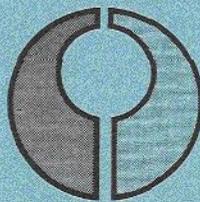


SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

International Alumni Conference 1983

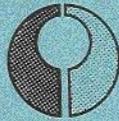
New Dimensions
in International Relations and Interchange



East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawaii USA

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ORGANIZED BY:



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
EAST-WEST CENTER ALUMNI
HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA
(IAEWCA)

HOSTED BY



EAST-WEST CENTRE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE
REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE
(EWCAAS)

AND



EAST-WEST CENTER
HONOLULU, HAWAII
USA
(EWC)

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

International Alumni Conference

Singapore
July 28-August 1, 1983



International Alumni Association

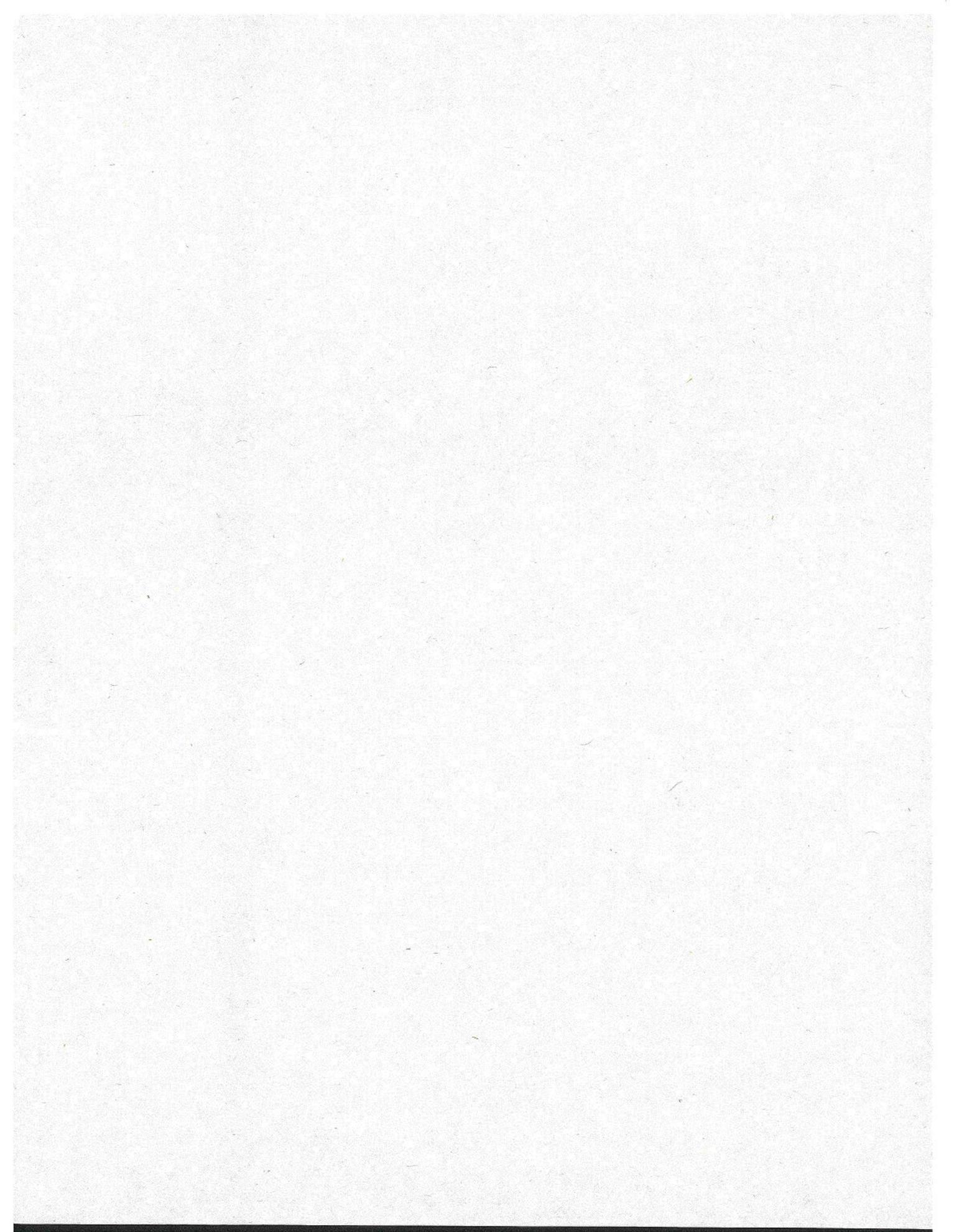
East-West Center
Box 2036 1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848 USA
July 1984



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Acknowledgements	3
Conference Organizers	5
Summary Report of the Conference	7
Welcoming Messages	11
Victor Hao Li	13
Marie D. Strazar and Belinda Aquino	14
Vivien Wong	15
Keynote Address: The Future of the Pacific Region President Victor Hao Li	19
Abstracts and Summaries of Papers Presented at the Conference	25
Distinguished Alumni Awards	47
Dr. Didin Sastrapradja	49
Dr. Prem N. Kirpal	51
Appendices	
Conference Program	55
Special Activities	61
Alumni Forum	65
Business Meeting	67
Newly Elected Executive Board Members	69
List of Participants	71



INTERNATIONAL ALUMNI CONFERENCE 1983

INTRODUCTION

Vivien Wong, Chairperson

on behalf of the Executive and Conference Planning Committee
of the East-West Center Alumni Association of Singapore

The 1983 Alumni Conference had a timely theme: "New Dimensions in International Relationships & Interchange." The various aspects of East-West communication for development and interchange were discussed within a series of panel sessions and at the general business meetings of the International Alumni Association.

Throughout the Conference, alumni expressed keen interest in developing systems of communication with the 30,000 alumni who have participated in East-West Center programs. The newly elected Executive Board has been given the responsibility of developing and implementing the communication network and developing alumni as resources for alumni and for East-West Center projects and activities. In essence, the alumni body will be given greater priority in the years ahead in an effort to add new dimensions to the aims and objectives of the East-West Center.

The Singapore Conference also decided that the 1985 Conference should be held in Hawaii at the Center where the business and program of the association can be carried out in a harmonious environment and at an appropriate time since 1985 will mark the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Center.

This report presents the main parts of the proceedings of the 1983 Conference, which we hope will convey the message of the alumni who attended the Conference.

Our thanks go to all alumni who assisted in the planning, organization, and conduct of the 1983 Conference, the Conference Committee of the International Association, the East-West Center Alumni Office, all dignitaries, speakers, panelists, donors, and all others who helped to make the 1983 Conference a success.

MEMORANDUM

TO: [Illegible]

The 1983 Aliant Conference has a clearly defined theme. The International Association of Business Executives (IABE) has been selected as the primary focus for the conference. The various sessions and activities will be held at the Sheraton Hotel in Singapore.

Throughout the conference, special emphasis will be placed on the development of management with the 30,000 Aliant who have participated in the East-West Center program. The newly elected Executive Board has been given the responsibility of developing and implementing the communication network and developing Aliant as resources for ideas and for East-West Center projects and activities. In essence, the Aliant body will be given greater priority in the years ahead in an effort to add new dimensions to the aim and objectives of the East-West Center.

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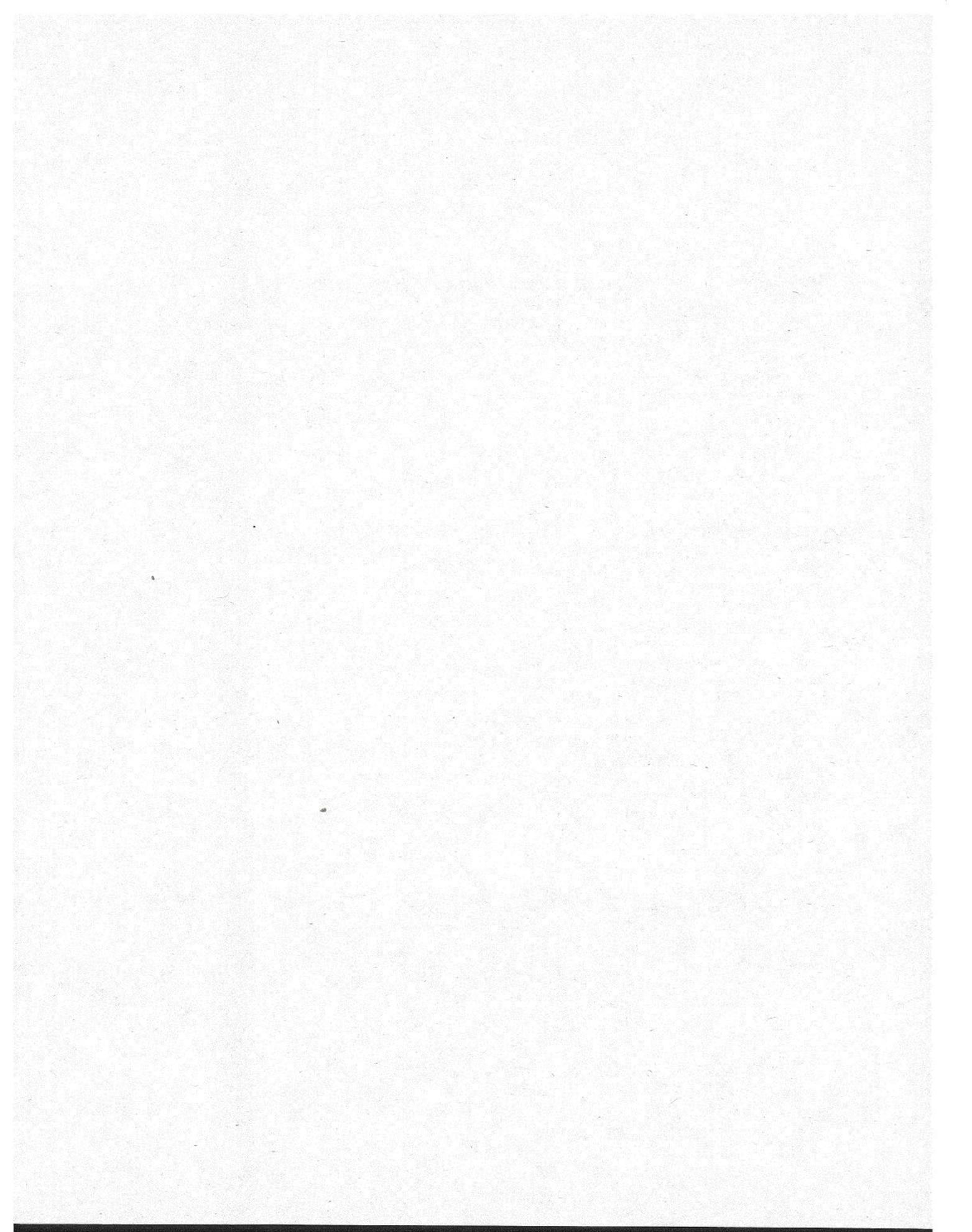
Our thanks go to all Aliant who assisted in the planning, organization and conduct of the 1983 Conference, the Conference Committee of the International Association, the East-West Center Board, and all other individuals, speakers, panelists, donors, and all others who helped to make the 1983 Conference a success.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizers of the Fourth International East-West Center Alumni Conference express their sincere thanks to the following contributors:

Mr. Harry E. T. Thayer, U.S. Ambassador to Singapore
 Dr. Victor Hao Li, President, East-West Center
 Mrs. Tai Yulin, Director, Regional Language Centre, Southeast Asian
 Ministers of Education Organization
 Mr. Patrick Chia
 Mr. Ronnie Tan
 Mr. Cheah Chak Mun
 Mrs. Rebecca Mok
 Mr. S. Ganesamoorthy
 Mrs. Chen Li Jen
 Dr. Kee Wei Heong
 Hotel Equatorial
 World Express Pte Ltd.
 Singapore Airlines
 Singapore Convention Bureau
 University of Hawaii, Hawaiian Dance Ensemble
 Pan American World Airways
 King's Travel, Inc.
Honolulu Magazine
 Hup Khoon Press Company
 National University of Singapore
 Institute of Education
 Hwa Chong Junior College
 Henry Park Primary School
 Singapore Airport Terminal Services
 Urban Redevelopment Authority
 Primary Production Department
 Housing & Development Board
 Singapore Broadcasting Corporation
 The Press
 All Advertisers

and all those who either directly or indirectly assisted in making this conference a success.



CONFERENCE ORGANIZERS

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EAST-WEST CENTER ALUMNI
(1980-83)

Marie D. Strazar, Co-chairperson	(U.S.A.)
Belinda A. Aquino, Co-chairperson	(Philippines)
Robert E. Gibson	(U.S.A.)
Baden Powell Pere	(New Zealand)
Robert M. Kamins	(U.S.A.)
Lorraine Jablonski Simich	(U.S.A.)
Toshiyuki Nishikawa	(Japan)
Vivien Seah Wong	(Singapore)
Jae-Doo Park	(Korea)
Margaret Valadian	(Australia)
Bermin Weilbacher	(Micronesia)

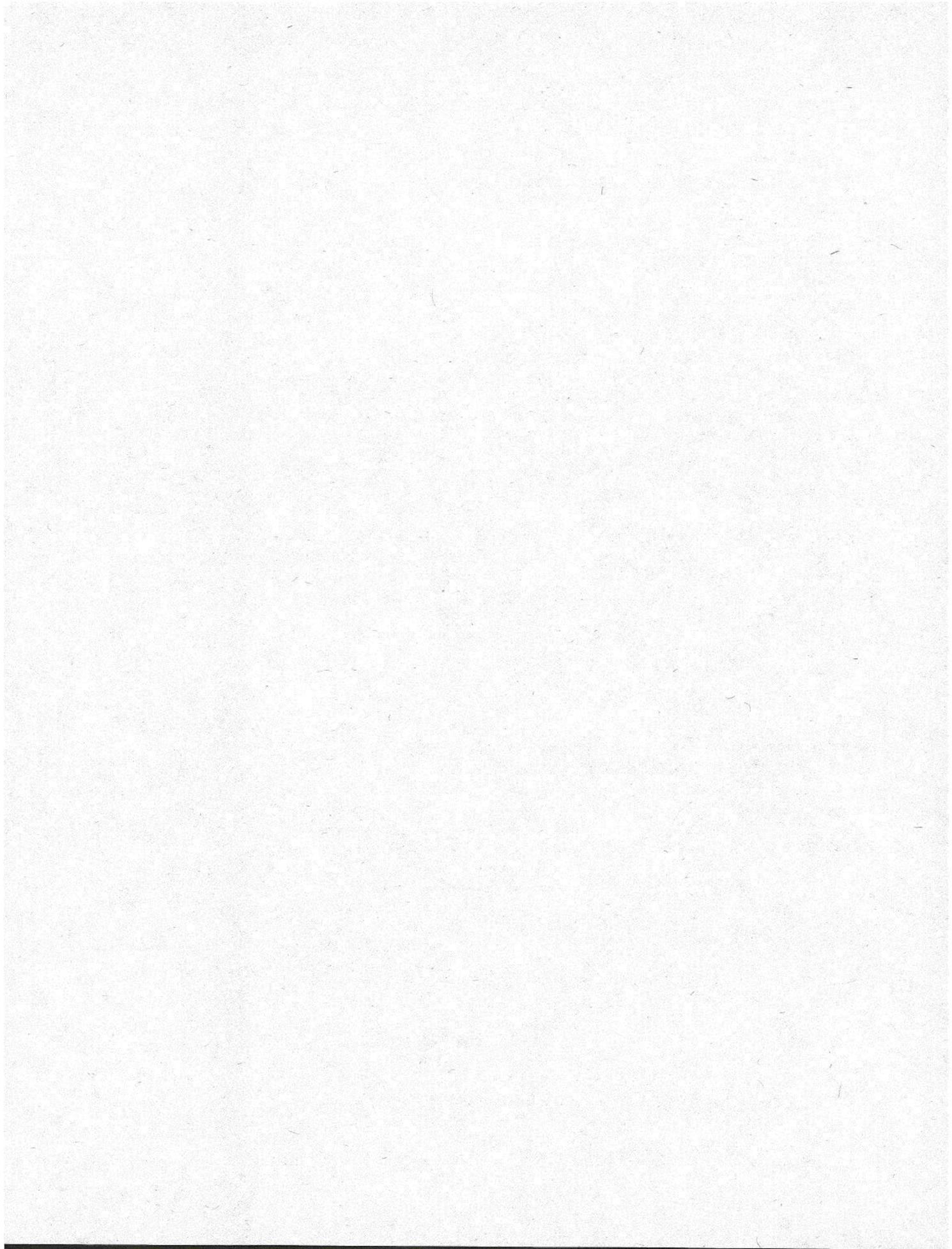
CONFERENCE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF IAEWCA

