

Observer

The Dynamics of Regional Cooperation in Asia Pacific

While the dialogue between the United States and North Korea that developed in the last six months of the Clinton Administration has lost momentum, it has

only temporarily come to a halt, suggests Stephen Bosworth, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea and dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

"I think there is good reason to believe that fundamentally the

North Korean desire to reach some sort of accommodation with the United States and, more importantly, with the Republic of Korea remains," he said, during a public panel discussion at the Senior Policy Seminar at the East-West Center in August.

In South Korea, economic difficulty, the political timetable, and internal disagreement over the pace and content of the economic engagement have weakened political consensus and support for President Kim Dae Jung's policy, he noted. Yet, Bosworth says there is a fundamental commitment on the part of the opposition as well as the ruling party to continue engagement with North Korea. "South Korea is now 15 months

away from its next presidential election and there is some discussion as to whether or not any significant progress between now and that next election is going to be possible," he said. "But I think it would be a mistake and certainly premature to conclude that it won't."

Bosworth was one of three distinguished diplomats participating in a panel that addressed economic,

social, and strategic dynamics in the Asia Pacific region. Joining him on the panel were Surin Pitsuwan, former Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs and a Parliament

member, and Shi Chunlai, former ambassador from China to Mexico and Australia, who is senior adviser at the China Institute of International Studies. They were among the senior and influential policymakers, defense officials, and academic experts from the United States, Asia, and the Pacific attending the annual EWC seminar.



Ambassador Yukio Satoh, Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations talks with U.S. Congressman Doug Bereuter (NE) at the Senior Policy Seminar.

Bosworth also discussed the success of multilateral cooperation in the region. "The Korean peninsula offers a good example of ad hoc multilateral cooperation within Northeast Asia and potentially perhaps within Southeast Asia," he said. He pointed to KEDO (Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization), the organization he ran which is responsible for providing alternative energy to the North Koreans.

The core membership of KEDO was the Republic of Korea, Japan, and the United States. "Now, including the European Union and with several other countries in Asia being associate members of that organization, this is regional ad hoc cooperation focused on a specific problem," he said.

In response to a question from the audience, Ambassador Shi commented on China's policy with North Korea. "In a way, although we haven't taken part in this KEDO organization," he said, "our activities toward North Korea in some way coordinate with the activities of KEDO. After we set up official relations with South Korea, North Korea was a bit angry with us. But we managed to improve and return to normal after a while. We gave (North Korea) food, grain and oil — petrol — otherwise you will face a very difficult position, whether to receive refugees or not. The region would be greatly affected."

continued on page 2

Inside

Indonesia
Under Megawati:
'Moving in the
Right Direction'
Page 3

Teaching About
China and the U.S.
Page 5

Publications in Review
Page 6

Talanoa Process
Aims at
Restoring
Peace in Fiji
Page 7



*Ambassador
Stephen
Bosworth*

Obuchi Program: Step Toward Improving U.S.-Okinawa Relations

The new Obuchi Okinawa Education and Research Program, based at the East-West Center, was praised as a significant step toward improving relations between the United States and Okinawa, during an inaugural ceremony in Honolulu in late August.

U.S. Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) called the program, a joint U.S.-Japan effort to promote Okinawan development, a way “to further better understanding.”

Minoru Shibuya, consul general for Japan, said, “We have very serious problems in Okinawa and real issues to tackle.

From this point of view, the program is very significant.”

The program, announced last year in Okinawa by former president Clinton, was first proposed by the East-West Center three years ago. It revitalizes the strong relationship between Okinawa and the Center, which played a major role between 1960 and 1972 in educating Okinawans for the reversion from U.S. control back to Japan. Many of the 400 EWC alumni in Okinawa hold leadership positions.

Two Obuchi Fellows are currently conducting research at the Center. In addition, two students from Okinawa have received Obuchi scholarships enabling them to study at the Center and the University of



Senator Daniel Inouye at the East-West Center.

Hawaii. Isao Nakasone is studying the teaching of English as a Second Language; Rika Teruya is concentrating on the preservation of traditional cultures in a globalized world. She said the Obuchi program provides an opportunity to focus on the cultures of the United States and Japan.

Former Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi, chair of the EWC Board of Governor, noted that many Okinawans are interested in funding additional scholarships.

