

Rivals Join Together to Develop NE Asia

Six Asian nations with traditionally hostile relations may have found something they can agree on—a \$30 billion project to develop China's Tumen River delta as a major trading hub and processing point for Northeast Asia.

The prospect of developing the Tumen River delta, which lies at the juncture of China, North Korea and the former Soviet Far East, has brought together longtime rivals China, Russia, North and South Korea, Mongolia and Japan.

The project is seen as the key to unlocking the vast resources of Northeast China, Siberia and eastern Mongolia—areas rich in timber, minerals, fish, oil, coal, farmland and labor that have long gone undeveloped because of a lack of access to potential markets.

East-West Center Vice President for Program Development Lee-Jay Cho said the project was first discussed at an EWC conference in China in 1990 and recently was taken up by the United Nations Development Programme, which is studying the project's feasibility. This spring Cho, along with EWC researcher Mark Valencia and journalism fellow Bradley Martin, was part of group of 100 scholars, businessmen and journalists who visited North Korea and took part in a third EWC conference on Northeast Asian economic cooperation in Pyongyang.

The Tumen River runs along the boundary between North Korea and Russia and extends into China at a point about 15 kilometers from the sea. "The Tumen River region is the autonomous Korean prefecture of China," said Valencia. "The

people are of Korean origin and speak the Korean language. In fact, Korea's spiritual birthplace is located in this area, at Changbaishan, an extinct volcano with a crater lake that the Korean people are supposed to have emanated from and flowed down the Korean peninsula."

If transformed as planned, the delta will become a major trade and transport center with 11 separate harbors and an inland port rail hub. The project will invigorate trade in the Sea of Japan (long a backwater because of the historical animosities among bordering nations) and stimulate commerce in Northeast Asia—a region that encompasses 300 million people and 20 percent of Asia's land mass.

According to Valencia, each of the participating countries would contribute to the project. China would provide the land area, manpower and cheap energy. Russia and Mongolia would provide natural resources. North Korea would provide labor and infrastructure, while Japan and South Korea would provide the capital, technology and know-how.

Participation of all the region's countries is a must, said Cho, who cochaired the Pyongyang conference and heads an EWC project on Northeast Asian economic cooperation. In the past whenever there have been attempts to discuss regional cooperation, one or more countries have been missing. Prior to the Pyongyang conference, the main missing link was North Korea. Consequently scholars had little exact knowledge of the existing economic infrastructure on the North Korean side of the Tumen River.



The Iona Pear Dance Theatre performed May 30 in the Center's Japanese Garden. The dancers tempered the intense Japanese butoh dance with serene movements and flashes of humor.

"For the first time, North Korea allowed foreigners to visit the area of the Tumen River mouth and the three nearby seaports of Chongjin, Najin and Sombong," said Cho. "North Korea provided heretofore unavailable information concerning the physical conditions around the river mouth, the facilities of the three ports, and the highway and railway systems that connect development foci in the North Korean sector of the Tumen River basin."

North Korean delegates also responded to queries concerning development schemes and investment, enabling participants to incorporate into their analysis

projections of the capital costs required to develop the North Korean sites in the Tumen basin.

In an interview with the foreign press, North Korean Vice Premier Kim Dul Hyon acknowledged that the country was experiencing difficulties because of the collapse of its socialist trading partners. Imports of oil and raw materials have suffered, as have markets for North Korean exports. Kim said this was the context for North Korea's opening up of selected areas for foreign investment and for its interest in the Tumen River project.

The Many Roads of Rio: UNCED and the Global Forum

Three representatives from the East-West Center's Participatory Development Group attended the Global Forum and Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro: Professional Associate Kersten Johnson and Research Fellows Penny Levin and Arthur Getz. The team worked as non-governmental representatives on four inter-related concerns: conservation of biodiversity, consumption and lifestyle issues, sustainable agriculture and environmental education. Here is Johnson and Levin's report. For other EWC Earth Summit activity, see page 4.

Most press coverage from Rio in early June centered on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), often called the Earth Summit. The sometimes riotous efforts of representatives of 153 nations focused on negotiations to finalize and sign accords on environment and development, including Agenda 21, the Biodiversity Convention, the Global Warming Convention and the Declaration on Environment and Development.

Less well-publicized were the simultaneous meetings held in Rio by thousands of representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In a complex series of events referred to as the Global Forum, some 7,892 groups from 167 countries made strides in de-

veloping their own visions and preliminary action plans toward a sustainable world future.