Marie D. Strazer	-- Chair & Conference Coordinator
June Sato	-- Conference Secretary
Belinda A. Aquino	-- Coordinator, Panels & Papers
Robert E. Gibson	
Baden Powell Pere	
Robert M. Kamins	
Marion Saunders	
Gordon Ring	
Mimi Beng Poh Yoshikawa	

EXECUTIVE & CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF
EWC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF SINGAPORE

Mrs. Vivien Wong	-- President
Mr. K. C. Quek	-- Vice President
Miss Audrey Teo	-- Hon General Secretary
Mrs. Lysia Kee	-- Assistant Hon General Secretary
Mr. Leslie Cheong	-- Hon Treasurer
Dr. Seng Seok Hoon	-- Assistant Hon Treasurer
Dr. C. H. Diong	-- Committee Member
Mr. Richard Tan	-- Committee Member
Mr. R. Ramachandran	-- Committee Member

Adviser: Mrs. Tai Yulin
Member, East-West Center Board of Governors
Director, SEAMEO Regional Language Centre

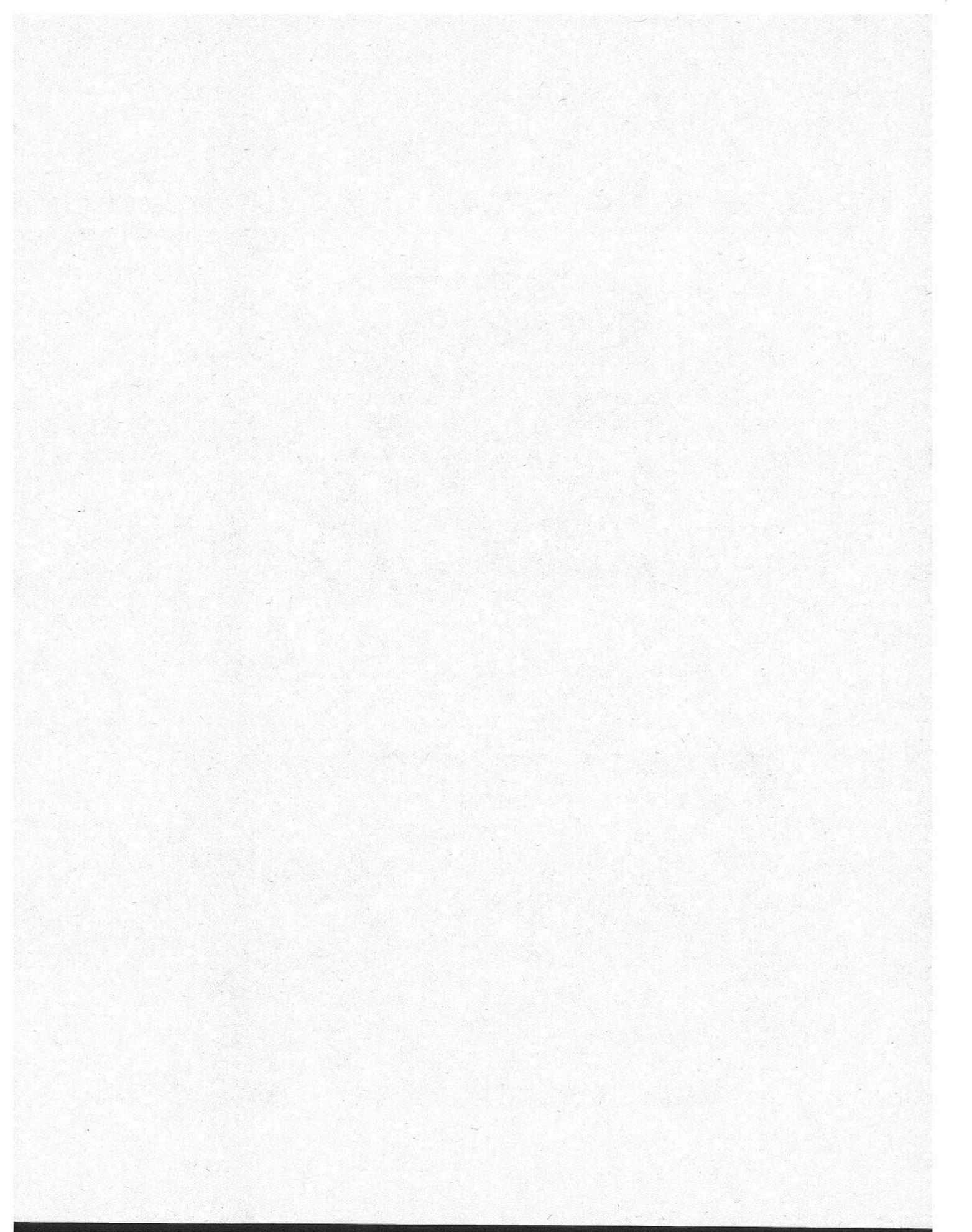


Summary Report of the Conference



Vivien Wong, Chairperson of the Conference Planning Committee of the East-West Alumni Association of Singapore, opens the International Alumni Conference 1983. Below, alumni join in a "sing-along."





SUMMARY REPORT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL ALUMNI CONFERENCE 1983
Singapore
July 28-August 1, 1983

"Our alumni represent the future of the Pacific region," said East-West Center President Victor Hao Li in his address to more than 100 former EWC participants assembled in Singapore, July 28-August 1. "You alumni are a tremendous resource: a vast pool of talent, enthusiasm, and support."

With those welcoming remarks at the 1983 International East-West Center Alumni Conference, alumni from 15 countries began a five-day program on "New Dimensions in International Relationships and Interchange." The conference included seminars and workshops, international films, business sessions, social gatherings, and field trips planned by the Singapore alumni.

The conference, staged at the Hotel Equatorial, was replete with good food and entertainment. The welcoming dinner featured a superb Chinese meal and a full night of dance and music representing the various cultures of Singapore. Alumni were treated to a Chinese lunch and cocktail party at the top of the World Trade Center hosted, respectively, by Singapore alumni Ronnie Tan and Patrick Chia. Participants also attended a reception hosted by U.S. Ambassador to Singapore Harry E. T. Thayer at his residence.

The reunion dinner featured Malay food and was highlighted by a presentation of traditional hula by the University of Hawaii Hawaiian Dance Ensemble, under the direction of EWC alumni Ho'oulu Cambra.

Other special events at the conference included the keynote address by President Victor Hao Li, the presentation of the 1983 Distinguished Alumni Awards to Dr. Didin Sastrapradja of Indonesia and Dr. Prem Kirpal of India, and an "Alumni Forum" where alumni received an update from Dr. Li on current developments and program directions of the Center.

Among the field trips organized by the Singapore alumni chapter specifically for the EWC conference were a visit to the Sembawang Field Experimental Station and the Lim Chu Kang Farming Area.

Conference sessions covered topics as diverse as cultural heritage, conservation, population planning, international news in Asia and the Pacific, and rural development strategies. Alumni panelists were joined by several EWC research associates, many of whom had stopped in Singapore while coming to or from research activities in the region, to share papers and engage in lively discussions on a number of research projects at the Center.

One topic that generated considerable interest--including a special breakfast roundtable led by Student Affairs and Open Grants Dean Sumi Makey--was the Center's proposed project in international education.

The comments and suggestions by alumni are being used to re-examine the project's proposed research focus.

Animated business meetings established new priorities for the International Association of East-West Center Alumni. A new executive board for the IAEWCA was elected, which includes five members from Hawaii and four from Asia and the Pacific.

Resolutions and discussions in the business sessions stressed the importance of building programmatic links among alumni, as well as between alumni and the Center. One suggestion included developing professional links among alumni with management experience and interests in order to establish a network of "management alumni." A forthcoming "Alumni Directory" will include professional background information to facilitate the development of such networks.

Informal exchange programs among alumni chapters were also suggested to assist alumni with logistical arrangements and professional contacts while traveling in the region.

The pros and cons of establishing a dues structure for alumni were discussed at some length. Because of the complexity of the subject, the Executive Board was directed to develop a plan in consultation with the various alumni chapters. The Board was also asked to work with the Alumni Office to clarify the relationship between the Board and the Center.

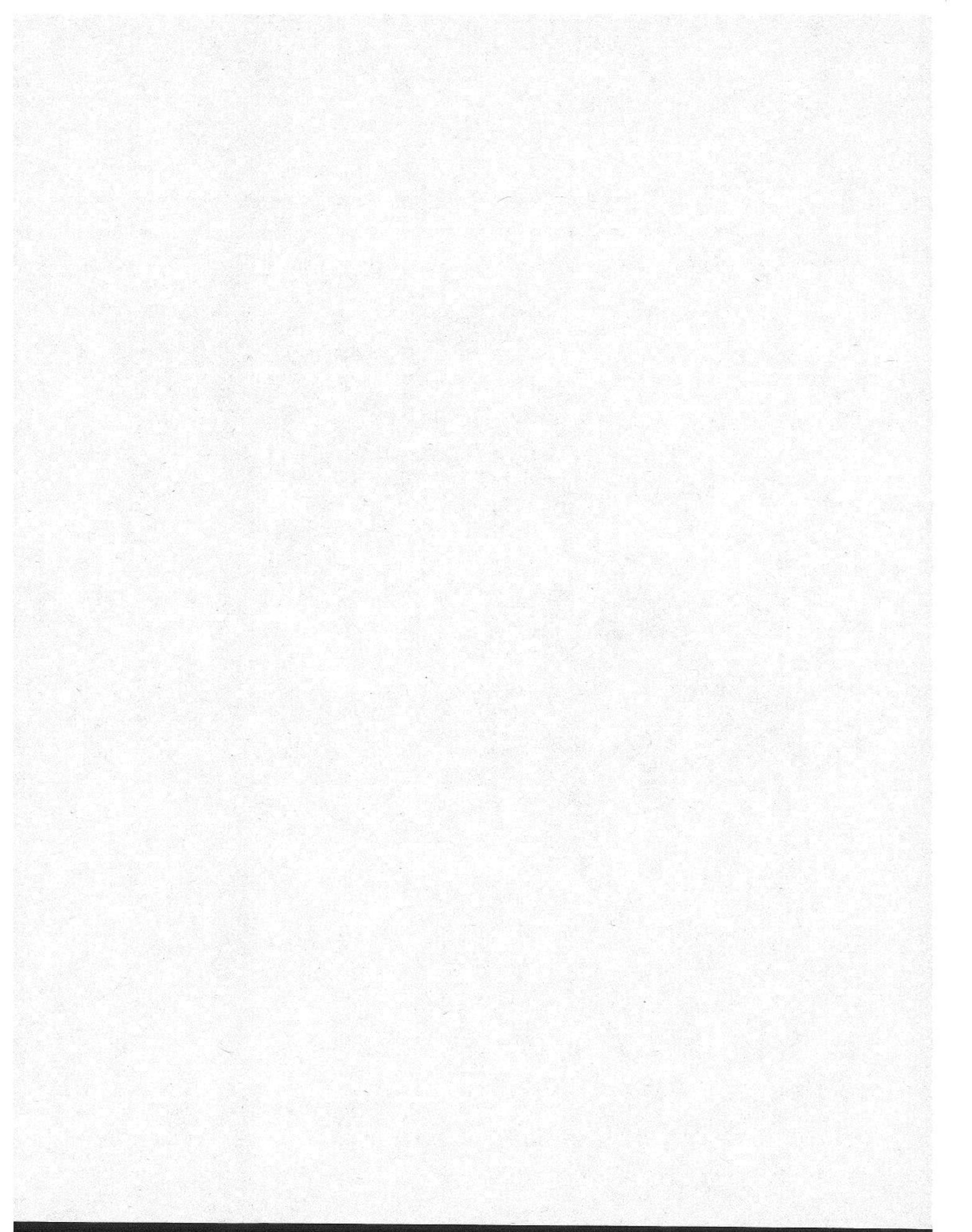
Expressing interest in the identification, screening, and orientation of new EWC award recipients, the conference participants requested that the Center involve alumni in the selection process whenever possible. Alumni also suggested that the Center explore the development of concentrated Asian/Pacific language programs.

The Singapore gathering voted to hold the next International Alumni Conference in Hawaii in 1985 to coincide with the celebration of the Center's 25th anniversary.

Welcoming Messages



Gordon Ring, East-West Center Alumni Officer, and Dolly Strazer, Conference Coordinator, exchange greetings with Koon Cheng Quek, Manager, Hotel Equatorial (above). Dr. Belinda Aquino, Co-chair, Executive Board of the IAEWCA, enjoys the opening banquet.



WELCOMING MESSAGE
Dr. Victor Hao Li
President of East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawaii, USA

It began as an experiment for peace through mutual cooperation, an experiment to improve the lives of millions. Today, more than two decades later, the East-West Center is no longer an experiment but a proud institution with an established history of bringing together people from Asia, the Pacific, and the United States to study major issues in the region and to seek practical solutions to pressing problems.

The East-West Center is unique. You made it so. Its dynamism stems from your active participation and the increasing involvement of our growing network of 30,000 alumni in the region. The knowledge you brought to our campus and the experience you shared with us continue to stimulate the momentum for current activities.

As Asian/Pacific countries face much greater socio-economic pressures, the Center's quest for answers intensifies. Today, the opportunity for involvement in practical problem-oriented study still brings scholars, government leaders, students, scientists, and businessmen together at the Center. This teamwork continues to generate many new ideas, proposals, and policies for the region.

A recent article in **Asiaweek** concluded that the Center's thrust may be to become a "forward-looking radar for Asia." Success here will clearly depend on the collective efforts of informed, concerned people like you--people who are committed to a cause and anxious to contribute their expertise to improving the present and future.

You are a rich resource for the Center, your country, and the region, forming the core of a network of cooperation and mutual assistance that makes the whole greater than the sum of its parts.

With your personal participation, the East-West Center has started a quiet, positive revolution in this region. It is a revolution of peace, helping to bring about needed change through genuinely cooperative and mutually beneficial means.

On behalf of the East-West Center, I am very proud to welcome you to Singapore for the Fourth International Alumni Conference. We value your continuing support and enthusiastically encourage your active involvement as a vital member of the East-West Center family.

WELCOMING MESSAGE

Belinda A. Aquino and Marie D. Strazar
Co-chairpersons of the
International Association of East-West Center Alumni

We welcome you to the Fourth International East-West Center Alumni Conference, the first to be held directly under the auspices of the International Association of East-West Center Alumni.

The Association was developed in response to resolutions passed at the 1980 International Alumni Conference held in Honolulu. It is established as an international non-profit organization whose main purpose is to facilitate the organization of and communication among alumni in different parts of the world. The Association evolved in response to the need for more alumni-oriented activities related to the East-West Center and for developing networks among those who share the common past of an "East-West Center experience," an experience with no known counterpart anywhere in the world. Through it we aim to establish and maintain continuing and mutually beneficial channels of communication not only among alumni but also with the entire East-West Center community.

The conference is the result of a long and serious effort on the part of the Association to provide a useful forum for the articulation and communication of your interests and concerns as alumni. The various sessions were developed with the intent to share information, as well as to identify new topics and dimensions that would form the basis for future research projects at the East-West Center or by individual alumni at their own institutions, in cooperation with the East-West Center or with other alumni. During the Alumni Forum, the next to the last event on the agenda, we invite you to direct your ideas into concrete proposals and recommendations that can be carried back to the East-West Center for implementation.

We are delighted to be welcoming you in Singapore, a crossroads in the Asian world that is home to more than one-half of all East-West Center alumni. We are also happy to be supporting the precedent set by Korean alumni who hosted an alumni conference in Asia in 1979. It seems particularly relevant that alumni initiate East-West Center activities in the Asian/Pacific region thereby moving discussion and interchange beyond the confines of the island of Oahu. We hope that in encouraging the location of yet another alumni conference in Asia, we have added a new dimension to future relationships and interchange among those who happen to have had an East-West Center affiliation.

WELCOMING MESSAGE

Mrs. Vivien Wong

President of East-West Alumni Association of Singapore

I am delighted to welcome all of you to the 1983 International East-West Center Alumni Conference.

When my Committee and I accepted the invitation to organize this conference, we knew that many challenges lay ahead for us, but we were ready to meet them. However, we would never have put together this meeting without help from all directions. The International Board members in Honolulu organized the presentations while the Singapore chapter members took care of the physical arrangements. Constant communication had to be maintained, and regular meetings were held even though the Pacific separated us. At every meeting both East and West we went through anxious moments as to whether there would be sufficient participants and whether there would be last minute changes in the program.

The recession has certainly taken its toll on the total number of participants. Nevertheless, we are pleased to note that today we have more than 100 participants from 15 different countries. I am grateful to all delegates for supporting this conference and to the many local alumni who have voluntarily helped in the organization of the conference.

For many of you, this might be your first attendance at an East-West Center Alumni Conference. For some of you, this might be your first time in Singapore. We hope that this conference will be meaningful to each and every one of you.

