

American Firms Eyeing Investment in Vietnam

Vietnam ranks high on the priority list of many large American companies interested in investing in Asia, according to a recent East-West Center survey.

Vietnam ranked fourth, after China, Indonesia and Thailand, in the survey of 34 companies with combined annual sales revenue of more than \$375 billion. Ranked below Vietnam were Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines.

"In spite of the continuing U.S. embargo against doing business in Vietnam, many firms have concluded that they cannot afford to ignore the long-term potential of the Vietnamese market," said Charles Johnson, the EWC researcher who conducted the survey. "In their strategic planning, they are assuming that the embargo will be lifted within months."

The survey covered a cross section of U.S. industry, including oil and gas, coal and metal mining, power generation equipment, computers, communications equipment, food, office products, clothing manufacturers, airlines and pharmaceuticals. "Of these companies, 72 percent said they would invest in Vietnam after removal of the embargo," Johnson said.

Companies interested in oil and gas exploration ranked Vietnam near the top of their lists. The other types of companies gave Vietnam an average ranking of seventh among the 12 countries. "Many of the non-oil companies are already well established elsewhere in Asia in both manufacturing and sales, and at this stage they tend to view Vietnam as a questionable manufacturing base and market," Johnson said.

Johnson, who specializes in energy economics and policies, has been a consultant to government agencies in Indochina and recently returned from a trip to Vietnam, where he conferred with energy and mineral development officials. He cautions against viewing Vietnam as another

potential Asian economic "tiger" at this early stage in its transformation from a centrally planned economy to a market economy.

"Barriers to sustained development are at every turn, and companies looking for short-term profits are likely to be disappointed," Johnson said. "The country has limited infrastructure and experience dealing with major foreign companies." But in comparison to the Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan), Vietnam has much larger energy resources and a population equal to the combined total of those four economies. In addition, Vietnam's labor costs are among the lowest

in Asia and the nation already is attracting substantial investments in manufacturing."

The companies surveyed also were asked to list disadvantages they would face from late entry into the Vietnamese market. "The most common feeling was that competitors from other nations have already taken the best projects and are entrenched in the market," Johnson said.

This is particularly evident in oil and gas, where rights to more than 90 percent of the most promising offshore exploration areas are held by foreign companies.

"But there is a bright spot," Johnson

said. "The Vietnamese government has repeatedly expressed its strong interest in U.S. industry participation in its oil and gas sector. The main reason seems to be that American companies have large amounts of capital and the technology needed to explore and develop the expected large oil and gas fields more than 150 miles from Vietnamese shores in relatively deep water."

Another factor, Johnson believes, is the desirability of having a major U.S. company operating far out on the Vietnamese shelf near the disputed border with China

in the South China Sea. "The Vietnamese feel that this would reduce the risks of overt Chinese action against exploration activities and future production facilities," Johnson said.

Another part of the survey asked American company representatives what actions of the Vietnamese government would be most useful in attracting their company's investment. Most frequently cited were "reasonable" tax levels, less bureaucracy, access to markets, a better banking system and modern laws and regulations.



Artwork by Yu Pyong-un, an 8th grader from Seoul, Korea. From the EWC exhibit, "Children's Views of the Olympics: Korea, USA, Spain." Now on display at EWC. For more information, see Events, p. 4

Sharing of High-Tech Secrets Poses Security Dilemma

The trend in international business toward sharing high technology is increasingly viewed by public policymakers as a threat to a country's economic growth and national security. But while governments may be justifiably concerned about protecting national technologies, responsibility for resolving the issue is best left to the firms doing business, according to an EWC specialist.

"In an era of increasing global economic interdependence, it is somewhat ludicrous for governments to try and circle the wagons and protect the technology," said Denis Simon, a visiting EWC fellow who is the director of the Center for Technology and International Affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. "That's not the way the world is going. This is an issue that is most appropriately dealt with at the level of the firm rather than at the level of the policymaker."

"Governments are to some extent justified in protecting national technologies from foreign competition," said Simon. "But in the long run they must rise to the imperatives of the globalization of world economic affairs, just as industry has."

In the case of the United States, said Simon, the lesson to be learned is not that foreign firms are out to steal U.S. technology. "The lesson is that American companies have to more effectively manage their technology and not expose too much of it, or else they have every right to be taken advantage of," he said. "If it is bad management that explains why the United States is losing out, then that is a management problem, not a policymaker's problem."