The Earth Summit and the Global Forum were separate events with NGOs serving as a connecting link. The Earth Summit itself involved an unprecedented level of formal and informal input by NGOs in the development of the negotiated inter-governmental agreements. In keeping with growing awareness that national governments are not necessarily the best representatives for cross-cutting social and environmental concerns, NGOs, especially not-for-profits, were an important source of information and guidance. "Accredited" NGOs—those who applied for special status to lobby governments at the Earth Summit—made themselves seen and heard in the corridors of summit meetings. Indeed, many feel that since the agreements reached at the Earth Summit will not be easy to enforce, it is critical that NGOs remain active not only in the formulation of policy, but in "watchdog" and implementation roles. Maurice Strong, the summit's Secretary-General, told *Time Magazine* that he "hopes ordinary people will force politicians to live up to the obligations articulated at Rio..." *Time* further noted that most summit participants agreed that "the best hope for the future comes from changes



A painting from Rio

place simultaneously. Most were held in 35 tents on the grounds of Flamengo Park, where hundreds of small booths housed informational displays. Additional meetings took place in more than 40 sites throughout the city.

The variety and zest of the activities at the Global Forum led many to assume it was just an "eco-carnival"—a gay but insignificant party. It was sometimes challenging to make sense out of the abundance of activity, and difficult to create a meeting of minds among such a diversity of cultures. But because a large number of participants were seasoned grass-roots groups, not first-timers, there were significant accomplishments. One was the "Earth Parliament," which consisted of presentations by community groups, indigenous peoples' organizations and others with practical community-

in values prompted by grassroots concerns."

In contrast to the Earth Summit, a formal event housed in one location, the Global Forum served as an umbrella under which hundreds of conferences and related events took

based experience in sustainable living styles. Audio and video tape recordings of the presentations will be edited and distributed for education purposes.

The NGO Treaty Process

Other successes included the treaties negotiated and signed by NGOs at the Global Forum. Many of these treaties paralleled Agenda 21 topics and related governmental agreements at the Earth Summit. But the statements went well beyond those to address pressing issues that remained "unsaid at UNCED." The NGO treaties represent alternative visions of how to progress toward environmentally-sustainable and socially-just societies. These treaties were presented to official government delegations following UNCED, to serve as a challenging comparison with the governmental agreements.

The EWC team participated in negotiations on several of the treaties. The Environmental Education Treaty, developed over more than a year with contributions from groups at conferences all over the globe, served as the inspiration for the overall NGO treaty process. The final draft was developed June 1-5 during the Journey for Life, a conference on en-

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News of the East-West Center

New Initiatives for Center

The East-West Center Board of Governors has unanimously approved policy and budgetary changes that provide for new program initiatives while continuing the Center's traditions of cooperative study, training and research.

Convening at the Center in June, the Board selected a course for Fiscal Year 1993 that keeps student funding constant; launches a senior seminar program for government officials, business executives, journalists, academics and humanists; and initiates a conference program designed to make the Center a major international meeting place for Asia-Pacific issues. The Board directed the Center to strengthen its publication program and establish a speaker's bureau for the Hawaii community.

To implement changes, the Board approved a reorganization that redesignates the Center's research institutes as programs; centralizes the recruitment and admission of students; and establishes a new position, vice president for research and education, responsible for administering the Center's research and training budget. Bruce Koppel, the director of the Institute for Economic Development and Policy, was appointed to the new position.

Board Chairman Philip T. Gialanella said the policy and budget decisions would encourage "both continuity and change at a moderate, realistic pace." Oksenberg said that redesignating institutes as programs would encourage researchers to work as "members of one community."

The Board also approved the realignment of several research and outreach programs. The Institute for Economic Development and Policy (IEDP) and the International Relations Program will be merged into an International Economics and Politics Program. Alumni, the film festival and cross-cultural art and performance presentations will be moved to an enlarged Office of Public Programs.

Total expenditures on student and train-

ing programs will rise slightly because of the need to repair dormitory facilities. Earlier this year, the Board approved reallocations within the student program to provide scholarships for Pacific Islanders and Indochinese participants and to establish a program for younger faculty in U.S. colleges and universities with substantial ethnic minority enrollments. Those reallocations mean that in FY93 and possibly beyond, the number of regular graduate students attending the University of Hawaii on Center scholarships will decrease.

But in an effort to maintain the traditional level of students, the Board and Oksenberg said they will work with the private and public sectors in Asian nations to increase funding for students from those countries.

'America's Pacific' Examined

After publication of his new book, *The American Pacific*, Center alumnus Arthur P. Dudden found that his colleagues on the U.S. East Coast viewed his new work as interesting but hardly relevant to their lives.