The Alumni Conference has become a regular event in the calendar of many alumni. Continued interest and support for the Alumni Conferences are proof of their value and provide living results of the relevance of the East-West Center experience. We should utilize the meeting time at each Conference to strengthen the aims of the Center and the International Association. At this International Conference, we should evaluate and formulate the format for future conferences and the lead time required to hold such conferences. Conferences can be bid for by alumni from participating countries three conferences ahead. Bids or proposals to host alumni conferences can be submitted to the conference Committee at least one year ahead of the conference. The longer lead time would allow for better program planning in view of the visas that may be required by speakers and the need for more time to prepare for alumni to meet. Also bidding ahead could encourage formation of new Alumni Associations, as in the case of Singapore. However, bids should perhaps be made by Alumni Associations that are at least two years old. Another future possibility is to hold regional meetings.

This meeting, it is hoped, will not only provide a meeting of minds and old acquaintances but will also provide an opportunity for developing new ideas and contacts. We have given delegates sufficient

scope to interact outside the conference rooms. we have organized for you an active social program in the evenings. we hope that you would make a special attempt to take part not only in the discussions but also in all the social programs and thereby take back with you valuable and fond memories of the conference and of Singapore.

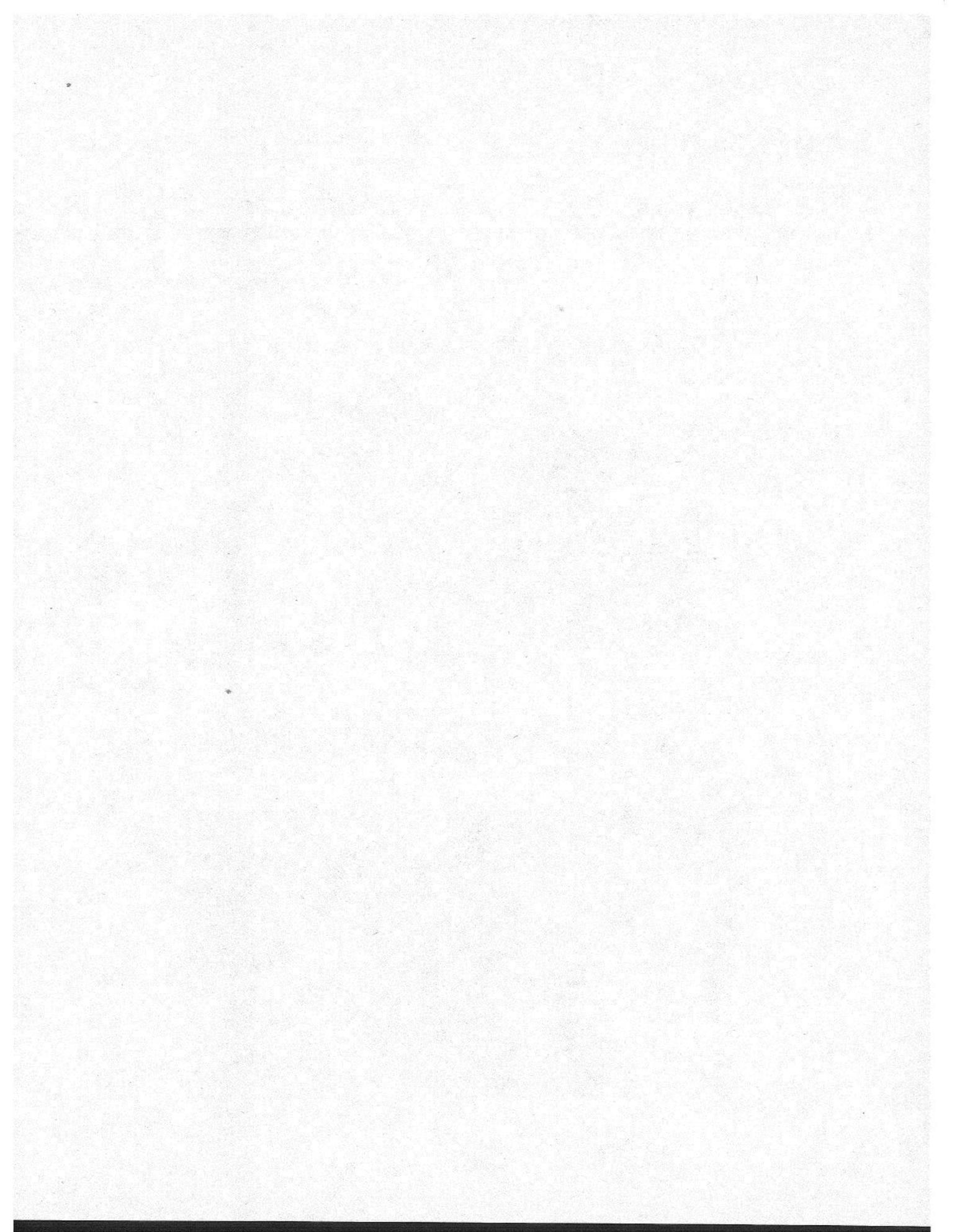
Keynote Address: The Future of the Pacific Basin

by Victor Hao Li



Mrs. Tai Yu-Lin, of EWC Board of Governors and Advisor to the 1983 Conference, and Victor Hao Li, EWC President, address the alumni. Sumi Makey, EWC Dean of Student Affairs and Open Grants (below left), greets returning alumna.





KEYNOTE ADDRESS

THE FUTURE OF THE PACIFIC REGION

Victor Hao Li

President, East-West Center

I am delighted to be here for the Fourth International East-West Center Alumni Conference. Your achievements and your presence here are proof anew that the East-West Center is indeed accomplishing its mandate to promote better relations and understanding among the peoples of Asia and the Pacific. Over the next several days, we will all be participating in workshop sessions related to the Conference theme, "New Dimensions in International Relations and Interchange." As we begin our conference, I want to share with you a few personal observations about these new dimensions. Later at the Alumni Forum we can discuss in detail some of the Center's activities and plans.

The 1980s and 1990s present tremendous opportunities and challenges for the Pacific region. The possible scenarios range from sustained prosperity to strife and disaster, with alternate possibilities in-between. The men and women of the East-West Center should and must play a key role in shaping the future of our region. All of us here have the understanding and commitment--and increasingly the ability--to make and influence decisions in this region.

Before saying some things about the Pacific, let me first make several comments about the United States and its orientation. The United States is basically a continental country. Historically, we have usually looked inward to find resources or seek solutions to our problems. When we did look outward, our gaze was primarily toward Europe, and more recently, the Middle East. Our European orientation is perfectly understandable and reasonable since this country's cultural and ethnic roots grew out of there. In addition, our trade and contacts with Europe were important factors in America's economic and technological development, particularly in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. And during the past decade, threats to our energy lifeline have turned some of our attention to the Middle East.

With this orientation, Asia is a distant place-- both distant physically and, maybe more important, distant psychologically. The gulf between the United States and Asia is further widened by vast differences in language and culture that obstruct communication with each other.

It is becoming increasingly clear to the entire country that such a view of Asia and the Pacific is, by any measure, wrong.

Economically, the Asian/Pacific region is now the United States' largest overseas trading partner with 40 percent of our total world trade, readily exceeding our trade with Europe. More important for the

future, this region is where the economic action will take place in the years to come. The resurgence of Japan from the destruction of World War II to becoming a leading industrial power is well known. But no less important has been the record of growth of most of the developing countries of the Pacific basin. For much of the 1970s, while the United States and Europe were moving along at a sluggish growth rate of three percent or less, areas such as Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan--the so-called NICs, Newly Industrializing Countries--were growing at around 10 percent a year. The "Near-NICs" such as Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia were not far behind. In the next few years, China, the sleeping giant, may be awakening, and the countries of South Asia may also develop more rapidly.

So if one is seeking economic growth and opportunity, the place to look is Asia and the Pacific. At the same time, we should not forget that with growth comes challenge. We already see that from Japan. The NICs and near-NICs, bringing new problems, will not be far behind in this aspect either.

Politically and in terms of national security, the Asian/Pacific region also occupies a vital place. I see a major change of attitudes and arrangements beginning to take place in Asia, a shifting, if you will, of the political tectonic plates that were frozen in place after World War II and the end of the colonial era. At present, Japan is trying to define its place in a post-war world where Japan is no longer a latecomer and follower but rather a leader and innovator across a broad front. Given the history of the past half-century, this search for a new role will be difficult and uncomfortable. We may be unable to predict the final outcome; but it is indisputable that the Japan of ten or twenty years from now will play a very different role than the Japan of the post-war period.

The shifting of the political tectonic plates is occurring right across Asia. Over the past decade ASEAN has developed into a major regional force, and its political and economic influence will grow even more in the future. The Sino-Soviet alliance of the 1950s has completely broken down, and China is now seeking to establish fundamentally new political and economic relations with all its neighbors. The "de facto alliance" between the United States and China has cooled, but great possibilities remain for the future. A number of Southeast Asian states view China's emergence in the international arenas with mixed feelings: glad that the period of isolation and strained relations is over, but concerned over possible future efforts by an increasingly strong China to influence events in the area. In the next quarter century, we may see a resolution of the "Taiwan question," as well as the confrontations on the Korean peninsula and in Indochina.

A part of these political changes involves a generational change sweeping across all levels and sectors where leaders whose formative years were World War II and the colonial era are being succeeded by younger generations who are more technically oriented and more international in outlook and yet, at the same time, more nationally minded, assertive of their own cultural values, and willing to question the Western way of doing things.

On the cultural side, not much need be said about the Asian/Pacific region beyond the simple assertion that it contains the richest collection of human development and diversity in the world. This diversity presents us with the best opportunity for developing creative patterns of cooperation and human enrichment. But it also is fertile ground for producing misunderstanding.

The prospects for the future of the Asian/Pacific region are exciting but there are some issues developing as well. Let me discuss just two of them--there are many others: the increasing North/South gap, an ineffective and perhaps archaic international structure, the lack of a strategy to deal with the newly emerging economics, and the broad issue of democratization.

Looking further at these figures, a combination of rural to urban migration plus increased urban births will lead to 900 million more urban dwellers at the end of a quarter century than there are now. That is the equivalent of 100 new Los Angeleses or Tokyos. Where will they be located? How will water, food, and transportation be provided? And if we are talking about 100 new Los Angeleses over a couple of decades, mustn't we start laying the sewer lines and other infrastructure now?

Twenty-five years from now, the work force in Asia will increase by 550 million; that is how many more new jobs must be created. In the United States, Japan, and a number of other countries, about 25 percent of the population will be over 65 years old; this major drift in the dependency ratio will require an enormous readjustment of social security, wage structures, housing, education, and the like.

Another critical issue is the availability and cost of energy. Time precludes a detailed discussion, but suffice to say that energy use is a remarkably good indicator of industrialization and urbanization. Conversely, if one projects particular rates of economic growth for the future, the amount of energy required to support a society can be estimated.

Some years from now when technology has reduced the cost sufficiently, we all may be relying heavily on solar or other alternative forms of energy. Until that millenium comes, however, fossil fuels and biomass remain our principal energy sources.

Most of the countries of Asia are engaged in a mighty effort to break the petroleum habit. Not only is petroleum expensive, but reliance on petroleum also leads to a vicious circle: petroleum must be imported to provide energy for industry. In order to pay for this energy, goods must be exported--the production of which requires increased import of energy. Many countries in Asia are turning to nuclear power for the production of electricity, the most useful form of energy for industrial and urban purposes. In the United States, we have almost discontinued further efforts to generate electricity through nuclear sources and plan to virtually eliminate the use of oil to produce electricity in the future. Plans for developing nuclear power are being implemented in Southeast Asia, China, and South Asia. Nuclear

power is reliable and economically feasible, as well as reduces the dependence on petroleum, most of which must be imported. At the same time, problems of safety, waste disposal, protection against terrorism, and prevention of military nuclear proliferation are nowhere near being solved--even as the amount of nuclear power being generated is sharply increasing.

The option to use coal is attractive because this resource is in fairly abundant supply in many parts of Asia. But as we know from experience, the mining, transportation, and burning of coal and the disposal of coal ash pose major environmental and health problems.

If I am depressing you, I do not mean to do so. On the whole, I am quite optimistic about the future. I believe we are in a New Industrial Revolution that will greatly expand our technological and productive capabilities.

Several fundamental breakthroughs have taken place in the last half century. $E = MC^2$ ushered in the atomic age with its potential for nearly limitless energy. The silicon chip has already led to computers, satellites, and the age of information--soon to be followed by robotics and artificial intelligence. The double helix has opened the door to genetic research and might lead, for example, to the green revolution being displaced by the gene revolution.

There are also new resources to be developed. The ocean is still basically untapped, whether for food or raw materials. Uplands farming must be developed, thus possibly doubling the amount of available arable land.

If one thinks of the world that could be, and tries to envision what we might accomplish if we could overcome our political problems, if we could learn to deal with cultural differences, if we could develop better ways of cooperating with one another, then the coupling of new technological advances with new resources and better management leads one to be very optimistic about the future of this world. This is not just blind faith. After all, history is on our side. Each age has had its Malthusians and yet we have continued to cope and grow. This is rather an agenda for ourselves, both as individuals and as members of the world community.

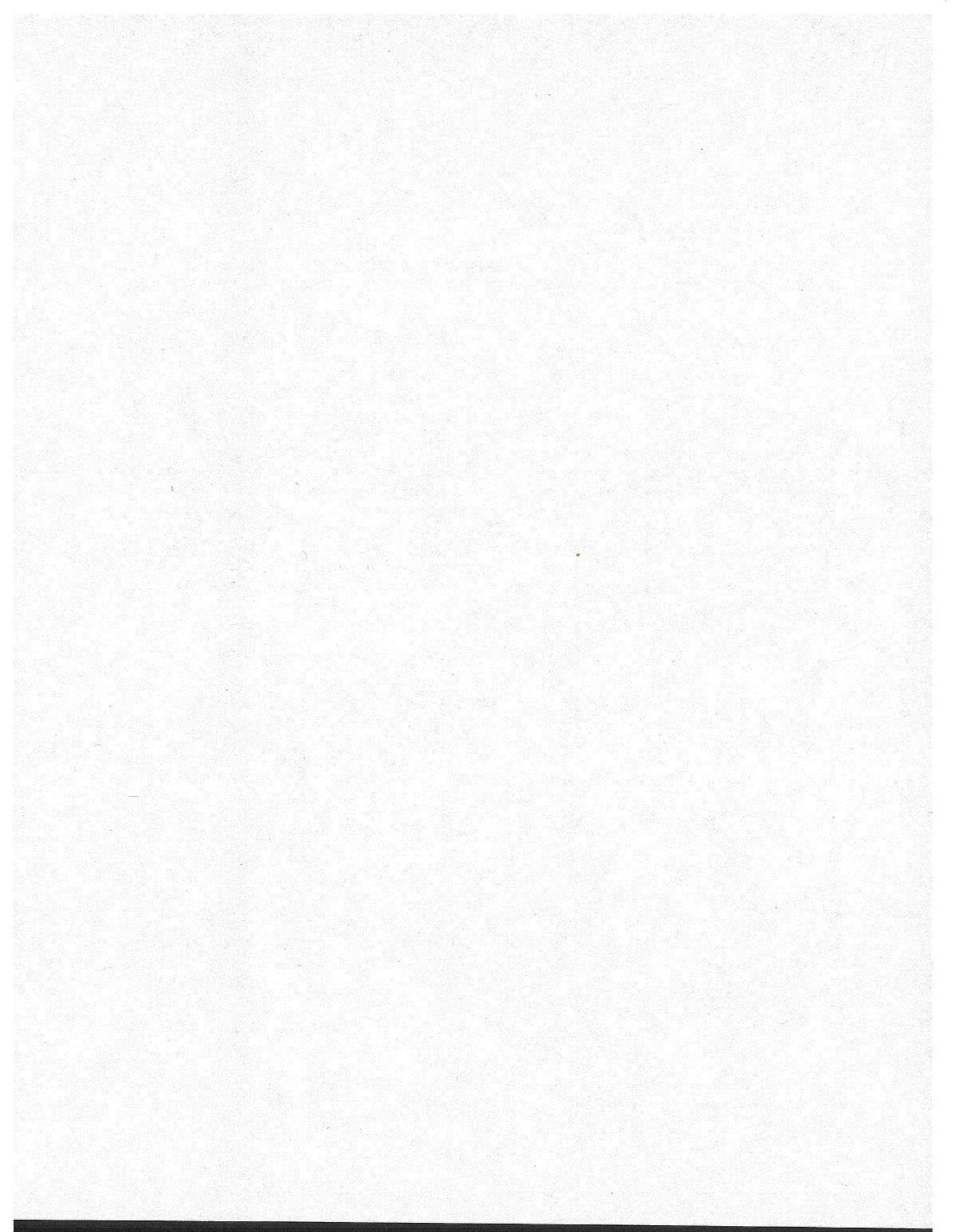
As we carry out this agenda, we will at last be confronting issues concerning values. What are the goals of development? What are the desired ends of change? What ought not to change? This ultimate focus on values rather than GNP or technology or population growth is, I believe, exactly correct.

