

## Alumni | East-West Center Association (EWCA)

### 2014 EWC/EWCA International Conference in Okinawa

#### Abstract List

Listed below are abstracts of presentations selected for the conference. They are listed alphabetically by name of the presenting author. Please note that some abstracts were edited for length and/or clarity.

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**AGARIE, HIDEO**, Lecturer, Nagoya University of Foreign Studies, JAPAN

#### **Conditions for Democratic Local Politics and Governance in the Philippines**

##### *Panel: Good Governance*

Good Governance has been a buzz word for more than 10 years for the development of developing nations as the Philippines, and most of the researchers majoring in those nations have criticized the politics and governance of them without trying to find out successful examples of good governance in those nations. However, there are already some successful examples of good governance in the Philippines.

Democratic legitimacy has prevailed in the mayoral election in 2 of my research sites (1 city and 1 municipality) overcoming traditional political support structure as Patron-client relationship and political machine. Those democratically elected local power showed outstanding performance in their governance. I would like to discuss, firstly, why and how such democratic local powers were able to emerge, secondly, conditions for the emergence of them, thirdly, similarities and differences between those cases, and lastly, the meanings of the emergence of such democratic local powers.

**AGBAYANI, AMEFIL**, Director, Student Equity, Excellence and Diversity (SEED), Office of Student Affairs, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

#### **Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders: Building Community in US Higher Education**

##### *Panel Overview*

This session focuses on the stereotypes and misconceptions, as well as recent initiatives to address the issues of Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) diversity, rapid growth, and inequality in US postsecondary education. When Charles Dickens wrote (1859), it was the best of times, it was the worst of times . . . it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, it is unlikely he was thinking about AAPIs in 21st century US. Yet, this paradoxical statement explains the context in which concerned US postsecondary educators and policymakers now find themselves. There is need to seek greater voice and visibility for AAPIs in US higher education. The racial stereotype of AAPIs as model minorities who achieve universal and unparalleled academic and career success continues in the minds of US higher education leaders, creating misconceptions of AAPIs and dismissal of their needs and interests, which some believe may be symbolic of an even larger systemic racial exclusion. (Paraphrased from Museus, S. D. (2013), p.1).

**AGBAYANI**, AMEFIL, Director, Student Equity, Excellence and Diversity (SEED), Office of Student Affairs, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

### **Who Are and What Are Higher Educational Issues Facing Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPI) in the U.S.?**

*Panel: Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders: Building Community in US Higher Education*

In the 10 years between 2000 and 2010 U.S. censuses, the Asian American (AA) population grew faster than any other major race group. They now represent 5% or 15 million people. More than 48 different groups are included in the term Asian American and Pacific Islanders (PI). By the year 2050, the AAPI population in the U.S. is expected to more than double. Recent reports indicate that more Southeast Asian, refugee, immigrant, and low-income AAPI students are underserved and experiencing difficulties attaining academic success in colleges and universities than in the past. As a consequence, these groups and specific subgroups are largely invisible on campuses and excluded from research, conversations, and policies related to diversity and equity in U.S. higher education

**ANDERSON**, FRED E, Professor, Kansai University, JAPAN, (co-author **VOLKER**, CRAIG ALAN)

### **Issues in Minority Language Education in the Asia-Pacific Region**

*Panel: Language and Education*

This presentation discusses findings from the presenters' recently completed edited volume (forthcoming) on indigenous and immigrant language education in the Asia-Pacific region. The volume presents representative case studies from communities in Northeast Asia (Japan, Taiwan, China), Southeast Asia (Thailand, Malaysia, Timor-Leste, Singapore), and the Pacific (Australia, Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea). Minority language communities are examined from the dual perspective of education and power (i.e., considering power relations between community languages and languages of wider communication); hence the volume title, Education in Languages of Lesser Power. Although the studies show a diversity of approaches to community language education, they do suggest common themes, which will be the focus of the presentation: the problem of standardization, including script development; questions of motivation to maintain local languages, as related to identity; and the need to balance learning of the local language/culture with participation in a wider regional or international society.

**ANDO**, YOSHIMI, Professor, School of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA, (Panel Co-Chair), **INABA**, YOJI, Professor, College of Law, Nihon University, (Panel Co-Chair)

### **Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 1, 2)**

*Panel Overview*

Recently social capital, particularly its effect on society and individual lives has been one of the major research foci in public health and other social sciences. In those disciplinary areas, case studies on Okinawa can be very fruitful. In this panel each presenter will discuss the relationship between social capital and the social structure or human behavior in Okinawa and other local areas from the perspective of his/her specialized field. The topics include adolescents' health risk

behavior, life transition into adult social roles, social and cultural determinants on elders' well-being, nutrition transition at the societal level, and economic inequality.

**ANDO, YOSHIMI**, Professor, School of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA, (Panel Co-Chair)

### **The Changing Transition to Adulthood in Okinawa, Japan**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

This paper explores the historical changes in the transition to adulthood among successive birth cohorts in Okinawa over the last thirty years, using a retrospective life course survey. Our data show that both later age of school completion and later age of marriage resulted in a delayed transition among the younger cohorts in Okinawa, which is in common with other areas including Japan mainland.

The transition in Okinawa, however, has been formed in its unique context. Because of a narrow job market and scarce opportunities for tertiary education in the remote islands, many young people move to mainland Japan around high school graduation, only to return home before getting married. Their migration experience tends to result in further prolongation of the transition.

This uniqueness of the transition in Okinawa is not necessarily problematic, especially those who studied or worked as fulltime employees in the mainland. They enjoy successful subsequent job career after returning to Okinawa. In contrast, another type raises some problems. It is of temporary employees. Most of them typically work in factories or construction sites. From the standpoint of well-being of adolescents and young adults, the latter case is a major concern because they are often excluded from stable job career when they get back in Okinawa.

**ARAKAKI, YUJI**, Professor, Meio University, OKINAWA (co-authors **MIYARA, KHO, MIYAMOTO, MAKOTO, IGEI, HAJIME**)

### **Distribution expansion of a domestically introduced species of mangrove, *Avicennia marina*, a consideration of its impact on the tideland ecosystem in Okinawa Island**

*Poster Session*

Seven species of mangroves, *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*, *Kandelia obovata*, *Rhizophora mucronata*, *Sonneratia alba*, *Avicennia marina*, *Lumnitzera racemosa* and *Nypa fruticans*, are distributed in Okinawa Prefecture. Among these four species, *B. gymnorrhiza*, *K. candel*, *R. mucronata* and *L. racemosa*, are naturally distributed in the Okinawa Island. However, the distribution of *A. marina*, of which natural northern limit had been in Miyako Island, was discovered in recent year in the Okinawa Island. It is reported that the distribution of mangroves in the tideland of Yohena coast, Yagaji Island in the Okinawa Island, where the distribution expansion of *A. marina* were observed in recent years, based on the line transect study and photograph images analysis (aerial and satellite). Effects of distribution expansion of *A. marina* to the tideland ecosystem of this site are evaluated by sediment particle size composition, organic matter content and infauna species composition, in order to consider the invasion impact of this alien species of mangrove.

ASATO, MIHO, Graduate Student, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

## **Language Attitude of Okinawan Young Generations**

### *Poster Session*

This paper presents language attitude of Okinawan young generations (mainly those in their 20s) based on the result of questionnaire survey the author conducted as well as the result of a survey conducted by Okinawa Prefectural in 2013. Fifty-six students of Okinawan Christian University responded to my survey. The aim of this survey is to analyze language awareness/attitude of the Okinawans in their twenties, who are considered less involved than other generations in revitalization of Okinawan language.

About 90% of respondents said that they want to speak Okinawan language and that there is an advantage in speaking it. Seven of them said that they want to learn the language in an environment where it is used as a means of communication. They said it is not like English-learning environment.

BANA, SAROSH, Executive Editor, Business India, INDIA

## **The India-Pakistan Agenda: For Mutual Benefit and South Asian Advantage**

### *Discussion Session*

#### *Panel: Conflict Resolution I*

As mentioned when I, with encouragement and help from the East-West Center, set up our website of “[ewc-indopakfriendship.org](http://ewc-indopakfriendship.org)”, improved bilateral understanding was the need of the hour for both countries.

For long India-Pakistan relations have been poised on a tinderbox, vulnerable to isolated flashpoints that lead to grave political (and, at times, military) misunderstandings. It is better to prevent such build-ups through improved bilateral understanding of the need for cooperation rather than competition, than firefighting a problem that has already ignited. There always has been need for increased efforts in this direction, considering the complexity of the problems between the two neighboring countries.

The intractable hostility has led both countries to invest disproportionate shares of their scarce capital into their defenses, India having grown into one of the world’s largest arms importers over the years. It is evident that a softening on this account if the two-way ties were to improve would release much of these resources for more immediate needs such as education, public health and nutrition, and infrastructure.

An improved relationship would also release the people of the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir, and its breathtaking splendor, from a perpetual state of siege. The same situation obtains in what the Pakistanis call Azad Kashmir and India terms Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir. Mutual understanding could also prove gainful to the Afghan imbroglio, this strife-wracked country standing much to benefit from greater political and commercial involvement from India and Pakistan.

China has hitherto been a staunch supporter of Pakistan, at times even on military issues that have a bearing on Indian security. Better partnership between India and Pakistan would naturally draw in Beijing as a major benefactor in the triad, this vast country already having enormous trade links with both India and Pakistan.

Pakistan and India would be enabled to set aside their conflicts if they find a vested interest in enhanced commercial and business interests in each other. Increasing bilateral trade could be the best step towards bettering ties. Once the economic relations are strengthened, there will be little chance – or reason - of war. After all, the issues among Japan, Germany and other European countries had also been resolved primarily because of trade.

On a more personal note, it is time we, the EWC alumni from both India and Pakistan, give shape to our objectives as regards a bi-national platform. It is an idea whose time has come. And it is time we took the first stage of this joint initiative that has provided us a platform for communication to establish ourselves as a credible Track II organisation.

Such an exercise will help us bring into focus the most pertinent issues that need to be addressed in our bilateral relationship. Our endeavour should be to be an influential, and level-headed, lobbyist grouping whose voice would be heard by the decision-makers and policy-makers.

**BEESON, MARK**, Professor, Murdoch University, AUSTRALIA

### **A Rising China Meets a Rising Region: The Geopolitics of the 'Indo-Pacific'**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 1*

It has become increasingly fashionable to describe the geographic area that includes the eastern part of the Indian Ocean and the western part of the Pacific as the 'Indo-Pacific'. For countries such as Australia, its potential attractions and importance are self-evident and it is no coincidence that many of the putative region's champions are based there. It is also significant, however, that it is an area that includes a number of key allies of the United States, and the region's growing discursive prominence coincides with America's 'pivot' to the Asia-Pacific. Consequently, many observers in China see the development of the Indo-Pacific idea as giving substance to a de facto containment policy designed to respond to China's rise and growing strategic importance. This paper traces the emergence of the Indo-Pacific narrative and explores whether China's concerns have any foundation.

**BRARA, ARVINDER S**, Chairman & Managing Director, Mantec Consultants Pvt. Ltd., INDIA

### **Secrets of Healthy Longevity**

*Panel: Life and Longevity*

HEALTH IS YOUR REAL WEALTH. This paper helps you to easily understand your body and its 34 organs to maintain and nourish them for healthy longevity. This paper will take you on a journey through your body from organ to organ to understand its functions and how to nourish and maintain it by exercises and different foods.

Presented in a brisk and easy to understand style this paper also provides interesting country case studies covering Okinawa (Japan), Sardinia (Italy), and Loma Linda (California) in USA as well as individual case studies to learn from. This paper has a unique and new approach to healthy longevity and will provide a highly beneficial outcome to your health.

This paper is useful for people of all age i.e. young, middle aged and seniors as it can provide the knowledge to improve health and well being for greater happiness and joy in life with a global perspective of longevity.

**CHAKMAKJIAN, PAULINE**, Board Member, The Japan Society, UNITED KINGDOM

### **The League of Historical Cities**

*Panel: Sustaining Tradition*

This presentation introduces The League of Historical Cities to a wider audience to discuss its composition, aims and objectives. Originating in Kyoto, Japan, the League currently has a membership of 100 historical cities from 59 countries throughout the world. While the focus of modern societies is technological advance, the League aims to promote exchange between cities of excellent historicity on how to best preserve the unique essence found in each of these centers of exceptional human artistic and cultural manifestations.

Through this concentration on culture and equality among the historical cities participating in the organization, the League further aims to promote peace between countries through the emphasis on appreciating the beauty each country has created from centuries past. Moreover, discussions on how to preserve these cities are held during biennial League conferences, the most recent one having been held in Yangzhou, China.

**CHANG, JOSEPH CHIAO-SEN**, Associate Professor, College of Commerce, Nihon University, JAPAN

### **Is Deepening Economic Integration the Way to the Promised Land? The Case of China and Taiwan**

*Panel: Sustainable Growth*

Does deepening economic integration point to the Promised Land for a small country? This paper aims to answer this question in the case of China-Taiwan context. We study the implications of trade liberalization, addressing not only the benefits it brings, but also how they are distributed among and within sectors. A conceptual model building methodology is intended and a political economic perspective is adopted in our discussion. The conclusion is to shed lights on the nature of trade liberalization and the implications for a small country such as Taiwan. We hope the result of this study will enrich the discussion of economic integration and provides insights for developing a peaceful and sustainable Asia Pacific community.

**FELTZ, WILLIAM**, Manager, Arts Program, East-West Center, UNITED STATES (Panel Chair), **CHANG, ERIC**, Arts Coordinator, East-West Center, UNITED STATES, **OKADA, VINCE M.**, International Program Coordinator, University of Hawai'i - Kapiolani Community College, UNITED STATES

*Panel: The EWC Arts Program: Recent Initiatives*

Recent performances, exhibitions, seminars, festivals, and artists' residencies organized and sponsored by the East-West Center are testament to the institution's mandate to serve as a "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West."

These cultural programs, rather than presenting "art for art's sake," enlighten the viewers, audience members, and seminar participants to the people and their values of the nations of the Asia Pacific region. The programs and residencies enrich the entire EWC community—particularly the current students—university students, and senior citizens. Recently emphasis has been placed on reaching out to Hawaii's children, particularly at-risk youth.

Recent projects have included Ainu Treasures, a Living Tradition of Northern Japan; Voices of Afghanistan, exquisite Indian Bollywood film costumes; Living Arts of Vanuatu; Lacquer Ware in Asia; Puppetry arts of Taiwan and China; Performing Arts of Korea; Peranakan (Straits Chinese) of SE Asia; an East-West Indian music fusion; and the very promising Asia Pacific Dance Festival.

The session will be illustrated by numerous photographs, audio, and video examples.

