



## U.S.-Japan 'Bashing' Likely to Get Worse

Adversarial-style reporting and commentary by Japanese and American news media will continue to strain already uneasy relations between the two countries, according to a survey of journalists conducted by the East-West Center in Honolulu.

"A majority of foreign correspondents based in Tokyo and Washington, D.C., who were surveyed believe relations will become more strained in the coming months with the growth of emotional 'bashing' in the mass media in both countries," said Robert Hewett, Center senior fellow who coordinated the survey.

"It is noteworthy that both American and Japanese correspondents, in significant numbers, placed main responsibility on editors back home for what one called 'the emotional war of words,'" Hewett said. "One long-time U.S. journalist said, in general, editors seem to overdramatize and overdraw what is really going on. A Japanese correspondent responded that most editors want stories on controversy or sensational events, adding that they tend to focus on 'what's wrong with America' and are not interested in 'what works in America.'"

While acknowledging the media role in heightening tensions between the two countries, the journalists generally agreed that news coverage reflected the bitter disputes, rather than causing them, Hewett said.

Ninety percent of the Japanese correspondents questioned were convinced the disputes between their two countries would become more serious. Two-thirds of the American and other Western journalists questioned in Tokyo were equally pessimistic.

Participating in the study by the Journalism Program of the East-West Center were 32 American and other Western journalists in Tokyo and 20 Japanese correspondents in Washington, D.C.

"The importance with which the Japanese regard their relationship with the

United States can be seen in the fact that there were 237 Japanese correspondents stationed in the United States last year," Hewett said. "In contrast, U.S. media organizations have about 70 full-time correspondents stationed in Tokyo and many of those are also responsible for covering South Korea and other Asian countries."

The survey noted that language is the biggest problem in day-to-day reporting in Japan. Even those Western journalists who devote considerable time to language study find it next to impossible to conduct a serious interview in Japanese—hence the need for good interpreters and translators.

However, the survey also noted sharp differences of opinion on whether gaining access to Japanese officials and business leaders was more difficult than in other industrialized countries.

David Sanger, a business writer for *The New York Times* who was assigned to cover Japan in 1988, said, "Language is obviously the biggest obstacle. Access to news sources, both official and business, is better than I expected. Usually, Japanese seem to want to explain themselves to readers of the *Times*. But companies with little international business tend to be more secretive and non-cooperative, as are the government agencies that deal almost exclusively with domestic problems."

Another correspondent interviewed stated flatly that "access is the major problem." The correspondent added: "Access is not only a question of getting to see someone within an organization. That involves an excessive amount of rigamarole—presenting question lists, for example, for interviews with minor officials. Within organizations, it is rare to get beyond the level of basic (often rudimentary) information. It is almost impossible to break down apparently universal reluctance to offer insight or interpretation."

A correspondent with almost a quarter-century experience in Japan responded to the question of difficulties in reporting by



"The City of Sadness" from Taiwan was one of six films shown during the recent EWC Asia-Pacific Film Tour, which drew turnaway crowds on college campuses across the United States. See story on page 2.

saying, "The absolute top 'difficulty' is Japanese hesitancy to be frank and truthful with strangers, foreigners in particular. Their friends might judge them as show-offs. Truth is relative, often dangerous to express. The language itself is vague. Corporate officials or group representatives can't speak for themselves. Government bureaucracy is secretive. . . ."

But there were also contrary views. Ian C.F. Rodger, who has covered Japan for the British newspaper *Financial Times*, said he had "virtually no difficulties. Information is available. Officials are no more or less forthcoming on delicate subjects than in the United States or the United Kingdom."

Charles Smith, a long-time resident of Japan who reports for Hong Kong's *Far Eastern Economic Review*, voiced a similar opinion: "Apart from the language barrier, access is not a serious problem in Japan. But most issues are complex. This makes it hard to satisfy editors who want clear-cut, black-and-white stories."

Another Western journalist in Tokyo who spoke on the problems in American reporting, said, "The main weakness is

lack of depth or knowledge, which is partly due to the language problem, partly due to the longer time it takes to achieve rapport with the Japanese than with many other peoples, partly due to the short assignments of correspondents, partly due to insufficient effort to get deep into the Japanese lifestyle and psyche—the ghettoization of American correspondents."

The majority of Japanese journalists based in Washington, D.C., cited lack of access to government officials and language problems as their biggest difficulty in covering news in the United States. Further inquiry indicated that complaints of lack of access and trouble with the English language were closely linked. Most of the Japanese who were fluent in English had no complaints about access.