"In an era of increasing global economic interdependence, it is somewhat ludicrous for governments to circle the wagons and protect the technology."

International firms, despite competing with one another and despite on-going trade wars and government-to-government frictions, are also beginning to collaborate, said Simon. The recent \$169.8 million agreement between General Dynamics of the United States and Mitsui

bishi Heavy Industries of Japan to continue work on the FSX airplane over the objections of the U.S. government is a case in point, he said.

"Key firms have recognized the need to cooperate in some areas to compete better overall," he said. "Companies are capitalizing on each other's capabilities, and in some cases are even trading technology in return for access to markets."

According to Simon, collaborative ventures represent a new form of hedging in the international marketplace against risks in the development of new technology. "Time and flexibility are key assets for the survival and success of many firms, and these alliances offer specific advantages in this regard," he said. "To constrain them might deny firms access to the resources they need for their growth and development."

But Simon also acknowledged that collaborative international business ventures raise legitimate national security concerns. One is what he called "the national technological balance of payments"—that is, is there more technology flowing out of country than is flowing in?

"You want to make sure that the tech-

nologies you are receiving are more advanced than the ones that you are giving away," he said. "There is a sense in the United States, in particular, that we are giving away more than we are getting back and that these alliances have become the new mode of foreign acquisition of American technology."

A second issue, said Simon, is the national security value of technologies obtained by foreigners. "The transfer of critical technologies to unapproved destinations—Iran or Iraq, for example—should not be forgotten, especially from the perspective of those key policymakers who must devise appropriate national responses to the changing economic and political-military environment," he said.

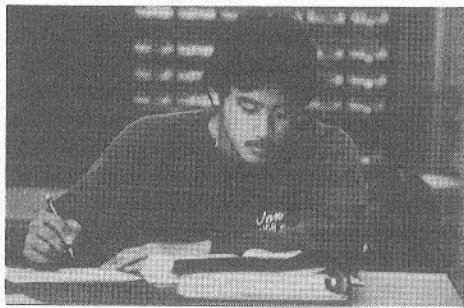
Simon said that defining national security hinges today on economic competitiveness as much as the ability to produce and procure advanced weapons.

"How will national policymakers maintain control over technology and national security when, at the level of the firm, it's as if political boundaries no longer existed?" he asked. Simon said this is one of a number of policy issues that needs to be resolved.

News of the East-West Center

EWC, Bishop Estate Establish Hawaiian Student Fellowship

A new fellowship program has been established to help prepare Native Hawaiians to be effective and successful participants in the "Pacific Century." The fellowship is a collaborative effort of Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate and the East-West Center.



The new alliance will expand the opportunities available to Native Hawaiians in the Pacific islands and in Asia through degree study at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and participation in the EWC's Education and Training Program.

Other program objectives are to enhance linkages among Native Hawaiians and other peoples of the Asia-Pacific region, to provide opportunities for the comparative study of Pacific and Asian socioeconomic systems to better understand Hawaii's heritage, and to increase native Hawaiian contributions to political, social and economic research activities in the Asia-Pacific region.

The first nine fellowship recipients include three doctoral candidates, four masters candidates and two undergraduates.

Third- and fourth-year undergraduate and all graduate students are invited to apply for the fellowship. Applicants must be

U.S. citizens of Hawaiian ancestry, either full-time students at the University of Hawaii at Manoa or accepted for the fall 1994 term with a record of academic excellence, enrolled in an area of study appropriate to the objectives of the fellowship, and strongly committed to Asia or to the Pacific Islands.

For more information on the 1994 competition, contact June Hirano, EWC award services officer, at (808) 944-7738.

Korean Health Reformer Is Alumni Award Winner

Mo-Im Kim, chair of the International Council of Nurses, recently received the East-West Center's 1993 Distinguished Alumni Award. Kim, an EWC participant from 1965 to 1967, was recognized for her contributions in the field of nursing, health care and family planning in her home country of South Korea.

Kim's many achievements include being elected in 1989 as the 21st president of the International Council of Nurses, the first Asian to hold the position. She has also served as a representative to the Korean National Congress, president of the Korea Nurses Association, secretary general of the Korean Red Cross, secretary general and deputy director of South Korea's Population and Family Planning Research Center, professor and dean of the College of Nursing, Yonsei University, and vice president and board member, Planned Parenthood Federation of Korea.