**CHINEN, MASATO**, School Director, Okinawa International School, OKINAWA

### **Learning as Inquiry**

#### *Demonstration Session*

One significant event that International Baccalaureate (IB) Primary Years Programme (PYP) learners look forward to is the exhibition. The exhibition is a culminating activity in the IB Primary Years Programme, which provides students an opportunity to synthesize and apply their learning of previous years. It is an in-depth collaborative inquiry among the students that provide them with an opportunity to demonstrate independence and responsibility for their own learning. It provides an authentic process for assessing student understanding.

During this class, we aim to see the connection and relationship of the class-designed exhibition unit. The students will discuss how their lines of inquiry are connected with the others by giving evidences that they have gathered throughout their summer vacation. The teacher will serve as a facilitator during the discussion. After finding the relationship, the students will be given the opportunity to reflect on their individual and class efforts on their journey to exhibition through self-assessment.

**CHING, DORIS**, Emeritus Vice President for Student Affairs, University of Hawai‘I System, UNITED STATES

### **US Initiatives Address Education of Underserved Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders**

#### *Panel: Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders: Building Community in US Higher Education*

Through research and narratives in racial history, power, and social hierarchy, Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) students and professionals in U.S. higher education seek visibility, voice, and inclusion. In 2012, the book, *Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Higher Education: Research and Perspectives on Identity, Leadership, and Success* presented statistics, research, and experiential accounts that countered the sparse information on AAPIs in the U.S., many with ties to their Asian and Pacific Island homelands.

Also, in 2012, fifteen renown scholars founded ARC (Asian American and Pacific Islander Research Coalition). Wholly committed to a just society wherein AAPI communities in the U.S. can thrive and preserve the integrity and richness of their cultures, the scholars resolved to provide data to bridge information among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners and serve AAPIs more effectively as architects of a national research agenda on K-12 and higher education on underserved AAPIs in U.S. education.

**CHOI, BYOUNG MOHK**, Dean of Graduate School, Far East University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### **Industrial Relations Values: A Comparative Study between Thailand and Korea**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 2*

The objectives of this paper are to compare a set of industrial relations values (IRV) and practices (IRP) in Western countries with values and practices in Thailand, an ASEAN community (AC) member country and in Korea, an ASEAN+3 member country. In many countries industrial relations (IR) is a major component of the human resource management (HRM) system. It has become a driving force for economic and social development in many countries. An Industrial relations system (IRS) operates under the overall national cultural system thus IRV becomes an important background of any IRS.

The integration of the 10 countries under the Association of South East Asia Nations (ASEAN) to become a single ASEAN Community (AC) will take effect in 2015. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is one of the major pillars of the AC. It is a major force to drive economic cooperation in the AC which will lead to a single market and jointly-based production. There will ultimately be a free movement of products, services, investment, financial aspects and of skilled labor. The free flow of labor will lead to more diversity of the workforces in AEC member countries in terms of nationality and cultural values in addition to other types of diversity already in existence. In addition, ASEAN+3 countries (China, Japan and Korea) play a pivotal role in investment and employment in AEC. AEC member countries and many ASEAN+3 member countries have adopted Western IRS and IRV into their IRS and IRP. Values are an important factor impacting the implementation of IRP. Each different nation has its own cultures and values which are different from each other. This review paper focuses on a comparative study of Western IRV with Thai IRV and Korean IRV.

**CHRISTOFFERSEN, GAYE**, Resident Professor of International Politics, Johns Hopkins University, CHINA (Panel Chair)

**China's Hard and Soft Power in its East Asian Peripheral Diplomacy**

*Panel: East Asian Hard and Soft Power*

China's Peripheral Diplomacy is targeted at China's nearest neighbors, a zone where countries are most anxious about rising Chinese military capacity. This inner ring around China is also a zone for economic integration, treating relations with China as an economic opportunity, and numerous initiatives such as Harmonious East Asia and Maritime Silk Road are meant to cast China's power as a source of order in East Asia that can protect the smaller surrounding states. In October 2013, after discussions in academic seminars and a Peripheral Diplomacy work forum held by the leadership, Beijing issued its policy on peripheral diplomacy. The leadership toured Southeast Asia explaining the Maritime Silk Road. Southeast Asia, rather than remain passive recipients of Chinese initiatives, has mediated, shaped, deflected and negotiated relations with China using instruments that allow for a more equal relationship between sovereign nation states. The paper will examine China's October 2013 peripheral diplomacy, compare it to previous peripheral diplomacies, and assess how Southeast Asia has responded to this strategy.

**DI, XU**, Professor, Department of Educational Foundations, College of Education, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

**Convergence of Multicultural Education and Peace Education for Human Sustainability**

*Panel: Issues in Education*

Throughout history, education is the key for any human sustainability in any community. The same holds true today for Asian Pacific and the rest part of the world on mother earth. This paper examines the multicultural education in the West Banks, (2014; Bennett, 2010; and Sleeter, 1987) and the peace education in the Asian Pacific region education (Siddhartha Gautama in Lopez, 1995; Ganhdi, 1962 & 1982; Lao Zi, 1999; Confucius), and raises the following questions: What are the convergent themes between multicultural education and peace education? How do the common goals of both multicultural education and peace education impact on the sustainability of Asia Pacific as well as the world? What is the implicit and explicit meaning for educational curriculum and pedagogies at all levels (P-12, and higher education)? Why is it necessary to address and focus on the convergent themes for the Asian Pacific and the world? The goal of this paper is to seek insights for educational practices through philosophical, historical, analytical, and constructive inquiries.

**EFENDI, DAVID**, Lecturer, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta, Indonesia, INDONESIA

### **Localizing Democracy: “Paguyuban” Movement in Opposing “Liberal Democracy” in Yogyakarta Special Regions, Indonesia**

*Panel: Leadership Issues*

A liberalization of political system in Indonesia had created so many serious problems within the society due to the ‘unintended’ result of democratization. For instance, democratization in Sukarno’s Era by installing new parliamentary system led to the ‘guided democracy’ which is dictatorship. It is in some degree was believed as an 'Asian Value'—authoritarian can be accepted by the people. Democratization in the New Order era led to the authoritarian’s Suharto for 32 years. Moreover, the reform era under the banner of decentralization and the third wave of democratization in Indonesia by installing ‘liberal democracy’ created a bad situation within society: localizing corruption and the emergence of ‘old’ elites. It is as the consequence if democracy is only understood as 'procedural democracy' (Dahl, 1971, pp.6-7). It is named by people as a liberal democracy. Besides, localizing national problem into the local, spreading corruptions as direct impacts of free competition in the election then threaten a local wisdom, communities, and voluntary organization by no mean they are the most important component of democracy.

This paper as a part of my field research for about six months in Yogyakarta Special Regions tries to discuss: (1) how is democracy understood differently by both cultural entity within regions and political entity in the central government or formal politic institution? It, then, leads to problematic relation between local politics and national government in the context of unitary state and decentralization era; (2) what is the genealogy of informal association and under what reason they get involved in local politics in opposing central government’s proposal for dismantling the local privilege of “Indigenous” people in Yogyakarta? The role of voluntary organization (‘paguyuban’) in response to the political issues both local and national must be taken into account today especially, in this paper, related to the reaction to “democratization project” which is understood as the effort of central government to dismiss the special status of Yogyakarta Regions (Governor for Life); (3) relationship between informal and formal politics and also to give a credit to the every politics of ordinary people, (4) the ideal relationship between national and local government in the democracy era that maintains both cultural value and the existence of unitary state of Indonesia.

In addition, the mobilizations of cultural and local identity are so obvious by hundreds of voluntary organizations in Yogyakarta in order to oppose the liberal democracy proposed by

Jakarta. Forming a new common enemy, then, created mass solidarity under the banner of 'Kawulo Mataram' to keep their own tradition—*pis holopis kuntul baris*. They were protesting democracy as one man one vote mechanism, and with self-determination, showing that "Westerned democracy" is not the only way in bringing society into the better prosperity. It is caused in the liberal society, like Greg Palast (2004) said that "The best Democracy Money Can Buy". Meanwhile, the poor natural resources also contribute to the 'radicalization' of "Paguyuban" movement because the central government underestimated the superiority of local identity, the role of sultanate, and historical background of Yogyakarta in the revolution periods. The resistance to change movement as collective identity movement today is still going on and there are various ways to express. We can see a lot of banner in the street as the symbol of opposition, for example: "We are proud of being Indonesian but We are more proud of being Yogyakartaans"; "We love peace, but we do love a Governor for Life"; "Special Status Go ahead, Appointed is the only option"; "People of Yogyakarta Resist to Change"; "Yogyakartaans are ready to Referendum"; "In Death, In Life, we follow Sultan"; "Freedom or Special Status", and so on.

**ENDOH, TOAKE**, Professor, Political Science/Liberal Arts, Hawaii Tokai International College, UNITED STATES

### **Protecting migrants at Risk as Internally Displaced Persons: A Normative Framework**

*Panel: Good Governance*

Cross-border migration of people is a critical driver for sustainable economic development in the Asia-Pacific region. Meanwhile, cities in the region cluster along the coasts, which are also susceptible to natural disasters, such as typhoons, earthquakes, tsunami, and floods. It means that the risk of displacement of foreign migrants by a natural disaster is high in Asia. When migrants are stranded in a foreign country by a natural disaster, who should be responsible for their safety and security? What legal or moral foundation is there to advocate for the protection and assistance of "migrants at risk (M@R)"? How can the states practice "good governance" in their responses to the displacement?

This paper inquires how to build an institutional framework and the state capacity to protect M@R in a natural disaster under international law. First, the paper spells out the theoretical foundation for the argument that the sovereign state is held responsible for protecting them as internally displaced persons in the light of the United Nations' Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement (1998).

Second, drawing from the case study of the Kobe Earthquake in Japan (1995), the tsunami in Thailand (2004), and Hurricane Katrina in the U.S. (2005), the paper evaluates how effectively, or poorly, the current protection systems and the state actors cope with the vulnerability specifically felt by M@R.

**ENG, ROBERT Y**, Professor of History, University of Redlands, UNITED STATES

### **Revisiting the Golden Age of Sino-Japanese Relations, 1972-1989**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 3*

Given the acrimonious state of Sino-Japanese relations today, it is easy to forget that there were past periods of amity and cooperation between the two countries. This paper will re-examine the "golden age" of Sino-Japanese relations from 1972 to 1989 in light of past research and recently available primary sources. With the 1972 Joint Communiqué and the 1978 Sino-Japanese Treaty

of Peace and Friendship providing basic principles, the two countries were able to minimize continuing disputes over such issues as the interpretation of history, the status of Taiwan, and sovereignty over the Diaoyu/Senkaku islands, and worked constructively for implicit strategic cooperation and the substantial expansion of economic relations and cultural exchanges for mutual benefit and understanding. Even given significant developments since 1989, including the end of the Cold War and the rise of China, may this “golden age” provide clues to and cautious optimism for conflict resolution today?

**ENRIQUEZ, RUTHELLE B.**, Assistant Professor III, Leyte Normal University, PHILIPPINES

### **Pre-Service Teachers’ Before and After Typhoon Haiyan Reflections on Sustainability**

#### *Panel: Issues in Education*

A Science, Technology, and Society (STS) course discusses and attempts to formulate solutions to our sustainability problems. Putting high value on formulating solutions via case studies that must be conducted by students is one sure way in making sustainability come alive. This study aimed at comparing the reflections on sustainability of pre-service teachers before and after Typhoon Haiyan hit the Visayas Region, Philippines on November 8, 2013.

Thirty-one (n=31) pre-service teachers enrolled in STS conducted case studies on the solid waste management practices of one of their classmates’ family. The case studies included three phases within six weeks: 1) observation, 2) intervention, and 3) observation. Part of their case study report was stating their reflection on how their case study changed their own practices and their take on sustainability. Four months after Typhoon Haiyan, the students were asked again to give their reflections.

Using thematic analysis, it was found out that the reflections before Typhoon Haiyan were more focused on change of practices in the self and home paradigm. But after the typhoon, the reflections became bigger in scale such that aside from changing only their practices at home (small scale), they wanted to do more activities that encourage others in school and within their communities to: 1) save resources such as paper so trees would not be cut, 2) stop throwing garbage to rivers and seas, 3) stop accumulating things (refuse or reduce), 4) plant trees, 5) stop burning garbage, and 6) stop using plastic and Styrofoam.

**FELTZ, WILLIAM**, Manager, Arts Program, East-West Center, UNITED STATES (Panel Chair), **CHANG, ERIC**, Arts Coordinator, East-West Center, UNITED STATES, **OKADA, VINCE M.**, International Program Coordinator, University of Hawai‘i – Kapiolani Community College, UNITED STATES

#### *Panel: The EWC Arts Program: Recent Initiatives*

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The session will be illustrated by numerous photographs, audio, and video examples.

**FREINER, NICOLE**, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Bryant University, UNITED STATES

### **Food Community and the Fukushima/Daiichi Catastrophe**

*Panel: Health and Well-Being*

The field of political ecology recognizes that environmental problems happen within larger political, economic and social contexts which affect some groups and individuals more than others. In particular, the field of political ecology illustrates the way in which gender shapes vulnerability to disaster. One of the primary pathways for environmentally persistent radioactive substances like cesium and strontium to enter people's bodies is through their ingestion in foods. Food consumption habits are highly gendered and it is not uncommon for women to take a disproportionately large role in making decisions regarding food purchases and meal preparation. At a basic level, the study is aimed at answering a fairly straightforward question: "How do women make decisions about how to keep themselves, their families and their communities safe in a radioactive environment?"

The paper will present the initial findings of interview research conducted in Japan with women bloggers and environmental activists responding to the Fukushima tragedy in order to answer this basic question and to better understand the dominant sources of information used by women; the broad narrative regarding the catastrophe related to the role of woman and mothers; as well as the strategies and behaviors adopted by women to protect themselves and their families. This broad issue is directly related to health and well-being, as well as environmental issues and addresses the notion of sustainable community within the context of environmental disaster.

**GABRAKOVA, DENNITZA**, Assistant Professor, City University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG

### **Postcolonial Critique in the Context of Japan**

*Panel: Aspects of History*

This paper will examine the work of postcolonial criticism, its reception, translation and creative transformation in the context of Japanese contemporary culture and thought from 1990s onward. This overview will emphasize the difficulty but also to urgency to engage with the history and politics of Asia, and particularly East Asia. The work of important critics such as Kenzaburo Oe, Ukai Satoshi, Motohashi Ted, Takahashi Tetsuya and others have focused on the crucial position the relationship between Okinawa and Japan play as a pivotal point in the way Japan connects to Asia, but also to the Asia Pacific community. The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the importance of postcolonial critique and its various modes in which the national cultures are critically reassessed in promoting interest, concern and solidarity within the broader region of the Asia Pacific.