Indeed, such examinations are already taking place broadly across the Asian/Pacific region. The cultural reassertion I mentioned earlier is leading to a questioning of some of the Western ideas that have dominated thinking about development for a century. Dislocations resulting from rapid urbanization and changes in family structure, as well as from new opportunities opened up through mobility and new technology, have also forced people to reconsider basic issues.

Improved economic conditions have enabled people to worry about other issues beyond those of physical survival. Expanding education has given the intellectual wherewithal with which to deal with these matters. We are entering a fascinating period where humanistic concerns may finally begin to overtake technological development. The problems we will encounter in this process will be difficult. But I truly believe we will be equal to the challenge.

I am sure that we will be discussing many of these issues in the days ahead here in Singapore. Our challenge is to anticipate these new dimensions and consider what alternative courses of action can be taken to adjust and adapt to these new realities. In this process, the East-West Center can serve as an important catalyst to stimulate ideas, to share information, and perhaps to find some solutions.

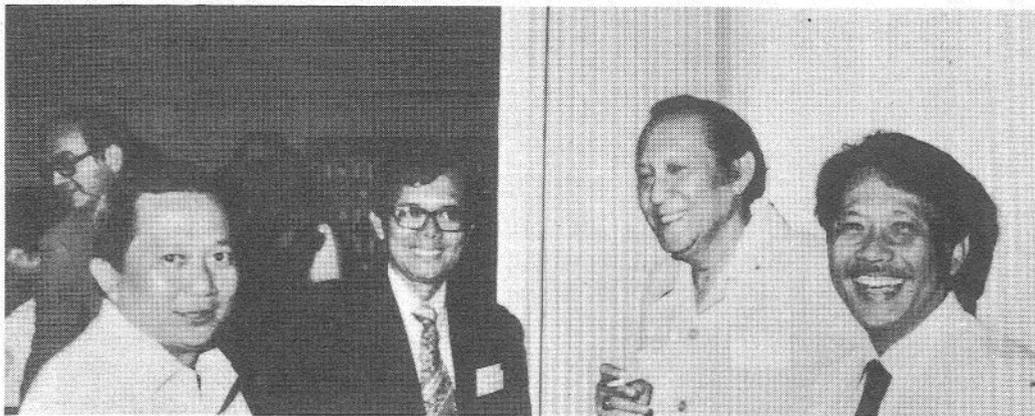
You alumni will play a key role in this process. When we think of alumni we usually focus on the past--the good times shared, friendships made, midnight bull sessions, beer and pupus at the Kuhio Grill, or Charlies, or the Blue Goose, or Bullwinkles (depending on your vintage). But, our alumni also represent the future of the Pacific region. One of the Center's main products is people--the thousands of former participants who have returned from the Center to their homes and professions. We want to find better ways--far better ways--of re-establishing and maintaining ties with you, both personally and professionally. During the conference, Sumi, Gordon, and I will be trying to discuss this matter with you in detail. You alumni are a tremendous resource, a vast pool of talent, enthusiasm, and support. Our challenge is to find ways of working together as we face the future.

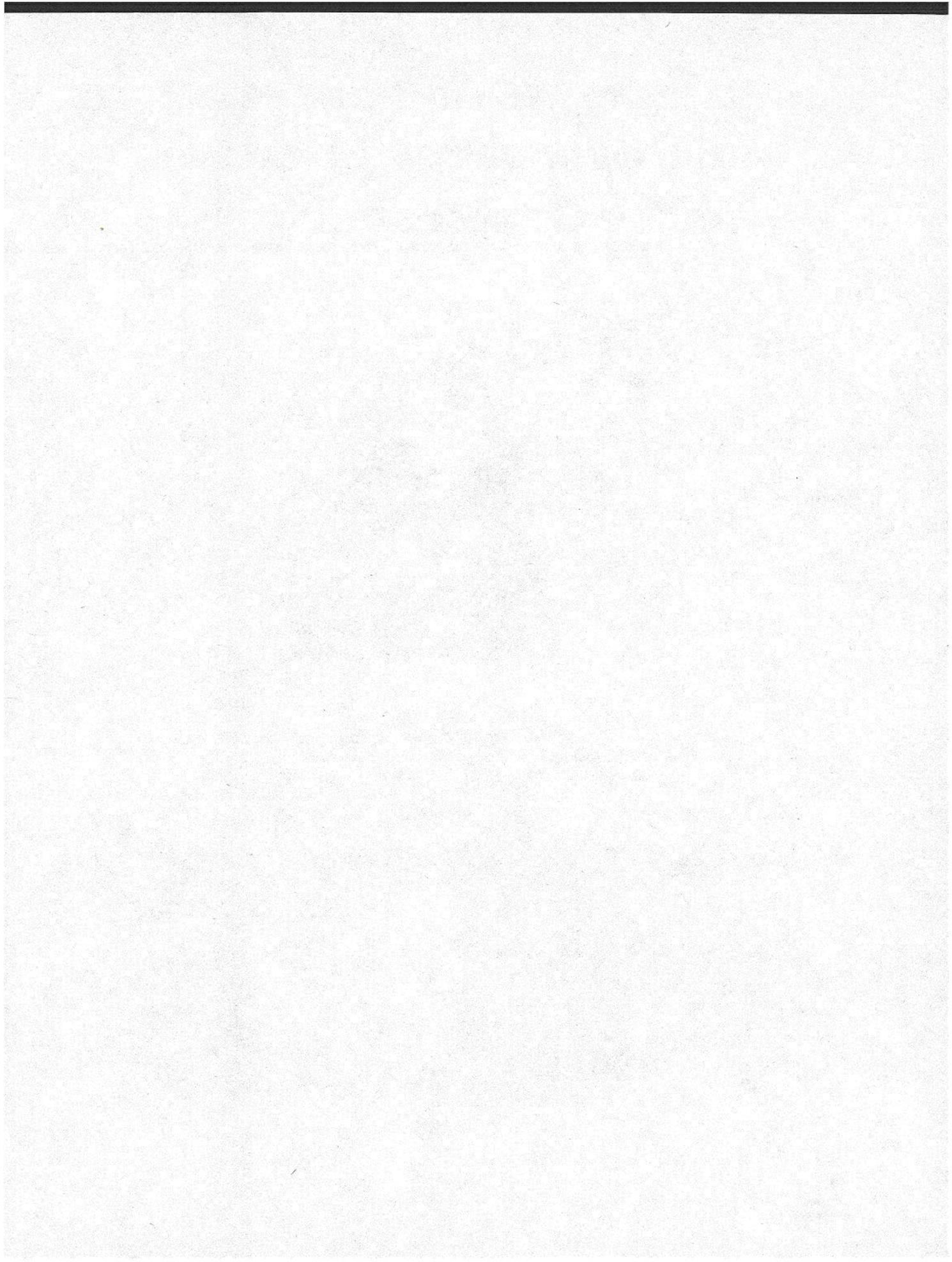


Abstracts and Summaries of Papers Presented at the Conference



Presentation—Audrey Teo, Secretary, Conference Committee, EWC Alumni Association of Singapore—and discussion at the Conference.





"Traditional Chinese Performing Arts in Hong Kong"

Carl Wolz
Dean of Dance
Hong Kong Academy for
Performing Arts

The point is emphasized that development in the arts means change; performing arts are living arts. Three basic types of change are discussed: pure preservation, contemporary adaptations, and creative synthesis. Problems and possible solutions connected with changes in the arts are reviewed.

Hong Kong's particular case, a mixing of Chinese and Western traditions, is outlined, including a description of the ways in which performing arts are presented and how they are supported.

Finally, the new Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts is presented as a case study of preservation, training, and creativity. Hopefully, it will serve as a model for cross-cultural learning throughout Asia.

"The Dilemma of the Writer in Papua New Guinea"

Ganga Kumar Powell
Senior Tutor in Literature
University of Papua New Guinea

Problems faced by writers in the cross-cultural situation of a now independent, former colony, Papua New Guinea are considered.

The literature of Papua New Guinea is heir to two traditions--the introduced and the indigenous. Although this is perhaps true of most emergent nations, Papua New Guinea is unique in the Pacific for having retained more of its oral literary heritage than many less fortunate people. In this sense, the writers are in a position to tap the tremendous reservoir of a vital, living, and unique literary source. However, this is, in fact, not taking place. The exciting promise shown in the writings of the 60s has not been fulfilled in the 70s and 80s. This paper attempts to look for the reasons behind this apparent decline.

Evidence of interest in creative writing is remarkably abundant in Papua New Guinea, both among students and among the general public. Officially, there have been no restrictions placed on writers or writing, and the status of the writer in PNG compares well with anywhere else in the world. Writers themselves have consistently voiced a sense of commitment to the emergent society and see themselves as necessary and responsible figures on the public scene. However, with all these positive features on their side, aspiring writers have to battle with many problems, both individual and social. Many of these are directly related to the cross-cultural situation that they find themselves in as the result of a colonial past. Briefly, the problems are; (1) lack of material benefits (no copyright laws), (2) lack of a homogeneous audience, (3) the problem of no common language base, (4) the loss of the vital link with traditional oral creativity, (5) the ambivalent and alienated situation of the writer within his/her own society, and (6) the as yet emergent nature of an indigenous philosophical base.

As a result, with a few exceptions, much of the writing is restricted to lyricism or surface comedy.

Writers are, for a variety of reasons, tending to move into other areas such as politics. Many literary dilettantes produce the odd poem, novel, or book and then vanish into limbo.

In conclusion, there seems to be an urgent need for:

1. more publication outlets and more protection for writers by way of copyright laws, etc.

2. nurturing the awareness, appreciation, and understanding of the oral traditions of the past and critical appraisal of their techniques, etc., ideally by Papua New Guineans.
3. more informed, analytical criticism of writers and their work to provide them with the essential counterforce against which to extend and enlarge their craft.

The paper discusses the works of John Kasaipwalova, Russell Soaba, and Noa Vagi Brash, among others.

"Economic Problems of Small Nations with Specific Reference
to the South Pacific Island Nations"

Samson M. Polume
University of Papua New Guinea
Department of Economics
Papua New Guinea

The paper examines the economic problems of the South Pacific Island economies and determines to what extent these problems have been due to "smallness." First, an attempt is made to examine the various features of smallness and its theoretical aspects in the light of studies such as B. Jalan (ed.), Problems and Policies in Small Economics (1981); R.T. Shand (ed.), Island States of the Pacific and Indian Ocean: An Anatomy of Development (1980); and P. Selwyn (ed.), "Smallness and Islandness" in World Development, (vol. 8, No. 12, 1980). These are the most current studies on small economies, but there are other studies with long standing such as E.A.G. Robinson (ed.), "Economic Consequences of the Size of Nations" (1960); W. G. Demas, The Economics of Development in Small Countries with Specific Reference to the Caribbean (1965); and B. Benedict (ed.), Problems of Smaller Territories (1967). This list is not by any means exhaustive. A review of past and current studies on smallness provides an introduction to the features of small nations and the problems faced by the small island economies of the South Pacific.

The paper examines the pattern of development in the South Pacific Island nations and relate this to smallness. An attempt is made to answer questions such as, "Does smallness promote development?" and "Is smallness a constraint to development?" At a more general level, the question is, "What features of smallness are experienced by the South Pacific Island nations?" In particular the paper attempts to look at the following aspects of the South Pacific Island economies: international trade, intraregional trade, foreign aid, and inflation and the exchange rate.

The Emerging U.S. East Asian Policy: A Strategic Consensus

Odette Villanueva
School of Advanced International Studies
The John Hopkins University
Washington, D.C.

Paper read by Dr. Marie D. Strazar

Recent statements by Secretary of State George Shultz appear to signal not only a fresh attempt to fashion a comprehensive policy for East Asia, which heretofore has been accorded a lower priority relative to other regions, but also a dynamic shift in the U.S. approach toward bilateral relations in this vast and complex region. Because the emerging policy on East Asia pulls in issues of importance to multilateral relations among the United States, the North East Asian countries, the ASEAN nations, Australia, and New Zealand, it may represent but the tip of a broader policy orientation in the making.

The formation of a strategic consensus rather than a formal alliance that can speak for Asian interest overall, or at least a great part of that interest, on security relations and economic coordination appears to be the key impetus to the development of a cohesive policy. That the policy incorporates East Asia into a global view derives from the apparent weight given to interregional linkages and, therefore, appears to dismiss the heritage of the regionalist approach to international relations fostered by the Nixon Doctrine. It recognizes the absence in Asia of broad regional institutions like NATO and the European Community that can assess and act on three current issues of critical importance:

1. the impact of negotiations on nuclear missile deployments on Asian security in the face of the Soviet proposal to shift its intermediate nuclear forces from Europe to Asia;
2. the need for increased defense burden-sharing in the region to counter the expansion of the Soviet military presence in the Pacific; and
3. the imperative of preserving the economic dynamism of the region particularly Japan and the four East Asian NICs, as an essential element of world economic recovery with a focus on Japan's willingness to open its market to competition from abroad in order to prevent a protectionist retaliatory spiral from the other advanced economies.

That regional security issues are expressed in terms which advance an economic focus to a prominence equal to that traditionally reserved for strategic defense appears to be another subtle shift. Although this movement may be regarded as reflective of the background of the current Secretary of State, it would do well for observers of international relations to assess whether U.S. security concerns must now be linked to

a coordinated approach that would correct the instabilities that accompany the world economic crisis.

Another key element of the newly articulated policy is the adjustment that downgrades the American-Sino rapprochement and puts priority on an invigorated U.S.-Japan partnership to solidify the Asian strategic consensus.

This paper aims to apply basic concepts on alliance formation, adjustments to balance of power, and indivisibility of security and stability as it assesses the interplay between the global strategic context of relations between nations and changes in domestic political setting that have brought about the emerging U.S. policy in East Asia. Because the policy is rather new, no specific diplomatic steps or directions have been made public that would clarify the functional modes of policy articulation. This should not detract, however, from the present analysis because initial policy articulation is as much a test as a statement of an orientation in its formative stage.

"Coordination of Nuclear Power in the Asia-Pacific Region"

Prof. Hiroaki Wakabayashi
University of Tokyo

In the Asia-Pacific region, nuclear activities pose quite unique situations.

First, Japanese suffered A-bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the last days of World War II in 1945 followed by many nuclear tests in the Pacific by the United States, United Kingdom, and France leaving some islanders as victims. In the meantime, China developed the A-bomb and India was successful in its detonation experiment.

On the other hand, Japan started to develop nuclear power capability about 20 years ago and is now operating 24 power reactors (17 GWe capacity) accounting for 17 percent of its electrical needs.

Japan is now followed in the nuclear power production field by Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines. Many developing countries in the region are also interested in developing nuclear power as a promising option in the post-oil era beginning in the 21st century.

Nuclear power, however, poses many problems connected to safety, safeguardability, and supply security.

Identification of problems and possible solutions are discussed in a wide framework of collaboration and cooperation in the field of regional security. This will surely be part of regional or cross-national cooperation and American-Asian Pacific relations.

"Population Planning"

Summary of Panel Discussion

Chairman: Dr. Thomas Poffenberger
University of Michigan

Panel: Dr. James Palmore
Research Associate
East-West Population
Institute
Dr. Pang Eng Fong
School of Management
National University of
Singapore
Dr. Martin Apple
Chairman
EAN-TEC Inc.
Mountain View, California

The chairman, Dr. Thomas Poffenberger, began by noting that inspite of some dramatic declines in the rate of population growth, there continues to be concern about problems of the quality of life resulting from increasing numbers of people.

He remarked that Dr. Victo Hao Li, President of the EWC, in his opening remarks to the conference, stated concerns about education, housing, and other social problems in the developing world. In addition, urban migration, underemployment, and other social conditions are aggravated by growing populations. Aside from issues concerning the quality of life, the question of survival itself has been raised. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., in a long-term study, expresses the fear that the developing world will not be able to feed itself sometime in the next century. If it is assumed that these projections regarding food production and population are correct, what are the solutions? The unacceptable solution is an increase in mortality, the other two are a faster decline in fertility rates than projected by the FAO and advances in agricultural technology beyond those presently known and practiced.

Professor James Palmore of the East-West Center and Pang Eng Fong of the National University of Singapore spoke to the fertility issue while Dr. Martin Apple of EAN-TEC of California, talked to issues regarding agricultural technology.

Dr. Palmore pointed out that the means for fertility control are available but are often inconvenient or not wanted. He reported on his current activities in India, a 14-state assessment of needs and feedback information to decision-makers for action programs.

Dr. Pang pointed to some of the variables associated with the success of the Singapore population program and its implications for the

developing world. The decline in the rate of growth of the population in Singapore began before government programs began. Economic growth brought with it a desire for smaller families. Other factors in the success of the program, once it began, were stability of government, an educated population, working women, availability of birth control methods, a manageable sociopolitical state, and a social system emphasizing common goals rather than individual needs. He pointed out that the implications for programs in the developing world may be limited.

