

## Scientists Pose Formula to Curb Climate Change

The world's wealthiest nations will necessarily bear the major cost in reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases, according to a formula devised by two leading environmental analysts. But the researchers contend that poor nations must also contribute to the equation as well as takes steps to avoid the mistakes made by the industrialized West.

"In their quest for economic modernization, big poor countries such as China, Indonesia, India and Brazil could surpass the world's wealthiest nations as major contributors to the greenhouse effect if current trends continue, although their emissions per capita would still be lower," said EWC researcher Kirk R. Smith.

The challenge is to find ways that poor countries can grow economically without emitting the amounts of greenhouse gases that have accompanied economic development elsewhere in the past—and at the same time dramatically reduce emissions from rich countries, Smith said.

Smith and Peter Hayes of Nautilus Pacific Research in California have proposed a scientific and economic foundation for accomplishing such a task. In a new book, *Global Greenhouse Regime: Who Pays?*, just published by United

Nations University, the researchers address two critical issues: who is responsible for climate change and who should pay for the costs of a global effort to reduce greenhouse gases.

"We explore a way that a greenhouse management contract between rich and poor nations could be constructed," said Smith. "The focus is on a proposed composite index that incorporates both an ability to pay—that is, economic realism—and historical contribution to climate change—that is, equity based on the 'polluter-pays' principle."

Evaluating historical contribution to climate change draws on Smith's earlier work that established an index of the accumulated greenhouse gases that each country has put into the atmosphere since 1950 (political and practical considerations make it too difficult to determine responsibility prior to the modern era, according to Smith).

He calls this a country's "natural debt," and much like the national debt, it reflects a nation's efforts to maintain strong economic growth rates by borrowing from the future—in this case by borrowing from the

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"Tribal Crooner," a dry mezzotint by artist Fil Delacruz of the Philippines. From the East-West Center Collection, now on display through July 30 in the Burns Hall Exhibition Gallery. For more information, see Events, page 4.

## Investing in Asia: America's Future Depends on It

by Michel Oksenberg  
East-West Center President

In his presidential campaign, Bill Clinton stressed that the United States must invest in its future, particularly in the education of its youth. And as we look toward the next century, three points are clear: the Asia-Pacific region is economically the most dynamic in the world, America's destiny is bound inextricably to it, and Americans must prepare its young people for its Asian involvement.



Michel Oksenberg

Consider these facts:

- While the rest of the world is growing at an average rate of 2 percent per year, the region from the South Asian subcontinent to Japan and from Southeast Asia to Northeast China is growing at 6 percent annually.
- In the next 20 years, Asia will add another billion people to its current population of 3.6 billion.
- By the year 2010, 11 of the world's largest metropolitan areas will be in the Asia-Pacific region. These cities—such as Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, Shanghai, Manila, Bangkok and Calcutta—inevitably will be among the world's leading manufacturing centers.
- Asia has already surpassed Europe as the second largest consumer of petroleum and will pass North America in this decade.
- Asia now leads the world in rates of capital accumulation and is a major source of investment funds in the world.

- Asia's investments in research and development, while not yet exceeding that of the United States, are growing rapidly. Clearly, Asia will be a major source of scientific and technological innovation in the years ahead.
- America's largest trading partner is Asia.

One should not be a Pollyanna, though, about Asia's future. Much could go wrong in this region, ranging from possible political instability in China and India to nuclear proliferation. Nonetheless, the prospects of Asia certainly appear brighter than those of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Latin America or Africa.

The United States must assure its future by investing in the Asian growth area. Attending just to domestic problems and the trouble spots of the world is insufficient.

President Clinton highlighted the economic and political challenges in his just-completed trip to Japan and Korea. But even more important is the looming intellectual challenge: ensuring that our citizens are capable of understanding and interacting with the myriad cultures and peoples of Asia. America must prepare itself for the political, economic and military rise of Asian countries in the next generation. Above all this means training young Americans to speak Asian languages, to understand the histories of Asian peoples, to absorb their scientific research and to know personally their contemporaries and counterparts in Asia.

As bearers of Western civilization, Americans also have much to learn from Asian cultures. Our own culture will be enriched by the absorption of Asian traditions in our nation's mainstream, as has already begun to occur.