A Japanese reporter had this to say: "A weakness is that we cannot understand 100 percent what the American people say and think. It comes from language and culture problems. A strength is that Japanese reporters know America and

*continued on page 4*

## Center Expert a Key Figure in U.S., Iran Oil Parley

East-West Center energy economist Fereidun Fesharaki led a delegation of major American oil executives to Iran in late May for a conference that could renew ties severed in 1979 between Iran and the United States.

The Iran-born Fesharaki, who heads the Center's Resources Program, called the conference "a coming out party" for Iran and "the first major opening up" of the country since the Iranian Revolution in 1979 which ousted Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Escorting executives from Atlantic Richfield, Caltex, Chevron, Exxon, Mobil, Pacific Resources Inc., and UNOCAL, Fesharaki, who served as energy advisor to the prime minister under the Shah, said the invitation is a foot in the door for American industry and an opportunity for Iran's Islamic government to move in a new direction.

"Over the past decade, radicalism and isolation have taken a massive toll on the Iranians," Fesharaki said, "and they are

now convinced that free-market policies and foreign investments in Iran are desirable. . . . Obviously they want to start from oil. Their problem is a lack of credibility."

**Over the past decade, radicalism and isolation have taken a massive toll on the Iranians . . . they are now convinced that free-market policies and foreign investments are desirable.**

To establish credibility, Fesharaki said the Iranian government decided to hold a major international oil conference in the ancient city of Isfahan. The conference, called "Oil & Gas in the 1990s: Prospects for Cooperation," is sponsored by the National Iranian Oil Company and the Institute for Political and International Studies

of the Iran Foreign Ministry. The chairman is Abbas Maleki, Iran deputy foreign minister for research and training.

Fesharaki was in Iran last September to attend his father's funeral when he was approached by both the foreign minister and oil minister to help get key U.S. participants to attend the conference, he said.

In addition to the oil executives, others scheduled to attend the conference were energy writers from the *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times* and *Wall Street Journal*, and six ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including ministers from Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela and Nigeria.

Fesharaki said he had extensive discussions with the U.S. Department of State, the Department of Energy and the White House and that there was "much excitement" about the conference. He called the trip "a historic event—marking a new era of mutual interdependence" and a chance for Iran to rejoin "the community of nations."

In July, the Center may play another role in bringing American oil executives in contact with Iran when it hosts the 14th annual conference of the International Association for Energy Economics. Representatives from both Iran and Iraq are expected to join business executives, academics and government planners from Asia, Australia, Europe and South America.

The July 8-10 gathering, expected to draw over 500 participants, will mark the first time the association has met in the United States in more than 12 years.

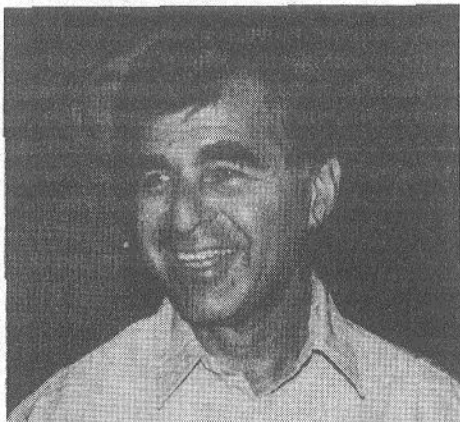
The conference theme will be "Energy Developments in the 1990s: Challenges Facing the Global/Pacific Markets." One of 20 sessions scheduled will examine oil markets in the aftermath of the recent war in the Persian Gulf. For more information contact Fereidun Fesharaki at (808) 944-7527 or 7562.



# News of the East-West Center

## Dukakis Voices Concerns about U.S.-Japan Relations

The worsening U.S.-Japan relationship is a topic of particular concern to former Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, who spoke at the Center in April to a group of visiting American and Asian journalists participating in the Jefferson Fellowships program.



Michael Dukakis

Interviewed afterwards, Dukakis said that the Cold War is over and if the United States is serious about the new world order, the relationship between these two successful democracies and pre-eminent economic powerhouses should be strong and getting better. "But it isn't," he said. "It's deteriorating."

Dukakis said that the United States is frustrated because the Japanese economy is "performing better than ours." Japan, he said, is perceived as having won the battle of consumer manufacturing; moreover, it is now the world's leading provider of economic aid to developing nations.

While acknowledging that U.S. difficulty in obtaining access to Japanese markets is a serious and legitimate frustration, he called Japan's pledge to contribute \$13 billion toward the costs associated with the Allied effort in the Persian Gulf crisis "impressive."

Dukakis said the current U.S. administration is not devoting nearly enough attention to improving the relationship. He pointed out that during the Kennedy years, Edwin Reischauer, a distinguished

scholar on Japan, was the U.S. ambassador to that country—a clear indication that the president and the country viewed the relationship as an important one that needed to be nurtured and strengthened.