In 1976, Kim developed a new model of health delivery that created health and nursing sections within health care institu-



Mo-Im Kim

tions in provincial communities. In 1980 she successfully campaigned for the right to a healthful environment as a basic prerogative of the people and later for a cost-effective health care program and a law mandating health care for rural communities.

Extensive research Kim conducted and presented to the World Population Conference in 1978 led to the founding of the Yonsei Research Center—the birthplace of national population and family planning policies in South Korea. Working through the Center, Kim has been instrumental in curbing Korea's population growth and infant mortality rates.

Chien Calls for Taiwan Role in Asian Security

Taiwan is prepared to do its part in building a collective regional security system in Asia, according to Frederick Chien, the island's foreign minister.

In an August 6 speech sponsored by the Friends of the East-West Center, Chien said security risks persist in Asia despite the collapse of the Soviet Union and the region's increasingly favorable economic and political environment.

He listed unresolved territorial, ethnic and religious conflicts, zealous nationalistic movements, weapons proliferation and the prospect of an arms race as among the threats to regional stability.

"Three factors will most affect stability in Asia in the coming decade," Chien said. "Reductions in the traditional U.S. military presence, Japan's new ability to send troops abroad for peacekeeping purposes, and Beijing's increasing military budget, arms acquisition and promulgation of a territorial waters law."

Joint security dialogues and planning would reduce the likelihood of conflicts



Frederick Chien

flaring up, by eliminating mistrust and misunderstanding, Chien said. Once established, a security forum could help resolve disputes through discussion, eliminate causes of conflict by promoting cooperation in resource development, and advocate military reductions in place of wasteful arms build-ups, Chien said.

Chien emphasized that closer economic, commercial and technological cooperation is also a key to avoiding political and military confrontation. "The more all of us have invested in peaceful interaction, the less possibility there is of divisive conflict," Chien said. "Shared prosperity gives us all a stake in preserving peace and stability."

Taiwan is well positioned to foster regional security through economic cooperation, Chien said. He noted that with a GNP of US \$210 billion and \$153 billion in foreign trade, Taiwan is the 20th largest economy and the 14th largest trading actor in the world. Its foreign exchange reserves of \$86 billion are also among the world's highest.

"In Asia, we can contribute to security by expanding intra-regional trade and investments, and by extending technology and assistance to the newly developing countries," Chien said. "We intend to be a partner for peace, progress and prosperity in what we hope will be a more enlightened era ahead."

Publications of East-West Center Research

Publications issued by the East-West Center itself and other publishers are a major means by which the Center disseminates information and ideas developed within its programs. Some recent publications are noted below.

Too Many People, Too Little Land: The Human Ecology of a Wet Rice-Growing Village in the Red River Delta of Vietnam, edited by Le Trong Cuc and A. Terry Rambo with the assistance of Kathleen Gillogly. Occasional Paper No. 15, EWC Program on Environment, Honolulu, HI. 207 pp. \$5.00. Order from EWC Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or call (808) 944-7145.

North Vietnam's Red River Delta is one of the most densely settled rural areas in Asia, with a population of 13 million and an average density of 2,340 people per square mile. This occasional paper is a study of Nguyen Xa, the delta's most densely populated village, which offered an ideal laboratory to examine human-environment relations under conditions of hyper population density that are likely to become typical in much of rural Asia during the next 20 years.

The United States-Japan Trade in Telecommunications: Conflict and Compromise, edited by Meheroo Jussawalla. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut. 190 pp. \$49.95. Order from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881

Giving both U.S. and Japanese viewpoints, this volume analyzes the friction in telecommunications trade between the United States and Japan and the consequent imposition of the Super 301 clause on Japan. It also provides an in-depth analysis of GATT issues and what may be expected of the current Uruguay Round. Telecommunications deregulation and privatization in both countries are carefully assessed.

Global Telecommunications Policies: The Challenge of Change, edited by Meheroo Jussawalla. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut. 274 pp. \$59.95. Order from Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881.

This book covers the telecommunications reforms of the 1980s through the first half of the 1990s. It provides different views of the recent national and international developments in telecommunications policies. The authors deal with current regulatory challenges in a timely and unique manner. The book has a wealth of information rich in comparative policy lessons and approaches.

Private Sector Development: Policies and Programs for the Pacific Islands, by Andrew McGregor, Mark Sturton and Sitiveni Halapua. EWC Pacific Islands Development Program, Honolulu, HI. 240 pages. \$10.00. Order from University of Hawaii Press, Order Department, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, HI 96822.

