English as a second language at the University of Montreal, moved out of Quebec with her family.

Since education is a provincial subject, programs differ from province to province. French is required in all of the English-speaking provinces, although exposure may vary from 25 minutes per day to all day. Through immersion programs, Mary-Ann's own children are bilingual. Current policies and practices now require that a person have both English and French to hold a federal job. Many businesses have determined that having bilingual employees is a good policy. There still remain some problems, such as resentment by English speakers of "French taking over," and additional pressures on children whose mother tongue is neither English or French. Such individuals must then learn three languages.

Lysia Kee, Chief Specialist Inspector for Singapore, described the programs used in that country to impart English language to elementary students. Singapore is a small island state with 2.6 million population and no natural resources except its people. It has four official languages: English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil. There are 200 primary schools, 150 secondary schools. About 38,000 children enter the school system every year. They must learn two languages—English and one other (of their

choice). Their school day is spent 70% on English, 30% on the second language. There are four examination subjects: English; the second language; math; science.

Since 1985 Singapore has implemented its Reading and English Acquisition Program (REAP). Implemented in phases, REAP is now used in 161 primary schools. The implementation involved:

1. Training and monitoring of teachers
2. Development of Guidelines
3. Selection and supply of books
4. Monitoring of the program

The program subscribes to the following basic principles:

1. Focus on learners as active participants in their learning process;
2. Focus on communicative language teaching;
3. Focus on creative interaction among learners;
4. Focus on teachers as managers of the language learning experience.

In order to teach English to children, aged 6-9, with no prior vocabulary in English, REAP uses the *Shared Book Approach*. This provides a bedtime-story situation and helps to develop a positive attitude among the students. It also used a Modified Language Experience Approach (MLEA), in which the teacher and students read, re-read, talk about, and write about the stories. They integrate four language skills, learn more about concepts of print, learn that letters represent sound, learn that some words are used more frequently than others, and learn that what they (the children) say and write is important to others. Finally, the program uses a *Classroom Book Flood*, which deluges the students with a variety of story books, stimulates their imagination, and develops their skills.

Evaluation of the program has shown that both teachers and students like it. Lysia wound up her presentation by reading from a

short—but oversized—book entitled *Mrs. Wishy-Washy*.

General Discussion

Q: Do Children in Singapore ask questions in English?

A: Yes. Classes are conducted entirely in English.

Q: Are some children unable to learn a second language? If so, how do you handle this in a system in which it is mandatory to do so?

A: In Singapore, there are three years of a common course, with exit modes. Slower students may take more time. One percent cannot cope and, at parents' option, go into vocational education.

Comment (Chau): Any child coming into school masters English if immersed in it.

Another participant commented that American students would be appalled by the tenor of this discussion. The United States is too mono-lingual in its education.

Q: In Singapore, what language is given priority as primary language?

A: English.

Q: Is the Singapore National Anthem in Malay?

A: Yes.

Q: What is the entry level for the immersion program in Canada?

A: The pattern is different in every province and there are several options for entry and re-entry, from kindergarten through high school.

Q: Is there any academy in Canada to maintain the purity of French there?

A: No.

Q: Is there any impact of bilingualism on intelligence?

A: (Neurolinguist): We know from neurolinguistics that the more languages spoken from the start, the better it is for a child's IQ in all respects. Language should not be traumatic.

Q: I am told that languages are acquired more easily before age 12. My six-year-old daughter is fluent in English, Thai, and Malay, all from her peer group. Does the number of languages spoken boost IQ?

A: IQ is boosted through languages learned before age 12 because of the operation of the two hemispheres of the brain.

Other commentary included Indonesia's language teaching practices. English is generally taught in secondary school. It has an understandably lower priority than Bahasa Indonesia. In some areas, such as Lombok, five languages or more may be spoken in a given area. Indonesian may be only third or fourth.

Q: We have discussed learning without teaching, Learning-facilitated teaching, and possible teaching without learning. What appears to be the best we can hope for?

A: If we teach language five days a week, eight hours a day, and nothing else, an adult can learn any language in three months.

Q: What can we do to increase opportunity to learn English?

A: Each country's needs are different. Japan may have no real need to learn English. We should separate political (policy) question from those of implementation. The latter may be more transferrable.

Q: Is there any research on varieties of English (British, American, etc.)?

A: Yes. Larry Smith recently held a conference on this subject in Hawaii. Singapore takes pride in its nuances. "Singlish" is Singapore English.