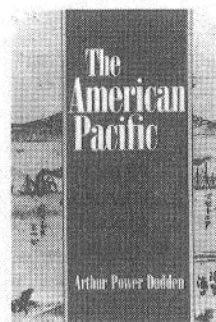
"I wanted them to view what I had done seriously," says Dudden, a retired history professor at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. "I wrote *The American Pacific* to direct attention away from our nation's almost exclusive focus on Europe and the Atlantic. Americans should remember that the last three wars for the United States began as Asian wars, and that the history of America and the peoples of the Pacific are closely intertwined."

Dudden describes his book as "the first comprehensive history of the United States in the Pacific and Asia." The book traces U.S. involvement in the Pacific since old China trade in 1784. It shows how, from small commercial beginnings, an American empire in the Pacific grew until it engulfed Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and hundreds of small Pacific Islands. It relates how U.S. power advanced into East and

Southeast Asia during World War II and how it has waned in the years since.

"I tried to show how the United States' center of gravity has progressively moved West," says Dudden, who has written several books on American history and is the editor of *American Humor*. "The United States is like the two-headed Roman god Janus, which you see on coins and sculptures and which faces both East and West. The United States straddles the globe. It is bound by two mighty oceans and faces in two directions. What it needs now is to have that bifurcated view of itself and its place in the world."

The American Pacific: From the Old China Trade to the Present. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10016. \$27.95



Vietnam Reconstruction

A two-day conference in Arlington, Va., on the challenges of Vietnam's reconstruction opened up direct communication between scholars and officials from Vietnam and Vietnamese residents in the United States, or Viet Kieu.

A joint activity of the East-West Center's Indochina Initiative and the George Mason University Indochina Institute, the conference brought together 200 individuals representing more than 80 government and international development assistance agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and private sector businesses.

"For some of the Viet Kieu, this was the first time since 1975 that they had directly interacted with their countrymen from socialist Vietnam," said Terry Rambo, coordinator of the Center's Indochina

Initiative. "The dialogue was intense, but never deliberately provocative or hostile. Genuine learning occurred on both sides."

Rambo said the reopening of direct discussions between the Viet Kieu and scholars and officials from Vietnam would be the most profound and lasting impact of the conference. But he also noted that the event provided opportunities for informal exchanges of information and views between Vietnamese and American foreign policy specialists. For example, he said, Tran Quang Co, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, met with congressional staff, the Department of State and Department of Defense, as well as scholars and journalists.

In contrast to other public forums on Vietnam which have had a relatively narrow focus on the political dimensions of reconstruction, Rambo said presentations at the conference covered a wide range of factors influencing Vietnam's prospects for development, including population, natural resources endowment, social organization, human resources, environmental constraints, economic policies and international relations. Conference proceedings will be published by the end of the year.

ROC Contributions Nearing \$1 Million

A recent \$100,000 contribution to the East-West Center from Roy Wu, director general of the Honolulu office of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, raised the total contribution from the government of the Republic of China since 1976 to \$980,000.

The contribution will be used for programs to promote academic research and cultural exchange.

Center President Michel Oksenberg expressed his appreciation for the gift and noted that more than 2,000 men and women from Taiwan have been EWC participants, including graduate students, research fellows, scholars and professionals in business, government, journalism and the arts.

Publications of East-West Center Research

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

Policy Implications of an Oil Shock in Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu, by Mark Sturton. *Economic Report No. 3, Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 35 pp. \$10.00.

The impacts of an oil shock on Fiji, Tonga and Vanuatu would include reduced incomes, an increase in the public sector deficit, inflation and a loss in competitiveness. Resource-poor island economies can do little to avoid these consequences, although recent petroleum discoveries in Papua New Guinea and hydroelectric power in Fiji can ameliorate the situation.

Cambodia in Chinese Foreign Policy Toward Vietnam, by Peter M. Worthing. *Indochina Initiative Working Paper No. 4, Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 39 pp. \$5.00.

A useful starting point for the exploration and analysis of Chinese foreign policy toward the Indochina countries in the 1990s. This paper focuses on how China

used the interests and concerns of Cambodia in pursuit of its own policy toward Vietnam.

Selected Laws and Regulations of Mongolia, by Sarangua Davaadorj. *Working Paper 1-92, Minerals Policy Program, Resources Programs, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 192 pp. \$15.00

English translation of legislation and regulations pertaining to foreign investment, joint ventures and mineral and energy activities in Mongolia.

Tuhke en Pohnpei: Plants of Pohnpei, by Marke Merlin, Dageo Jano, William Raynor, Thomas Keene, James Juvik and Bismark Sebastian. *Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 94 pp. \$5.00 for postage. Distributed by the East-West Center. Funding provided by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Chicago, Ill.