This book on the need to develop the private sector in the Pacific islands covers

eight countries and a wide set of issues, ranging from the macroeconomic environment for private sector investment to support for small and indigenous businesses. Based on fieldwork completed in 1990 and focusing on selected case studies, the book allows decision-makers to compare the successes and failures island countries have had trying to stimulate private sector development.

Sahk Kap Ac Kain In Acn Kosrae: Plants and Environments of Kosrae, by Mark Merlin, Robert Taulung and James Juvik. EWC Program on Environment, Honolulu, HI. 113 pp. No charge. To obtain a copy, contact Mark Merlin, Department of General Science, Dean Hall, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822.

This booklet was produced to encourage the young people of the Federated States of Micronesia to pursue careers in environmental science and conservation, with the further goal of sustainable natural resource use and preservation of biodiversity in the Pacific. The text aims to make these topics relevant by focusing on the environments of Kosrae and using Kosraean examples to illustrate scientific concepts. Descriptions of the plants contain examples of how they are used by people of Kosrae. Proverbs, legends and stories are also included.

EAST-WEST CENTER

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

The Center promotes responsible development, long-term stability and human dignity for all people in the region and helps prepare the United States for constructive involvement in Asia and the Pacific through research, education and dialogue. It provides a neutral meeting ground at which people with a wide range of perspectives exchange views on topics of regional concern. Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals from throughout the region annually work with the Center's staff to address topics of contemporary significance in such areas as international economics and politics, the environment, population, energy and mineral resources, cultural studies, communications and journalism and Pacific Islands development.

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Briefs *Research & Education*

Development of Russian Far East Raises Concerns of Exploitation

The end of the Cold War has opened up opportunities to develop the resource-rich Russian Far East, but a real danger exists that the region will be ruthlessly exploited, according EWC researcher Mark J. Valencia.

"A Russia that is weak and desperate for foreign exchange could easily sell its resources to the highest bidder without a concern for sustainable development, the environment or the long-term welfare of its own people," said Valencia. "In industries such as timber and fisheries, this is already occurring."

The Russian Far East is rich in timber, fisheries, animal furs, oil, gas and a variety of minerals. "Russia would like to develop these resources, but needs help," said Valencia. "The concern is, can Russia accomplish this task in an equal partnership with the other countries of Northeast Asia, or will it have to endure a kind of economic colonialism by its neighbors and other major industrialized countries?"

According to Valencia, the possibilities for cooperation are good because all of the region's countries have something the others need: Japan and South Korea have capital and technology. China and North Korea have surplus labor; and the Russian Far East has abundant natural resources. To develop and process those resources, however, Russia needs cooperation in the following areas, he said.

Energy: Proposals have been put forward to build a gas pipeline from Siberia down through the Korean peninsula and across to Japan, with various industries located along the corridor. "Russia couldn't possibly do this by itself," said Valencia. "It would require technology that Japan, South Korea and other industrialized countries could supply."

Labor: The Russian Far East has only 8 million people. To develop its vast resources, Russia will draw its additional labor from China and North Korea. "Russia will want some type of institutional



control on that labor: the numbers, the types, the length of time it would stay, wages," said Valencia. "This is another area that would require cooperation among the various countries."

Transportation: The Russian Far East has a weak network of roads, railroads and harbors to transport raw materials. The region also has a permafrost environment. "To build new roads and railroads that won't warp during the summer thaw will require investment and technology that Russia doesn't have," said Valencia.

Fisheries: Overfishing by Japanese, South Korean and other fleets is threatening to destroy one of the world's richest fisheries. "You have a situation now where each province is selling its fish, and the right to fish, to foreigners without much concern for future sustainability," said Valencia. "A cooperative system needs to be put in place because right now Russia does not have the capability to manage its own fisheries."

Environment: The danger exists that in the rush to extract and develop its resources, the largely pristine Russian Far East will become a wasteland. "To prevent this will require cooperation because, again, Russia doesn't have the capability and know-how to manage its environment," said Valencia. A specific case in

point, he said, is the recent revelation that Russia has been dumping nuclear wastes into the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk because it lacks on-land disposal storage and reprocessing facilities. "Japan and North Korea are legitimately concerned," he said. "They want to know how much has been dumped and whether it can be cleaned up. This is a situation in which cooperation would be in the self-interest of all the countries that share these seas."