Other final items:

1. One former EWC grantee, Owen Wrigley, is presently working on a project on Thai Sign Language, in Bangkok. Not only is a second volume of the Thai Sign Language Dictionary under preparation, but attempts are being made to get TSL classified as a protected minority language.
2. Computers and other technology are useful in language teaching only if proper support is given. One Japanese spokesman recalled his experience preparing a Sony program for learning reading in a particular country, but the program wasn't used because the King didn't want the people to learn to read.
3. We need to be aware that methodologies which work in universities may not be appropriate for mass primary school programs.

EWCA MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Two EWCA Membership Meetings were held to consider issues and priorities for the further development of the alumni network and to act on resolutions submitted by alumni delegates.

First Meeting

5:00 p.m., Tuesday, June 21, 1988

Agung Room, Bali Beach Hotel

Chair: Prof. Didin S. Sastrapradja, Chair of
EWCA Executive Board

The meeting was opened by Prof. Sastrapradja. He explained that the first meeting was informational in nature and that action items would be considered at the second meeting on Friday. At this meeting, the report on the accomplishments of the EWCA and the procedure for submitting resolutions for Friday's meeting would be discussed.

Dr. Sastrapradja began the discussion by summarizing the Report from the Executive Board that was included in the registration packet (see Appendix 4). He noted the significant improvement in relations between the Association and the Center in recent years. He pointed out that the only legitimate purpose for the Association is to support and assist the Center in achieving its mandate to improve relations in the Asian/Pacific region. He expressed his hope that the new board will work to further strengthen the positive relationship between the Association and the Center.

He noted other accomplishments of the board including the evolution of the Executive Board into an international board of alumni leaders from diverse geographical areas who are now elected through a mail out ballot; the increase in active alumni to more than 10,000; the establishment of 20 formal alumni chapters; the initiation of alumni fund raising activities; the convening of two successful alumni conferences in Honolulu and Bali; and the development of the Alumni Fellowship program.

He concluded by noting the major challenges for the new Executive Board which are to further strengthen the relationship with the Center, to activate the alumni chapters, and to develop more substantive programs for the alumni network.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sastrapradja's remarks, Ms. Vicki Shambaugh, Chair of the Resolutions Committee, briefly described the process for submitting resolutions for consideration at the final meeting on Friday.

Second Meeting

10:30 a.m., Friday, June 24, 1988

Agung Room, Bali Beach Hotel

Chair: Ms. Patricia Loui, President, EWCA
Executive Board

The second EWCA membership meeting was called to order by Ms. Loui. She noted that Robert's Rules of Order would be followed which she soon deeply regretted as the meeting regressed into a morass of procedural bickering that no one fully understood, particularly our colleagues from Asian countries who normally conduct meetings by consensus rather than by "points of order" and "calling questions" and "amending amendments to amendments." Depending on one's point of view, the process of muddling through the agenda while attempting to follow Robert's Rules of Order was either entertaining, confusing, embarrassing, ridiculous or a combination of them all.

Ms. Vicki Shambaugh, Chair of the Resolutions Committee, presented the resolutions for consideration by the alumni delegates (Appendix 2 includes all the resolutions that were approved during the meeting). In summary, the following actions were taken with regard to each resolution:

1. EWCA Mission and Goals. The current EWCA Executive Board submitted this resolution to ensure that the progress-made by the current board will serve as a basis for the actions of the new board. It stated the mission of

the EWCA is to "contribute to the Center's mandate to promote better relations in the Asian/Pacific region by strengthening the mutually supportive bonds which exist between our alumni and the East-West Center. The alumni network will actively extend the professional, social and cultural interactions begun at the Center and serves as a resource pool of talent, experience, and support for extending the impact of the Center throughout the region."

The resolution also stated the principles upon which the positive relationship between the Association and the Center are based and priorities for the future which include strengthening this positive relationship; developing cooperative projects and programs; activating alumni chapters; and achieving financial stability.

ACTION—Unanimously Approved

2. Revision to EWCA By-Laws. The current EWCA Executive Board submitted this resolution to improve the continuity, representation, and transition arrangements for the Executive Board. Specifically, the resolution changed the terms of board members from three to four years and established staggered terms with elections every two years to ensure appropriate continuity from one board to the next. To begin this process the new board will designate six members for four year terms and five members for two year terms; revise the number of Hawaii members from four to three and the At Large from seven to eight in order to increase international representation on the board; requires a joint meeting of old and new board members after each election to ensure a smooth transition from the old to the new board; and two minor updates of wording in the By-Laws.

ACTION—Continuity revision approved by vote of 37 in favor, 13 opposed, and 8 abstentions; the remaining revisions were approved unanimously.

3. Positive Support for Art and Culture. Dr. Ronald Bernier with the endorsement of eight other alumni submitted a resolution to continue positive support in research and presentations of the arts at the East-West Center. The resolution commended the Center for its support of culture and the arts and calls on the Center and its alumni to continue to support the arts and the humanities.

ACTION—Unanimously approved

4. Increase distribution of Books and Films from Asia/Pacific. Dr. Kathryn Van Spanckenren submitted a resolution to establish a committee of interested alumni to further the distribution of culturally significant expressions, particularly books and films from Asia and the Pacific. Interested alumni include Derek Overton, Carmen Burch, Louise Drolinger, Norm Goodman, and Vivien Wong.

The specific wording follows: "To assist the larger mission of the East-West Center to realize the potential for cooperation and mutual benefit by furthering the distribution of culturally significant expressions, particularly books and films from Asia and the Pacific, through a voluntary committee to be drawn from the East-West Center alumni network and the East-West Center Association."

ACTION—Unanimously approved

5. Reports for International Advisory Council Meetings. Ms. Vivien Wong submitted a resolution to request Chapters to submit reports to the EWCA Executive Board in advance of alumni conferences for consideration during the International Advisory Council meeting.

The specific wording follows: "Be it resolved that prior to each EWCA conference chapters will be asked to submit a brief report to the EWCA Executive Board. These reports will be included in the International Advisory Council meeting and the conference proceedings."

ACTION—Unanimously approved with amendment to insert "will be asked" after "chapters."

6. 1991 International Alumni Conference in Thailand. Ms. Chalintorn Burian and Ms. Wariya S. Chinwanno submitted a resolution to hold the 1991 International Alumni Conference in Thailand.

The specific wording follows: "Be it resolved that the 1991 EWCA Conference will be held in Thailand pending review of organizational and funding requirements. The final decision on such will be made at the EWCA Executive Board meeting in October, 1988."

ACTION—Unanimously approved.

7. Alternate Backup for 1991 Conference. Ms. Loretta Pang, President of the Hawaii Alumni Chapter, submitted a resolution to offer Hawaii as the site for the 1991 conference if no other offers were made by other alumni chapters.

The specific wording follows: "Whereas: a) the EWC enters its third decade in 1990, and b) Alumni share in common ties with the EWC in Honolulu, and c) the Hawaii Chapter of the EWCA would be honored to host and welcome back all alumni, be it resolved that the 7th International Alumni Conference be sited in Honolulu, subject to first consideration being given to like requests by sister chapter(s)."

ACTION—It was agreed that Hawaii would serve as a backup conference site in case Thailand is not selected as the site for the 1991 conference.

8. Thanks to the Indonesian Organizing Committee. Ms. Patricia Loui and Ms. Claire Langham submitted a joint resolution thanking the Indonesian organizing Committee for its hard work and dedication ensuring the tremendous success of the Bali Conference and designating several key members of the committee as honorary alumni.

ACTION—Unanimously approved.

9. Resolutions from Role of Women Workshop. Dr. Tin Myaing Thein on behalf of the participants in the Role of Women Workshop submitted 10 resolutions for consideration. The resolutions related to various issues including the participation of women in programs, the organization of future alumni conferences, and the facilitation of alumni networking.

ACTION—After discussion and preliminary approval of resolutions 1, 3, 4, and 6 as amended, a substitute motion referring all the resolutions and amendments to the Executive Board to determine a final decision was approved to supercede previous motions by a vote of 43 in favor and 8 opposed and was subsequently approved by a vote of 37 in favor, 19 opposed, and 2 abstentions.

In concluding the meeting, the Executive Board was asked to report back to the members on the final disposition of these resolutions. It was also agreed that procedures for organizing and conducting EWCA business meetings should be prepared to avoid the confusion which occurred during this meeting.

PICTORIAL SUMMARY



Above, panelists for the workshop "The Interactions of Culture and Technology" examine the effect technology is having on the traditional cultures of Asia and the Pacific. Below, Jing-Iyi Wu (far right), the EWC program representative from Taiwan, beams as he poses at the Aloha dinner with two friends.





Seeing old friends was a big part of the sixth International Alumni Conference. Above, Fusako Baba (right), president of the Tokyo alumni chapter, takes delight in having lunch with her old friend Karen Zeller from Washington. At left, Charles Ong makes a point at the "Business Opportunities and Challenges" workshop. Ong, marketing director for Nyonya Meneer in Jakarta, also coordinated the panel for the Worldnet video teleconference.



Summary proceedings ...

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