This report on the plants and ecosystems of Pohnpei is part of an EWC initiative to encourage the protection and sustainable utilization of tropical island ecosystems. Developed with the assistance of Pohnpeian elders.

Cao Lan Culture and Biodiversity in Historical Context: Environmental Change Among an Ethnic Minority of The Midlands of Northern Vietnam, by Kathleen A. Gillogly and Nghiem Phuong Tuyen. *Indochina Initiative Working Paper No. 3, Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 80 pp. \$5.00.

The authors focus on the complex and highly dynamic relationship between Cao Lan culture and their rapidly changing natural and social environment. The Cao Lan have had to adapt to massive resettlement of lowland Vietnamese farmers and exploitation by state logging enterprises.

Enhancing Cooperation between Local People and Protected Area Projects: Principles and Practices, by Julian Caldecott. *Working Paper No. 33, Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center*, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 31 pp. No charge.

Failure to achieve nature conservation when establishing formal protected areas is usually due to the absence of involvement by local residents or users of the area in question. Lessons are drawn from cases ranging from the Mountain Gorilla Project in Rwanda and Zaire to Khao Yai National Park in Thailand.

THE EAST-WEST CENTER is a public, nonprofit education and research institution with an international board of governors. The U.S. Congress established the Center in Hawaii in 1960 with a mandate "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

Some 2,000 scholars, government and business leaders, educators, journalists and other professionals annually work with the Center's staff on major Asia-Pacific issues. Current programs focus on environment, economic development, population, international relations, resources, and culture and communications. The Center provides scholarships for about 300 graduate students from the Asia-Pacific-U.S. region to study at the nearby University of Hawaii, and conducts faculty and curriculum development programs focusing on Asia and the Pacific for teachers from kindergarten through undergraduate levels. Since 1960 some 28,000 men and women from the region have participated in the Center's cooperative programs.

Officially known as the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West, Inc., the Center receives its principal funding from the U.S. Congress. Support also comes from more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments, private agencies and through the East-West Center Foundation.

East-West Center Views (ISSN 1055-9795), Vol. 2, No. 4, July-August 1992. *Views* is published five times a year by the East-West Center Public Education/Public Affairs Office, Elisa W. Johnston, editor. It is sent without charge to readers interested in the Center. Second-class postage is paid at Honolulu, Hawaii.

EWC Views editor: Grady Timmons (phone 808/944-7194).

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to East-West Center Views, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Please include mailing code label.

Briefs *Research & Education*

Pakistan: Singapore of Southwest Asia?

Faced with an increasing energy shortage, Pakistan is striking deals with the newly independent Central Asian Republics (CAR) and the Persian Gulf states of Iran and Qatar to secure future supplies of oil, natural gas and hydroelectricity. At the same time, Pakistan is positioned to offer Iran and the land-locked, energy-rich CAR access to South Asia and world markets through its land routes and ports.

In this way, says East-West Center South Asian energy specialist M. Nasir Gazdar, Pakistan is positioning itself as a strategic player between energy-rich Central and West Asia and energy-poor South Asia. In a recent EWC Asia-Pacific Briefing Paper, Gazdar says Pakistan could eventually become the Singapore of Southwest Asia.

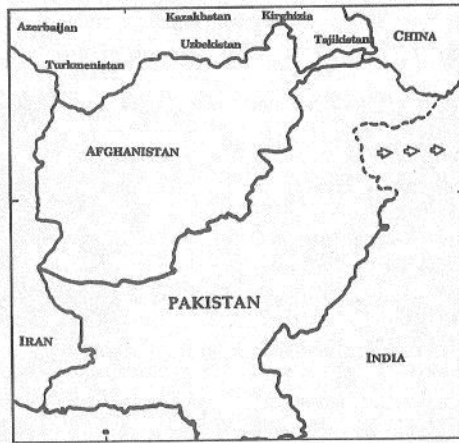
Pakistan is running out of oil and gas, its main domestic sources of energy. By 2003, it will be using four times more oil and petroleum products than at present.

The Central Asian Republics, meanwhile, are broke as a result of a split with Moscow, and they have been left out of multi-million dollar aid packages committed to Russia. The CARs are also land-locked, and the shortest route to Asian markets for their products is via Pakistan and its warm water ports.

Gazdar says Pakistan is attracted to the many opportunities that the CAR and their vast supplies of energy present. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have about 30 to 35 billion barrels of oil reserves and about 50 trillion cubic feet of natural gas reserves. CAR representatives have been visiting Pakistan to sign economic and trade arrangements involving energy, food, medicines and other goods.