**GIMA, CHARLENE**, Assistant Professor, Honolulu Community College, UNITED STATES

### **Sustaining Tradition through Change in Shuri-Style Kumiwudui**

*Panel: Sustaining Tradition*

The paper examines the dynamic nature of the tradition of Shuri-style Kumiwudui, the classical dance-drama of the Ryukyu court as taught by Master Kin Ryosho, and its survival in the present in different cultural contexts. Through interviews with Master Kin's students who have become teachers, the author examines differences in sustaining the tradition of Kumiwudui (learning in a second language in Okinawa, and learning and teaching in English in Hawai'i) and the adaptations made in learning and teaching Kumiwudui in a different cultural context. This paper is an extension of the research begun with a paper presented by the author in March 2012 at a joint symposium of the University of Hawai'i at Manoa and the University of the Ryukyus.

**HAMAKAWA, CURT**, Associate Professor, Western New England University, UNITED STATES, and **YOSHIDA, GARY**, Development Officer, East-West Center, UNITED STATES

### **Harnessing the Power of Sport to Promote Global Health in the Asia Pacific Region**

*Panel: Life and Longevity*

It is undeniable that sport, as a cultural phenomenon, holds near universal appeal for all humanity regardless whether people hail from countries rich or poor, large or small, old or new, east or west, or whose population is largely hetero- or homogeneous. In the early 21st Century, the Asia Pacific region has taken its rightful place at the table of globalized sport, manifested by its appetite and capacity to organize mega sporting events. With the Olympic Games in Sydney (2000), Beijing (2008), and Tokyo (2020); the 2018 Olympic Winter Games in Pyeongchang; the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Korea and Japan; and the Rugby World Cups in Australia (2003), New Zealand (2011), and Japan (2019), the Asia Pacific region has signaled its ascendancy as a major player on the global sporting scene. Because of the capacity of sport to command peoples' interest and incite their passion, its efficacy as a tool to evoke behavioral change, including healthier lifestyles, is unparalleled. This paper will assess the impact that these mega sporting events and popular sport activities have on public health in the Asia Pacific region.

**HANASHIRO, IKUKO**, OKINAWA

### **Praying-Fleeting Visions**

*Poster Session*

I am an artist, holding exhibitions of pictures and fabrics in Okinawa and overseas. The basis of my artwork is the cross-breeding or mixture of the Okinawan religious faith and the U.S. occupation of Okinawa.

I grew up in Okinawa City adjoining the huge U.S. military bases, and was overwhelmed by its presence. Deep in my heart, I had nurtured uncomfortable feelings toward the faith.

In the late 1990's, while I was burning incense at my family Finukan or Kitchen God, I felt strong spiritual healing. Recently, I notice I have developed an identical image toward "Okinawa Holy Space and the U.S. military fences." Both are ordinarily inaccessible, yet places of fertility, awe, and retaliation. These conflicting images of mine have helped me create a new art form. My hope is to think together of exploring newer images and art forms from relationships between indigenous faith and military occupation.

**HASHIMOTO, CHIE**, Legal Manager, Kering Japan Limited, JAPAN

### **Leadership – Key Ingredients for the Gucci In-house Lawyer**

*Discussion Session*

*Panel: Leadership Issues*

Leadership as an in-house lawyer is comprised of three pillars. Analytical skill is what I learned from William Richardson who frequently came to school spending time with us sharing his deep insights and inspired us.

Another key ingredient is interpersonal and intercultural communication skill. Debating about government, war, religion, education, social issues, future, values and poverty with my classmates in APLP, my field of vision suddenly expanded. To be humble to learn and to respect other's culture are what I gained in the diversity environment of APLP.

To have the faith in our judgment is also important. It wasn't easy to become a black belt of Karate as I'm not very athletic and also not easy to pass the bar exam as I'm not a native English speaker. Some people said it's impossible. But I learned not giving up and continuous efforts sometime enable us to walk on the water.

**HIGA, ETSUKO**, Director, Ginowan City Museum, OKINAWA

### **Uzagaku: Chinese music performed in the Ryukyuan Court**

*Panel: Past and Future of Okinawa Music and Art*

According to Chuzan Seikan, the first official history of Ryukyuan (Chuzan) Kingdom compiled by the royal government in 1650, 'the Emperor of the Ming (China) sent the members of 36 (i.e. a large number of) families from the district of Fujian province to Ryukyu in 1392, and it was from this time that the rites and music of China began to be practiced also in the Ryukyuan court.' It is not known precisely that the music was what 'the rite and music' referred to at that time, but assuming that the music was similar to that of the Uzagaku and Rujigaku genres handed down within Okinawa until 1879.

Uzagaku was generally performed indoors, while Rujigaku was a type of outdoor processional music featuring instruments such as the reed pipe known as sona, the rappa trumpet, and drums. Uzagaku instruments included about 18 different instruments such as pipa, yueqin, yangqin, huqin, sanhsien, erhsien, sona, drum, and gongs.

In my recent research on the theme of Uzagaku, the similar ensembles are found in the mainland Japan ('Ming-Qing' Music), Taiwan, and Vietnam. Although the indigenous root of Uzagaku is not yet known, it should be noticed that Uzagaku is a genre which has a close association with the music culture of its neighboring countries of Asia, where had been politically and socially related with the Great China from the 14th to 19th century.

**HIKAM, MUHAMMAD AS**, Senior Lecturer in Politics and International Relations, President University, INDONESIA

### **Bridging the Precarious Balance: The Leadership Challenge in the Post-SBY Indonesian Government (2014-2019)**

*Panel: Leadership Issues*

The post-SBY Indonesian Government would face leadership challenges in order to maintain the sustainability of the country's development. Chief among them is the precarious balance between Parliament and Executive branches which has remained the main weakness of Indonesia's post-reformation political system. The previous governments have mainly failed to attain this particular task and, therefore, jeopardized political stability and governance, as well as weakened democratization process in the long term.

One of the main tasks of the new government is, therefore, to lead the kind of political reform whose aim is to ensure a better and more effective relationship between the two branches in the next five years. The political stability remains one of the most important factors for the country to sustain its achievements in democratic life and economic growth.

**IBATA-ARENS, KATHRYN**, Director, Global Asian Studies, DePaul University, UNITED STATES

### **Twilight of the Developmental State in Asia and a New Networked Techno-nationalist Paradigm: Implications for Sustainable Economic Development**

*Panel: Economics and Development*

The paper argues that countries pursuing “networked techno-nationalism” (NTN) have been the most effective in stimulating new business growth. However, the distribution of wealth and societal benefits has been limited in comparison to economic growth outcomes of earlier developmental states in Asia.

In techno-nationalism, like the developmental state approach in Japan, nascent domestic sectors are protected from global competition. Unlike the developmental state, networked techno-nationalism draws from inter-firm, especially international (expatriate, diaspora) networks that serve as an effective bridge between domestic economies and global markets. Further, entrepreneurialism is encouraged in these systems.

China and Japan are compared in terms of strengths and weaknesses in pursuing networked techno-nationalism. Special focus is placed on analyzing the impact of national innovation and technology policies. Implications of the networked techno-nationalism for sustainable economic development and technology upgrading are addressed using aggregate data on intellectual property development, national policy analysis and firm-level case study. Also discussed is the role of technology leadership in biomedicine in addressing demographic pressures of an aging population and the role of women’s economic empowerment in these systems. The paper concludes with policy lessons for newly developing economies.

**IBRAHIM, MUHAMMAD**, PAKISTAN

### **Tourism Potential in Pakistan**

*Panel: Economics and Development*

Tourism is an important and rapidly growing field in Pakistan. It gives variety of benefits like, income, job creation, poverty reduction, foreign exchange earnings and promotion of cross-cultural understanding and cooperation. It comprises several service activities including transportation, communication, hospitality, catering, entertainment and advertisements. Pakistan has great potential for tourism by virtue of its history, cultural diversity, geo-strategic position and landscapes. The tourism products being offered by Pakistan are religious tourism,

archaeological and historical tourism, adventure tourism and conventional tourism. Pakistan landscape varies from sea level in South to highest mountain peaks in world in North entertaining all kinds of tourists.

**ANDO, YOSHIMI**, Professor, School of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus, **OKINAWA**, (Panel Co-Chair), **INABA, YOJI**, Professor, College of Law, Nihon University, (Panel Co-Chair)

### **Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 1, 2)**

#### *Panel Overview*

Recently social capital, particularly its effect on society and individual lives has been one of the major research foci in public health and other social sciences. In those disciplinary areas, case studies on Okinawa can be very fruitful. In this panel each presenter will discuss the relationship between social capital and the social structure or human behavior in Okinawa and other local areas from the perspective of his/her specialized field. The topics include adolescents' health risk behavior, life transition into adult social roles, social and cultural determinants on elders' well-being, nutrition transition at the societal level, and economic inequality.

**INABA, YOJI**, Professor, College of Law, Nihon University, JAPAN, (Panel Co-Chair)

#### **Social Capital and Economic inequality**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

Traditional economists tend to be apathetic towards economic inequality. According to their theories, wage is determined by the marginal labor of each worker, and how many hours he or she works depends on his or her preference between leisure and labor. Therefore the income gap is nothing but a reflection of differences in the abilities and preferences of workers. They assume there is nothing wrong with economic inequality. However, many scholars in social capital studies have different views on economic inequality. According to social capital researchers, economic inequality is not desirable since it deteriorates social capital among the members of the community. In my presentation, I would like to report the latest development of research works on the relation between social capital and economic inequality including the impact of local characteristics of social capital.

**ISHIJIMA, SUGURU**, Emeritus Professor, University of the Ryukyus, **OKINAWA** (co-authors **GINOZA, RYO, KUROSHIMA, YASUNORI, ADANIYA, TAKASHI, NOLASCO, DINO, ISHIJIMA, HIDEYA, and IKEMA, TAKEHARU**)

#### **The Outlook of the Climatic Features of Okinawa Region**

*Panel: Environmental Issues*

This presentation is to make a data-supported outlook of the climate of the Okinawa region for those who already know that the region sits in the southern locality of Japan off ocean, but only with knowledge of what the ambiguous 'subtropical climate' implies.

In pursuing the above objective the geographical and meteorological data as long as more than 30 years in the past are analyzed with the stress on watching the month to month as well as the decade to decade variations at the available observation stations. The analysis is made firstly at some observation stations in Okinawa region and secondly at some stations in neighboring Pacific foreign islands. The obtained result is presented in terms of how the climatic variation of Okinawa region behaves by showing how different the climates are in some neighboring islands of the Asia Pacific countries.

**ITOKAZU, JUNKO**, Director, NPO Okinawa Language Center, **ROBINSON, SIMON**, Teacher, NPO Okinawa Language Center, OKINAWA

### **Developing Sustainable Afterschool English Programs In Elementary Schools in Okinawa**

*Panel: Language, Teaching and Learning*

In Japan, there is a growing public demand to make English a requirement from the very early stage in elementary school education. Despite of such public opinion, most public elementary schools start teaching English as a subject at 5th grade. In such background, there is an elementary school in Okinawa that launched an afterschool English program at school classrooms.

What unique about this program is that the English program is run by the elementary school at the same location with minimum charge so more students are given the opportunities to learn English although private English schools target children from high income families. In addition, the program has an advanced level English class to accommodate the children from English speaking families, often read storybooks in English already. One significant event prior to the launch was the development of a quality curriculum and the teacher training program to support newly hired teachers, who live in the community of an international scientific research center, the bilingual community located in the village. At this elementary school, many students including 1<sup>st</sup> graders start to learn English vocabularies, expressions and phrases, songs, and other survival skills in English communications and read storybooks from around the world written in English.

ITOKAZU, MASAJI, Professor, Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts, OKINAWA

### **Past and Future of Ryukyu Lacquer Art**

*Panel: Past and Future of Okinawa Music and Art*

In this presentation, referring to the case of Okinawa Peace Prayer Statue and Shuri Castle, the process of making Ryukyu lacquer art is introduced. Ryukyu lacquer art was an offering to the Chinese Emperor from Ryukyu Kingdom. Under the high temperatures and humidity in Okinawa, a decorative technique called tsuikin, that is, pasting a figure made by temper pigments with sticky lacquer on the surface of a lacquer, has been developed. This is used for Okinawa Peace Prayer Statue, which was constructed as a symbol of the strong desire of Okinawan people in 1978. In addition, we can say that Shuri Castle, the World Cultural Heritage in Naha, is the biggest Ryukyu lacquer art in the world.

Ryukyu lacquer art is not only a past asset but also a form of modern art and craft. Between 1930s and 1940s, it was used for a modern design article for practical use such as a container for face powder. After the World War II, Ministry of Commerce and Industry awarded a work made by Association of Lacquer Art and Craft a “Good Design Good”. The uniqueness of natural

resources and circumstance of Okinawa provides us an idea for the future development of Ryukyu lacquer art.

**JAMBOR, ADAM**, Visiting Researcher, Faculty of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **Social Capital and Transition to Work in Okinawa**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

Following the burst of the bubble economy in Japan during the early 1990's, university graduates started facing enormous hardships entering the labor market. My research is focused on contemporary developments in Okinawa's labor market. Despite the job crisis, statistics on regional mobility suggest that Japan's youth seem to be more strongly attached to their home regions than before. I argue that young job-seekers prefer their home region because of the effects of social capital on their job-hunting process. Already accumulated (individual) social capital pushes the trend towards regional orientation in many ways: Young adults' individually built social networks make it harder for them to cut off ties with their home region and individual social networks make it easier for graduates to get a job in Okinawa than in other regions.

**KABASHIMA, HIROMI**, Yokohama National University, JAPAN

### **TPP and Okinawa**

*Panel: Sustainable Growth*

The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is expected to boost economic liberalization in the Asia Pacific, and currently under negotiation. However Japan has been reluctant to scrap tariffs on key farm products, including sugar. Sugar is produced mainly in Hokkaido and Okinawa, and the population of sugar farmers is a few in Japan. Even if Japan opens up the sugar market, labors affected should be ignorable. Of course, opening the market can be indicated that the sugar farmers and sugar refineries will be dismissed, which must have an impact on Okinawa's economy and society.

Meanwhile, Japan faces a serious situation with large fiscal deficit in fact. Thinking from the view of economic rationality, it is nearly meaningless that the Japanese government protects sugar farmers by the government aid. Why does Japan intend to keep protecting sugar? The paper will examine the TPP from the point of view of Okinawa's history and sugar industry.

**KAKAZU, HIROSHI**, Professor Emeritus, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **New Waves in the Ocean: Cross-jurisdictional Challenges and Collaborations -Networking of Taiwan and Islands of Okinawa-**

*Panel: Sustainable Growth*

#### **Background**

Okinawa is much closer to Taiwan (394 miles) and Shanghai (512 miles) than to Kyushu (625 miles) or to Tokyo (1,000 miles) on which the Okinawan economy heavily depends today. If geographical proximity were a key factor for a successful regional socioeconomic networking, since it implies lower transaction costs such as for travel, transportation, and communication,

then it would be natural for Okinawa to have much closer economic ties with Taiwan and islands of Okinawa and Amami. It takes only an hour by airplane from Naha to Taipei, and on a clear day we can see Taiwan's highest mountain "Gyokuzan" from Yonaguni, the westernmost island of Japan.