Dr. Apple stated that although high technology in agriculture may make significant contributions to the world's food supply, the end result will be only a delay in the inevitable need to reduce the rate of population growth.

"An Organizational Perspective on International News Flow:
Some Generalizations, Hypotheses and Questions for Research"

Leonard L. Chu, Lecturer
Department of Journalism
and Communication
The Chinese Univerisity
of Hong Kong

One main concern of the controversies surrounding the New International Information Order has to do with the "imbalanced and biased flow" of news among nations. This paper attempts to view international news flow in the light of organizational theories. Unlike a Marxist or a traditional libertarian approach (which is marred with ideological epithets), an organizational perspective (being polemics free) will be more acceptable to the parties of the NIIO (New International Information Order) controversy.

The basic rationale is to view international newsgathering as an organizational activity. Discussion is focused on four essential organizational features of news media in international newsgathering: (1) organizational values, (2) routinization of newsgathering, (3) organizational structure, and (4) organizational goals. Attention is given to comparing and contrasting differences and similarities in international newsgathering conducted by news media of various political, economic, and social orientations. Based on findings about international newsgathering and flow and organizational theories of news production (e.g., Tuchman's Making News (1978)), generalizations can be made about the current and future state of "information order." In so doing, hypotheses and questions for research can be discussed. The use of an organizational approach will shed light on the limitations and problems of the NIIO, which has been advocated by most of the Third World countries. However, an organizational perspective will also tell us that a conservative attitude toward NIIO debate may be equally detrimental to the flow of news among nations.

"International News in Asia/Pacific
in the Information Age"

Summary of Panel Discussion

Rapporteur: Meg White
Program Officer
East-West Center

Derek Overton illustrated the limited amount of international news presented by the Australian Broadcasting News, which is devoted to East and Southeast Asian news items despite that area's economic importance to Australia. He described the European news exchange and offered it as a mode for a news exchange among Australia and Asia.

Leonard Chu suggested that current patterns of international news flow are not likely to change because of the nature of news organizations--because of existing news values, patterns of routinizing news gathering, organizational structure, and organizational goals. He called for a recognition by news organizations that there should be a balance between commercial and political/ideological goals.

Mike Anderson suggested that problems of international news flow were basically economic and called for more research on the economics of international news distribution. He suggested that improvements in international news distribution would have to start with improvements in local, regional, and national news coverage. Basskaran Nair described how international news agencies can provide international news coverage in a way that is economically viable--using Reuters coverage of the Southeast Asian Games as an example.

Frances Lai called for pluralistic news programming--that there were ways news programming from multiple sources could be made available at moderate cost. A question was raised regarding how audience interest affects international news presentation. Another speaker called for Western media to pay attention to the concept of "truth" and described how Western media had a de-stabilizing effect on some developing countries.

"Is There a Need for an Australasian, Southeast, and East Asian
Television News-film Exchange"

Derek J. Overton
Tasmanian College of Advanced
Education
Australia

There is a marked need for an improved flow of news information between the countries of the Asia, Australasia regions. Currently the international news reported within these regions is predominantly that provided by the international press agencies and the television international news agencies, all of which are headquartered in Europe and the United States.

This paper presents a case study of how the South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the South Pacific regions are reported on television in Australia. That is to say, what kinds of events are deemed newsworthy, and how much news information on the regions in question--which are of increasing economic importance to Australia--is reported in comparison to that of other areas of the World, for example, northern hemisphere regions such as Great Britain, the United States, and continental Western Europe. Australian television stations rely almost entirely on Visnews and UPITN for their television international news. Both agencies are headquartered in London and have sub-offices in New York. The paper concludes that the regions in question are insufficiently reported in Australia. Moreover, it suggests that an attempt should be made to break the London/New York monopoly on television international news in the South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Australasia regions by the establishment of a television news exchange system located there.

There is some discussion on the Visnews and UPITN organizations and their operations. It is noteworthy for example that Visnews, the world's largest television news agency, supplies daily news packages via satellite to China, Taiwan, Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Australia. The author visited the London headquarters of Visnews and UPITN during 1981 and was able to obtain considerable information on the organizations and their services.

The news reporting analyses in the paper are based on news monitoring programmes carried out over a six-month period during 1979 and a month's follow-up period during 1982.

"Toward the Communist China's Style of Management:
A Reality or Rhetoric"

Dr. Mu-Lan Hsu
Associate Professor
Dept. of Management Science
National Chiao Tung University

Since 1976 Communist China has become pragmatically oriented toward economic development and modernization, and sound management seems to be the only answer to achieve these results.

Thus, this paper attempts to synthesize the Western management practices currently adopted in Communist China, to analyze more effective approaches to management, and to predict future management trends in Communist China.

In sum, Communist China's political leaders cannot ignore the challenge posed by the disparity between the living standards on the mainland and those in the Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

With industrialization as a strategic goal, Communist China must place more emphasis on organizational structures rather than administrative ones. A number of Communist China watchers are pessimistic about the adaptation of capitalistic management styles based upon mixed experiences of the Western and non-Western orientation of the government.

"Philippine Responses to Japanese Style of Management"

Teruhiko Tomita
Shiga University
Japan

Management thought, practice, and framework executed in business enterprises of a country must have their own *raison d'etre* compatible with the culture and values of the country. When direct foreign investment has taken place, the management style of an investing country is generally transferred to the host country. With the steady increase in Japanese capital-affiliated companies operating overseas, Japanese style of management also seems to have flowed into the host countries in one way or another.

Although during the past ten years or so the Japanese style of management has gained a certain reputation, it is not yet certain whether Japanese management style is theoretically valid for application overseas. Therefore, we are presented with an intellectual challenge to clarify whether Japanese management is applied straightforwardly or not. If not, in what aspects, to what extent, and for what reasons must it be modified?

With a view to answering these questions, a survey* has been conducted since 1981 to find how Japanese style management has been transplanted and accepted in Southeast Asian countries (i.e., Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand).

This paper reviews one part of the whole survey based on the findings of local surveys conducted in the Philippines in August/September 1981 and April 1982. The following aspects are covered:

1. Management framework and practice that are commonly observed in Japanese capital-affiliated companies in the Philippines.
2. Philippine responses to Japanese style of management.
3. Possible contributions of Japanese style of management to Philippine employees.
4. Provisional view on the applicability of Japanese style of management to the Philippines.

*The survey, which is financially supported by the Kansai Economic Research Centre, is called "A survey on Southeast Asia responses to Japanese overseas enterprises--with particular reference to Japanese style of management and labor relations." The survey team, headed by Professor Shinichi Ichimura of Kyoto University, consists of six Japanese scholars assisted by several Southeast Asian scholars.

"Agricultural Subsidies in Japan"

Michiko Yamashita
Researcher
Economic Research Institute of the
Economic Planning Agency
Japanese Government

Japanese agriculture today is characterized by an enormous amount of government expenditure to support farmers who do not depend much on agricultural income. This brings out the following undesirable features:

1. an excess supply of rice under the price-support systems;
2. weak competitiveness in the international market;
3. an increase in consumers' burden caused by protective policies;
4. low returns from the investments in land and facilities; and
5. the dominance of part-time farming.

This paper discusses how the above features came into existence and what factors spoiled Japanese agriculture. Section one briefly reviews the history of agricultural policies and studies the circumstances confronting Japanese agriculture today. Section two describes the systems of government finance (investments, subsidies, loans, and insurance) that implement agricultural policies. Section three concludes with the results of the policies and with observations on the measures necessary to improve Japanese agriculture.

"Economic Development of Local Towns in Korea"

Lee-Tae Kim, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics
The City College of Seoul
Seoul, Korea

The industrialization and urbanization of Korea have been taking place very rapidly since the '60s. The secondary industry has contributed 11.6 percent to GNP in 1963 but it has jumped to 33.9 percent in 1979, while that of the primary industry declined a great deal. As a result, the non-agricultural sector was 81.8 percent and agricultural sector was 18.2 percent of the GNP in 1980. Along with industrialization, the population of Korea is concentrated in urban areas, and the population ratio between urban and rural areas is 67.9 percent and 32.1 percent, respectively, in 1980. It is expected that the urbanization in Korea in terms of population will be 75 percent in 2000.

Due to the concentrations in the cities, Korea is faced with the problem of great disparity among regions regarding income, standard of living, socio-cultural facilities, and the like. These disparity problems can be found in many other countries, especially in the developing countries.

The economy of the local towns is transforming from a rural economy to an urban economy. It is a dual economy of rural (60-70 percent) and urban (30-40 percent). The rural character is rather stronger than the urban one. All economic activities in the towns are small in size. Most of the town economy is stagnant or depressed relative to the urban economy. The major factors retarding economic growth of the towns are: (1) declining population, (2) insufficient jobs, (3) low income, (4) insufficient educational, cultural, and social facilities, and (5) insufficient infrastructure.

The ultimate goal of the economic development of the towns should be to activate their central functions. The specific objectives must be (1) to improve comparative advantages, (2) to increase internal market demand, and (3) to develop its economy.

This involves four major strategies: (1) allocation of industrial facilities to the local towns, (2) allocation of population in the towns, (3) active community participation, and (4) government support. The strategies must be achieved by community participation, government support, and upward small regional development rather than the government directed--downward large region--growth pole development.

"The Ecological Basis of Sustained Rural Development:
Lessons from Southeast Asia

John A. Dixon
East-West Environment
and Policy Institute
East-West Center

The rapid economic development of Southeast Asia during the past two decades has attracted considerable interest worldwide. Although the types and pace of development have varied from country to country, the progress in many rural areas has been striking. Indonesia, for example, is one of the world's most populous nations, and Java has one of the most densely populated rural areas in the world, largely dependent on rice as the staple food. Thailand has long been a major rice producer and exporter. Malaysia has become a leader in the estate production of rubber and oil palm. The Philippines has also had rapid development in rice production. In all of these countries the rural sector remains an important source of food and raw materials, as well as employment.

As development proceeds, however, signs are that the ecological base of the rural sector may be more fragile than originally thought and that the rapid gains of the "Green Revolution" and other programs may be hard to expand further or even maintain without major resource commitments. This does not mean that the agricultural successes of the past decade cannot be maintained or expanded, but rather that environmental and ecological factors will become increasingly important.

This topic is addressed by examining some of the lessons being learned from rural development programs in several countries in Southeast Asia. Although agricultural development is a major concern, the use of watersheds and other forested upland areas is also a critical issue. In fact, the interrelationships between forests, upland agricultural areas, and the lowlands are being increasingly recognized as important determinants of a sustainable rural production system.

Based on a collaborative research program, the East-West Environment and Policy Institute is searching for better data to understand these complicated interactions of people, production systems, and the environment. The goal is to develop policies for sustainable development, in harmony with the environment, and yet meeting the various needs of the populations in each country.

"Multiculturalism for Australians"

Maureen Chan
Riverina College of Advanced
Education
Australia

Since 1946 an increasing number of immigrants and refugees from all over the world has settled in Australia. They, together with the Aboriginal Australians, have changed, to some extent, the traditional British outlook that has dominated Australia since 1788. Today governments and institutions have become aware of the diversity that currently exists, and educational programs and special media channels have been funded to alert Australians generally to their cultural and ethnic diversity.

Out of a total population of 15 million, nearly three million Australians have non-English-speaking backgrounds. Over 300 languages and dialects other than English are regularly used in a variety of communities. Given that Australia is currently committed to an immigration intake of 131,000 for 1982/83 (including 24,000 refugees), it is obvious that the need for intercultural communication in nearly every aspect of daily interaction will continue to exist.

Mindful of the racial tensions and social problems that such diversity and the lack of successful intercultural communication can create, the Australian government has tried to bridge various communication gaps so that Australia may remain "a cohesive society... in which the component ethnic groups interact freely and share a common commitment to social and national ideas." (AIMA, Multiculturalism for all Australians, AGPS, May, 1982)

This paper reviews the government's attempts at educating Australia about its multicultural diversity, looking specifically at the application of its aims in educational institutions, including the media. In so doing, it examines the extent to which the "White Australia Policy" has lapsed in the face of this public education and the success of "Multiculturalism for all Australians."

"Education for an Open Society"

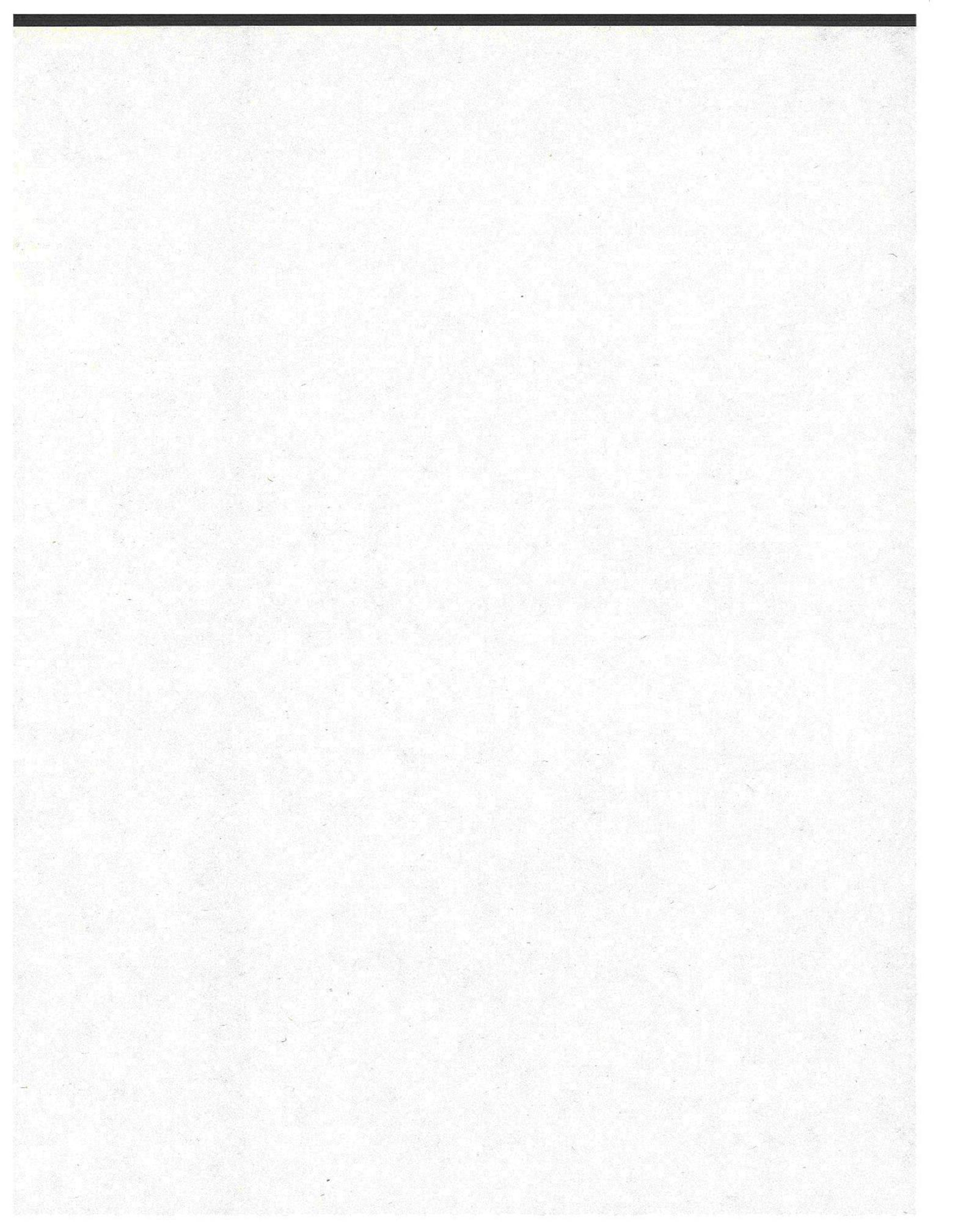
Dr. Song-Sak Srikalasin
Vice President
Academic Affairs
Sri Nakharinwirot University
Thailand

An open society is defined as one in which individuals from diverse ethnic, cultural, and social class groups have equal opportunities to participate. In such a society, each individual can participate while preserving his or her distinct ethnic and cultural traits and is able to make the maximum number of voluntary contacts with others without regard to qualification of ancestry, sex, or class.

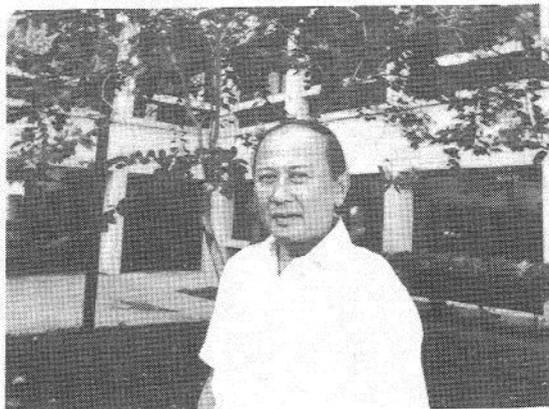
If we take cross-cultural education as one of the major systems within the suprasystem of an open society, it may be composed of three subsystems: the teacher, the student, and the instructional media. Each subsystem consists of several interrelated elements. For example, the subsystem of instructional media may include textbooks, writings, audio-visual aids, as well as certain technological developments.