Pakistan has also been striking deals with Iran and Qatar, including joint investments agreements with both countries to build oil refineries in Pakistan. Iran, which is eager to transport its crude oil away from the political instability of the Middle East, has also finalized an agreement to construct an oil pipeline from Bandar Abbas in the Persian Gulf to the port of Bin Qasim in Pakistan.

Iran wants the oil pipeline extended from Pakistan to India, which is the third largest market in Asia after Japan and China. Gazdar says that although India and Pakistan have fought three wars since



1947, the knowledge that they both have much to gain economically should encourage them to reconcile their differences and get the project built.

To be successful in its new role, Pakistan needs an estimated \$25 billion in investment, most of which will be used to build infrastructure such as roads, railroads, pipelines and power transmission lines. If that investment is provided, says Gazdar, Pakistan could indeed become the hub for oil and petroleum products in Southwest Asia.

To obtain a free copy of "Pakistan: Potential Energy Hub of Southwest Asia," contact Patricia Wilson, editor, Asia-Pacific Briefing Paper, at (808) 944-7114.

Youth Not Served in Vietnam

Vietnam has an abundant resource in its young people, but the nation is paying a high price for failing to educate and train them, according to a study by a prominent Vietnamese sociologist.

More than 75 percent of the nation's youth live in rural areas, and 95 percent have not received formal training in any skill or specialty, says Dang Nguyen Anh of the Vietnamese Institute of Sociology. Anh is part of a network of specialists from throughout the Asia-Pacific region who will explore contemporary youth issues in a research project organized by the East-West Center.

In Vietnam, says Anh, rapid population growth is straining the country's limited agricultural and natural resources. The

country, which has a population of 66 million, is about the same size as California but twice as populous. Currently 80 percent of the people depend on agricultural production for their livelihood.

A large number of rural youth want to leave their villages and agricultural work to find easier, better-paying jobs, Anh says. But they have difficulty finding such jobs in the cities because they lack technical and professional skills.

Consequently, the unemployment rate among youth is high. "There are now in Vietnam 2 million young people who need jobs," he says. These include young people just entering the labor force, school dropouts, workers from bankrupt enterprises, demobilized soldiers and people returning from work in Eastern Europe. "These figures are expected to increase in the coming years," he says.

The literacy rate is high—97.5 percent for urban youth and 93 percent for rural youth—but few young people continue their education beyond primary school.

According to Vietnamese population forecasts, the number of young people (ages 15-29) by 1995 will reach 21 million, accounting for nearly 29 percent of the population. "Because the youth comprises such a large part of Vietnamese population, any effort to improve their situation will have significant impacts on national development," says Anh. He stressed the importance of understanding the needs of youth and harnessing their potential in the country's social and economic development.

For more information contact Barry Barnes and Paul Clark, Institute of Culture and Communication, at (808) 944-7310 and (808) 944-7367, respectively, or Peter Xenos, Population Institute, at (808) 944-7410.

Untying Japanese Aid

Japan's recent ascendance as the world's leading aid power has received considerable attention. But a major criticism of its official development assistance (ODA) program has been that it benefits Japanese business interests by promoting Japanese exports to countries receiving the aid. ODA, its critics say, has been a way for Japanese industries to advance into the markets of recipient countries, thereby in-

tegrating their economies more tightly with that of Japan's.

But according to a new East-West Center study, Japan has been making an effort to change its policies to be "more in tune with the policies of other donor nations." Its aid can no longer be used to only support only national interests.

The study, written by Center doctoral student Manabu Fujimura, a former employee of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), says the shift in Japan's aid policies will open up opportunities for foreign firms to participate in Asian development projects, particularly the United States and the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. The untangling of aid will allow participation of third-country as well as recipient-country contractors.

Japan's aid system requires involvement of the Japanese private sector, which in turn allows room for foreign participation. "Internationalization is now the catch word in Japan," Fujimura writes. "Using their resources and expertise, foreign firms can compete and cooperate with the Japanese private sector."

The study cites two projects in Thailand (port development and railway modernization) in which third-country and host-country contractors succeeded in outbidding Japanese contractors for projects funded by the Japanese. In both cases, the consultant contract had been awarded to a Japanese firm, which prepared the project specifications. Non-Japanese companies were the successful bidders for the main contracts of these projects.

"But these opportunities can generally be tapped only if foreign firms take the time to learn the Japanese ODA system and engage in a variety of trial-and-error exercises," the study says. Well-established associations in the Japanese private sector or insiders who have experience with bureaucrats and can keep track of information on aid decision-making have the advantage in Japan. "Therefore it is essential for new entrants to study the basic bureaucratic structure," says Fujimura. "To make it in the Japanese market, one must be in for the long haul."