#### Methods and Results

This paper demonstrates how the models of networking and "growth triangle (GT)", developed by this author, can be applied to island-to-island socioeconomic networking given certain conditions. This paper is an advanced version of my keynote presentation at the first ISISA meeting, held in Okinawa twenty years ago. GT can be defined as transnational economic zones spread over well-defined, geographically proximate areas covering three or more island regions where differences in socioeconomic endowments are exploited to promote socioeconomic exchanges. GT is also referred as "natural socioeconomic territories". As success story is found in the "SIJORI GT," comprising Singapore, Malaysia's Johor State and Indonesia's Riau Islands.

Yonaguni, a "sister city" with Taiwan's Hualien, has proposed a "Yonaguni-Taiwan Cross-border Exchange Special Zone" to the Japanese Cabinet Minister. The Special Zone aims at Yonaguni's sustainable development through direct socioeconomic exchanges between Yonaguni and Taiwan, particularly through direct trade. Yonaguni prospered through direct trade with Taiwan until the early 1950s. In September 2010, the Yonaguni-Hualien Exchange Development Association (YHEDA) assisted Yonaguni farmers to import fertilizer from Taiwan, which was 30-40% cheaper than imports from mainland Japan. The YHEDA is planning to import other basic goods from Taiwan.

Yonaguni's innovative idea should be extended beyond Yonaguni-Taiwan bilateral trade to form a Taiwan-Okinawa-Kyushu GT (TOK-GT).

#### Issues and Discussion

Although economic and cultural ties between Taiwan and islands of Okinawa have been on the rise in recent years, there are many hurdles to be overcome in order to realize meaningful networks between two regions. Particularly, issues such as regional initiatives to form a GT networking, socioeconomic complementary relationships among the regions, regulations, commercial practices, border disputes over the Senkaku/Diaoyu/Diaoyutai islands, and above all diplomatic relations must be discussed.

**KAM, GARRETT, Managing Director, INDONESIA**

#### **From Campur to Champuru: Southeast Asian Influences in Okinawan Culture**

##### *Performance*

Okinawan culture is a harmonious blend of East and Southeast Asian elements. From the 14th to 16th centuries, the Okinawan Ryukyu kingdom engaged in trade with the Javanese Majapahit empire. Many intangible influences from Southeast Asia also came along with material goods, which were adapted in Okinawa and remains today in the culture, a mixture known as "champuru" in Okinawa and "campur" in Java. This presentation is a visual survey of these art forms, followed by a performance of the presenter's "Oki-Jawa" dances that fuse together Okinawan and Javanese dance styles, showing their similarities and historical connections. One of these dances was presented in 2008 in the alumni talent show during the EWCA conference in Bali.

**KAMIZATO, MIDORI**, Professor, Prefectural College of Nursing, OKINAWA (co-authors **MAEDA, KAZUKO, OHWAN, AKEMI, TAMASHIRO, KIYOKO, KAWASAKI, MICHIKO, NAGASHIMA, SUEMI, KINJO, YOSHIHIDE, NAKASONE, YOUKO, SAKUGAWA, MASAYOSHI, KOIKE, HIDEKO, MIYAZATO, TOMOKO, OKAWA, MINEKO, JAHANA, SAYURI**)

### **New Graduate Program for Advanced Nursing Specialist in Islands Nursing**

#### *Poster Session*

**Purpose:** The purpose of this report is to introduce and evaluate our new program for island nursing.

**Methods:** We viewed and evaluated the results of the program from annual reports. For future aspect, the program was compared with other countries' rural/remote graduate programs.

**Results:** Eleven new subjects were established in this master's program including eight special subjects for advanced island nursing practice and three for health assessment, pathophysiology and pharmacology. We used TV conference systems or web based IT systems for teaching remote islands' students. Practicum on Remote Island is required for all master students.

Nine nurses were enrolled in this program. Other foreign programs had more credit hours especially on practice and elective subjects such as family practice, public health, and statistical subject.

**Conclusions:** This program was running by supporting government grant for three years. After that, we need to set in regular master's program with rearranged subjects.

**KANG, KEEHO KEVIN**, Researcher, Prime Education Consulting, UNITED STATES

### **Building Peace through Art in the Koreas**

#### *Panel: Conflict Resolution 2*

In 1953, the Korean War was settled in an Armistice Agreement, but what was boiling underneath the "truce" turned into a bitter relationship between North and South Korea. Resolving issues of conflict between the two countries is one of the most urgent tasks in developing a peaceful and sustainable Asia Pacific Community.

This paper looks at the role art has played in the history of the Korean conflict historically and contemporarily to provide constructive directions for the future. I will conduct a survey of art done internationally on the issue of the North and South Korean conflict and highlight projects that attempt to connect the two countries. I will demonstrate the beneficial role art can play in promoting peace and progress including on the issue of North Korean refugees. Even though the Koreas seem to be worlds apart, art is the beacon of light that shows hope is not lost.

**KIM, WON NYON**, Professor, Department of Economics, Korea University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and **PAEK, NAM JONG**, Researcher, Korea Institute for Industrial Research, REPUBLIC KOREA, and **YANG, HYUN SEOK**, Corresponding, Research Assistant Professor, School of Business, Hangyang University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### **Alcohol Advertising Restrictions and Alcohol Consumption**

#### *Panel: Health and Well-Being*

The aim of this study is to establish an empirical model to test the relationship between alcohol advertising restrictions and alcohol consumption. All the data covering over 184 countries is extracted from the WHO. For each country, four forms of media advertising—national TV, national radio, print media and the internet—are considered and classified according to four criteria of alcohol advertising restrictions such as total ban, partial restriction, voluntary/self-restricted and no restrictions. We estimate an alcohol demand function. The dependent variable is per capita beer consumption. The independent variables are income, price, socio-economic characteristics and dummy variables of alcohol advertising restrictions.

The result of estimation shows that total ban of alcohol advertising on all four media forms of advertising decreases beer consumption significantly, and the partial restrictions on national TV are also effective to control beer consumption.

Acknowledgement: The research report is funded by the Social Science Korea (SSK) Research Grant of the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRFK), (#B00096)

**MIYAGI, MAYUMI, OKINAWA, and KINJO, SEIKO, OKINAWA**

### **Comparison of Speaking and Reading Ability Development through Retelling a Story**

*Panel: Literature and Drama*

The Japanese Course of Study by Ministry of Education says the overall objective of foreign language education is to develop students' basic communication abilities while deepening their understanding of language and culture, and fostering a positive attitude toward communication. In language activities for grade 2 at junior high school, students are engaged in communication that involves conveying factual information and making judgments on what they have read. "Story retelling" as an instructional strategy provides an opportunity to the readers to summarize and explain what they have read. Through the activity in a daily English class, we are aiming at building a foundation of students' practical communication ability: to convey factual information about the story and to add their own opinions to the fact in the story to others.

We will show how effectively the work of "retelling" is connected to promoting students' communication abilities (reading ability and speaking ability).

**KNUDSEN, KAREN, Director, Office of External Affairs, East-West Center, UNITED STATES**

### **The Contemporary East-West Center**

*Plenary Session*

*Panel Overview*

The East-West Center is approaching its 55th anniversary in 2015. Over the years the Center has educated thousands of students, produced policy-relevant research, developed future leaders, and promoted serious dialogue and understanding among the people and countries of Asia, the Pacific, the United States and beyond. The work of the Center has provided information to policy makers, educators, journalists, teachers and the community at large. While continuing to adhere to its founding mission and vision, the EWC has adapted to change, introduced new programs and expanded its reach to include the global community. This plenary will focus on the contemporary EWC and a look to the future.

**KOBAYASHI, SOMEI**, International Scholar, Kyung Hee University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

## **Okinawa's Role for Peace-building in East Asia: Lessons from the ROK's "Peace Project" in Jeju**

*Panel: Good Governance*

This paper will discuss how Okinawa could play a significant role in building peace in East Asia by examining the development of South Korea's "Peace Project" in Jeju. Jeju is a resort island in the extreme south of Korean peninsula, but people on the island have tragic memories of massacre, known as the Juju Uprising of April 1948. The massacre happened in U.S. occupied Southern Korea on the eve of establishment of Republic of Korea. Under the military administration of ROK, the number of casualties was not fully investigated, nor the tragic memories told in public. In 2005, the administration of Roh Moo-hyun christened the island the "Island of World Peace," by way of apology for the tragedy. The ROK government launched various projects on peace-building in Jeju involving both private and public sectors. The themes of these projects varied from culture and tourism to academic and economic-political fields.

Okinawa is also known as a resort island in Japan, but the people on the island have tragic memories similar to those of Jeju people concerning the World War II. Referring to the experience of "Peace Project" in Jeju, this paper will consider the possible role of Okinawa for peace-building in East Asia. By offering a successful example of overcoming the ideological conflicts healing the people, such consideration will offer a clue to peace-building in other parts of the world.

**KONISHI, JUNKO**, Professor, Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts, OKINAWA (Panel Chair)

## **Past and Future of Okinawan Music and Art**

*Panel Overview*

In this session, we introduce and discuss about Okinawan music and art from a different point of view and consider their future development. First 30 minutes, each presenter introduce briefly subject of research or works for those who are not familiar with Okinawan music and art with musical examples and/or video. Then, we discuss how we can contribute for supporting the development of Okinawan music and art in the future as a researcher, performer and/or an artist.

Each topic is as follows: Atsumi Kaneshiro introduces an Okinawan belief of the spirit which is present in words, as a basis of Okinawan traditional music. This reflects a prayer for safe navigation and the pre-celebration ceremony of prayer for navigation, rain and a good harvest. He refers to several examples such as nubui kudouchi (nobori kudoki), and kuena (an classic Okinawan chant).

Etsuko Higa talks about rojigaku (outdoor) and uzagaku (indoor), which was performed in the era of Ryukyuan Kingdom. In her recent research on the theme of uzagaku, the similar ensembles are found in the mainland Japan ('Ming-Qing' Music), Taiwan, and Vietnam.

Masaji Itokazu introduces the process of making Ryukyu lacquer art referring to the case of Okinawa Peace Prayer Statue and Shuri Castle from the view of a lacquer artist. And then, discusses on the modern and future development of Ryukyu lacquer art given the blessing of the natural resources and circumstance of Okinawa.

Junko Konishi talks about social status of sanshin, the Okinawan traditional musical instrument in the beginning of 20th century and its change in Nanyo (Micronesia under the Japanese administration prior to WWII) when Okinawan workers brought it. Sanshin was not spread

among Micronesians, however, while “marching dance”, an entertainment for Carolinians in Saipan was spread all over Micronesia, Okinawa and other parts of Japan.

Masaru Nakamoto introduces the design in Okinawa that how an artist is inspired by Okinawan resources and created works.

**KONISHI, JUNKO**, Professor, Okinawa Prefectural University of Arts, OKINAWA

### **Musical communication between Okinawans and Micronesians in Nanyo under the Japanese administration (1914-1945)**

*Panel: Past and Future of Okinawa Music and Art*

It was in the beginning of the 20th century when the musical instrument called sanshin, a long neck lute with three strings, gradually disseminated among Okinawan ordinary folks. Before then, it was a musical instrument only for the former ruling class called samure, and even in the beginning of 1920s, given a lesson by an authorized master was very expensive. As a result, a descendant of samure, a wealth farmer or a prostitute, could play the “classical” Okinawan music, while ordinary folks enjoyed folk songs accompanied by sanshin and dancing.

After 1925, when a steady income had been secured by the first wave of immigrants, many sanshin including famed instruments were brought to Nanyo. A Japanese tourist wrote in his essay that Okinawan immigrants enjoyed singing and dancing with sanshin and that sound of sanshin entertained by a prostitute could be listened to in the downtown of Saipan. In the 1930s, a sanshin school for classical Okinawan music was opened, and Okinawan theaters were established in Saipan and in Tinian. Thus, the various styles of sanshin music gathered in Nanyo.

Micronesians also remind of sanshin and the sound, however, they did not adopt an element of Okinawan music, while so-called “marching dance”, an entertainment for Carolinians in Saipan was spread all over Micronesia, Okinawa and other parts of Japan. Then, it is discussed why an interactive musical communication between Okinawans and Micronesians was not realized in Nanyo.

**KUMANO, RURIKO**, Associate Professor, Reitaku University, JAPAN

### **Ideological Battles for Academic Freedom: Red Purge in the US Occupied Japan**

*Panel: Issues in Education*

Is it still within the boundary of academic freedom to teach an ideology that will suffocate such freedom? That was the question violently discussed in occupied Japan at the emergence of the Cold War. This paper examines the challenging birth of academic freedom and university autonomy during the US Occupation of Japan (1945~1952).

Japan’s conservative party aligned with the US government. Japanese academics, however, viewed the US as a dangerous reactionary that would take a peace-loving Japan back to a miserable past, and thus developed an unyielding “anti-American attitude.” Although the American GHQ did promote freedom, their subsequent behaviors to contain communism negated their earlier policies that the Japanese professors had wholeheartedly embraced.

The Red Purge of Japanese education was launched from September 1949 to March 1951, and proved to be a critical test for the survival of academic freedom. No GHQ officers or Japanese government ministers, however, wanted to take credit for the success of the Red Purge.

**KUME, TERUYUKI**, Former President, Japan Society for Multicultural Relations, JAPAN

### **Proposal for Asia-Pacific Communication Center in Okinawa**

*Discussion Session: Asian Center for Solving International Conflicts and Maintaining and Building a Peace in the Asia and Pacific Regions – Session 2: Idea of APCC (Asia-Pacific Communication Center)*

In view of the existing complex issues related to territory, human rights, economy, and environment, etc. in Asia, there is a growing need for the establishment of an international research and education center in Asia. After much discussion, we concluded that Okinawa could be the strongest candidate for such a center that primarily engages in activities for the promotion of peace and the creation of a sustainable future in the Asia-Pacific region. Okinawa has long been at the crossroads of maritime trade as well as the center of many fierce battles in history and is situated as the gateway of Japan to the Asia-Pacific region. As the people of Okinawa have a visceral longing for peace, we consider Okinawa an ideal place for the center. I would like to discuss with you major functions of the center so that our proposal can be successfully implemented in the near future.

**LATHAM, CAROLINE C**, Director, Medical English Education Program, Okinawa Prefecture Northern Area Hospitals, OKINAWA

### **Weaving the Tapestry of Cross-Cultural Understanding in Asia and Globally**

*Interactive Workshop Session*

This presentation's focus is on helping individuals who will work or study in international settings to develop cross-cultural sensitivity and communicative skills. The format is interactive, introducing a variety of activities and materials which have been successfully employed by the presenter for over 30 years, in groups of 20 to 200 individuals, training YFU students and university students and teachers from around Japan for overseas study, home stays or work. Participants will experience and see how the activities and materials can be efficacious and enjoyable in collaborative learning situations. The presenter will also give each participant a sizeable packet of materials, including workshop activities, suggestions for implementation and an extensive bibliography of useful resources and articles.