"I don't have a sense that this is happening now," Dukakis said. "The president should encourage leaders in Congress and the business and economic communities to accentuate what is positive in the relationship. For example, Japanese bankers are paying for our deficit."

Dukakis, who was spending several months as a visiting professor at the University of Hawaii, noted that the university and the East-West Center have important roles to play in improving relations between the two countries.

## 1991 International Alumni Conference Set for Thailand

Over 40 speakers and panelists from throughout Asia and the Pacific will take part in the 1991 East-West Center Association Conference, "Asia-Pacific Cooperation and Constraints in the Year 2000: Challenging Issues." The conference is scheduled for July 17-20 in Bangkok, Thailand, and is expected to draw several hundred Center alumni.

Among those speaking will be the Center's Director of the Institute of Culture and Communication Tu Wei Ming, an authority on Asian cultural issues and Confucian philosophy and chairman of Harvard University's Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations; Amnuay Viravan, a member of the Center's Board of Governors, chairman of the Executive Board, Bangkok Bank, Ltd., and chairman of Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Board; Julia Chang Block, U.S. ambassador to Nepal and America's first ambassador of Asian descent; Ung Sung Park, president of Samsung Petrochemical (Korea's largest company); and Clyde Prestowitz, former policy advisor to the U.S. government on U.S.-Japan trade and author of *Trading Places: How We Allowed Japan to Take the Lead*.

Program sessions will cover a wide range of topics, including Indochina in the



Julia Chang Block

1990s, Women in Regional Development, Global Environment and the Greenhouse Effect, Indigenous and New Technologies, Communication and Cultural Change, Arts and Public Policy and Asianization of the United States.

For further information on the program, registration, travel, hotel accommodations and special tours, contact the Center's alumni office at (808) 944-7201 or fax (808) 944-7970. The conference is open to all Center alumni.

## Film Tour a Big Success

Turnaway crowds greeted the East-West Center's Asia-Pacific Film Tour during its recent travels to eight college campuses in California, Connecticut, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas.

According to Center film tour coordinator Paul Clark, there were standing-room-only crowds at even the afternoon showings in Santa Cruz while at the University of California at Davis a sell-out crowd stayed to watch the Vietnamese film "When the Tenth Month Comes" despite a bomb threat that almost forced cancellation of the movie.

Despite the threat, Alicia Ritter, a festival organizer, characterized the three-day event at UC Davis as highly successful. Some 200 people were turned away from

a showing of the Taiwan film, "A City of Sadness," proving, Ritter said, that people "are starving for this kind of thing."

A front page story on May 3rd in *The Davis Enterprise*, the local newspaper for the university community, said Davis police received a call at 10:22 p.m. from an unidentified male with an accent. The caller said a bomb would go off in the university theater at 11 p.m.

According to Clark, the crowd of 400 who had come to see a 10:30 p.m. showing of the "Tenth Month" waited outside until 11:30 p.m., when they were allowed back in to see the movie. In 1984 "Tenth Month," a film from Hanoi directed by Dang Nhat Minh, became the first Vietnamese movie to be shown in the United States. It portrays the war from the perspective of a young North Vietnamese woman who finds that her husband has died in action.



"When the Tenth Month Comes"

The *Enterprise* noted that police at the university took the threat seriously because a live bomb was found on the UC Santa Barbara campus in February. No bomb was ever found at UC Davis. The caller was thought to have been a conservative Vietnamese who had been a supporter of the Saigon government during the war. According to Clark, other conservative Vietnamese around the country have protested screenings of films from Hanoi in the United States. For more information contact Paul Clark at (808) 944-7367.

# Publications Recent Selections

**The Art of Getting Things Done: A Practical Guide to the Use of Power**, by Richard W. Brislin. New York: Praeger Publishers. Order from Greenwood Publishing Group, Inc., 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881. 272 pp. \$22.95.

In this work, Richard Brislin reveals the unwritten rules for obtaining power, and presents an analysis of power as a tool in developing clout and implementing decisions. Relevant scholarly literature is combined with interviews of more than 100 powerholders in the fields of business, law, politics, education and human services.

**Pacific Ocean Boundary Problems: Status and Solutions**, by Douglas M. Johnston and Mark J. Valencia. Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. Distributed by Kluwer Academic Publishers, 101 Philip Drive, Norwell, MA 02061, USA. 214 pp. \$92.00.

This work presents an in-depth analysis of the most complex of the many ocean boundary delimitation problems confronting neighboring states in the Pacific region. In each case the various factors influencing the parties to the dispute are examined in detail and alternative diplomatic options are compared.

**Profiles in Cultural Evolution: Papers from a Conference in Honor of Elman R. Service**, edited by A. Terry Rambo and Kathleen Gillogly. Ann Arbor: Anthropological Papers, No. 85. Order from Univ. of Michigan, Museum of Anthropology, Univ. Museum Building, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079. 450 pp. \$20.00.

A complementary set of studies emphasizing the diversity of thought and the ongoing spirit of healthy conflict within cultural evolutionary studies. Papers deal with theoretical issues, case studies and comparative analysis. A strong ecological flavor characterizes many of the chapters.

**CAPPRI, Conference on Asia-Pacific Petrochemical and Refinery Integration**, Resource Systems Institute. Order from Resources Program, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. 426 pp. \$39.95.

The Asia-Pacific region stands poised to make significant investments amounting to billions of dollars for capacity expansion in both its petroleum refining and petrochemicals markets. The conference examines the recent trends in these rapidly developing markets and identifies prospects for U.S. business in the region.

**Enterprise Support Organizations for the South Pacific: Problems and Proposals**, by Robert Briscoe, Godwin S. Nair and Alexander Sibbald. Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center. Distributed by the Univ. of Hawaii Press, 2840 Kolowalu Street, Honolulu, HI 96822. 96 pp. \$8.00.

Rather than dwelling on the constraints faced by entrepreneurs in the South Pacific, this publication puts forth specific strategies for developing the entrepreneurial potential of Pacific island people. The authors discuss current services offered to assist new businesses in the region by enterprise support organizations and then propose ways they can be better coordinated and made more cost-effective. Finally, the authors focus on the problem of implementation.

Selected publications issued by the East-West Center and in cooperation with other publishers are noted here. For information contact the publisher. For more information on publications on Center research contact the Distribution Office, East-West Center.

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## East-West Center Views

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THE EAST-WEST CENTER was established in Hawaii in 1960 by the United States Congress "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 research fellows, graduate students and professionals in business and government each year work with the Center's international staff on major Asia-Pacific issues related to population, economic and trade policies, resources and the environment, culture and communication, and international relations. Since 1960, more than 27,000 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 is a public, nonprofit institution with an international board of governors. Principal funding comes from the United States Congress. Support also comes from more than twenty Asian and Pacific governments, as well as from private agencies and corporations.

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# Briefs *Research & Education*

## Making a Break with Tradition

In countries as bound by tradition as Japan and Korea, the task of advancing women's rights has been slow going. But according to Noriko O. Tsuya of Nihon University in Japan and the Center's Minja Kim Choe, progress is being made.

In the first part of an on-going study presented at a meeting of the Population Association of America in Washington, D.C., Tsuya and Choe examined existing data on the role of women in these two societies and found that modern life is helping to affect change in deeply rooted patriarchal systems. Women are marrying later, having fewer children and are working professionally outside the home.

It wasn't always this way. Prior to World War II, a woman's lot was in an arranged marriage where her duties to her husband's family were primarily to bear children, especially sons, and to care for her parents-in-law in their old age. Opportunity for employment outside the home was scant and divorce was extremely difficult to initiate. Inheritance followed strict patrilineal rules of descent.

With the changes brought about by the war, "the brutal discrimination against women's legal rights was considerably remedied," the authors write. In Japan, individualism became the basic framework of the law, and the legal principle of equality of the sexes was established. Couples were allowed to choose whom they married, and, once married, women were given separate rights for their property and a minimum one-third share in the inheritance of their husband's estate.

Korea lagged behind Japan by 10 years in making similar changes; in fact, until 1977 marriages still required parental consent. Even under the new civil codes of 1991, say the authors, equality between the sexes in Korea remains unrealized.

Nevertheless, the position of women in both countries is improving. In 1980 one-fourth of all Japanese women in their twenties were graduates of a junior college or a university. In Korea, the number of women who expressed a preference for an ideal family size of "zero or one child" increased from 6 percent in 1982 to 20 percent in 1988. The number of Korean women expressing a strong preference for having a son declined dramatically from 63 percent in 1971 to 30 percent in 1988.

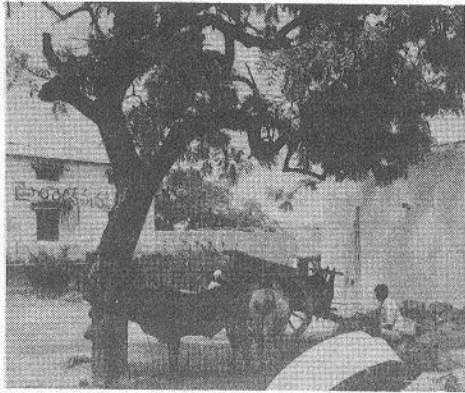
But the study also found a strong sense of duty among married women concerning care and support of elderly parents. Moreover, although more women in both countries are employed than before World War II, they are overworked at home and don't get much help from their husbands in household chores. *For more information contact Minja Kim Choe at (808) 944-7475.*

## Wonder Tree

The commercial potential of the neem tree for agricultural pest control and other uses in Hawaii was explored in a recent public discussion at the Center. On display were neem-based products used commercially in India and Pakistan, including toothpaste, soap, talcum powder, acne ointment and pesticides.