For Russia to be an equal partner in developing its Far Eastern region, Valencia said resources should be extracted with the best available technology, stringent environmental controls and full participation by all levels of the local populace. Processing should be undertaken locally, adding value to the product prior to export. Requirements for technology transfer, training and involvement of Russians in management should be mandatory. In addition, land should probably be leased, not owned, and labor imported under temporary permits and strictly controlled.

For more information, contact Mark J. Valencia, Program on International Economics and Politics, at (808) 944-7247.

Asia-Pacific Cooperation Necessary but Difficult

Numerous obstacles lie in the path of attempts to establish new regional institutions that could foster Asia-Pacific economic cooperation and political stability, according to EWC international relations analyst Muthiah Alagappa.

"Asia-Pacific countries have had very little experience cooperating with one another as independent states," said Alagappa. "Most were colonized by the Western powers and then dominated during the Cold War by the United States and the Soviet Union. It's only now that they are beginning to interact with each other on equal terms. So one has to be realistic. Building cooperative institutions in this region is going to be a slow process."

"From the end of World War II up to quite recently, power politics dominated international relations," Alagappa said. "But in the post-Cold War era, with the relative decline in the use of force as an instrument of national policy, norms, rules and regulations will become more salient in governing international behavior."

Compared to Europe, where cooperative institutions have a long history, institutions in the Asia-Pacific region are a relatively new phenomenon, said Alagappa. One of the first regional organizations was the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), initiated in 1967. More recent organizations include the South Pacific Forum, begun in 1971, the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), begun in 1983, and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), started in 1989.

New regional institutions proposed include an economic grouping in East Asia, a political organization in Northeast Asia and a political and security regime for the North Pacific that would include Northeast Asian nations, Canada and the United States.

"To be successful, such institutions will have to overcome the region's sheer size and diversity, as well as many unresolved conflicts," Alagappa said. "Nevertheless, the time has never been better for cooperative regimes to flourish and play a major role in determining international policy."

Alagappa noted a key development: Under the Clinton Administration, the United States has become more positive toward cooperative political and security institutions.

"In its relations with Japan and Korea and other nations, the United States has, until recently, emphasized bilateral relations," he said. "But now, in addition to that, is it looking at multilateral security forums to reduce conflict and enhance cooperation."

For more information, contact Muthiah Alagappa, Program on International Economics and Politics, at (808) 944-7529.

Vietnam Development Lacks Environmental Safeguards

Mineral and energy development in Vietnam face a "rather bleak" future because of existing and expected health, safety, environmental and social problems, according to EWC resource analyst Allen L. Clark.

Clark said that government officials and scientists in Vietnam have undertaken measures to deal with most of the problems. But he said, "These problems will be compounded if present efforts are not increased and expanded substantially in terms of standards, legislation and enforcement of remedial, mitigative and preventive measures to economic, environmental and social and cultural impacts."

Clark said, "Vietnam's development policy emphasizes the continued and increasing use of natural resources, both domestically and for export (in particular minerals and energy, but agricultural and forest resources, as well), without the requisite environmental safeguards in place."

The Center researcher said that rapid population growth is a major problem in Vietnam. "It is an ironic dichotomy that Vietnam's population is both its greatest asset and greatest threat to the responsible development of its natural resources," he said.

"With an estimated population of 65 million in 1990, there is a mean density of approximately 200 individuals per

square kilometer, one of the highest densities of any agricultural nation in the world," Clark said. "Moreover, the population is estimated to exceed 80 million by the year 2000, further straining the environment, resource base and the economic capacity of the nation as continuing widespread impoverishment leads to the over-exploitation and environmentally unsound development of mineral and energy resources."

Clark, who specializes in evaluating resource programs and policies in developing areas, noted that Vietnam is richly endowed with iron, chromite, copper, tin, lead, zinc, tungsten and rare earths, located mostly in the north, which are near or in urban and farming areas.

But he said metallic mining activities present major health and safety problems, contaminate streams and water supplies, and frequently require large amounts of lumber in infrastructure construction which leads to local deforestation.

He cited the Tra Linh-Cao Bang manganese mine tragedy in 1992 when tailings and waste piles collapsed into landslides that killed more than 100 people. Tin mining in West Nghe has produced debris that during rainy seasons causes widespread flooding of surrounding farmlands. In Quang Ninh province, more than 1,700 people have contracted silicosis because of a lack of

health standards in mining operations.