**LAU, FREDRICK**, Professor of Music, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

### **Anxiety of Belonging: Hong Kong Music and Subjectivity**

*Panel: Performing Arts and Island Societies: Beyond State, Nation, and Empire*

The island of Hong Kong is often called a cultural chameleon. Before it became a Special Economic Region of China in 1997, this island territory has been called variously as a place of disappearance, a postcolonial city, a metropolis of pleasure, an East and West crossroad, a shopping paradise, and Pearl of the Orient. In every phase of its metamorphosis, Hong Kong always manages to transform itself according to the shifting context and uncompromising internal and external pressures. Some refer to its vitality and ability to keep going as the "Hong Kong spirit." In this paper, I examine the nature of the Hong Kong spirit through the music of Hong Kong singers Roman Tam, Sam Hui and the recent Cantonese music revival movement spearheaded by a group of local musicians. Using three moments of Hong Kong music making as a focus, I want to show that there is a cultural thread connecting most music production in the

territory. By focusing on the music, performance, and its underlying message, I argue that behind this so-called Hong Kong spirit belies an anxiety of belonging that is borne out of the territory's geo-political in-betweenness and cultural hybridity. Hong Kong's constant struggle to belong is what contributes its survival and cultural creativity.

**LEE, ENID**, Professor, Department of British & American Language & Culture, Okinawa International University, OKINAWA

### **Language Revitalization: The Case of Hakka in Taiwan**

*Panel: Language, Teaching and Learning*

Over the past two decades, considerable efforts have been attempted in Taiwan to revitalize the Hakka language on the island. This paper aims to discuss the major achievements of the ongoing efforts, challenges for revitalization and future prospects for language reversal among the younger generation of Hakka descent. The paper begins with a brief description of the socio-historical context of the Hakka Culture Movement, followed by a review of the significant changes that occurred as a result of the movement. Discussion focuses on issues concerning the diversity of the Hakka language, the use of Hakka as a media language, and the teaching of Hakka as a heritage language.

**LI, SHANGBO**, Associate Professor, J.F. Oberlin University, JAPAN

### **Internationalization of Chinese Higher Education: Benefiting from Foreign Power**

*Panel: Issues in Education*

The concept "Chinese-foreign cooperation in running schools in higher education" (hereafter, CFCRSHE) has received much attention in China since the 1990s. As of September 2nd, 2013, 1,980 CFCRSHE organizations and projects had been established with the support of the Ministry of Education, producing a total of 1.5 million university graduates. It can be said that joint ventures are now a vital part of internationalization of Chinese higher education, and China is benefiting from foreign power.

This presentation sets out to explore (1) why and how CFCRSHE benefits from foreign power, and (3) the future of CFCRSHE, in order to clarify new trends in the internationalization of Chinese higher education. Sources used include Chinese government documents and the results of previous research.

**LIN, SHU-HWA**, Associate Professor, Department of Family & Consumer Sciences and Costume Curator, Apparel Product Development & Merchandising, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

### **Analysis of Okinawan Garment in UHM Costume Collection**

*Poster Session*

Okinawa's trade with different nations resulted in a wealth of textile materials and the knowledge to create innovative textiles. What resulted were ingenious techniques for weaving, as well as unique designs. Much like Japan's traditional kimono, the Okinawan kimono is comprised of a basic straight body, rectangular sleeves, and a long narrow collar. The Okinawan version has a much wider body, with its length stopping at the ankle. The importance of textiles

in Okinawa stems from its belief system. The kimono is not just a means of protection from the elements, nor is it merely a status signifier. In Okinawa, the kimono has religious importance. It is a means of protecting the animal spirit believed to reside in our bodies. Wrapping ourselves in woven cloth embraces and protects the spirits within us. This spirit, the mabui, protects individuals from harmful encounters with sickness or death. Even an unraveled seam could result in the demise of the wearer.

**MITA, TAKASHI**, Specially Appointed Associate Professor, Cross-Boundary Innovation Program, Institute for Academic Initiatives, Osaka University, JAPAN

### **Identifying Social Factors of Non-Communicable Diseases in Palau: Futures-Studies Perspective**

*Panel: Health and Well-Being*

Republic of Palau, a small island state in the Pacific, has experienced deteriorating condition of health in this era of rapid modernization and globalization. Although typical communicable diseases have largely been controlled, the cases of non-communicable diseases, or NCDs, have risen significantly and have already become a health trend of contemporary Palau. In 2013, both an epidemiological study and qualitative research were conducted to uncover the health status of the Palauan people in Palau. The qualitative study helps not only identify the trend of lifestyle but also unleash possible contributing factors that have been generated from the shift of family and community patterns in the island society. Employing futures-studies methodology, this paper discusses alternative futures for healthier Palau focusing on possible social factors of NCDs in Palau.

**MIYAGI, MAYUMI**, OKINAWA, and **KINJO, SEIKO**, OKINAWA

### **Comparison of Speaking and Reading Ability Development through Retelling a Story**

*Panel: Literature and Drama*

The Japanese Course of Study by Ministry of Education says the overall objective of foreign language education is to develop students' basic communication abilities while deepening their understanding of language and culture, and fostering a positive attitude toward communication. In language activities for grade 2 at junior high school, students are engaged in communication that involves conveying factual information and making judgments on what they have read. "Story retelling" as an instructional strategy provides an opportunity to the readers to summarize and explain what they have read. Through the activity in a daily English class, we are aiming at building a foundation of students' practical communication ability: to convey factual information about the story and to add their own opinions to the fact in the story to others.

We will show how effectively the work of "retelling" is connected to promoting students' communication abilities (reading ability and speaking ability).

**MURAKAMI, YOSHIKAZU**, Lecturer, Ehime Juzen School of Allied Medical Professions, JAPAN

### **Towards Fostering Global Awareness of the People**

*Panel: Issues in Education*

Today, it is commonly understood that we are living in an age of globalizing world. With this in mind, the present speaker has designed and conducted an open-lecture called “Towards Fostering Global Awareness of the People” for the general public. It consists of three major contents vitally important to us humans: (1) The present state of ever increasing world population and its future, (2) limited water resources on the Earth, and (3) total of the world food production and consumption in kilo-calorie basis.

The lecture was conducted in an easy-to-understand way for the audiences by using the specially-devised globe of an inflated balloon and other audio-visual materials. Upon finishing the lecture, the audiences were requested to turn in their evaluation of the lecture. The result shows that the lecture was positively accepted by the audiences. The details of the study will be presented at the conference session.

**NAKACHI, KIYOSHI**, Professor, Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University, JAPAN (Panel Co-chair) and **KOBAYASHI, TOSHIO**, Professor Emeritus, The Graduate University for Advanced Studies, JAPAN (Panel Co-chair)

### **Asian Center for Solving International Conflicts and Maintaining and Building a Peace in the Asia and Pacific Regions**

#### *Discussion Session*

#### *Panel Overview*

Today, in the global age, there are many kinds of issues related to territory, human rights, trade, foods, religions, culture, natural environments and so on in the Asian Pacific regions and societies. EWC has worked for a long time to achieve the best ideas and plans for these international issues, and has provided many useful and valuable study and research programs. Members of EWCA have made their efforts to find the best solutions and to maintain peaceful states in the world. The main theme of the Okinawa conference is “Developing a Peaceful and Sustainable Asian Pacific Community”. Many participants at the Okinawan conference are expecting to accomplish peaceful Asian Pacific Community. The purpose of the Panel Discussion is to discuss current world affairs and then exchange ideas among panelists and audiences to establish world peace through international communications and exchanges.

This panel consists of two sessions: “Spirits for Peace and Strategies for Peace Building” and “Idea of APCC (Asia Pacific Communication Center).”

**NAKAMURA, HOSHIN**, Professor Emeritus and Lecturer, Okinawa University, NPO Okinawa Language Center and Okinawa International Center (JICA), OKINAWA

### **A Brief History and Culture of Okinawa**

#### *Discussion Session*

#### *Panel: Aspects of History*

Through showing about 100 related slides on Okinawa, the viewers will get informed of historical and cultural backgrounds of Okinawa so that they can better relate themselves with the local Okinawan people during their tour in Okinawa. The lecture will include the origins of the islands and of the island people, their brief history and culture, in which Okinawan karate, music, dance, religion, proverbs, etc. will be introduced.

Since Okinawa has been long known for its longevity, the healthy diet of the centenarians and their life style will be included in the presentation. Over 6,000,000 tourists visited Okinawa last year. Past, present, and future of Okinawan tourism industry will be presented. The presentation is going to be made from global and local perspectives.

**NAKASONE, BOB, UNITED STATES**

### **Okinawa? Changing Times??**

*Plenary Session*

*Panel Overview*

In the 1956 comedy movie about the American Marines in Okinawa "Tea House of the August Moon," Marlon Brando acting as the translator "Sakini" started the movie with the following opening dialogue:

"History of Okinawa reveal distinguish record of conquerors. We have honor to be subjugated in 14th century by Chinese pirates, in 16th century by English missionaries, in 18th century by Japanese warlords. And in 20th century by American Marines. Okinawa very fortunate. Culture brought to us... not have to leave home for it. Learn many things. Most important that rest of world not like Okinawa..."

Telling us if this is so is Dr. Eitetsu Yamaguchi, Learned Representative of the U.S. New England Branch, Society for Cultural Interaction in East Asia: Osaka, Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong, <U.S.A.> Ph.D. 2011, Kokugakuin University, M.A. 1974, M.A.T. 1965, Indiana University, B.A. 1961, University of the Ryukyus

.....  
Continuing with Sakini's opening dialogue:

"...But Okinawans most eager to be educated by conquerors. Deep desire to improve friction. Not easy to learn, sometimes painful. But pain makes man think. Thought makes man wise. Wisdom makes life endurable."

Telling us if "future education" make Okinawa wise and life endurable is Dr. George Iwama, Provost/Vice-CEO, Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology, Ph.D. 1986, M.Sc. 1977, B.Sc. 1975, University of British Columbia

**NGYUEN, DAVID, Graduate Student, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES, and SAKUMA, SAYAKA, Graduate Student, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES**

### **Okinawa Underwater**

*Panel: Environmental Issues*

The impacts of human caused climatic changes are the strongest in the Asia-Pacific. Rising urbanization rates, higher rates of sea level rise, increasing temperatures, hotter summers, extreme rain falls during winter, and the potential for increasing frequencies of powerful typhoons threaten many archipelagic settlements in the region. Okinawa Prefecture, despite its small size, is densely populated and highly urbanized, creating a number of vulnerabilities.

This paper will examine the possible effects of climate change on Okinawa Prefecture, specifically looking at rising sea levels, changes in precipitation, and increasing occurrences of category five typhoons. Responses to these changes are categorized into adaptation strategies and

mitigation strategies. This paper will focus on adaptation strategies, first by identifying vulnerable populations and infrastructure in the prefecture and then creating suggestions for adaptation. Adaptation options will look primarily at both structural approaches such as the construction of sea walls, planting of trees, among others and non-structural approaches such as mainstreaming disaster management policies, community empowerment, and multi-sectoral cooperation, among others.

**NISHIHIRA, TOMOKO**, Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing, OKINAWA (co-authors **YOSHIKAWA, CHIEKO, KAYOUDA, YUKA, TAMASHIRO, KIYOKO**)

### **The Maternal-Child Health Promotion Member (MCHPM) training for Child Maltreatment prevention**

*Poster Session*

Purpose: To examine the effect of MCHPM training for Child maltreatment prevention.

Method:

1. Implement the ten months education training about child maltreatment prevention to MCHPM once a month.
2. Interview the MCHPM at the end of the program.
3. Analyze the qualitative and inductive data based on the interview.

Result:

The seven categories were extracted. The MCHPM perceived “the maternal-child health service” and “the MCHPM role” through the program. Also the result raised the needs to learn “a support skill” and “the newest knowledge” from them in this activity.

After understanding “individual support” for special cases, they stepped up “independent-minded activity” and finally suggested “continuous” parent supports.

Conclusion:

The MCHPM training program has an effect especially to their parent supports for child maltreatment prevention.

**NISHIKAWA, TOSHIYUKI**, Professor Emeritus, Surugadai University, JAPAN

### **Future Directions of Japan’s Healthcare Reform**

*Panel: Health and Well-Being*

The purpose of this paper is to describe the current state of Japan’s healthcare system and to analyze future directions of Japan’s healthcare reform under the Abe government. In April 2014, Japan’s consumption tax was raised from 5% to 8% (and eventually to 10% in October 2015). The Japanese government has reiterated that the raised portion of the consumption tax will be earmarked for the improvement of the social security system. The paper will analyze and evaluate the policy directions of healthcare reform under the Abe government as they become clearer and more specific. It will also touch on the effect of Japan’s participation in TPP, which is now being negotiated among the Pacific-rim nations, particularly in the areas of mixed treatment, incorporation of medical facilities, and the sale of various drugs including generics. In conclusion, the author will attempt to point out major issues regarding the direction of future healthcare reform in Japan.

**NITTA, FUMITERU**, Kibi International University, JAPAN

### **Transmissions of Language and Religion among Japanese-Filipinas Families in Japan**

*Panel: Language and Education*

This paper examines how inter-cultural families of Japanese and Filipinas in Japan deal with transmission of maternal languages and religion to children. It shows the families take practical approaches with respect to the language use. Reflecting the determinant of domicile for the language use, Japanese is the main language within the family.

English becomes the second language among the families although the mothers and children may use Tagalog and/or Visayan languages when the latter are small. As for the religious practice, the paper argues the importance of a social aspect, describing how belonging to a private Philippine organization based on Christianity as well as local Catholic churches provides opportunities for family members to interact with those with the similar socio-cultural backgrounds. With the organizational activities, furthermore, the families are able to contribute to the local Japanese community through various volunteer activities.

**FELTZ, WILLIAM**, Manager, Arts Program, East-West Center, UNITED STATES (Panel Chair), **CHANG, ERIC**, Arts Coordinator, East-West Center, UNITED STATES, **OKADA, VINCE M.**, International Program Coordinator, University of Hawai'i – Kapiolani Community College, UNITED STATES

*Panel: The EWC Arts Program: Recent Initiatives*

Recent performances, exhibitions, seminars, festivals, and artists' residencies organized and sponsored by the East-West Center are testament to the institution's mandate to serve as a "Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West."

These cultural programs, rather than presenting "art for art's sake," enlighten the viewers, audience members, and seminar participants to the people and their values of the nations of the Asia Pacific region. The programs and residencies enrich the entire EWC community—particularly the current students—university students, and senior citizens. Recently emphasis has been placed on reaching out to Hawaii's children, particularly at-risk youth.

