



Asia's elderly face an uncertain future

by John H. Williams

The number of elderly people in Asia is soaring, but families are neither as willing nor as able to care for their aging relatives as they were in the past, according to Linda Martin, a research associate in the Population Institute.

"Recent social changes such as urbanization, migration and increased female labor force participation mean that generations of a family may live in different places, that they may live in housing that cannot accommodate several generations, or that the traditionally female caretakers are working outside the home," Martin wrote in a recent article in the *Journal of Gerontology*. "As a result, many elderly Asians are revising their expectations of receiving care from their adult offspring," Martin said.

The extent of the aging problem in absolute numbers is cause for alarm. The largest elderly populations in the world are in China (with 47 million aged 65 or older) and India (28 million). Between 1980 and 2000 the elderly populations of these two countries will almost double, an experience that most Asian nations will share, and between 2000 and 2025 another doubling will take place, Martin said. In 1980, Japan had a total of 10.6 million elderly, which is expected to grow to nearly 20 million in 2000 and 27 million in 2025, comprising more than 20 percent of the total population.

A 1984 study by the Singapore Committee on the Problems of the Aged concluded that "Asian family-oriented moral values of filial piety and respect and reverence for the elderly are weak and . . . have been eroded by the influence of Western values of individualism and materialism."

Martin adds that a major theme running throughout publications on aging

in Asia is that the experience of the West should not be used as a model. She quotes a Filipina as saying "Borrowing from the experience of the West may be painfully wrong. People and societies are not the same. Asians should be most careful in attributing to themselves characteristics which are Western."

According to Martin, concern about adopting Western strategies goes even further. For example, in the Asian view of institutionalization, placing an older person in a home is most unfortunate. Homes for aged in Asia have a bad reputation because they are for the destitute. Moreover, institutionalization is an emotional issue that brings out the most negative and stereotypical views of the West.

"Some of these anti-Western attitudes might in fact be based on wishful thinking—if you say that you do not want to end up like the West and that you are really not the same, then maybe you will not and maybe you are not," Martin said.

But whatever the cause, erosion of the role of the family and expansion of government's role are now occurring throughout Asia, Martin said.

One attempted remedy to the decline in family support has been to legislate filial piety. Martin cited China's Marriage Law of 1980 that gives parents who cannot care for themselves a right to demand their children's support, and a Japanese law obligating lineal relatives by blood to support each other.

Another governmental strategy is to provide financial incentives for families to continue caring for their elderly relatives. In Singapore, income tax relief is given for each aged parent or grandparent that a family supports. In Japan, tax relief is given to those who support a

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Whāngai, from the exhibit *Ka Ora Te Whenua, or Earthworks*, by Maori artist Reihana MacDonald of New Zealand. The exhibit runs through May in Burns Hall. MacDonald will lecture April 18 and 19. Call 944-7666 for information.

Center Pacific research receives more Japanese support

Following a tradition set eight years earlier, the Japanese government made a grant of \$100,000 to the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) through its Consul General in Hawaii, Tadayuki Nonoyama, at a luncheon February 16 at the East-West Center.

Nonoyama presented the check to Ieremia Tabai, president of Kiribati and presiding officer at the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders, which also was held at the Center.

Nonoyama commended the members of the Standing Committee for their "contribution toward the diverse projects of the PIDP with the purpose of perpetuating a greater economic growth and development of the Pacific region."

He praised the Pacific island leaders for their research projects in key areas of tourism development, the role of the private sector in the Pacific, economic adjustments and health programs.

"I believe that your enduring cooperative efforts and your commitment will be the high hopes and the focal point of the peoples of the Pacific island na-

tions," Nonoyama said.

"Without your dedicated efforts and firm commitments, the well-being and the progress of the Pacific region would not be possible.

"Japan, as one of the Pacific countries, joins you in hopes to see that the far-reaching activities by the Pacific Islands Conference would bear significant fruits to the satisfaction of everyone concerned in today's much-heralded Pacific era."

In accepting the check on behalf of all members of the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders, Tabai expressed his thanks for the "demonstration of support from the Japanese people."

He said he and other island leaders know the value of financial assistance and will use the money for good purposes, while striving for "financial independence."

The Japanese government now has contributed nearly half of the \$1.5 million received from all governments for the PIDP's many programs since 1979, according to PIDP Director Charles Lepani.

The money was used initially for such



Standing Committee Chairman Ieremia Tabai, left, accepts gift from Japan's Honolulu Consul General Tadayuki Nonoyama.

diverse projects as disaster preparedness, energy, indigenous business development, tuna fishing studies and aquaculture.

Later projects focused on economic growth through environmental improvements, growth in foreign investment as well as in the private sector, tourism and minerals.

Currently, the PIDP is working with the University of Hawaii on a public administration degree program that would bring senior Pacific island public servants and policy makers to Hawaii for training.

PIDP was established after a 1980 conference of Pacific island nations and its research and training programs are guided by the Conference Standing Committee.

Asia-Pacific Report picks up where journalism leaves off

This March the East-West Center published its third *Asia-Pacific Report*, this one with a special section on China in the Reform Era. And despite the fact that it is still in its infancy, the report is already finding an audience.

"It is establishing its own niche," says editor Charles Morrison. "What distinguishes it from journalistic year-books is that it fulfills a need for interpretive analysis. It's short and it's analytical. It puts contemporary events into a longer interpretive framework and identifies broader regional trends."

The report is intended for government officials, businessmen, educators and all others who have a keen interest in the Asia-Pacific region.

Morrison, who coordinates the Center's International Relations Program, also is a research associate with the Japan Center for International Exchange and is a former U. S. Senate aide. He has been the report's editor and guided its evolution since it was proposed in 1985 by Seiji Naya, director of the Center's Resource Systems Institute.

The first *Asia-Pacific Report*, issued in 1986, coincided with the Center's 25th anniversary and provided an overview of regional developments during that quarter-century. Written by Center

researchers, the report featured a political and economic overview and a section entitled selected topics, which examined issues such as population trends and demographic change, the sustainable use of renewable resources and the future of minerals and fuels.

The second report retained the same structure, with the political and economic overview examining the Asia-Pacific region in the mid-1980s and the selected topics focusing on the developing Pacific islands and critical marine issues raised by the new international law of the sea. Both volumes have proved to be highly useful reference materials.

This year's report features two innovations. The first is a special report focusing on a single theme, "China in the Reform Era." The second is that Center authors are supplemented by a distinguished list of contributors from outside the Center, led by Robert F. Dernberger of the East-West Center and the University of Michigan, who wrote two chapters and coedited the volume.

The decision to use outside writers, says Morrison, was in keeping with the purpose of the Center, which is to bring together people of diverse viewpoints. Contributors include Harry

Harding, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.; William Lively, an associate professor of International Studies and Sociology at the University of Washington; Martin Whyte, director of the Center for Research on Social Organization and Professor of Sociology at the University of Michigan; and Allen S. Whiting, professor of political science and director of the East Asian Institute at the University of Arizona.

Center research associates and fellows who coauthored chapters were James Nickum and John Dixon of the Environment and Policy Institute and Allen L. Clark, James Dorian, David Fridley and William E. James of the Resource Systems Institute.

Research associates from all institutes, fellows, and other staff and participants were also involved in the report-writing process, contributing background material, "boxes" on special topics and data for statistical appendixes. Morrison said one of the most rewarding aspects of his job was that the report was a truly interdisciplinary, Center-wide effort.

The concept of focusing the report's second section around a single theme will be continued in the future, says Morrison. One possible subject is a

look at the Asia-Pacific region from a demographic angle, with an examination of population trends, the family, aging and urbanization. A special report on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei—is another possibility since the Center has a number of ASEAN specialists.

The first part of the report is not likely to change, says Morrison. "The *Asia-Pacific Report* would not be the *Asia-Pacific Report* without the political and economic overview. It's a continuing feature that is useful to businessmen, educators, decision-makers and others who need to keep abreast of regional events and trends."