To obtain a free copy of *The Untying of Japanese Aid: New Opportunities for Trade and Investment*, write the East-West Center Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or call (808) 944-7274.

Visiting Journalists in Right Place at Right Time

In 1989 when they traveled to Asia, U.S. journalists taking part in the East-West Center's Jefferson Fellowship Program witnessed the student uprisings in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. In 1991, Asian and Pacific journalists visiting the United States as Jefferson Fellows arrived in Washington D.C. at the time of small-scale rioting in the nearby Hispanic community of Mount Pleasant. This year, Asian and Pacific fellows arrived in California on the day of the Rodney King verdict, after which mass rioting broke out in Los Angeles.

As Jefferson Fellowships curator John Schidlovsky noted, "Whenever the Jefferson Fellows travel, news happens."

This year marked the 25th anniversary for the Jefferson Fellowships. During that time, more than 200 mid-career print and broadcast journalists from the United States, Asia and the Pacific have taken part in the program, which includes a month of intensive study at the Center followed by a month of travel—Asian and Pacific journalists visiting the United States and U.S. journalists visiting Asia.

The aim has been to promote thoughtful investigation of Asia-Pacific region news issues, with emphasis on how those issues are handled in different cultures.

As in recent years, Schidlovsky said members of the 1992 Jefferson Fellows were called upon by their news agencies to deliver stories because they were in close proximity to major international events.

Chimaki Sakai, a reporter for NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in Tokyo, was one of two Asian journalists sent to Los Angeles. The fellows had just landed in San Francisco when Sakai got the call. "He was in L.A. during the height of the rioting," said Schidlovsky. "For three days, his stories were carried live to Japan. When he rejoined our group, we could still smell the smoke in his clothes from the L.A. fires."

When rioters began looting stores belonging to Korean merchants, the *Hankook Ilbo*, Seoul's leading newspaper, sent assistant news editor Lee Sang Seok to the scene, where he stayed for eight days covering the aftermath of

the riots. He attended the press conference of California Governor Pete Wilson, accompanied Republican presidential candidate Pat Buchanan on his tour of Korea Town, interviewed "Rebuild L.A." chairman Peter Ueberroth and covered President Bush's meeting with Korean community leaders.

"The L.A. riots were a revolt of the have-nots against the haves," Lee said afterward. "Some people were trying to portray the riots as South Central L.A. against Korea Town. It was not. It was an American issue, not a Korean issue. Koreans were not targeted by Blacks and Hispanics. The violence was indiscriminate."

Schidlovsky said three of the six American journalists who visited Asia this year were in Bangkok when violence broke out there over military rule.

One of them, Thuy Vu, a reporter and afternoon anchor from KQED-FM radio

in San Francisco, was en route to Vietnam, the country of her birth. Vu lived the first eight years of her life in Vietnam before her family immigrated to the United States in 1975.

Vu's first trip back to her homeland proved to be a profound experience. She had come from a Vietnamese community in California that was very anti-communist, only to discover that her relatives who had remained in Vietnam did not blame or feel any hatred for the government. She had never been before to a Third World country and was startled by the poverty and, conversely, by the level of optimism among the people.

"It was an emotional experience," she said. "Very beautiful but also very depressing. Saigon was once the pearl of the Orient. Today it is terribly impoverished."



Lee Sang Seok



Thuy Vu

Continued from page 1

environmental education that brought together such prominent popular educators as Paulo Freire of Brazil (author of *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*), and Rajesh Tandon, Director of PRIA (Participatory Research in Asia). The treaty underwent intensive plenary and small-group negotiations and revisions, conducted in English, Portuguese and Spanish. Writing coalitions met nightly, often drafting till sunrise, to produce a final document. The treaty articulated the importance of using education to highlight the connections of humanity with the natural world, in contrast to traditions of environmental education that focus on studying natural processes as if they are somehow separate from human beings.

Members of "Northern" or industrialized nations negotiated the Consumption and Lifestyles Treaty in recognition that their 20 percent of the world's population consumes roughly 75 percent of the world's resources. The treaty focused on the special responsibility of citizens of industrialized countries to reevaluate their patterns of consumption and wealth, and move toward more simple, environmentally sustainable—and socially just—lifestyles.