Recent projects have included Ainu Treasures, a Living Tradition of Northern Japan; Voices of Afghanistan, exquisite Indian Bollywood film costumes; Living Arts of Vanuatu; Lacquer Ware in Asia; Puppetry arts of Taiwan and China; Performing Arts of Korea; Peranakan (Straits Chinese) of SE Asia; an East-West Indian music fusion; and the very promising Asia Pacific Dance Festival.

The session will be illustrated by numerous photographs, audio, and video examples.

**ONISHI, YOSHINOBU**, Professor & Deputy Director, Osaka University International College, JAPAN

### **From Global 30 Project to Beyond: Going Global**

*Panel: Language and Education*

With the strong initiatives of Education Ministry of Japan, the "Global 30" Project was launched in 2009. Since then, the 13 top universities in Japan have been offering degree programs in

English under this project. By doing this, these universities have broken down the language barrier which was one of the obstacles preventing international students from studying in Japan.

Although some people are still skeptical and critical about these efforts by saying “Why English in Japan?,” it is obvious that Global 30 Project has contributed to the internationalization and student diversity of Japanese universities. For example, approximately 70% of international students for regular Japanese classes are Chinese, while, for G30 English classes, the figure falls down to approximately 30%.

This is because G30 English classes/programs attract students from China, Vietnam, Thailand, Canada, USA, and Korea almost equally. However, with the termination of the subsidies from the Ministry, the G30 English programs are now facing financial difficulties.

**OSHIRO, MARIKO**, Doctoral Student, Okinawa Prefectural College of Nursing, OKINAWA

### **Motivation of Factors for Exercise in Breast Cancer Survivors: Review of the Literature**

#### *Poster Session*

#### Background:

A number of studies reported the exercise effects in breast cancer survivors. However, maintaining the exercises was difficult for cancer survivors.

#### Purpose:

The purpose of this study was to clarify the factors of intervention to promote exercise behavior in breast cancer survivors by reviewing the literatures.

#### Methods:

We searched the Pub Med MEDLINE from 2009 to April 2014 using the following key words: breast cancer survivor, exercise and motivation. We reviewed 13 studies.

#### Results:

The results indicated that there were two types of patients which were regular-exercise group and dropped-out group. In addition, the motivation of exercise was affected by age, exercise history, environmental factors including social support and mental health condition. Especially, low mental health conditions were associated with motivation factors.

#### Conclusions:

There is evidence that several factors are motivating exercise. We need further research focused on dropped out group and to improve their motivation.

**PATTNAYAK, SATYA R.**, Professor, Sociology and Political Science, Villanova University, UNITED STATES

### **Governance, Political Participation, Female Empowerment and Sustainable Growth in Asia and Latin America, 1990-2012**

#### *Panel: Economics and Development*

Over the past two decades, efforts to create sustainable and environment friendly societies have varied in the countries of Asia and Latin America. Previous studies have pointed to the importance of globalization, state policies, and labor issues as main determinants of the types of economic growth observed in these countries. However, the importance of variables such as governance, political participation, and female empowerment has often been under emphasized

in these studies. To fill that void in the literature, this paper seeks to examine the extent to which governance, political participation, and female empowerment have played a role in determining sustainable growth rates in Asian and Latin American countries. By examining cross-national and comparative data for Asia and Latin America during 1990-2012, this paper hopes to uncover patterns of state-society interaction that may better explain the divergent rates of sustainable growth in both regions.

**PRASETYO, SABARINAH**, Faculty of Public Health and Vice Dean for Academic Affairs, University of Indonesia, INDONESIA (co-authors **DAMAYANTI, RITA, HIDAYAT, MELANIA, YELDA, FITRA, TITALEY, CHRISTIANA, DACHLIA, DINI, PRIOTOMO, YUDARINI, DABUN**)

### **Monitoring the Universal Access to Reproductive Health in Indonesia**

#### *Panel: Health and Well-Being*

To monitor the progress of reproductive health programme interventions towards achievement of MDGs, the Government of Indonesia derived a guideline in 2012 based on the WHO-UNFPA global guide developed in 2008. According to a feasibility study in 10 districts, of 109 global indicators, 93 were possible to be applied.

Those indicators cover the aspect of policy, service, access, and outcome, in the area of family planning, MCH, safe abortion, STI, sexual health, sexual violence, adolescence sexual health and harm practices. Initiated by MoH and supported by UNFPA, 2012 data at national level were collected through multiple sources, using serial stakeholder meetings comprising relevant sectors and programs which having data either routine or ad hoc.

The result shows sufficient policies were made at national level, but less effect down to the outcomes. Detected missing data (16%) calls for specific data collection in the future. National health information system must be strengthened and further utilized for programming and decision making.

**RAJAMANI, S.**, Secretary, EWCA Chennai Chapter, INDIA (co-authors **BELLIAPPA, P.M., SAKTHIRAI, SIVA, and RANGANATHAN, VASANTHI**)

### **Recent Green Developments and Control of Green House Gas Emission and Climate Change**

#### *Panel: Environmental Issues*

The green house gas emission from degradable liquid and solid wastes contributes nearly 50% of the carbon emission on the climatic change. Highly degradable solid and liquid wastes generated mainly from agro based industries such as Agriculture wastes, abattoirs, distilleries, sugar mills, tanneries etc., have large potential for biomethanisation and energy generation which are currently wasted to a large extent. In addition the quantity of the degradable wastes gets reduced by 50% to 90% there is potential for control of green house gas emission and convert them into useful energy. The digested residual sludge becomes a bio- fertilizer.

With a view to ensure environmentally compatible and sustainable development, demonstration projects have been implemented and disseminated under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in India and other countries. In addition to the technological development, this paper deals with associated aspects such as socio economical, education, training and dissemination etc. in India.

**ITOKAZU, JUNKO**, Director, NPO Okinawa Language Center, **ROBINSON, SIMON**, Teacher, NPO Okinawa Language Center, OKINAWA

### **Developing Sustainable Afterschool English Programs In Elementary Schools in Okinawa**

*Panel: Language, Teaching and Learning*

In Japan, there is a growing public demand to make English a requirement from the very early stage in elementary school education. Despite of such public opinion, most public elementary schools start teaching English as a subject at 5th grade. In such background, there is an elementary school in Okinawa that launched an afterschool English program at school classrooms.

What unique about this program is that the English program is run by the elementary school at the same location with minimum charge so more students are given the opportunities to learn English although private English schools target children from high income families. In addition, the program has an advanced level English class to accommodate the children from English speaking families, often read storybooks in English already. One significant event prior to the launch was the development of a quality curriculum and the teacher training program to support newly hired teachers, who live in the community of an international scientific research center, the bilingual community located in the village. At this elementary school, many students including 1<sup>st</sup> graders start to learn English vocabularies, expressions and phrases, songs, and other survival skills in English communications and read storybooks from around the world written in English.

**SADAKARI, LEI**, Founder and Educator, ESL Theatre Project, JAPAN

### **Drama Yoga for Japanese ADHD Students**

*Panel: Life and Longevity*

Yoga, classical knowledge for well being, became an educational tool for ADHD students in Western countries. My question was how to structure the class practically and how it works for Japanese students.

In 2013, Okinawa Edu and I held monthly Drama Yoga lessons for ADHD students with a guidance of Kano Ito, Okinawa Women's Junior College Assistant Professor.

Drama Yoga is a combination of Drama and Yoga education. First, dramatic story helped to expand students' attention span. Second, group yoga poses make them focus and communicate better. The most importantly, students discovered their own hidden talents through dramatic approach.

In this paper, I will introduce a practical method and the benefits of Drama Yoga for Japanese ADHD students.

**SAKIHARA, MASASHI**, PhD Candidate, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **Indigenous Language Education at University Level in Hawai'i and the Ryukyus**

*Panel: Language, Teaching and Learning*

Okinawa's indigenous languages (Ryukyuan languages) face endangerment today and I believe that the university must take the initiative in Ryukyuan language education. Strong interests in language revitalization have surged among university students in Okinawa; however, a statistics suggests that they have little opportunity to learn the language. Taking the University of the

Ryukyus as an example, this paper first explains the past and current situations at the university curriculum on Ryukyuan language that has been traditionally administrated under a general education course. Secondly, based on a survey conducted on June 2013, I will show that 70% of the students answered that they would like to take a Ryukyuan language class as a language course. Finally, I will analyze what can be done for advanced Ryukyuan language education at university level in the context of language revitalization movement.

**NGYUEN, DAVID**, Graduate Student, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES, and  
**SAKUMA, SAYAKA**, Graduate Student, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

### **Okinawa Underwater**

#### *Panel: Environmental Issues*

The impacts of human caused climatic changes are the strongest in the Asia-Pacific. Rising urbanization rates, higher rates of sea level rise, increasing temperatures, hotter summers, extreme rain falls during winter, and the potential for increasing frequencies of powerful typhoons threaten many archipelagic settlements in the region. Okinawa Prefecture, despite its small size, is densely populated and highly urbanized, creating a number of vulnerabilities.

This paper will examine the possible effects of climate change on Okinawa Prefecture, specifically looking at rising sea levels, changes in precipitation, and increasing occurrences of category five typhoons. Responses to these changes are categorized into adaptation strategies and mitigation strategies. This paper will focus on adaptation strategies, first by identifying vulnerable populations and infrastructure in the prefecture and then creating suggestions for adaptation. Adaptation options will look primarily at both structural approaches such as the construction of sea walls, planting of trees, among others and non-structural approaches such as mainstreaming disaster management policies, community empowerment, and multi-sectoral cooperation, among others.

**SANTAELLA, MAYCO**, Lecturer, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, MALAYSIA

### **Seascapes and Soundscapes: Island Culture and Music Making in the Nusantara Region**

#### *Panel: Performing Arts and Island Societies: Beyond State, Nation, and Empire*

The term Nusantara is a 14th century Javanese concept developed during the Majapahit era with reference to its extended domains mostly in Insular Southeast Asia. The term became prominent at the beginning of the 20th century to name the then future nation of Indonesia. Nusantara meaning “other islands” reflected the archipelagic context of extended Majapahit domains which subsequently developed shared cultural. Similar to the English term “motherland”, the term referencing the nation of Indonesia and Malaysia tanah air (lit. land water) maintains this shared archipelagic conceptualization. Within this context, movement of musical traditions through trade, marriage, and migrations instigated and unified the region through shared cultural traits. This paper looks at soundscapes within seascapes through a chronological development and current practices that culturally maintain Nusantara domains in the 21st century.

Conceptualizing the nusantara region utilizing Bentley’s (2007) seascape notion provides a water (rather than land) oriented analytical approach to the development of culture in the region. An examination of musical practices through the presence of a “water space” follows an understanding of a “Mari-cultural evolution” (B. Andaya, 2006) in Insular Southeast Asia. Under such framework, this paper will look at this extended region during the Majapahit era, colonial

times and post-independence musical practices that support and carry on the nusantara concept as a cultural region in the 21st century.

**SEIFMAN, TRAVIS**, PhD Candidate, University of California at Santa Barbara, UNITED STATES

**Ryukyuan in Early Modern Japan: The Journey to Edo 1710-1850**

*Panel: Aspects of History*

Prior to the 1870s, the islands which today comprise Japan's Okinawa prefecture were ruled by the quasi-independent Ryūkyū Kingdom, which sent envoys to the shogunal capital of Edo (modern-day Tokyo) on eighteen occasions from 1634 to 1850. While in Japan, the members of these missions paraded through the streets of ports and post-towns in colorful street processions. My dissertation research examines the ways in which these Ryukyuan envoys deployed costume, banners, music, and other visual and performance elements to represent the political and cultural identity of their kingdom as subordinate to Satsuma and to the shogun, but as also being a culturally and politically distinct kingdom, a tributary to Ming and Qing China, inheritor of the greatness of Chinese civilization, and possessing its own distinctive identity and high culture. In this brief conference presentation, I will provide an introductory overview of the topic, which remains sorely under-discussed in English-language scholarship.

**SHAH, RAHUL**, Senior Marketing Manager, South East Asia & Emerging Markets, WOG Technologies (Thailand) Co. Ltd., THAILAND

**Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) by 2030: Nepal Action Plan (SNAP)**

*Panel: Environmental Issues*

Conventional methods of energy production based on hydrocarbon fuels cannot be expanded hurriedly in a sustainable way. If we follow the conventional path, the economic gains arising from increased energy inputs will be negated, by resulting in damage to our ecology. Therefore, SE4ALL is a world-wide initiative of the UN for promoting universal energy access, energy efficiency and renewable energy by 2030. Nepal has opted into this initiative in 2012; while objectives include renewable energy development and wider deployment of green technologies by raising awareness, promoting policy and regulatory incentives to encourage their use, and supporting innovative financing packages that share risks and lower costs. The implementation of the SE4ALL process in Nepal is by formulating SNAP targeted to identify the existing government targets and plans, completed, ongoing or planned sectoral master plans, and ongoing and planned programmes and projects related to each of the three SE4ALL.

**SHIBATA, MIKI**, Associate Professor, Hiroshima University, JAPAN

**The possibility of English as a solution to resolve socio-political issues: The case in Okinawa**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 3*

The present study investigated influence of a particular socio-political situation over the perception of English language in Okinawa, where 75% of all U.S. military bases in the nation are located. Presumably the demographic structure with a large number of military personnel, mainly Americans, in the community may have affected locals' attitudes towards native speakers of English and their language. Following this assumption, 113 base-employees and 143 locals

not working on bases were requested to respond to a questionnaire with 46 items. The results revealed that base-employees were more positive about pedagogical use of base and relatively stronger view on English as a tool to address their socio-political issues than other individuals. However, they limited its instrumental function to the local-level: English could help them solve base-related crimes happening in their community. In conclusion, locals have not fully recognized English as an instrument to bring worldwide attention to their current situation.

**SHIBUYA, MOMOYO**, Faculty of Economics, Saitama University, JAPAN

### **What Did the Japanese Audience Talk on the Message Board about Historical Drama of Japanese Americans in Wartime: Ethnicity, Society, and Peace**

*Poster Session*

TV drama has been a popular form of Entertainment Education (EE), providing the audience with new knowledge and/or brings up social issues and agendas in a storytelling style. However, how messages in such programmes are processed in the Japanese social setting has not received much attention because EE is often considered an approach used in the context of ‘development’.

This study takes a historical TV drama series depicting little-known Japanese Americans in wartime to explore how new knowledge is perceived and understood. The data was collected from the messages posted to the official message board of the program, and analyzed in quantitative and qualitative manners. The findings suggest that, although the main message of the drama was more or less understood by the viewers, their reaction to war, hate crimes, and society of the time was poor, or absent if worse and never develop into discussion.