But to date, the United States has not been equipping itself well for the Asian century. The Institute of International Education reports that more than 240,000 Asians—not Asian Americans, but Asians—are currently enrolled in America's colleges and universities at the undergraduate and graduate levels. In sharp contrast, less than 5,000 American college and university students are spending 1993 studying in Asia. Specifically, for example, more than 40,000 Japanese students are now in the United States, while only 1,500 American students are in Japan.

Enrollment in Asian language courses in American colleges and universities also lags far behind the study of European languages. The budgets of various federally funded programs to support Asian language study are under severe pressure. So too is funding for the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for Humanities and other such institutions that facilitate cooperative research between American and Asian scholars. But the increase is coming at the expense of Asia-oriented budgets, and that is short-sighted.

President Clinton wishes to open Asian doors to American business. But young Americans must be trained to seize these opportunities. Otherwise, Clinton's efforts will be futile.

Preparing Americans for careers on Asia is not only a response to economic opportunity. Problems predictably will emanate from that portion of the world which will adversely affect us, such as environmental degradation, production of narcotics, emission of greenhouse gases, destruction of biodiversity, population migration and the spread of AIDS. Problems that transcend national bound-

aries can not be solved without cooperation among Americans and Asians, but not enough Americans are acquiring the requisite skills for these challenges.

Particularly noteworthy is the low number of African Americans, Latino Americans, Native Americans and Native Hawaiians who are being equipped for careers in the growing economies of Asia. Though many of America's colleges and universities have substantial enrollments of minorities, typically their programs on Asia are not strong and hence do not generate much interest among their students. This means, predictably, that our ethnic minorities will be severely underrepresented among our citizens who find employment in burgeoning Asia-American trade.

To be sure, increasing numbers of Asian Americans in mainland universities are enrolling in courses about Asia, but they tend to focus on their own roots. Asian Americans must go beyond their own cultural heritages.

American understanding of Asia also is important because of the rapid increase in Asian immigrants in the United States. Ethnic tensions between various Asian American groups and Americans of other ethnicities are on the rise, and we need people who can transcend and reconcile these cultural differences.

In short, the United States must devote the resources necessary to ensure that the next generation is prepared to meet the challenges that Asia's rise poses. Now is the time not to retrench but to invest more in our Asian future.

Reprinted from the July 11, 1993 Honolulu Advertiser.



# News of the East-West Center

## Emeritus Senior Fellow Position Established

A new position of Emeritus Senior Fellow has been established by the Center's Board of Governors to give special recognition to retiring senior research staff for their service to the Center and contributions in their professional fields.



John Bardach

The board took the action at its June 6 meeting in Taiwan.

Researchers appointed to the non-salaried emeritus rank will continue to participate in the intellectual life of the Center and may be asked to assume other responsibilities on a compensated basis to do research in the Asia-Pacific region.

EWC President Michel Oksenberg named John E. Bardach, 78, as the EWC's first Emeritus Senior Fellow. Bardach is an internationally known expert on aquaculture and ocean issues and served in 1990-92 as interim director of the EWC Environment and Policy Institute, now called the Program on Environment.

From 1971 to 1977, Bardach was director of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biol-

ogy. Earlier, he was a professor at the University of Michigan for 17 years. His major research interests include policy implications of climate change, aquaculture and the impact of 200-mile economic ocean zones on resources management.

He currently chairs the task force on global environmental change of the Pacific Science Association. He is a former representative of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on the Council of the Pacific Science Association.

## Applications Sought for Journalism Awards

Applications are now being taken for the 1993 Mary Morgan Hewett Awards for Women in Journalism. Women journalists (print, photography, radio or television) who are currently EWC participants or staff, or who are EWC alumna are eligible for the awards. Applications should be postmarked no later than September 1, 1993, and are being accepted for two categories of awards.

- Advancement of the professional status of women in journalism through awards of up to \$500 (or \$1,000 in exceptional cases) to be used for subscriptions to professional journals, to attend professional conferences, and to finance special projects that will enhance professional development.

- Recognition of significant achievement by a woman journalist whose work is consonant with Center goals. Recognition may be given for outstanding reporting, feature writing or investigative work, significant leadership in the field of journalism or other outstanding achievement. The winner receives an award of \$1,000.