The neem is native to India and Pakistan, but has spread to many other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It is sometimes called "the wonder tree" because of its variety of uses. The neem's pest control substances are found in its leaves, fruit, seed, bark and roots.

Center researcher Saleem Ahmed, a neem specialist, said the discussion was of interest to Hawaii. Tests in the Philippines, he said, have demonstrated neem to effectively control the diamondback moth, the scourge of Hawaii's vegetable growers.



A neem tree in rural India

Cardamom growers in India use another neem product to control nematodes, which cause havoc with Hawaii's pineapple.

According to Ahmed, farmers in India and Pakistan have used the neem tree effectively for many years against insects, nematodes and mites, and extracts from the neem have been used to control more than 150 pest species. "Use of such natural plant substances has many advantages over synthetic pesticides, which threaten the ecological balance and can contaminate ground water supplies," he said.

In a large-scale test in India, a neem-based formulation successfully controlled whiteflies and caterpillars on cotton crops. "Previously, repeated sprayings with pesticides were ineffective because the pests had developed resistance to the chemicals," Ahmed said.

Some neem-based products are now being produced and marketed by U.S. companies, and some Australian companies have started large-scale operations to extract neem seed oil for export, Ahmed said. *For more information contact Saleem Ahmed at (808) 944-7553.*

## Hong Kong Rebutted

Brad Imrie, director of staff development at the University of Glasgow in Scotland, took exception to a recent EWC Views article in which Derek Davies, retired editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and now editor-in-residence at the Center, gave a rather pessimistic view of the future of Hong Kong.

Imrie, who in August will become principal of the College of Higher Vocational Studies at the City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, disagreed with Davies's comments that the exodus of skilled workers from Hong Kong in anticipation of the takeover by China in 1997 will leave the colony "like a sad sandwich, with the bread of capitalism at the top, unskilled workers at the bottom, and the ham in the middle of the sandwich largely gone."

Imrie said he found considerable optimism regarding the future of higher education in Hong Kong and the contribution it might make post-1997.

He noted that by 1995 the City of Polytechnic will have expanded to 13,500 students who will join students from the universities and other new technical colleges "to provide an appropriate variety of fillings for the Hong Kong sandwich." He said 35 percent of the students at his own college would study higher diploma courses that have "vocational relevance to the needs of Hong Kong employers."

Imrie said what is now needed is a reasonable amount of optimism about Hong Kong's future.

## Space Age Banking is Here

Linking satellites with computers and fiber optic cables is rapidly moving international banking toward a single-market system, according to Center researcher Meheroo Jussawalla.

"These developments are taking place

with such dynamism that they threaten to render existing banking practice almost obsolete," she said.

Jussawalla predicted that financial institutions soon may own their own satellite transponders, earth stations, and fiber optic facilities. However, she warned, the developments may create problems for government regulators, both nationally and internationally. Policy decisions exercising customary national controls will be much more difficult, she said.

Jussawalla said other problems in the technological advances in global banking involve liabilities and monitoring of risks. Transactions can happen so fast, she said, that banks cannot always check to see that the people who are transferring funds have the necessary cash reserves.

Jussawalla said "a benevolent worldwide financial organization is needed to extend the benefits of recently integrated financial markets to low-income countries. An international regime is needed for this new world economic order in which the benefits of the electronic integration of markets will also be extended to the low income countries that are striving to participate in these changes."

She said the pressures for this to happen are irreversible because they come as much from free competitors as from the preference and changing demands of consumers. The failure of world leaders to take heed, she added, may dissipate the benefits of these trends to the detriment of all concerned. *For more information call Meheroo Jussawalla at (808) 944-7329.*

## Islands in the Storm

Recent talks between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu dashed hopes that the Soviet Union might trade territory for economic assistance by returning to Japan the four Kuril Islands north of Hokkaido.

The lack of a breakthrough, although disappointing to the Japanese, probably produced a sigh of relief for many in the United States, said Charles Morrison, head of the Center's International Relations Program. In an op-ed piece written for *The Honolulu Advertiser*, Morrison noted that such a concession by the Soviets might launch a new era in Soviet-Japan relations and greatly complicate U.S.-Japan security relations.