"The environmental impact of coal mining is even greater," Clark said. A 1992 analysis of three coal mining areas showed hundreds of hectares of forest land destroyed for mine support, debris

Overpopulation and widespread poverty will lead to the over-exploitation and environmentally unsound development of mineral and energy resources.

contaminating nearby areas and towns, waste materials dumped into rivers and streams causing floods, toxic gas emission, acid waste waters discharging into the sea and dust pollution blanketing surrounding areas. Another 1992 study showed that appreciable amounts of uranium were contained in the coal of the Nong Son mine, causing concern about the use of such coal in household cooking as well as in commercial enterprises that distribute the ash through the air, and raising the broader question of possible radioactivity in other coal deposits in Vietnam.

Clark also noted that placer gold and gemstone mining, which have increased dramatically in Vietnam in recent years and involve at least 100,000 individuals

and their families, cost more than 100 lives each year.

Conflicts between local and non-local Vietnamese gold and gemstone miners results in displacement of local residents, Clark said, and concern is growing about the increasing incidence of malaria associated with placer mining operations, which provides a fertile breeding ground for disease-carrying insects.

He said other serious impacts include high levels of stream pollution and siltation, local and regional distribution of mercury and arsenic pollution, large scale deforestation and soil stripping, and temporary and long-term loss of farmland.

Many of the mining projects will take place in or near areas with high concentrations of ethnic minorities, raising the possibility of disrupting societal organization and cultural values, inequitable revenue distribution, high inflation, conflicts over land access and compensation, and loss of control by local people over major decisions.

"At present, the socio-cultural impact of mineral and energy development in Vietnam is of general concern but no coherent plan exists for either the analysis of such impacts or of the appropriate actions that are required to accommodate development while simultaneously

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Events

Conferences, Speakers, Performances

Listings reflect events scheduled as of September and represent only a portion of programmed Center activities. Since events are subject to change, please consult the East-West Center contact person for details.

Workshops and Conferences

Korean Marine Affairs Working Group. Aug. 29–Sept. 5. EWC. As part of U.S. tour of major marine centers, a ministerial delegation from South Korea participates in a working group examining Hawaii's approach to ocean planning and marine issues. The delegation, which is responsible for developing a master plan for marine development in South Korea, visits the University of Hawaii and state agencies associated with ocean and coastal development. Sponsors: EWC, Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI), and the Ministry of Government Administration, Korea. EWC contact: Allen Clark, PREM, (808) 944-7509.

Conference on Chinese Childhood Socialization. Aug. 29–Sept. 5. EWC. Researchers and educators from 10 U.S. and Asian institutions who have been conducting comparative studies of Chinese family education and childhood socialization practices in Bangkok, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Singapore and southern Taiwan present their findings. Among the questions researchers hope to answer is whether Chinese child-rearing practices in Asia produce individuals who submit to authority and are less receptive to democratic ideals. Sponsor: EWC and Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation. EWC contact: David Wu, CUL, (808) 944-7628.

Workshop on Changes in the Japanese Family. Sept. 5–25. EWC. Changes in the traditional family structure in Japan are being driven by such factors as improved living standards, a decline in marriage among young adults, a rise in the number of young adults and the elderly who live alone, couples who are having fewer children and a decline in multi-generational households. Researchers will analyze these trends and their implications for Japan's future. Sponsors: EWC, Nihon University Population Research Institute, and Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency, Government of Japan. EWC contact: Andrew Mason, POP, (808) 944-7455.

Environmental Management. Sept. 6–10. Hong Kong. Many poor urban communities in Asia face considerable obstacles in meeting environmental management objectives. In this second international workshop on environmental management, case study research teams will evaluate the results and potential of both government programs and non-government community-based initiatives. Sponsors: EWC, University of Hawaii Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Center of Urban Planning & Environmental Management at the University of Hong Kong. EWC contact: Yok-shiu Lee, ENV, (808) 944-7251.

Working Group on Migration in China. Sept. 7–Oct. 5. EWC. China is experiencing dramatic population shifts due to heavy migration towards areas that offer greater economic opportunity. Population researchers will compile basic statistics on migration from the 1990 Chinese census data as a basis for future analysis of the relationship between migration and economic development. Sponsors: EWC and State Family Planning Commission of China. EWC contact: Minja Choe, POP, (808) 944-7475.