For more information on nomination criteria contact the Mary Morgan Hewett

Fund Committee, Friends of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or phone (808) 944-7691.

## Asian Studies Pioneer Among New Fellows

Wm. Theodore de Bary of Columbia University, a pioneer in creating core curricula in Asian studies in the United States, is one of four new fellows joining the Center's Program on Cultural Studies.

The others are Judy L. Ledgerwood, a specialist on Cambodia; Dru C. Gladney, an expert on Muslim communities in western China; and Virginia R. Dominguez, a specialist on the culture and politics of ethnicity in the United States and other countries.

As a visiting fellow, de Bary will examine the implications of multiculturalism in Asian studies programs. His four-month appointment begins September 15.

During a 40-year teaching career at Columbia, de Bary was instrumental in adding major elective courses in Oriental civilizations and histories to the university's curriculum.

In the 1950s and '60s he translated and edited materials that became basic English texts on the culture and history of Japan, China and India. He is the author or coauthor of numerous Asia-related works, including *The Trousle with Confucianism* (1991) and *Approaches to the Asian Classics* (1990).

Ledgerwood, an anthropologist who has been carrying out a variety of projects connected with recovery and reconstruction in Cambodia, will join the Center in September on a three-year appointment as a fellow. She will do research on gender identities in relation to cultural change.

## China 21

China's economy has been growing at better in recent years. But can the Asian giant continue to grow at this pace for another decade without fueling inflation? Can it continue to pursue a market economy while still retaining a socialist political system? Moreover, what effects will China's continued growth have on its neighbors in East and Southeast Asia?

These are among the questions that will be discussed at a conference on China's future scheduled for September 2-4 in Guangzhou, China. The conference, cosponsored by the East-West Center and the East-West Center Association, is entitled *China and the Asia-Pacific Region in the 21st Century: Prosperity through Cooperation*. It is being hosted by the Socio-Economic Development Research Center of the Guangdong Provincial Government.

According to Bruce Koppel, EWC vice president for Research and Education, the conference will bring together leading scholars, public officials and corporate executives from China, Asia and the United States.

Confirmed speakers include Zhu Senlin, governor of Guangdong Province; Ambassador Victor Frank, former U.S. executive director, Asian Development Bank; Liu Guoguang, president, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Cesar Virata, former prime minister, the Philippines; and Mohammed Sadli, chairman, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce.

For more information, contact Puongpun Sananikone at China 21 Headquarters, Kaimuki Business Plaza, 3615 Harding Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96816. Phone (808) 735-2602 or FAX: (808) 734-2315.

# 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 own programs. Some recent publications are noted below.

**Melodrama and Asian Cinema**, edited by Wimal Dissanayake. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England. 281 pp. \$49.95. Order from Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA.

This path-breaking study examines the importance of melodrama in the film traditions of Japan, India, China, Indonesia, the Philippines and Australia. It sheds light on the various ways that melodrama operates in these different traditions, as well as on the wider cultural discourse in which they participate.

**Value Conflicts in Thai Society: Agonies of Change Seen in Short Stories**, by Suvanna Kriengkraipetch and Larry E. Smith in collaboration with William Klausner and Godwin C. Chu. Published by the Social Research Institute, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, in cooperation with the East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii. 236 pp. \$15.00. Order from East-West Center Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or call (808) 944-7145.

This study of cultural change in Thailand analyzes a selective sample of Thai short stories written over the past 30 years and asks the following questions: Can people in a modernizing society live on material abundance alone? Are the erosion of traditions, the loss of cultural identity, loneliness and alienation too much a price to pay for material wealth?

**Intruding on the Hermit: Glimpses of North Korea**, by Bradley K. Martin. East-West Center Special Report, No. 1, July 1993, 31 pp. No charge. Order from East-West Center Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or call (808) 944-7145.

Based on three visits to North Korea by an American journalist between 1979 and 1992, this report highlights changes from the 1970s, when the North had much to boast about in its comparative level of economic development, to the 1990s when communism's failures at home and abroad have placed the regime in desperate straits.

**Parks, Peaks and People**, compiled and edited by Lawrence S. Hamilton, Daniel P. Bauer and Helen F. Takeuchi. East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii; Woodlands Mountain Institute, Franklin, West Virginia; U.S. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.; IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas,

Gland, Switzerland. 198 pp. \$5.00. Order from EWC Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848.