For the Japanese, return of the four small northern islands, seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II, has long been a point of national pride. Because Gorbachev has been the first Soviet leader to put a positive face on his dealings with Japan, it was hoped that he might make a significant concession in return for much needed economic aid.

But as Morrison pointed out, "For Gorbachev these are not the best of times. Struggling to maintain the integrity of the Soviet federation against ethnic nationalists in Europe and central Asia, he could hardly afford to give up territory in the Far East."

The Kuril Islands, while small and sparsely populated, are not without benefit to the Soviets. According to Center maritime expert Mark Valencia, ownership gives the Soviets control of the straits leading to the Sea of Okhotsk, home of the Soviet's Pacific fleet of nuclear submarines.

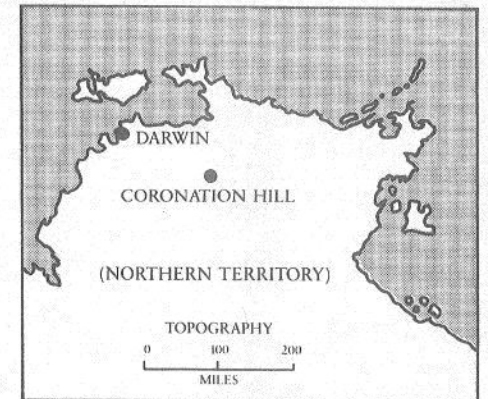
Valencia also noted that the Kurils have significant mineral deposits and that their fishery resources are "among the most productive in the world."

By not making concessions on the islands to the Japanese, Gorbachev may have avoided political fallout at home. But as Morrison said, he made sure that the Kurils "will remain a major obstacle to setting a new post-Cold War framework

between two of the world's most important powers." *For more information contact Charles Morrison at (808) 944-7729 or Mark Valencia (808) 944-7247.*

## Heat Rises Down Under

A study examining why countries are targeted or bypassed for exploration by multinational mining companies could prove important in a heated Australian controversy on whether to allow mining for gold and other minerals on environmentally sensitive Aboriginal lands.



Australia's Northern Territory

The controversy, which involves the government of Australia, a mining company, the Australian Mining Industry Council and Aboriginal and environmental groups, focuses on a proposal to mine at Coronation Hill in the Kakadu Conservation Zone of Australia's Northern Territory. Coronation Hill is in a catchment area of important wetlands within the conservation zone, which Aboriginal peoples have long occupied.

Since 1984, mining interests have spent more than \$13 million on exploration and development plans. They say safeguards have been built into the plans to ensure protection of the environment and Aboriginal heritage. Constant changes in government policies, they add, have resulted in undue delays. The government has established a commission to examine the issue before rendering a final decision.

In presenting its case to the commission, the mining council drew from a study by Center researcher Charles Johnson. The study, published in 1990 in the *Natural Resources Forum*, notes that a good investment climate—elements of which are political stability and a consistent national minerals policy—is a major concern when multinational companies select countries for mining. Australia is currently ranked third in the world in desirability.

Johnson's report, they said, indicated that if Australia refused to allow mining at Coronation Hill, it would be interpreted as a change in national policy and result in a major shift in investor confidence.

When the commission asked Johnson if this was a correct interpretation of his report, he said only if such a decision reflected a basic change in key government policies on how investors are treated. He explained that the impact on the investment climate would be influenced by a number of factors, including whether both sides were given a fair hearing and whether investors knew of the risks before they undertook major exploration. It is "unpredictable behavior" on the part of governments, such as changing fundamental conditions after investors have spent large sums of money, that affect investor confidence, he said.

Johnson said he suspects that mining interests knew beforehand that this was a potentially risky endeavor. He said he is optimistic that Australia will continue to remain one of the most favored investment climates in the world. *For more information contact Charles Johnson at (808) 944-7550.*



**U.S.-Japan 'Bashing'***continued from page 1*

Americans much better than American reporters know Japan and the Japanese."

Both American and Japanese correspondents agreed that news coverage of the two countries had improved substantially in recent years. Most emphasized the need for more study and more reporting on the history and cultures that shape misunderstandings.

Michael Berger of the *San Francisco Chronicle* said, "There is a complex history to every major trade and economic issue—usually revealing defects on both sides. This background is rarely evident in

most reporting. Learn how to avoid making value judgements based entirely on the American point of view." Correspondents in both countries generally agreed that Japan's slowness in supporting the United States and the United Nations in the Gulf War has further damaged Washington-Tokyo relations. Several American reporters in Tokyo, however, felt that American criticism was excessive.

Almost all of the American correspondents cited the troublesome trade/investment imbalance as a major irritant in relations. Half of the Japanese listed the trade dispute as important, but also attributed the tension to racial discrimination and cultural ignorance on both sides.



Survey coordinator Robert Hewett

Said Rikuo Sato, *Mainichi* bureau chief in Washington: "Americans lack basic understanding of Japanese history, Japanese culture, Japanese way of life."

Several Japanese correspondents in Washington advocated exchange programs under which Japanese reporters would gain experience working on American newspapers and American journalists would work on Japanese papers. It is noteworthy that the big Japanese newspapers, with smaller English language editions, are hiring more foreign editors and writers.

## Events *Conferences, Speakers, Performances*

*Calendar listings reflect events scheduled as of May and represent only a portion of programmed Center activities. Since events are subject to change, please consult the East-West Center sponsor for details.*

**April 7-June 7.** The Jefferson Fellowships Program. EWC. U.S. and Asia-Pacific journalists convene for intensive study at the East-West Center. The Americans then visit Asian/Pacific countries while their Asian/Pacific counterparts travel on the U.S. mainland. They then reconvene to discuss their cross-cultural experiences. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: John Schidlovsky.

**April 28-May 25.** Workshop on Analysis of Marriage in China. EWC. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinators: Minja Choe and Peter Xenos.

**April 28-May 25.** Workshop on Mortality in China. EWC. Sponsor: PI. Coordinators: Minja Choe and Griffith Feeney.

**May 6-June 7.** Afro-American and Euro-American Quilts and Quilt Tops. John A. Burns Hall Exhibition Room, EWC. Monday-Friday, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Free and open to the public. Quilts and quilt tops with selections from the collection of Peter Salter of Honolulu. Dating from the 1870s to 1940s, the 10 quilts/quilt tops illustrate both creative and cultural differences in production between Afro- and Euro-American quilters. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: Benji Bennington.

**May 19-May 23.** Soviet Preliminary Conference. EWC. Examination of bilateral relations between the Soviet Far East and the nations of the North Pacific. Cosponsors: IRP and the Soviet Union in the Pacific, University of Hawaii. Coordinators: Charles Morrison and Mark Valencia.

**May 23-27.** East-West Center Asia-Pacific Film Tour. University of Hawaii. Asian and Pacific films which promote cross-cultural understanding and appreciation are screened and discussed. Includes invited filmmakers. Cosponsors: ICC. Coordinator: Paul Clark.

**May 20-24.** Sixth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics. Honolulu. The focus is current research on the Austronesian languages of Southeast Asia and Oceania. Cosponsors: ICC and the University of Hawaii Department of Linguistics. Coordinator: Geoffrey White.

**May 26-June 2.** Pacific Science Congress. Honolulu. Members of the academic, civic and business communities consider scientific advances as they affect the peoples and environments of the Pacific region. Cosponsors: University of Hawaii, EAPI, the Bishop Museum and the Pacific Science Association in cooperation with the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. Coordinators: John Bardach, Richard A. Carpenter, Jefferson Fox, Lawrence Hamilton, A. Terry Rambo, Toufiq Siddiqi and Kirk Smith.

**May 27-30.** Symposium on Paleoclimate and Prehistory in the Lowland Tropics. EWC. Archeologists and paleoecologists working in the Amazon Basin, West Africa and Southeast Asia compare relations between climate change and prehistoric cultural change in the tropics. Sponsor: EAPI. Coordinator: A. Terry Rambo.

**May 27-31.** Workshop on Cultural Factors in Rural Development. EWC. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: Syed Rahim.

**May 29-31.** Asia-Pacific Dialogue Indochina Workshop I. Bangkok. Participants will consider means of establishing a viable peace in Cambodia and strengthening relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. Cosponsors: East-West Center, International Relations Program; University of Hawaii; Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University; U.S. Institute for Peace. Coordinators: Muthiah Alagappa, Charles Morrison and Stephen Uhalley.

**May 26-June 1.** Workshop on Cultural Factors in Rural Development. EWC. Participants will examine and analyze specific experiences, events and cases in rural development where cultural factors played a critical role in the success or failure of different program activities. The objective of the workshop is to identify salient categories, patterns, and indicators of cultural factors. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: Syed Rahim.

**May 31-June 1.** Cultural China and Chinese Traditional Culture: A Symposium on Current Issues. EWC. Scholarly discussion assessing the relevance of Chinese traditional culture and history on

contemporary "Cultural China." Sponsors: ICC with the Chinese students and Scholars Association in Hawaii and the UH Center for Chinese Studies. Coordinator: Tu Weiming.

**June 2-July 5, 1991.** Twenty-Second Summer Seminar on Population. EWC and Hong Kong. Workshops on family change and intergenerational transfers, megacities in Asia, and reproductive health and contraception. Sponsors: EWPI, AID, UN University and the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies. Coordinator: Griffith Feeney. Assistant Seminar Coordinator: Valerie C. Wong.