**SHIM, JUNG-SOON**, Professor of English, Soongsil University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### **Precarity and Contemporary Korean Theatre in the Post-IMF Era: Voices of the ‘880 Thousand Won Generation’**

*Panel: Literature and Drama*

Precarity now seems to be an undeniable global socio-cultural phenomenon. Precarity in more specific Korean context, however, immediately connects with the so-called ‘IMF financial crisis in 1997’ for most of the Korean people. Since 1997, Korea has become more rapidly integrated into the globalization process. By 2013, the so-called ‘post-IMF syndrome’ seem to characterize our society, namely the bi-polarization of its social brackets along with disruption of the middle-class bracket, that the nation had so laboriously been building up since the 1960’s. Now Korean society reveals characteristics of global precarity such as widening gap between high-income and low-income brackets, the aristocratized Jaebol(big business combines) and small-medium businesses, intermittent labor, youth unemployment and the formation and spread of Korean precariat bracket.

In theatre sector, precariousness has been the specter ever haunting modern Korean theatre and theatre practitioners from its beginning in the 1920’s to the present times. If the national agenda for liberation from Japanese colonialism characterized modern Korean theatre largely as a socio-cultural movement up until 1945, the year of Liberation, the same impetus continued to upgrade the national standards to match the international ones roughly up until 1997. Then the post-IMF era drastically affected and changed such characteristics of modern Korean theatre to those of theatre industry. Presently Korean theatre sector has become not only generally commercialized

but also bi-polarized as well between million-dollar translated western musical productions dominating the market and small-space theatre productions struggling at the periphery.

Against this post-IMF background, this paper examines play productions by younger generation playwrights representing the so-called '880 Thousand Won' generation, focusing on how they address different aspects of precariousness and precariats rather indirectly. This paper explores the potential meaning and significance of such tendency as well.

**SHIRAI, KOKORO**, Associate Professor, Faculty of Law and Letters, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **Social Capital and Health Promoting Behavior among Older Japanese Population in the Community**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 1)*

This study attempts to examine the effect of cognitive levels of social capital on health behaviors, specifically participation in annual health check-up in the community. It was argued that one of the strategies to achieve world longest life expectancy was health check-up system in Japan (Tatara et al.1991). Although all Japanese aged  $\geq 40$  are entitled to attend annual health check-up, participation rate varies based on regions. This study tries to explore factors associated with participation of health check-ups in the community. Examined participants were 103,621 (55,941 male, 47,680 female) aged  $\geq 65$ , physically and cognitively independent.

Poisson regression with robust variance estimator was used to see the association between social capital and the health check-up participation, and further analysis were conducted with propensity score matching techniques. After controlling for socio-demographic and other health-related factors, result indicated that higher levels of social capital were associated with participation in health check-up services, suggesting protective roles of social capital on health behaviors.

**SHIROMA, KAORI**, Teacher, Okinawa Prefecture, OKINAWA

### **Cultural Adaptation in a Divergent Environment -GARIOA scholarship program stories-**

*Panel: Aspects of History*

After the Battle of Okinawa, from 1949 to 1970, many Okinawan young people went to study abroad in the United States, supported by the funds of GARIOA (Government and Relief in Occupied Areas). The GARIOA fund contributed not only to the economic recovery of Okinawa, which struggled for survival in the confusion of a vanquished land following the war, but it also fostered the development of future Okinawan leaders.

These leaders returned to Okinawa that was trying to determine if the Archipelago should become independent, revert to Japan or remain under American control.

This study looks at the decisions GARIOA students made to study in the United States, their adaptation to a divergent environment in a foreign land, and how their study abroad experience contributed to Okinawa's future when they returned. It is through these narrative stories that we understand how meaningful their contributions were to a growing Okinawan society.

**SUTTON, R. ANDERSON**, Dean, School of Pacific and Asian Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

**Musical Fusions in Indonesia and Beyond: Dwiki Dharmawan's Cosmopolitan Regionalism**

*Panel: Sustaining Tradition*

In 1975 Guruh Soekarnoputra stunned Indonesia's young elite with an album that seemingly looked outward and inward at the same time, celebrating Indonesia's regional musical traditions while mixing them with Western-style pop and art music. Taking Guruh's lead, keyboardist-composer Dwiki Dharmawan, I contend, has done more to constitute a range of "Indonesian" musical practices than any of his compatriots. This paper outlines Dwiki's diverse musical output in light of current verbal discourses. His music ranges from his ethno-jazz-pop fusion group Krakatau, to collaborations with Islamic pop musicians and a highly fluid music project, "The Soul of Indonesia." The discourses include liner notes, print and digital commentary, and conversations I have had with Dwiki and his colleagues since 1999. What emerges--and what challenges us to rethink the notion of neat pockets of music styles securely wedded to their places of origin—is a newly complex view of how musicians in Indonesia interact with one another, and how they engage the cosmopolitan world within Indonesia and beyond.

**TAKAKURA, MINORU**, Professor, School of Health Sciences, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

**Social Capital at School and Health-risk Behaviors among Adolescents**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

This study examined the individual and contextual effects of cognitive social capital at school on smoking and drinking in Japanese adolescents. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to 3,248 students at 29 high schools across Okinawa. The individual-level social capital was generalized trust. Contextual-level social capital was measured by aggregated school-level individual responses.

Individual-level trust was negatively associated with smoking and drinking among boys and girls. School-level trust showed an inverse association with smoking for girls. School-level trust was not associated with drinking among boys or girls. After adjustment for individual-level trust and the covariates, these findings were in the same direction, but the school-level trust for girls no longer had a significant contextual effect on smoking. The findings suggest evidence of the individual effect of cognitive social capital on adolescents' smoking and drinking, and that the contextual effect of social capital on smoking was inconclusive.

**THAMBIPILLAI, PUSHPA**, Associate Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, SINGAPORE and Visiting Adjunct Fellow, East-West Center, UNITED STATES

**Perception and Response to Power Display in Southeast Asia: Sifting the Soft from the Hard**

*Panel: East Asian Hard and Soft Power*

Southeast Asia has been the geopolitical theatre for various big powers throughout the past couple of centuries. Some stayed on, while others left. The various periods have witnessed the fluctuating fortunes of different powers in response to global, regional and more importantly national demands. The states in Southeast Asia, meanwhile, evolved according to their own route

and in partnership with bigger, richer powers. The progress was not inherently smooth, with intra power rivalry for influence over the landscape. Current display of power is distributed amongst leading players – China, Japan, the United States and to a lesser extent, Russia. Each power has embarked on retaining and sustaining its position in the region through a myriad of methods, some subtle, others more brute.

This introductory study explores the perceptions, attitudes and reactions from a Southeast Asia perspective with a view to understanding the regional dynamics, not just towards the foreign players but also amongst the component Southeast Asian actors themselves.

**THORSTEN, MARIE**, Professor, Doshisha University, UNITED STATES

### **"Normal Cool": Hard and Soft Power in Abe's Japan**

*Panel: East Asian Hard and Soft Power*

In recent years, Japan has become well known for its “Cool Japan” policy to centrally encourage domestic pride in and foreign consumption of Japanese products. “Cool Japan” is a national branding campaign, typically referred to as an exercise of “soft power.” Of what significance is it that “soft” power and “hard” power are ascending in Japan at the same time? Just as the Japanese government is sending “cute” young women overseas to conduct cultural diplomacy in Lolita costumes under the banner of coolness, the nation has also been taking concrete steps to become a “normal” military power.

In both cases, “hard power” in the form of military normalization and soft power in the form of “Cool Japan” are working to consolidate a feeling of Japaneseness. Normal Japan” and “Cool Japan,” even if their policies and discourses do not reference one another directly, emanate from a state eager to promote national cohesiveness. This paper will examine “normal cool” in terms of whether the twin national narratives enable or inhibit democratic expression, artistic flows unhinged to the state, and conciliatory gestures toward Asian nations.

**TJIPTOHERIJANTO, PRIJONO**, Professor of Economics, University of Indonesia, INDONESIA

### **Between Two Cultures: Civil Service Reform in Thailand and Indonesia**

*Panel: Good Governance*

In many Asian countries, public administration is in the process of considerable change and reform. Citizens in these countries have demanded faster, better, and cheaper public service. They have also demanded for more effective and efficient government. In order to meet these demands, the nation has to change its public management into more democratic, efficient, and citizen-oriented government. A civil service reform is needed in those countries with respect to their own social cultures.

**TODORIKI, HIDEKI**, School of Medicine, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **Social Capital and Nutrition/Health Transition in Postwar Okinawa**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

The U.S. played a critical role in public health in Okinawa for 27 years after World War II. The US military period can thus still be said to have influenced Okinawans nutrition/health transition and social capital in Okinawa. Compared to mainland Japan, the socioeconomic changes happened in a short period of time in Okinawa, and the dietary habits and social capital among the postwar generation become different from those of the prewar generation.

The differences in living conditions and dietary styles between the prewar generation and postwar generation could also have had an impact upon the health and the rapid change in the life expectancy, especially for men. American-style dietary habits have had a significant influence on the health of the Okinawans. The US administration in postwar Okinawa had both positive and negative consequences. In this abstract, we discuss the following questions: (1) Did the U.S. administration had any influence on Okinawan longevity; (2) What can we learn from the comparison in the U.S. public health policies in postwar on Okinawa and Japan.

**TRIMILLOS, RICARDO D**, Professor Emeritus, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES (Panel Chair)

### **Performing Arts and Island Societies: Beyond State, Nation, and Empire**

#### *Panel Overview*

Present-day discussions of “cross-cultural” phenomena are usually de facto conversations about contemporary nation-states, a prevailing practice at the East-West Center as well. In the Twenty-first Century we should revisit this de facto assumption, given recent events in various parts of the world—western China, eastern Ukraine, southern Japan, and eastern Indonesia, to name a few. Appropriate to the location of the 2014 conference and the island orientation of Hawai‘i itself, this panel looks at island locations and the performing arts they generate. Further it explores possibilities of identifying shared features in the performing arts that extend beyond present and past political boundaries and suggests that some such features might be directly related to a physical island environment.

**TRIMILLOS, RICARDO D**, Professor Emeritus, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, UNITED STATES

### **Island Loves and Landmarks; Songs from Hawai‘i, Okinawa, and Sulu**

#### *Panel: Performing Arts and Island Societies: Beyond State, Nation, and Empire*

The claim that singing is an alternative—and sometimes heightened—medium of semantic communication has been frequently made. Provisionally accepting this observation as true, I look at two themes shared by song repertoires from three island cultures—the Kanaka Maoli of Hawai‘i, the Uchinanchu of Okinawa, and the Tausug of Sulu—each located in the geographically extreme south of a contemporary nation, i.e. the United States, Japan, and the Philippines, respectively. The two themes appear to be major in island cultures. The preoccupation with love and its complexities, given geographical considerations, carry major implications for partnering, propagation, and wellbeing. The significance of landmarks (significant or favorite places) is particularly important to maritime cultures.

In addition to each culture inhabiting an insular archipelago, each possesses a vibrant maritime heritage that includes voyaging and warfare. Further each has unique aspects to its heritage, e.g. discovery (Kanaka Maoli), trade (Uchinanchu), and piracy (Tausug). As part of their collective histories, each was a sovereign entity conquered or absorbed by a foreign power, i.e. the

Kingdom of Hawai'i by the United States, the Ryūkyū Kingdom by Japan, and the Sultanate of Sulu by the Philippines.

The paper examines selected songs about loves and landmarks from these three cultures. It looks for commonalities within these repertoires to suggest an island environment as a determinant to the creation of song. Additionally it recognizes the distinctive features of each culture, regardless of shared aspects of environment, heritage, or history.

**TSUTSUMI, JUN-ICHIRO GIORRGOS**, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering and Architecture Faculty of Engineering, University of the Ryukyus, OKINAWA

### **Material and Thermal Recycling Systems in Okinawa**

*Panel: Sustainable Growth*

Most of natural and artificial materials are imported and transported to archipelagic regions like Okinawa. Those materials including foods and energy are consumed, stored and dumped, but a few of them are exported. The waste management and recycling systems are very important factors to conserve the environment and to vitalize the economic system. The basic concepts of recycling system in Japan and practical business and ongoing projects in Okinawa are explained here. There are several laws to control the solid waste materials and to encourage the recycling system in Japan. They have promoted the recycling system to higher level for some materials, especially industrial waste, but still have problems. The registration system for recycling products is working to advance practical use of them. Exhaust heat from incinerators for domestic wastes is utilized to generate electric power. Some organic wastes are also used to make bio-gasses and fuels.

**UZA, YUICHI**, English Teacher, Okinawa Shogaku High School, OKINAWA

### **An Exchange Program for Japanese High School Students in Taiwan**

*Poster Session*

This paper shows that it is possible for Japanese students to learn English and Taiwanese culture in Taiwan. Most Japanese students go to English speaking countries such as the US, Australia, and England to study English.

Okinawa Shogaku High School has "Taiwan Homestay Program," which is done every year in December for two weeks. In 2011, nine students participated in the program and stayed with their host families. There were some special classes for the Japanese students at school.

After the program, the Japanese students were given questionnaires asking how much they had enjoyed staying in Taiwan, at the beginning and toward the end of the program. Almost all the students answered better or higher score toward the end than at the beginning and were satisfied with the program. This experience helps the students to lead Taiwan and Okinawa to have peaceful relations in the Asian community in the future.

**VERNY, JEROME**, Scientific Director and Professor, MOBIS Research Institute and NEOMA Business School, FRANCE

### **Integrate a Peripheral Port's Logistics Island System in Global Terminal logistics Network: Challenges and Limits for the Asia Pacific Region**

*Panel: Good Governance*

For a long time, ports played a passive role in global logistics systems. Little integrated in distributions networks, they are a source of logistics constraints that need to be addressed accordingly. It seems that now ports are being more incorporated into the design of distribution networks. The container terminals are no longer seen as obstacles to the flow of physical goods. Port terminals develop logistics services to control and move smoothly the physical flow of goods through extensive supply chains. Some ports are that efficient that they have the role logistics platform across a certain number of global shipping lines networks. Many ports of the Pacific islands would like to be a logistics platform in the Asia Pacific maritime space. Nevertheless, it seems that, more than the infrastructures, the services need to be develop in order to arise some containers terminals in the Pacific islands as a logistics hub in global shipping networks.

**WAGNER, LOLA SHIRIN**, Founder and Researcher, Partnership in Health and Humanity Foundation (Yayasan Mitra Kesehatan dan Kemanusiaan), INDONESIA

**The Challenge of Adaptive Leadership in Southeast Asia Industrial Region**

*Panel: Leadership Issues*

The contemporary process of industrialization and the development of information Communication Technology, are affecting the future of Southeast Asian population in the 'special economic region'. he study from 1997 to 2007 contributes an ethnographic perspective to the context of leadership and organizations' adaptive culture in an urban-industrial zone in Riau Island, Indonesia.

Heifetz Grashow and Linsky (2009:16) put it as follows:” adaptive leadership would build a culture that values diverse views, relies on diversity and less on central planning”. “This is especially true for global businesses operating in many local microenvironments”. The aim of this theory is to investigate the primarily adaptive challenges and the adaptive culture fostered by various sectors, organizations and actors involved in the particular region to meet the challenge of ongoing complex interdependent global system today.