Clean Coal Technology. Sept. 8–10. Chiang Mai and Bangkok, Thailand. Coal supplies close to half of Asia's energy requirements, compared to less than 25 percent in the rest of the world. Governments in predominantly coal-consuming economies are examining options that will permit high levels of economic growth as well as reduce the impact of coal-burning on the environment. Members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Experts' Group on Clean Coal Technology from 10 countries will discuss the prospects for adoption of various clean coal technologies and improved solid waste management. Sponsors: EWC and U.S. Department of Energy. EWC contact: Charles Johnson, PREM, (808) 944-7550.

Workshop on Educational Exchange. Sept. 13–24. EWC. Officials from Cambodia will learn about the resources, facilities and mechanisms to develop educational exchanges between the Phnom Penh Fine Arts University, the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Terry Rambo, ENV, (808) 944-7265.

Symposium on Cultural Studies. Sept. 15–19. EWC. There are some 200 new programs and centers of cultural studies in the United States and Europe, and many major publishers are launching new cultural studies series. As part of an ongoing rethinking of cultural studies, scholars attending this symposium will explore whether these developments are more than just a fashionable trend, and whether they are affecting institutional and disciplinary change in the field of cultural studies. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Geoffrey White, CUL, (808) 944-7630.

Workshop on Pre-industrial Pollution. Sept. 17–19. EWC. It is widely assumed that prior to the industrial revolution human activity did not significantly impact atmospheric chemistry, and that the concentrations of greenhouse gases reflected only natural processes. Yet recent research suggests that biomass combustion resulting from traditional land and energy management such as slash-and-burn farming may have emitted quantities of greenhouse gases sufficient to impact the global carbon cycle several centuries prior to the onset of widespread fossil-fuel based industrialization. If so, the scientific implications are profound. At this workshop, researchers from the United States, Europe, Asia and Latin America will establish a research agenda and consider the quantitative methodological and policy tools necessary to explore this issue. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Kirk Smith, ENV, (808) 944-7519.

U.S.-Japan Television. Sept. 24–27. EWC. In recognition that better understanding is a key to improving relations between Japan and the United States, Japanese and American television producers and anchors will exchange views on international news coverage. Sponsors: EWC and The Asia Foundation. EWC contact: Richard Halloran, COM, (808) 944-7602.

Latin American Oil and Gas. Sept. 27–28. Dallas, Texas. The Latin American oil and gas industries are poised to assume a critical role as growth in world oil demand places strains on global petroleum supplies. Senior officials of the petroleum industry, government and non-governmental organizations in North and South America will focus on the region at the second InterAmerican Petroleum and Gas Conference. Topics will include upstream oil industry partnerships, financial restructuring of the hydrocarbons sector, and environmental and infrastructure requirements. Sponsors: EWC, U.S. Department of Energy, OLADE (Latin American Energy Organization), ARPEL (Organization of Latin American Petroleum Enterprises), The Energy Council and the Dallas Energy Council. EWC contact: Fereidun Fesharaki, PREM, (808) 944-7527.

Workshop on Determinants of Contraceptive Use. Oct. 4–22. EWC. India, which is fast becoming the world's most populous nation, is taking steps to improve its family planning programs. To strengthen the network of Population Research Centres supported by India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the East-West Center is helping to conduct a National Family Health Survey, covering approximately 93,000 women all over India. Results will be used by the Indian government to evaluate and improve the delivery of family planning and health services. Sponsors: EWC; India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; International Institute for Population Sciences, Bombay; 18 Population Research Centres in India; and the United States Agency for International Development. EWC contact: Robert Retherford, POP, (808) 944-7403.

The U.S.-Japan Journalists' Exchange. Oct. 13–16. EWC. This is the 20th annual meeting of key journalists from U.S. and Japan who have the responsibility for selecting and shaping the news in their respective countries. They will meet and exchange information on reporting stories about these two countries. Sponsors: EWC and The Center for Foreign Journalists. EWC contact: Richard Halloran, COM, (808) 944-7602.

Japan-America Society Symposium. Oct. 29–30. EWC. A group of selected Japanese and American panelists will examine the pervasive influence of domestic politics on U.S.-Japan relations. Sponsors: EWC and The Japan America Society. EWC contact: Richard Halloran, COM, (808) 944-7602.

Exhibits, Performances

Children's Views of the Olympics: Korea, USA, Spain. John A. Burns Hall, weekdays 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., Sept. 7–Oct. 15. Artwork by eighth-graders, from three countries, reacting to the Olympics. Part of an international study of globalism and nationalism and how television influences our perceptions of the Olympics. Study coordinated by EWC fellow alumnus Dr. Lee Jae-Won, Cleveland State University. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Jeannette Bennington, OPP, (808) 944-7341.