**June 2-6.** Cultural Predictors of Development. EWC. This will be a planning meeting to discuss the role of cultural predictors in development and to begin a study in the ASEAN region on how far cultural factors affect economic growth and telecommunications policies. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: Meheroo Jussawalla.

**June 9-June 15.** Axial Age Civilizations & Primal Traditions: An Exploration of Contemporary Spirituality. EWC. Prominent scholars will examine contemporary understandings and practice of spirituality in both the larger world traditions and in indigenous, primal traditions. Commissioned papers for publication will be presented with official respondents. Cosponsored by the Center for Contemporary Spirituality, Fordham University. Coordinator: Tu Weiming.

**June 9-Aug 3.** The Politics of Culture: Pacific Islands Perspectives. EWC. Seminar for college teachers to explore the dynamics of cultural debate in contemporary Pacific Island societies. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: Geoffrey White.

**June 18-June 20.** Workshop on Journalism and Cultural China. EWC. Workshop to sensitize working journalists to issues related to Chinese Culture. Coordinators: Tu Weiming, John Schidlovsky.

**June 20-July 3.** Workshop on Socialization of Chinese Cultural Identity. EWC. Collaborating researchers from China, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand and the United States will bring in field data on childhood socialization in the Chinese family for discussion and analysis in preparation for the writing of research reports. Sponsor: ICC. Coordinator: David Wu.

**July 8-July 10.** Energy Developments in the 1990s: Challenges Facing the Global/Pacific Markets. EWC. 14th annual conference of the International Association for Energy Economics. Speakers will include the secretary general of OPEC and several energy ministers and prominent energy company executives. Topics will include oil, natural gas, electricity and coal markets, supply security, environmental issues and national energy policies and planning. Sponsor: RP. Coordinator: Fereidun Fesharaki.

**July 11-July 12.** Pacific Islands Energy Ministers Conference. EWC. Ministers and senior officials from throughout the Pacific islands will meet to discuss key current and future energy issues. Focus will be on national and regional strategies to meet energy needs. Cosponsors: RP.

**July 11-July 12.** Coal and the Environment: Asia 2010. EWC. International conference to address options for reducing environmental pollution associated with the increased use of thermal coal in electricity generation in Asia and western Pacific countries. A focus will be on the status and economics of Clean Coal Technology options for increasing efficiency and reducing pollution. Sponsor: RP. Coordinator: Charles Johnson.

**July 23-July 24.** Strategies for Penetrating Asia-Pacific Markets. EWC. This program will provide U.S. small businesses with an understanding of the growing Asia-Pacific region and will provide strategies for entering the Asia-Pacific markets. This is the first of a five-city series of programs to be held in the U.S. for small businesses. Sponsored by Business Programs and supported by a grant from the U.S. Small Business Administration. Coordinator: David James.

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

## Support *Contracts, Grants & Gifts*

Contracts, grants and gifts received by the East-West Center from mid-February through June were:

- \$6,000 plus airfare and per diem from the United Nations Development Programme for the Consultancy to the Government of PRC and UNDP/RR in the development of an appropriate and high impact project for funding under the Global Environment Facility. Principal Investigator: T. Siddiqi, EAPI.

- \$25,000 from the United Nations University for Mega-Cities in Asia Workshop. Principal Investigator: R. Gardner, PI.

- \$27,000 from The Ford Foundation for Participation of researchers from Yunnan Province, China in SUAN-EAPI Workshops on Rural Systems Sustainability. Principal Investigator: A. T. Rambo, EAPI.

- \$90,000 from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation for Rural Resource Management and the Conservation of Biological Diversity in Vietnam. Principal Investigator: A. Terry Rambo, EAPI.

- \$560,000 from the Asian Development Bank for Regional Research Program Priority of Health and Population Issues. Principal Investigator: Andrew Mason, PI.

- \$76,000 from the Asian Development Bank for Government, Financial Systems and Economic Development: A Comparative Study of Selected Asian and Latin American Countries. Principal Investigator: Chung H. Lee, IEDP.

Contributions received by the East-West Center Foundation included:

- \$25,000 from the U.S.-Japan Foundation for the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS)

- \$1,000 from the J. Watumull Fund

The East-West Center Foundation's second annual membership campaign is now underway. Individual contributions are recognized through the following donor clubs: Ambassadors Council (\$5,000 or more); Ambassadors (\$1,000-\$4,999); Diplomats (\$500-\$999); and Colleagues (\$100-\$499). Club members receive benefits including publications and invitations to special Center activities.

For FY 1991, a total of \$40,760 in unrestricted contributions has been received.