A volume of proceedings from an international consultation on protected areas in mountain environments, held in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park in November of 1991. The volume expands the fund of knowledge and understanding of mountains and their relationship with people and provides guidelines for more effectively protecting and managing mountain environments.

**Threat Perceptions in Asia and the Role of the Major Powers**, by Paul H. Kreisberg, Daniel Y. Chiu and Jerome H. Kahan. EWC Program on International Economics and Politics, Honolulu, HI. 37 pp. No charge. Order from EWC Distribution Office, 1777 East-West Center Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. Or call (808) 944-7145.

This workshop report covers such topics as emerging perceptions of threats to national security, the changing influences of major powers, domestic considerations, regional institutions and conflict prevention.

## 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.

East-West Center Views (ISSN 1055-9795), Vol. 3, No. 4, July-August 1993. Views is published six times a year by the East-West Center Office of Public Programs. 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

### Swelling Pacific Populations Imperil Sustainable Growth

Stagnant economies and growing populations that could double in two decades threaten to stifle the development plans of Pacific Island nations, according to Sitiveni Halapua, director of the EWC's Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP).

"Many Pacific Island populations are growing at an average annual rate of almost 3 percent, which is quite high by world standards," Halapua said. "Equally troubling, the economic base is not expanding to accommodate this growth. The scenario has island nation leaders worried that instead of shared prosperity, they face a future of shared poverty."

At the current growth rate of 3 percent, the Pacific Islands would double their population in just 23 years. This rate is higher than many of Asia's most populous countries, including India (2.1 percent), Vietnam (2.2 percent), Bangladesh (2.4 percent), and the Philippines (2.5 percent).

According to Halapua, the implications of rapid population growth for economic development, the environment, education and health are major concerns for policymakers. "In terms of achieving sustainable development, the big question becomes: How do you balance population growth with economic and environmental concerns and at the same time maintain political and cultural-spiritual stability in these small island societies," he said.

These concerns topped the agenda at the Fourth Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders, held in June in Tahiti. (The conference was established in 1980 at the East-West Center. PIDP serves as its secretariat and provides research, training and policy analysis based on regional issues and problems identified by the leaders.) At the meeting, leaders from 22 Pacific Island states and territories took the following actions:

- Called for a high-level meeting in Washington, D.C. later this year to advance the U.S.-Pacific Islands Joint Commercial Commission. The commis-

sion, which was proposed by former U.S. President George Bush at a 1990 summit at the East-West Center and launched last January, will help identify commercial opportunities and resolve trade issues between Pacific Island nations and the United States.

- Called for more emphasis in PIDP research on how issues such as economic development, migration, population growth, technology and environmental protection interrelate and affect sustainable development within the Pacific Islands.
- Endorsed expansion of PIDP's education and training programs for Pacific Islanders to help develop the human resources needed to pursue new avenues of social and economic development.
- Encouraged PIDP to continue to work in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a key international body, on the issues of population and sustainable development.
- Resolved that the Pacific Islands should participate actively in devising the World Population Plan of Action at the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in September in Cairo. Leaders want to spotlight the special characteristics of Pacific Island nations and their unique population and development problems.

For more information, contact Sitiveni Halapua, Pacific Islands Development Program, at (808) 944-7724.

### U.S. Journalists Urge End To Vietnam Embargo

Following a recent visit to Indochina as an East-West Center Jefferson Fellow, Trudy Rubin of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* made the following observation: "America has won the war in Vietnam but doesn't want to accept the victory."

Rubin's remark, a reference to the continued U.S. embargo of Vietnam, was ironic. After all, hadn't the United States lost the war in Vietnam but not accepted defeat?

That may have been the case when the war ended in 1975, Rubin said. But in the years since, all the goals the United States originally fought for have been achieved: The anticipated collapse of the rest of Southeast Asia—"the domino effect"—has not occurred. China has not entered Vietnam. The Soviets have departed. And attempts by North Vietnam to communize the entire country have not only failed, the capitalist South is now the economic engine leading the North.

"I came back feeling, 'The war is over,'" said Rubin. "That was 20 years ago. It's time for the United States to remove its embargo of Vietnam."

Rubin was one of 13 journalists who took part in the 26th Jefferson Fellowships, a program that each year brings together mid-career print and broadcast journalists from Asia, the Pacific and the United States. Following a month of intensive study of at the Center, the Asian and Pacific journalists visit the United States while U.S. journalists visit Asia.

Speaking about her travel experiences along with three other Fellows at a June luncheon sponsored by the Friends of the East-West Center, Rubin told the audience that the overwhelming sentiment in Vietnam is to see the embargo lifted and to renew relations with the United States.

Such a move would benefit both countries, she said. For Vietnam, it would stimulate foreign investment and open the door for international lending agencies to come in and finance the nation's reconstruction. It would also benefit many U.S. businesses whose investment efforts have thus far been stymied.

Fellow Marilyn Greene, a foreign affairs reporter for *USA Today* who also spoke at the luncheon, echoed many of Rubin's sentiments. "In Vietnam, there is a real pleading for inclusion in the world

again," she said. "Business people, Americans in Vietnam, Vietnamese officials and people in the street all want America back."

"In the United States, we hear that there are some 2,200 Americans still missing," said Greene. "What we don't hear is that there are 300,000 Vietnamese unaccounted for. The point is, their mothers and families are suffering too, but they still want reconciliation."

Rubin told the audience that the MIA issue should not prevent the United States from reestablishing ties with Vietnam. "Before leaving for Vietnam, I went to a military forensic laboratory here in Honolulu," she said. "I was very moved to see a collection of four pairs of boots, dog tags and a Sears-Roebuck credit card, which were recently returned by the Vietnamese as part of the increased collection of war relics and remains. And when I saw that, I thought, 'Why only now? Why couldn't they have turned these items over years ago so that the poor families of these men could have known?'"

But Rubin said that as she traveled in Vietnam she realized, while you can ask that question, it still makes more sense to renew relations and lift the embargo. She interviewed U.S. military officials working on the MIA issue both in Honolulu and in Hanoi and said they have all come to the same conclusion: that if there is more to be uncovered, it's worth taking the gamble that you will learn more if relations improve.

"The war is over," Rubin repeated. "And whatever crimes Vietnam committed against our men, we also committed crimes against them. It's time to get past this. It's time to lift the embargo and move on."

For more information contact John Schidlowsky, Jefferson Fellows Curator, at (808) 944-7340.



Marilyn Greene



Trudy Rubin

## Caspian Sea Oil Venture Draws International Firms

By James Dorian

The author, a fellow with the Center's Program on Resources: Energy and Minerals, recently returned from Kazakhstan where he was an invited guest of the Ministry of Economy and the National Academy of Sciences. He is initiating a major study of mining in the Central Asian Republics.

The government of the Republic of Kazakhstan recently announced the creation of an international consortium to explore and develop offshore oil and gas in the Caspian Sea, a project that could be the largest hydrocarbon joint venture agreement since the Alaska North Slope Project.

A preliminary contract was signed in Almaty (formerly Alma-Ata) in June between the republic's Ministry of Energy and Fuel Resources and six international oil firms: Agip Corporation, Italy; British Gas and British Petroleum, United Kingdom; Mobil Oil, United States; Royal Dutch Shell, and Total Corporation of France.

The area to be evaluated is an approximately 103,000-square-kilometer tract in the northeast corner of the Caspian Sea.

According to Kazakhstan's deputy oil minister, Boltabeck Kuandikov, the

preliminary agreement was reached after months of negotiations between dozens of international oil companies. The decision to solicit international technical and financial assistance was made because of

**"Analysts speculate that oil found within the Caspian Shelf may amount to as much as 40 to 60 billion barrels."**

the area's huge potential and difficult mining conditions, according to Kazak officials.

Kazakhstan currently produces 27 million tonnes of crude and 8 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. Kuandikov said he believes that the Caspian Sea oil fields contain billions of barrels of recoverable crude that may amount to more than the total recoverable land-based oil in the republic. Some analysts speculate that oil found within the Caspian Shelf may amount to as much as 40 to 60 billion barrels.

The preliminary agreement outlines conditions for a three-year program of geophysical and environmental studies to be carried out jointly by the six companies. A final agreement,

including a work schedule and budget, is expected in September or October. Consortium members agreed to fund the survey in exchange for first rights to choose exploration areas.