As for the report's basic outlook, Morrison says that it's positive. "We're optimistic about the region," he says. "We're optimistic about the ability of Asian countries to make the necessary political transitions and very optimistic about what's happening economically. Scholars tend to be less rosy in their assessments than journalists, but we believe a realistic appraisal of the region is that it's doing very well, particularly when compared to other parts of the developing world."

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Jefferson Fellows: from Texas to Taiwan

Newspaper and broadcasting journalists from as far away as Pakistan will join six American counterparts in the 1989 Jefferson Fellows program at the East-West Center.

The fellowships, which provide for eight weeks of intensive study and foreign orientation, have been granted to more than 150 journalists from Asia, the Pacific and the United States since 1967.

The new fellows are:

United States: Tom Brown, Pacific Rim reporter, *Seattle Times*; John Funabiki, Pacific Rim reporter, *San Diego Union*; Susan Harmon, vice president of radio, North Texas Public Broadcasting, Dallas; David Hipschman, foreign editor, *San Francisco Chronicle*; Sandra Wood, news editor, *Philadelphia Inquirer*; and Nancy Yoshihara, business news staff writer, *Los Angeles Times*.

China: Liu Dizhong, chief of the reporter's department and head of the National News Department, *China Daily*, Beijing.

Indonesia: Hoetojo Hoerip, director, Television Training Center, TVRI, Jakarta.

Japan: Mikio Arai, senior researcher, NHK Institute of Broadcasting Culture Research, Tokyo.

New Zealand: Paul Elenio, assistant editor (news), *The Evening Post*, Wellington.

Pakistan: M. Kamran Khan, senior correspondent, *The Muslim*, Karachi.

Taiwan: Chiang Chun-Nan, publisher, *The Journalist* (Chinese language weekly news magazine), Taipei.

Richard J. Meyer, president and chief executive officer, North Texas Public Broadcasting, Dallas, will serve as broadcaster-in-residence.

Floyd McKay, a veteran West Coast journalist and former administrative assistant to Governor Neil Goldschmidt of Oregon, will be helping to coordinate this year's Jefferson Fellowship program.

McKay, 53, was a newspaper man in Oregon from 1958 to 1970 and then a news analyst and commentator at KGW-TV in Portland until joining Goldschmidt's staff in 1986.

Also associated with the program is Richard H. Leonard, retired editor of the *Milwaukee Journal* and former chairman of the International Press Institute, who is senior fellow in journalism at the East-West Center.

The fellowships will begin April 9, 1989, and end June 9.

"The program provides an opportunity for experienced news editors, writers and broadcasters to get away from the daily deadline pressures for thoughtful study and investigation of Pacific Basin news issues," said Robert B. Hewett, the Jefferson program curator and interim director of the Center's Institute



Robert B. Hewett

of Culture and Communication.

Hewett said the Jefferson Fellows will attend study sessions which will give them an overview of the historical and cultural background of nations in the Asia-Pacific region.

They also will discuss current and future news issues. Included in their program is a four-week travel period which provides an opportunity for orientation and reporting.

American journalists will travel to Asia-Pacific countries which interest them and Asian journalists will visit the mainland United States.

All fellows return to the Center for evaluation, appraisal and comparison of their work and travel before returning to their regular jobs.

Vol. 7 No. 2 March-April 1989

Centerviews (ISSN 0746-1402) is published bi-monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848. It is sent without charge to readers interested in the Center. Second-class postage is paid at Honolulu, Hawaii.

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Designed by Russell Fujita.

THE EASTWEST CENTER is a public, nonprofit 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."

Some 2,000 research fellows, graduate students, and professionals in business and government each year work with the Center's international staff on major Asia-Pacific issues relating to population, resources and development, the environment, culture, and communication. Since 1960, more than 25,000 men and women from the region have participated in the Center's cooperative programs.

Principal funding for the Center comes from the U.S. Congress. Support also comes from more than 20 Asian and Pacific governments, as well as private agencies and corporations. The Center has an international board of governors. President Victor Hao Li came to the Center in 1981 after serving as Shelton Professor of International Legal Studies at Stanford University.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Centerviews*, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, HI 96848.

China in the reform era: separating myth from reality

by Grady Timmons

The decision by China in the late 1970s to open to the West and initiate massive economic reforms suggested to many that it was abandoning socialism and embracing capitalism—a perception that is more myth than reality, according to economist and China specialist Robert F. Dernberger.

"It's wishful thinking to believe that China is becoming more like the United States," he says. "Contrary to what is reported in the newspapers, developments in China are proceeding at a much slower pace than people have been led to believe. China's leaders have not made up their minds as to how much capitalism they will allow. They are still working that out."

A research associate at the East-West Center and a professor of economics at the University of Michigan, Dernberger contributed to and coedited a special report on China that appears in the third volume of the East-West Center's *Asia-Pacific Report*.

Entitled "China in the Reform Era," the special section features contributions from a team of experts who examine China 10 years after the country decided to shed its Soviet-style economic system in favor of a regulated market economy "with Chinese characteristics," according to Dernberger.

The report chronicles the reforms' impact on the economic, political and cultural life of China—the achievements as well as the social and environmental costs. Urbanization, for instance, is escalating rapidly; the urban population of China is more than 40 percent of the total, or double what it was a decade ago. Increased use of resources, meanwhile, is putting pressure on the natural environment; China faces a water crisis in the northern Beijing-Tianjin region, and the pollution in 90 percent of its cities exceeds the maximum levels recommended by the World Health Organization.

Harry Harding, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., who contributed a chapter on China's political reforms, writes that there has been a transition from totalitarianism to a more relaxed authoritarianism in the post-Mao era. The impact of the Cultural Revolution proclaimed by Mao in his last years "was immense," according to Harding. "Those in the party and government, intellectuals, artists, economic managers, and or-

inary individuals who were identified as reactionaries were verbally and physically attacked; many were sent to work in the countryside, placed under house or office arrest, or identified as reactionaries and ridiculed in the streets. Some committed suicide, others died prematurely."

The recent end to this repression, writes Harding, has resulted in a range of social, cultural, intellectual and economic activities that are relatively free of political interference. Still, he says, the transition to democracy, which would permit a free press and the

Confucian philosophy are enjoying renewed popularity, so are secret societies, fortune tellers, spirit mediums and prostitution. And while the reforms have resulted in a welcome influx of foreign businessmen, diplomats, journalists, tourists and teachers, it has also meant the coming of pool halls, amusement parks, discos, rock music and popular magazines and movies.

Whyte concludes that this increase in foreign influence has been so rapid and its forms so massive and diverse, that "many Chinese have the feeling they are sailing into uncharted seas without

system. This has helped free up the economy and increase production, but it has also fueled inflation and a host of other problems. "The Chinese have been very weak in creating a new system, and that's what lies ahead," he says. "Initiating price reforms, controlling inflation, monitoring the balance of payments, directing labor migration, things like that are tough to do."

One of China's greatest tragedies, says Dernberger, is that it patterned its brand of socialism after the Soviets, a highly centralized and bureaucratic system that thwarted initiative and the coordination of activity at the local level. There are many kinds of socialism, says Dernberger, and he can envision the Chinese successfully implementing a market version. Such a system, he adds, would be a mix of regulated markets and planning, with no ruling class and an equitable distribution of land and income. "The problem for the Chinese is that they aren't starting from a capitalist system," he says. "They are starting from a Stalinist system. It's hard to dismantle that and move forward."

From the beginning, the goal of the reforms—enshrined in a slogan—has been to "quadruple income by the year 2000," a goal Dernberger says will not be attained. Nevertheless, he says, it has been an ideal to strive for and one the people have readily understood. "One child per couple," another goal of the reforms, will also not be attained by the year 2000, he says, but here again a slogan has mobilized the people and led to an impressive overall reduction in population growth.

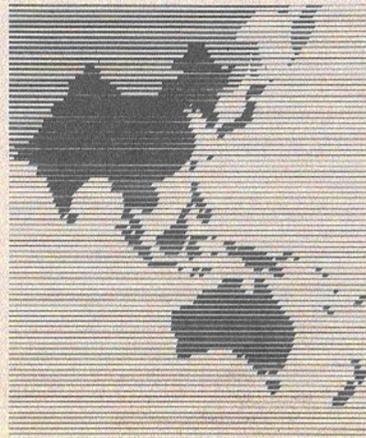
Despite its shortcomings, Dernberger still believes China's potential remains greater than her problems. "China is a growth economy," he says. "It is rich in resources. It is one of the world's largest traders. It has a skilled population. It is now a matter of creating the correct environment. What we have seen so far in the reform era is a change in the right direction."