Discussion on the Biodiversity Treaty centered on biodiversity conservation and the rights of indigenous populations living in areas of great biological diversity. Representatives of these groups emphasized their unhappiness over "debt for nature" swaps (a loss of land control in exchange for debts which they did not incur), and their desire to preserve their own biocultural diversity—but not as museum pieces. It was also agreed that no patents should be granted for living things or products thereof—a serious challenge to present trends in biotechnology which treat "new" life forms and biological "products" as property. From the NGO perspective, the failure of the biodiversity treaty at the Earth Summit was due to the pressure of private commercial interests and a continued belief that the value of the earth's resources and its biodiversity is only determined by their economic value.

The Road Less Traveled

In an editorial in the *New York Times* referring to the "Road from Rio," a writer concluded that after all the political maneuvering that occurred at the Earth Summit, "at least now there is a road." But we had better ask where that road is going, and who is doing the driving.

The Global Forum demonstrated that there is a second road coming out of Rio: a broad citizen's footpath—"the road less traveled." The direction will certainly wander, split and converge in the multiple expressions of its travelers. Each to a large extent defines its own path—those taken by international environmental groups such as Greenpeace or World Wildlife Fund may differ in many ways from those chosen by, for instance, neighborhood councils, village groups, church coalitions, indigenous people's associations and the myriad of other citizen's groups that will run with the ball after Rio.

But this diversity is not chaotic: its action is guided by long experience and by the principles set forth in the NGO treaties and many additional plans and agreements developed during the Rio meetings. These guideposts are perhaps taller, straighter trees than the scrub and brambles which seem to line the highways being built from UNCED. And perhaps there is some clarity about what's at the end of the other road—a more ethical and dignified common ground for humanity, and a living, breathing earth regained.

East-West Center participation at the Global Forum in Rio was a cross-institute project of the Center's Institute

of Economic Development and Policy (IEDP) and Environment and Policy Institute (EAPI).

Mountain Rescue at Earth Summit

There is as yet no universal support for many of the conventions at the Earth Summit, but there was agreement on the need to rescue the mountains of the world from the current accelerating environmental, cultural and aesthetic degradation.

EWC researcher Larry Hamilton says the agreement was based on a comprehensive report on "The State of the World's Mountains," and a lively semi-popular document entitled: "An Appeal for Mountains." Both were prepared by a group of mountain scientists representing the University of Berne in Switzerland, the Russian Academy of Sciences, the University of California at Davis, the Center for Integrated Mountain Development in Kathmandu and the East-West Center.

Hamilton says a blueprint for actions on mountains passed at the Earth Summit. Whether it will be funded and implemented remains to be seen.

Support Contracts, Grants & Gifts

Contracts and Grants received by the East-West Center Foundation from April 16th, 1992 through June 15th, 1992 included:

- \$60,000 from the Ford Foundation for a workshop on "Real Threat Perceptions in Asia States" (IRP). Principal Investigator: Charles Morrison.
- \$177,558 from Laurance S. Rockefeller for "A Dialogue of Civilizations" project. Principal Investigator: Larry Smith.
- \$188,940 from the Rockefeller Foundation for "Women's Status and Fertility in Five Asian Countries" project. Principal Investigator: Karen O. Mason.
- \$150,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for "Status of Women and Fertility in Five Asian Countries: Phase II" project. Principal Investigator: Karen O. Mason.
- \$111,758 from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) for Metals Trade and Development Training. Principal Investigator: Allen Clark.

- \$200,000 from the Korea Development Institute for "Phase I: Legal and Institutional Prerequisites Toward Economic Integration of South and North Korea" project. Principal Investigator: Lee-Jay Cho.
- \$15,000 from The Sasakawa Peace Foundation for Proceedings of the International Conference on Economic Development in the Coastal Area of Northeast Asia. Principal Investigator: Lee-Jay Cho.
- \$7,572 from Regents University of California, Davis for the "Regional Systems and the Modern Transformation of Agrarian Societies: Population and Development in France, Japan and China" project. Principal Investigator: Griffith Feeney.

During this period, the East-West Center Foundation received \$2,400 for the 1992 Annual Membership Campaign. A total of \$64,601 has been contributed to the campaign this fiscal year.

Events Conferences, Speakers, Performances

Listings reflect only a portion of programmed Center activities. To obtain conference papers, additional information about agendas or other details, write or call the contact persons listed.

Workshops and Conferences

Development of Intercultural Coursework at Colleges and Universities Workshop. July 15–24. EWC. Workshop to develop full course outlines on intercultural topics in the behavioral and social sciences, in education, language teaching and international business. EWC contact: Richard Brislin, ICC, (808) 944-7644.

