



Abstracts

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Promoting Community Engagement for Sustainable ICT Development

Panel Title: *The Digital Divide: Bridges and Developments*

This paper presents our initiative in bridging the digital divide to provide equal access to media and communication, and other related services to rural communities. It covers discussions on the basic indicators of digital divide such as telephone line penetration, Internet penetration, PC distribution and ownership. A national pilot project, known as the eBario project, is presented and discussed. It is an award-winning project conducted by a group of researchers from Universiti Malaysia Sarawak and other partners including the local community, private companies, government agencies and non-governmental organizations. The model used in this project has been recognized as a successful implementation framework in bridging the digital divide at the national and international levels. Finally, this paper discusses some of the current programs that are being implemented in remote areas throughout the country using the eBario project as a model. Some issues and problems are encountered and discussed in order to evaluate the performance and also to compare the impact of each project to the improvement of the livelihood of the respective community.

AHMED, SALEEM, President, Moving Pen Publishers, Inc., HI, USA, ahmedinhawaii@aol.com

Making Religion Part of the Solution

Panel Title: *New Perspectives: Revisiting the Familiar*

The belief among some devotees that theirs is the “only Path” to salvation contributes to our spiraling global violence. A paradigm shift in our perception of other religions is thus needed. Following up on the Hawai‘i legislature’s 2008 concurrent resolution supporting interfaith dialogue, the Honolulu-based All Believers Network is planning an international interfaith conference, *One Reality, One Humanity, Converging Paths*, in Honolulu in Summer 2011.

Results of our ongoing international survey highlighting the significant commonality in how followers of various religions perceive their revered One, will kick off our deliberations. Other discussion points will include the common human aspirations at birth, wedding, and death, and the common belief in a transcendental power. By encouraging communities worldwide to engage in an introspection of spiritual and cultural nuances suggesting a One Light managing the universe, we aspire to promote religion as part of the solution.

AKAMINE, YUKARI, Lecturer, Okinawa Christian University, Japan, ukade616@gmail.com

Okinawa’s Challenges to Achieve the Rights of Self-Determination in Education

Panel Title: *Re-thinking Identity through Place*

The year 2007 was a critical year for Okinawans. Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology made a decision on the elimination of the part of Okinawan history taught in Japan schools. It was about the removal of the description of the role of Japanese soldiers played in coercing native Okinawans into committing suicide during the Battle of Okinawa (WWII) from school history textbooks. This was very offensive to the people of Okinawa. On September 29th of 2007, more than 110,000 of them gathered at a rally to protest the changes of this issue. In this report, author focuses on how Okinawan people/teachers have been making an effort to change the school curriculum in order to achieve the rights to self-determination under Japanese education system and introduces how school teachers individually did make efforts for telling the truth to students through school curriculums. Moreover, this presentation focuses on the kind of the educational problems Okinawa still has been facing through Japanese education systems. Finally, I would like to conclude the report with emphasis on the importance of deepening the understanding our own history through teaching at the public education and the need to develop our own indigenous systematic school curriculum for teaching Okinawan studies in school systems, by quoting the Article 14 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

ALEXANDER, BOB, Independent Disaster Risk Reduction Consultant, Rural Livelihood Risk Management Consulting, HI, USA, bfootbob@hotmail.com

Bridging Towards Integrated DRR and CCA Community-Based Vulnerability Assessment Methodologies

Panel Title: *Integrating Elements of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction into Community Resilience*

Community-based development decision-making requires forward-looking reduction of vulnerabilities, including those arising from natural hazards and climate change. Enabling better risk reduction optimization requires methods for vulnerability identification, analysis, and assessment that first determine the underlying criteria upon which to evaluate current alternatives for prevention, mitigation, and adaptation of future risks. Issues that cut across the different

disciplines and fields in sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation include bridging the past and present with the future, bridging natural science and social science approaches, bridging quantitative and qualitative approaches, and bridging community-driven participatory process-focused and outsider-driven product-focused approaches. Synthesizing key elements of current research and practice, this paper utilizes examples of approaches related to sustainable livelihoods, food security, disaster recovery, climate change, and population transmigration from recent work in the Maldives, East Timor, and Indonesia to propose an integrated community-based vulnerability assessment methodology framework.

ANDERSON, CHERYL, Director, SSRI, Hazards, Climate, and Environment Program, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, canderso@hawaii.edu

Integrating Gender Approaches to Reduce Disaster and Climate Risks

Panel Title: *Integrating Elements of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction into Community Resilience*

Disasters and climate change result in numerous impacts on people, their communities, their environments, and their livelihoods. In the Asia and Pacific Islands region, numerous disasters, such as tsunamis, typhoons, and coastal inundation have added to stresses that threaten coastlines, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, and the availability of water and food. To build resilience in sensitive ecosystems, risk reduction efforts must involve people from multiple sectors, including communities, civil society, and governments, with a range of scientific and indigenous knowledge systems. It is additionally critical to understand the gendered dimensions of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and natural resource management to help illuminate social and cultural vulnerability, because gender ultimately informs the ways in which society works and in which decisions are made. The presentation will explore Asia-Pacific case studies and best practices on integrating gender approaches in disaster and climate risk management.

AQUINO, BELINDA A., Professor, Political Science and Asian Studies and Director, Center for Philippine Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, lyndy@hawaii.edu (Session Chair)

Reflections on the East-West Center Experience, Circa 1960s

Discussion Session Overview

This roundtable discussion will present about 4 to 5 participants who will discuss their individual

experiences as East-West grantees from Asia and the U.S. in the 1960s. Among the themes/topics to be explored or analyzed are: 1) what having been an EWC grantee meant in general to each one in terms of knowledge acquisition, multiculturalism, cross-cultural awareness and sensitivity, U.S.-Hawai'i-Asia-Pacific relations, graduate school education and preparation or relevance for future jobs. For most of us, our entry to the EWC was our introduction to the world, a beginning consciousness of other people of diverse cultures and geographies, and our own personal epiphanies. Other experiences and themes will be welcomed. This will not just dwell on nostalgic themes but on reflections or retrospectives on that part of our young lives struggling to find ourselves and eventually acquiring a sense of what we would like to become in the future.

AQUINO, BELINDA A., Professor, Political Science and Asian Studies and Director, Center for Philippine Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, lyndy@hawaii.edu

Human Development: Not Just Governance but Also Inclusion

Plenary Session: *Governance for Human Development: Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific*

Despite continuing vitriolic criticisms against her, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo can be credited with achieving steady economic growth in the Philippines during her nine-year administration. Solita Monsod, well known Philippine economist and professor at the University of the Philippines, has indicated that annual GDP economic growth rates in recent years have been highest under President Macapagal-Arroyo's term. Yet, it is also quite disappointing that despite this impressive growth in GDP, the Philippines has not solved the most pressing traditional fundamental problems of poverty, hunger, joblessness and social inequality. Monsod herself and other economists have critiqued the economy as "underperforming" because it hasn't grown enough to reduce poverty and create more job opportunities.

This presentation will explore this seeming paradox and analyze some causes for it. One reason for this continuing economic malaise is the unevenness of development in the country with the sectors in the remote periphery continuing to subsist on the barest of essentials of life. The conflict-ridden provinces in Mindanao and other remote regions where minorities live continue to be poor and neglected by the central government.

Human development plans that the central government continue to craft should push for not just good governance and bureaucratic measures to alleviate poverty, but also to include a strong language of inclusion targeting the remote, minority and rural areas. The absence of peace, continuing unemployment, lack

of economic opportunities and other issues in these areas will perpetuate the vicious cycle of structural poverty that has hounded the Philippines, once a very advanced country in economic development, but now hugging the cellar among its neighbors in Asia.

AVENO, JOCELYN LAVINA, Professor, Central Luzon State University, Philippines, joyahawaii912@yahoo.com (co-author **DOLLENTE, JOCELYN R.**)

Involving the Community: Participatory Folk Media Development for Technology Promotion and Farm Productivity

Panel Title: *Empowering and Gendering in Asia*

This study developed and tested folk media as communication channel for hybrid rice technology (HRT) in a community in Nueva Ecija, Philippines. Using participatory approach, farmers were involved in the development and testing of the folk media.

Farmers' farm size, annual net income, access to support services such trainings, farm demo, farm inputs were found to influence the knowledge level of the farmers with their participation in the folk media development. Farmer's socio-economic characteristics influenced their nature of participation. Folk media involvement and exposure have enhanced farmers' knowledge on HRT. Participatory folk media can be an effective strategy to convey developmental message to the farmers.

Initiators of development extension programs like the government and non-government organizations should recognize and consider the use of participatory folk media in disseminating techno-information for agricultural productivity.

BALISACAN, ARSENIO M., Professor, School of Economics, University of Philippines, Philippines, arsenio.balisacan@up.edu.ph

The Philippine Economy during the Recent Global Food and Financial Crises: Lessons for Governance and Poverty Reduction

Panel Title: *The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform*

The impact of the global food and financial crises in the late 2000s varied remarkably across countries of Asia as well as across population groups and economic sectors within a country. The economy-wide and distributional changes induced by the two external shocks, as well as the domestic responses to them, influenced the speed of recovery from these shocks. The Philippine adjustment experience from these shocks illustrates key aspects of

the political economy dynamics of governance and policy reforms during economic crises. Weak institutions and governance structures prevented the country from adjusting quickly to the shocks and from taking advantage of the crises to push for policy reforms that would have allowed the country to move to a higher, more sustainable and more inclusive growth path.

BANA, SAROSH, President, EWCA Mumbai Chapter, India, sarosh.bana@gmail.com

Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change in Mumbai

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 1*

The average Indian has historically lived within his means, being scarcely consumerist and leaving little impact on his environment.

Even in the more industrial and prospering cities like Mumbai, my birthplace, households did not cram their refrigerators or larders, automobiles were driven until they were about to fall apart, large families could make do with cramped accommodation, and clothes would normally be handed down among relatives. Water has never been supplied on a 24-hour basis and thus had to be stored in tubs and buckets for just that much use daily.

Nevertheless, to mitigate their impact on the environment, industries in and around Mumbai are making efforts towards energy conservation and low carbon business and production practices. Compatibility with the environment is now becoming integral to their work ethos and, indeed, their corporate social responsibility.

As the financial and commercial capital of India, Mumbai has its challenges. At the same time, it has its obligations to overcome them.

BELLIAPPA, SONNA (Belliappa Monappa Pemanda), Chapter Leader, EWCA Chennai Chapter, India, sonabel@eth.net

Climate Change Initiatives in the State of Tamil Nadu - India

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 2*

The 'Paper' will discuss the current state of Tamil Nadu's energy requirements, which will be based on a description of the State's industrial and economic development, anchored on a brief account of the social and cultural profile which drive the energy needs. The 'Paper' will end with the strategies and initiatives taken by the State to reduce Carbon Footprints.

BICKLEY, VERNER, Chairman, English-Speaking Union Hong Kong, China VBICKLEY@hkbu.edu.hk

Culture Learning 1972 to 1981. Seed Time or Harvest?

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy I*

On the fiftieth anniversary of the East-West Center — a moment in history — this paper assesses the objectives of the Center's Culture Learning Institute during the period 1972 to 1981. The Institute did not claim to break entirely new ground but it did attempt to identify and suggest solutions to problems that occurred (and still occur) because people of different linguistic, tribal, national and international backgrounds differ in their ordering of values.

The results of Institute research were disseminated through traditional academic channels, that is, seminars, conferences, face-to-face meetings, and publications (of which there were many). What was different to the usual academic approach was that the work was carried out across the four disciplines, anthropology, socio-linguistics, social (cross-cultural) psychology and literature. The paper reviews the work carried out in each of these four linked areas and also refers briefly to the origins of the Institute.

BIGALKE, TERANCE, Director, Education Program, East-West Center, HI, USA,
BigalkeT@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Higher Education in the Great Recession: Challenges and Opportunities

Plenary Overview

The “Great Recession” has placed heavy budgetary strains on institutions and systems in the U.S. and to varying degrees other countries across the Asia Pacific region. Higher education has not escaped the consequences of a long and severe recession. Institutions in some countries confront seemingly contradictory demands to serve as creative engines of economic recovery and enroll more students, while simultaneously cutting faculty positions and scaling back research, instructional, and administrative budgets. Those in others face particular demographic circumstances where they either have excess institutional capacity (as in Japan) or are feverishly building capacity to fulfill unmet demand (as in China). As they cope with the immediate demands before them, visionary educational leaders also realize the need to position their institutions to meet the rapidly changing global, national, regional and local demands of the emerging knowledge society. The current economic circumstances present challenges and opportunities for reshaping higher education for the 21st century.

BLASDEL, CHRISTOPHER, Artistic Director, The International House of Japan, Inc., Japan, yohmei@gol.com

Integrating Artists into Japan: The Japan-US Friendship Commission Creative Artists' Program and the International House of Japan

Panel Title: *The Arts as Outreach and Inreach*

Since 1978, the Japan-US Friendship Commission, with co-sponsorship by the NEA and the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, has sponsored a residency for US based artists, from all genres, to travel and live in Japan for up to five months. There are no restrictions or requirements to this grant, and the artist is free to pursue any aspect of the Japanese culture.

Japan is not an easy country for the foreign artist to operate in, however. Barriers of language, culture and tradition can seem insurmountable, and meaningful relationships in Japan can take years to nourish.

The International House of Japan has facilitated this residency program since its inception, and one of its most important tasks is assisting the artist to integrate into the culture and make the most of their stay. This grant, administered through the NEA, is unique in that it provides an onsite support staff of arts experts to assist the grantee. This paper will discuss the ramifications of this three decade program on US-Japan bilateral relationships and on the development and growth of the individual artists.

BRARA, ARVINDER S. Chairman and Managing Director, Mantec Consultants (P) Ltd., India,
ari_brara@yahoo.com

Reducing Conflict and Enhancing Cooperation through Effective Persuasion Skills (EPS)

Panel Title: *Participatory Responses and Conflict Resolution*

The success of conflict reduction and cooperation enhancing efforts depends to a great extent on the communication and behavioural skills of the leaders and negotiators involved. **THE EFFECTIVE PERSUASION SKILLS (EPS) MODEL** can be used by national and community leaders to help resolve conflicts and generate a cooperative environment.

This model has been developed by the Author based on his learning of behavioural skills at the University of Hawai'i and the East-West Center as well as his training at Xerox Corporation, USA.

The EPS model consisting of six steps can be learnt by using the acronym OPOSPC. These steps are **1. O – Opening Statement, 2. P – Probing, 3. O – Objection Handling, 4. S – Supporting Statements, 5. P – Proving Statements 6. C – Closing Techniques** This is a proven model and can contribute substantially to reduce conflict and enhance cooperation in the world communities.

BUCK, ELIZABETH, Senior Education Fellow, Asian Studies Development Program, East-West Center, HI, USA, BuckE@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Why Asian and International Studies Matter in the 21st Century

Panel Overview

This panel would bring together college and universities leaders who have played an important role in vigorously promoting International Education with a specific focus on Asia.

Possible Panelists:

- Dr. Carole Cowan, President of Middlesex Community College, Lowell, MA
- Dean Edward Shultz, UH School of Asian and Pacific Studies
- Dr. Peter Herschok, Coordinator, Asian Studies Development Program
- Chancellor Leon Richards, Kapiolani Community College-UH

BUSHLEY, BRYAN R., PhD Candidate, University of Hawai'i and Graduate Degree Fellow, East-West Center, WA, USA, bushley@hawaii.edu

Boon or Boondoggle: Can Nepal's Forest-Dependent Communities Benefit from REDD?

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 1*

Many developing countries are pinning their hopes on a proposed climate change mitigation mechanism called Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD). Under this scheme, Annex-1 countries—those with emissions reduction obligations under the Kyoto Protocol—would compensate developing countries for their forest conservation efforts in exchange for forest carbon offset credits. In contrast to the overall outcome, REDD achieved considerable progress and consensus during the recent climate talks in Copenhagen (COP-15), where a “draft decision” was formulated. Nepal, a recognized leader in community-based forest management, is hoping to cash in on this opportunity to promote both forest conservation and local development. However, there are many technical, political, socioeconomic, institutional, and governance challenges to realizing an effective carbon-trading scheme involving forests. This presentation highlights these challenges within the context of Nepal, emphasizing the prospects for the effective engagement of forest-dependent communities through such a scheme.

CARR, RICH, Associate Professor, University of Alaska, AK, USA, rscarr@alaska.edu

Tiko, Nederends, and the Sea of Islands: Epeli Hau'ofa's Visionary Oceanic Ideal

Panel Title: *Re-thinking Identity through Place*

In his seminal essay “Our Sea of Islands,” the late Epeli Hau'ofa challenged prevailing views of Oceania promulgated by economists, geographers, and world leaders, ideas of “smallness,” of citizens living in “tiny island spaces.” Hau'ofa saw such views as thoroughly destructive, as Pacific residents had also come to see their land as inconsequential, their efforts futile, their countries inherently dependent on powerful nations. The ‘sea of islands’ model was one sally in Hau'ofa's mission to release Oceania from its subordinate state; Another sally came through his works of fiction, *Tales of the Tikongs* and *Kisses in the Nederends*, both satirizing Western development in the Pacific. I propose to examine Hau'ofa's vision of development and oceanic response through an exploration of his writings. Amid his often hilarious depiction of rapacious corporate heads, deluded saviors, unwieldy bureaucracies established so that little is accomplished, Hau'ofa points to the potential embodied within the reality of Oceania.

CHARLES, JOHN, Director, Renaissance Advisers Limited, United Kingdom, hcharles@supanet.com

Inventing the Pacific: 1978 and All That

Panel Title: *New Perspectives: Revisiting the Familiar*

In 1978 an EWC bicentennial conference addressed the question of whether James Cook's “discovery” of the Hawaiian Islands should make us “celebrate or mourn”. Today such phrases smack of Victorian Anthropology. In an age of golf—ball typewriters and primitive TV, when the technology and information revolutions were yet to happen, however, the past haunted the present. “Culture” was something inexorably fixed. The future was almost something one could still opt out of. And everybody predicted it wrongly. The twenty-first century would focus on the Pacific, perhaps another Japan/ US conflict. Nobody predicted the Soviet fall or China's rise—although I should have done, as I had come from then—British Hong Kong. It is this failure of prescience that my paper should hope to trace, relating the issue to the largely static, nostalgic picture of “culture” derived from an “anthropological” view of West Vs Other.

CHATTERGY, VIRGIE, Professor Emeritus, College of Education, University of Hawai'i, HI, USA, virgie@hawaii.edu

Education of Filipinos — The Colonial Years: Comparative Description of Spanish and American Educational Orientation

Poster Session

Christianize, civilize, and democratize are the three main themes that characterize the establishment and development of the education of Filipinos in colonial times. The first two were the overriding goals of the Spanish monarchy. In 1898, when the Americans “liberated” Filipinos from Spanish rule, the education emphasis shifted. This paper will highlight the differences in educational orientation of two colonial powers.

The overriding goal of Spain was to educate the few in order to rule the many, reflecting an orientation of feudal times and monarchical rule. The United States promoted the idea of educating the many in order to prepare the Filipinos, eventually, to govern themselves. From these two widely diverse educational agenda flowed differences in fundamental aspects of the educational program: school administration/governance; language use; educational level/target population; curriculum; teacher and teacher/preparation.

CHEEMA, G. SHABBIR, Senior Fellow, Research Program, East-West Center and Director, Asia-Pacific Governance and Democracy Initiative, HI, USA, CheemaS@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Governance for Human Development: Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific

Plenary Overview

Effective democratic governance continues to be one of the greatest challenges of the Asia Pacific region as countries cope with demands of the global economy and pressures from citizens for increased transparency and participation. Governments and international development partners are, therefore, increasing their investment in enhancing democratic governance capacity in partnership with the civil society and the private sector.

This panel will examine critical issues and good practices in Asia and the Pacific to improve the effectiveness of governance for human development. Specific topics to be discussed are economic governance and safety nets for the poor, diversity and civil society engagement, quality of electoral and parliamentary processes, mechanisms for the transparency and accountability of government, and indigenous forms of governance.

CHENG, CHUNG-YING, Professor of Philosophy, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, ccheng@hawaii.edu

Confucian Political Leadership: Classical and Contemporary from both Historical and Philosophical Points of View

Panel Title: *Diverse Strategies of Leadership*

In this article I shall first formulate a Classical Confucian Model of Political Leadership based on cultivation and extension of virtues and duties as explained in the texts of the *Analects* and *Daxue*. I shall argue that this model of leadership begins with an insight into human cognition and human will which provide us both a motivation and a goal for cultivation of the human power to lead and influence people from cultivation of one's virtues and sense of duty. This no doubt should give rise to a personal and social application as well as an international and global application in building a strong community of co-humanity in both ethics and politics.

Then I shall suggest a New Confucian Model based on further incorporation of ethics of utilities and ethics of justice and righteousness to be realized in connection with different functions and needs for a modern political leadership. This New Model will incorporate the Classical Model as a core part from which a new approach to ethics and hence to new political system could be introduced and developed. It does not change the original insights of Classical Confucian Model regarding human nature and human vision on humanity as a matter of mutual consideration, mutual respect and mutual benefiting toward community building. But the essential transformation is toward a more realistic application and practice in a global world in light of experiences from early and later encounters between Chinese and Western traditions. Such a New Confucian approach must be founded on viewing individuals, nations and the world as open and organic entities capable of being persuaded and learning for advancement of human relationships of interdependence and mutual support for complementation instead of domination and imposition. In other words, differences and conflicts of peoples and traditions can be normatively harmonized in a dynamic process of interaction between feeling and reason, morality and law.

It is in terms of and in light of the Neo-Confucian Model of Political Leadership we may raise questions as to whether China today may have pursued such a model of political leadership which would give meaning to the thesis on Sinicization of Marxism and the Chinese vision of world-order.

CHIANG, LAN-HUNG NORA, Professor, National Taiwan University, Taiwan, nora@ntu.edu.tw (co-author **CHEN, YU-CHUN**)

Don't Cry for Me Argentina: Taiwanese Migrants Returning Home

Panel Title: *Leadership, Insiders and Outsiders*

Migratory movement has changed both in terms of scale and of patterns during the age of globalization. With the improvement of means of transport, migration is no longer unidirectional and an up-rooting process. Instead, migrants opt to keep the ties between home and host countries, but experience identity and adaptation challenges in both areas by doing so.

The number of Taiwanese out-migrants has been on the rise since 1980s, and Argentina ranks as the sixth most popular destination country of immigration. However, after three decades of immigration, there has recently been a trend for young emigrants to leave Argentina for other countries such as Canada, Mainland China and Taiwan. Due to absence of data on returnees, this research has employed qualitative research methods, focusing on 1.5 generational returnees who immigrated to Argentina after 1970.

The researchers carried out in-depth interviews September 2008 to January 2010. The main research questions include factors affecting migratory decisions, the adaptation process in Argentina and Taiwan, the self-identity of the interviewees, and their future plans. Our preliminary findings reveal that the unstable political condition in Taiwan was the major reasons their parents decide to emigrate. Many returnees had actually lived in another country other than Taiwan and Argentina before returning to Taiwan. The main reasons for returning were finding marriage partners, finding better jobs, caring for elderly parents, and meeting their parent's expectations. Although these migrants were born and had previously lived in Taiwan, they still encountered reverse cultural shocks upon their return. 1.5 generation migrants typically face issues like complex identities and a sense of not being able to fully integrate into Taiwanese society. Many interviewees think they will permanently stay in Taiwan whilst keeping in contact with friends in Argentina and maintaining an Argentinean lifestyle. Their migratory experiences and patterns, as portrayed in this research, would contribute to a new paradigm of return migration.

CHINWANNO, WARIYA, Dean, Mahidol University, Thailand, deansh@mahidol.ac.th (co-authors **MAHAKUN, WICHA** and **BANICHPAN, BHINYO**)

The Development of the Ways to Promote and Support Research Ethics

Panel Title: *Leadership, Insiders and Outsiders*

Research in social sciences, biomedical sciences, or technological sciences, attempts to answer the questions which society wants to know. Its major objective is to benefit the political, economic, or social developments of the country. For this reason, what the researchers must observe is research ethics. Otherwise, the result of the research will not be beneficial or sometimes even dangerous, to the society. Nevertheless, we can see that even though countries all over the world already have their own research ethical principles, researchers have not yet realized about the importance of the research ethics as much as they should have. There are problems about many researchers behaving unethically. There are the problems which have not yet been resolved.

Hence, this research has two main objectives: 1) to develop the ways to promote and support research ethics so that researchers and those concerned can ethically cooperate with each other and 2) to find a concrete, practical way to promote and support research ethics. This is done in order to solve ethical problems for both researchers and those concerned with research all through the research process. The results not only lead to the development of research results, research organizations, and researchers, but they also pave the way for the development of the country as a whole.

This research is divided into qualitative research and quantitative research. Qualitative research is documentary research studying documents and research concerning ethics and research ethics. The second part of the research is to organize a conference regarding the development of the ways to promote and support research ethics. As for the qualitative research, the research team conducted 800 sets of questionnaires to ask researchers in four fields, namely, social sciences, humanities, medical sciences, sciences and technology about their attitudes towards the ways to promote and support research ethics and to find a suitable way to administer and manage research in Thailand.

Findings from research are that in Thailand there are organizations that had already established the research ethics such as the National Research Council of Thailand, Chulalongkorn University, etc. Besides, the important ethical principles determined by these organizations are integrity, responsibility, generosity, respect for human dignity, etc. Beside, the results reveal that 790 researchers and research stakeholders answered the questionnaires concerning their knowledge and understanding about research.

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Chinese Approaches to East Asian Maritime and Energy Cooperation: China's Evolving Identity in Multilateral Regimes

Panel Title: *Regions of Contestation and Collaboration -
East and Southeast Asia*

China's participation in East Asian multilateral regimes has been explained using the concept of the "Harmonious World," a "Harmonious East Asia," and "Harmonious Seas." Chinese scholars have offered various theoretical explanations for the existence of the "Harmonious World," offerings that range from Realist to Social Constructivist to Neo-Liberal Institutionalist. Additionally, these scholars attempt to create a more Chinese theory of international relations within a Chinese framework. This scholarly work seeps into Chinese policy thinking because Chinese academics also serve as policy advisors to the government. This interaction of scholars and policy practitioners facilitates a redefinition of China's identity and role in the world and enables Chinese participation in regional multilateral regimes by redefining Chinese national interests within these regimes. This paper will examine contemporary Chinese scholarly theoretical work and assess to what extent it is used as a framework for China's evolving role in energy multilateral regimes and maritime cooperation projects.

CHUAWANLEE, WILADLAK, Assistant Professor,
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(co-authors **INTARAKAMHANG, UNGSINUN,**
KITTIPICHAI, WIRIN and
SUPPARERKCHAISAKUL, NUMCHAI)

Program for Establishing Systems of Standards for the Development Process of New Government Officials during the Work Trial Period

Panel Title: *Education for an International Community*

The Section 59 of the Civil Servant Act, 2008, in Thailand states that every government official has to be trained during the work trial period. Since each year approximately 3000 new government officials have to be appointed and trained, in order to standardize the training process offered by different institutes, the Office of the Civil Service Commission, Thailand, constructed a development curriculum. This contained information and procedures about which each new government official had to be instructed. In order to make the training and development programs effective and have the same standards throughout the country, a system of

development standards had to be established, the standards of which involved regulations and criteria as guides to practice. Moreover, standards to monitor and evaluate the training and development processes also needed to be set up. Researchers mainly from the Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, were assigned by the Office of the Civil Service Commission to establish a set of standards for the development curriculum and monitoring the implementation processes. The researchers applied the CIPP Model proposed by Stufflebeam (2007) and the Kirkpatrick approach (2006) to set up the standards and to study the learning actions of the government trainees.

CHUN, STEPHEN, Managing Director, Lean
Consulting Associates LLC, CA, USA,
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Toyota Heart, Toyota Strength, Toyota Leadership

Panel Title: *Diverse Strategies of Leadership*

This presentation will discuss how the foundation of Toyota's leadership culture of seamless collaboration, thoughtful leverage of experts and improved leadership alignment could strengthen the Asia Pacific Community. Toyota's ability to develop strategy and execute it effortlessly has led to a continuous string of successes throughout the world. These successes were built on its world-renowned *Toyota Production System* philosophy, establishing Toyota as an operating and organizational benchmark not just in the automotive industry but also across a diverse range of global public and private sectors. We will learn how the *Toyota Way* and its underlying leadership principles to expose problems, its precision approach to implement and its relentless pursuit to unleash the human potential can energize and accelerate any organization's decision-making efficiency and effectiveness.

CLARK, ALLEN L., Senior Fellow, Research Program,
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Climate Change and Urban Growth

Panel Title: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the
EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 2*

The impacts of urbanization and climate change on the world's environment and populations are arguably two of the most pressing issues facing the world today. This is particularly true in rapidly urbanizing Asia where these impacts, individually, collectively and synergistically, represent a rapid and ever-growing challenge to sustainable and socially equitable development. More specifically, the impacts of urbanization and climate

change are most pronounced in the complex admixture of peri-urban, peri-agricultural, agricultural and undeveloped lands that constitute the urban fringe zones.

Urban fringe zones are at the forefront of the urban-rural transformation and characterized, to a greater or lesser extent, by rapid changes in their use profiles; high levels of migration and poverty; as being generally inadequately planned and governed; having limited access to physical and social (health, education, welfare) infrastructure and services; and as areas of rapid environmental degradation (loss of habitat, biodiversity, pollution).

The combination of the above factors makes urban fringe zones, and their populations, extremely vulnerable to the following impacts of climate change and extreme weather events:

- Increased temperature – Primary impacts are heat waves, shifting areas of drought and issues of water access and security increasing levels of infectious diseases. (loss of water)
- Sea level rise – The low altitude of many coastal cities and their associated fringe zones makes them highly vulnerable to increased levels of storm surge, flooding, inundation and salt water intrusion. (Loss of land)
- Extreme weather events – Increasing intensity (precipitation, wind) of storms, flooding, landslides, inundation, loss of agricultural production (loss of fisheries, aquaculture and agricultural production)

Addressing the impacts of urbanization and climate change/climate variability on the highly vulnerable, and largely poor, populations of the world's urban fringe zones requires new paradigms for sustainable and socially equitable urban development.

CODIGA, DOUGLAS A., Attorney, Schlack Ito Lockwood Piper & Elkind, HI, USA, dcodiga@sil-law.com

Hawai'i Climate Change and Clean Energy Law and Policy

Panel Title: *National Responses to Climate Change*

This paper assesses current Hawai'i climate change and clean energy laws and policies. With the right laws and policies, Hawai'i is uniquely positioned to lead the world in combating climate change and promoting clean energy. Hawai'i's famous shorelines are vulnerable to sea level rise and Hawai'i consumers spent \$6.21 billion on energy in 2007. Yet abundant solar, wind, biomass, ocean and geothermal resources suggest the possibility of a swift transition to a clean energy economy. In 2007, Hawai'i passed major climate change legislation known as Act 234 and became among the first states in the nation to require 1990 levels of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. Based on the landmark Hawai'i Clean Energy

Initiative, Act 155 (2009) now mandates 70% clean energy for Hawai'i by 2030. Analysis of these laws highlights the role of environmental and economic factors in addressing key challenges and opportunities to Hawai'i's clean energy future.

COOLEN, PATRICK G., Director, South Sound Care Connection, Supportive Services, WA, USA, Driver6918@aol.com (co-author **COOLEN, PHYLLIS R.**)

Aging, Alzheimer's, and Assistance: Impacts on Care, Costs and Communities

Panel Title: *Health and Aging in Asia and the U.S*

The world's population is aging at a critical rate. A recent study concludes that within 10 years people over 65 will outnumber children under 5 years for the first time. Over the next 30 years the number of those over 65 is expected to almost double to 1.3 billion, or 14% of world's population. The increase in the occurrences of Alzheimer's disease worldwide may quadruple, with the largest increase in the prevalence of Alzheimer's occurring in Asia and the Pacific, where 48 percent of the world's Alzheimer's cases currently reside. The number of Alzheimer's cases is expected to grow in Asia to 62.85 million in 2050. At that time, 59 percent of the world's Alzheimer's cases will live in Asia. This paper will address some critical issues regarding the identification, treatment and care with Alzheimer's disease, and the further strain on basic social and public health infrastructures.

COOPER, JOSHUA, GIST Delegate, GIST2010, HI, USA, joshuacooperhawaii@gmail.com

The ASEAN Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights: The Final Regional Piece in the Global Puzzle of Human Rights

Panel Title: *Regions of Contestation and Collaboration - East and Southeast Asia*

The creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Inter-Governmental Commission on Human Rights is a historic first in regional cooperation. The paper will examine the impacts of this impetus for human rights to emerge as a transnational issue in the Asia region beyond the five declarations that have been adopted by ASEAN in its four decades of existence. There will be a historical analytical review of the 15 years of negotiations regarding human rights.

An exploration of the potential paths for the regional human rights mechanism will be covered based on existing regional mechanisms of Africa, Europe and the Americas. An equally important area of research will

explore how ASEAN has coordinated in the past with subgroups to spearhead efforts to enhance stronger positions among its membership and if such a subgroup exists in human rights.

The research will also note the problems and potentials for the ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights. The paper will allow for NGOs to understand how to participate in this new regional mechanism.

COOPER, NANCY I., Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA and **DEWEY, ALICE**, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, HI, USA

The Legacy of Ann Dunham Soetoro

Panel Title: *The Dissertation of Ann Dunham Soetoro: A Gift to Anthropology*

Ann Dunham Soetoro was an enthusiastic supporter of the idea that ordinary people could make a difference. When she moved to Indonesia with her Javanese husband, she got to know the craftspeople who made batik cloth, delicate shadow puppets, and bamboo implements, and who lived on very tight budgets. She turned to economics as a way to make the lives of these people better. In conducting ethnographic research on blacksmiths in Kajar, she not only observed methods of tool making, but also gathered stories, oral histories, and genealogies of villagers. She did this with attention to detail, cultural sensitivity, and perspective in view of the greater economic and political contexts of the New Order. Ann Dunham Soetoro's work contributes to a better understanding of how humans have ingeniously coped under often-difficult circumstances.

CORENDEA, COSMIN, Doctor of Juridical Science Candidate, Golden Gate University School of Law, FL, USA, cosmin@corendegroup.com

Human Security in Pacific: The Climate Refugees of Sinking Islands

Panel Title: *Sea-level Rise and Climate Security*

Climate change has become the most important environmental challenge in the history of modern world and is now widely recognized to be a result of *man-activity*.

The scientific projections of increased global temperatures present the prospect of rising sea levels and associated risks to coastal areas, increased risks of floods and droughts, new and exacerbated public health issues and threats to biodiversity and the viability of numerous ecosystems around the world. *Economically*, the impact of climate change could be dramatic, considering only

the prospective 50 to 250 million displaced people in the next 25 years. *Geopolitically*, several states are being threatened by the increased pollution activities of other countries and facing imminent disappearance.

In this context, the complex problem of the Pacific Sinking Islands represents a controversial and new aspect of climate change. The crisis faced by multiple islands nations due to rising sea levels that are in turn a result of climate change in principal, also supported by a general passivity of the international community in regard to the life of the Pacific Islanders, with severe global costs, as ecological disasters and civilizations collapse.

This paper aims to analyze the case of Pacific Sinking Islands from the *environmental* point of view, in the light of the recent 2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Conference. It'll also address the *refugee* and forced migration aspects of the problem, naturally corroborated with the *human rights perspective*.

The objective of the paper is to evaluate the challenge of the Sinking Islands aiming the *global aspect of the issue* and plans of action, proposed in the conclusions/ recommendations of the paper.

COZAD, LAURIE, Associate Professor, University of Mississippi, MS, USA, lcozad@olemiss.edu

Hurricane Katrina: The Promise of Chaos

Panel Title: *Sea-level Rise and Climate Security*

On August 29th, 2005, Hurricane Katrina hit the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. One resident of Hattiesburg, Mississippi noted, "After Katrina hit, the one place to find food was in a church."

When I went down to the Coast to conduct interviews in 2006, 2008, and 2009, I focused on two Catholic Parishes and a Buddhist Temple. I was struck by one issue: The ways the physical chaos of the storm churned up a parallel social chaos. A chaos that led to a lawsuit being filed against the Archdiocese and to the police being called to the Buddhist Temple—twice. Neither of these stories ends with a lawsuit or a police intervention, but with the overturning of entrenched social networks. This presentation examines the processes by which Hurricane Katrina broke down physical and social structures alike and yet, as the great leveler, acted as the chaotic force for communal change.

CUSICK, JOHN, Assistant Specialist, Environmental Center, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, jcusick@hawaii.edu

From Yakushima to Iriomote: Outlier Islands of Japan to Ecotourism Hotspots

Panel Title: *Islands, Oceans, and Sustainability*

The islands from Yakushima to Iriomote bookend a collection of islands between Kyushu and Taiwan that are firmly rooted in the imagination of both travelers and tourism promoters as remote and authentic destinations. Yakushima's ancient cedar forests were designated Japan's first Natural World Heritage Site and Iriomote's national park status protects both marine and terrestrial biodiversity of global significance. Both islands are national symbols of environmental stewardship and have become ecotourism destinations for domestic and international tourists, as have a number of additional developing island destinations in the region. Ecotourism is promoted as a means to incorporate environmental conservation and community economic development strategies that are ultimately sustainable and non-threatening to biological and cultural diversity. While a growing number of islands throughout the world embrace this alternative to mass tourism development, success stories are elusive and best intentions can be co-opted by stakeholder conflicts. This presentation provides an overview of resident, research and recreation stakeholder issues and their implications for future island sustainability.

DIAMOND, HEATHER A., Lecturer, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, hdiamond@hawaii.edu

Museumizing the Miao: Xijiang, China and the Dilemmas of Tourism

Panel Title: *Re-thinking Identity through Place*

China's national and local governments have embraced tourism as a means of economic development for poor regions that have natural, historical, or cultural significance. In terms of tourism, China's ethnic minorities are deemed an invaluable resource. The Miao village of Xijiang in the province of Guizhou, which is in the process of developing into a tourist destination, encapsulates many of the dilemmas of China's thrust to develop its poorest regions. Although tourism has led to relative prosperity for the village and neighboring villages clamor to follow Xijiang's model, villagers struggle with the economic inequity and cultural erosion introduced by tourism. This paper explores the costs and benefits of economic development through tourism in Xijiang in relation to western discourses of tourism to consider how tourism and tradition collude and collide in ways revealing of tensions between cultural policy, modernity, and globalization in China's changing cultural and economic environment.

DIPPMANN, JEFFREY, Associate Professor, Central Washington University, WA, USA, dippmann_jeffrey@hotmail.com

Individual, Community, Cosmos: Re-envisioning Human Rights from Daoist Perspective

Panel Title: *New Perspectives: Revisiting the Familiar*

The debate over human rights and its applicability to China has primarily focused on the suitability of Confucianism for building a conceptual framework within which rights discussions can be carried out. The overriding assumption is that Confucianism remains the foundational religious and philosophic tradition to which we must turn in order to appeal to the Chinese. This emphasis neglects to take into account the other major indigenous Chinese tradition, Daoism. Only one substantive attempt has been made to inject Daoism into the discussion (Jung H. Lee's *Preserving One's Nature: Primitivist Daoism and Human Rights*). Lee relies on an interpretative analysis of the ahistorical "primitivist" sections of the Daoist classics, the *Zhuangzi* and *Daodejing*. This paper examines two historical movements, the *Taiping* (c. 2nd century C.E.) and *Tiensihi* (c. 140 C.E.) and demonstrates how both serve as concrete examples of Daoism advocating for human rights from individual, communal and cosmic perspectives.

DOLCEMASCOLO, GLENN, Head, Partnership and Networks Unit, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, NJ, USA, gpdolce@gmail.com

Global and Local Action — Bridges for Strengthening Community Resilience

Panel Title: *Integrating Elements of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction into Community Resilience*

How are good ideas and thoughtful analyses translated into demonstrable changes in the resilience of communities throughout Asian and Pacific regions? This presentation examines global models of development and humanitarian assistance as applied to reducing disaster risk and adapting to climate change — specifically through the lens of a global campaign for Building Resilient Cities. Issues related to the flow of technical, financial and political resources to local service-providers assume central focus. Efforts to ensure availability of risk information and knowledge of measures for building resilience are maturing rapidly. Less developed are efforts to systematically direct financial resources to those service-providers and initiatives that can have an impact on community well-being. Innovative partnerships between global and local actors can play a pivotal role in harnessing demand from the bottom-up, generating the political commitment for sustainable solutions and overcoming barriers to resourcing local action.

DOONG, SHIOWLAN, Associate Professor, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan, shirleydoong@yahoo.com.tw

Moral Indoctrination versus Democratic Education: The Rhetoric and the Practice of Taiwan's Citizenship Education

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

Beginning from the 1990s, Taiwan's citizenship education adopted a flexible and integrated approach to meet individual, social needs and to cultivate competent citizens with international vision. Critical thinking, problem solving, civic participation, and social concern are stressed more than fostering traditional moral values. The civic dimension of citizenship education seems to enjoy more attention than the moral one. However, conflicts and tensions are found between the rhetorical (democratic) and practical (moral) dimensions, making citizenship education a more contested field in Taiwan's society. This paper will explore in depth the above-mentioned issues of Taiwan's citizenship education based upon theoretical and research works.

DUBEY, KRISH, President, Dubey & Associates, HI, USA

Frameworks in Teaching Management

Poster Session

College level teaching provides ample opportunity to prepare next generation of leaders. In my 25 years of teaching and consulting I have used frameworks to facilitate learning and to make text books less intimidating. This paper discusses three interrelated frameworks, including author's own, for a required MBA course. At the Harvard Business School, the course is known as TOM (Technology and Operations Management), and elsewhere simply as OM (Operations Management).

OM is the systematic direction and control of processes that transform inputs into finished goods and services. Just as how the banking system creates wealth can be explained in four steps, the OM framework, discussed in five integrated modules, shows how an organization's cost, quality and schedule goals can be met. The aim is to tangibly engage leaders in managing. The other two frameworks have been popular in business and government since the 50s.

ELLIS, AMANDA, Lead Specialist Gender and Development, World Bank, DC, USA, aellis@worldbank.org (Panel Chair)

The Multiplier Effect: Opportunities and Challenges for Women in the Asia Pacific Region

Panel Overview

World Bank research demonstrates the central role women play in development and how additional resources devoted to poor women have a positive multiplier effect on family welfare at the micro level, with compounding impact on communities and societies as a whole. The current US commitment to making women's issues a central tenet of foreign policy and US re-engagement in the Pacific provide an opportunity to explore what is being called "the Hillary effect". How are women in the region creating new opportunities, in business and the private sector, in peace keeping and security, in academia, and in grass roots organizations? What is the impact? Conversely, when women face gender-based barriers the multiplier effect ensures that not only women suffer: so do their families, societies and economies as a whole. This inter-disciplinary panel will explore a range of perspectives on the role and status of women in the region, what is changing and what impact these changes are likely to have on all our futures.

FAULSTICH, PAUL, Professor of Environmental Studies, Pitzer College, CA, USA, paul_faulstich@pitzer.edu

Human Ecology Perspectives on Sustainability

Panel Title: *Islands, Oceans, and Sustainability*

Biological diversity and cultural diversity are linked, and as one diminishes, so too does the other. Awareness of the need to protect Earth's diminishing biological richness has focused greater attention on Indigenous and local peoples for a couple of reasons; their homelands are increasingly understood as places worthy of protected status, and their knowledge of these areas is unique and unparalleled. One piece of the sustainability puzzle lies in the incorporation of traditional ecological knowledge. By deconstructing old ways of doing environmentalism while simultaneously reconstructing new ways, we can begin to build a new vision of sustainability for an interconnected world. The ultimate question for human ecology is whether it is possible to create modern socio-natural systems that are truly sustaining; that is, that avoid the features of contemporary systems in which the human factor dominates to the detriment of the environment. This question cannot be answered with any degree of hope so long as the concepts of growth, technological neutrality, and unlimited gratification prevail. Social policies shaped by these concepts, offer little hope for sustained-resource programs.

FELTZ, WILLIAM, Coordinator, East-West Center, Arts Program, HI, USA, FeltzB@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

The EWC Arts Program: A Multimedia Presentation

Panel Overview

This presentation will give an update on the recent cultural activities organized and sponsored by the East-West Center, including exhibitions, performances, and outreach to children and youth. The session will include numerous video clips and photographs illustrating art forms that have been artistic highlights over the past few years, and also a special section on animated projection art.

FENG, SHAN, Professor, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, People's Republic of China, sfeng@mail.hust.edu.cn (co-author **GUO, SIHAI**)

Global Development: Focused Fixers or Paradigm Shifters

Panel Title: *Advocacy and Quality of Life*

The world faces two fundamental challenges. One is to root out the persistent and entrenched poverty of the “bottom billion” of humanity. The other is to prevent economic growth from overwhelming the global commons—the atmosphere, oceans, waters cycle, and biodiversity. Both, while often still seen as secondary to the goal of worldwide economic growth, have the potential to destroy that growth and undermine the well-being of all. The first through triggering conflicts the second by wrecking the ecosystem services, including a stable climate, on which economic activity and livelihoods depend. But there was disagreement about whether these goals can best be secured through better management of the existing political and economic systems, or whether more fundamental changes were needed. Put simply, can continued economic growth be made sustainable or not? Those who favored fixing the existing system accused those demanding fundamental change of diverting the world's attention from practical solutions. They in turn accused the fixers of ignoring fundamental problems, particularly of overconsumption. The paper presents that the above situation leads to the problem of what a sustainable and equitable future might look like, and how to get there.

FERNANDO, G.B. AELRED, President, EWCA Sri Lanka Chapter, Sri Lanka, gbaelfer@sltnet.lk

Meeting Energy Needs and Climate Change Awareness

Panel Title: *Advocacy and Quality of Life*

Key energy issues to reduce the impact of oil price increases on the balance of payments position in Sri Lanka were resolved in 1970's and 1980's. Environmental impacts of energy development and use surfaced in the 1980's and most countries responded to seminars and workshops conducted by the United Nations common wealth countries and other regional organizations. The harnessing of available hydro and biomass resources, forestry master plans, programs to conserve energy and utilize renewable sources of energy brought the country out of a difficult situation. A national environmental strategy and many national environmental action plans have been implemented.

The domestic grid electrification has been extended to about 80% of the population. Pollution from road transport has become one of the most urgent environmental problems requiring an immediate solution. Sri Lanka has established a climate change Secretariat under the Ministry of Environment. The country faces a difficult choice in achieving a proper balance between closely linked objectives of economic development and environmental conservation.

FINUCANE, MELISSA, Senior Fellow, Research Program, East-West Center, HI, USA, FinucanM@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Advancing Leadership through Research

Panel Overview

Presenters: Jefferson Fox, Nancy Lewis, Jim Spencer, Sumeet Saksena, Melissa Finucane, Tran Duc Vien, Bruce Wilcox

This panel presentation will discuss the value of collaborative research based on an integrated, quantitative, system-level method of inquiry. We will describe our approach to advancing leadership on issues of development and disease, focusing on our 3-year, NSF-funded project that examines the ecological and socio-economic underpinnings of emerging infectious diseases, namely highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in Vietnam. The moderator, Nancy Lewis, will first contextualize the project in the long history of research at the East-West Center, describing the importance of research in building local, national, and global leadership. Jefferson Fox will then present the project framework, highlighting the importance of collaborative participation by scientists from the United States, Vietnam, and Laos and the role of graduate students integrated via education and training programs at the University of Hawai'i including the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (IGERT) program. Next, Jim Spencer will describe how we are using the strong data collection and management system in Vietnam to test a model linking development transitions (urbanization, agricultural change, and natural habitat alteration) with disease outbreaks. Sumeet

Saksena and Melissa Finucane will discuss how data collected at the household level informs risk management policymaking by providing a broad-based understanding of how decision makers perceive, explain, and prioritize risk. Tran Duc Vien will discuss the opportunities and challenges this project presents for students and faculty at Hanoi University of Agriculture and for local community leaders in Vietnam. Finally, the discussant, Bruce Wilcox, will evaluate the theoretical and methodological approach adopted in this project, highlighting implications for learning, teaching, and doing research that aims to advance leadership on one of the most difficult scientific problems facing society today.

FITCH, ERIC J. Associate Professor and Director, Environmental Science Program, Marietta College, OH, USA, fitche@marietta.edu

Climate Change, Sea Level Rise & Environmental Diaspora

Panel Title: *Sea-level Rise and Climate Security*

Sea levels are rising worldwide and impacting coastal zones and archipelagic nations. Scientific consensus links sea rise to climate change. Loss of habitable lands and freshwater resources, coupled with other climate phenomena such as intensified storms and drought may over the long term force human exodus from inhabited islands and low-lying coastlands. Archipelagic nations within Oceania are at particular risk. Around the Pacific Rim, questions are already being asked regarding the emergence of modern environmental Diasporas composed of ecogeos (environmental refugees). Where will ecogeos from Oceania migrate once rising seas and other climate impacts overtake their homes? Will migration to mainland areas and other islands compound problems in coastal areas? What policies currently exist (nationally and internationally) to address environmental migration and what need to be developed?

FOSTER, LAWRENCE C., Professor of Law and Former Dean, William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawai'i, HI, USA, fosterl@hawaii.edu

Rule of Law and Transparency: Translucent China

Plenary Session: *Governance for Human Development: Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific*

Transparency and Rule of Law are closely linked to social, political, and economic stability. China has been debating the role of law in society for over 2,000 years. Post-Imperial China, and particularly post-1978 China have witnessed radical changes in that role, e.g. the formal inclusion, in 2002, of the principle of rule of law in China's Constitution.

As Chinese legal scholars point out, the history of legal development in China, particularly since 1949, has been "arduous and tortuous". Moreover, few believe that the future development of the Chinese legal system will be smooth sailing. However, I personally believe that the overall course has been set and, while there will no doubt continue to be setbacks in the future; China will continue to move towards rule of law and transparency.

GANDHI, MILONI, University of California, Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, CA, USA, miloni@gmail.com

Cultural Chameleons: Negotiating Multiple Identities in the Context of International Exchange

Panel Title: *Education for an International Community*

There has been a growing trend highlighting the importance of international exchange, especially within the Asia Pacific community. This paper seeks to document the ways in which international exchange programs such as University Study Abroad programs and other formal exchanges 1) impact identity consciousness and 2) how exchanges build community both formally and informally. The presentation will discuss both identity theory as well as showcasing primary source narratives in which past exchange participants discuss the impact of international exchange on their lives. As more and more individuals participate in international exchange programs, it is important to understand the outcome of this experience both long and short term, as well as the impact on specific communities such as those not traditionally represented in study abroad. In addition, this paper will also discuss the importance of being able to negotiate multiple identities across borders in an era of globalization.

GARMENDIA, JENNY MILLER, Director, Project AWARE Foundation, CA, USA, jennymiller.garmendia@gmail.com

Ocean Governance and the Social Construction of Ocean Space

Panel Title: *Marine Protected Areas*

Governance of High Seas is based on our social construction of that space. Such constructions are reinforced by society's uses, regulations and representations of space. Cartography has mediated our conceptualization of space, serving as a powerful tool of state control. The UN Convention Law on the Sea spatially and temporally fixed the construction of the high seas as a transport medium for the movement of goods, the projection of power and container of almost unlimited resources. Maps reinforced this view limited to seabed and surface -

the water column was erased as not social space to be governed. Ocean space itself was considered anarchical, a non-territory. Governance of space is based on that social construction rather than the attributes of that space. The locus of governance on the high seas is thus not in the sea itself but projected only through land – under the jurisdiction of the flag state to which the vessel is registered. New cartographic techniques allow for complex representations but traditional ones remain dominant that reinforce state power relations. A new construction mediated through Google Ocean on the internet provides an alternative narrative. This project allows the introduction of information concerning the nature of ocean space and its representation as social space. This paper problematizes how modern maps represent ocean space, argues that such representations reinforce and limit our ability to create appropriate governance structures and questions how the a construction of ocean space as social space through emerging technologies may affect governance of the High Seas.

GESCHWIND, NORMAN, HI, USA,
lgeschwind@gmail.com

Origins of the East-West Center

Poster Session

Three men were the founding fathers of the East-West Center — University of Hawai'i Professor of Art Murray Turnbull, congressional delegate John Burns, and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. First, Turnbull sent a memorandum to the university president outlining the idea of an international university. Then Burns spoke to Johnson about the idea.

The first public presentation of the idea of the East-West Center was made by Johnson. He called for the establishment of an international university in Hawai'i, an idea he had discussed many times with Burns. Johnson placed the idea in the context of the Cold War. On June 9, 1959, Johnson introduced a bill for the creation of the East-West Center. But "How was the Center to be funded?" It took a speech made by Soviet premier Nikita Khrushchev, to finally lead to passage of a bill to fund the Center.

GHIMIRE, JIWNATH, EWC Sustainability Task Force Co-chair & Student Affiliate, ghimirejiban@gmail.com and **MILES**, WENDY, EWC Sustainability Task Force Member & Degree Fellow, woodsandrain@gmail.com (co-author **MIYAHIRA**, MARIKO, EWCPA Sustainability Coordinator & Degree Fellow)

Greening EWC: Student and Staff Sustainability Initiatives

Poster Session

The East-West Center, with its diverse community of alumni, staff and participants, is uniquely poised to become an exemplary leader in the global movement for a more sustainable future. The Center's growing research and programs on sustainability include risk management research from the Environmental Change, Vulnerability, and Governance area, seminars for Asian and U.S. journalists on climate change, and environmental leadership institutes for Southeast Asia students, to name a few. EWC students have taken a lead on peer-education and, in collaboration with EWC Facilities, led remarkably successful initiatives in energy and water savings, recycling, and organic gardening. The newly established EWC Sustainability Task Force, comprised of staff and students, working to help EWC lessen its ecological footprint by further greening its facilities and purchasing, and communicating efforts to the EWC community and public. The poster presentation highlights the Center's sustainability successes to date and 'green'print for the future.

GIANG, LE THI THU, Teacher, Disadvantaged Children School, Vietnam, giangle0304@yahoo.com

Folk Music: A Key to Some Social Issues

Poster Session

This paper discusses why folk music plays an important role in solving social issues, including population and health. Folk music is referred to as traditional music which was transmitted by word of mouth reflecting a community will and related to national culture. Consequently, listening to folk music is like listening to the sound of life. Leaders may be very intelligent and have higher degrees in society. While those are significant, they are not sufficient. Leaders who work in the government should also have understanding of their citizen's life through folk music so that they can give the right policies. Once the people are supported by the government, they will try to improve their countryside instead of looking for jobs in a big city. As a result, the population between the rural and urban areas will be balanced. In addition, the people will not worry about the health problem or disease because the living condition becomes better. Therefore, the projects to develop folk music are extremely necessary for community.

GONGBU ZHAXI, TASHI, General Projects Manager; Professor, Tibet Plateau Perspectives and Agricultural College of University of Tibet, China, gongbuzhaxi@yahoo.com (co-author **FOGGIN**, J. MARC)

Evaluation of Namsaling Dekhi New Village

Panel Title: *Leadership, Insiders and Outsiders*

Namsaling Dekhi New Village is the biggest immigration project of the “One river, two streams” agricultural development program, and 50.2 million RMB (6,5 million USD) has been investment in it. Most funds have been used for developing a water system, but to date water issues are still of real concern for the villagers. The poor soil and limited farmland is another area of difficulty for the future sustainable development of Dekhi New village. In 2001, there were 148 households and 712 people who were relocated to Dekhi village, each person receiving on average a 50 m² house and 2 mu of arable land. Most villagers recognize that the situation of housing, transportation, education and health have improved, and 95 percent of the villagers interviewed say they now have a happier/easier life than before. One of main difficulties, however, is that the resources around them have changed since moving to the new village, and this has been very challenging for them because of the new living skills required.

The result of this survey may serve as a meaningful reference for staff of government departments in charge of development projects, of agricultural research institutes, and of agricultural technology extension stations.

GORDON, JESSICA, GIST Delegate and Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, FL, USA, jessicaagordon@gmail.com; **PHAM, HUONG “HOLLY”**, Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, Vietnam, PhamH@apl.EastWestCenter.org; and **WYNDHAM, CAITLIN**, Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, Australia, cmwyndham@gmail.com

Social Network Analysis in Practice to Improve Development in Asia Pacific

Panel Title: *Social Network Analysis: Case Studies*

In recent years Social Network Analysis (SNA) has become a powerful tool to visually reflect and analyze information, communication and knowledge networks. SNA is used to improve communications within and between organizations and companies, increase knowledge sharing and strengthen collaboration between different organizations, sectors and individuals. This panel will present the results of field based social network analysis conducted by EWC APLP Fellows into various development sectors in South East Asia. These include social entrepreneurship, community-based natural resource management, and knowledge sharing among APLP Alumni. Studies were undertaken in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Yunnan, China. The results of the SNA can be used to enhance innovation, improve collaboration between development actors and build community in the Asia Pacific region.

GROSSMAN, DAVID, Dean of Education, Chaminade University of Honolulu and Adjunct Senior Fellow, Education Program, East-West Center, HI, USA, dgrossman@stanfordalumni.org (Panel Chair)

Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies

Panel Overview

This panel originates from an ongoing research initiative in the Education Program at the East-West Center to examine how various societies and educational systems construct civic and moral education, and to what extent these systems achieve the democratic objectives of creating participatory and social-justice oriented citizens. Scholars from around the Asia-Pacific region have been invited to describe the civic and moral education curricula in their education systems, the pedagogies that are used to implement these curricula, and how these curricula are assessed. Based on this, the scholars are then asked to analyze their findings in terms of the extent to which these curricula are oriented to and achieve the preparation of participatory and social-justice oriented citizens. Scholars from Hong Kong, Japan, Macau, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hawai'i will present their findings from the study in this panel. Abstracts of the six papers follow:

HAFEEZ-UR-REHMAN, HAJRA, Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, Pakistan, hajrahur@gmail.com

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Vulnerable Women and Youth: Comparing Comparative Regional Response in Thailand and Cambodia

Panel Title: *Empowering and Gendering in Asia*

Sexuality, sexual health, and sexual violence are issues in South East Asian society resulting in extreme vulnerability and discrimination against this marginalized group with respect to their sexual and reproductive health rights specifically prevention from HIV and AIDS. This paper attempts to present the responses of vulnerable women and youth towards their sexual and reproductive health rights. Methodology: The study employed in-depth interview and focus group discussion to collect the data from International organizations and grass roots NGOs. Vulnerable women and youth are suffering from the stigma and discrimination largely by economically, socially and culturally even within their families. There is need for a comprehensive HIV program, peer education etc. –High risk practices such as sex work and injecting drug use drive the epidemic in the region. –Trafficking of women and girls into prostitution is quite

common. –Rural to urban migration is a big problem. Conclusion: A society with high literacy rate and standards of education cannot expect to be well informed about HIV/AIDS. Prominent gaps exist in between HIV related knowledge and behavior of people in Thailand and Cambodia.

HAMAKAWA, CURT, Assistant Professor, Western New England College, MA, USA, chamakaw@wnec.edu (co-authors **CLEMENS, BRUCE**, Western New England College, and **BAKSTRAN, LYNN**, Western New England, College)

Reliable Categories of Environmental Policies

Panel Title: *National Responses to Climate Change*

This paper synthesizes and tests a categorization of environmental policies. The literature review presented here reveals that a number of different typologies have been used in the past, creating the potential for conceptual confusion. Based on the review and unstructured interviews with steel industry experts, we propose a three-category typology. A 41-item instrument was created to test the typology. Results from empirical testing in the steel industry indicate that the measures created for this typology are reliable.

HASHMI, ASMA MAHMUD, Associate Professor, Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture, VA, USA, asmaahashmi@hotmail.com

“Art Education” through the Eyes of Students

Poster Session

Art education is not just about imparting information. It is also about allowing secure space conducive to an authentic but focused discourse. Art engages our intellect, emotions and aesthetics. I develop in my students the skills essential to use art so that they may express their ideas effectively. Art education is as much about form as it is about freedom from form. It is about mastering structures in order to recreate them. Thus one aim of art education is to enable students to analyze and critique their own work during and even after their period of formal education. Art education draws life from a heightened awareness of society, culture, the environment, politics, history and the complex human psyche. Thus it cannot exist in isolation from other disciplines. The keywords for creating art that moves the viewer are awareness and sensitivity and a quality art education must aim to develop these in a student. Through a visual presentation I aim to show, how students have dealt with these issues.

HASHMI, MONEEZA, General Manager International Relations, Eye Television Network Limited, Pakistan, moneezahashmi@yahoo.co.uk

Can I Make a Difference?

Panel Title: *Participatory Responses and Conflict Resolution*

The presentation will primarily focus on the conflicts which are raging within Pakistan and how civil society can play its part in promoting peace in the country and the entire region. The presentation will be divided into three (3) parts. The first part will deal with a background of the existing ongoing conflict, reasons, major players and stake holders, who gains to win and who gains to lose. The second part will reflect on the role of the media in the recent past, how it enhanced and/or helped diffuse volatile situations. The third part will highlight the role of civil society in the lawyer’s movement in Pakistan which reinstated the Chief Justice of the country. The conclusion will reinforce (“Can I make a difference?”) how civil society can and does make a difference in reducing conflicts and in enhancing national development.

HERENIKO, JEANNETTE PAULSON, President, Asia Pacific Films.com, HI, USA, jphmovies@gmail.com (Session Chair)

When Strangers Meet Through Asia Pacific Films

Discussion Session Overview

Three specialists on films from Asia and the Pacific hold a round table discussion on the evolution of film-making, criticism, exhibition and distribution since the EWC started the Hawai’i International Film Festival in 1981. They will also critique the current popularity of specific Asian films as well as explore representations of Asians and Pacific Islanders. And they will share their experiences to illustrate how films contribute toward understanding (or misunderstanding) among peoples from different cultures. Finally, they will discuss the pros and cons of the digital revolution in contemporary filmmaking and how it has affected or influenced the production of films from Asia and the Pacific.

Panel members are:

Nopamat “Jad” Veohong, film critic for the *Matichon* magazine, the largest newsweekly in Thailand and one of the largest in SE Asia. Besides her column, Jad chairs Chulalongkorn University’s International Film Project.

Vilsoni Hereniko is a filmmaker, playwright, and professor from Rotuma, Fiji. He is also the Director of the Center for the Pacific Islands Studies at the University of Hawai’i where he teaches and writes about films and filmmaking from the Pacific.

The moderator is Jeannette Paulson Hereniko, Founding Director of the Hawai'i International Film Festival (1981 - 1996) and a film producer. She is also a Founding Board member of NETPAC (Network for the Promotion of Asian Cinema) and the President of AsiaPacificFilms.com, a digital film library of films from Asia and the Pacific.

HIGASHI, JULIE, Professor, Ritsumeikan University, Japan, jhigashi@ss.ritsumei.ac.jp

The Emergence of Local Governments as Promoters of Citizenship Education in Japan

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

The Fundamental Law of Education was enacted in 1947 to secure a new democratic state in Japan. In place of the prewar moral education, educators and administrators were introduced to new educational goals recommended by the U.S. Education Mission to raise the young in a democratic society. However, to this day, the role of the central government has remained strong. In 2006, the Fundamental Law was changed for the first time to meet the challenges of globalization and other social changes, and revisions for social studies and moral education guidelines followed suit. More recently, local governments are taking the initiative and placing emphasis on civic values that they saw lacking in the traditional moral education guideline put together by the central government. Shinagawa City in Tokyo is a case in point. This paper examines how local policy makers and educators are shaping the young individuals with civic values and skills required in schools, communities, and the nation as a whole today.

HILTON, HOANG-TAM, MD, USA,
hoangtam8@yahoo.com

Global Peace, Harmony and Healing through Integral Taichi

Demonstration Session

A combination of Taichi, Yoga, Chiqong and meditation, Integral Taichi (IT) was designed and developed by California-based Dharma Master Hang Truong to:

- open up all the 7 *chakras* or energy centers
- generate *chi* or energy
- store it by relaxing totally
- transform the physical *chi* into spiritual *chi*

By practicing the 10 forms of Integral Taichi, we will be able to reduce stress, increase flexibility, improve physical fitness, look younger, feel happier, kinder, more loving and compassionate toward ourselves and others.

Each practice session takes two hours to cover the basic structure of warm-up (20 min.), yoga (10 min.), IT

forms (1 hour), corpse or total relaxation (15 min.), meditation (10 min.), and appreciation (2 minutes).

This will be a lecture demo and audience participation session.

HOU, SHUMEI, Research Fellow, Griffith Asian Institute, Griffith University, Australia and **KEITH, RONALD C.**, Professor of China Studies, Griffith University, Australia, r.keith@griffith.edu.au

The New Direction of the Chinese People's Supreme Court Leadership

Panel Title: *Judiciary Agendas and the Rule of Law*

The Supreme People's Court of China has been playing a pivotal role in the development of a new pattern of governance in China whereby the law is used to settle new societal, economic and political issues. The Court's leadership is important given the professional weakness of China's court system. The Court is moving away from an earlier reform emphasis on "judicial independence", as "trial independence", to focus on the supervision of the judiciary under the Court's new motto "the three paramounts", referring to Party leadership, the people's interests and the constitution. This paper examines the Court's current "reform" direction with a view to exploring the rule of law and human rights implications of Court leadership.

HOWE, BRENDAN, Associate Director, Institute Development and Human Security, Ewha Womans University, Korea, bmghowe@hotmail.com

Good Asian Governance: Providing Freedom from Fear and Freedom from Want?

Panel Title: *Governance Issues: Corruption, Identity and Intervention*

Traditionally Asia has been seen as a zone of non-intervention where state prerogatives, as the definitive embodiment of political community and shared values, are seen to trump individual human rights. However, while the constitutive documents of Asian international organizations and codified positive international law continue to reflect a non-interventionary position which accords well with what is often described as 'Asian values' this stance has come under increasing pressure from the customary elements of international law embodied in the customs and usages of civilized nations, and the works of jurists and commentators, culminating in acknowledgement of a responsibility to protect. Yet given that non-violent threats to lives and livelihoods endanger more human beings in Asia than war, terrorism and ethnic cleansing combined, this paper also considers the extent to which the regional community has a 'responsibility to provide.'

HULL, TERENCE H., Professor, Australian National University, Australia, terryvalhull@gmail.com

Population Perspectives in the Development of Policies Addressing Climate Change

Panel Title: *Regional Viewpoints on Climate Change*

This paper will discuss the demographic responsiveness to environmental challenges before examining impact of climate change on the trends and structures of human population in the 21st Century. While the world in general, and Asia in particular, has been able to support much larger numbers of people than at any other time in human history, there have been massive and largely ignored, impacts on the age structures of populations that will reshape the ways humans live.

A World Health Organization review estimated that in the year 2000 climate change caused over 150,000 deaths constituting 0.3% of all deaths but most of these were unrecognized as climate challenges by the communities and families involved. This number will increase in line with global warming and extreme weather, but even though they can devastate local communities, catastrophic effects of major climate events have a marginal impact on total population numbers in large nations or regions.

Environmental degradation and climate change may matter most in terms of the acceptance by government and society of the desirability of fertility well below replacement levels of two children per couple. If there is acceptance that human numbers are compromising the biosphere there may be greater willingness to accept sub-replacement fertility and the accompanying costs of an aging society.

Environmental factors are likely to have their greatest effect on migration and the dynamics of settlement change. This may pose direct ethical and security implications for developed countries, fuelling debates over national identity and race that could be very destructive to the democratic polity. Demographic implications for large sender countries like India and China is likely to be minor compared to the changes that will be caused by large scale internal movement of people, and particularly large scale urbanization. Governments struggling with climate change policy will need to focus increased attention on realistic population perspectives if they are to avoid overheating their politics as their atmosphere becomes overheated.

IBRAHIM, MUHAMMAD, Pakistan, mibrahim1946@yahoo.com

If Resources Are Eroded, Population May Not Be Exploded

Poster Session

Living standard of people in a state reflects the political stability and economics of that country. A huge population with little resources certainly will be subjected to poverty, unemployment, health problems, corruption, crimes, unrest, illiteracy and lawlessness in the country. Unfortunately conditions are not different in Pakistan. Wealth has extremely been polarized, poor are very poor and rich are very rich. Corruption is very common, even top government officers are involved in corruption. About 180 millions people live in Pakistan and almost 50% live below poverty line. Of 180 millions, 67% live in single room and even then have baby boom. It is hard to understand how they do it in limited space. The people living in Tribal Areas are poor, illiterate and religious phonetics. The Tribal Chiefs and religious clerks exploit them and use them to destroy schools and do not let girls go to school. The young boys are used for suicide bombing. The main cause is more people, less resources.

IMAMURA, AKIYO, PhD Candidate, University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Business Sciences, Japan, akiyo@gssm.otsuka.tsukuba.ac.jp, and **SHIRATA, CINDY YOSHIKO**, Professor, University of Tsukuba, Graduate School of Business Sciences, Japan, shirata@mbaib.gsbs.tsukuba.ac.jp

Relationship between Ownership and Substantial Growth of Japanese Companies

Panel Title: *Asian Economies in a Global Setting*

This study revealed how the structure of corporate ownership affects its substantial growth, especially increasing earnings' quality and long-term performances. We focused on Japanese family firms. We classified Japanese listed firms whether 1) the founder or his/her family was included one of the top ten shareholders or 2) the founder or his/her family was one of the board members. As the conclusion, we found that family firms had growth substantially more than others. Also, we found that the firm which one of their board members was a founder or his/her family, the firm had been more sustainable than others. It is sometimes said that the family firms are lack of corporate governance, however, in case of Japanese firms, family firms has got more profit and better dividend than good corporate governance firms.

INGRAM, TAKIORA, HI, USA,
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Cultural Development and Policy in the Pacific Islands: the Cook Islands Experience

Panel Title: *Cultural and National Imaging in the Arts of the Pacific and Asia*

Cultural development and the arts do not always feature in a prominent place on the political agenda or in public policy in developing countries, including the Pacific Islands. However, increasingly island governments recognize the importance of culture in itself and in connection to national social and economic development. Culture is the foundation that supports development. A good example of this is the dynamic relationship between culture and arts policy and development in the Cook Islands. Pacific Islands leaders recognized this important relationship when they established the Festival Pacific Arts in 1972, at a time when many islands were becoming independent of their colonial past. This paper will summarize regional cultural and arts policies in the Pacific Islands and provide an insight into the Cook Islands experience.

INOCENCIO, RAMY, GIST Delegate, GIST2010 and Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, CA, USA, ramy_inocencio@hotmail.com

China-Taiwan Relations in 2049: A Generational Futures Study of Political and Economic Cross-Strait Ties

Panel Title: *Regions of Contestation and Collaboration - East and Southeast Asia*

In light of ever-strengthening economic ties, do people across both sides of the Taiwan Strait want or expect a future of closer political integration, official independence or something still mirroring today's status quo? How do these perspectives vary across generations? Working in conjunction with a former chair of the American Institute of Taiwan (AIT) and via my extensive China-Taiwan contact network, I will interview university students, the elderly, politicians and businessmen in China and Taiwan and compare their responses and reactions. I aim to discover, film, analyze and showcase generational shifts in perceptions of and expectations for the not-so-distant future of Cross-Strait relations. With my past China-related reporting work and experiences over the last ten years as a foundation, I intend to showcase a political and economic futures report on the China-Taiwan Cross-Strait relationship into 2049 - one century after the 1949 fall of mainland China to Chairman Mao Zedong (毛泽东) and the Communist Party.

ISKANDAR, LIVIA, International Director, PULIH Foundation, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, Indonesia, livia_iskandar@yahoo.com

Establishing a Service Delivery Organization for Social Change: Case Study of PULIH Indonesia

Panel Title: *Health and Aging in Asia and the U.S.*

The role of civil society organizations for social change has been documented throughout history. The call for activism and the delivery of services to vulnerable populations against political change were instrumental in reducing health disparities in countries in transition. The oust of Soeharto in 1998 was a milestone for many Indonesians to commit to public service. This event led to a nationwide call for a momentous reform after a repressive 32-year regime. The Post Soeharto era marked the proliferation of civil society organizations across Indonesia. Presented here is a case study and lessons learned from building a service delivery organization working with those whose human rights had been violated before and during the Indonesian reform era. PULIH provides psychosocial care for underserved communities impacted by violence and disaster. The need for health care professionals to be actively engaged in social change is emphasized to advocate for evidence based policy changes.

JAMAL, SYEDA AMNA NASIR, Media Coordinator, Special Olympics Pakistan, Jamal Fisheries, Pakistan, amnanasirjamal2003@yahoo.com

Girls Education - Isn't a Break the Bank-Price-Tag Item

Panel Title: *Empowering and Gendering in Asia*

Economists have found that women's lack of education, health care and economic and social opportunities inhibits economic growth.

The paper will focus on socio-Economic co-relates of gender disparity and how advances in girls' education enable them to participate in and contribute to their societies and economies more broadly. Quality education also helps change their lives for the better. But a pervasive cycle of disparities faces girls in South Asia (especially in Pakistan) threatens this realization.

All countries in South Asia are making serious efforts to work towards gender parity, equality and equity within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All targets. These efforts can help ensure that girls can realize their rights to education through improved access and within education though quality teaching and enhanced learning outcomes.

JEE, KYOUNG-YONG, Vice President, ETRI, Korea, kyjee@etri.re.kr

A Successful Case Study of Broadband Internet Diffusion in Korea

Panel Title: *The Digital Divide: Bridges and Developments*

The success model of Korean Broadband Diffusion is widely well-known in international society. The major three causes is often explained as the Korean government's proactive and practical line of policy on speeding up the industry, equipping of rich engineers with active technology development, from the view point of technology-push, and spontaneous interests of society, from the viewpoint of demand-pull. Besides, most of recent papers highlight such reasons on supply-side approach only.

However, this presentation will provide further highlight on the demand-pull as a part of success factor. Furthermore, the presentation will explain why the demand-pull is more important and persuasive to understand Korean real success as well as provide examples of successful results and benefits which is the changes in the Korean e-Life Style. In conclusion, the presentation will provide the guideline to the developing countries in order to promote and implement of Broadband Internet Diffusion efficiently and successfully.

JUNADI, PURNAWAN, Academic Professor, Universitas Indonesia, Faculty of Public Health, Indonesia, pije01@gmail.com

A Smart Road to Health, Case of Indonesia

Panel Title: *Health Care in Asia: The Local and Global*

The Indonesian government has worked hard on building roads to health. In 2003 we had 1234 hospitals, 50% of them are government hospitals, 7413 puskesmas, and 21762 village health centers, have 242,221 thousand posyandu (integrated service center), 25,723 village maternity post, and 11,032 village drug post. In 2005, from the 65 million that were outpatients, 30 million went to government owned health facilities.

Yet, although we saw the decrease in infant mortality and the improvement of life expectancy, if we compare it with other developing countries, some indicators show that we still walking in the same spot. Our Human Development Index is still over 100, well below Philippines (84), Thailand (74), and Malaysia (61). We examine 65 million outpatients, but the infection rate did not go down. Patients with diarrhea, flu, and colds still overflow many private and government facilities, and making up the bulk of the infection rate and death rate for adults and balita for years. Every year, government facilities examine 4.1 million pregnant mothers and given iron, yet we still faced high MMR. We monitor the growth of 21 million each month, yet malnutrition is still our main problem.

Currently we faced problem of infectious diseases, non infectious diseases, urban diseases and problems caused by global warming.

The root cause of those problems is that we are used to sector thinking, and for years we are trained to use the partial paradigm. Health problems are solved by building proper healthcare network, from hospitals, puskesmas, village health center, to village health post. Doctors, nurses, and medicine are supplied as required. In fact we merely cure the illness and not yet made people healthy. The smart road is to eliminate what causes people to be sick or disable in the first place, so that we could reduce the health service burden significantly.

Several smart roads to health are discussed. For malnutrition, Indonesia must built food diversification production instead of uniformly relying on rice. We should consider traffic accidents as our concern, as they start becoming a major health problem in term of mortality and morbidity and air pollution.

Strategy to slow and to mitigate global warming should also seriously implemented, as they facilitates the growth of bacteria/virus and mutations, and somehow linked SARS pandemic in 2003, bird flu epidemic in 2005 and swine flu pandemic in 2009.

The main thing is to do not just as business as usual, to avoid the trap of "parable of the boiled frog". We have to change our mental model, especially in handling persistent health problems, to discard dichotomy of the roles of the market versus the role of the government, and to empower family to be responsible of their own health.

Finally, we have to make a health investment since childhood, such as through school health, as school is a place where they can develop social health, practice cooperation, build solidarity to deal with classmate suffering, and learn the interlink between health and environment.

JUSSAWALLA, MEHEROO, Affiliate Faculty in Economics and Communications, Senior Fellow Emerita, East-West Center, HI, USA, meherooj@aol.com (Session Chair)

The Impact of Exploding Social Networks on Democracy

Discussion Session Overview

The global use of Social Networks like Twitter, Facebook, Myspace, Youtube and others are changing the applications of the Internet. In the early 1980s UNESCO initiated a debate on the "Right to Communicate" which has become a reality today with the revolutionary use of Social Networks. Each Newscast requests feedback from viewers and listeners to respond via these networks. Affluent and emerging economies alike are taking advantage of these applications to foster greater democracy and reduce social tensions.

Dr. David Lassner, Vice President of the University of Hawai'i has agreed to moderate the session and generate audience participation during and after the session. Various participants will present their views on different aspects of this topic.

Come and join us for a lively and interesting session.

KAM, GARRETT, Curator, Neka Art Museum, Indonesia, garrettkam@yahoo.com

Wayang Sampur-Na: Epic Turning Points

Performance Session

In Javanese, *sampurna* means "ideal, perfect, pure". A *sampur* is a long cloth sash worn by a Javanese dancer, who manipulates to accentuate and extend movements. In this new solo *wayang* (performance) created and performed by Garrett Kam, sashes are used in new ways for scenes from the **Ramayana**, the eternal epic of devotion, separation and reunion. These episodes are among the most important, so this presentation is called "Epic Turning Points".

Masks and puppets of key characters are created with sashes, animated, and pulled apart as the story unfolds. Mostly danced in the Javanese court style from Yogyakarta with some new interpretations, it includes elements from India, Burma, Thailand, Okinawa and other parts of Indonesia. The scenes use Javanese and Balinese melodies arranged for Western instruments by Canadian ethnomusicologist Colin McPhee, with opening and closing pieces of Asian inspired film music by Australian composer Elizabeth Drake.

KAWAMOTO, KEVIN, Associate Professor, University of Hawai'i, HI, USA, seattlekevin@hotmail.com

Digital Communication and the Rise of the Global Civil Society

Panel Title: *The Digital Divide: Bridges and Developments*

Communication through global computer networks has enabled geographically dispersed people to organize themselves into civil societies that are distinct from government and commercial interests, although not necessarily in opposition to them. The global civil society is a concept that can explain and illustrate the potential for problem-solving that is dispersed on one level and cohesive on another. While communication technology plays a key role in enhancing social welfare across political borders, leadership and group mobilization at the local level advance the formation of a global civil society. This paper will present a conceptual framework for global civil society formation using real life examples as case studies.

KENT, NOEL J. Professor, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, noelk@hawaii.edu

Lyndon Johnson, the Great Society and the Vietnam War: Looking Back and Thinking about History

Panel Title: *Great Historical Moments for Asia*

The early-1960s were a period of terrific optimism and belief in the power of the United States Government to effect dramatic and beneficial change on the national and global level as well. This reached a crescendo around 1965 with the advent of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, a collage of ideals and programs. But the years between 1965 and 1968 witnessed the huge expansion of the Vietnam War and the consequent loss of faith in the ability of Washington to effect positive change and to a partial realignment in American politics. This paper reflects on the promise of the Great Society and the consequences of its early (but not complete) demise. We continue to live in the shadow of what occurred during the mid-sixties and what did not occur.

KHOMAN, SIRILAKSANA, Senior Advisor, National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), Thailand, siri.nccc@gmail.com

Corruption and Network Relationships: Governance Challenges for Thailand

Panel Title: *The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform*

Corruption in many parts of the world has evolved from simple administrative transactions to sophisticated and complex activities, more serious and pernicious, and often made to appear legal. The situation may become entrenched when the network of beneficiaries widens and the cost of leaving a network becomes prohibitive. Under these circumstances, the governance challenges are formidable, and limited features of democracy and decentralization can exacerbate the situation. This paper draws on experiences in Thailand in order to pinpoint and analyze the causes of the malaise. It traces the underlying structural shifts as a result of the 1997 economic crisis to the present time and the irony of the promising governance trends in which political corruption had been brought more into the open. The paper focuses on network relationships that underlie governance failures and addresses possible ways and means to combat the new forms of corruption.

KIM, MARY-ANN, Member, EWCA Ontario Chapter, Canada, makim@sympatico.ca

Canada's Inuit: Some of the Impacts of, and Responses to, Climate Change

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 2*

The melting of the Polar ice cap and the likely opening of the Northwest Passage for at least the summer months promises to cut transportation costs between the Atlantic and Pacific substantially. These savings are, however, coming at a high cost to the indigenous inhabitants of the Arctic. For example, in early November 2009, media around the world reported the dramatic rescue of a teenage Inuit hunter who had been cast adrift on a small floe which had broken away from the main ice-shelf. Others have not been so lucky. This paper will look at some of the impacts of global warming on the way of life of the indigenous people of the Canadian Arctic and what they are trying to do to cope.

KIM, SU YOUN, Officer, ASEAN-Korea Centre, Korea, sykim.asean@gmail.com

ASEAN Economic Community and Its Meaning for the Region

Panel Title: *Asian Economies in a Global Setting*

Given the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)'s vision to realize the establishment of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the countries in the region take this vision to lay a foundation for framework of sustainable growth for the region as a whole. In the region, the importance of ASEAN continues to grow as it closely cooperates with its partners ASEAN plus three countries (China, Japan and Korea) and with the United States. In the line with the concept of growing ASEAN with its partners in the region, ASEAN's economic vision not only a community building of ASEAN but also it highly affect concept of sustainable growth in the region as well.

KING, MARGARET, Director, Center for Cultural Studies & Analysis, PA, USA, mjking9@comcast.net (co-author **O'BOYLE, JAMIE**)

The Global Reach Cultural Community: The Connected Museum

Panel Title: *The Arts as Outreach and Inreach*

Forty years ago, the shakuhachi (bamboo flute) was a marginalised musical instrument little known outside, and rarely heard even inside Japan. Only members of the

low-profile world of traditional Japanese music were aware of concerts and other shakuhachi-related activities. Shakuhachi teachers identified completely with their own factions or 'lineages' and frequently demanded total loyalty from students to the point of boycotting shakuhachi concerts of other factions. Notation systems and insignificant differences in instrument design were perpetuated in part to further strengthen the cliquishness of the lineages.

What was once an isolated, fragmented and often competitive group of Japanese bamboo flute players has now become, for the most part, an expansive, inclusive and ever more international circle of shakuhachi devotees. This paper describes the East-West cultural phenomenon the shakuhachi in the 21st century as a prime example of community arising from culture.

KOBAYASHI, VICTOR, Professor Emeritus, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, victor.kobayashi@gmail.com

Thinking Ecologically: Reducing World Conflict and Environmental Disaster at the Personal Level

Panel Title: *Reflection on Quality of Life*

This presentation immodestly connects immense ideas, like war and peace, human rights, education, ecology, environmental disaster, the sacred through another big idea: aesthetics, which is how we respond empathically to each other and to our environment as we proceed through life. The problems today are so huge, that we can become paralyzed by the enormity at the global level. At the same time the smallest experiential level is important for faith in life: the person. Examples are provided to show how ecological thinking through an awareness of the aesthetic emerges from particular cases at the personal level. The paper on which the presentation is based is partly on the author's long time involvement with the East-West Center and the University through projects that include educational and scientific interchange, dialogues in the study of culture, philosophy, film, and science and what they all mean.

LANGE, KIRK, Head, Research and Development, Katingan Peat Forest Restoration Project, Indonesia, kirk_lange@ewca.EastWestCenter.org

Leveraging Climate Change Mitigation Efforts for Ecological and Community Resilience

Panel Title: *Integrating Elements of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction into Community Resilience*

The climate change mitigation agenda has created new-found opportunities for natural resource management

and sustainable development priorities — particularly for forested landscapes and forest dependent communities. Recognizing the significant role that forests play in sequestering and storing carbon, reforestation and avoided deforestation are being promoted as key climate change mitigation strategies under climate frameworks such as REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation). This presentation asserts that integrated planning approaches can harness resulting funding and policy opportunities to heighten ecological and community resilience to disasters and climate change. It will demonstrate how the Katingan Peat Forest Restoration Project in Indonesia is leveraging the mitigation agenda to build community and ecological resilience to fire, drought, and flooding hazards. This ecosystem restoration project is “restoring back better” by repairing hydrological systems to resist wildfires and flooding, reforesting with drought resistant native species, and supporting forest-based livelihood alternatives to enhance community resilience.

LATIFAH, Degree Fellow, East-West Center and Graduate Student of Asian Studies, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, Indonesia, nfnl@hawaii.edu (co-author **BUDIYANTO**, ARY)

Woman, Body, Desire of Indonesian Migrant Worker in Media: Narratives of Nation, Gender, and Sexuality

Panel Title: *Empowering and Gendering in Asia*

The gender regime in Indonesia has been challenged by the increasing connections with global capitalism initiated by Soeharto’s New Order (1965-98). Since the 1980s a particular feature of this globalization has been the opening of the Indonesian labour market to international labour flows. Especially during the Soeharto years, the label “Pahlawan Devisa” or “national income hero” was given to migrant workers because of their significant contribution to the project of national development. However, apart from its economic implication, we cannot ignore the social and cultural impact of this international movement, especially in relation to women. The protection of women workers has been a central concern because of the tensions caused by the difference in the ways the private sphere and the international space are gendered. As Kathryn Robinson (2009:95) has noted, global cultural flows and the internationalization of the Indonesian economy have not only affected women’s economic participation, but have also redirected the modes by which femaleness is expressed. In this context, it is useful to examine the representation of migrant workers in the media, particularly through electronic delivery (youtube, web

sites, mailing lists), as well as printed media (news and short stories). These sources show not only how overseas female workers are represented, but also how they express themselves, particularly in regard to issues such as sex, sexuality, and the nation-state. This paper will use various types of data from communities of migrant worker in Hong kong to illustrate the significance of technology information in women’s expressions of the ways in which they negotiate the gender arrangements in which they are so deeply involved.

LAU, FRED, Professor of Ethnomusicology, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, HI, USA, fredlau@hawaii.edu

‘Under the Lion Rock’: Joseph Koo and the Music of Colonial Hong Kong

Panel Title: *Cultural and National Imaging in the Arts of the Pacific and Asia*

With the growth of the global economy and increasing transnational movements of ideas, distinctive practices and differentiated identities in popular music have evolved everywhere in the world, resulting in the burgeoning of local musical scenes. The prominence of local musics, often buttressed by vibrant local recording industries and coverage in local media and showbiz magazines, has greatly defused the threat of an emerging homogeneous global music culture that is dominated by transnational record companies and entertainment industries. Despite the global proliferation of local musics and styles, it is often unclear as to what the term local really means when it is applied to music and how it is can be theorized. What are the boundaries of musical localism when many outside influences have become localized. Using the case of well-known Hong Kong composer Joseph Koo (b.1933) and his popular songs as case studies, this paper focuses on how one particular local voice has been created, maintained, and strengthened within a socio-cultural milieu shaped by a mixture of Western and Chinese cultural practices. I argue that in spite of potentially homogenizing cultural influences, Koo was able to inject a unique balance of musical elements, such as the use of Chinese and Western instruments, and musical style into his compositions. By producing music that captured the imagination and musical taste of the Hong Kong audience of the 1980s, Koo was able to assert a sense of local identity and sentiments that resonated with the geopolitical reality of colonial Hong Kong in the era before its eventual return to China.

LAUMAKIS, STEPHEN J., Professor, University of St. Thomas, MN, USA, sjlaumakis@stthomas.edu

Is There a Christian/Catholic Contribution to “Contemplative Science”?

Panel Title: *New Perspectives: Revisiting the Familiar*

The purpose of this paper is to consider the ways in which Christian/Catholic intellectual thinking can contribute to the development of the emerging field known as “contemplative science.” This is an important topic to consider not only because of the relevance of this developing area of study, but also because of its potential contribution to the more general comparative study of Eastern and Western thought and practices.

The paper begins with an account of the basic elements of “contemplative science”—the multi-disciplinary field of the scientific study of contemplation—as it is presented in the work of one of its leading proponents. It then offers a critique of Wallace’s conception of “contemplative science” and specifies the ways in which Western Christian thinkers have conceived of contemplation and its uses. The paper ends with a consideration of the ways in which meditative practices can contribute to the development of “contemplative science.”

LEE, JEONG TAIK, Adjunct Professor, Global Business Administration, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, S Korea and President, The APEC Studies Association of Korea, jtle0817@hotmail.com

Enhancing In-House Lifelong Learning Competency Development across Asia and the Pacific: Culture-Communication Requirements

Panel Title: *Education for an International Community*

Five areas to be emphasized in R&D pertaining to in-house lifelong learning competency development across Asia and the Pacific must include self-directed learning, communities of practices, return on investment, global standard-local specificity convergence, and enhancement of synergistic effects among learners, organizations, and learning communities. Comprehensive understanding of each area requires both theoretical and practical exercises, illustration of which is, however, not what this presentation is for. Rather, my focus is on presentation of culture and communication requirements. Culture dictates indispensability of people’s cultivation of in-house lifelong learning competency as everyday way of life. Communication expedites systemic inter-operability among actor, action, and system. In this vein, culture-communication convergence requirements need to be discussed as significance for future development in Asia and the Pacific, key to education for an international community.

LEE, RILEY, Director, Sound of Bamboo, Australia, riley@rileylee.net

The Shakuhachi Community: From Localised Factions to International Fraternity

Panel Title: *The Arts as Outreach and Inreach*

Forty years ago, the shakuhachi (bamboo flute) was a marginalised musical instrument little known outside, and rarely heard even inside Japan. Only members of the low-profile world of traditional Japanese music were aware of concerts and other shakuhachi-related activities. Shakuhachi teachers identified completely with their own factions or ‘lineages’ and frequently demanded total loyalty from students to the point of boycotting shakuhachi concerts of other factions. Notation systems and insignificant differences in instrument design were perpetuated in part to further strengthen the cliquishness of the lineages.

What was once an isolated, fragmented and often competitive group of Japanese bamboo flute players has now become, for the most part, an expansive, inclusive and ever more international circle of shakuhachi devotees. This paper describes the East-West cultural phenomenon the shakuhachi in the 21st century as a prime example of community arising from culture.

LENAHAN, PATRICIA, Medical Consultant, Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, CA, USA, tamerou@aol.com (Panel Chair)

Cross Cultural Communication in Times of Crisis

Panel Overview

Natural disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes, regional conflicts and wars, genocide and ethnic cleansings, community violence and hate crimes, all take a human toll, both on the victims and those individuals and agencies offering assistance. Also, pre-disaster traumatic stress associated with poverty, disability and other vulnerabilities may place individuals at higher risk of experiencing stressful events as traumatic and increase the development of psychological problems.

Culture is an intrinsic component in how people experience trauma, express their feelings and interpret the effects. Communication plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of victims and survivors. First responders must be knowledgeable about the community and the culture and develop effective ways to communicate. They also must be aware of their own biases and stereotypes.

This panel presentation will focus on identifying the key components of cultural communication, explore sources of bias and stereotyping, and identify stages of cultural competence.

LEUNG, YAN WING, Associate Professor, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong, ywleung@ied.edu.hk (co-author **YUEN, TIMOTHY**, Associate Professor, Hong Kong Institute of Education, Hong Kong)

Politically Active Citizens in an Apolitical System of Civic Education: The Case of Hong Kong

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

This paper explores the meaning of ‘good citizen’ in Hong Kong through firstly, the secondary analysis of 1999 IEA Hong Kong survey data and secondly a qualitative study of the political socialization of a group of active youth conducted in 2006. Data from both quantitative and qualitative study support the view that the Hong Kong youth demonstrate an eclectic understanding of ‘good citizenship’, composed of conservative views of doing the best in their diverse roles on the one hand; and on the other hand, a more radical orientation, such as participating in demonstrations and protests in opposition to unreasonable laws. The paper argues that as a culture is not static, but rather a living web of values, customs and beliefs, which is capable of self regeneration, civic education within a Confucian tradition but with political orientation is both possible and needed for the development of a participatory, democratic culture for Hong Kong.

LI, CHEN-CHING, Professor, Shih Hsin University, Taiwan, ccli@cc.shu.edu.tw

Human Capacity Empowerment in the 21st Century: The Legacy of East-West Center

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy I*

The active campaign of “human capacity building” or substantial empowerment of human resources that APEC, OECD, World Bank and other international organizations have been promoting has justified the long-term goal of the East-West Center, aiming at contributing to a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia Pacific community by serving as a vigorous hub for cooperative research, education, and dialogue on critical issues of common concern. As a grantee in the 1970’s, serving later in the academic and international organization communities, the author has witnessed, and will analyze, the global development in line with the visionary theme and lasting legacy of the East-West Center based on cooperative education, research and professional training. The impact empowered by EWC has drastically transformed numberless countries in the Asia Pacific, rendering the region the current center of advanced high technology, hub of global businesses, and international relations.

LIM, ALVIN CHENG-HIN, Teaching Assistant, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, HI, USA, alvinch@hawaii.edu

Khmerness as Event

Panel Title: *Governance Issues: Corruption, Identity and Intervention*

Following Rogers Brubaker’s admonition against deploying ethnicity as an analytical concept, I attempt a reading of Khmer ethnicity as an open and long-term event. Brubaker highlights the social and political processes which are the foundations of group-identity construction: I seek to identify these processes in an analysis of several key moments in the unfolding narrative of Khmer ethno-construction. These points de capiton in Cambodian history range from the totalitarian grandeur of Angkor, the devastating violence of the Siamese and Vietnamese invasions of the 19th century, to the Khmer Rouge auto-genocide of the 1970s. These occasions in the Khmer ethnic narrative encode and recode what it means to be Khmer. To understand this open event of ethnic construction, I will consider and deploy authoritative histories as well as personal narratives of and from those peoples who construct themselves as Khmer.

LONG, WILLIAM, Professor and Chair, Georgia Institute of Technology, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, GA, USA, william.long@inta.gatech.edu

Explaining Transnational Cooperation and Governance in Infectious Disease Control in Challenging Regions

Panel Title: *Health and Aging in Asia and the U.S*

The spread of avian influenza and many other old and new infectious disease threats present a grave security and humanitarian challenge regionally and globally. Dramatic increases in the worldwide movement of people, animals, and goods; growing population density; and uneven public health systems worldwide are the driving forces behind heightened vulnerability. Reducing these dangers requires preparedness, monitoring, and response. Rapid identification, information sharing, and coordinated interventions are critical to limiting the perils of pathogenic threats. Although the peril is great, so too is the promise of building cooperation through regional disease control efforts.

Although largely unnoticed, regional cooperation on infectious disease control is occurring in several regions of the world with troubled histories. For example, the six countries of the Mekong River Basin—a region of numerous interstate wars in the recent past—have worked together quietly for a decade to coordinate surveillance and response to air and water-borne diseases, including deadly avian influenza. Similarly,

when bird flu broke out in the Middle East, Israeli, Palestinian, and Jordanian health officials worked side-by-side sharing information to prevent its spread. Their effective response to a potential emergency was predicated on several years of networked cooperation among health professionals in the three nations. Countries in conflict prone or resource poor regions such as East Africa, Southern Africa, the Balkans, and South Asia also are beginning to cooperate on infectious disease surveillance and response.

This form of international cooperation is of immense practical and theoretical significance. Theoretically, these international initiatives present intriguing anomalies to the classic problem of inter-state cooperation in the provision of a global or transnational public good (health) in “anarchy.” In parts of the world with difficult histories, where trust is low and misunderstanding and recrimination high among countries, cooperation in an area of national vulnerability is especially provocative. It begs the question: “Why is public health cooperation occurring in these regions?” Based on an in-depth study of three unlikely cases of cooperation—the Mekong Basin, the Middle East, and East Africa—this paper will answer this question with a unique theoretical explanation for international health cooperation; one that clarifies the potential and problems of fostering international cooperation in health, and potentially in a host of other critically important transnational challenges.

Because the key participants in each of these transnational networks include public actors (states and international organizations) and private actors (non-governmental organizations, transnational corporations, and philanthropies), this study also offers an opportunity to examine crucial questions in the field of public-private transnational governance. Specifically, this study responds to two fundamental questions in this nascent literature: (1) “Are these new forms of governance effective in delivering transnational public goods and what factors contribute to or impede their effectiveness?”; and, (2) “Do these new hybrid international actors exercise political authority ‘legitimately,’ that is are they democratically accountable, and what factors enhance or detract from their legitimacy?” The answers will be of interest to scholars of global governance and practitioners and policymakers engaged in safeguarding this particular dimension of public health. Finally, in the area of transnational governance, this study offers insights into how transnational public-private networks are created and how they relate to states and international governmental organizations operating in the same policy arenas.

LOUI, PAT, President, OmniTrak Group Inc., HI, USA, patloui@omnitrakgroup.com (Panel Chair)

Leadership is Innovation: the 21st Century Paradigm for Survival

Panel Overview

The global economy and technology have created a 24/7 networked world. While this environment brings many organizational advantages, it has also spurred the speed of change and the need to respond across cultures with agility, timeliness and foresight. Whether for institutions or for entrepreneurs, the 21st Century paradigm requires leadership capable of creating and managing innovation to markets, products, technology, cultures, financing, communications, etc. This panel will address the premise that leadership is change and address questions like the following:

- *How do leaders foster innovation? What characteristics do innovative leaders share? How do they initiate, motivate and sustain change? How has a networked world changed ways leaders lead?*
- *What types of organizational structures promote or inhibit innovation? What are pitfalls for organizations to create a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship?*
- *How can new technological tools facilitate innovation, efficiencies and solutions to change management problems? How can technology serve as a platform for input?*

MALHOTRA, ASHOK, Distinguished Teaching Professor, SUNY at Oneonta, NY, USA, malhotak@oneonta.edu (Panel Chair)

Philosophy as Compassion in Action: Building Schools for the Underprivileged in India

Panel Overview

The panel will consist of three speakers, who had participated in the Ninash Foundation’s project to spread literacy among the underprivileged (Dalit and Female) children living in the poverty-stricken remote villages of India. The literacy experiment that started 13 years in one-room school with 50 impoverished children has grown to three elementary schools and a high school providing education to more than 1040 impoverished children.

The traditionally discriminated female and minority children, who now equipped with education, are asserting their right to be treated as equals in the democratic society of India. Education is bearing fruit at the personal, social and economic levels for the children, teachers and members of the community.

Panelists will share their first-hand experiences as participants in the exciting literacy project that is revolutionizing the mind set (in terms of education, empowerment, leadership, hope, building an integrated community etc.) of more than 25,000 people of the three villages where these schools are located.

Panelists will cover the following topics:

1. History of the Ninash’s literacy project from its inception in 1996 to the present (Joys and Perils of building four schools for the underprivileged children of India —Ashok Malhotra)

2. Economic Impact and Renaissance among the children, teachers and members of the community (Through building of libraries, computer centers, new houses, roads, shops, dispensaries and parks as well as hope for an educated and integrated community —Douglas Shrader)
3. Social Impact (Community building through breaking down of social barriers of caste/religion; family planning; making education as priority; self-confidence; empowerment; project hunger; distributing goats to the poor etc.—Linda Drake)

Local Impact: Participants of the SUNY Learn and Serve Program raised funds in the USA as well as went to India to build these schools. Through building these schools, students built their character by transforming philosophy into compassion in action.

MASKE, NIRENDRA, Chapter Leader, EWCA
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Glacier Retreat and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFS) in Nepal Himalayas

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 2*

Temperature is rising globally, but it is rising faster in the higher Himalayas, resulting in enhanced melting of the glacial ice and snow. This has resulted in glacial retreat, formation of glacial lakes, and those already existing have grown larger.

Sudden discharge of large volume of water with debris from these lakes cause glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) in the valleys downstream. These result in serious death toll and destruction of valuable natural resources such as forests, farms and costly mountain infrastructure, including bridges, irrigation and hydropower schemes. Nepal has about 3,200 glacial lakes, of which about twenty six are potentially dangerous and susceptible to GLOF. Ten GLOF events have occurred in the past few years. Five lakes are reported to be potentially dangerous, namely, Dig Tsho, Imja, Lower Barun, Tsho Rolpa, and Thulagi, all lying above 4,100m.

MASON, ANDREW, Senior Fellow,
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Population Aging and the Generational Economy

Panel Title: Recent Developments in Population and Health in Asia

Over the next forty years, the most important demographic trend in the Asia and Pacific will be population aging. This has primarily been an industrialized country phenomenon to this point,

but by 2050 many other countries in the region will have aged dramatically. Rapid increase in elderly populations may bring two important goals of countries in the region into sharp conflict. The first is to develop socio-economic systems that provide economic security to the elderly. The second goal is to sustain rapid economic progress over the next forty years. Economic performance for these two goals will rely on two levels of policy. The first is a domestic policy that encourages savings, investment in human capital, and well-functioning financial and labor market. The second policy is regional economic cooperation which facilitates the flows of labor and capital between countries with different age structure of population.

MATSUMOTO, KAZUYUKI, Retired, Japan,
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EWC 1969 ISI Where Have All the Flowers Gone?

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy II*

Just the names of the good old grantees from 69-70 flash me back to those days in Hawai'i and make me feel so good about my experience. I now believe more strongly that the living experience was more precious than the academic, and that the 1969 framework fulfilled the utmost objective of the founding EWC, fostering better relations and understanding across national and cultural barriers.

It seems, however, that the Center has strayed off course since. The objective of the Center should not be to develop understanding of critical issues. There already exist formidable competitors in this specialty field of research. Instead, the Center should concentrate on improving the quality of its unique cross-cultural interchange setting.

Are the participants today having enough time for cross-cultural interchange? What has, and what has not, been changed in the past 50 years? What is a common bond among alumni of the 50 years?

MAY, BERNHARD, Secretary General, Trilateral
Commission, Germany, trilateral@dgap.org

Global Challenges and National Responsibilities: Energy Security and Global Warming as a Complex Challenge for Pacific Asia and the World - A European Perspective

Panel Title: *National Responses to Climate Change*

All nations must now accept their share of responsibility for transforming the way that we use energy. "This is what President Obama said on October 9, 2009 when he learnt that the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to him.

Energy security and global warming are two global challenges that are closely linked together. Global warming is a global challenge that will effect pretty much all countries in the world. Energy security and global warming are creating major challenges, first of all, for three regions: North America and Europe as well as Asia Pacific.

In my paper I will focus, firstly, on the linkage between energy security and global warming; secondly, I will discuss the responsibilities of national governments on the one hand and the responsibilities of the international community on the other hand. Thirdly, I will discuss the importance of the role of leaders in today's globalising world, especially in respect to energy security and global warming. Concluding I will argue in support of better cooperation in global governance.

MAYPA, AILEEN P., Research Advisor, Coastal Conservation and Education Foundation, and East-West Center Degree Fellow, Philippines, aimaypa@yahoo.com

Local Governance Capacity Building Impacts on Marine Protected Areas in the Philippines

Panel Title: *Marine Protected Areas*

Coastal resource management in the Philippines is generally highly decentralized. However, some areas are working towards an inter-municipal collaboration to jointly address major threats. In 2002, the Local Governance for Coastal Management Project (LGCMP) of CCE Foundation was initiated in the central Philippines. LGCMP aimed to build the capacity of selected local governance bodies in managing their coastal resources, focusing on marine protected areas (MPAs) and fisheries management. We investigated the status and trends in % live hard coral cover (LHC) and densities of commercially important fish (target fish) in 56 MPAs and four proposed sites. Two major site groups resulted where the main contributing factors for the major groups are target fish densities, LHC and MPA size. To investigate the effectiveness of our governance and management initiatives, a MPA Rating System was used as a measure. Our results show that coral reef health reflects good governance and management practices.

MCCAULEY, DAVID S., Principal Climate Change Specialist, Asian Development Bank, Philippines, ds_mccauley@hotmail.com

Challenges to Development in ASEAN Countries from Climate Change

Panel Title: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 2*

Because of its geographic features and patterns of development, Southeast Asia is extremely vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, facing an annual decline in its GDP of as much as 7 percent by the end of the century. Coastal cities and the agriculture sector would be worst affected, but higher health risks and water management costs are also of concern. Adaptation measures are beginning to take shape across the ASEAN region to cope with the consequences of climate change, including shifts in the urban planning and coastal resources management. This is occurring even as these countries begin introducing measures to lessen the carbon intensity of their economies as part of the international effort address the underlying cause of global warming.

MILLER, MARA, HI, USA, maramiller3@gmail.com

Environmental Stewardship, Diasporic Communities, and Recovering from Disasters: How China's "New National Garden Cities" (NNGCs) and Traditional Chinese Gardens Interact Globally for 21st Century Healing

Panel Title: *Reflection on Quality of Life*

In 2003 China established a new environmental program, "New National Garden Cities" (NNGCs) (budgeted 1.3 trillion yuan (US\$162 billion) for 2006-2010). The program is primarily aimed at remediation of environmental disasters (such as droughts and dust storms) that arise from the overheating of large industrial cities—so-called "heat islands."

Although the main objective is environmental improvement, the actual effects of gardens universally are far broader and deeper, and include physiological, social, political, aesthetic, and psychological.

Chinese gardens, moreover, have historically been especially complex and important—to their cultures as well as to their owners and visitors, and the interreactions of the historical Chinese "garden cities"—many of which are NNGCs as well—will be demanding.

This paper explores a number of the shared objectives and effects of NNGCs, historic garden cities, and Chinese gardens built outside China by diasporic communities, regarding questions of how their cultural and social roles can be deepened.

MOLLOY, MICHAEL, HI, USA, molloy@hawaii.edu

Experiencing Diversity at the EWC: Some Results and a Question

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy II*

I came to the EWC from a sheltered background. My family and all our friends were Caucasian, Christian, and

Catholic—mostly of the Irish kind. My goal in coming here was to do a Ph.D. in the philosophy of religion. Suddenly, after arrival, my new friends were Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs. In short time I was getting a New Year's blessing at a Shinto shrine and dancing in an O-Bon celebration at a Buddhist temple. After a year of work here, I was able to study and travel in Japan, Indonesia, and India before returning to finish my degree. My EWC time was crowded with *experiences*—of diverse people, cultures, and religions. These experiences enlarged my view of the world immensely. There were three long-lasting results, about which I would like to speak: 1) I saw in Hawai`i that tolerance of many religions was not only an ideal pattern for societies but that it was also completely possible; 2) my EWC experiences quite naturally led to writing a textbook on World Religions that spreads the message of cultural diversity promoted by the EWC; 3) I came to appreciate deeply the value of the EWC experience that I had decades ago, and I ask if this wonderful possibility is still available to EWC grantees today.

MONROE, CHRISTINA, Education Project Specialist, Education Program, East-West Center, HI, USA, MonroeC@EastWestCenter.org (Session Chair)

EWC Sustainability Task Force: What are EWC Green Successes to Date and What's Next?

Discussion Session Overview

The East-West Center has made strides in sustainability resulting in major cost and resources savings. To build on these successes led by EWC students and Facilities staff, a Sustainability Task Force was recently created. Staff and student representatives from the Task Force will give snapshots of research, seminars, education programs, and operations focused on sustainability. Our purpose is to communicate major successes, share and hear relevant models, and build support for further greening EWC.

MONTES, MANUEL F., Chief, Development Strategies and Policy Analysis, United Nations, NY, USA, montes@un.org

Financing Options and Conundrums in Combating Climate Change

Panel Title: *National Responses to Climate Change*

This paper takes as starting point the range of estimates on the costs of mitigation and adaptation and tries to reconcile the existing financing commitments with the requirements. Then it evaluates from first principles the range of options for generating the required financing, indicating the feasibility and appropriateness to the objective of various approaches, including

taxation/subsidies, cap-and-trade, private and public investment approaches, and innovative (called “alternative” in the Copenhagen Accord) sources of finance such as currency transactions taxes and special drawing rights.

MOON, YOUN-LIN, Professor, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

Exploring Patterns of Citizenship Education in Korean Universities

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

In an international study patterns of citizenship education at Korean universities were analyzed in terms of three dimensions—democratic institution, civic education, and community involvement—and its results were also compared with those of universities in Europe and the United States. The problems of citizenship education at Korean universities that were found in this process can be summarized as follows: weak democratic institution, knowledge-centered civic education, and overemphasis on volunteer activities. Several suggestions for changes at Korean universities were discussed in order to promote a more effective citizenship education. They include democratization of the overall institution, the diversification of the content and teaching methods of civic education, the conversion of social volunteer activity into true “service learning” and the university educators’ understanding and acceptance of citizenship education as their significant social responsibility.

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Redesigning of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education by Using the Internet

Panel Title: *Education: Web and Face-to-Face Developments*

Basically, education aims to bring about changes in learners through teaching, by preparing them for the world in which they will live. The main media of educational communication between a teacher and his/her students in a classroom were traditionally chalk and board in addition to talking.

Today commonly-used educational media, resources, and contents are being integrated into the cyberspace of the Internet, to which learners can access from anywhere at any time even with their Internet-connectable mobile phones. Thus the Internet, which spans the globe, has opened up a potential for changing the dynamics of teaching and learning in higher education.

This has brought a link-and-learn-globally environment to teachers and learners at large. The present author has developed a system to support his teaching and students' learning beyond the limitations of the campus by using the Internet.

NAKACHI, KIYOSHI, Professor, Meio University
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Assignments for Okinawa and Hawai'i for Building Good Asia Pacific Communities in the Global Era

Panel Title: *Reflection on Quality of Life*

There are many similarities between Okinawa and Hawai'i. They were both once kingdom nations. And the two regions were annexed by external rulers: Japan and USA. The two regions then became parts of Japanese and USA territory, respectively. Also both regions suffered military attacks during the Pacific War. Moreover there have been big US military bases established in Okinawa and Hawai'i since the end of that war. The presence of the military bases has contributed to the local economies of both regions. However, the major industry in the two regions is sightseeing. Hence, the two regions always compete against each other to draw overseas tourists. Proximity in geographic location facilitates forming international exchange policies. The paper examines the similarities and differences of the two regions and proposes common, cooperative strategies to form the best communities in the regions.

NISHIMOTO, SHOJI, Professor, Kwansei Gakuin
University and former Assistant Secretary General of the
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Global Economic Governance and Economic Crisis

Plenary Session: *Governance for Human Development:
Emerging Issues in Asia and the Pacific*

There has been a unique convergence in the global economy and political system after the collapse of the Berlin Wall—open market-based capitalism on one hand, and multi-party democracy on the other. The world thought that these principles would finally guide both the developed and the developing countries to a stage where more people could enjoy high standard of living with the basic human right well respected. Today, we have realized that it was not that simple. In the field of economy, we have painfully realized that open, market based capitalism has a serious short-coming in term of resource allocation, while on the political front, democracy has brought forth less confidence in decision making in the developed countries, and capturing of the decision making process by small number of elites in the developing world.

There has been a marked disconnect created between the real economy and the financial market. And more seriously, credit expansion (Seigniorage) has been given to the private sector entities without proper monitoring or supervision by the public authorities. Some argue that the dominant key currency, the US Dollar, has not been effectively managed in order to support the U.S. Government's double deficits of trade and budget, while the emerging economies rode with it as it was the easiest way of making money quickly.

In many developed countries, the people have become so used to the high levels of consumption that no politicians would dare challenge this way of life style. The so-called the people of the middle class, who once were the engine of growth and reform have become the stumbling block for innovation, and social justice, and less interested in further improvements in political affairs.

The global commitment for development via the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) never really took off the ground. While the Asia Pacific region has shown marked improvements in many key indices, this world still has more than 2.6 billion people living with the daily income of less than 2 dollars. The political debates in support of ODA suffered from the beginning as it could not touch upon the issue of the double standard in governance in the North and the South.

Globalization cannot be stopped and the movements of peoples, money, technology, disease and less favorable environmental elements would increase further. The world definitely needs new form of economic governance than what we have now, at the country, the regional, and the global levels. Perhaps most importantly, we need a new approach for governance at the individual level. These challenges are NOT unique to the Asia Pacific region, but starts can be made here.

This presentation will examine challenges and opportunities to reform economic governance in order to improve human development i.e. living conditions and capabilities of people.

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Cattle, Horses, Sky, and Grass: Cowboy Poetry and Ranching Culture

Poster Session

Cowboy poetry has existed since the late 1800s and has addressed the issues of the ranching lifestyle and the cattle industry. The genre of cowboy poetry describes in its poems the world of the cowboy who depends on cattle, horse, grass, and sky to continue his livelihood. How do words of the poems reflect the attitude of the poet toward these elements of nature and the ranching community?

NOTOUTOMO, WIDYA WIDJAJANTI, Architect,
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Come and Dine with Us in Pacinan: An Approach to Revitalize Interaction and Communication among Communities in Semarang

Panel Title: *Re-thinking Identity through Place*

Pacinan Semarang has been the main Chinese residential district since 18th century. In the 1960's it was still the busiest business hub in Central Jawa, and a place where people came to shop and dine. There were always festivals in the district of 10 temples until the issuance of the President Instruction No.14/1967 prohibiting the presence of any Chinese cultural activities in public scene/space. The discriminative regulations eventually eroded the street life and social gathering among temple goers. Despite the abolishment of all discriminations against Chinese, many Pacinan residents were still very cautious in resuming practicing their rituals, and building social relationship with others.

In 2002 I was assigned to prepare Chinese Cultural Tourism program. Rambling along Pacinan's narrow streets and having direct contacts with the local residents aroused my long obsession of developing something in the historic district. It was such an fortunate that the local government supported my post project activities. With my "hidden agenda," to revitalize the existing public space and get people back, I started to talk to community leaders, local patrons, and traders about the uniqueness of their historic neighborhood and possibilities of promoting its quality for their business purposes. Their responses were very positive, and we agreed on two one basic things, a community organization and revitalising food market.

Today we run our first two programs: Pasar Imlek Semawis (Chinese New Year's annual festival), and Warung Semawis (a night food-market). People from all over the region come, dine, and meet others.

OLENIK, J. KENNETH, Professor, Montclair State
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Time of Destiny: Wuhan during the Summer 1927

Panel Title: *Great Historical Moments for Asia*

During late summer of 1927 key units of the victorious but ravaged National Revolutionary Army returned to Wuhan from campaigns in Henan province. The promise of revolutionary success recently an almost certain expectation collapsed along with the Wuhan Government. Generals and politicians, revolutionaries and dreamers fled the city ending the period of "The Great Revolution." This study returns to Wuhan during

this period. Using primary documentary and secondary sources in Japanese, Chinese and other languages it reviews the layers of military, political and material events, personalities and psychological drama concentrated in the Tri-Cities. The actions of historical figures during these months helped to propel the Chinese Revolution into subsequent decades of civil war and violence. The study focuses on tensions among interrelated military, political and revolutionary strategies for an understanding of the rapid and violent collapse of revolutionary hopes.

OLENIK, YAHUI, Professor, Montclair State
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Process and the Challenges of Spoken Chinese

Poster Session

The presentation is conceived as a poster session but could be adjusted to be part of a panel discussion.

After teaching Mandarin Chinese to university students for more than two decades, the aspect of tones in the language remains challenging for both students and teachers. In recent years I have designed visual aids to enhance the learning of various tonal combinations for the increasingly visual learners of today. Samples of the experiment will be presented in print and in power point. Audience participation will be invited.

It is my intention and hope that the poster session will allow flexibility of time for exchange with experts and opportunities for passers-by who are interested in hearing Chinese sounds or curious about the tones in Mandarin to experience video clips of student presentations of Chinese tongue twisters and short dialogues.

ORDONEZ, REGINA, President, Quantum Learning
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Governance: The Bad, the Good and the Ugly

Panel Title: *Governance Issues: Corruption, Identity and Intervention*

This is a story of power and greed, of a country bannered as the only Christian nation and the first democracy in Asia, gone to the dogs.

How and why this happened is the theme of this paper. It explores the history and many dimensions of warlordism and its consequences. It traces how the infamous Ampatuan massacre in Muslim Mindanao last November came to be.

It moves on to the opposite scenario, where warlordism has been conquered, temporarily, by the actions of a crippled ex-journalist voted in as governor against all odds in Isabela Province. The culture of

corruption and impunity is held back by one woman's courage, persistence, and programs of governance.

But today, the national Commission on Elections' second division, prompted by the warlord she had replaced, has accused this Magsaysay Awardee Governor of cheating.

PADILLA, GERALDINE V., Professor Emeritus, University of California, San Francisco, School of Nursing, CA, USA, geraldine.padilla@nursing.ucsf.edu

Philippine Policy and Newborn HBV Immunization

Panel Title: *Health Care in Asia: The Local and Global*

This study described barriers and facilitators to implementation of Philippine policy concerning hepatitis B inoculation of newborns as reported by 30 health professionals from urban and rural areas who participated in face-to-face interviews. Factors that facilitate inoculation include: government support of vaccine and syringe supply; use of multiple dose mono-valent vials; knowledge of cold storage integrity; cultural acceptance of vaccines; availability of training programs and brochures; use of charts and cards to track inoculations; and use of designated health workers to promote adherence and to follow-up with clients. Barriers to inoculation include: problems with vaccine and syringe distribution; inadequate budgets; issues with refrigeration capacity and cold storage maintenance in emergency situations or transport in rural areas; lack of policy knowledge among health professionals; moderate to poor client knowledge of the inoculation schedule or appreciation of its importance; and lack of finances or transportation to return for follow-up doses.

PARK, JAECHON, Professor, Inha University, Korea, jcpark@inha.ac.kr

Issues that Korean Internet Faces

Panel Title: *The Digital Divide: Bridges and Developments*

With the largest high-speed internet market, Korea has been evaluated as internet leading country. But according to emerging internet trends, Korea is facing with some political issues. First, the open platform is proliferating. Under the open platform, the business - cooperation is necessary to do business successfully. But in Korea, the business cooperation between companies related internet industry is poor. So it is needed that Korea finds the way to facilitate the business cooperation.

Second, the internet service based on wireless is rapidly developing. But in comparison with wired internet environment, wireless internet environment is

closed in Korea; the closed environment can be the fact to hinder the provision of new internet service. So Korea should find the policy instrument such as open access to reform the wireless internet environment.

Third, the age of Web squared is coming; as user-generated DB based on collective intelligence expands, all the worlds have become digital. The age of Web squared is expected to provide the opportunity for new internet business. So it is needed that Korea prepares and supports the new age of web.

As mentioned above, it is time that Korea makes every effort to hold the status as internet leader. This study is aimed at explaining issues that Korean internet faces.

PATALINGHUG, EPICTETUS E., Professor, University of the Philippines, Philippines, e.patalinghug@gmail.com

Industrial Policy and Economic Recovery in the 21st Century: Lessons for the Philippines

Panel Title: *Asian Economies in a Global Setting*

In this paper, we document the policies and institutions that led to a successful implementation of industrial policies in East Asia (Japan, Korea, and Taiwan). One of these effective East Asian institutions is the "deliberation council" a consensus-building framework to elicit acceptance and cooperation in the choice of targeted industries. At the height of the global economic crisis, Asian developing economies have at their disposal the utilization of industrial policy to reinvigorate their economies. However, the old East Asian model of incentive utilization and industry targeting is no longer consistent with the post-WTO international trading rules. Furthermore, as globalization and economic restructuring gather pace, some developing countries cope well, but others (the majority of them) do not. This paper discusses the various ways of reconfiguring industrial policy for developing countries in the 21st century.

This paper reviews the policies for economic restructuring for the twenty-first century (in the past such policies have been called "industrial policies"). The institutional architecture for industrial policy in the post-WTO environment is discussed. Some general principles for the formulation of allowable industrial policy in the 21st century are described and this framework is applied to analyze the trade and industrial policies of the Philippines in the present compared to its past policies. It discusses further the current policy debate on the need to rationalize investment incentives. Finally, the paper expounds on the policy recommendations for an effective industrial policy for sustainable growth.

PENNINGS, ANTHONY, Faculty, New York University, NY, USA, ap70@nyu.edu

Digital Television and the Impact of Global E-Commerce and Social Media

Panel Title: *The Digital Divide: Bridges and Developments*

Television continues to have a major cultural, economic and political impact around the world; yet digital technology presents major challenges for traditional broadcast delivery operators. The Internet's capacity to add new commercial and communicative dimensions to traditional television services threatens the status quo while lower barriers to entry and technological innovation open the field to many unproven upstarts. The characteristics of the Internet are changing the techno-economic trajectory of digital television, presenting new ways of authoring, storing, delivering, and monetizing television programming and services. E-commerce solutions numerically monitor audiences, personalize content, enhance 3rd party syndication, while also delivering high definition media to a variety of new mobile and stationary consumer devices. Social TV has gone beyond interactivity to offer communities of shared interests, venues of public dialogue, and distribution channels for user-generated content. This paper examines these challenges to the television broadcast system and their implications for social change and economic development.

PERUSHEK, D. E., Associate Director, Center for Chinese Studies, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, perushek@hawaii.edu

Evaluating the Ephemeral: The Effectiveness of the 1960s TIP and JYP Programs

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy I*

The participants of two-short-lived EWC programs, the Junior Year Program and the Teacher Interchange Program, underwent life-changing experiences during their one-year intensive Chinese and Japanese language and culture programs at the EWC and on field study. Though these programs were non-degree, many of the alumni went on to exemplary careers as scholars, diplomats, and language teachers, etc. In addition, many JYP and TIP alumni achieved the stated goals of these programs by becoming specialists who served with distinction in various multicultural and governmental organizations and who infused their lives and communities with an Asian perspective. Nonetheless, when fiscal exigencies and restructuring were encountered, these programs were eliminated; and the band of alumni, many of whom are noted Asianists, remains small but devoted to the East-West Center's program and its ideal of intercultural

learning and communities. Using information gleaned from interviews with EWC staff and grantees, surveys and archival research, this paper places the JYP and TIP programs in historical and scholarly perspective, tracks and marks trends in the careers and lives of the JYPs and TIPs, considers their valuable contributions to cross-cultural understanding, and evaluates the 1968 decision to terminate the JYP program in 1968 and the decision to end the TIP program a few years later.

PETERS, JOSEPH, Professor, University of West Florida, FL, USA, jpeters@uwf.edu (co-author **PETERS, DARLENE**)

Using Web2.0 Tools to Support Online Student Engagement for All Students

Panel Title: *Education: Web and Face-to-Face Developments*

Important components for building diversity are improved accessibility and student engagement. The expeditious development of conducive and convivial Web 2.0 applications continues to impact online teaching practice and increase learner involvement. Proprietary learning management systems, although once considered the crème de la crème for supporting online education, have many shortcomings in moving past a Skinnerian teaching machine modus operandi. Emerging social constructivist-based alternatives support interactions of diverse students in the online environment and are being used to build efficacious learning communities that support learning for all. This mixed methods study looks at two university courses primarily from a grounded theory qualitative approach. Findings show Web 2.0 tools such as social networking, wiki building, micro-blogging, and shared document development engage learners in socially-based concept development and understanding. Simultaneously, by working in this environment, all learners build information literacy and 21st Century skills such as collaboration, communication, creativity, leadership and technical proficiency.

POLLARD, STEPHEN J., Principal Economist, Pacific Area Regional Department, Asian Development Bank, Philippines, spollard@adb.org

ADB's Pacific Approach, 2010-2014

Panel Title: *Islands, Oceans, and Sustainability*

The 14 Pacific developing member countries (PDMCs) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have recorded positive development outcomes in some sectors with success often achieved through improved institutions and policies. However, they continue to under-perform in other areas of economic and social development. The

recent global economic crisis brought a strong reminder of the need for structural change and economic diversification. Climate change heightens the need to secure infrastructure as a long-term investment, to manage energy more efficiently, and to invest in alternative sources of energy and strengthen resilience of economies and livelihoods. Greater sharing of regionally provided facilities and services, for example, in education, auditing and air safety together with greater regional integration, including private investments in aviation and telecommunications, have all strengthened national capacities.

While the future of the PDMCs will continue to be very challenging, their economies and societies can be strengthened and communities can be empowered. Change for the better in the region has been stimulated by crisis when economic necessity can align with political feasibility. But change for the better in the Pacific has also been brought about through better economic policies, institutional reforms, private sector initiatives and sound macroeconomic management. However, processes of broad-based consultation and participation, within each political economy context to facilitate consensus for change is crucial to achieving better economic conditions and sustaining them. Improved connectivity, through consensus can lead to strengthened communities. The approach to assisting development matters in the Pacific. These considerations provide an important basis for the formulation of the Pacific Approach, 2010–2014.

The Pacific Approach 2010–2014 is better aligned with the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Long-Term Strategic Framework and the Pacific Plan's vision. It sets out an overarching framework for ADB's engagement in the 14 PDMCs over the next 5 years. It provides broad strategic directions for operations in the Pacific including the future formulation of individual PDMC country partnership strategies and future regional operations. It also recognizes the need to improve the design of ADB operations, strengthen development partnerships and development effectiveness in anticipation of a possible substantial increase in ADB's assistance to the region.

QUON, AMY, Doctoral Student, UCLA Graduate School of Education and Information Studies, CA, USA, amy_quon@yahoo.com

Network Analysis of Development Collaborations in Haiti and Nepal

Panel Title: *Social Network Analysis: Case Studies*

International development efforts once dominated by national policy and programming, now involve a multitude of actors including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments, and communities, characterized by distinct contributions and goals. Despite differences and underlying power struggles, these groups often collaborate—requiring negotiation of aims, definitions, and responsibilities. When partnering with multiple groups

however, how do compromises with one group, ease or complicate interactions with others? Furthermore, how do relationships and outcomes from one project help or exacerbate the context for other projects in the same region?

Complex development networks exist between (a) groups (e.g., NGOs, governments, communities); (b) projects (e.g., nutrition, literacy, child protection); and (c) sectors (e.g., healthcare, disaster relief, infrastructure, education). Yet, practitioners lack research on these relationships to inform long-term development efforts. This proposal seeks to map two unique case studies of development using a network analysis of interactions between groups, projects and sectors in Haiti and Nepal.

RAJAMANI, SENGODA GOUNDER, Secretary/Treasurer, EWCA Chennai Chapter, India, dr.s.rajamani@gmail.com

Climate Change - Control of Green House Emissions from Liquid/Solid Wastes by Bio Energy Generation and Utilization

Panel Title: *Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

The green house gas emission from degradable liquid and solid wastes which contributes nearly 50% of the carbon emission on the climatic change is not fully accounted and addressed in climate change issues. Highly degradable solid and liquid wastes generated from the abattoirs agriculture, vegetable and fruit market wastes have large potential for biomethanisation and energy generation. In addition the quantity of the degradable wastes gets reduced by 50% to 90% there is potential for control of green house gas emission and convert them into useful energy. The digested residual sludge becomes a bio- fertilizer.

This paper deals with the various developments in conversion of degradable domestic and industrial wastes into bio gas and bio energy. The techno-economic aspects have been analyzed on quantitative and qualitative aspects for different technological components. The environmental aspects coupled with control of green house gas emission under CDM and climatic changes in India are also detailed in the paper.

RALLU, JEAN LOUIS, Senior Researcher, INED, France, rallu@ined.fr

The MDGs and Community Building in Social and Development Issues

Panel Title: *Toward a More Civil Society*

The UN MDGs represent a comprehensive approach to social and economic development, far beyond the former population growth and development dilemma and the HDI that considers only three indicators.

Beyond the realization of MDGs targets that is even more compromised by the recent financial crisis, the wide range of development (poverty), education, gender, health and environment issues addressed by the MDGs make them a central factor of community building through cooperation to improve the lives of people. It involves international and regional organizations, donors, national governments and NGOs. Whenever the MDGs do not include targets on governance, their role in bringing together all actors of development and building civil society may be their major achievement. We shall consider the role of MDGs in building civil society and, through MDG monitoring, strengthening Statistics Offices in the Pacific, with special attention to education and gender, in comparison with South-East Asia.

RAMLER, SIEGFRIED, Senior Adjunct Fellow,
East-West Center, HI, USA, ramlers001@hawaii.rr.com

Globalizing Minds in the 21st Century

Panel Title: *Education for an International Community*

When we consider priorities for the 21st century, education lies at the very core of our concerns. The role of education is arguably the most critical variable in projecting a satisfactory and sustainable future for mankind. Do present structures and approaches to education respond to the needs and challenges of the 21st century? This review maintains that existing educational systems and approaches have not kept pace with quantum transformations in society, including fundamental social, economical and technological manifestations throughout the world. Growing interdependence among individuals, communities and nations, global environmental and health crises, and an expanding poverty gap represent challenges to educators to rethink processes through which learning takes place.

RANGANATHAN, VASANTHI, Trustee,
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Partnerships in Education - Global Collaborations

Poster Session

World wide, Technology and content experts design models for delivery of quality educational programs in attitude, skills and knowledge. India has a large, fairly well educated English speaking population. Indians form a large productive workforce and a spending consumers group for all things and services.

Partnerships are many: school and college education, outsourcing, continuing learning programs, industry

collaborations, training for attitude, skills and knowledge. This paper explores programs and delivery models that best suit the profile of the consumers of educational programs.

Educational Models developed, implemented and distributed by us look for collaboration from several stakeholders. We present a few models, discuss the current scenario and explore further possibilities to work with digital natives and digital migrants. **It is the learning at EWC that makes such dreams of collaborative work, a possibility.**

Online programs are offered to,

Language Communication Career programs	College, high school students, Community Industry Home makers, retirees
Management	Industry

Online services – Eduplus, tracks students from early years. Behaviors, academic performance, curricular, co, extra curricular activities document and identify skills, track behaviors which surface into not very acceptable patterns.

- Technology,
- Works across time zones, geographic regions,
- Is scalable
- Can be repeated
- Stores a lot of information.

Content is available through many channels. Our strength in instructional design, our expertise in technology, both suit a global platform. Entrepreneurs, educational institutions and industry can look for complementing each other to bring the best as an enterprise in their own locations.

RAO, E. NAGESWARA, India, nag1931@yahoo.co.in

For A Whiff of Fresh Air: Efforts to Mitigate Pollution in Hyderabad

Panel Title: *Sea-level Rise and Climate Security*

Hyderabad has a high level of air pollution caused by vehicles, industries, and burning of refuse. The pollution load is estimated at 1123 tonnes per day. In some areas the TSPM is nearly thrice the permissible 150 mg per cubic meter. Several studies have linked the growing incidence of respiratory and some other diseases to the increasing pollution. The state government has taken a number of steps to reduce vehicular pollution:

1. Insistence on EURO II norms for all new vehicles,
2. Reduction in sulphur content in fuels,
3. Requirement of PUC certificates,
4. Use of safer alternate fuels,
5. Building Mass Rapid Transport Systems,
6. Banning vehicles older than fifteen years.

The government's action plan recommends a shift to public transport, cycling, and walking. The quality of air can be improved through a vigorous implementation of the plan.

RASHID, KHALEDA, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh, khaledarashid@hotmail.com

How Best Can Bangladesh's Agriculture Sector Navigate through Impacts of Climate Change?

Panel Title: *Regional Viewpoints on Climate Change*

Climate Change is an inevitable gradual transformation process very often aggravated by human actions. Debate on climate change is over now and it has become an accepted reality arousing global awareness.

Bangladesh, a county of 147,570 sq km. area, is densely populated with 132 million of which 46% earn their livelihood through agriculture, forestry and fisheries (Census 1991). Bangladesh is experiencing two drastically different effects of climate change in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The Northern region has drought tending towards almost desertification while the Southern part is threatened by more frequent natural calamities as cyclones, tidal waves and gradual sea level rise. General people unaware of the pitfall often consider it as God's omission. Agriculture is an age old occupation of a sizeable percentage of population. Consequently still now farmers, of their own, are surviving adopting innovative measures, but it seems soon it would be difficult for them to adequately tackle the situations. How best can Bangladesh's agriculture sector navigate through the dreadful impacts of climate change, is the thrust of the paper.

RAUCHE, ANTHONY, Associate Professor of Ethnomusicology & Music Theory and Chair, Humanities Department, Hillyer College, University of Hartford, CT, USA, rauche@hartford.edu

Encountering the Other: Building an Audience for Korean Music

Panel Title: *Cultural and National Imaging in the Arts of the Pacific and Asia*

As an ethnomusicologist teaching in New England for many years, I have had the opportunity to present musicians from many cultural traditions. Most recently I have been able to bring Korean musicians to perform on campus and at other community venues. The musicians represent Korean folk music traditions, both instrumental and vocal, as well as contemporary *fusion* and *new traditional* Korean music. The audience usually consists

primarily of students, but faculty and staff also attend, and in non-campus venues it is a mixed audience of all ages and backgrounds. My primary goal in presenting music of other cultures has been to bring the experience and encounter of the music directly to those who have never heard a particular musical tradition. I want them to have a personal and immediate experience in which they hear the music, see the musicians, ask questions, and perhaps try out an instrument. To be honest, my ulterior motive, the non-stated goal, has been to facilitate a cultural exchange and have the "other" become the "encountered." In a theoretical context, the foreign or "other" tends to remain at an intellectual distance that does not do justice to the experience of music, which is so personal and only exists in real time. That experience is vital to bridging the mental distance that many people have in relation to most cultures outside of their own. It is easily observed that in general, Chinese and Japanese culture are better known among Americans than Korean culture is. This paper addresses how music builds a better understanding of Korean culture among non-Koreans.

REED, GAY GARLAND, Professor, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, HI, USA, gay.garland@gmail.com

Educating Socially Responsible Citizens: A View from Hawai'i

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

Like other states, Hawai'i is subject to federal mandates and uses standardized tests and curriculum developed in the mainland U.S. So in some respects, civic and moral education in Hawai'i reflect American ideals of morality and citizenship. However, the state has a unique historical and cultural context that informs local notions of what it means to be a socially responsible citizen. Native Hawaiian host culture values and the blend of Asian and Pacific island cultures that inform local identity infuse the concept of citizenship with a different sort of flavor that is not present elsewhere in the U.S.

Drawing on historical and current policy documents and perspectives from current and former educators and policy makers in the state, I hope to capture the unique features of civic and moral education in Hawai'i, explore the political and cultural tensions that influence the ideal of the socially responsible citizen here, and discuss how this ideal is addressed in schools.

RETFERFORD, ROBERT, Coordinator, Research Program, East-West Center, HI, USA, RetherfR@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Recent Developments in Population and Health in Asia

Panel Overview

Chair of panel: Robert Retherford

Panel members (all from EWC's Population and Health research unit) and what they will talk about:

Andrew Mason will make a presentation on population aging and the generational economy discussing how different societies approach the economic needs of children and the elderly and how those systems are likely to be affected by rapid population aging around the world.

Tim Brown will provide an analysis of trends in the HIV/AIDS epidemic in selected Asian countries. Tim is a well-known authority on the HIV/AIDS epidemic. He served on the Commission on AIDS in Asia and played a major role in writing the Report of the Commission on AIDS in Asia (Redefining AIDS in Asia: Crafting an Effective Response), which the Commission presented to UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in March 2008. He will summarize the main findings from that report and also report on more recent developments.

Minja Kim Choe will report on findings from a recent survey in Japan, on causes of very late marriage and very low fertility in Japan. The survey is part of a major research project funded primarily by the U.S. National Institutes of Health.

Jiajian Chen will talk about the separate impacts of economic development and the one-child policy on the trend in fertility in China. His presentation will be based on a series of collaboratively authored papers by researchers from the East-West Center and China's National Bureau of Statistics.

RICHMOND, DENNIS, Fellow, American College of Surgeons, CA, USA, richmonds1@aol.com

The "Americanization" of Medical Tourism

Panel Title: *Health Care in Asia: The Local and Global*

Patients from the West continue seeking surgical treatment in Asian medical centers. Costs for these procedures continues at 67% less than in the West. Quality of care is on a par with the West. Lower costs are based on: (1) Elimination of the 17% profits to American insurance companies due to the Asian single-payer system; (2) Absence of 30% of Western costs to cover malpractice insurance and excess patient care; (3) Lower labor costs in Asia (by 20% for physicians and hospitals). New "Americanization" developments in Medical Tourism include: (a) Support by Western

medical providers; (b) Attempts by the legal professionals to find areas of malpractice; (c) Extension of Western certification groups to "certify" Asian care according to Western standards; and (d) Increasing recruitment of western medical personnel to practice in Asia. This "Americanization" of Medical Tourism may increase costs of care in Asia, "leveling the playing field" thus diminishing cost differences.

ROBINSON, BROOKS, Economic Advisor, U.S. Pacific Command, HI, USA, bwrobinson@verizon.net

Terrorist Incidents and U.S. Foreign Assistance: Preliminary Experiments with Causality Tests

Panel Title: *Toward a More Civil Society*

What is the nature of the relationship between U.S. Foreign Assistance (military and non-military) and terrorist incidents in selected countries that are included in the U.S. Pacific Command's area of responsibility (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand)? A logical approach to interpreting the relationship would be to adopt an "opportunity-cost" perspective; i.e., there is a causal and lagged relationship in which terrorist incidents motivate foreign assistance flows. However, Berman *et al* (2009), Berman *et al* (2008), and Kalyvas (2006) reject such an approach. Alternatively, we consider "perverse rent-seeking" as an explanation for the existing relationship between foreign assistance and terrorist incidents; i.e., foreign assistance flows motivate terrorist incidents. We experiment with limited panel data on these two variables to begin uncovering statistical evidence using a well known causality test that was proposed by Granger (1969), which has been augmented by Hurlin and Venet (2003).

SCHATZ, RICHARD E., Professor of Economics, Whitworth University, WA, USA, rschatz@whitworth.edu

Education and Structural Transformation: A Sarawak Malaysia Case Study

Panel Title: *Toward a More Civil Society*

This case study examines the life experiences of 33 students who first entered the new government secondary school in Lawas, Sarawak in January of 1966. These students, from three distinct ethnic groups, were interviewed, with a focus on i) their parents' occupations and social and economic circumstances; ii) the students' backgrounds, their career paths, their locations, and their experiences in and with the public and private sectors in Sarawak; and iii) the educational, occupational and locational choices of the adult children of the original students. The central hypothesis of this research

is that secondary education played a key role in the structural transformation of the Sarawak economy and in the drastic social and economic transformation of the lives of all major ethnic groups in the state.

SCHWERIN, EDWARD W., Professor, Florida Atlantic University, FL, USA, schwerin@fau.edu

Environmental Policy and Green Public Procurement: China, Japan, and Korea

Panel Title: *Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

Green Public Procurement policies use the purchasing power of public procurement to further the development and use of environmentally preferable products and services to achieve environmental sustainability goals.

This research looks at the implications of “green” government procurement policies and practices used as a tool for climate change mitigation. Green procurement favors goods and services as well as suppliers that are more climate-friendly and energy efficient over others of the same category. By integrating environmental criteria in the procurement process the eco-market is stimulated and business is motivated to innovate to develop greener products and services. This paper compares policies, strategies, and best practices in Asian countries including China, India, Japan, and Korea.

SETBOONSARNG, SUTHAD, Thailand Trade Representative, Government House, Office of Thailand Trade Representative, Thailand, suthad.setboonsarng@gmail.com

Political Economy of Trade Policy Reform

Panel Title: *The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform*

The demand for trade liberalization seems to be coming from the government who acts on behalf of the silence consumer as lower tariffs which is expected lower the product price. The direct cost is the loss of government revenue and industries protected by these tariffs. In practice, the groups that press the government to reduce duties are the importer, multinational corporations in the region, “free trade” economists and government officers. The groups that fight free trade are NGOs (protecting natural resources), SMEs and farmers. Tariff reduction or elimination has been gaining momentum around the world suggesting that the proponent of free trade has a stronger hand. However, the direct beneficiary of tariff reduction is the importer. Whether the benefit of tariff reduction is passing on, depends on the bargainer power of the buyer who may or may not be the final consumer.

SHAMBAUGH, VICKI L., Director, Research and Development, Pacific Health Research Institute, HI, USA, vlshambaugh@phrihawaii.org and **WILLCOX, BRADLEY**, Associate Director, Interdisciplinary Research on Aging, Pacific Health Research Institute and Medical Director, Clinical Research, The Queen’s Medical Center, HI, USA, bwillcox@queens.org

Healthy Aging: Findings from Research in the U.S. and Asia

Panel Title: *Health and Aging in Asia and the U.S*

In this presentation we will highlight findings from large population and cohort studies in the U.S. and Asia. We will explore lifestyle, diet and genetic findings that appear to enhance ones likelihood of not only living longer but healthier. Our work includes research with over 900 centenarians in Okinawa, Japanese American men in a long term study since the 1960’s in Hawai’i, national findings from a cancer screening study involving 155,000 individuals throughout the US with 11,000 in Hawai’i, and the International Longevity Consortium. Opportunities for further exploration will be presented.

SHARMA, SHANKAR, Nepalese Ambassador to the US, Embassy of Nepal, Nepal

Political Economy of Nepal’s Constitutional Reforms

Panel Title: *The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform*

Nepal is undergoing a wrenching constitution-writing process, after years of turmoil and conflict. The constitutional process is difficult since the dynamics between the various parties are played out in the discussions over each and every provision of the constitution being formed. Many of the provisions will determine the economic development strategy of the country. What are the Nepali people’s aspirations from this process? What can be realistically expected in terms of results? What are some of the provisions included in the proposed Constitution?

SHEIKH, ANEES, Professor, Marquette University, WI, USA, anees.sheikh@mu.edu

Reasons for Living: Where the East and the West Meet

Panel Title: *Reflection on Quality of Life*

In one of the death-imagery exercises, participants were instructed to imagine that the Supreme Being confronts them with this ultimatum: “Give me three *good* reasons

why I should allow you to continue living. Otherwise your life will end now. Provide three reasons that *you* regard as good, not reasons which you feel *I* might view as valid.”

Of the hundreds of responses offered by the participants from different cultures, the overwhelming majority fell into three categories. One set fell under the rubric *Love*. The second category of responses can be put under *Achieving One's Potential*. The last category can be labeled *Appreciation of Beauty*.

The pattern of the responses is fairly uniform from one culture to the next. It seems that no matter whether we are men or women or in what culture we live, when we are confronted with our demise, our thoughts turn to the same topics; the same values suddenly assume supreme importance.

This paper will discuss the details of the results and their implications for cross-cultural communication.

SHRADER, DOUGLAS W., Distinguished Teaching Professor, SUNY at Oneonta, NY, USA, Shradedw@Oneonta.edu

Building Schools, Building Community, Building the Future

Panel Title: *Philosophy as Compassion in Action: Building Schools for the Underprivileged in India*

When students from Oneonta's Learn-and-Serve program visited India in 1996, they were horrified to find the children of Dalits walking behind cows, waiting for plops of excrement. The “lucky” ones scooped up their “prizes” and hurried home where their mothers mixed the feces with straw, patted the compound into cakes, and dried it in the sun to sell as fuel. The students found that neither the children nor their parents could read, write, or do simple arithmetic. Most had never attended school. Other villagers did not want their own children to be “polluted” by having to sit in the same classrooms as Dalits.

Deeply touched by the plight of these children and the compassionate response of our students, the Ninash Foundation arranged to use a vacant one-room building, hired two teachers, and opened the first Indo-International School for underprivileged children. Fourteen years later, this presentation will explore the impact of those simple actions on the community, the children, and their future.

SIDDIQI, TOUFIQ, Adjunct Senior Fellow, Research Program, East-West Center and President, Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century, HI, USA, SiddiqiT@EastWestCenter.org

Asia's Response to Climate Change — Phase 3

Plenary Session: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 1*

Asia is a huge and populous continent, with great variations amongst its countries. For the purpose of this paper, we are concentrating on the *developing* countries of Asia. Thus we exclude Japan, which has been an industrialized country, and has been at the forefront of climate change action, including the hosting of the Kyoto Protocol.

The response of most of the other Asian countries to climate change has gone through a number of phases. **The First phase** can be designated as the time extending up to the UN Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, when the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed. Generalizations seldom apply to all countries, but one could say that the developing countries of Asia during this period were not particularly interested in global climate change, since they felt that there were so many important local environmental concerns such as air and water pollution that they needed to address first.

The Second phase of the response of the Asian developing countries extended for roughly the 15-year period from 1992 to 2007. During this time, the Kyoto Protocol was signed, with only voluntary actions required from the developing countries. The latter took the position that the industrialized countries had been responsible for by far the largest amount of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere, and thus have the responsibility for reducing their emissions. The developing countries would cooperate through the Clean Development Mechanism and other instruments included in the Kyoto Protocol, where the costs of mitigation measures in developing countries would be borne by the industrialized world.

The developing countries of Asia may be considered to have entered **Phase 3** around 2007, when one of them – China, became the largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world, overtaking the United States. India (and Japan) are also amongst the top 5 emitters. It has become increasingly clear that the climate change challenge cannot be addressed effectively without the active participation of these countries. At the same time, the per capita income as well as carbon emissions of China and India, and most of the developing countries of Asia, are well below those of the United States and major developed countries. The goal of improving the material quality of life of the people in the developing countries, while reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases causing climate change, is one of the major challenges of our time. Some of the responses of Asia's developing countries to this challenge are discussed in the paper.

SINGH, KIRPAL, Director, Wee Wee Kim Center, Singapore University, Singapore, kirpals@smu.edu.sg

WOMEN WINNING: Some Cautions

Panel Title: *The Multiplier Effect: Opportunities and Challenges for Women in the Asia Pacific Region*

It is very good that women around the world have now succeeded in making themselves heard. The discrimination against women—in all fields, from the religious to the educational—will still take a long time to be fully accounted for but the signs are clearly there that women today are not going to allow themselves to be second-classed. Gender equality is of the essence. However, there are, alongside this apparent liberation of women, also indications that two significant behaviour patterns are emerging: i) the total dismissal -and therefore total non-regard for-of men, and ii) the belief that in most areas men no longer matter. I think it is wrong for the liberated women to adopt either of these positions and that for REAL success in all spheres women must listen and where necessary learn but also teach and educate men so that a win-win situation results. Furthermore women ought not to perpetuate what they have liberated themselves from-i.e. the yoke of discrimination.

SINGH, SUSHILA, Treasurer, EWCA Nepal Chapter and Professor, Padma Kanya Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal, sushilasr2009@hotmail.com

Impact of Climate Change on Water Availability and Water Management in Nepal

Panel Title: *Advocacy and Quality of Life*

Water is one of the basic necessities of life. Communities need water not only for drinking and basic hygiene but also for farming, household use and for generating electricity. Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia has over 6,000 rivers and over 2,000 glacial lakes that provide a large volume of freshwater annually. The annual precipitation is 1814 mm, 80% of which occur between the months of June and September. Although rich in water resources, water scarcity is one of the major problems in Nepal, even in those areas where the total rainfall is high. It is also one of the limiting factors for sustainable development initiatives in the country. One of the major challenges for Nepal is to assess the possible impact of climate change on water resources in the country and to adopt proper management practices for ensuring water availability. The paper will focus on these and other pertinent issues related to the availability of drinking water in the country.

SINHA, PRABHAS, Director, Global India Foundation, India, sinha.prabhas@gmail.com

India's Rise as a Global Leader: Emerging Challenges, Risks, Benefits & Responsibilities

Panel Title: *Great Historical Moments for Asia*

Today India has emerged as a global leader in more than one way. Tomorrow looks even more reassuring for India for playing such a meaningful role. During yester-years, the bipolar world experienced the danger of cold war and inflexibilities of East-West confrontations. Time has also come to do away with the vulnerabilities of present unipolar world order led by the United States of America. The much felt need for reconfiguring contemporary international relations has upstaged countries like India, besides some notable others, to play bigger roles and share bigger responsibilities for a better global future. No doubt, the benefits are enormous for having such a role. But it would not come without certain grave risks which may even challenge the basic fabric and strength of India. India has no option but to first expand its regional role on solid footings and then to gradually expand the same in global neighborhood incorporating elements of equity, integrity, justice, nonviolence and peace. Working closely with like minded nations and multilateral institutions to carry forward the shared common goals and objectives of mankind seems to be the way forward for fulfilling such a leadership role.

SMALL, KIM, Scholarship Program Specialist, Education Program, East-West Center, HI, USA SmallK@EastWestCenter.org (Panel Chair)

Providing International Higher Education at the EWC for Underserved Groups

Panel Overview

Historically, access to international higher education has been exceedingly limited for individuals from politically, socially and economically marginalized groups and communities in the developing nations of Asia Pacific. These include non-urban populations, ethnic minorities, women, the disabled, and other underrepresented groups. However, over the past 15 years, a number of scholarship programs have emerged that seek to address this inequality. At present, the East-West Center's student community includes approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate degree fellows from four of these scholarship programs: Ford Foundation International Fellowships Program (IFP), SEAMEO-Vietnam's TraVinh-100 Project, United States-South Pacific Program (USSP), and United States-Timor Leste Program (USTL). The panel will detail some of the common challenges and special needs encountered by these scholarship recipients, as well as discuss proactive

approaches, measures and interventions the EWC has developed to effectively manage the educational concerns involved, and thereby enhance opportunities for both academic and personal success.

SMITH, KIRK R., Professor of Global Environmental Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA, krksmith@berkeley.edu

Co-benefits and National Responsibilities: Current Status of Early EWC Contributions

Panel Title: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 1*

Two approaches now commonly applied to evaluate climate mitigation policies were pioneered at the EWC in the late 1980s. The concept first called “natural debt”, but now more often called “cumulative historical emissions,” was proposed and then elaborated in international databases as a way to operationalize the “common but differentiated” responsibility for climate mitigation first formally laid out at the Rio Summit in 1992 when the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change was signed by nearly all countries in the world. The second, first called “no-regrets” or “win-win” policies, was first elaborated and then quantified through extensive measurements in India and China by a team led by the EWC in household energy. This sector now recognized as holding the most potential worldwide for “co-benefits” mitigation policies, those that achieve both climate and health protection goals with the same cost-effective sets of actions.

STRAHL, JONATHAN, GIST Delegate, GIST2010 and Asia Pacific Leadership Program Fellow, East-West Center, OR, USA, jstrahl07@gmail.com

Using Cognitive Psychology to Inform English Teaching Techniques in Indonesia

Panel Title: *Education: Web and Face-to-Face Developments*

I am submitting this abstract to be included among those presented by the panel of APLP GIST 2010. The presentation will discuss the development of critical thinking and English language capacity across Indonesia’s educational system through a series of case studies based on different locales (Jakarta, Makassar, Central Java) carried out from February to April 2010. The case studies will be based on discussions with teachers and officials as well as the presentation of workshops. Teachers attending workshops will be presented with lesson plans for use in their classrooms, be introduced to the theory behind the practice of teaching students to think critically, and develop strategies for developing a “critical thinking mindset.” They will also have a chance

to discuss their experiences in this growing and crucial field. The presentation will highlight both the diversity and common trends in the shifts within Indonesia’s education system.

SWEETSER, ANNE T., Independent Consultant, MA, USA, atsweetser@yahoo.com

Application of Participatory Methodology for Promoting Responsive Governance

Panel Title: *Participatory Responses and Conflict Resolution*

Participatory methodologies promote effective, efficient, and sustainable development results by working appropriately with citizens, local to national governments, civil society, and private sector actors. They promote a sense of local ownership, responsibility for routine maintenance, and self-monitoring for flexibility as circumstances change. Generally thought appropriate for villages and neighborhoods, these methods are useful for institutional self-analysis and devising steps to improve oversight of planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring of projects. Participatory methods can promote popular demand for feasible improvements in governance – including enhanced transparency and accountability – which may require more collaborative approaches to management in response. Careful participatory analysis and design work with members of civic organizations and government officials can facilitate their ability to overcome impediments to change. By working first within and then among their offices to clarify roles, responsibilities, rules, reporting etc., they may openly negotiate with citizens, and effectively manage implementation including periodic review and refinement.

SYBINSKY, ESTRELLA BESINGA, Retired Professor, Sonoma State & Chair, Program Committee, EWCA, Capital Region Chapter, MD, USA, psybinsky@aol.com and **SYBINSKY, PETER ANDREW**, Chief of Staff, Public Health Services, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, State of Maryland, MD, USA (co-author **SYBINSKY, ANDREA CATHERINE**)

Cross Cultural Storytelling: the Lighter Side of the East-West Center: Learning Within Diverse Frameworks

Panel Title: *The East-West Center: A Half Century of Legacy II*

Beyond the excellent reputation of the East-West Center (EWC) as an institution of higher learning, the multicultural atmosphere of different nationalities living together within the primary confines of Hale Mānoa and

Hale Kuahini have provided rich experiences and lasting memories for all professional participants.

What makes the East-West Center environment fascinating and richly innovative is that, unlike our standard understanding of the slowly evolving “melting pot concept” where people from different backgrounds are born, grow up and live for decades in a multi-ethnic country, the adult Asian, Pacific and American EWC grantees are thrust together in a short term, highly intensive communication experience. Despite the current integrative effects of the global Internet network, national cultures akin to traffic codes of behavior continue to shape a person’s perception and action.

Individuals from different nationalities speak the same language but attach different meanings to those same words. Worldwide, cross-cultural understanding is a definite necessity for sound diplomacy and finding successful solutions to the world’s multidimensional problems. The East-West Center provides a microcosm of how different inhabitants of the world react when different cultures and their particular national perceptions, coincide and interact within one situation and one location. Challenges usher opportunities to enhance and encourage the search for understanding, cooperation and communal solutions.

Our presentation, titled “Cross-Cultural Storytelling: The Lighter Side of the East-West Center” a) provides a lighter entertaining side to the otherwise formal academic venue of the Center b) hopes to document instances of normal day to day cross-cultural interchange among divergent nationalities while at the EWC and c) attempts to provide initial data/information that may shed light on the process by which different cultural perceptions settle issues amicably. We hope that the audience will participate and share their cross-cultural experiences with the discussion group as well. To understand and see the situation and the issue from the other’s point of view, is an essential value promoted by the EWC and is an important necessity for individuals living in our 21st century global community.

TAKEMOTO, KAZU, Vice-Minister, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Japan’s Initiatives on Climate Change

Panel Title: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 1*

Japan is fully committed to address climate change. Prime Minister Hatoyama announced our ambitious target, 25% reduction of GHGs emissions by 2020 compared to 1990 level at the UN Summit on Climate Change in New York last September. This target is premised on agreement on ambitious targets by all major economies and establishment of a fair and effective

international framework with participation of all major economies. Japan also pledged its financial support to developing countries who are actively committed to address climate change, which is called “Hatoyama Initiative,” up to \$15 bill. for three years from this year.

The Government proposed a bill of “Basic Law on Climate Change” to the Diet for its approval, hopefully during its current session. The bill includes important elements such as ambitious targets of 25 % reduction by 2020 and 80% reduction by 2050, introduction of a domestic emission trading system, introduction of carbon tax, and expanded Feed in Tariff (FIT).

On research and development, Japan is developing a Low Carbon Society Research Network (LCS-RNet) and has developed research cooperation with the countries and institutes in the Asia and Pacific region. The Ministry of the Environment Japan has worked together with the East-West Center since 1978, when I was the first Research Intern of the Environment and Policy Institute (EAPI) and is looking forward to further development of our research cooperation in particular in the field of global change.

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Promoting the ASEAN Way: Aiding or Hindering in Community Building?

Panel Title: *Regions of Contestation and Collaboration - East and Southeast Asia*

ASEAN is one of the few regional groupings of developing states that have existed continually for more than four decades. In 2003 it set itself the goal of building an ASEAN Community by 2020, based on the three pillars of economic, security and cultural community. In 2008 ASEAN introduced its Charter giving the grouping a legal identity. Despite its renewed vision, expanding structures and multiplicity of functions, there has been criticism on the ASEAN process of regionalism: that of its unique ASEAN Way that is seen both as a benefit and as a bane. Supporters will argue in its favor, that ASEAN’s success is due in part to the ASEAN Way, while the detractors complain about it obstructions to further integration. This paper will explain the nature of the ASEAN Way and its centrality in regional peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia, explore whether there are lessons to be learnt from elsewhere or whether it itself can be a lesson for other regional groupings.

THOM, STEPHEN, Conflict Resolution Consultant, Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, CA, USA, snthom32@yahoo.com

Role of Conflict Resolution in Response to Crisis

Panel Title: *Cross-cultural Communication in Times of Crisis*

As a former federal mediator with the Community Relations Service (CRS) of the Department of Justice, this panelist will discuss the role of conflict resolution during national crisis. In national disasters such as: the Loma Pieta and Northridge Earthquakes, Hurricanes Katrina, and the Los Angeles Civil Unrest riot, CRS collaborated with the Federal Emergency Management Administration in providing disaster assistance services to diverse racial and ethnic communities. Immediately following a disaster, this panelist will explain how the CRS provides briefings and training for FEMA and other responders on the cultural, social economic, and disasters impact assessment on local racial and ethnic communities. Review the role of CRS' as a liaison between diverse community leaders and other federal agencies to ensure equal and appropriate disaster assistance. This involved outreach to racially diverse communities, trouble shooting perceived acts of discrimination, mediating ethnic and racial based disputes, and advising agency heads on practices and procedures on race and ethnic issues throughout the duration of disaster assistance.

TOLENTINO, AMADO, Executive Governor for Developing Countries, International Council of Environmental Law, Philippines, amatol2@hotmail.com

The Need for an International Court of the Environment

Panel Title: *Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

The recent destructive floods in the Philippines traced to, among others, unregulated release of dam waters, brought back to memory the long held belief by some NGOs that dam projects result to environmental harm. But how can the World bank and international financing institutions such as the IMF and regional development banks be made accountable for development projects perceived as destructive of the environment?

The answer is the creation of an International Court of the Environment where, unlike the International Court of Justice, the following parties may appear; (i) individuals; (ii) NGOs; (iii) States; (iv) supranational organizations, e.g., European Union; and (v) international organizations under the UN and the individual organs of the UN. It should be endowed with an exclusive, specialized and international competence in the field of environment and empowered to implement international law and to guarantee a right of access to individuals and NGOs to protect the human right to the environment.

TOLENTINO, BRUCE V., Director for Economic Reform and Development Program, Asia Foundation, CA, USA, btolentino@asiafound.org (Panel Chair)

The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform

Panel Overview

Sustainable development requires sound public policy and "good institutions." But dysfunctional institutions and development policies are often held in place by special interests. The panel will review the nature, causes, and consequences of specific policy and/or governance alternatives as well as indicated directions and methods of politically-feasible reforms.

TOLENTINO, BRUCE V., Director for Economic Reform and Development Program, Asia Foundation, CA, USA, btolention@asiafound.org

Political Economy Approaches to Economic Reform in Practice

Panel Title: *The Political Economy of Corruption, Poverty, Alleviation, and Policy Reform*

In recent years the development community's attention to economic and political aspects of development has intensified, with analysts and donors returning to the recognition that reforms are shaped by political context and with how politics affects economic choice. Overall, the new "international aid architecture" of "country-driven" development strategies following the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 1995 has enabled space for aid approaches that consider more nuanced views of the development process, as well as growing concern with political economy risks to sustainable and effective policy reform.

Political economy is of course, not a new field of study and area of concern. What is new is the application of political economy analysis to current conundrums in economic development, and what is of even more recent vintage is the deliberate implementation of political economy approaches to programming, where development interlocutors directly engage "in the trenches" of governance and reform. While entire menus of much-needed reforms to spur growth in various countries have been identified in many studies and analyses, the implementation of recommended solutions, and therefore their effectiveness, has remained wanting. The principal challenge lies less in what reforms are necessary, but in how the necessary reforms are going to be implemented, achieved and sustained.

TRIMILLOS, RICARDO D., Chair and Professor,
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Managing National Identity for the (Performing) Arts in the Philippines

Panel Title: *Cultural and National Imaging in the Arts of the Pacific and Asia*

The Republic of the Philippines has long been concerned with the performing arts as part of national identity. Its most visible commitment to this agenda is the sprawling complex of the Cultural Center of the Philippines. The invocation of Filipino self-consciousness in expressive forms, including commercial music (Pinoy Pop), coincides with the years of the Marcos dictatorship. Correspondences of causality constitute a fascinating area for Philippine cultural studies, beginning with the establishment of the Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP). The post-Marcos period witnessed the political empowerment of the nation's artists, and the establishment of the National Commission on Culture and the Arts (NCCA) in 1987.

The paper considers ways in which national identity has been a Manila-centered project and identifies classes of successes in the country. Identity in the performing arts reflects processes of appropriation, re-construction, and (in some cases) invention. It problematizes tensions between neo-colonialism and overt efforts at decolonization. It explores the ways in which national identity is in conversation with and sometimes in conflict with regional or ethnic identities in arts creation, production, and conservation.

The paper posits three kinds of agency for national identity within the past three decades: the single person exemplified by FL Imelda Marcos, the collective of artists-activists as staff at the CCP, and the NCCA as a government entity.

VAN DYKE, JON M., Professor, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, William S. Richardson School of Law, HI, USA, jvandyke@hawaii.edu

The Rule of Law and the Independent Judiciary in the Pacific Islands

Panel Title: *Judiciary Agendas and the Rule of Law*

Judges in many communities in the Asia-Pacific region have worked diligently to establish independent judiciaries in their countries and to assure that the rule of law applies to disputes in an even-handed manner. But in other communities, courts are subject to manipulation by other branches of the government and litigants cannot be assured of impartial justice. What are the prerequisites and essential components for an independent judiciary? Why have some communities

embraced the independent judiciary while others have been fearful of it? This presentation will present a survey of courts in the Asia-Pacific Region and an analysis of the factors that become important with regard to the development of an independent judiciary.

VONG, SOU-KUAN, Research Centre Director,
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Moral and Civic Education — A Self and Governmental Technology Leading to a Harmonious Macau Society

Panel Title: *Preparing Participatory & Social-Justice Oriented Citizens: Perspectives from Asia-Pacific Societies*

Macau, now a Special Administrative Region of Mainland China, is on the one hand facing the reality of globalization on one hand, and actively responding to the basic issue of possessing a national identity on the other hand. In this dual-process of "post-colonisation" and high-rise corporate economy, the search for a citizen identity in the context of globalization is becoming a popular and important issue in the field of moral and civic education right after the handover in 1999. In response to this, cultivating good 'Chinese' citizens thus became the first priority of the government policy in the post-1999 era to safeguard the progressive development of the society and "to build up a harmonious society". Adopting a lens from Michel Foucault on notions of 'governmentality' and 'self-technology', this paper aims to reveal how Moral and Civic Education is strategically used as a governmental technology and self-technology to prepare citizens to lead and live in a harmonious society.

WATANABE, DIANE, Founder and Vice President,
Institute of Learning, Cognition, the Arts and the Brain,
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SJOLSETH, RICHARD)

Lifetime Payoffs: Positive Effects of the Arts on Human Brain Development

Panel Title: *The Arts as Outreach and Inreach*

Developing artistic talent results in changes in our brain. These changes, identified as neuroplasticity, have been confirmed through neuroimaging technology.

Passion intensifies these changes: physically, increases in the density and volume; and chemically, the production of endorphins, dopamine and serotonin. These neurotransmitters account for the states of self-satisfaction, positive self-image, passion and totality of joy in learning. Listening to music stimulates the neural circuits resulting in higher math reasoning and the

production of Brain Derived Neurotrophic Factor (BDNF), which enhances complex reasoning.

Excellence in the arts requires focus, concentration, self-appraisal, persistence. These are dispositions (or habits of the mind which have lifetime advantages.

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NUNAN, KAREN, Member, EWCA Brisbane Chapter, Australia, karennunan@optusnet.com.au

Brisbane: A Climate Change Ready City?

Panel Title: *Community Responses to Climate Change: Session 1*

In August 2006, Brisbane City Council set up the Climate Change and Energy Taskforce. Its aim was to advise Council on how to prepare and respond to: climate change, increasing energy use, rising petrol prices, peak oil (when the global supply of oil begins to fall), water shortages/flooding. The taskforce carried out a program seeking community feedback which action indicated strong support for immediate action on climate change. The taskforce report, "Climate Change and Energy Taskforce Final Report: A Call for Action", was tabled in March 2007 and contained 31 recommendations across eight strategy areas. The paper discusses the recommendations its achievements and shortcomings and how it is being implemented.

WEBB, JEREMY, Member, EWCA Brisbane Chapter, Australia, jeremywebb4944@hotmail.com

Two Billion Cars by 2030: Automotive Gridlock in the Developing World: An Avoidance Strategy

Panel Title: *Regional Viewpoints on Climate Change*

Developing countries face a challenge to achieve and sustain rapid economic growth in a carbon constrained world. Roughly 70% of future CO₂ increase is likely to come from the developed world. The global automotive population will reach two billion by 2030 an almost four fold increase over 2002. 56% will be located in non-OECD countries.

The transport sector accounts for 14% of global emissions of greenhouse gasses. It is the fastest growing: between 1990 and 2002, OECD and non-OECD transport GHG emissions grew by 25% and 36% respectively. Almost 80% of these emissions were from road transport. This paper discussed the way in which developing countries have become locked-in to western auto dependent transport systems and prospects for acquiring low cost low carbon alternatives

WHITE, ALAN T., Senior Scientist, The Nature Conservatory, HI, USA, alan_white@tnc.org

Implementation of Coral Triangle Initiative: Focus on Marine Protected Areas

Panel Title: *Marine Protected Areas*

The Coral Triangle Initiative was launched in Indonesia in May 2009 by the Presidents of Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands and Timor Leste to begin a long term program for the sustainable use and conservation of fisheries, coral reef resources, and for the protection of threatened species. The primary strategy being adopted to achieve the goals of the six-country Regional Plan of Action is the design and implementation of effective and resilient marine protected areas (MPAs) and networks. The challenges of moving towards effective MPAs and networks include: increasing use and dependence on fisheries for food, poverty of people who depend on marine resources, the need for integrated approaches to management, and the variable political will within local governments, among others. Numerous opportunities exist as donors ramp up efforts to support the Initiative, non-government organizations realign their programs, and the level of awareness among national and local stakeholders has risen dramatically regarding marine conservation.

WINTERS, RICHARD, Remsen Professor of Government, Dartmouth College, NH, USA, rfw@dartmouth.edu

Political Corruption Across Nations: What Can We Learn from Studies of the U.S. States?

Panel Title: *Judiciary Agendas and the Rule of Law*

Political corruption is endemic world-wide. Transparency International routinely surveys respondents and scores 180 nations on a "corruption perceptions index." Examples of nearly-corruption-clean countries are New Zealand, Denmark, Singapore, Sweden, and Switzerland, while the worst rated were Somalia, then Afghanistan, Myanmar, Sudan, and Iraq. Simple indexes, however, can take you only so far in understanding. What is needed is a general theory or understanding of political corruption.

In the U.S. states, the U.S. Department of Justice publishes the numbers of "public integrity" convictions from 1976 to the current year. Substantial variation appears in this distribution of corruption convictions. We propose and test a theory based on our studies of the American states from 1976 to 2008 by focusing on factors affecting the "detection" and "commission" of corruption. We then generalize our findings to the Asian and Pacific areas with suggestions as to how our findings apply broadly to the national experiences of variations in corruption in the greater Asian Pacific area.

WONGBUSARAKUM, SUPIN, Associate Director, SSRI Hazards, Climate, and Environment Program, University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, HI, USA, supin@hawaii.edu

Integrating Socioeconomics in Climate Adaptation

Panel Title: Integrating Elements of Disaster and Climate Change Risk Reduction into Community Resilience

As climate change impacts are significantly altering and damaging the limited resource bases of coastal and island communities and affecting their demographic, social, cultural, and economic structures, it has been increasingly recognized that socioeconomic characteristics are important for understanding communities' vulnerability and adaptive capacity with respect to climate change impacts. This talk provides a summary of current frameworks that take socioeconomic assessments and scenarios into consideration and discusses how socioeconomic data can help strengthen ecosystem-based adaptation. Lessons drawn from on-going empirical studies in American Samoa, Micronesia and Hawai‘i will be used to highlight the integration of social data into conservation planning, resource management and sustainable development.

WU, ZONGXIN, Professor and President, Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology, Tsinghua University, China and **STREETS, DAVID**, Senior Scientist, Argonne National Laboratory, IL, USA, dstreets@anl.gov (Co-author: **SIDDIQI, TOUFIQ**, East-West Center)

China's Response Strategies for Global Climate Change – Follow-up to the ADB-SSTC-Tsinghua-EWC-Argonne Project

Panel Title: 20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 1

During the years 1992-94, the authors coordinated possibly the first international study to identify China's options for addressing global climate change concerns. The project was sponsored by the Asian Development Bank, through the State Science and Technology Commission of China. One of the conclusions of the project was that “China will be the largest annual contributor to CO₂ emissions from human activity by 2010-2020.” This target was actually reached in 2006, since no analyst had expected that China would be able to accelerate its economic growth beyond the 8% per year rate during the 1990s. This milestone triggered calls for China to become fully engaged in reducing its greenhouse-gas emissions as part of a global commitment to address climate change concerns. Critics did not dwell on the fact that China's per capita income levels are about one-tenth of those in the U.S., that per capita

energy consumption is one-sixth, and that per capita greenhouse-gas emissions are one-quarter. The legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people for a higher standard of living inevitably call for continued economic development, but increasingly in ways that are environmentally friendly.

As a responsible developing country and in accordance with national sustainable development strategy demands, China has adopted a range of policies and measures related to climate change, and great efforts for mitigation and adaptation of climate change have been made in recent years. Emissions per unit of GDP declined by about 50% during the past 20 years, and China has announced the goal of reducing it by another 40-45% from the 2005 level by 2020. China has also set a target of providing 15% of its total primary energy consumption from non-fossil energy sources by 2020. Another important goal is to significantly increase carbon sinks through additions of 40 million hectares of forest by 2020. Finally, a broad policy goal is to promote a low-carbon and environment-friendly economy.

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A Way to Help Ordinary College Students toward Leadership

Panel Title: Diverse Strategies of Leadership

College is a place where young people are educated to be good citizens in their local community as well as the global community. They have to know what the community really needs and how well they can serve it as college students. If they had rich experiences in serving, they could be good candidates for leaders. Any leader has to know how to serve others as his duty.

Each college has its unique curriculum with different subjects. Some are not directly related to social services and leadership, but actually helping students deepen their thoughts about life, improve skills they have to acquire, etc.

The author has attempted to stimulate ordinary students' interests into serving others and leadership. This paper shows mainly about three points: (1) needs from the local community, (2) how to make ordinary students tackle with those course works to meet the needs and (3) successful results.

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Towards Building a Peaceful Community in Asia/Pacific: through 'Active Passivity and Deep Activity of Listening To'

Poster Session

How do we build peaceful community in Asia/Pacific?
To exist means to occupy space and time, viz., others then lose the space and time. It is hard to develop a peaceful community. I would like to propose how to give space and time to others through introducing the aspects of “active passivity and deep activity” of listening to. As compared with the other five senses, — to see, to taste, to smell, to hear, and to touch —, *to hear/to listen* is passive rather than active, but at the same time it is very active as the heroine Momo showed in *Momo (The Grey Gentlemen* in English) by Michael Ende. The characteristics of “listening to” invite others like “Aloha” hospitality. Then, I would like to consider “listening to” in relation to hospitality and “aloha” spirit.

ZHANG, XILIAN, Professor and Deputy Director;
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Tsinghua University, China

Energy Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in China

Panel Title: *20 Years of Climate Change Research at the EWC and Cooperating Institutions: Session 2*

China’s rapid economic development has been accompanied by rising demand for energy. While coal continues to be the primary source of energy, and is primarily produced in the country, almost half of the oil required, mainly for transportation, is now being imported. China’s goals of reducing the carbon intensity of its energy use, and of energy security, require increased efficiency of energy use, and greater use of non-fossil sources of energy.

This paper focuses on the potential reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that could be achieved by using specific technologies, and the financial costs associated with the reductions. Combined with efforts in agriculture and forestry, these could help abate reductions of about 1 Gt (Gigaton) of greenhouse gases in 2010. The paper also discusses further efforts that could be made to achieve the transformation of the energy system.