Dernberger is also encouraged by regional events. He points out that China and the Soviet Union are discussing the situation in Cambodia, that there is contact between China and South Korea and relations are improving with Taiwan. And in 1997, of course, China assumes control of Hong Kong. "There are still a lot of questions about China that we won't know the answers to for another generation," he says. "However, there are many hopeful signs."

"Foreign influence has been so rapid . . . that many Chinese have the gnawing feeling they are sailing into uncharted seas without a clear moral rudder."

ASIA-PACIFIC REPORT

Focus: China in the Reform Era



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emergence of independent opposition parties, is unlikely because the Chinese Communist Party is not yet willing to accept a reduction of its power.

Cultural reforms, writes Martin Whyte, a professor of sociology at the University of Michigan, have resulted in a resurgence of traditional Chinese cultural practices and an influx of Western cultural influences, both of which were prohibited under Mao.

The problem for the Chinese now, he says, is where to draw the line. While traditional Chinese art forms and Con-

a clear moral rudder."

Dernberger himself says that instituting reforms has been like "opening Pandora's box. It has spawned a lot of corruption and material money-seeking. Many of my Chinese students who have returned home have been dismayed by some of the changes. It's not the China they knew."

According to Dernberger, the easy part of the reform movement is over. The harder work remains. The Chinese, he says, have ended the tyranny and restrictions that were part of the old

1989 International Fair promises a cultural feast

The East-West Center's 1989 International Fair has taken as its theme "Bridges Across the Pacific," and will feature 19 cultural performances and food from more than 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Scheduled for April 15, the fair is an opportunity for participants at the Center to share their cultures with the Honolulu community. Admission is free.

The fair's opening ceremony will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Chinese in Hawaii. It will include a Taoist blessing, a Chinese dragon dance and fireworks. There will also be a costume pageant representing the various countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Other performances this year include a Malaysian kite dance (Wua Bulan), a Korean fan dance, a Punjabi folk dance, a Carolinean stick dance, a Mongol wedding couple, a Maori waiata (action song) and a demonstration of Chinese dough sculpture.

Among the foods offered for sale will

be Thai heavenly beef, Nepalese chicken curry, Jiao Zi (Chinese dumpling) and Papua New Guinea beer.

The fair will run from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Imin-Center Jefferson Hall and will also include exhibits and children's games.

As part of the day's festivities, a number of individuals will be honored for their contributions to the Center and the Honolulu community.

Fair chairman Xiang Bo Wang of China says that East-West Center participants organizing the event are: John Howe of New Zealand; Vasanthi Ranganathan of India; Patrick Tellei of Palau; Lillian Woon of Malaysia; Wiladlak Chuawanlee of Thailand; Asma Mahmud of Pakistan; and Julie Trott, Danny Romano, Jim Hansen, Akemi Adanovich, Rone Williams, Sam Mitchell, Peggy DuFon and Mike Carl of the United States.



Center participant and Balinese dancer I. Wayan Lendra will perform at this year's fair.

Hawaii: America's secret weapon in the Pacific Century

Julia Chang Bloch is assistant administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and heads its Asia and Near East Bureau. She is a former fellow of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. Bloch was born in Shanghai and immigrated to the United States as a child. The following is adapted from a speech she delivered at the Governor's Congress on Hawaii's International Role, which was held December 6-7, 1988, and sponsored by Hawaii Governor John Waihe'e, the University of Hawaii and the East-West Center.

by Julia Chang Bloch

It is fitting that the search for our future begins here in Hawaii because the 21st century may well belong to the Pacific. America, I believe, has a Pacific destiny, yet to be fully realized. In seizing the initiative to chart Hawaii's future, you may well be charting the rest of America's future as well. And who better to do this? After all, what state of the union better qualifies as the Pacific state?

Whether the world likes it or not, a handful of Asian countries—Japan, the "four tigers" and, increasingly, China—are reshaping the global economic landscape. They are becoming the world's most productive economic region as well as its largest creditor. Japan, which produced almost three-fourths of East Asian output in 1986, is an economic superpower in its own right. Let us look at the facts:

- By the year 2000, the sum total of the GNP's of Japan, China and the "four tigers" will be at least that of the United States.

- Tokyo is fast rivaling New York and London as a world money center. The Tokyo stock market is currently roughly the same size as New York's, accounting for more than one-third of global stocks. Tokyo has caught up in equity trading with New York and can be expected to improve its standing in foreign exchange transactions, which, at over \$50 billion in daily turnover, roughly equals that of New York's and is just behind London's.

- Seven of the world's top ten banks ranked by deposits are already Japanese. Japanese banks have surpassed U.S. banks as the largest group of private lenders, accounting for 32 percent of global bank assets.

By the turn of the century, whether measured in terms of GNP, foreign investment, or global trade and finance, East Asia indeed will be the number one regional economic power.

At the same time the era of Atlantic dominance is coming to an end. The economic center of gravity has shifted to Asia and the Pacific. This shift can be seen in the emergence of Japan as a major player in key international financial institutions, which long have been dominated by the Anglo-American-European connection. Today, Japan is second only to the United States in power and influence in these institutions—the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Bank for International Settlements.

Increasingly, Japan's financial muscle will be felt throughout the traditional western power centers. In 1986, Japanese banks, which began lending in the United Kingdom only four years before, accounted for one-third of the overseas lending from London and 23 percent of all lending in the country. Forty Japanese banks and other financial firms are now operating in Switzerland, with Sumitomo having bought control of the largest foreign-owned bank in the country.

With Japan in the lead, East Asia will exercise increasing weight in the forums that govern the rules of international finance and commerce. Tokyo

already is second only to Washington in shaping currency markets and interest rates. The emergence of East Asian financial centers in the years ahead suggests that Wall Street will play a less prominent role in global financial affairs by the turn of the century. With the rise of the Japanese, New York will be forced to share control over financial markets and the power that accompanies it. Federal Reserve control over both global and domestic interest rates will become far less independent of actions taken by central banks in East Asia.

But nowhere is this shift as dramatic as in the tilt of America's economy away from the Atlantic toward the Pacific. Fueled by East Asian wealth, American businesses are slowly turning from the New York-European axis to the Pacific.



Julia Chang Bloch

- In 1960, America's trade with Asia was less than half its trade with Europe, but the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness estimates that by 1995 our trade with Asia could be twice that with countries across the Atlantic.

- The ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles moved 58.6 million tons of cargo in 1986, almost triple the tonnage handled by ports of New York and New Jersey.

- New York's supremacy in banking is also being challenged. While New York's deposits rose less than 7 percent between 1980 and 1986, deposits in Los Angeles leaped 65 percent during the same period.

By 1995 it is estimated that the Japanese government and Japanese private investors will likely own \$1 trillion of American assets, or as much as 10 percent of the total.

One can argue the pros and cons of foreign investments. American businesses, however, unlike politicians, are not smashing Hyundai and Toshiba products on the Capitol lawn. They are scrambling after Asian cash. State and local governments are not far behind. Today at least 35 states have liaison offices in Tokyo and Osaka. Some states have gone incentive-mad: Illinois, for example, offered Mitsubishi more than \$88 million to promote a joint venture with Chrysler. Atlanta, with 15-hour direct flights to Tokyo, has attracted 168 Japanese companies, worth \$650 million. "Never mind geography," trumpeted an *Atlanta Constitution* editorial. "Georgia can become a Pacific power."

Just as Asian cash is reshaping our skylines, our workplaces and our pocketbooks, so Asian immigration also is transforming the American population profile. By the year 2000, Asian immigrants may number as

many as 12 million. America always has been a "melting pot," but we move into the Pacific Century truly a "global community," with ethnic ties to virtually every race and region on planet earth. The Population Reference Bureau now estimates that by the end of this century most Americans will be descended at least in part from non-Europeans.

Despite these trends, Eurocentric views continue to predominate among America's political, media and academic elites. Europe continues to be the prime focus of American foreign policy, trade, investment and cultural interests. Here are some examples:

- In 1986 America allocated an estimated \$134 billion for the conventional defense of Europe, nearly half again as much as the Europeans spent on their own defense and three times the

we Americans must reassess our role and place in the world. We should not forget that we are a great Pacific country. We belong to the Pacific as well as to the Atlantic. By not adjusting to the post-Atlantic world, American political and economic leadership may be surrendering the keys of our future success.

Still, there exists within America many of the necessary ingredients that can lead to renewed American preeminence in the post-Atlantic era. True, America's post-World War II dominance is gone, but to write off America as a second-rate economic power is naive and contrary to the facts:

- America's economy is more than twice as large as Japan's and 15 percent larger than that of the European Community.

- Propelled by the cheaper dollar, America's share of the world market in manufactured goods is projected to hit 18 percent, compared with West Germany's 13 percent and Japan's 12 percent.

- Americans still enjoy the highest living standards in the world. Since 1982 higher productivity has raised family incomes by about 11 percent. German and Japanese living standards are roughly 70 percent to 75 percent of the U.S. level.

- America's market is the world's largest. Asia will need to depend on that market, which absorbed almost 40 percent of both Japan's and Korea's exports, for its continued growth and prosperity.

But America cannot afford to be complacent. Our twin deficits are a stark reminder that the world has changed. At the same time we should not join the chorus singing America's decline, nor should we look upon the successes of Asia and the Pacific as a threat. Instead, we should take pride in their success, as it is the triumph of America's post-World War II geopolitical strategy. In fact, the success of Asia and the Pacific offers new opportunities for America. The fast-growing Pacific nations offer the most promising new growth markets for American businesses. While European markets have been stagnant, American exports to Taiwan shot up more than 38 percent in 1987, and those to South Korea and Hong Kong jumped roughly 30 percent. This trend will only accelerate, as the next 30 years will see Europe's population showing no growth while Asia's grows by some 50 percent.

America only has to look to its own "global community" to find its most potent weapon in making the best of the Pacific Century. From its beginning America has been enriched by the movement of capital, people and ideas into our country. Waves of immigration have continually renewed America, never allowing the society to ossify. The latest newcomers as well as the home-grown Asian-American population can help America bridge the cultural gap between the East and West and mount an effective economic response to competition from across the Pacific.

In the Pacific Century, America will need to be as Pacific-centered as it is now Euro-centered. Expertise about Asia and the Pacific—its cultures, histories and languages—will be at a high premium. Asian Americans can help America shift the country from its traditional European orientation toward a more multiracial and multicultural identity.

Hawaii, situated in the middle of the Pacific, understands firsthand that the Atlantic-Pacific economic shift has

"By not adjusting to the post-Atlantic world, America's leaders may be surrendering the keys of our future success."

American military expenditures in Asia.

- The United Kingdom, whose growth rates have been dwarfed by East Asia's for some time, continues to be the favorite locale for U.S. private investments.

- At a time when Japan's markets are opening and the dollar is cheap, having lost half its value against the yen, American exports to Japan should be booming. Yet Japan's Manufactured Import Promotion Organization reports that while western European firms last year boosted their manufactured exports to Japan by 26.7 percent and Southeast Asian companies by 57.3 percent, U.S. firms managed a gain of just 0.1 percent.

- Equally astounding, a recent report on consumer trends in China produced by the U.S. Census Bureau's Center for International Research attracted only a handful of American companies, while 700 Japanese companies paid a \$500 fee for the information.

- After U.S. officials threatened and cajoled Japan into opening its construction market, they found only one U.S. construction firm interested in bidding on the huge Kansai airport project outside Osaka, while Korean firms were rushing to take advantage of the opening.

- Too often, hysteria characterizes many of the recent books and media reports about Japanese and Korean economic penetration of America, but no comparable hint of hostility accompanies European trade surpluses or investments in America. Given the hype, who would believe that, in fact, about half of foreign ownership of U.S. investments is in European hands, while Japan's share is just over 12 percent.

To succeed in the Pacific Century,

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EEZs and uninhabited islands: where to draw the line?

Claims to Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) extending 200 miles from shore have given South Pacific nations unprecedented economic power but have created problems in another area of the Pacific—the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, according to two reports by researchers at the East-West Center.

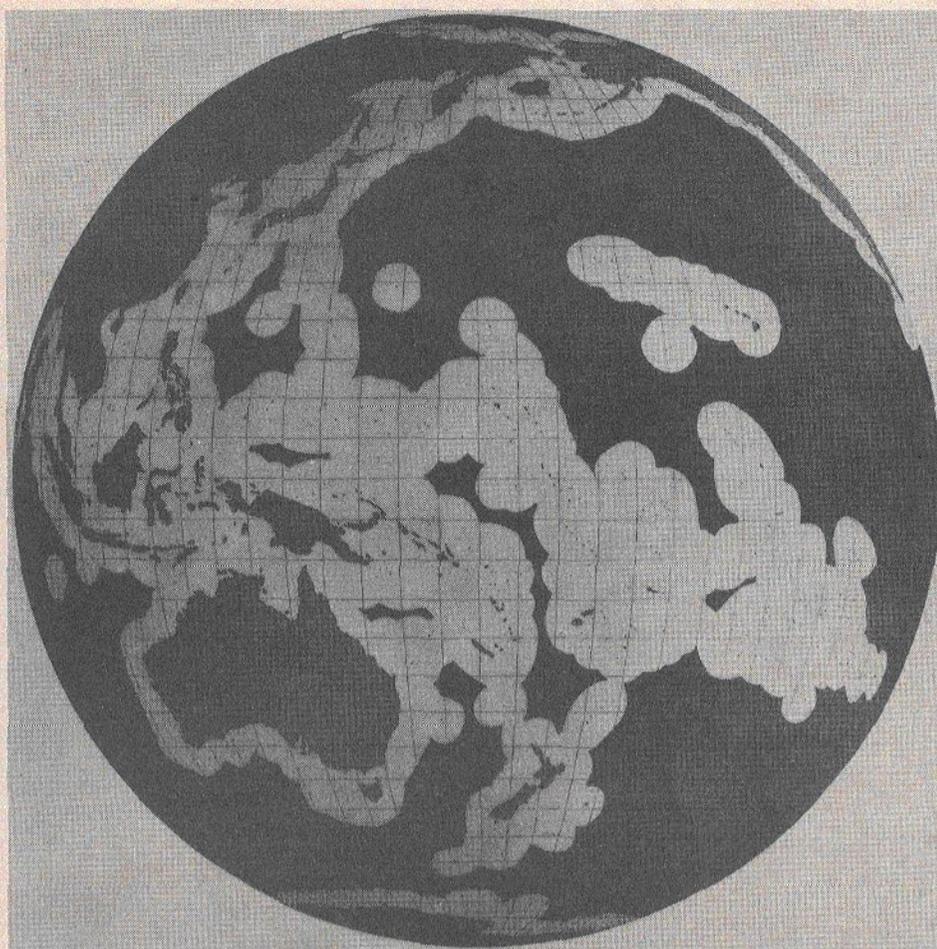
Biliana Cicin-Sain and Robert W. Knecht studied the effect of the EEZs on the emerging South Pacific nations. Jon M. Van Dyke, Joseph Morgan and Jonathan Gurish, in a paper for the *San Diego Law Review*, analyzed the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands from the standpoint of "do uninhabited islands generate an EEZ?"

The Cicin-Sain and Knecht report, prepared while the two were research fellows at the Center's Environment and Policy Institute, says the introduction in the late 1970s and early 1980s of Exclusive Economic Zones into the South Pacific had dramatic impact on island nations.

The EEZ concept emerged out of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and gives coastal nations sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve and manage all resources and economic uses within 200 nautical miles of their shorelines. The United States is not a signatory to the convention but has made claims which are consistent with its provisions.