Another big system, the educational administrator, has to take into consideration the power structure and authority that can make cross-cultural education a reality. The teachers, the students, the parents, as well as the community as a whole, are of great influence to any educational development.

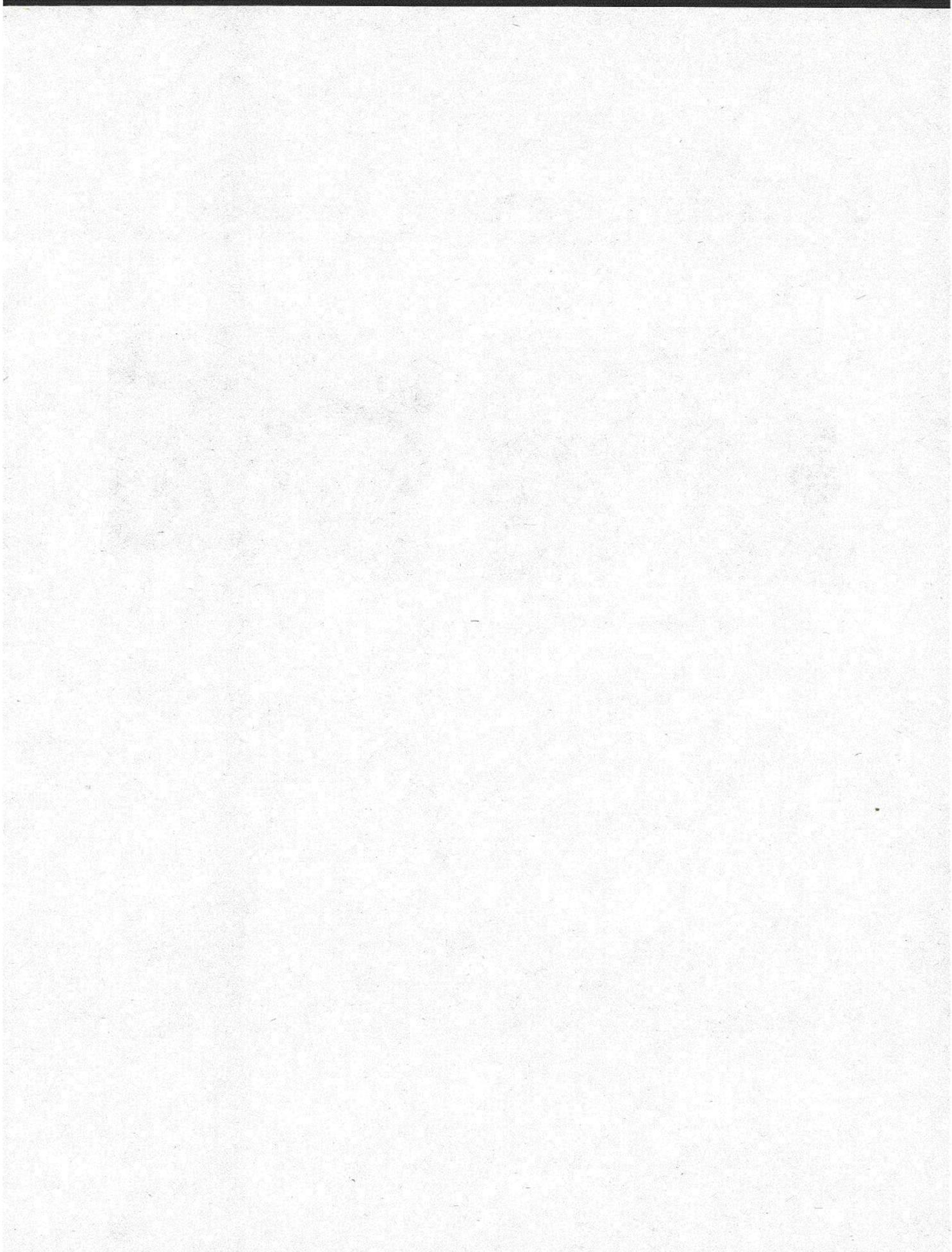
Each of these must go hand-in-hand because they are influenced by one another. More emphasis on a single system, subsystem, or element will certainly create a so-called cultural lag. Allowing one to start while the other is stopping should not be condoned. The author would like to think that if all goes well, the dream of yesterday can become the hope of today, and the reality of tomorrow.



Distinguished Alumni Awards



Distinguished Alumni, EWC 1983, Dr. Sastrapradja, Indonesia, and Dr. Prem N. Kirpal, India.



DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARDS

Dr. Didin Sastrapradja of Indonesia and Dr. Prem N. Kirpal of India received the East-West Center Distinguished Alumni Awards for 1982 and 1983 at the Singapore Conference. These awards have been made possible through an endowment fund donated by Dr. Dai-Ho Chun, former director of the Institute of Technical Interchange. The award recognizes accomplishments in their professions and contributions toward the promotion of better relations and understanding.

Dr. Sastrapradja is deputy chairman for Natural Sciences, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in Jakarta. In 1961-65 he was an East-West Center joint doctoral degree participant.

Dr. Sastrapradja has been a professor in the Department of Science and Mathematics (biology) at the University of Indonesia since 1974. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Foundation for Science and chairman of the National Committee for the 1983 Solar Eclipse. He has served on numerous national and international committees involved in issues such as sea pollution, rice research, fisheries development, and coastal resource development.

In the nomination for the award, he was described as "an extraordinary example--both in his professional and personal life--of the best of what the East-West Center hopes it inculcates in its participants. He frequently represents his government overseas at agricultural, economic, and government policy conferences, and to his present sub-cabinet post he brings cultural sensitivity, academic depth, and extensive multinational contacts to contribute significantly to his accomplishments."

In accepting his award, Dr. Sastrapradja stated:

It gives me a distinct pleasure to be given this privilege to express my deep gratitude for the honour bestowed upon me just now. It was indeed a pleasant surprise for an insignificant person like myself when a few months ago I was informed that I would be accorded a distinction based on the result of a careful evaluation of the past performance of all EWC grantees. The notification made me wonder, what have I done to deserve such an honour, what assets have I at my disposal to achieve such distinction, what services have I rendered to the human community to make me more fortunate than my fellow EWC grantees, or even what kind of trick have I played to draw all the limelight upon me? All these years--that is since I left the laboratory bench and the EWC community at the University of Hawaii to return to Indonesia in 1965 and serve my country which made it possible for me to be what I am--I believe I have never done anything which amounts to taking the lion's share from the daily routine work of a government research establishment. What I have performed daily is just my appropriate portion of the duty already spelt out in the

job description belonging to the scope of responsibility entrusted to my keeping.

Looking back at my student days in Hawaii, I now realize that most of the small achievements I ever made find their roots in the systems employed by EWC in putting together in a single dormitory students with different nationalities, different religions, different educational backgrounds, different cultural perceptions, as well as different mother tongues. This magic pot taught us how to cultivate better understanding of human nature as well as the way to develop great tolerances to blatant differences--which more often than not are more apparent than real. Magic or not, living together in close contact like that provides the sacred key to open the door of opportunity to study together and exchange experiences and opinions and to learn that there are other points of view than our own which have to be looked into. This has led to the establishment of life-long friendships and brotherhood which cement the personal contacts for future use. Understandably when all these grantees return to work in their respective home countries--or even seeking employment elsewhere--the seeds of understanding planted during the tenure of their EWC grantsmanship will grow and flourish. Thus, the close contacts are maintained and nurtured, which enhance the development of greater mutual understanding and cooperation between East and West.

It is my belief that all EWC grantees are given an equal chance and opportunity to be of some service to their respective communities. However, only those who take up the challenge facing them and who utilize the chance wisely will reap the harvest. It is a lucky coincidence for me that my work in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences has made it possible for me to promote international cooperation in science development efforts.

If this is the key to my success--and I believe it is--I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the policy guidelines which have been my constant guidance.

It goes without saying my sincerest gratitude and thanks are directed also to the EWC for the opportunity given to me to receive graduate education, since without this assistance it would not be possible for me to be what I am now.

My present duty, hopefully, will enable me to continue fostering the cooperation between East and West in line with the greater goals of the EWC.

Dr. Kirpal is president of the International Educational Consortium in New Delhi. He was at the East-West Center in 1968-69 as a senior specialist. Dr. Kirpal has served as a member of the Unesco Round Table on Current World Problems, consultant to the World Bank, founder and president of the Institute of Cultural Relations and Development Studies in New Delhi, chairman of the Unesco Executive Board in Paris (1970-72), secretary to the Government of India's Ministry of Education (1960-68), and deputy director and director of the Unesco Department of Cultural Activities in Paris (1952-57). He was the recipient of the Unesco Gold Medal in 1972.

In the nomination for the East-West Center award, it was noted that Dr. Kirpal "has made outstanding contributions to the development of education, international cultural cooperation, and advancement of the social sciences. He has striven hard to promote the objectives of the East-West Center, gaining considerable success in building bridges of understanding and promoting joint endeavors among the countries of Asia and the West, especially in the broad fields of education and culture."

After accepting the award, Dr. Kirpal presented this poem in commemoration of the event:

The East-West Alumni Meet

When East and West meet from Hawaii
across the Pacific in Asian lands
a new product of human life
is experienced by the Alumni.

The Hula songs and Hawaiian dance
the magic of their sound and rhythm
impart some grace to American style
and pathos to the Asian heart.

In such feasts of heart and mind
the Alumni go back to past
of loving quests and youthful pranks
now altered with the passage of time.

I went back to my own past
of Hawaiian nights and starry skies
of outward calm and inner storms
while rearranging life for new paths.

Bounteous nature smiled and blessed
lovely maidens stirred my heart
the sun and moon kissed the ocean
I felt happy and transformed.

I brooded over the eventful past
to find some sense in changing patterns;
I chartered paths to ply the future
I roamed at will in my dream-land.

The world of thought was enriched
by quiet reflections of the mind
and convergence of several concerns
into new and luminous paths.

Culture, Education and Art,
the thrill of human fellowship
friendship, love and luminous vision
joined together in renewed faith.

Mind, body and soul found themselves
in maturing harvest of life's last phase;
new trails of thought and action came
to ripen what was sown before.

And now after the Alumni Meet
In Singapore's ever growing bloom
I ponder over the East-West scene
and derive much comfort, hope and faith.

Let friendship ventures spread and sprout
and cultures create a thousand blooms
to adorn life's quality for all
in sharing wealth and creating thought!

Appendices

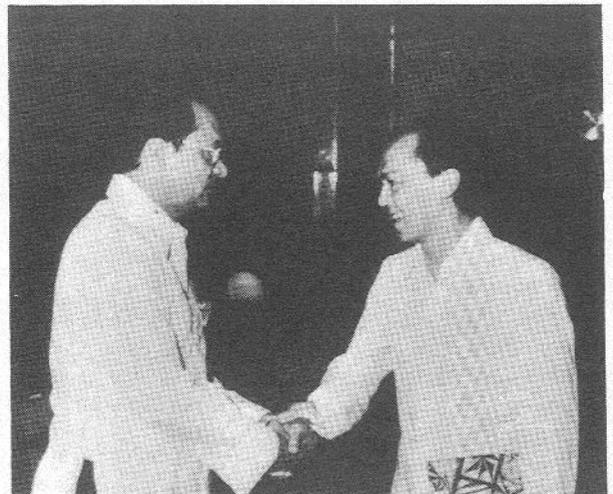


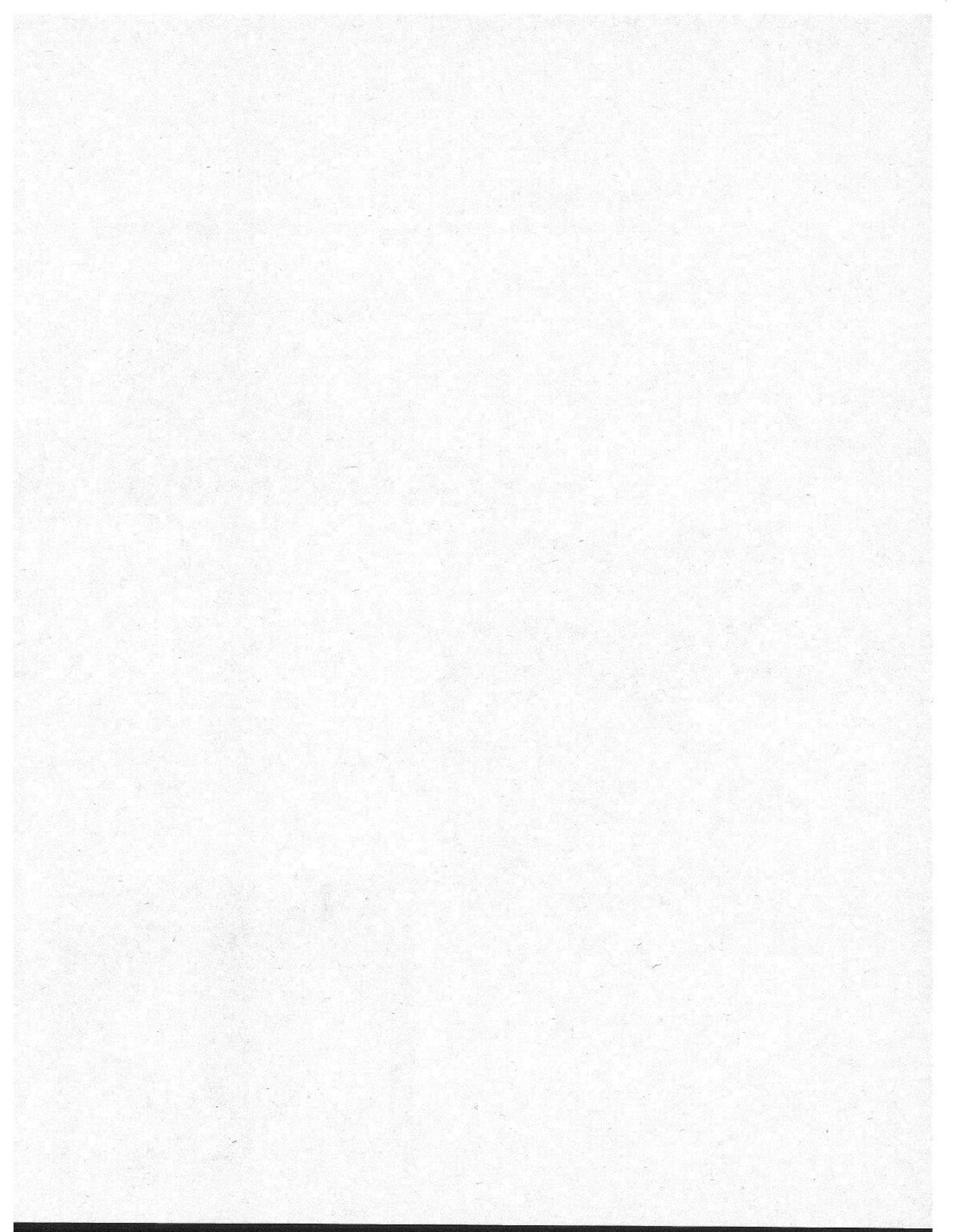
Park Jae Doo and Teruhiko Tomita



Marion Saunders

Samir Das and Patrick Chia





CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Thursday, July 28

- 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Registration at Hotel Lobby
- 12 noon Meeting of International Advisory Council and Executive Board of IAEWCA
Venue: Whitley Room (15th Storey)
- 2:00 p.m. Coach departs for City Tour
- 2:00-4:20 p.m. Films provided by the Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
Facilitator: Ganga Kumar Powell, University of Papua New Guinea
- 2:00-3:00 p.m. "The Red Bowmen"--record of a ceremony of West Sepik Province of PNG
- 3:20-4:20 p.m. "Gogodala--a cultural revival?"--on the Gogodala tribe of Western Papua
- 7:30 p.m. Welcome Dinner hosted by East-West Center Alumni Association of Singapore (EWCAAS)
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
Lion Dance by courtesy of Singapore Tourist Promotion Board
Welcome Address and Introductions by Chairperson, Mrs. Vivien Wong
Dinner
Cultural Show presented by staff of Hotel Equatorial
Music: Los Santos and Cuatro Vidas by courtesy of Hotel Equatorial

Friday, July 29

- 8:00-9:00 a.m. Late Registration at Hotel Lobby
- 9:00 a.m. Official Opening and Keynote Address by Dr. Victor Hao Li, President of the East-West Center
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- 10:15-10:30 a.m. Coffee Break in French Room