Upon completion of the three-year program, the Kazak government will divide the area into exploration blocks to offer to the consortium members. Other international oil companies may bid for remaining blocks after the consortium members have selected their target areas.

Although the agreement represents a major breakthrough for Kazakhstan to build a world class offshore oil industry, many unresolved questions may slow development:

- International boundaries in the Caspian Sea have not been agreed to by the five bordering countries: Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan. Two meetings have been held to discuss the issue. The Kazak leadership maintains that regardless of the borders chosen, all five countries should continue to have access to the sea's resources.

- A nature preserve is located in the northern part of the Caspian Sea, implying that strict environmental guidelines would have to be honored during oil exploration and development. A 1974 Soviet resolution prohibits geological

analyses from being conducted in the area. Reportedly, however, the Kazak Ministry of Ecology and National Academy of Sciences are preparing an updated resolution to permit environmentally-benign geological activities in the preserve area.

- The Caspian Sea is a closed body of water with a flourishing fishing industry. Nearly 90 percent of the world's supply of sturgeon comes from the Caspian.

- The northern Caspian is relatively shallow. Some areas are just five meters deep and subject to winter freezing.

Kazakhstan's oil and gas law is still in draft status. A separate law concerning offshore hydrocarbon resources is now being considered.

Kazakhstan operates three oil refineries and plans to build a fourth in the western part of the country. Also planned are expansion of pipelines to alleviate bottlenecks in its transportation system. Pipeline routes under consideration include one directly to the Black Sea, one through Iran to the Persian Gulf, one across the Caspian Sea through Azerbaijan and Iran to the Mediterranean Sea, and another through China to the Pacific Ocean.



**Climate Change** – continued from page 1

absorptive capacity of the world's atmosphere.

But determining historical contribution to climate change is only half of the global greenhouse regime equation, Smith and Hayes assert. The other half is based on current economic status and ability to pay.

***"Our formula provides a way for both rich and poor countries to negotiate using the same scales and principles."***

"For example, the former USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe are responsible for tremendous amounts of emissions, but their economies are in terrible shape," said Smith. Consequently, the obligations of countries that have pressing economic problems would be adjusted accordingly.

"In the end, our formula would provide a way for both rich and poor countries to negotiate by using the same scales and principles," said Smith. "It would also help

create an international market for emissions reduction, so that a country that finds it too expensive to restrict its own emissions could fulfill its global obligation to reducing greenhouse gases by providing economic or technical assistance to another nation."

Action by the world's major industrialized countries can significantly slow the rate and reduce the magnitude of global warming, Smith said. But unless the developing countries also act, the threat remains. Smith said the costs incurred by the developed world would largely be for providing the technology and financial assistance developing countries need to comply with new emissions standards.

"The participation of developing countries in a climate change convention will determine whether the world responds prudently to the greenhouse effect," said Smith. "The major determinant of developing country participation will be the terms offered by the developed world. The need for the rich and poor nations to work together to respond to the greenhouse effect could actually create a new, mutually beneficial political and economic interdependence between them."

## Support *Contracts, Grants & Gifts*

Gifts and grant payments received by the East-West Center between May 1, 1993 through June 1, 1993 included:

- \$36,414 from The Futures Group for the 24th Summer Seminar on Population: Workshop on Analytical Tools for Family Planning. Principal Investigator: Minja Choe.
- \$5,000 from the Pacific Cultural Foundation for "Analysis of Cultural Values in Mainland China." Principal Investigator: Godwin Chu.

- 5,000,000 yen from the Japan Environment Association for the 4th Pacific Environmental Conference. Principal Investigator: James E. Nickum.

Gifts and payments received by the East-West Center Foundation between May 1, 1993 through June 30, 1993 included:

- \$15,000 grant from Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for a workshop in conjunction with "Chinese Childhood Socialization." Principal Investigator: David Y.H. Wu.

- \$1,250 from the Hitachi Foundation for support of a meeting for representatives of the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS). Principal Investigator: David Grossman.

- \$7,000 payment from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation for "Chinese Childhood Socialization." Principal Investigator: David Y.H. Wu.