"Virtually overnight, isolated tiny island nations acquired the legal right to resources within and underlying vast areas of the surrounding ocean and, in the process, became members of an instantly created 'neighborhood' made up of the now adjoining 200-mile zones of what had been widely separated island nations," the EWC research fellows say.

Nearly two dozen self-governing nations and territories in the South Pacific took advantage of the EEZs to create adjoining economic and fishery zones



Exclusive Economic Zones in the Pacific. From the 1987-88 Asia-Pacific Report.

covering 30 million square kilometers, or about 300 times their total land area, the report says.

However, the creation of EEZs in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands presented a dilemma for the United States because of ambiguous language in the convention which established the EEZ

concept.

Researchers Van Dyke and Morgan of the East-West Center and attorney Gurish of Maui, writing their report for the *San Diego Law Review*, say that the drafters of the Law of the Sea "clearly intended that some small insular formations should not be able to generate

200-mile EEZs."

Only three of the tiny islands, pinnacles, reefs and shoals which make up the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands are considered capable of sustaining human habitation.

The United States holds the position that every insular formation, no matter how small, is entitled to generate an EEZ, according to the researchers. The reasoning, they say, is that "this will increase the overall maritime space over which the United States can exercise jurisdiction."

But the researchers contend that if the United States abides by the Law of the Sea, it cannot claim exclusive rights for such uninhabited islands in the chain as Nihoa, Necker, La Perouse Pinnacle, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef and Pearl and Hermes Reef.

"Only Midway, possibly Kure, and conceivably Tern Island in the French Frigate Shoals would be permitted to generate EEZs," they say.

The writers say that while restrictions on the uninhabitable areas "may seem injurious to United States economic interests in the short run...the restrictions would ultimately benefit the United States because they would limit the tendency for ever-greater coastal state claims of exclusive jurisdiction..."

The restrictions also would preserve more ocean space for unrestricted scientific research and "ensure that sufficient ocean space remains to promote the values underlying the concept of the 'common heritage,'" the researchers say, concluding:

"If these long-term values are seen as important ones, then the United States eventually may set an appropriate example for other nations by limiting its own claims."

New 'adopt a park' program aims to save Asia's tropics

As part of its efforts to preserve the earth's biological diversity, now particularly at risk in the tropics, the East-West Center's Environment and Policy Institute has developed a new protected area initiative. This "Adopt a Park" (or nature reserve) program was devised by James Juvik, a biogeographer (a geographer who studies living natural resources). Juvik is a former fellow and consultant with the Center. The program seeks to directly link potential conservation organization donors with individual park or reserve areas in the developing nations of the Asia-Pacific region where there is a desperate need for modest but sustained financial and/or technical support.

The Honolulu Zoo Hui, a support group for the Honolulu Zoo, recently agreed to become the first donor/partner.

An objective of the project is to involve small, local conservation-oriented organizations who may feel that their resources were too meager to contribute significantly to international nature protection. In fact, protected area management for reserves in developing tropical countries can be initiated or enhanced with very modest funding. For instance, the annual budget to provide for patrol, education, maintenance and management of Phu Rua National Park in Thailand was in the order of US\$2,400 in 1987.

First efforts have centered on providing help to Fiji, an island nation confronted with many of the natural resource conservation and management problems widespread in the developing tropical world. The National Trust for Fiji holds responsibility for conservation

of natural and cultural resources in the country. In 1980 the National Trust established the nation's first wild-life sanctuary, incorporating the small (70

and it has been adopted as a logo by the National Trust. The uninhabited reserve island has been leased from its traditional owners by the Trust.

clearing of native forest for agriculture or other purposes. Due to severe budgetary limitations the National Trust has been unable to develop effective protection, species monitoring and reserve management policies for the sanctuary.

The Honolulu Zoo Hui has agreed to "adopt" the iguana sanctuary for an initial five-year period, providing financial assistance to the trust (\$8,000-\$9,000 over this period). This will facilitate more effective sanctuary management, and provide a salary for the current volunteer warden.

In addition, the Zoo Hui, through the wildlife and wildland expertise available at the Honolulu Zoo, the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii, will attempt to provide advice on different types of wildlife in the development and implementation of reserve management policies.

Background field work by Juvik has resulted in a report that lays the groundwork for continued observation of various species and the formation of management plans. An informational exhibit will be constructed in the Honolulu Zoo to describe the project and the conservation problems common to island plant and wildlife in Hawaii and Fiji.

This new project is carried out under an East-West Center research theme on "Protected Areas and Biodiversity" directed by Research Associate Lawrence Hamilton. Juvik and Hamilton are developing a list of candidate protected areas in Asia and the Pacific. Organizations interested in this adoption project are invited to write to them at the Environment and Policy Institute, East-West Center, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96848.

"Protecting nature reserves in developing tropical countries can be achieved with modest funding."



The Crested Iguana, recently discovered in Fiji, was previously unknown to science.

hectare) island of Yaduataba in response to the discovery of a new native iguana lizard previously unknown to science.

This Crested Iguana gained considerable media attention in Fiji and created a major stir in herpetological circles,

Past ecological studies in Fiji suggest that native iguanas are severely threatened by the presence of alien predators (feral cats), habitat destruction associated with overgrazing by feral and domestic ungulates (such as goats), and

Times and traditions are changing for Asia's elderly

continued from page 1

person aged 70 or over and whose incomes are below a specified level.

Pensions are a source of support for only a small percentage of elderly people in Asia, and many countries view the tax burden of pensions as being too onerous, Martin said.

The fact that elderly people can be self-supporting is often lost sight of, Martin said, but a tradeoff often must be made between the employment needs of old people and young people. "The more developed countries with older populations may give priority to raising the age of retirement to encourage more labor force participation at older ages and to help relieve part of the burden of pension programs," Martin said. "But less developed countries without a pension burden but with high youth unemployment may be content to have elderly workers retire early."

Martin said Asian governments "must walk a fine line if they are to succeed in encouraging families to do as much as they possibly can to care for elderly family members and, at the same time, provide a public safety net for those aged adults who cannot rely on themselves or their families."

A key issue that policymakers must address is whether older people should be eligible for government programs strictly on the basis of an individual's age or on age plus need, Martin said. "In many Asian countries, programs ostensibly designed for older age groups are available only to the elite—retired military, government and industrial

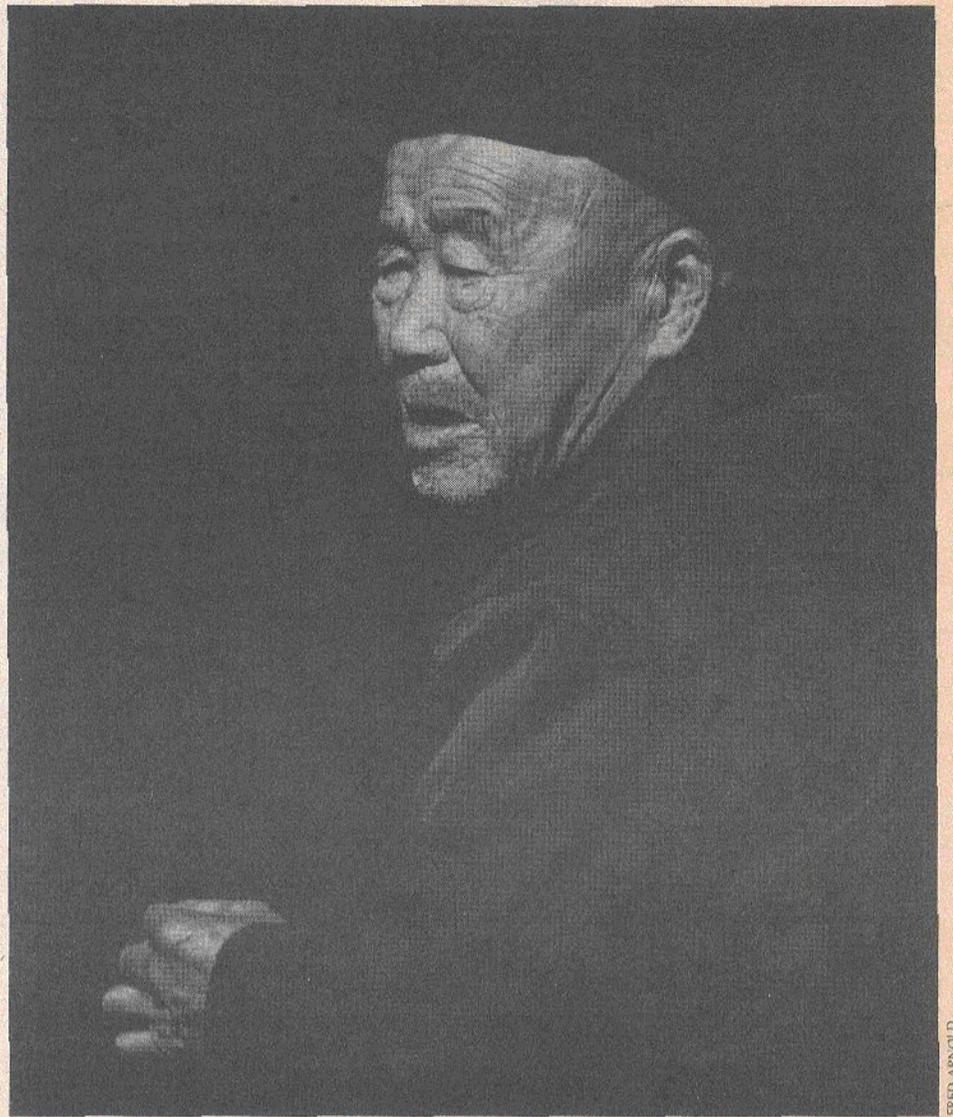
employees—and to a lesser extent to those who are destitute with no families," Martin said. "Thus, to a great extent, there is no public safety net for poor elderly people living in poor families, especially in rural areas."

Martin said that programs on the basis of need may be fairer, but programs based on age are more practical from a political and administrative standpoint.

"In the long run, the economic and political problems associated with the burdens of age-based programs in an aging population will be enormous," Martin said. "There is danger of designing programs at a time when the number of dependent elderly is considerably lower than it will be in the future, which is the case in many Asian countries over the next 20 years. There is also danger in designing social programs at a time when economies are growing at record rates, as they have in the 1980s."

"Most Asians and Westerners alike would agree that important goals are to avoid institutionalization and provide incentives and the means, where necessary, for elderly individuals to remain independent and productive and for families to care for those who cannot," Martin said.

In making long-range decisions, Martin said it is important that policymakers recognize that the elderly populations of tomorrow may be quite different in character than they are today, as their health and education improve and their life experiences and family situations change.



China has the world's largest elderly population, 47 million, a number that will soon double.

FRED ARNOLD

Hawaii can show America the way in the Pacific century

continued from page 4

taken place. Isolated from the political and commercial power centers on the mainland, Hawaii has experienced firsthand America's Eurocentric prejudices. So, who better than Hawaii, America's most multiracial and multicultural state, to guide America toward embracing the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. What Hawaii has to offer is not only its geography or its natural beauty but, more important in the Pacific Century, its people, whose cultural and value affinities combine the best of the East and West. Hawaii offers a natural intellectual bridge between the cultural forces that border the vast Pacific.

I say "intellectual" because it would be difficult for Hawaii to displace or duplicate the existing financial, manufacturing or commercial centers in the Pacific or on the mainland. But Hawaii has a unique comparative advantage, difficult if not impossible to duplicate anywhere else in the world. There are other centers of Asian-Pacific learning, but no other center can offer knowledge, competencies and skills, as well as the cross-cultural sensitivities born of a truly multicultural society. Hawaii has the potential to be not only the tourism capital of the Pacific but, also, the intellectual capital in the Pacific for business, politics, research, education and training. The Peace Corps long ago recognized Hawaii's competitive advantage as an incomparable cross-

cultural training site. Since then, Hawaii has gained prominence as a Pacific educational center, with the East-West Center attracting some 2,000 scholars from all over the U.S. and the Pacific region who come together to study, for research and to work. While I was at the Agency for International Development, I can't tell you how many prominent Pacific island leaders I met who prided themselves on being University of Hawaii graduates. So it was natural that when Japan and the U.S., the world's No. 1 and No. 2 aid donors, wanted a venue to meet to discuss mutual interests and cooperation, we chose Hawaii. Training Peace Corps volunteers is but one step removed from orienting business executives or political leaders. Having

Japanese and U.S. aid professionals meeting here is but another step removed from prime ministers convening here.

That is why I called Hawaii America's secret weapon in the Pacific Century.

Hawaii may be America's best chance to emerge in the Pacific Century as "first among equals."

Complimentary copies of the Report of the Governor's Congress on Hawaii's International Role, which contains Bloch's speech, can be obtained from the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii, Moore Hall 309, 1890 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

East and West were duly represented at recent concerts presented by the Center's Performing Arts Series. At left, Qui Li-Rong plays traditional and contemporary pieces on the Chinese pipa or lute. At right, members of the Side Street Strutters Jazz Band show why they are the champions of Dixieland Jazz, playing classics like "Sweet Georgia Brown," "Basin Street Blues," and "Alexander's Ragtime Band."



JEFF HELBERG

DEBORAH BOOKER

Exhibit depicts spiritual, political roots

Art by Alonzo Davis: 'blankets that enfold the spirit'

by Elisa Johnston

Hearts, crescents, pyramids and even astrological figures are repetitive symbols in the work of Center Artist-in-Residence Alonzo Davis. But it is arrows that he uses most frequently and finds the most meaningful.

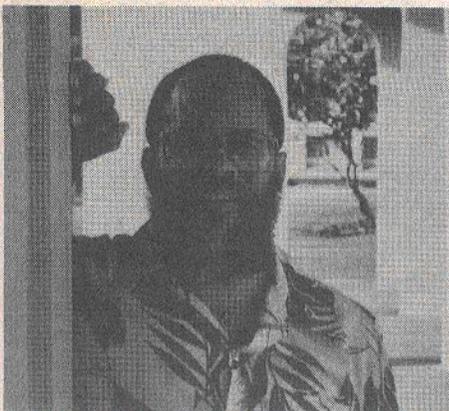
"The arrow appeared in man's first communication on rocks and in cave paintings, and continues in contemporary life. For me . . . it . . . represents the direction one takes in life, and is a symbol of decision-making. Politically and spiritually," he said, "I always see my direction as up and to the left."

This direction was apparent in the recent Blanket Series show, mounted by Davis during his stay as artist-in-residence. The richly colored and often pearlescent paper and fabric works, with their sometimes sly titles and naive use of symbols, struck many as unusually optimistic and generous. In a tribute to Davis's art Reihana MacDonald, an arts intern from New Zealand, wrote: "These blankets will not cover your body. They will enfold your spirit."

According to Davis, the often woven or pieced works in the series represent an "attempt to weave the fabric of my life experiences." These experiences include more than 20 years in the Los Angeles art world, both as the owner of the Brockman Gallery and as an activist in non-profit and community art projects. But they began in the nurturing environment of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where Davis's parents worked and where he spent the first 13 years of his life.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the small Afro-American campus of Tuskegee Institute was "self sufficient and independent," recalled Davis, and thus remarkably insulated from the racial strife around it. "My father was a doctor of psychology and my mother worked in the library. The plumber, the educators, the leadership, the preachers, the bakers, the brick mason, the tennis coach [all were Black]. I never thought I couldn't do something. Nothing was impossible because of ethnicity," he said.

When he was 13, Davis's parents separated and he moved with his mother and brother to Los Angeles,



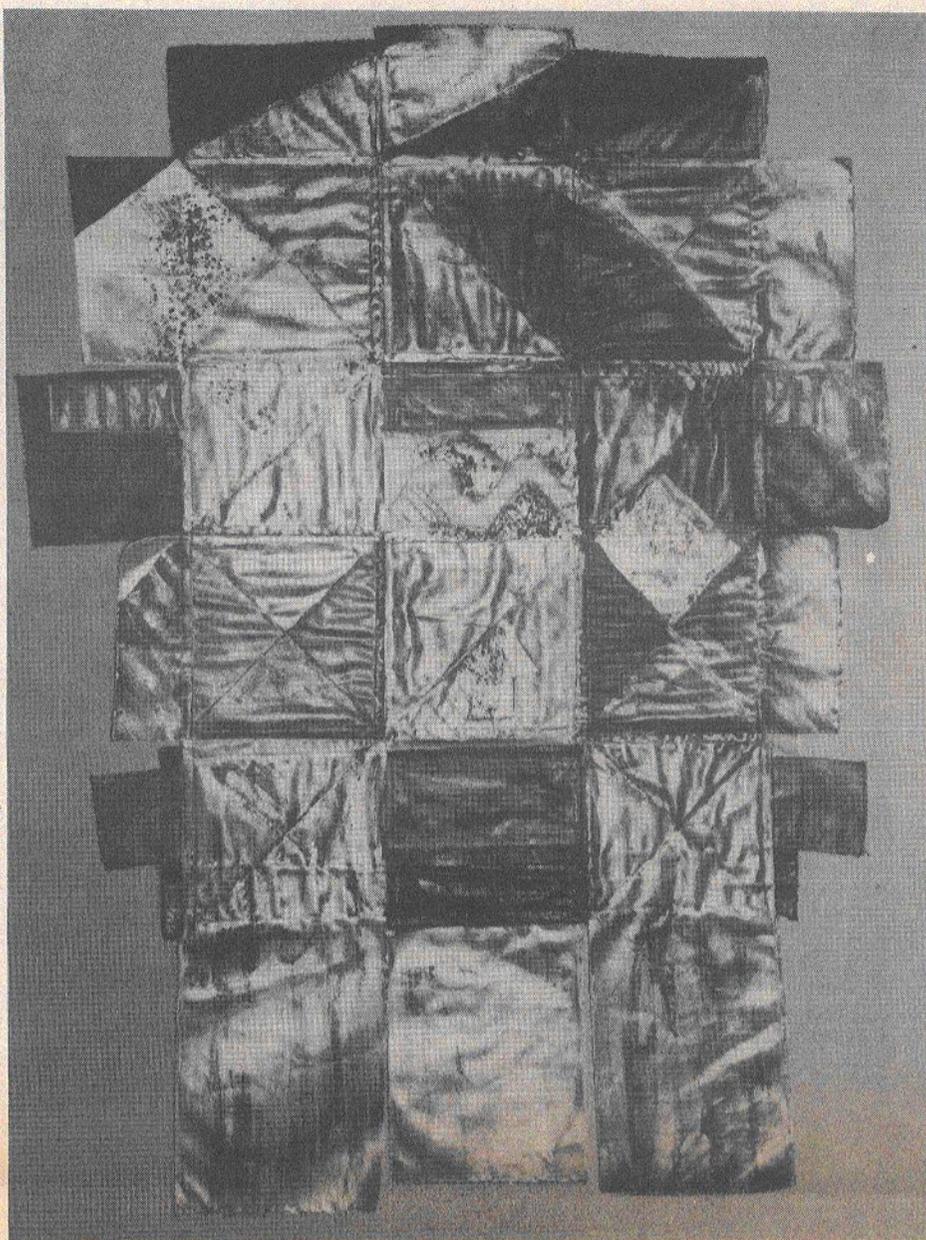
Alonzo Davis

California. Though the transition from the sheltered and homogeneous Tuskegee campus could have been traumatic, Davis doesn't remember it that way. In Los Angeles, he said, "I found the true meaning of multicultural, and wanted to learn more about the backgrounds of my classmates and associates who were Korean, Hungarian, Japanese, Mexican, Native American and Euro-American." His interest in other cultures persists, and he has traveled widely. He credits the cultures of Brazil, Haiti and West Africa as having the greatest influence on his work.

For all of the influences in Davis's work, one seemed to be conspicuously missing: the severity and darkness of the urban experience, particularly that of minorities.

"I've painted revolutionary pictures about the oppression of peoples, about negative forces in the world, about political oppression, and about ethnic strife—all of that has been part of my history," said Davis. "But I have always wanted to have impact. And I found that this work didn't have the political impact that I wanted. . . . Besides, being angry didn't compliment me." Davis turned to organizing and lobbying for community art. But the political is not absent from his work—it simply takes a back seat to the art.

"There are political pieces in the Blanket Series show," he said. One is "Art Against Apartheid." Printed in bright, pretty colors, the attractive images pull in the viewer who soon realizes that what first appeared a heart is really a map of Africa, and that the flowing writing declares "Man Above Diamonds" and "Take Apartheid Apart."



"Tapa Daydreams," acrylic on canvas, 1988.

Davis was inspired by his childhood memories to do the "Vote Series." "I grew up in the South during a time when the right to vote for nonwhite people was very limited. I remember my Dad—a Ph.D!—having to take a test" before he was allowed to vote, said Davis, and there was a poll tax, which further restricted access of the poor to the polls. "In Mississippi, people gave up lives and limbs" to exercise the right to vote, and now fewer and

fewer Americans vote, he said.

It was "a great desire to reach the masses" that first got Davis into public art. Now, with more than 20 years behind him of promoting community art—murals, free concerts, art in public places—Davis wants to concentrate on the personal side of his art and has moved from Los Angeles to quieter Sacramento. This move, judging from the map, is once again up and to the left.

Cement kilns offer solution to hazardous waste disposal

by Charles Turner

Many Asian nations, facing increasing threats from hazardous chemical wastes as they industrialize, may find one solution in the common cement kiln, says an East-West Center researcher.

Richard A. Carpenter, scientist with the Center's Environment and Policy Institute, says cement kilns are found in virtually every developing region. They use gas, oil or coal to convert limestone, clay and other materials (such as sand) to make cement by heating it to very high temperatures in a rotating drum.

Carpenter says the solution offered by the cement kiln is to blend the combustible hazardous waste with the fuel, heating the limestone and silicates to form Portland cement.

"The high temperatures and long residence time provided by normal kiln operation assure complete destruction of the hazardous wastes," he says, with none of the wastes being released into the air. "A bonus is the heating value of

the toxic materials, which means reduced fuel costs for the cement producer."

Among the combustible hazardous waste materials commonly found in Asian countries are contaminated solvents and residues of petroleum processing, which Carpenter says often wind up in land fills.

"They should not be dumped in land fills because soil and water would be polluted," he says. "Open burning or conventional incineration would spew partially decomposed fumes and soot into the air."

Carpenter says that roughly speaking, for every US\$1 billion of gross domestic product, countries generate 100 tons of hazardous waste each year. Up to 20 percent may be combustible, he adds.

Toxic and flammable materials are concentrated in industrial parks next to big city population centers and without adequate incineration facilities, the wastes now are being dumped illegally, he says. They end up mixed with municipal trash, or simply stored, awaiting some practical treatment.

In Taiwan, for example, electric trans-

formers containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are removed from service as soon as they can be replaced with less hazardous apparatus and the waste is put in carefully controlled warehouses.

The kiln process has been documented in a recent report by the Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste Research. A cooperative network comprising more than 30 research organizations in Japan, China, Indonesia, Canada and 10 other countries, the Consortium matches the needs of developing countries with the experience of industrialized nations.

Collaborating scientists met last year in Honolulu at the East-West Center where the Consortium secretariat is located. The possibility for using cement kilns as hazardous waste incinerators was recognized and two researchers from the Center's Environment and Policy Institute, Krish Ravinshankar and Wayne Mitter, were put to work on the idea.

Carpenter says they found that combustion tests, similar to kiln tests, had been made in Canada, Norway, New

Zealand and the United States on chlorinated hydrocarbon wastes including the PCBs.

"Destruction of the toxic compounds was shown to be highly effective, as predicted from the high temperature conditions in the kilns," Carpenter says.

The researcher says more than 20 cement plants in the United States have experience in safely burning a variety of hazardous combustible wastes.

"The next step is to perform trial burns at kilns in developing countries and to conduct careful risk assessments under those conditions," Carpenter says. "Government agencies in Malaysia, Taiwan and Korea have expressed interest in tests with their own kilns."

Carpenter says the objective is to assure that rigorous standards protecting public health and the environment are met.

"Replication of the successful incineration already achieved in the United States will mean that other countries can take care of their own wastes in a safe, practical and inexpensive way," he says.

EWC Calendar

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

March 13-May 25. Best of the Hawaii International Film Festival Tour. U.S. mainland. Selected Asian and Pacific films from the Festival's first eight years are screened and discussed at university campuses and community sites on the U.S. mainland. Sponsored by ICC and universities and community organizations in tour cities. EWC coordinator: Elizabeth Buck.

March 21-23. Pacific Economic Outlook and Structural Issues. EWC. The conference will present forecasts for economic growth over the next two years and will discuss structural issues of importance to the economies in the Asia-Pacific region. Sponsored by RSI Development Policy Program and U.S. National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation. EWC coordinators: Seiji Naya and William James.

March 25-26. Conference on Japan, the United States and ASEAN in the Next Decade. Bangkok, Thailand. Analysis of emerging changes affecting ASEAN and the role of Japan and the United States. Sponsored by RSI Development Policy Program and Thammasat University. EWC coordinator: Seiji Naya.

March 27-April 5. People's Initiatives to Overcome Poverty. EWC. Workshop to reflect and build on the values and methods through which people's movements East and West have successfully organized to overcome poverty. Sponsored by RSI and ICC. EWC coordinators: Richard Morse and Syed Aatur Rahim.

March 31-April 1. Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS) China Curriculum Study Program Orientation. China. Sixteen educators have been selected for a three-week summer study program; this is the second of three orientation sessions. Sponsored by SAOG. EWC coordinator: David Grossman.

April 2-7. Pacific Basin Conference on Hazardous Waste. Singapore. Second meeting to review progress on hazardous waste research and continue to develop collaborative programs among member organizations. Sponsored by EAPI. EWC coordinator: Richard Cirillo.

April 3-7. Asian Family. EWC. Workshop to review results of pretests conducted earlier this year in Korea and in Thailand. Sponsored by PI. EWC coordinator: Linda G. Martin.

April 3-28. Policy Analysis Training Program. EWC. Second annual workshop will bring together senior government officials from the Pacific islands region to enhance their skills in formulating, implementing and managing development policies. Sponsored by PIDP. EWC coordinator: Charles Lepani.

April 5-May 31. Ka Ora Te Whenua: Earthworks. Burns Exhibition Hall. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. Pastels and mixed media paintings by Reihana MacDonald of New Zealand, the 1988-89 arts intern. The artwork, brochure text and slide-lectures by MacDonald reflect both her Maori consciousness and intellectual concern for cross-cultural values and interpretation. Sponsored by ICC with cooperation from E.E. Black, Ltd. and Pacific Construction Co. EWC coordinator: Benji Bennington.

April 9-June 9. Jefferson Fellows Program. EWC. Jefferson Fellowships bring six American and five Asian-Pacific journalists to the East-West Center for briefings on major Pacific Basin issues, and for a period of travel on the U.S. mainland for Asian-Pacific jour-

nalists and in Asia for U.S. journalists. Participants: American, Asian and Pacific mid-career print and broadcast journalists nominated by their news organizations. The United States-Japan Foundation provides funding for the American journalists' visit to Japan. Sponsored by ICC. EWC coordinator: Floyd McKay.

April 15. International Fair. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Imin Center, Jefferson Hall. Annual pageant of the culture and cuisine of Asia and the Pacific. No admission charge. Sponsored by the EWC Participants Association. Fair chairperson: Xiang Bo Wang.

April 16. Tale of the Heike: Japanese Biwa. 8 p.m., Keoni Auditorium, Imin Center-Jefferson Hall. Performance by Mari Uehara, who comes from a long line of masters of the Japanese biwa lute. She has achieved extraordinary success in modernizing certain aspects of the tradition. Admission fee: \$10. Sponsored by ICC Performing Arts Series. EWC coordinator: William Feltz.

April 28. Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS) Summer Institute II Orientation. EWC. Participants attending the CTAPS Summer Institute II in July will be brought to the EWC for a pre-institute orientation. Sponsored by SAOG. EWC coordinator: David Grossman.

May 1-June 3. Cross-Cultural Training for International Liaison Officers. EWC. The objective of this course is to contribute to the professional expertise of selected Japanese assigned to international liaison posts by increasing their cross-cultural understanding and improving their skills of interaction with Americans and other foreigners. Sponsored by ICC and the U.S.-Japan Foundation. EWC coordinator: Larry Smith.

May 15-16. Workshop on Trade in Telecommunication Goods and Services in ASEAN. Singapore. Policymakers from ASEAN countries will establish research and policy guidelines to assess the current market in four ASEAN countries and for telecommunication hardware and software. Representatives will also ascertain these countries' plans for trade within their group and their trade with non-ASEAN countries. Sponsored by ICC and Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center. EWC coordinator: Meheroo Jussawalla.

May 22-26. The Modern Political Economy of India. EWC. A conference of leading scholars on the future course of India's economic and political development. Sponsored by RSI Development Policy Program. EWC coordinators: William James and Subroto Roy.

May 30-June 21. Twentieth Summer Seminar on Population. EWC/Indonesia. Three weeks of workshops on methods of family planning evaluation; demographic change and women's status; causal linkages; techniques for analyzing fertility histories and urban management policies. Sponsored by PI and the National Family Planning Coordinating Board of Indonesia (BKKBN). EWC coordinators: G. Shabbir Cheema, Minja Kim Choe, Griffith Feeny and John E. Laing.

June 12-July 28. Karnta: Aboriginal Women's Art. Burns Exhibition Hall, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays. Paintings, carvings, weavings and batik fabrics by aborigine women from more than a dozen domiciles in Australia; accompanied by lectures and demonstrations. Sponsored by ICC in cooperation with the Australian Consulate General in Honolulu; the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Canberra and Qantas Airlines. EWC coordinator: Benji Bennington.

EAPI—Environment and Policy Institute; ICC—Institute of Culture and Communication; PIDP—Pacific Islands Development Program; PI—Population Institute; RSI—Resource Systems Institute; SAOG—Student Affairs and Open Grants.

Contracts Grants Gifts

Contracts and grants received by the East-West Center from January through mid-March were:

- \$2,000 from The Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii for the Training Module for Food and Agriculture Organization Fellow Julita Blando. Principal investigator: Kirk R. Smith, Resource Systems Institute.
- \$5,000 from the McNerny Foundation for the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS). Principal investigator: David Grossman, Student Affairs and Open Grants.
- \$29,547 from The Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii for the Economics of Polymetallic Marine Sulfide Resources project. Principal investigator: Allen L. Clark, Resource Systems Institute.
- \$9,429 from The Research Corporation of the University of Hawaii for the Marine Mining Technology for the 21st Century project. Principal investigator: Charles J. Johnson, Resource Systems Institute.
- \$48,000 from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources in Vietnam: A Collaborative Training and Research project. Principal investigator: A. Terry Rambo, Environment and Policy Institute.
- \$21,000 from the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme for the Ecosystem Mapping for Western Samoa project. Principal investigator: Lawrence S. Hamilton, Environment and Policy Institute.
- \$109,287 (Year 01 Obligation) from the U.S. Department of Energy for the Potential for Thermal Coal and Clean Coal Technology (CCT) Export in the Asia-Pacific Region project. Principal investigator: Fereidun Fesharaki, Resource Systems Institute.

Donations from national governments included:

- \$100,000 from the Government of Japan for the Pacific Islands Development Program
- \$97,774 from the Government of France
- \$10,000 from The Federated States of Micronesia
- \$7,428.04 from the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- \$5,000 from the Government of Nepal for the Population Institute
- \$2,000 (Australian currency) from the Republic of Kiribati for the Pacific Islands Development Program

Gifts to the East-West Center Foundation included:

- \$25,000 from Oceanic Properties, Inc. for the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS)
- \$5,000 from McNerny Foundation for the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools Project (CTAPS)
- \$1,000 from Gulf + Western Foundation (matching contribution made by Henry A. Walker, Jr.)
- \$125 — various

Other gifts to the East-West Center included:

- \$100 — various