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Building an Asia Pacific Community for Sustainable Development



Abstracts

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Is There a Case for Further Revaluation of the Renminbi in the Near Future?by **AHMAD**, Jaleel, Professor of Economics, Concordia University, CanadaContact e-mail address: ahmj@alcor.concordia.ca

Panel 30: International Relations and Globalization II

There is wide disagreement among economists and policy makers on the need for further exchange rate adjustment of the Chinese Renminbi. The major difficulty is that there is no consensus on the true equilibrium exchange rate of the Renminbi with the U.S. dollar and, hence, with other major currencies. Current estimates in the literature, both on macroeconomic balance and purchasing power parity (ppp) approaches, exhibit wide variations ranging from 5 per cent to 50 percent under-valuation. A modest 2 per cent revaluation of the Renminbi in July 2005 seems largely cosmetic and is unlikely to change the situation to any significant degree. Political pressures are already mounting for further revaluation and, possibly, floating the currency.

The present paper will critically examine the existing estimates of Renminbi under-valuation, with respect to methodological questions and comprehensive of the underlying data. It would also analyze various political economy factors that are likely to affect the decision to revalue. These factors have to do with (a) China's trade and balance of payments with the rest-of-the-world and not only with the United States; (b) the relationship of the Renminbi with other major currencies in the region, namely, the Japanese Yen and the Korean Won; (c) the influx of foreign capital in China; and (d) the relative magnitude of China's exports undertaken by foreign firms and enterprises in China and China's exports by indigenous Chinese firms.

The Religion Factor: Making it Part of the Solutionby **AHMED**, Saleem, President and CEO, Moving Pen Publishers, Inc., USAContact e-mail address: ahmedsHawaii@aol.com

Panel 2: Cultural Diversity

The Honolulu-based All Believers Network (Belnet) (www.allbelievers.net) aspires to create a unity of consciousness that all Spiritual Teachings build a loving relationship between us and the Source. In our quest to reach this Source, we do not compete with each other, but only with our own egos and biases. Thus, rather than finding “faults” with other religions, Belnet encourages individuals to examine their own faiths to ponder how passages that build barriers against other faiths could be re-interpreted to encourage inclusiveness.

Belnet's board includes people from Baha'i, Buddhist, Christian, Hawaiian Spirituality, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, Subud, Sufi, Unitarian Universalist and Zoroastrian faiths, with broadening anticipated. Belnet's second annual symposium, on September 4, 2006, will explore commonalities and complementarities across religions.

Broad-minded and visionary individuals, such as EWC alumni, are invited to help make Belnet part of the solution.

Culture of Martyrdom: Psychology of the Militant “Jihadist” Personality

by **AMIDJAYA**, Imat, Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, United States

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Panel 2: Cultural Diversity

I plan to give an integrated discussion on current data and theories regarding these inter-related issues: the conflict between Islamic militant fundamentalism and modernity, the psychological aspects of religious militant fanaticism, the origin and underlying motivations of suicide missions, the making of a martyr, and other aspects of the psychology of terror. Politics, culture, economics, and business are intricately involved in the phenomena called terrorism. To understand the phenomena of terrorism, it is necessary to understand the conflicting political ideologies and the history of regional conflicts such as the Israeli Palestinian conflict. However, I am a clinical psychologist, not a political scientist. My presentation focuses on personalities, motives, and other underlying psycho-dynamics.

I believe that the conflict of today, which continues to produce terror and death, is the conflict between modernity vs. militant religious fundamentalism. Modernity stands for tolerance for diversity, global thinking, and the acceptance of the inescapable reality of conflicting and opposing ideologies, politics, and religions. Modernity also stands for human rights and the acceptance of the inter-dependency of nations and societies.

Nothing is more important in understanding the world of Islam today, the world of religions in general, and the phenomena of terror other than the pervasive differences between moderate and fundamentalist Islam. Moderate Islam, found in Indonesia, urban Malaysia, modern Pakistan, and urban centers in some of the Middle Eastern countries is characterized by modernity. Fundamentalist Islam and other fundamentalist religious zealotry are characterized by pervasive self-righteous contempt for all other religions and all societies that do not embrace one's religion. In the final analysis, modern liberal education and economic growth can be expected to produce a gradual disappearance of fanaticisms and fundamentalisms, and the development of modernity.