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The Dynamics of Regional Cooperation in Asia Pacific

continued from page 1

He said China invited North Korea's president to Shanghai to observe the economic reforms taking place there. “It's not China's practice to say, ‘You should do this, you should do that.’ They are very sensitive,” he said, of North Korea. “We are very careful to introduce our experience.

“I think that the cooperation of international society to give a push for North Koreans to come along is very, very important. We will do our best in coordination with other countries,” Shi said.

Surin Pitsuwan focused on the importance of cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia. “We are actually physically islands unto ourselves in the Asia Pacific because we have not had much exchange, much communication, much interaction among us and between us,” he said.

“An institution like the East-West Center certainly has helped a great deal. The East-West Center has certainly contributed in the development of leadership in the region. We had many Cabinet ministers who have graduated from the East-West Center.”

Since the Asian financial crisis of 1997, Southeast Asia has been going through a process of renewal, reform, and regeneration, he said. “A key to that is the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii, as educational centers. A key to that is human resource development. A key to that is homegrown science and technology.”

Southeast Asia must develop scientifically and technologically — much like Europe and North America — with centers of excellence in science and technology throughout the region, Surin proposed. “We must develop our own homegrown science and technology and contribute bits and pieces into something ASEAN, something Asian, something for the entire region,” he said.

He reassured Japan “don't be afraid that we will be competing with you because we will be doing something supplementary and complementary to what you are doing.” In this way, he said, various countries could be centers of excellence: such as Thailand for food processing, Malaysia for electronics and technology, and Indonesia for petrochemicals.

“We should be experts, helping, linking, integrating various factors available in the region together,” he said. “And we need a contribution from a place like the East-West Center to help us develop, build a future generation of leadership for the region. An integration could take place here conceptually” to design such a blueprint.

Surin called on the Center to “be an incubator of the future of Southeast Asia, of the future of ASEAN. I can guarantee it would not be considered as interference, you will contribute to the future of the region.”

Indonesia Under Megawati: 'Moving in the Right Direction'

During her initial weeks in office, Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri displayed an ability to make critical decisions and demonstrate that she is in charge, observes Richard Baker, adjunct senior fellow at the East-West Center.

"She has set some goals, taken some pretty dramatic action, put some pretty good people into office, and left some openings," Baker said. "Now she's going to watch and wait and see how that plays out. That's very much in keeping with her style."

Baker spoke of "Indonesia Under Megawati — Challenges and Possibilities" at a luncheon program sponsored by the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, East-West Center, and Friends of the East-West Center at the end of August. Former EWC Director of Studies and member of the research staff, Baker recently edited a book on institutional change and issues in Indonesia.

Megawati succeeded Abdurrahman Wahid as president of Indonesia in July, when she was elected by the nation's parliament to lead the world's fourth most populous country. Daughter of Indonesia's founding president, she was thrust into the political spotlight during the crisis that led to former President Suharto's downfall and national elections in 1999.

"Unlike Abdurrahman Wahid, who was seen as a skilled politician and had very good credentials, she came in with no expectations," Baker said, adding that her first steps as president "contain some room for hope."

"She is clearly going to be an executive president," he said. "She is not a micromanager. She sets the broad terms of the agenda, tries to get good people and delegate to them. She relies on her staff, which is quite good according to most reports, and advisers. Her Cabinet, by and large, has gotten pretty good marks."

Richard Baker



Fifty percent of her Cabinet appointments are technocrats, experts, or professionals known for competence in their field as opposed to political connections, Baker noted. Most significantly, there were no leaks prior to the appointments, which he credited to Megawati's penchant to keep her own counsel and make her own decisions after hearing others out.

However, he said "uncertain aspects" of her Cabinet surfaced when she subsequently selected as attorney general a bureaucrat from the attorney general's office "whose own record in investigating human rights atrocities in East Timor was not impressive."

At the same time, Baker regards Megawati's approach to national unity and secessionist efforts, especially in Aceh, as "moving in the right direction." She signed a bill giving special autonomous status to Aceh, summoned a group of leaders from Aceh to meet with her, and apologized publicly to recent victims of excessively strong military actions, he said. She also signed decrees that expanded the jurisdiction of a human rights investigating committee to cover a broader period in East Timor than that following the referendum for independence in 1999.

Economically, her administration has moved to patch up relations with the International Monetary Fund, which had withheld disbursements of loans to Indonesia. Internationally, she is making an effort to mend foreign relations with ASEAN, Australia, and the United States.

She has taken unprecedented initial steps to stem corruption within her administration and her family, Baker said, including telling Cabinet members that no favorable treatment should be shown to her family. Such action, she told them will lead to dismissal.

Baker acknowledged that in a country that is 90 percent Muslim, a woman president remains a sensitive issue. "To this day, fundamentalist groups already are expressing displeasure," he said. "It is an issue, but not on the frontburner." In response to these concerns, Megawati selected as vice president, a leader of one of the major Islamic parties.

The military, however, prefers her to Wahid. "They view her as someone they can do business with," Baker said. "She has nationalist credentials. She originally opposed letting East Timor go.

"I don't think the military view Megawati as a person upon whose coat tails they can ride back into power. They view her more as a person who will allow them to control their own house.

"There's a huge gray area about how they will approach things in Aceh and Irian Jaya. The military relationship is another one of those very delicate issues that's out there and that's going to be shadowing her presidency."

News in Brief

Supporting the Center

RECENT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Research

\$5,000,000

(negotiating) U.S. Dept. of Defense/Army

Research/Economics

\$14,000

Asian Development Bank Institute

\$150,000

Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry

\$100,000

U.S. Dept. of Energy

Research/Population & Health

\$500,000

The William & Flora Hewlett Foundation

\$200,000

The David & Lucile Packard Foundation

\$43,214

U.S. Agency for International Development/Family Health International

Research/Environment

\$121,776

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Pacific Islands Development

\$15,000

Fed. States of Micronesia

\$40,000

Govt. of Cook Islands

\$9,921

Govt. of Fiji

\$90,000

Trade Mission of the Republic of China

Education

\$230,000

National Endowment for the Humanities

\$715,000

U.S. Dept. of State

External Affairs

\$82,280

Center for Global Partnership

EWC Foundation

\$10,000

The Atherton Family Foundation

\$25,000

McInerney Foundation



Ariyoshi Re-Elected EWC Board Chair

George R. Ariyoshi, former governor of Hawaii, was re-elected chair of the EWC Board of Governors. Richard Collins of Arlington, Virginia, was re-elected vice-chair. Re-appointed to three-year terms on the board by Hawaii Governor Benjamin

Cayetano were Lyn F. Anzai, of Hawaiian Airlines, and Joan M. Bickson, of Budget Rent-A-Car.



Lewis Named New EWC Director of Studies

Nancy D. Lewis has joined the Center as Director of Studies and will head the EWC Research Program. She formerly was associate dean of the College of Social Sciences at the University of Hawaii.

The Director of Studies coordinates EWC research, which focuses on such areas as international cooperation, national economic development strategies, energy policy, politics and security, environmental issues, population and health issues, and Pacific islands development.

"Dr. Lewis combines broad-gauged disciplinary and geographical research interests with administrative and management skills, and fund-raising experience," said President Charles E. Morrison.



Alagappa to Lead EWC Efforts in Washington D.C.

The East-West Center will open an office in Washington, D.C. this fall to make EWC research findings and expertise more readily available to government officials and policymakers.

Muthiah Alagappa, an EWC senior fellow and the first Director of Studies, will be director of the Washington office. In addition to developing programs and increasing the Center's visibility, he will assist in fund-raising on the East Coast.

"The Washington office will strengthen the ability of the Center to bring the results of its work to audiences concerned with major issues in the Asia Pacific region," said President Charles E. Morrison. "Dr. Alagappa, as one of the most prominent scholars working on Asia Pacific political and security issues, has a wide range of contacts in Washington as well as intimate knowledge of the Center, and is thus uniquely qualified to develop the Washington office."



Morrison Re-Appointed EWC President

Charles E. Morrison was re-appointed president of the East-West Center by the EWC Board of Governors in August. Morrison, who was named president in August 1998, was re-appointed to a five-year term.

Board Chair George R. Ariyoshi expressed his appreciation for the progress the Center has made in sharpening its focus and advancing its mission of promoting relations and Asia Pacific community-building.

Under Morrison's direction the Center has made progress toward integrating research activities, establishing a significant seminars program, strengthening its education program, expanding outreach programs in the region and in Washington, D.C., and diversifying funding sources.

Two Assume EWC Education Posts

Terance W. Bigalke and Namji Steinemann have been named to positions in the Center's expanding Education Program.

Bigalke, who taught and directed foreign study opportunities at Beloit College in Wisconsin, is the Center's new Dean of Academic Programs. He will be involved in developing the Center's new one-year education program aimed at meeting the educational needs of the Asia Pacific region. The dean also oversees 150 graduate students enrolled at the University of Hawaii on EWC scholarships, including special programs for South Pacific islanders, Asian Development Bank scholars, and East Timorese. In addition, two new programs beginning this fall are for Okinawans under the Obuchi Research and Education Program, and for students of Hawaiian ethnic background.

Namji Steinemann, who was vice president of the Education Division of the Asia Society in New York City, is the Center's new Associate Director for Education. She will assist in planning and developing EWC education programs, with special responsibility for developing national and international programs for elementary and secondary school administrators and teachers. She will manage the activities of the Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools (CTAPS), a national program which focuses on staff and curriculum development to improve American students' knowledge of the Asia Pacific region's cultures and peoples.

An Innovative Approach to Teaching About China and the U.S

Educators from the United States and China gathered at the East-West Center this summer for an innovative three-week workshop, the first Institute on Teaching about China and the United States. This unique two-summer program is sponsored by the Asian Studies Development Program (a joint program of the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii), Peking University, and the PRC Ministry of Education.

Fifteen Chinese faculty from key universities and seven American faculty attended the institute, supported by funding from the Henry Luce Foundation. The initial two weeks of presentations on contemporary U.S. issues took place at the Center. During the third week, the Chinese participants traveled to Los Angeles and Washington, D.C., for briefings, including at the L.A. Police Department, State Department, and U.S. Capitol.

Next summer the second institute will gather 15 American faculty, with participation by Chinese faculty, and focus on issues

in China, with sessions at Peking University.

“My feeling is if you want to solve problems in the world, they are not solved by legislation, by some high government official, not solved by institutions, they’re solved by changing attitudes,” said Roger Ames, co-director of ASDP and a UH professor of philosophy. “The most important international relationship in the world is — if you talk about the future — the relationship between the U.S. and the People’s Republic of China. The most important motivation for this institute is it takes real people responsible for educating educators and students, and brings these people together to promote an international relationship.”

This year’s participants, mid-career faculty nominated and selected from seven Chinese universities, conversed in English in lectures and discussions. All teach courses about the United States or subjects with substantial comparative content about the U.S., including contemporary politics, international relations, comparative economic systems, sociology, and environmental studies.

American faculty were selected based on their background in Chinese and U.S. studies and their knowledge of various aspects of U.S. society and curriculum resources. They are fulltime faculty members who teach undergraduate courses on contemporary U.S. society and also have a substantial knowledge about China.

Topics at sessions addressed U.S.-China relations, but mostly focused on U.S. political governance; social needs and services; issues of gender, ethnic and cultural diversity; education and the arts; and environmental issues.

Before departing for the U.S. mainland, participants discussed what they found most valuable about the exchange and offered suggestions for future workshops.

“I’m eager to know what will improve my understanding of the United States,” said Ren Donglai



U.S. and Chinese faculty with Dr. Elizabeth Buck, director, EWC Education Program.



Workshop participants at Arlington Cemetery.

of Nanjing University, who teaches American history and studies. Like several other Chinese colleagues, he mentioned a strong interest in learning more about the rule of law, the American constitution, and the 14th amendment. He also said he “enjoyed the time with Chinese colleagues.” He explained he has “very few opportunities in China to meet environmental scientists.”

“I am glad to say what I have learned has exceeded my expectations,” said Ren Xiao of Fudan University. “Our relationship is filled with all kinds of twists and turns, lots of problems and crises, many of the problems come from a lack of mutual understanding. It seems mutual understanding is so difficult to achieve. I admire the work ASDP has been doing. I think it is crucial to build up our knowledge about each other’s nations, to build our understanding bit by bit from below — from people. I think someday that this work will produce something meaningful and fundamental for our relationship. I think it is very important for us to understand America. It is very different from other countries.”

U.S. participants volunteered how their experiences at the institute will benefit their students. “I like the format, like having time for casual or informal discussion in the evening,” said Laurene McClain of the College of San Francisco. “I will take away things I can incorporate in my classes.”

“One element that I liked, when we were talking about political structures, was the speaker asked us to form groups and relate that to China,” said Fay Beauchamp from the Community College of Philadelphia, who added that these small group discussions continued to be productive when applied to the environment and other issues. “I teach a course on Chinese culture and civilization, about poetry and

Publications in Review

APEC and the Environment: Civil Society in an Age of Globalization, by Jack Barkenbus. *AsiaPacific Issues*, No. 51. March 2001. 8 pp. The continuation of Asia's economic development and improvement in living standards is dependent upon addressing its worsening environmental problems. While the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum is not ideally structured to deal with Asia's urgent environmental problems, it can take an important step toward improving prospects for Asia's environment by bringing civil society, specifically nongovernmental groups for the environment, into APEC deliberations. This can be done by including members of environmental organizations

in: (1) APEC working groups and through the creation of an APEC Civil Society Advisory Council; (2) a new APEC Commission for Environmental Cooperation; and (3) policy dialogue forums where contentious issues such as the environment-trade nexus are addressed. These changes are not only necessary for environmental improvement, but also for ensuring that liberalized trade and investment stay on course. *Printed hard copy available for \$2.50 plus shipping/handling from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org. Free downloadable pdf file located at <http://www.EastWestCenter.org/stored/pdfs/api051.pdf>.*

Military Professionalism in Asia: Conceptual and Empirical Perspectives, edited by Muthiah Alagappa. 2001. Honolulu: East-West Center. ix, 227 pp. Military professionalism is an influential but controversial concept in the study of civil-military relations. Investigating the conception, practice, evolution, and consequences of military professionalism in ten Asian countries, this study advances three propositions. First, old military professionalism is on the rise in Asia. Second, the rise of old professionalism is explained by the reduced role of coercion in governance and the shift in the distribution of power against the military.

Third, the apolitical orientation of the military is not a consequence of the development of military professionalism but an outcome of a change in the distribution of power in favor of political and civil society. The ten Asian countries investigated in this study are India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Burma. Contributors to the volume are largely serving or retired military officers as well as scholars working in military institutions. *Paper, \$19.95. Available from Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., <http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com>, (800)462-6420 / (717)794-3800.*

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2001, edited by Christopher A. McNally and Charles E. Morrison. 2001. Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange. 197 pp. In 2001, the Asia Pacific region faces changing security challenges. Positive developments include continuing changes on the Korean peninsula set in motion by the dramatic summit between the leaders of North and South Korea in June 2000. A worrying trend is the resurgent socio-political instability in several countries, notably Indonesia. No relations are more important to regional security than those among the larger countries —

China, Japan, and the United States. These continue to be overshadowed by such issues as Taiwan, China's weapons procurements, and the new Bush administration's determination to move ahead with missile defense programs. This edition of the Asia Pacific Security Outlook examines these issues from the perspective of individual countries in the region and explores their implications. *Paper, \$18.00. Available worldwide outside Japan from Brookings Institution Press, <http://www.brookings.org>, (800)275-1447 / (202)797-6258.*

Perilous Memories: The Asia-Pacific War(s), edited by T. Fujitani, Geoffrey M. White, and Lisa Yoneyama. 2001. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press. vii, 462 pp. *Perilous Memories* makes a groundbreaking and critical intervention into debates about war memory in the Asia Pacific region. Arguing that much is lost or erased when the Asia Pacific War(s) are reduced to the 1941-1945 war between Japan and the United States, this collection challenges mainstream memories of the Second World War in favor of what were actually multiple, widespread conflicts. An international lineup of anthropologists, cultural critics, historians, literary

scholars, and activists recuperates marginalized or silenced memories of wars throughout the region — not only in Japan and the United States but also in China, Southeast Asia, the Pacific islands, Okinawa, Taiwan, and Korea. Specific objects of study in the volume range from photographs, animation, songs, and films to military occupations and attacks, minorities in wartime, "comfort women," commemorative events, and postwar activism in pursuing redress and reparations. *Cloth, \$59.95; paper, \$19.95. Available from Duke University Press, <http://www.dukeupress.edu>, (888)651-0122 / (919)688-5134.*

Also published

The Riel Value of Money: How the World's Only Attempt to Abolish Money Has Hindered Cambodia's Economic Development, by Sheridan T. Praso. *AsiaPacific Issues*, No. 49. January 2001. 8 pp. *Printed hard copy available for \$2.50 plus shipping/handling from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org. Free downloadable pdf file located at <http://www.EastWestCenter.org/stored/pdfs/api049.pdf>.*

Although the Situation Is Improving, Women and Children Still Face Serious Health Problems in India, by Sidney B. Westley and Vinod K. Mishra. *Asia-Pacific Population & Policy No. 56*, January 2001. Honolulu: East-West Center. 4 pp. *Single copies available free of charge from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org. Free downloadable pdf file located at <http://www.EastWestCenter.org/stored/pdfs/p&p056.pdf>.*

Does "Being Connected" Reduce the Risk of Teenage Drinking, Smoking and Drug Use? Survey Results from Southeast Asia, by Minja Kim Choe. *Asia-Pacific Population & Policy No. 57*, April 2001. Honolulu: East-West Center. 4 pp. *Single copies available free of charge from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org. Free downloadable pdf file located at <http://www.EastWestCenter.org/stored/pdfs/p&p057.pdf>.*

Dysfunctional Democracy and the Dirty War in Sri Lanka, by Darini Rajasingham-Senanayake. *AsiaPacific Issues*, No. 52. May 2001. 8 pp. *Printed hard copy available for \$2.50 plus shipping/handling from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org. Free downloadable pdf file located at <http://www.EastWestCenter.org/stored/pdfs/api052.pdf>.*

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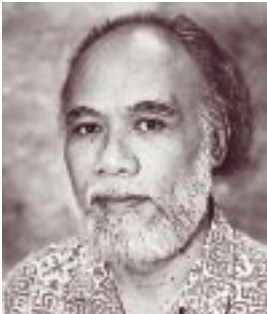
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Talanoa: Dialogue Aimed at Restoring Peace and Unity in Fiji



Sitiveni Halapua

The East-West Center continues to play a constructive role in bringing together leaders from various political parties, military, and religious groups in an effort to build national unity and restore peace in Fiji. This effort — the Talanoa process — was organized by Sitiveni Halapua, director of the EWC Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP), and supported by EWC President Charles E. Morrison after a coup and hostage crisis in the Pacific island nation in May 2000.

After consultation with Fiji leaders, Halapua developed the Talanoa process of dialogue involving leaders from across the political spectra. These sessions included as many as three dozen participants. The first Talanoa session convened at the end of November, followed by two other dialogues. At the end of the

third Talanoa dialogue, an editorial in the Fiji newspaper, the Sun, said, “The onus now is on the participants and indeed the leaders of Fiji to turn some sound and pragmatic ideas into reality.”

Halapua provided an assessment of the process and recommendations resulting from the dialogues at an AsiaPacific

Breakfast Briefing, sponsored by Bank of Hawaii, in July. He told business and community leaders the EWC believes the Talanoa sessions “have contributed tremendously to shaping the national political agenda, dialogue, and future direction for building long-term peace and stability in Fiji’s multiethnic society.”

In his presentation, Halapua presented a brief outline of the history of the country since it was “colonized by invitation” by the British in 1874 to the coup in 2000, the resolution of the hostage crisis, and the installation of a caretaker government.

Upon the conclusion of the first Talanoa session late last year, the Pacific Islands Development Program was thanked by Fiji’s prime minister “for teaming up with the government for a reconciliation consultation.”

The success of that dialogue, which enabled leaders from various groups to exchange views with a goal of building unity, led to the second Talanoa. The final statement from that dialogue emphasized the rule of law and the need for good governance. It also recognized the need to address the existing economic disparity, for administrative decentralization of the

central government and empowerment of local level governments, for political power-sharing arrangements, and for constitutional and political changes.

The final Talanoa dialogue produced a basic understanding necessary for creating a common structure essential for national unity building and stability, Halapua said. Recommendations from this final session were published in the country’s major newspapers and covered on TV and radio.

They included proposals that political parties reaffirm their commitment to accept the results of the election and adhere to the rule of law, agree on a review of the 1997 constitution, agree on the formation of an all-inclusive multi-party government after the election, and establish an independent commission for truth and reconciliation to advance justice.

During a question-and-answer session following his presentation, Halapua was asked how differences between indigenous chiefs might affect national unity.

“I think there’s a tendency for people to look at so-called lack of unity among indigenous Fijians as a negative thing,” he said. “I myself believe that once you understand the cultures, the social arrangements within Fijian culture itself, then you realize that’s the essence of their cultures. And the issue is, rather than saying it’s a problem, the question is how do you ensure indigenous Fijians will sit down and talk among themselves and find out how they will work together, rather than try to form one body where everybody agrees. This is what the Talanoa is trying to do, (so) they can somehow live within their own diversities.”

He affirmed his confidence in the Talanoa process in answer to a question about what Hawaii can learn from events in Fiji.

“I believe that open dialogue between different members of the community is very important,” Halapua said. “It’s not a question of who’s right and who’s wrong. It’s not a question of what is it that we can agree upon. It’s really an issue of listening and trying to understand each other’s points of view.

“What we learned in Fiji — particularly where they’ve had three or four different constitutions — is that piece of paper became fairly useless when they discovered that not many people really buy into it. What they need is a long process where people can really come together and talk and talk and talk. I still believe talk, talk, talk is better than fight, fight, fight.”

Teaching About China and the U.S.

continued from page 5

history. I can travel but not be able to have this discussion with the range of people” at the institute.

“We felt that as a first program, and what we hope will be a continuing series, it had the impact we hoped it would,” said Betty Buck, co-director of ASDP and EWC Director of Education, who traveled with the participants to the mainland. “The whole purpose is how do we better teach about each other’s

countries. We want the Chinese participants to know we share common problems in terms of law and order, traffic, and pollution.

“Then they bring a deeper understanding of the United States back to China. What we hope to do in the second year is deepen this understanding of the complexity of the issues and the history of why such things take place.”

As we reflect on the horrific attacks of September 11, our thoughts and hearts go out to the thousands of innocent victims, their friends and families, and the brave, dedicated people engaged in rescue efforts. These crimes were not only an attack against America, they are an attack against civilized society as a whole. While demonstrating unity and resolve to protect American citizens, institutions and cherished values, the United States must also take true leadership in the international fight against terrorism. We can best honor the dead by dedicating ourselves to effecting a true international consensus on basic principles related to the suppression of terrorism and an action plan to implement them. Fighting terrorism is neither cheap nor easy. But if ever there were a time and a need for international solidarity, it is now.

Charles E. Morrison
President, East-West Center

Notes and Quotes

From
**"Welcome Realism at
U.S.-Japan Summit"**
in *The Australian*
July 2, 2001

For all the clarity the summit brought to U.S.-Japan relations, it again only skirted around the running sore of Okinawa. The two leaders met a day after police began questioning a U.S. Air Force sergeant about the rape of a woman there. The rape revived memories of the outcry over a 1995 rape of a 12-year-old girl by a gang of U.S. Marines. Yet Mr. Koizumi said before his weekend summit that "we need to prevent unnecessary friction or bad feelings" between Japanese people and the U.S. While Mr. Bush

expressed regret for "incidents," Friday's rape was not discussed. As Sheila Smith from the East-West Center in Hawaii says, the Japanese public has been cued to expect Mr. Koizumi to speak on their behalf. He was all but silent this time. The danger is, this could rebound on him at home, overshadowing the summit positives, playing into the hands of those who see defense issues as Mr. Koizumi's weakness, and reducing the chances of him pursuing painful reforms that need the support of Japanese voters.

From
**"Insatiable: China and
the Rest of Developing
Asia Are Driving the
World Oil Market"**
By Andrew Tanzer and
Chandrani Ghosh
in *Forbes Global*
July 23, 2001

Fereidun Fesharaki, a senior research fellow at the East-West Center, says oil demand in Asia is currently weak, implying a break in prices later this year. Developing Asian economies are inefficient users of U.S.-dollar-priced oil — industrialized countries like the U.S. and Japan squeeze out 50% to 100% more

economic growth per barrel — and have been whip-sawed of late by higher crude prices and weak currencies.

But look longer term and the picture changes. By 2010, Fesharaki projects, Asia will be importing 20 million barrels of oil a day, twice as much as the U.S. does today, 80% of it from the Middle East.

From
**"Politicians Have
To Do Better Than
Business as Usual"**
By Richard W. Baker,
EWC adjunct fellow
in the *International
Herald Tribune*
July 25, 2001

Indonesia's problems are gargantuan, including a bankrupt economy and serious communal and regional unrest. Mrs. Megawati must make maximum use of the likely honeymoon period that follows her succession to quickly install a credible team of ministers and show a clear set of policies to deal with the most serious problems. She has a capable team of advisers who have been working with her for months to begin framing such policies.

Foreign donors and investors will take a lot of convincing that the government has turned over a new leaf and will seriously pursue economic reform. Further, her rise to power has been facilitated by an alliance with the once dominant military, whose heavy-handed approach to secessionist movements to date seems only to have exacerbated the problems. She will need to restrain the military, while using its capabilities effectively where necessary.



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EWCA Southern California Chapter members David Malmud; Tran Ngoc-Qua, Chris Sutow; Claire Langham; Gary Larsen; Bach Mai Larsen with Gordon Ring, EWC alumni officer, and Gary Yoshida, EWC development officer during recent visit to Los Angeles



Double Your Gift

All first-time gifts from alumni to the East-West Center will be matched by the McInerney Foundation, one of the largest charitable institutions in the State of Hawaii – **up to \$100 per donor**. Please take advantage of this opportunity to double your gift by sending it before May 31, 2002. There's no better time to send your contribution of \$25, \$50, or \$100 and double the value of your contribution. Your gift really will make a difference and help the East-West Center raise an additional \$25,000.

An International Affair

The East-West Center Foundation will present *An International Affair*, the annual dinner of the EWC Foundation on Friday, March 15, 2002. The event will be held in the Coral Ballroom at the Hilton Hawaiian

Village. Invitations will be mailed in early January. Please call the EWC Foundation at 944-7196 for more information.

How the 2001 Tax Act Will Affect You

The most sweeping tax legislation in nearly two decades has been recently enacted by Congress. Understanding how the changes will affect you and your financial planning will be vitally important, as the steps you take today can help assure that you receive the maximum benefits to which you are entitled under the terms of the new legislation.

A copy of the new Robert F. Sharpe booklet, "Charitable Giving After the 2001 Tax Act," is now available. Contact the EWC Foundation office at 808-944-7105 or by e-mail to mastersj@EastWestCenter.org to have one sent to you. The East-West Center

Foundation's planned giving program is supported by a grant from the Atherton Family Foundation.

Hawaii residents are invited to attend a seminar on Friday, October 12, 2001 by Stephen H. Reese, Esq., estate planning attorney, who will explain how the changes in income, gift, and estate taxes will affect you. The seminar will be held at the East-West Center in the Sarimanok Room, Hawaii Imin International Conference Center from 11:30 a.m. A complimentary lunch and parking will be provided. There is no charge or obligation for this seminar. Seating is limited. Please call Gary Yoshida at 808-944-7196 for more information.



EWC Foundation Programs

AsiaPacific Breakfast Briefing

Dr. Sitiveni Halapua, director of the EWC Pacific Islands Development Program, spoke on "National Unity Building in Fiji: The Talanoa Process," on July 17, 2001 at the Bank of Hawaii's Executive Dining Room

President's Roundtable

Sheila Smith, EWC fellow, spoke on "Mr. Koizumi Goes to Washington: The Outcome of the U.S.-Japan Summit" on July 13, 2001 at the Hawaii Imin International Conference Center. The President's Roundtable is a donor program that provides an opportunity to participate in discussions on the Center's programs and key issues related to the Asia Pacific region. Invitations are extended to individuals and corporations who contribute \$1,000 or more to the East-West Center Foundation.



Sheila Smith speaks to the members of the President's Roundtable.

Officers and New Members of the EWC Foundation Board of Directors

Kenneth F. Brown and Haigo Shen were re-elected as co-chairs of the EWC Foundation Board of Directors. Edison H. Miyawaki was elected as vice-chair. Newly appointed to the EWC Foundation Board were Peter C. Lewis, vice president of administration and corporate secretary, Hawaiian Electric Industries, Inc. and Admiral R. J. Zlatoper, USN (Ret.), trustee, The Estate of James Campbell.



East-West Center Foundation 2001 Board of Directors

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Haigo Shen (ITI 69), EWC Foundation Board co-chair, hosts luncheon for EWC student participants from Taiwan and Mainland China.

On behalf of the East-West Center, we would like to thank those individuals, corporations, businesses, foundations, and organizations who have generously contributed to the East-West Center Foundation. Listed are gifts received between May 1, 2001 and August 31, 2001.

The East-West Center Foundation has made every effort to present an accurate listing of donors. If your name has been omitted or erroneously listed, please call Judy Masters at 808-944-7105.

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Donor Recognition Wall

New donor panels were installed on the donor recognition wall in the main lobby of Burns Hall. Recognition was based on cumulative giving totals from October 1, 1999 to June 30, 2001.