From May 1, through June 30, 1993, \$5,325 was contributed to the East-West Center Foundation's Annual Membership Campaign and \$245 to the Arts Fund Appeal for the Center's Performing Arts and Exhibitions Programs. For fiscal year 1993, a total of \$70,825 has been received for the Annual Membership Campaign and a total of \$345 has been received for the Arts Fund Appeal.

## Events *Conferences, Speakers, Performances*

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 contact person for details.

### Workshops and Conferences

**Working Group on the Analysis of China's 1990 Census.** June 28-Aug. 6. EWC. Participants will undertake a detailed analysis of fertility trends and patterns using the 1990 census data of China. (By invitation only.) Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Griffith Feeney, POP, (808) 944-7456.

**Planning Workshop on Aging and the Elderly.** July 6-Sept. 9. EWC. Participants will analyze data from a survey on support systems of Chinese elderly. The results will be part of a comparative study on aging and the care of the elderly in China, Japan and several other Asian countries. (By invitation only.) Sponsors: EWC and the China Research Center on Aging. EWC contact: Yean-Ju Lee, POP, (808) 944-7417.

**Infusing Asian Studies Into the Undergraduate Curriculum: An Institute for Faculty and Program Development.** July 11-31. EWC. Participants will explore Asian cultures and social structures in the context of rapid modernization. The principal geographical areas will be East and Southeast Asia, with primary emphasis on China and Japan. Sponsors: EWC, University of Hawaii, The American Association of Community Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities, and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. EWC contact: Elizabeth Buck, ET, (808) 944-7315.

**CTAPS Summer Institute VI.** July 11-30. EWC. An intensive program in Asia-Pacific content, curriculum and teaching strategies for leadership teams of teachers and administrators from Asia, the Pacific, the United States and Canada so that they can infuse the new curricula into the existing kindergarten through 12th grade instructional program. Sponsors: EWC and Hawaii State Department of Education. EWC contact: David L. Grossman, ET, (808) 944-7767.

**Summer Workshop for the Development of Intercultural Coursework at Colleges and Universities.** July 14-23. EWC. A workshop for college and university faculty who wish to develop courses in intercultural and international topics. Participants will examine possible texts, discuss issues with the authors of texts currently in use, hear presentations on topics that are treated in intercultural course offerings and examine course outlines from various colleges. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Richard Brislin, ET, (808) 944-7644.

**China Field Study Seminar.** July 15-Aug. 11. Hong Kong and People's Republic of China. College faculty and administrators who have participated in an Asian Studies Development Program Summer Institute observe and experience various cultural, social and geographical aspects of China. The goal is to enhance the participants' understanding of China and enable them to incorporate knowledge about Chinese society and culture into various courses and programs at their institutions. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Elizabeth Buck, ET, (808) 944-7315.

**Workshop on Indonesian Demographic Health Survey.** July 19-23. EWC. Center researchers and Indonesian health and family planning experts will analyze the 1991 Indonesian Demographic Health survey and prepare health and family planning policy recommendations for presentation to the Indonesian government. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Andrew Kantner, POP, (808) 944-7426.

**Conference on Strategic Alliances and Techno-Security: New Thrusts in the Global Management of Technology.** July 26-28. EWC. Globalization of business poses serious challenges for national policymakers, who fear that sharing high technology with other nations could compromise a country's economic competitiveness and military security. Thirty international experts from the academic, corporate and policymaking communities will evaluate the implications of these trends. Sponsors: EWC, Pacific Forum/CSIS, U.S. Department of Education Center for International Business Education and Research. EWC contact: Denis Simon, IEP, (808) 944-7561 and Bruce Koppel, RES & ED, (808) 944-7505.

**Economic & Security Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific: Agendas for the 1990s.** July 28-30. Canberra, Australia. Conference participants will examine the relevance of theories of international cooperation for understanding the emergence, the maintenance and the success and failure of cooperative institutions in Asia and the Pacific. Sponsors: EWC, Dept. of International Relations, Research School of Pacific Studies, and Australian National University (ANU). EWC contact: Muthiah Alagappa, IEP, (808) 944-7529.

**Conference on Islam and the Social Construction of Identities: Comparative Perspectives on Southeast Asian Muslims.** Aug. 3-6. EWC. Leading scholars will explore the problematic nature of Muslim identities in Southeast Asia and the processes by which Islamic symbols are deployed in the context of modernity and the nation state. Sponsors: EWC, and University of Hawaii. EWC contact: Geoffrey White, CUL, (808) 944-7343.

**The Internationalization Forum of the East-West Center: Building a Global Future.** Aug. 4-13. EWC. The objective is to establish a global network of internationally minded individuals who are concerned with the process and problems of communicating and collaborating across national boundaries. The forum's theme is nationalism and internationalization. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Larry Smith, ET, (808) 944-7634.

**Asia in Transition: Towards a New Regional Order Second Conference.** Aug. 7-9. Seattle, Washington. The project has commissioned papers for a forthcoming book from Western scholars who specialize in various aspects of international order and Asian international politics. Sponsors: EWC, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington, and Boston College. EWC contact: Charles Morrison, IEP, (808) 944-7729.

**Workshop on Developing Expertise in Cultural Diversity.** Aug. 9-13. EWC. A workshop for community leaders who want to develop expertise in cultural diversity and offer cross-cultural training programs. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Richard Brislin, ET, (808) 944-7644.

**Symposium and Workshop on Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Vietnam's Development.** Aug. 16-20. Hanoi and Tam Dao, Vietnam. Vietnamese and foreign researchers will formulate long-term research and education projects relating to the economic, social and environmental aspects of Vietnam's development. Sponsors: EWC, the University of California at Berkeley, and the Hanoi University Center for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Studies. EWC contact: Terry Rambo, ENV, (808) 944-7265.

**15th Population Census Conference.** Aug. 17-20. Seoul, Korea. Participants will focus on the spatial analysis of population and related data, census evaluation, intercensal surveys and the utilization of census data. Sponsors: EWC, and The National Statistics Office of Korea. EWC contact: Griffith Feeney, POP, (808) 944-7456.

**The Russian Far East and the North Pacific Region: Obstacles to and Opportunities for Multilateral Cooperation.** Aug. 19-21. EWC. The conference will examine current developments in the Russian Far East and the prospects for regional cooperation in various areas, including research use and management, transportation and communications, and people-to-people relations. Sponsors: EWC, and The Center for Russia in Asia, University of Hawaii. EWC contact: Mark Valencia, IEP, (808) 944-7247.

**Conference on Regional Development in NE China.** Aug. 23-Sept. 2. Korea and EWC. Discussion of results of collaborative study on the development of N.E. China. Sponsors: EWC and Korean Research Institute for Human Settlements. EWC contact: W. Kim, POP, (808) 944-7477.

**Conference on Socialization of Chinese Cultural Identity.** Aug. 30-Sept. 4. EWC. Leading scholars from around the world will address emerging issues of child rearing, family education and characteristic Chinese values and behavior. Research teams from Shanghai, Taiwan, Bangkok, Singapore, Honolulu and Los Angeles will present final reports for publication. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: David Wu, CUL, (808) 944-7628.

### Exhibits, Performances

**Selections from the EWC's Permanent Collection.** John A. Burns Hall, weekdays 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., June 14-July 30. The East-West Center has a growing collection of fine arts and crafts from the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. This summer exhibition features a number of excellent pieces given to the Center in the past three years. Sponsor: EWC. EWC contact: Jeannette Bennington, OPP, (808) 944-7341.

**Performance/Demonstration by Asian-American composer Jon Jang.** Keoni Auditorium of the Hawaii Imin International Conference Center at Jefferson Hall, 4:00 p.m., July 31. Jon Jang has emerged as one of the leading younger jazz artists in the United States, combining impeccable musical technique with an impassioned commitment to social justice. Free admission. Sponsors: EWC Performing Art Series, UH Summer Session. EWC contact: William Feltz, OPP, (808) 944-7612.

**Performance/Demonstration of the Classical Bharata Natyam Dance Style, by Mathura Alladi.** Hawaii Imin International Conference Center at Jefferson Hall, 7:30 p.m., Aug. 7. Ms. Alladi has spent her life mastering this exquisite dance style; she now lives and teaches in Florida. Admission Free. Sponsors: EWC Performing Arts Series, EWC Program on Cultural Studies, and the LOTUS Society. EWC contact: William Feltz, OPP, (808) 944-7612.

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; 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.