**WANG, CHAO**, Assistant Professor & Coordinator for Academic Cooperation, University of Macau, MACAU

**Towards a Mutual Understanding and Cross-Cultural Dispute Resolution in Asia**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution I*

China and Japan are now in a deep conflict over a number of territorial and historical issues, such as the Issue of Diaoyu Islands (also known as Senkaku Islands), the issue of Yasukuni Shrine, and history textbook issues. Whereas Japan is accusing China for unilaterally changing the status quo, China is blaming Japan for its provocative actions causing the unrest of the region, such as the revision of the constitutional interpretation which will make the collective defense to be constitutional. By drawing a comparison between the Yasukuni Shrine in Japan and the Mausoleum of Mao Zedong in China, author argues that both Japan and China are asserting its positions by selectively interpreting international rules and norms. By reference to the paradigm of selective Adaptation, especially the factor of “legitimacy”, it suggests how nationalism and patriotism affect the government policies in China and Japan.

**WANG, ZHEN**, Shanghai Correspondent, Caijing Magazine, CHINA

### **Using Legal Weapons in US-China Trade Disputes**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 2*

The paper will feature a broad spectrum of trade war between United States and China, including US v. China solar panel antidumping and anti-countervailing duties dispute, US-China rare earth export control dispute, and US v. China RMB-denominated electronic payment transaction services market access dispute, etc.

As a business reporter with Caijing Magazine, the leading economic journal in China, I have covered some of the most dynamic and complex trade disputes between the United States and China, as mentioned above. The paper will be an extension of what I reported and wrote for the news journal, by making arguments that legal weapon has seemed to legitimize international trade disputes, but it could have stirred up the conflicts and intensified the controversies at the same time. As for whether legal channels, such as World Trade Organization, can de facto solve trade disputes, it remains an open question.

**WANG, JUJU CHIN SHOU**, Professor, Institute of Sociology, Tsing Hua University, TAIWAN

### **Energy Democracy and People's Power Plant (PPP) Movement in Taiwan: Post-311 Perspectives of Environmental Sociology**

*Panel: Environmental Issues*

After 311 Fukushima Disaster, risk trigger has been proven to be more powerful and complicated than what human being thought. Energy issues also become a risk amplifier accompanying with other disasters. As compared with top-down energy policy-making, environmental sociology has paid more attention on bottom-up "social energy" focused on energy's paradigm shift from "energy democracy" to "energy democracy".

One of the social energy projects has been named People's Power Plant (PPP) movement. Through the discourse and action of environmental sociology, PPP movement puts her emphasis on "energy democracy" associated with daily-life environmentalism and anti-nuclear movement. Other than energy's environmental facts, this paper also addresses social facts so that PPP movement could be glocalized in a family or community base.

This paper aims at "bring the energy back in" in terms of perspectives of environmental sociology. In turn, grassroots action of PPP movement, covering eight communities in Taiwan, is taken to generate social energy by promoting energy democracy such as citizen science, fun theory of empowerment and so on.

**WILSON, ANDREW**, Co-Chair, English Department, William Rainey Harper College, UNITED STATES

### **From Isolation to Community in Murakami's After the Quake**

*Panel: Literature and Drama*

In *After the Quake*, his wonderful mid-1990's collection, Japanese author Haruki Murakami features human alienation in many forms. Each of the book's early stories presents characters who are woefully cut off from their familial bonds: a utterly non-communicative husband and wife; a young woman who has run away from home, and especially from her father; a young

man who never knew his father in the first place. Despite its occasional humor, then, and despite the fact that the book's most famous story comically includes an over-sized, ultra-polite frog who speaks flawless Japanese, *After the Quake* is a rather grim account of the absence of human interaction in contemporary Japan. Thankfully, however, Murakami's message is not altogether cheerless. I argue that while *After the Quake* offers no Hollywood ending, there remains a trajectory in this book, a happy one that embodies the spirit of this conference: a movement, however subtle, from isolation to community.

**YAGI, TOMOKO, OKINAWA**

**Kumiodori – Royal Magical Blend of 8-8-6 Cyclic Ryōka, Dance, Ensemble**

*Poster Session*

What makes Kumiodori, an UNESCO designated Intangible Cultural Heritage?

It blurs the fine lines between the West and the East, the North and the South, the Continental and Island cultures, embracing pan-qualities, the very essence that paradoxically, elevating it to the utmostly unique. Kumiodori was successful enough to please the eyes of the Chinese envoys and Japanese samurais alike on the same table, with their respective aesthetic and political inclinations being quite the opposite.

This art of being everybody but somebody might hold a key in “developing a peaceful and sustainable” relationship, anytime, anywhere.

**YAMAGUCHI, EITETSU**, Learned Representative of the U.S. New England Branch, Society for Cultural Interaction in East Asia: Osaka, Beijing, Shanghai and Hong Kong, United States and Overseas Research Associate, Hosei University Institute of Okinawan Studies, JAPAN

**The Glory of an Island Kingdom - From Capt. Basil Hall to Samuel Wells Williams -**

*Plenary Session: Okinawa? Changing Times??*

In 1816, Capt. Basil Hall, of the Royal British Navy, and his crew made a call at Naha. Capt. Hall's name has been well known among the people of Okinawa. His monumental work, entitled *An Account of a Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island*, was published in 1818 in London. The publication was one of the early, if not earliest, works published about the people of Ryukyu. The work was written in English for the consumption of the readership in London. The favorable review of Capt. Hall's work by such a reputable publication as the *Edinburgh Review* aided its reputation among English readers. His work quickly started to acquire a large readership throughout Europe. Several extant volumes in European languages translated from Hall's original English work attest to the popularity of his work.

Capt. Hall's work marks the dawn of a new era for the people of an Island Kingdom of Ryukyu, having acquired for the first time, a reputation among Western people as the most civilized among the Asian nations. I consider this period of Capt. Hall and his English companion's arrival until the middle of the 19th century the most glorious period of time in the history of the island people and their kingdom. The appearance of the dreadful Black Ships in 1853 in the East Asian waters headed by American Commodore M.C. Perry, of the United States Navy, marked a period where distinctly different American perceptions regarding the island people of Ryukyu began to emerge.

The year 2016, a mere 16 months from this writing, marks the 200th year of the memorable arrival of Capt. Basil Hall and his English crew. I would like to share with you, at this important juncture, some of my sentiments on the significance of the historic events which took place about 200 years ago.

Capt. Basil Hall's noble legacy, concerning the people of Ryukyu, was inherited by Samuel Wells Williams. Williams was a noted American scholar of things Chinese and himself a Christian missionary. Williams' rich experience with the people of Ryukyu and his scholarly work on them had a great impact upon Western perception of Ryukyu. Williams' legacy is of no less significance than Capt. Hall's. In what follows, I would like to look into some of the more striking aspects of the relationship of Ryukyu with the Western world.

**YAMASHITA, MICHIKO, EWCA Tokyo Chapter, JAPAN**

### **Policy Reform of Japan's Official Development Aid**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 3*

Japan is on the way to reform its ODA policy to conform to the recent changes in demands for international cooperation of the developing countries, as well as to the changes in Japan's strategies for contributing to the international society, and securing its national interests.

In emphasizing Proactive Contribution to Peace, Prime Minister Abe articulated that Japan would utilize ODA in a strategic and effective manner to realize Human Security by enhancing global security environment to protect fundamental human rights, specifically in the field of controlling universal health, and preventing natural disasters in view of global climate changes.

Japan has strictly prohibited using military actions so far in implementing ODA operations. However, while the Prime Minister proclaimed that Japan would endeavor to share Universal Values to form the basis of peace, stability and prosperity of the international community, we need to watch closely how it will affect Japan's ODA.

**YAMAZATO, KINUKO MAEHARA, Assistant Professor, Meio University, OKINAWA**

### **The Role of Social Capital for Returned Study Abroad Participants in Post-War Okinawa**

*Panel: Social Capital and Well-being in Okinawa and Japan from the Perspectives of the Life Course (Session 2)*

During the US Occupation of Okinawa from 1945 to 1972, the United States government created a US study abroad program to provide young Okinawans with US higher education to create human resources that would contribute to the development of post-war Okinawan society. More than a thousand Okinawans studied abroad in the United States. Many of the study abroad participants became influential leaders in various fields, including higher education, business, and politics. This presentation illuminates the roles of returned study abroad participants in post-war Okinawa and how they have utilized their knowledge and skills as distinctive professional individuals. I demonstrate how the role of social capital was important in the process of their contributing to the development of post-war Okinawa. Using my interview data with the study abroad participants, I highlight that the role of social capital for study abroad participants have changed as Okinawa reverted to Japan.

**KIM, WON NYON**, Professor, Department of Economics, Korea University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA and **PAEK, NAM JONG**, Researcher, Korea Institute for Industrial Research, REPUBLIC KOREA, and **YANG, HYUN SEOK**, Corresponding, Research Assistant Professor, School of Business, Hangyang University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

### **Alcohol Advertising Restrictions and Alcohol Consumption**

*Panel: Health and Well-Being*

The aim of this study is to establish an empirical model to test the relationship between alcohol advertising restrictions and alcohol consumption. All the data covering over 184 countries is extracted from the WHO. For each country, four forms of media advertising—national TV, national radio, print media and the internet—are considered and classified according to four criteria of alcohol advertising restrictions such as total ban, partial restriction, voluntary/self-restricted and no restrictions. We estimate an alcohol demand function. The dependent variable is per capita beer consumption. The independent variables are income, price, socio-economic characteristics and dummy variables of alcohol advertising restrictions.

The result of estimation shows that total ban of alcohol advertising on all four media forms of advertising decreases beer consumption significantly, and the partial restrictions on national TV are also effective to control beer consumption.

Acknowledgement: The research report is funded by the Social Science Korea (SSK) Research Grant of the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRFK), (#B00096)

**YEE, CHOCHO**, Managing Director, Kyaw Summit Tour & Travels, MYANMAR

### **SEAFARING FISHERMEN Community in a Village, Delta of Myanmar**

*Panel: Conflict Resolution 2*

Kadon-Kani is located in Bogale township, composes of 9 wards and 13 villages. It is one of 3 shelters in the delta fishing-zone with market-place. 15,913 residences include about a thousand of internal migrants. Fishery is major economy by-raft or by-boat fishing in fresh-water, on-shore and off-shore seawater. A Station Hospital exists with 4 sub-Centers for 25,000 people. HIV/AIDS found at high risks shows 2 pregnant women hospitalized and died from AIDS, 3 out of 8 commercial sex-workers in their 20s, died so in 2013 too. Four people from the same family, non-registered as AIDS patients, died in AIDS' symptoms - one was with an acute cause of Gastro Enteritis in last summer when drinking water shortage came. It seems difficult to reduce impacts of the disease due to lack of easy measures via test-kits and hard to change behavior in using condoms properly among most venerable groups.

**HAMAKAWA, CURT**, Associate Professor, Western New England University, UNITED STATES, and **YOSHIDA, GARY**, Development Officer, East-West Center, UNITED STATES

### **Harnessing the Power of Sport to Promote Global Health in the Asia Pacific Region**

*Panel: Life and Longevity*

It is undeniable that sport, as a cultural phenomenon, holds near universal appeal for all humanity regardless whether people hail from countries rich or poor, large or small, old or new, east or west, or whose population is largely hetero- or homogeneous. In the early 21st Century, the Asia Pacific region has taken its rightful place at the table of globalized sport, manifested by

its appetite and capacity to organize mega sporting events. With the Olympic Games in Sydney (2000), Beijing (2008), and Tokyo (2020); the 2018 Olympic Winter Games in Pyeongchang; the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Korea and Japan; and the Rugby World Cups in Australia (2003), New Zealand (2011), and Japan (2019), the Asia Pacific region has signaled its ascendancy as a major player on the global sporting scene. Because of the capacity of sport to command peoples' interest and incite their passion, its efficacy as a tool to evoke behavioral change, including healthier lifestyles, is unparalleled. This paper will assess the impact that these mega sporting events and popular sport activities have on public health in the Asia Pacific region.

**YOSHII, RISA**, Senior Assistant Instructor, Okinawa National College of Technology, OKINAWA

### **Building Students' Creative Confidence through Teaching English at ONCT**

*Panel: Language, Teaching and Learning*

I have been working as an English teacher at Okinawa National College of Technology (ONCT). Our school mission is "To contribute to the development of society and gain trust of the people by nurturing future engineers with a pioneering spirit." Students try to become creative engineers through the 5 years of actual technical training. However, English, especially communicative English, tends to be the weak point for many ONCT students. This is a serious problem since students may work worldwide as engineers in the future, and it is crucial for them to express themselves in English, which is the global communication tool.

My motto is "Teaching English in English as much as possible while creating Student-Centered Communicative Classes." Through my teaching experience, I have learned that students show higher motivation when they have opportunities to express themselves regardless of their English ability. Therefore, I would like to share my ideas of how to motivate Japanese students to be outspoken in classes while teaching "English as a tool for global communication."

**YUKAWA, HIROHISA**, Shikoku Gakuin University, JAPAN

### **Overcoming negative impacts of Volunteer Study Tour Program: A Case Study of Food for the Hungry Philippines**

*Poster Session*

In order to immerse to a different culture and to experience volunteer work overseas, international student volunteer work-camp program (volunteer program) by universities to utilize study tour programs operated by NGOs or tour agencies is getting popular in Japan as a new education method. Here, "study tour" means a program planned and operated by an NGO or a travel agency, and a university makes the students participate in the program.

Although there are lots of benefits of study tour, some negative impacts are observed. I am going to discuss these problems on study tour program by introducing a case of an international NGO, Food for the Hungry Philippines (FHP), and discuss how the NGO overcomes these issues.

The issues are:

1. A neglect to contribute to local's desire.
2. A hindering of work progress and completion of unsatisfactory work
3. Disruption of local economies.
4. A reinforcement of conceptualizations of the 'other' and rationalizations of poverty.
5. Instigation of cultural changes.

6. Risk sharing between NGO and university.
7. Misunderstanding the purpose of the volunteer program in the light of the purpose of the university.

In conclusion, carefully designed community development program and study tour to educate both community members and volunteers contribute to the success of the study tour.

**ZEHRA, ARFA**, Professor, Forman Christian College, PAKISTAN

### **A Life Celebrated**

*Panel: Life and Longevity*

Addressing the issues of inequity and inequality is the basic principle for a futuristic and composite understanding of life. Economically lesser privileged societies often ignore the hierarchy of issues in development. The lopsided growth overlooks the basic rights creating a chasm between mere living and a dignified life. Today the societies in particular and the world in general need to understand the meaning of a harmonious and balanced life. Through social justice discriminations could be decreased and an ambience of trust and sharing could easily be generated. If an individual is enabled by recognizing his/her rights, then without an iota of doubt, he/she is ready to engage with a new vision of responsibilities. To create a society with its moral strengths disparities based upon gender, class, and economic status have to be seriously addressed eliminating biases regarding education, economic opportunities and class divisions.

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