- 10:30-11:30 a.m. Introductory Business Meeting for International
 Association of EWC Alumni (IAEWCA)
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- 12 noon-1:20 p.m. Lunch hosted by Mr. Ronnie Tan
Venue: Charming Garden Restaurant
 Novotel Orchid Inn
- 1:30-3:00 p.m. SESSION I Concurrent Panels and Workshop
- A. Cultural Heritage Conservation in the Face
 of Development: Workshop Coordinator:
 William Feltz, East-West Center CLI
 Panelists: Ganga Kumar Powell,
 University of Papua New Guinea
 Carl Wolz, Hong Kong
 Academy of the Performing Arts
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- B. Changing Pacific Relationships
 Chairperson: Peter N. D. Pirie, East-West
 Center, PI
 Presenters: "Economic Problems of Small
 Nations with Specific Reference
 to the South Pacific Island
 Nations" by Samson M. Polume,
 University of Papua New Guinea
Venue: Whitley Room (15th Storey)
- C. International Education--The Case of English
 Chairperson: Robert E. Gibson, University
 of Hawaii, Pacific Area Language Materials
 Project
 Presenters: "Issues & Trends in Language
 Teaching in the U.S. & their
 Possible Impacts on the
 Teaching of English in
 Indonesia" by Suparmin, IKIP,
 Jakarta - read by Robert
 Gibson
 "The Case of English in
 Thailand" by Supar Rienjoo
 Siriboon
Venue: Hibiscus Room (Basement I)
- 3:00-3:15 p.m. Coffee break in the respective rooms
- 3:15-4:30 p.m. SESSION II Concurrent Panels and Presentations
- A. Cultural Heritage Conservation Audiovisual
 presentation at 3:45 p.m.
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)

- B. Emerging Relationships for Northeast Asia
 Chairperson: Lau Teik Soon, National
 University of Singapore
 Presenters: "The Emerging U.S. East
 Asian Policy: A Strategic
 Consensus" by Marie D. Strazar
 for Odette Villanueva
 (Deceased)
 "Coordination of Nuclear
 Power in the Asia-Pacific
 Region" by Hiroaki Wakabayashi,
 University of Tokyo
 Venue: Whitley Room (15th Storey)
- C. Population Planning
 Chairperson: Thomas Poffenberger,
 University of Michigan
 Presenters: "Monitoring Health Service
 Delivery with Special Reference
 to Communication" by James A.
 Palmore, Population Studies
 Program, University of Hawaii
 and East-West Center
 "Population Development with
 an Emphasis on Singapore" by
 Pang Eng Fong, School of
 Management, National University
 of Singapore
 Venue: Hibiscus Room (Basement I)

6:00-7:00 p.m.

Reunion Reception hosted by the American
 Ambassador, Mr. Harry E.T. Thayer
 Venue: Ambassador Thayer's Residence

8:00 p.m.

Reunion Reception/Dinner hosted by East-West
 Center President, Victor Hao Li
 Presentation of Distinguished Alumni Awards
 Cultural Program presented by University of
 Hawaii, Hawaiian Dance Ensemble courtesy of
 Ho'oulu Cambra and the Executive Board,
 International Association of EWC Alumni
 Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)

Saturday, July 30

7:30-8:45 a.m.

Professional Roundtables at No-Host Breakfast
 --"International Education"
 Venue: Hibiscus (Basement I)

9:00-10:15 a.m.

SESSION III International News in Asia/Pacific
in the Information Age

Chairperson: Meg White, East-West Center, CI

Presenters: "An Organization Perspective
on International News Flow--Some
Generalizations, Hypotheses and
Questions for Research" by
Leonard L. Chu, Chinese University
of Hong Kong"Is There a Need for an
Australasian, Southeast & East
Asian Television News-Film
Exchange" by Derek J. Overton,
Tasmanian College of Advanced
Education

Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)

10:15-10:30 a.m.

Coffee Break in French Room

10:30 a.m.-12 noon

SESSION IV Concurrent Panels

A. International News--Discussion Follow-up
to Session III

Coordinator: Meg White, EWC, CI

Panelists: Dr. T. Lai
Mr. B. Nair
Dr. M. Andersen

Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)

B. Management--The Private & Public Sectors

Chairperson: Samir Das, Voltas Ltd., India

Presenters: "Toward Mainland China's
Style of Management: A Reality
or Rhetoric?" by Mu-Lan Hsu
"Philippine Responses to
Japanese Style of Management"
by Teruhiko Tomita, Shiga
University

Venue: Meridian Room (Lobby Level)

C. Re-examining Development

Chairperson: Belinda Aquino

Presenters: "Agricultural Subsidies in
Japan" by Michiko Yamashita,
Economic Planning Agency, Tokyo
"Economic Development of
Local Towns in Korea" by Lee
Tae Kim, Seoul City University
"Mass Transit's Impact on
Development" by Audrey Teo,
Urban Redevelopment Authority,
Singapore

Venue: Whitley Room (15th Storey)

D. Film: "The Sharkcallers of Kontu"--the
ritual of catching sharks by hand,
practiced in New Ireland, PNG

Venue: Bougainvillia Room (2nd Storey)

- 12 noon-1:30 p.m. Lunch--no host
 East-West Center Video Presentation
 Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- Film: "Gogodala"
 Venue: Bougainvilla Room (2nd Storey)
- 2:00-3:30 p.m. Alumni Form with President of East-West Center,
 Dr. Victor Hao Li
 Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- 3:30-3:45 p.m. Coffee Break in French Room (Lobby Level)
- 3:45-5:00 p.m. General Business Meeting of International
 Association of EWC Alumni (Part I)
 Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)
- 7:00 p.m. Cocktails and Buffer hosted by Mr. Patrick Chia
 Venue: WTC Club, World Trade Centre, Singapore

Sunday, July 31

- 7:30-8:45 a.m. Reunion Breakfast for Open Grants Alumni
- 9:00-10:30 a.m. SESSION V Concurrent Activities
- A. Rural Development Strategies: A
 Re-examination
 Chairperson: Belinda A. Aquino,
 University of Hawaii
 Presenters: "The Ecological Basis of
 Sustained Rural Development
 --Lessons from Southeast Asia"
 by John Dixon, East-West
 Center, EAPI
 Venue: Bougainvillia Room (2nd Storey)
- B. Promoting Cross-cultural Understanding
 through Education
 Chairperson: Prem Kirpal, Distinguished
 Alumni Awardee
 Presenters: "Multiculturalism for
 Australians" by Maureen Chan,
 Riverina College of Advanced
 Education
 "Education for an Open
 Society" by Song-Sak
 Srikalasin, Srinakharinwirot
 University
 Venue: Meridian Room (Lobby Level)
- C. Film from Papua New Guinea
 Venue: Hibiscus Room (Basement I)

10:30-10:45 a.m. Coffee Break in the respective rooms

10:45 a.m.-12:45 p.m. General Business Meeting of International
Association of EWC Alumni (Part 2)
Venue: Bougainvillia Room (2nd Storey)

1:00-2:30 p.m. Closing Lunch
Venue: French Room (Lobby Level)

2:30-5:00 p.m. Meeting of Newly Elected Executive Board of
IAEWCA
Venue: Whitley Room (15th Storey)

7:30 p.m. Dinner hosted by Mrs. Tai Yulin

Monday, August 1

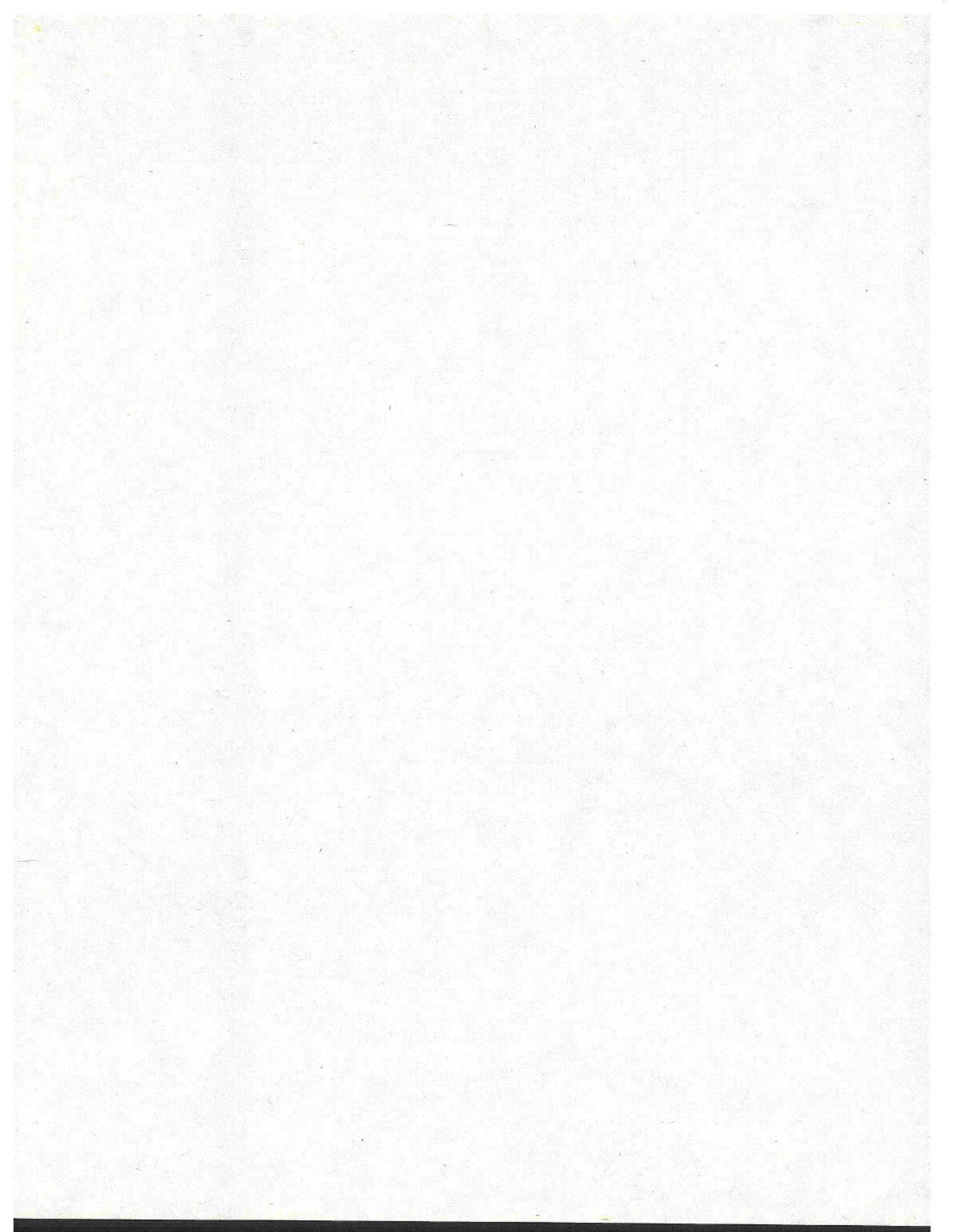
9:00 a.m. (A) Field Visits
(B) Post Conference Tours

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES: FIELD VISITS
(Monday, August 1, 1983)

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM
<p>National University of Singapore (NUS) (Mrs. L. J. Chen)</p>	<p>NUS was established in 1980 through the merger of the University of Singapore and Nanyang University. There are 8 faculties, 3 post-graduate schools, and a student population of 10,000. Regional and international centers at NUS include the Economic Research Centre, Chinese Language and Research Centre, Cancer Research Centre, WHO Immunology Research and Training Centre, WHO Clinical Research Centre in Human Reproduction, and WHO Enterovirus Research Centre</p>	<p>--Slide-cum-talk show --Briefing by Registrar --A walking tour of the campus</p>
<p>Institute of Education (IE) (Dr. S. H. Seng Dr. C. H. Diong)</p>	<p>IE is the only tertiary institution for teacher education in Singapore. It is also charged with the responsibility of promoting research in education in Singapore's context. IE conducts pre-service training, of pre-primary, primary, and secondary school teachers in all four language media. Besides the Diploma and Certificate in Education courses, IE also prepares candidates for the M.Ed. and Ph.D. in education awarded by the NUS.</p>	<p>--Roundtable discussions with Director, Heads of Schools, and staff --Slide show --Tour of selected Departments --Visit to a primary and secondary school</p>

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM
Singapore Airport Terminal Services (SATS) (Mrs. Lysia Kee)	SATS is Singapore's largest ground handling agent, providing a comprehensive range of apron, cargo, catering, and passenger services for the vast majority of international airlines operating scheduled services through Singapore, as well as for ad hoc operators.	--Tour of inflight catering centre
Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) (Mrs. Viven Wong Miss Audrey Teo)	Like the Housing and Development Board (HDB), URA is a statutory body of the Ministry of National Development. The primary responsibility of the the URA is to plan, promote, and implement comprehensive urban redevelopment of the central area and to create a better environment through its 2-pronged strategy: the sale of sites to private developers and developments undertaken directly by the authority.	--Slide Show --Discussion session with Officers --Briefing on sale of sites and car parking system --Visit to architectural exhibit area
Sembawang Field Experimental Station (Mr. R. Chandran)	The Sembawang Field Experimental Station of the Primary Productions Division (PPD) conducts research on the breeding of aquarium fish, hydroponic culture of vegetables, mushroom cultivation, plant breeding and breeding efficiencies in pig and poultry production through better management, husbandry, nutrition, and housing. Research findings are extended to farmers.	--Briefing by Heads of Station and Agricultural Research Section --Slide show --Visit to Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory, Agricultural Research Station including hydroponics, orchid, and mushroom culture stations
Lim Chu Kang Farming Area (Mr. L. Cheong)	Lim Chu Kang farming area is one of the important marine fish farming areas in Singapore. Various fishes like groupers, seabass and snappers, and mussels are cultured here.	--Boat tour of floating farms

ORGANIZATION	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAM
Housing and Development Board (HDB) (Dr. C. H. Diong)	The HDB is responsible for the construction, sale, and rental of low-cost flats for public housing, management of new towns and housing estates, clearance of land for redevelopment, and resettlement of people affected by development. About 70% of Singapore's population are living in HDB flats.	--Audio-visual presentations --Discussion session with Board officers --A housing tour to Bedok New Town



THE ALUMNI FORUM

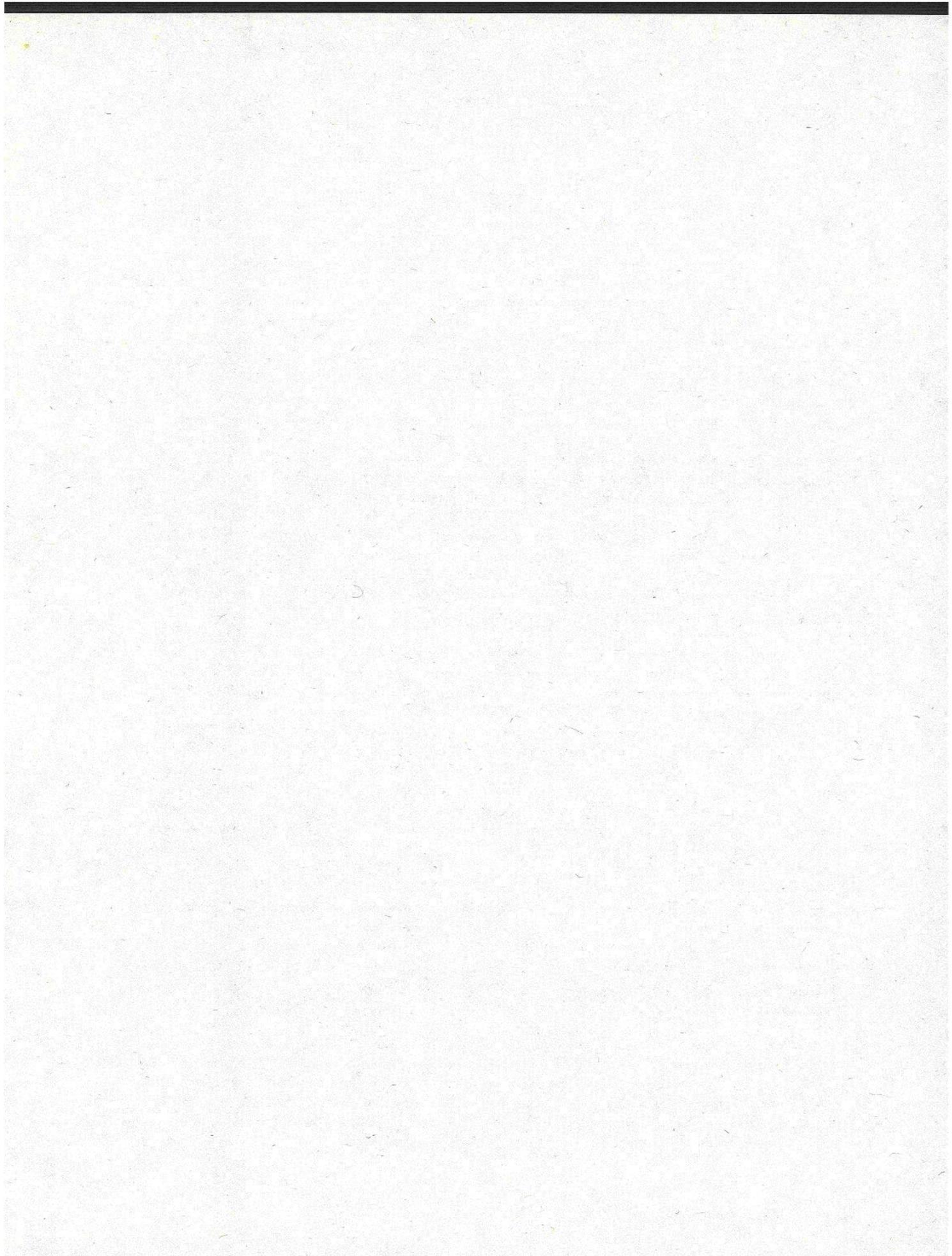
President Victor Hao Li, Dean Sumi Makey, and Gordon Ring, the Alumni Officer, summarized recent developments at the Center and plans for the future during the Alumni Forum. President Li noted that his first priority as President was to carry out a thorough programmatic review of all the Center's institutes and program activities. He found that the Population, Resource Systems, and the Environment and Policy Institutes had good and sound programs. Also, the newly emerging Pacific Islands Development Program and the Open Grants Programs are in good shape. However, he found some problems with the Communication and Culture Learning Institutes. The subject matter is so broad that the programmatic foci are very hard to define. Therefore, there was a painful period of cutbacks in the programs and personnel. That difficult period is now over and the Center is moving toward a new definition of these programs and a reinvestment of resources. Subsequent to the Alumni Conference these two institutes were merged into the new Institute for Culture and Communication.

President Li also noted that the Center has begun new programmatic directions in the areas of international economics, political issues, development, the humanities, and international education. Many of these new activities will eventually be absorbed into existing programs while maintaining their "centerwide" focus.

Budgetary support for the Center has been a difficult problem. When the Reagan administration first began its term, the attitude toward exchange-of-persons programs was negative and major cuts in the Fulbright Program were envisioned. Fortunately, these cuts were rescinded, but it is unlikely that the Center's budget from Congress will grow. Therefore, the Center is seeking supplements to its budget base through increased cost-sharing and corporate donations. A new East-West Center Foundation has been established and a powerful Board of Directors is being recruited. Eventually, the alumni can help in this effort by serving as witnesses for the Center and opening doors to corporate executives.

President Li concluded by discussing the current mix of participants at the Center. He said that there are about 350 students, 200 fellows, and 1,500 professionals at the Center each year. It is difficult to know whether or not this is the right proportion. The answer may lie in the needs of the individual countries with which we deal. There is no overall right or wrong answer, it depends on the priorities and concerns of each country.

Dean Sumi Makey reported on the newly established Alumni-in-Residence Program that brings a number of alumni back to the Center for reflection, professional growth, and interaction with Center staff and participants. She also noted that we are making renewed efforts to involve alumni in the identification, selection, and pre-departure orientations for new degree students.



BUSINESS MEETING

The general business meeting of the International Alumni Association was held in two sessions on July 30 and July 31. As a result of this meeting, the following resolutions were approved:

1. Alternate Board Members

"Amend Section II Executive Board By-Laws as follows:

- a. Add: There shall be a first and second alternate elected to the Executive Board at the International Alumni Conference from among alumni willing and able to serve as regular Board members if called upon to do so.
- b. Add: There shall be no geographical restrictions on the first and second alternates.
- c. Any vacancy arising on the Executive Board out of resignation, disability, chronic absence, or death shall be filled by the first and second alternates and then by appointment by a two-thirds vote of the remaining members of the Executive Board as set forth in the procedures of said board."

Added material is underlined

Approved

2. Joint Meetings

"Outgoing Executive Board will hold joint meetings with the new Executive Board for period of three months so that the newly elected Board members can be fully briefed."

Approved

3. Report-Back on Resolutions

"Be it resolved that all resolutions passed by the 1983 conference be reported to members attending, as well as progress made or reached on the implementation of their provisions within a reasonable period of time after the conclusion of the conference."

Approved

4. IAEWCA-EWC Contract

"That a contract be developed between the International Alumni Association and the EWC which spells out the respective roles of each, including financial arrangements and any dues structure adopted by the International Alumni Association."

Approved

5. Dues Structure

"National Chapters and/or individuals shall pay to the IAEWCA annual dues in amounts to be prescribed by the IAEWCA Executive Board within six months and an evaluation report will be made to the next conference."

Approved

6. Asian/Pacific Languages

"IAEWCA recommends to EWC that it pursue specific innovative ways to achieve wider fluency in Asian/Pacific languages and to report results to the IAEWCA annually."

Approved

7. Alumni Serve Alumni

"That the IAEWCA Executive Board explore how alumni could serve alumni through the International Alumni Association."

Approved

8. 1985 Alumni Conference

"Whereas, 1985 marks the 25th anniversary of the East-West Center and whereas, the East-West Center alumni should be actively involved in celebrating the first quarter century of the center's existence, therefore be it resolved that the next international alumni conference be held at the East-West Center in 1985 and that the IAEWCA be made a part of the planning committee for the 25th anniversary. The Center will be requested to provide conference facilities and housing facilities for the alumni participants."

Approved

9. Alumni Involvement in the Recruitment of Students

It was further recorded as the sense of the Conference that the IAEWCA recommend that EWC establish the policy that alumni be included in the selection process for EWC in every country where such inclusion is not prohibited.

Approved

NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS
(1983-86)

HAWAII MEMBERS

Mr. Jose Benjamin C. Alvarez
Mortgage Loan Officer
Security Pacific Mortgage Corporation
(ISI: Business Administration 66-68 MBA)

Ms. Zaneta Ho'oulu Cambra
Hawaiian Studies Institute
The Kamehameha Schools
(ISI: Pacific Islands Studies Program 62-64 MA)

Dr. Baron Goto
Former Vice Chancellor
Institute for Technical Interchange

Ms. Marion Saunders
Former Program Officer
Institute for Student Interchange

Mr. Jai-Ho Yoo
President
Center for Pacific & Asia Exchange
(ISI: American Studies 65-67 MA)

REGIONAL MEMBERS

Mr. Samir Kumar Das
General Manager-Manpower Development
Voltas Limited, India
(ISI: Business Administration 66-68 MBA)

Dr. Jae-Doo Park (1980-83 Exec. Bd.)
Professor
Department of English Language & Literature
Inha University, Korea
(ISI: TIP 62-63 PA)
(ISI: TESL 67-69 MA)

Dr. Didin Sumarna Sastrapradja
Deputy Chairman, Natural Sciences
Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
(ISI: Botany 61-65 Ph.D.)

Ms. Vivien Seah Wong
Director
Orient Express Pte Ltd, Singapore
(ISI: Travel Industry Management 66-69 BA)

Alternates:

Dr. Martin Apple
Chairman
Board of Directors
EAN-TEC Inc., California
(RSI: BAF Panel Meeting 82 PA)

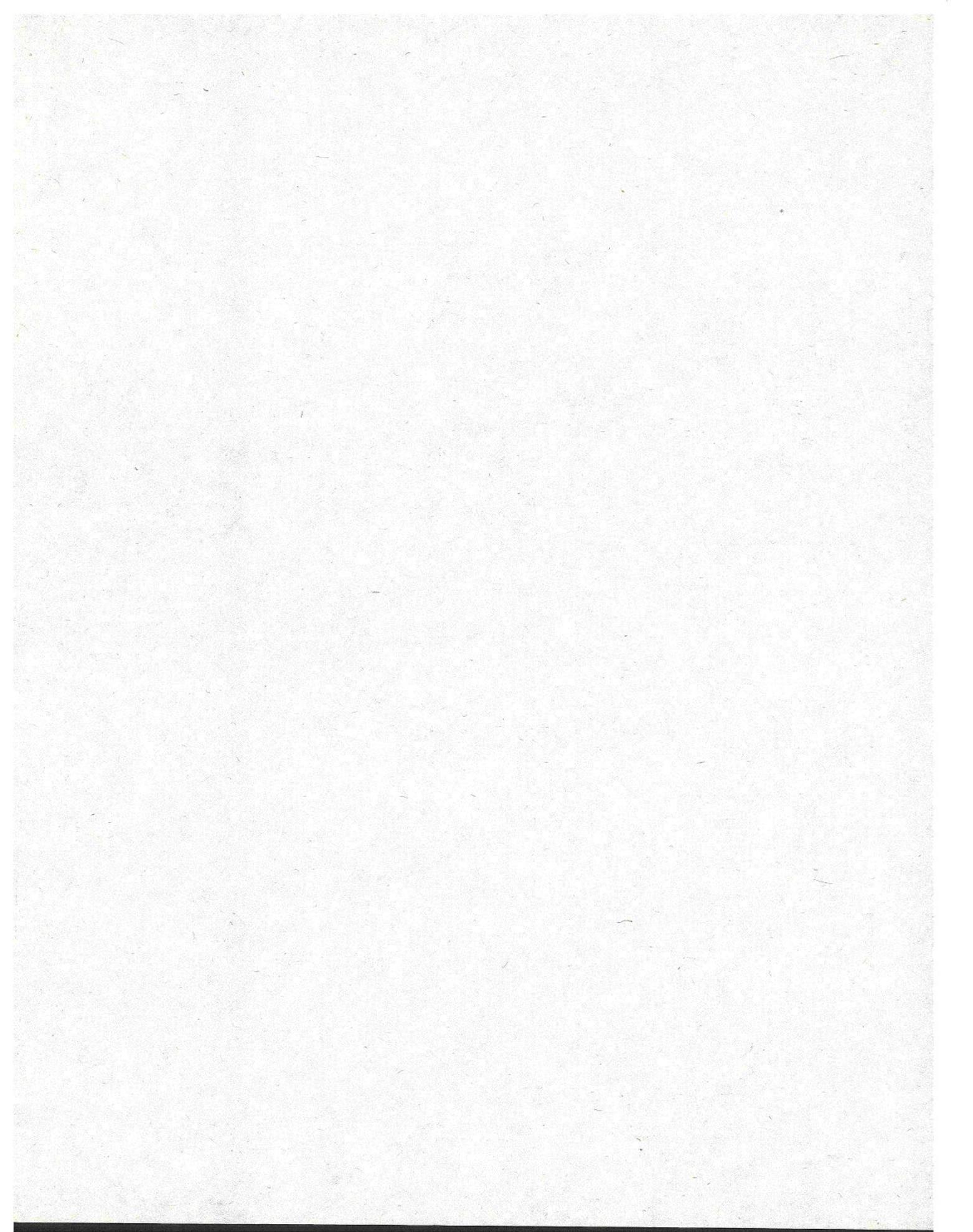
Miss Margaret Valadian
Director
Aboriginal Training & Cultural Institute, Australia
(ISI: Educational Communication 67-69)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Grant Year & Program</u>
Maureen Chan	Australia	OG (1972)
Derek J. Overton	Australia	CI (1980)
Sin Rong Hor	France	CI (1975)
Maurice H. J. Mainguy	France	EAPI (1980)
Chi King Maria Chu	Hong Kong	OG (1971)
Leonard L. Chu	Hong Kong	CI (1979)
Jay Franklin Henderson	Hong Kong	OG (1974)
Hon Ting Speare Lee	Hong Kong	PI (1979)
Frank Shin-ki Leung	Hong Kong	TDI (1970)
Carl Wolz	Hong Kong	ISI (1965)
Samir Kumar Das	India	ISI (1968)
M. Anwarul Haq	India	CLI (1972)
Mythili Haq	India	CLI (1972)
Prem Nath Kirpal	India	
Hendro Basuki	Indonesia	ISI (1968)
Isprajin Brotowibowo	Indonesia	IAP (1965)
Santoso Donosepoetro	Indonesia	
Judistira Garna	Indonesia	CLI (1982)
Didin Sastrapradja	Indonesia	ISI (1965)
Ilyas Syofyan	Indonesia	CLI (1972)
Iwao Hayakawa	Japan	CLI (1977)
Robert Ingvald Heinrichs	Japan	ISI (1968)
Kazue Matsuoka	Japan	ITI (1969)
Mitsuo Mondem	Japan	ISI (1964)
Fumiko Nishihara	Japan	
Mikio Ota	Japan	ISI (1963)
Eiji Saito	Japan	ISI (1965)
Hiroaki Wakabayashi	Japan	RSI (1982)
Hiromichi Yamashiro	Japan	OG (1973)
Michiko Yamashita	Japan	RSI (1978)
Lee Tae Kim	Korea	ISI (1964)
Jae Doo Park	Korea	ISI (1969)
Mohana Gill	Malaysia	
Nasrullah Khan	Malaysia	
Dato Haji Mohamad Nor Mohamad	Malaysia	
Shahul Hamid Mydeen	Malaysia	RSI (1980)
Kok Kian Poh	Malaysia	
Mangantar Simanjuntak	Malaysia	ISI (1968)
Syed Farooz Bin Syed Fadzil	Malaysia	OCT (1972)
Gek Ching Thai	Malaysia	PI (1969)
Samson M. Polume	Papua New Guinea	PIDP (1981)
Ganga Devi Kumar Powell	Papua New Guinea	ISI (1963)
Teresita N. Angeles	Philippines	
Vitaliano Bernardino	Philippines	IAP (1965)
Estrellita C. Guitarte	Philippines	PI (1982)
Cristina C. Nano	Philippines	
Teruhiko Tomita	Philippines	ISI (1964)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Grant Year & Program</u>
Boon Leong Herbert Ho	Sarawak	
Denis Chung Wui Liew	Sarawak	ISI (1966)
Paul P. Blackburn	Singapore	
Li Jen Chen	Singapore	
Leslie John (Kok Keong) Cheong	Singapore	FI (1975)
Cheong Hoong Diong	Singapore	OG (1978)
Carol Hoppe	Singapore	
Eddie C. Y. Kuo	Singapore	CLI (1982)
Koon Cheng Quek	Singapore	TDI (1971)
Ausaf-ur Rahman	Singapore	ISI (1965)
Rasu Naidu Ramachandran	Singapore	CI (1973)
Seok Hoon Seng	Singapore	CLI (1982)
Richard Tan	Singapore	ITI (1968)
Audrey Teo	Singapore	OG (1981)
Vivien Wong	Singapore	ISI (1969)
Mrs. Chen Li Jen	Singapore	
Lysia Kee	Singapore	CLI (1982)
Wei Heong Kee	Singapore	
Chung-Li Chang	Taiwan	PI (1981)
Tze Hwa Fan	Taiwan	PI (1981)
Mu Lan Hsu	Taiwan	CI (1974)
Jing-jyi Wu	Taiwan	CLI (1981)
Ramphai Charumas	Thailand	CI (1971)
Supar Rienjoo Siriboon	Thailand	ISI (1968)
Song-Sak Srikalasin	Thailand	CLI (1977)
Michael H. Anderson	U.S.A.	CI (1981)
Martin A. Apple	U.S.A.	RSI (1982)
Belinda A. Aquino	U.S.A.	ISI (1965)
Jeanette D. Bennington	U.S.A.	
Zaneta Ho'oulu Richards Cambra	U.S.A.	ISI (1964)
Myrna Yaptenco Cooper	U.S.A.	ISI (1967)
John A. Dixon	U.S.A.	
William Edward Feltz	U.S.A.	ISI (1982)
Robert Edward Gibson	U.S.A.	ISI (1968)
Lorraine Jablonski-Simich	U.S.A.	ISI (1963)
Victor Hao Li	U.S.A.	CLI (1977)
Sumi Y. Makey	U.S.A.	
Toshiyuki Nishikawa	U.S.A.	ISI (1969)
Thomas Poffenberger	U.S.A.	CI (1977)
James A. Palmore, Jr.	U.S.A.	
Peter Nigel Pirie	U.S.A.	
Gordon Ring	U.S.A.	ISI (1965)
Millie G. Ring	U.S.A.	
June Sato	U.S.A.	

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Grant Year & Program</u>
Marion Saunders	U.S.A.	
Eileen Stravrakis	U.S.A.	TDI (1974)
Marie Dolores Strazar	U.S.A.	CLI (1980)
Gregory Trifonovitch	U.S.A.	ITI (1966)
Teresa Wilkin	U.S.A.	
Margaret M. White	U.S.A.	ISI (1970)
Chin-Nang Wong	U.S.A.	OG (1979)
Mimi Yoshikawa	U.S.A.	ISI (1979)
Muneo Yoshikawa	U.S.A.	CI (1982)





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Summary proceedings :
International Alumni
Conference, Singapore...

THE EAST-WEST CENTER is an educational institution established in Hawaii in 1960 by the United States Congress. The Center's mandate is "to promote better relations and understanding among the nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States through cooperative study, training, and research."

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