New Generation Seminar. July 19–24, EWC. July 25–August 1, Tokyo, Japan. Seminar participants will meet and discuss political, economic, demographic and environmental issues in the region during the first week and the role of U.S. and Japan in Asia during the second week. Sponsors: EWC and the Japan Center for International Exchange. EWC contact, Charles Morrison, IRP, (808) 944-7729.

Comparative Political Culture and Participation in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. August 2–8. EWC. An international workshop to discuss and plan future comparative and empirical research on the styles and degrees of political participation and the characteristics of political culture(s) in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Sponsor: EWC and Chiang Ching-Kuo Foundation, Taiwan. EWC contact: ICC, (808) 944-7666.

Desktop Publishing and Reporting Workshop. August 2–14. EWC. Desktop publishing-reporting-photography workshop for Pacific Island journalists. Sponsors: EWC, Cox Center, USIA, University of Hawaii Journalism Department. EWC contact: John Schidlovsky, ICC, (808) 944-7340.

Developing Expertise in Cultural Diversity. August 9–15. EWC. Community leaders will be taught to use effective intercultural communication materials that can be applied in the business world, universities, hospitals, social service agencies and public schools. EWC contact: Richard Brislin, ICC, (808) 944-7644.

Symposium on "Institutionalization of Ecological Knowledge." August 10–14. Sheraton Waikiki Hotel. As part of the 1992 American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) Annual Meeting, this symposium will examine the use of ecological knowledge in the planning and management of economic development. EWC contact: Richard A. Carpenter, EAPI, (808) 944-7269.

Developing Cultural Policy in Melanesia. August 11–14. Honiara, Solomon Islands. Researchers, educators and government officials meet to discuss the development of institutions to support and promote indigenous Pacific Islands cultures. EWC contact: Geoffrey White, ICC, (808) 944-7626.

Chinese Journalism Trainees Program. August 17, 1992–May 14, 1993. EWC. Eight Chinese journalists have been awarded the Parvin Fellowship to enter a non-degree study program in journalism and public affairs at the University of Hawaii. The East-West Center offers access to its programs. Sponsors: EWC, the Albert Parvin Foundation and the University of Hawaii Journalism Department. EWC contact: John Schidlovsky, ICC, (808) 944-7340.

Political Authority and Legitimacy in Southeast Asia. August 20–22. EWC. Workshop to explore the question of what confers legitimacy on the political order in Southeast Asian countries. EWC contact: Muthiah Alagappa, IRP, (808) 944-7529.

Real Threat Perceptions in Asian States. August 24–25. EWC. Young scholars and officials from Asia, the Pacific and the United States consider various threats that may arise throughout the Asia-Pacific region over the next decade and the role of international and regional organizations and major regional powers should conflict break out. Sponsors: EWC; Center for Naval Analysis, Alexandria, Virginia; and the Research Institute for Peace & Security, Tokyo. EWC contact: Paul Kreisberg, IRP, (808) 944-7372.

Self and Core Values. August 24–28. EWC. Scholars from China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand and the United States take part in an ongoing project to analyze the cultural, philosophical, aesthetic and spiritual views of self in the cultural traditions of the East and West. EWC contact: Wimal Dissanayake, ICC, (808) 944-7302.

Early Childhood Socialization in Asia and the United States. September 1–4. Hong Kong. Collaborative research teams disseminate findings on child rearing, family education and core values in Chinese communities in Shanghai, southern Taiwan, Bangkok, Singapore, Los Angeles and Honolulu. EWC contact, David Wu, ICC, (808) 944-7628.

Exhibits, Performances

Masters of Asian Dance. Kennedy Theatre, UH Campus. July 10–12. A program featuring Korean, Japanese, Okinawan, Javanese and Filipino dance masters. Sponsors: EWC Performing Arts Center and the University of Hawaii Department of Theatre and Dance. Friday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m., Sunday at 4:00 p.m. General admission \$10; students, senior citizens, military, FEWC members, staff and participants, \$8. Tickets available from Kennedy Theatre Box Office, (808) 956-7655. EWC contact: William Feltz (808), ICC, 944-7612.

The Art of Musical Instruments. John A. Burns Hall. Weekdays, 9:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. July 20–September 11. Features musical instruments—East and West—showing common musical and cultural threads. Presented by EWC and the University of Hawaii Music Department in conjunction with the summer session performance, lecture and seminar presentations. EWC contact: Benji Bennington, ICC, (808) 944-7341.

EAPI—Environment and Policy Institute; ICC—Institute of Culture and Communication; PIDP—Pacific Islands Development Program; PI—Population Institute; RP—Resources Programs; IEDP—Institute for Economic Development and Policy; SAOG—Student Affairs and Open Grants; IRP—International Relations Program; CTAPS—Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools.