



EAST-WEST CENTER

Building an Asia Pacific Community

Observer

Terrorism and America:

Five Asia Pacific Perspectives

Five journalists from Asia and the Pacific accepted an invitation to write about the September 11 attacks and “America’s War on Terrorism,” each from the perspective of their own country. Their frank and sometimes anguished comments were compiled in an *AsiaPacific Issues Paper* published by the East-West Center in October.

The journalists were participants in the Center’s Fall 2001 Jefferson Fellowships program three weeks after the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C.

Amantha R. Perera, of *The Sunday Leader* in Sri

Lanka, wrote of the terrorism

that has disrupted lives in his country “irrevocably.” And noted that the situation is the same in other countries in the region, including India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

“While global terrorism evolved into a beast out of control, America enjoyed the good life — until the beast struck at its very heart,” he said. “Why did the United States look the other way? If the United States had led military action against global terrorism much earlier, or at least promoted a global campaign, the picture would not be this bloody all over the world.

“America has to realize that all suffering, whether it takes place at the World Trade Center or in the Vanni jungles of northern Sri Lanka, is the same. U.S. policy cannot turn a blind eye to it.”

Unaloto Ofa Kaukimoce of Fiji Broadcasting, recounted how residents of her country “are constantly in contact with their relatives and friends in the United States inquiring about their welfare and safety.”

Public reaction was “very swift, with people calling for a quick end to terrorism” and for world leaders to work together through the United Nations and other organizations to stop terrorism, she said.

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Opportunities for Business-to-Business E-Commerce in Asia

Manufacturing, hospitality, and health care industries are good places in Asia for further investment in business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce, participants were advised at the 2nd Asia Pacific Conference on E-Commerce.

In his presentation on B2B e-commerce prospects in Asia, William Chismar, professor of information technology management at the University of Hawaii’s College of Business Administration, discussed the potential for each of these industries. In addition, he cautioned that the industries need more cooperative networks, standards for communication, transparency and, more importantly, a willingness to change business practices.

“There are benefits here, good potentials for B2B e-commerce in Asia, but it’s going to require people to make some modifications in the way they are currently doing business,” he said.

Chismar was one of three panelists who presented an update on electronic commerce in the Asia Pacific region. Also speaking were Richard Nickelson, senior adviser for the Pacific Telecommunications Council, and Ang Peng Hwa, vice dean of the School of Communication Studies, Nanyang Technical University in Singapore.

Nickelson observed that the countries of the region “are at a crossroads to take advantage of rapidly changing technology, especially in the wireless area. Already China is poised to pass the United States in the number of wireless users,” he said.

With business-to-consumer e-commerce faltering in some parts of the world, including in the United States, B2B e-commerce is where “the most important developments over the next few years will be,” he predicted, adding that he expects China and India will be major players in Asia Pacific e-commerce.

Ang Peng Hwa discussed some of the weaknesses in Asia, including an uneven spread of sophistication, a linguistic divide, lack of consumer confidence because of weak consumer protection, a poor regulatory environment, and weak industry associations.

He noted that steps are being taken to harmonize trade practices through an e-ASEAN initiative and a more rational policy environment. And he was optimistic in the long-term for e-commerce as “weaker e-commerce players are winnowed out.” Those who survive will be much stronger, he said.

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800 Attend International Education Activities at EWC

More than 800 students, teachers, faculty, and representatives from international organizations participated in the 2nd Hawaii International Education Week at the East-West Center, Nov. 17.

The main event, "Building New Bridges to Global Understanding, Friendship, and Peace," featured two students from Colombia nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for their work with the UNICEF Children's Movement for Peace. Juan Elias Uribe and Farlis Guerrero (see photo), youth peacemakers, spoke on "A Movement for Change."

Learning activities and forums for all ages were offered, including a student panel discussion on international perspectives about the United States and a forum on Islam as a faith, a political and cultural tool, and a springboard for innovation. Younger students participated in arts and crafts, reading



centers, interactive tech activities, and learning booths with a focus on global education.

The event was sponsored by the East-West Center and 16 community and education organizations.

Terrorism and America: Five Asia Pacific Perspectives

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"There is, however, unease over violent retaliation by the United States and its allies and concerns have also been expressed about a possible third world war."

Harry Bhaskara of Indonesia's *Jakarta Post* described the anti-American protests in his country that followed President Megawati Sukarnoputri's assurance to President Bush that Indonesia would assist in the fight against global terrorism.

The surge of the militant groups behind the protests are a relatively new phenomenon, he said, "small in number but exceptionally active and outspoken, in contrast to the silent majority who oppose their threats and intimidations."

Two major Indonesian Muslim organizations disapproved of the threats and intimidations against Americans. "Nevertheless, political jockeying by those who feel they represent the aspirations of the Muslim people is intensifying, including within the military," he wrote. "In this context, the September 11 attacks were easily used to advance narrow political interests."

Takeshi Yamashina of Japan's *Mainichi* Newspapers described the reactions of Japanese in various walks of life to the terrorist attacks in the United States. He noted that before the attacks, people in Japan had complained of the United States' "unilateralism" in its foreign policy and their reactions reflected this concern.

Yet, he said, many expressed sympathy toward the victims and their families and made spontaneous visits to the American Embassy in Tokyo with flowers and cards. "And many people are now talking about doing something active to contribute to the international fight against terrorism," he said. This includes a proposal to send Self-Defense Forces, a radical departure from Japan post-war policy, to support the antiterrorism coalition's military operation against the Taliban in Afghanistan.

But he added, "many people in Japan have been disappointed by the fact that many senior government officials and members of congress in the United States are drawing a parallel between the terrorist attacks and what happened on December 7, 1941, in Hawaii."

Gautam Chikermane, of the *Intelligent Investor* in India, raised numerous questions. "Why now?" he asked about the current campaign against terrorism as an international problem. "Is it because the mangled bodies are mostly American, the grief pours out of American eyes, the graveyards of sorrow will occupy American hearts?"

Through his questions, he touched on India's concerns as the United States "showers Pakistan with financial gifts" and on the causes of terrorism.

"If terrorism is an international problem, as defined by the world's most powerful nation, then my question is, what are we doing talking about the Indian angle?" he wrote. "India's angle, like any other country's angle should be an international angle. Many nations, one voice."

"If fighting terrorism is an international problem where the United States needs international support," he advised, "it must remember that it's not a one-way street to success."

(The five journalists were among 13 participants from the United States, Asia, and the Pacific in the Fall 2001 Jefferson Fellowships program. During the travel segment of the program, the Asian journalists observed the destruction at ground zero in New York City. They also visited San Francisco, Washington, D.C., and Baltimore. The American journalists traveled to New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Guangzhou. The Jefferson Fellowships are supported by a grant from the Freeman Foundation.)

Single copies of this paper may be downloaded from the EWC website: www.EastWestCenter.org.

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Charles E. Morrison, President
Karen Knudsen, Director
Office of External Affairs

For information, contact:
The East-West Center
1601 East-West Road
Honolulu, HI 96848-1601
Telephone: 808-944-7111
Fax: 808-944-7376

E-mail:
ewcinfo@EastWestCenter.org
World Wide Web:
<http://www.EastWestCenter.org>

Editor: Susan Yim
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Protests in Pakistan are widespread and will continue to spread as long as the U.S. bombing continues in Afghanistan, predicted Arun Swamy, an EWC Fellow who specializes in South Asian politics.

He addressed the India-Pakistan-U.S. relationship and offered insights on the political situation in Afghanistan at an AsiaPacific Breakfast Briefing in mid-October. The presentation to Honolulu business

and community leaders was sponsored by the Bank of Hawaii.

Swamy's comments were made about a week

after the United States began its air campaign in Afghanistan. He presented a brief historic review of the rivalry between Pakistan and India over Kashmir, noting the significance of this tension on U.S. policy in the region. As the United States seeks the cooperation of Pakistan's government, it must also address India's growing concerns and maintain a complicated balancing act between the two South Asian nations.

Both countries see the issue of Kashmir as vital to national survival for different reasons, he said. "Both sides are really good at playing 'diplomatic chicken.' Both sides try to up the ante in a way that will force the other to back down or force the international community to get the other to back down."

To resolve the conflict, "you've got to stabilize the issue in ways that neither side thinks will effectively give the other side the advantage," he advised. The United States needs to lean on Pakistan to stop supporting the insurgencies in Kashmir not on moral

grounds but on pragmatic lines. Then ask India, in return, to let separatist parties openly advocate separatism and run for election.

"That would preserve secession as a real option while taking it out of the military sphere and putting it in the political sphere," he said. "That is going to be very hard to do for a lot of reasons but that is the only way I see out of this cul de sac right now."

Following his presentation, Swamy fielded questions, mostly related to the U.S. strikes in Afghanistan. He noted that the anti-U.S. protests in Muslim countries did not begin until after the bombing began in Afghanistan. While it is unpopular to speak up about reasons why, he said, the protests reflect anger about U.S. air power that have grown out of the Persian Gulf war. In the region, the man-on-the-street view is "it kills innocent civilians in order to preserve a few soldiers' lives," he said. "With each additional day of bombing, the protests got more violent. If this were a commando operation going in to remove the Taliban, it would not have caused the same kind of headache."

In answer to a question about how Islamic countries view tensions between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, he suggested there was not as much sympathy for Pakistan as might be expected. The Organization of Islamic Countries has always given equivocal support, he said, calling on India and Pakistan to negotiate but not actively supporting Pakistan's position.

"A lot of the reason is India is a major player in the region," he explained. "In the last 10 years, radical Muslim sentiment in these countries has started to view Kashmir more and more through the eyes of Islamic sentiment but that wasn't historically the way it was viewed."

Negotiating South Asia's Diplomatic Minefield

Business-to-Business E-Commerce in Asia

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In his presentation, Chismar shared his assessment of the status of B2B e-commerce in three industries where it has great potential for growth:

- Manufacturing is dominated by very large companies that had been resisting the growth of e-marketplaces, but he sees this changing for two reasons. Foreign companies — mainly U.S. companies — have pressured their Asia Pacific counterparts to do business with them over the Internet, forcing them into the e-marketplace. And governments in the region are adapting e-procurement initiatives. In the next year or so the South Korean government will require procurement business be done over the Internet, Chismar said.

- While historically slow to adopt innovations, the hospitality industry has embraced e-procurement and e-distribution as a way of reducing costs, he noted. In Asia, 70 percent of the hotels have formal e-business strategies, compared to 58 percent of the hotels worldwide.

- The potential for the health care industry extends from lowering the costs of providing infrastructure and access to health care services to offering a full-range of health maintenance and medical care services.

Prominent representatives from e-commerce, telecommunications, and IT in Asia Pacific and North America attended the 2nd annual Asia Pacific Conference on E-commerce at the East-West Center from Oct. 28-30. The theme was "Investment Opportunities and E-Business Models in Asian Emerging Markets."

The conference was co-sponsored by the East-West Center and Pennsylvania State University. Coordinators were Richard Barber, EWC adjunct fellow; Meheroo Jussawalla, EWC senior fellow emerita; and Richard Taylor, Palmer Chair in Telecommunications Studies and co-director, Institute for Information Policy, Pennsylvania State University.



News in Brief

Supporting the Center

RECENT GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Research

\$200,000

EWC Foundation/
Bank of Hawaii

Research/Economics

\$50,000

U.S. Department
of Energy

Research/ Politics & Security

\$57,176

Government of Japan—
Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Pacific Islands Development

\$15,000

(FY 2001)
Federated States
of Micronesia

Education

\$9,900

EWC Foundation

\$40,630

(partial)
Government of France

\$171,649

National Endowment
for the Humanities

Taiko Ensemble Performs in 5 States

The Kenny Endo Taiko Ensemble, featuring a variety of Japanese drumming styles, supported by Japanese flutes and the koto, performed before audiences in five states this fall.

The performances at colleges in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Missouri, and California were coordinated by William Feltz and the EWC Arts Program, with cooperation from the Asian Studies Development Program. The ensemble was in residence for several days at each college, offering seminars and workshops for students in addition to concerts.

Supporters of the cultural and educational tour included the EWC Foundation and United Airlines.

Kim Dae-Jung Discusses Economic Proposals for Northeast Asia

President Kim Dae-Jung of South Korea met at the Blue House with Lee-Jay Cho, chairman of the Northeast Asia Economic Forum, and Duck-Woo Nam, chairman of the Forum's Korean Committee to discuss the group's proposals to develop a logistics and transportation hub for the Northeast Asian region.

The Forum is a non-governmental organization that contributes to detente and confidence-building by promoting economic cooperation among the countries of Northeast Asia. The secretariat is based at the East-West Center, where Cho is a senior adviser.

At the September meeting in Seoul, Cho emphasized that the Korean peninsula can play an important role in contributing to peace and stability in Northeast Asia by developing such a hub. Kim said that Korea could become the logistical center of the region through political stabilization of the peninsula, pointing out the unique geographical advantages because of its location at the heart of the region.

He said government agencies will review the proposals, which include the establishment of a free trade zone and an organization to manage logistics under the direct control of the president's office.

Discussions also included the establishment of the Northeast Asian Development Bank. The new regional lending institution, proposed by the Forum, would be a means for mobilizing capital to finance infrastructure, a key requirement to ensure the continued economic development and future prosperity of Northeast Asia. As a result of the meeting, the Forum is expected to contribute to collaborative research on the proposed bank, involving Korea, Japan and China.



At Missouri Southern State College in Joplin, Endo (far right) invited audience members to join the ensemble as part of a lecture-demonstration for high school students.

EWC to Manage Pacific Disaster Center on Maui

The East-West Center has been selected as the managing partner to further develop the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC), a federal research and development activity on Maui.

The Maui PDC furnishes disaster information to local, state, regional, and federal emergency officials. Its activities support mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery throughout a wide region that spans Hawaii, Alaska, and the countries of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

The annual budget for the cooperative agreement will range between \$5 and \$7 million, with funds coming from the PDC Program Office in the U.S. Department of Defense. The EWC will be responsible for developing a management system as well as enhancing application and utilization of PDC's information and communications infrastructure, international outreach, and enterprise/economic development activities.

"The work of the PDC in promoting better local, national, and international preparedness for and management of disasters is highly relevant to the East-West Center's institutional goal of promoting community-building in the region," said EWC President Charles E. Morrison.

He said a priority will be to apply the EWC's administrative infrastructure and 40 years of regional experience and network-building to help the PDC achieve its goals in humanitarian assistance, science, and technical pursuits, and to assist it in contributing its services to the region.

As managing partner, the EWC will provide financial and administrative support while assisting in strategic planning to enable the PDC to expand its role as a world leader in humanitarian assistance and disaster management, according to Allen L. Clark, East-West Center senior fellow, the project leader.

"The East-West Center not only provides a solid administrative foundation to achieve these goals, but also brings an incredible network of relations throughout the Asia Pacific region, and strong programs in research, education, and outreach that PDC can leverage immediately," said Earnest D. Paylor, the PDC Program Manager in Washington, D.C. "The goal of bringing on a managing partner is to provide PDC with the administrative and business management capabilities and organizational underpinnings that it needs to fully effect a transition to a sustainable public-private enterprise."

South Korea President, Kim Dae-Jung (right), greets Dr. Lee-Jay Cho, Chairman of the Northeast Asia Economic Forum and Senior Advisor to the President of the East-West Center.



Terrorism on Our Shores: Analyses in the Aftermath

How long terrorism will remain an all-absorbing priority for the United States and other nations depends on how effectively the U.S. effort is conducted, EWC President Charles E. Morrison told a standing-room only audience at a program on “Terrorism on Our Shores: Reflections and Analyses in the Aftermath.”

“But it’s almost certain as time goes by, and the horror of this incident (of September 11) fades into the background, other issues will come into play,” he said, “how the United States conducts this campaign, the tactics, whether it is a campaign that continues to have great multilateral support and involves a good deal of consultation, or whether it is conducted fairly unilaterally. Whether it tends to be a campaign of the West vs. the rest of the world.”

Morrison was one of four panelists at the forum presented in late September, sponsored by the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, East-West Center, and the Wo International Center, Punahou School. Also speaking were Ronald Montaperto, dean of academics at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies; Ambassador Alvin Adams, former principal deputy to the ambassador at large for counter-terrorism; and Ibrahim Aoude, professor of ethnic studies at the University of Hawaii-Manoa. Moderating was U.S. Federal Judge Helen Gillmor. The panel addressed changes in U.S. foreign policy, military options and strategies, and the impact on ethnic relations and the economy in the United States and Hawaii.

Montaperto discussed how recent events have changed the way the United States thinks about security. The issue of security has evolved into nontraditional security concerns such as terrorism,

he said. “It requires nothing less than a major reorientation, not just in how we think about security but the way we practice it.”

Adams, who is retired, said that in the months ahead the United States will “need to work even harder finding allies, working with international organizations,” including the United Nations to build counter-terrorism coalitions. “It means as well focusing once again and for good on ending the conflict in the Middle East, which undeniably contributes to the terrorism we face.”

Aoude, who is Palestinian, advised “if we want to wipe out the fertile ground for ‘Osama bin Ladens,’ we have to revisit our foreign policy.” He said the United States has supported “some terrible regimes in the Arab world. When you get rid of democratic forces, then there’s no other option for people than to go through a political Islamic route, distorted as it may be.”

In his remarks, Morrison said this threat by a nonstate to state systems is the first event that has greatly reordered priorities in the United States since the Cold War. “From the point of view of the East-West Center, it reminds us of the tremendous importance of what we do,” he said. “We know there will be differences of opinion about how to respond to this incident. These are areas where we need to get Americans and the people from the region together to talk about this very important global issue.

“The most important thing — very long term — this demonstrates some of the tremendous differences in how people in different parts of the world look at basic views of the world, basic values. To the extent to which we can develop a common understanding of the problems of the world and how we can address those problems is very important.”

Asian countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal are seeing significant “bulges” in the number of young people, and social changes throughout Asia have greatly lengthened the period of adolescence. With economic development leading to more use of dangerous drugs and alcohol, information on risk-taking behavior among youth is especially important to policymakers in the region. Such behavior can bear serious health and social implications for countries.

These were among the major concerns at the East-West Center’s conference on “Asian Youth at Risk” in Taipei, November 26-29. Results were presented of the Asian Young Adult Reproductive Risk project, which examined the most important and reliable large-scale youth surveys taken in recent years in Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand.

Risk-Taking Behavior Among Asian Youth Demands Attention

The conference brought together some 75 experts on adolescent behavior, policymakers, youth program managers, and NGO and government representatives from Asia and the United States. The conference host was the Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taiwan. The research project was funded by USAID.

EWC Senior Fellow Peter Xenos, a population and health expert and conference co-organizer, said youth bulges due to lower birth and death rates can increase the number of young people from 17 percent to 24 percent of total populations. Delayed marriages and mass education throughout Asia also have lengthened the period of adolescence to eight or nine years or even longer.

This can pose serious health consequences. For example, condom use is surprisingly low among sexually active unmarried youth in Thailand, the Philippines, and Taiwan, said Minja Kim Choe, EWC senior fellow. Choe’s research also shows smoking among Asian teens is reaching epidemic proportions.

Publications in Review

Maritime Regime Building: Lessons Learned and Their Relevance for Northeast Asia, edited by Mark J. Valencia. *Publications on Ocean Development*, Volume 36. 2001. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. x, 178 pp. Although there are broad similarities between the semi-enclosed seas of Western Europe and Northeast Asia, no regional maritime regime has yet been initiated in Northeast Asia. The papers in this volume describe and explain existing or incipient regional maritime regimes in an unusually broad comparative context, and extract lessons learned that may be

applicable elsewhere, including Northeast Asia. They are authored by leading authorities on not only the maritime affairs of their particular region of focus but on maritime policy in general. Given the growing interest in regime formation and effectiveness in general and maritime regimes in particular, this book will be of considerable interest to both analysts and policymakers. *Cloth, \$74.00. Available from Kluwer Academic Publishers, <http://www.wkap.nl/kaphtml.htm/KLI>, tel: (781)871-6600 / fax: (781)681-9045.*

Population Policies and Programs in East Asia, edited by Andrew Mason. *East-West Center Occasional Papers, Population and Health Series*, No. 123, July 2001. Honolulu: East-West Center. ix, 157 pp. The papers in this volume examine the population policies in six East Asian economies as part of a larger project examining the links between population change and economic development in the most dynamic region in the world. The economies had varied approaches to population policy, but all achieved unusually fast fertility decline. Rapid social and economic

development played a primary role in determining birth rates, but effective intervention by the state accelerated the transition to low fertility levels. A second volume, *Population Change and Economic Development in East Asia: Challenges Met, Opportunities Seized*, forthcoming from Stanford University Press, examines the economic consequences of population change in East Asia. *Paper, \$7.00 plus shipping/handling. Available from the East-West Center, ewcbooks@EastWestCenter.org.*

Japan's Uneasy Citizens and the U.S.-Japan Alliance, by Sheila A. Smith. *AsiaPacific Issues*, No. 54. September 2001. 8 pp. Since the end of the Cold War, U.S. and Japanese policymakers have successfully reaffirmed the U.S.-Japan security alliance. Yet, even as they have done so, a series of events has revealed a deeper ambivalence in Japan about the terms of the alliance. These events began with the 1995 rape of a school girl in Okinawa by U.S. servicemen, focusing attention on the social costs to residents of hosting U.S. forces. In 1999 came North Korea's launch of a missile over Japan, raising doubts among many Japanese about their alliance partner's ability to protect them. Most recently, the outcome of the 2001 sinking of the Ehime Maru training

ship by a U.S. nuclear sub seemed to many to sacrifice Japanese citizens' interests to those of the U.S. military. Taken independently, these developments may seem temporary setbacks to policymakers, but together they suggest that there is increasing impatience among Japan's citizens with the way the alliance is managed. This disconnect between the public and policymakers could, if untended, have serious implications for the U.S.-Japan alliance. *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/api054.pdf>.*

Coercion and Governance: The Declining Political Role of the Military in Asia, edited by Muthiah Alagappa. 2001. Stanford: Stanford University Press. xxv, 593 pp. This far-ranging volume offers both a broad overview of the role of the military in contemporary Asia and a close look at the state of civil-military relations in 16 Asian countries. It provides in-depth discussion of civil-military relations in countries where the military still continues to dominate the political helm as well as others where, in varying degrees, the military is disengaging from politics. Conceptually, the study connects the explanation for the changing relationship of the military to the state to the processes associated with the

construction of nation, state, and political system, as well as the development of state capacity, economic growth, and change in the international system. A key finding of the volume is that, overall, the political power and influence of the military in Asia, though still considerable in some countries, is on the decline. The study concludes that, in the long term, the power of the military will continue to decline, and that the growing dominance of democratic civilian control in Asia is likely to endure. *Cloth, \$85.00; paper, \$29.95. Available from Stanford University Press, <http://www.sup.org>, or Cambridge University Press Distribution Center (800)462-6420 / (717)794-3800.*

Also published

Surveys Show Persistence of Teenage Marriage and Childbearing in Indonesia and Nepal, by Minja Kim Choe, Shyam Thapa, and Sulistinah Irawati Achmad. *Asia-Pacific Population & Policy* No. 58, July 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/p058.pdf>.*

Rough Waters in the South China Sea: Navigation Issues and Confidence-Building Measures, by Ji Guoxing. *AsiaPacific Issues*, No. 53. August 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/api053.pdf>.*

An Introduction to Chinese Culture Through the Family, edited by Howard Giskin and Bettye S. Walsh. Asian Studies Development. 2001. Albany, New York: State University of New York Press. 237 pp. *Cloth, \$71.50; paper, \$23.95. Available from CUP Services (800)666-2211 / (607)277-2211.*



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Participants in the 11th New Generation Seminar focused on environmental issues in the Asia Pacific region during sessions at the East-West Center in early September. The program concluded with a week of travel to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

Each year the education and dialogue program provides an opportunity for 16 rising young leaders from the United States, Asia, and the Pacific to strengthen understanding of regional developments and challenges, increase contacts with counterparts in the region, and make them more effective international leaders.

At the Center, they were briefed on key regional policy issues in politics, security, international relations, energy, economics, population and health, and environment by EWC specialists. Participants also took turns leading discussions on environmental challenges and policies in their respective countries.

During her presentation, Anasaya Mohanty of India

explained that in the world's largest democracy every region "has problems very specific to them. The challenge for the country is how to deal with all this diversity," she said. Among the leading problems: pollution (air, noise, water, waste), deforestation, soil degradation, and water scarcity.

She spoke mainly of the situation in New Delhi, where she lives and works. In India's rapidly growing capital, 70 percent of the pollution comes from vehicles with high emission levels. Between 1970 and 1990, she said the number of vehicles grew 11.5 times, from 1.9 million to 25 million by 1993. Pollution has taken its toll on public health, with notable increases in pulmonary diseases, including chronic asthma among children and lung cancer among adults.

As a result of such overwhelming environmental problems, the Supreme Court has been moved to judicial activism, announcing "green" orders pertaining to vehicles. The court has ruled on the use of unleaded petrol, European standards for cars, and a public transport system run on compressed natural gas fuel.

The results have been mixed at best, Mohanty said. "Laws are in place to govern environmental

challenges but it is in implementation that we fail."



Most action is taken by environmental groups, she said, and emphasized the need for education to bring about needed change.

Caroline Valand, director of the North Carolina Senate Committee, asked Mohanty several questions, including about health care costs. Valand explained later that North Carolina has taken some broad steps in implementing environmental policy.

"What's the most precious thing about this program is the ability to have an exchange about politics, economics, (and) areas not even related to the environment," she said, of the interaction that takes place during presentations as well as informal conversations. "We're learning about a part of the world I know so little about, coming from the East Coast. Some of these people's resumes are fabulous. They're definitely potential leaders in the world."

Maria Dolores Bernabe, who heads an advocacy group for small farmers in the Philippines, praised the opportunity "to share a variety of experiences, not only from developing countries but countries like the United States, about how we can tackle issues like the environment."

"The theme of the seminar is very relevant to me because agriculture and the environment are so closely related, because factors that affect the environment also affect agriculture," she said. "The presentations are not just academic, not just theoretical. People have done a lot of empirical studies in Southeast Asia. Our speakers have a more holistic approach to development.

"On an unofficial level, we're able to establish relationships," Bernabe said. "It's a very enriching experience for us. I'm very optimistic that we will be able to maintain communications and we will be able to go on and exchange experiences long after the program is finished."

'New Generation' Leaders Focus on Environmental Issues

Participants in the New Generation Seminar had intensive briefings and discussions at the Center.



Notes and Quotes

From
“Chinese Challenges Ahead”
in the Bangkok Post
September 19, 2001

Analysts at the East-West Center in Hawaii warned that China would need time to adjust to the WTO system. China, they said, saw the WTO as a tool for developing into a full-fledged market economy.

Though the ruling Communist Party is under pressure from Chinese people to make them happier and richer, it will not be easy for the party to change China's present business practices and achieve the necessary reforms.

WTO membership would force state enterprises to change for survival but, according to Christopher McNally, an analyst at the Center, the Communist Party would face resistance from powerful groups,

including: bureaucrats who will lose benefits from deregulation; state-owned enterprises; entrepreneurs linked to state-owned enterprises; and overseas enterprises trading with China.

Tianshu Chu, another analyst on China at the Center, said that China had a “readiness to jump to be a rule-based, law-based society,” and membership of the WTO would give China an opportunity to do that.

WTO membership could draw opposition from China's interest groups because they would lose trade benefits in the long run as China had to reform its economy to conform with WTO rules, the analyst added.

From
“Renew Ties with Pacific Islands to Bolster Weak Link”
By Gerard A. Finin,
EWC Fellow
in The Honolulu Advertiser
October 28, 2001

A number of other challenges confront Pacific island governments in their desire to join the fight against terrorism. With hundreds of remote islands and porous national maritime borders extending thousands of miles, it is difficult to maintain oversight and strict enforcement of immigration procedures.

Careful scrutiny of arriving visitors and the onloading of materials may at best be haphazard. Moreover, airline security tends to be minimal in

places that lack adequate communication and security equipment.

Terrorists will quickly seize upon areas like the Pacific islands because it is where we think they are least likely to operate.

Precisely for this reason, there is no better time to renew old U.S.-Pacific friendships and strengthen historical ties to advance our collective security by once again working side by side.

From
“Talanoa Is the Way to Go”
in Fiji's Daily Post
November 5, 2001

It's quite an achievement. And we applaud the East-West Center's success in bringing together Prime Minister Laisenia Qarase and Labour Party leader Mahendra Chaudhry into the same room for a talanoa...

They agreed that there was a need for more

dialogue among leaders to identify specific areas of potential constitutional change and to reach a general understanding of these matters. As Dr. Sitiveni Halapua, the driving spirit behind the talanoa said, both leaders came out well — in a relaxed way, sharing their views on issues affecting the country.



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A Message for EWC Alumni from New York



Bill Armbruster,
New York Chapter Leader

Last spring Dan Berman, EWCA president, announced the East-West Center Association's plan to sponsor an alumni annual scholarship and requested contributions to meet this goal of \$25,000. The McNerny Foundation has agreed to provide a \$25,000 grant that will match all first-time donations from alumni dollar for dollar up to \$100 per donor.

In the wake of the events of September 11, I believe that the work of the East-West Center is more important than ever. Clearly, education and the building of an international community are critical in the war against terrorism. As we all know, as we have all experienced, the Center is uniquely positioned to provide just the type of international exchange that

can help bring our world back together. I believe that is particularly the case now that the Center is putting a renewed emphasis on student programs.

As we try to rebuild our city and our world, please include the Center and its students in your thoughts and actions. I urge you to be as generous as you can in supporting the Center. It is my hope that the alumni should fund not just one scholarship, but 5, 10, 15 or even 50. After all, the Center was a life-transforming experience for many of us. Think of what you have gotten from the Center; think of what you could give back.

Bill Armbruster, Open Grants 71-73
New York Chapter Leader

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. This year's event will celebrate the culture and cuisine of India.

Our featured speaker will be **Ratan Tata**, chairman of Tata Industries Limited and a member of the East-West Center Board of Governors. Mr. Tata also serves as chairman of Tata Sons Limited, the lead holding company of the 130-year old Tata Group, India's largest industrial and technological conglomerate.

Mr. Tata has played a leading role in the Tata Group's entry into the field of information technology and communications. Tata Consultancy Services is India's largest information technology company, India's top software and services exporter and the sixth fastest growing consulting company in the world. Mr. Tata also oversaw the creation of the Indica, India's first indigenously designed and developed passenger car, launched in 1998 by Tata Engineering.

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

EWC Foundation Programs

AsiaPacific Breakfast Briefings

Arun Swamy, EWC fellow, spoke on "Negotiating South Asia's Diplomatic Minefield: India, Pakistan and U.S. Policy" on October 16, and Sheila Smith, EWC fellow, spoke on "Japan's Response to September 11" on November 20, at the Bank of Hawaii's Executive Dining Room.

Asia Pacific Outlook 2001 Speaker Series

Gerard Finin, EWC fellow, spoke on "Coups, Conflicts and Crisis: The New Pacific Way?" on September 20, 2001 at the Mauna Lani Bay Hotel & Bungalows on the island of Hawaii.

Christopher McNally, EWC fellow, spoke on "Globalization, Olympic Euphoria and the Rise of Private Capital: China's Political Challenges at the Dawn of the 21st Century" on September 27, 2001 at the Outrigger Wailea Resort on the island of Maui.

The neighbor island speaker series is made possible by the support of Hawaiian Airlines, Mauna Lani Bay Hotel & Bungalows and Outrigger Wailea Resort.

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 September 1, 2001 and November 30, 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.

Correction

We regret LADY TRAN NGOC was incorrectly identified as Tran Ngoc-Qua in a photo appearing in the Summer 2001 issue.

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