Hawaiian Music and Dance Performance. Hawaii Imin International Conference Center at Jefferson Hall, 8:00 p.m., Oct. 23. Traditional and modern styles by Kawai'i'ula, under the direction of kumu hula Chinky Mahoe, with guest musicians "Ke'alohe." Admission. Sponsor: EWC Performing Arts Series. EWC contact: William Feltz, OPP, (808) 944-7612.

'Pōmaika'i Ke Ala Hou': Blessed is the New Path. John A. Burns Hall, weekdays 8:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m., Oct. 25–Dec. 3. Multi-media exhibition—collages, mono-prints, pastels—of work by EWC degree student Meleanna Meyer that reflects her expanded awareness of her Hawaiian ethnicity. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Jeannette Bennington, OPP, (808) 944-7341.

ASDP—Asian Studies Development Program; COM—Program on Communications and Journalism; CTAPS—Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools; CUL—Program on Cultural Studies; ENV—Program on the Environment; ET—Education and Training; IEP—Program on International Economics and Politics; OPP—Office of Public Programs; PIDP—Pacific Islands Development Program; POP—Program on Population; PREM—Program on Resources: Energy and Minerals.

Support

Contracts, Grants & Gifts

Contributions received by the East-West Center between June 1, 1993 through August 1, 1993 from state and national governments included:

- \$3,000 from the Government of Kiribati for the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP).
- \$15,000 from Federated States of Micronesia for Pacific Islands Development Program.
- \$50,000 from the Royal Thai Government representing its 1993 contribution to the Center.
- \$3,011 from the Government of Bangladesh for its 1992 and 1993 contribution to the Center.
- \$142,000 from the Asian and Pacific Development Centre for "Socio-Economic Dialogue on Macroeconomic Management in Southeast Asia." Principal Investigator: Manuel Montes.
- \$150,000 for the 1993–1994 school year from Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate for Kamehameha Schools/Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate/East-West Center Native Hawaiian Fellowship. Principal Investigator: Gerald Finin.
- \$57,000 from the Korea Sanhak Foundation for "The Feasibility of a Northeast Asian Development Bank: An Introductory Analysis." Principal Investigator: Lee-Jay Cho.
- \$47,835 from the United Nations Development Programme for the Poverty Alleviation Study. Principal Investigator: Michael Dove.

From June 1–August 1, 1993 the East-West Center Foundation received \$8,650 from eight individuals for the 1993 Annual Membership Campaign. A total of \$79,475 has been contributed to this year's Annual Membership Campaign. The Arts Fund Appeal stands at \$345.

Vietnam, continued from page 3

mitigating or preventing the adverse effects on minority groups," Clark said.

The Center research analyst noted that development planning in Vietnam envisions approximately US \$8 billion of investment in more and larger mineral and energy projects in the future, including bauxite developments in south central Vietnam and offshore oil and gas exploration.

Development of the Bao Loc-Tan Rai bauxite area encompasses an area of about 250 square miles within one of Vietnam's largest tropical rainforests, Clark said. At the minimum, development of these deposits would require stripping hundreds of square miles of rainforest, displacing virtually all indigenous peoples in the area, building a major hydro-electric project to provide power, establishing at least two major townsites, creation of a world-class infrastructure to support both the mine and smelting activities, and developing new or radically expanded port facilities.

All of this, Clark said, would involve the creation of a mining enterprise that would substantially alter the economy of Vietnam and result in one of the world's largest reclamation projects upon completion.

"Vietnam is poised to develop a major oil and gas industry integrated from exploration through production, refining and transportation, each component with adverse environmental effects," Clark said.

In addition to the normal environmental impacts of such developments, Vietnam is unique in that the prevailing ocean currents are predominantly parallel to the coastline and the prevailing winds blow towards shore, oil spills and other effluents from offshore developments would tend to move parallel and onshore. The resulting dispersment could affect the resort areas of the country and Vietnam's most prolific fishing grounds throughout its entire coastal area.

In calling for a comprehensive plan covering mineral and energy development, Clark said, "A national working group, which would include foreign specialists, should be developed to prioritize the specific areas for government action, formulate a long-term strategy for dealing with impacts and develop a comprehensive implementation plan." He said the group should focus first on mitigating or preventing the adverse impacts of planned and future development, second on addressing current problems and thirdly on remedying past abuses.