A Green Dragon Rises? Exploring Alternative Futures

by **BAASANSUREN**, Dolgor, **CLARKE**, Alan, **DUDLEY**, Laurel, **FUIMAONO**, Viigi Maiava, **HU** Yunzhu, **NGUYEN**, Anh Phuong, **OKADA**, Vince, and **OUM**, Phalyka, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 32: APLP – Alternative Futures

With its record of the fastest economic growth in the past two decades, China is playing an increasing role in the Asia-Pacific region. China's economic boom is largely fueled by an extensive use of raw materials and the consequent environmental degradation has raised concern on a global scale. Since environmental issues do not recognize borders, the ability of China's government to cope with its domestic challenges will directly impact the region.

Is it possible that in 2030 a journal headline will read: “China’s Green Party: A Model for Environmental Success”? Does this idea sound absurd? If so, why? No one can predict the future but a great deal can be learned by exploring the possibilities.

This panel will first introduce some of the tools and techniques of futures studies. Some alternative scenarios describing China's longer term environmental outlook and the forces shaping that outlook will then be outlined. Attendees to the session will then create their own mini-scenarios on the shape and impact of China's environmental future.

Governance, Science and Flood-Related Disasters in the Mekong Region

by **BACH** Tan Sinh, Acting Director, Department of Science Policy Studies, National Institute for S&T Policy and Strategy Studies (NISTPASS), Vietnam; **LEBEL**, Louis, Unit for Social and Environmental Research, Chiang Mai University, Thailand; **PO** Garden, NISTPASS; **SUKHAPUNNAPHAN**, Thada, Disaster Management Agency, Chiang Mai, Thailand; and **NGUYEN** Ngoc Phu, Department of Dyke Management Flood and Storm Control, Vietnam
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Panel 34: Disaster Management and Prevention II

Floods in the Mekong Region are essential for the productivity of agriculture and fisheries, but can also result in hardship with significant loss of life, property and food. Societies have had to learn to live with both too much and too little water. As their skills and confidence in their engineering capacities have grown they have looked more and more towards solutions in concrete for managing floods. Governments and the public have increasingly treated floods and disaster management as entirely technical and administrative issues. In this panel we show there are important issues of governance and science, in particular, about how decisions regarding the distribution and acceptability of risks are reached and how information about complex risks and their uncertainties are communicated to the public and policy-makers.

In our panel we show how floods in Thai and Vietnamese society can have both beneficial and adverse implications for people and ecosystems. People talk about floods and disasters in very different ways depending on their interests and where they live. We highlight how social and biophysical conditions interact to create dangerous conditions and vulnerabilities that sometimes, unfortunately, turn into disaster. We point out ways that improved public engagement in planning of mitigation and preparedness could go along way to reducing flood impacts and disaster risks. We contrast various approaches to flood protection and mitigation combining structural, institutional and other kinds of measures. We also highlight some of the fundamental challenges that remain in understanding floods and the practical issues of helping societies reduce the risks of flood-related disasters, especially among high vulnerable and otherwise disadvantaged groups.

APLP Information Session

by **BARKER**, Nick (BarkerN@EastWestCenter.org), Coordinator, and **MACLEOD**, Scott (MacleodS@eastwestcenter.org), Senior Education Specialist, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 46: APLP Information Session

The Asia Pacific Leadership Program (APLP) was founded in January 2002 with a generous grant from the Freeman Foundation. The APLP is the Center's only "in-house" graduate program. It combines the

development of regional expertise with experiential leadership learning. 200 emerging leaders from 40 countries, spread over five cohorts, have now graduated from the program. The current class (Generation 6) is attending the EWCA conference and giving panel presentations as part of a Field Study in Vietnam.

This information session, involving APLP staff, alumni and current fellows, will provide EWC alumni with an opportunity to learn more about the program, its vision for leadership in Asia Pacific in the coming years, and discuss opportunities to bring the next generation of Asia Pacific leaders into the Center's community.

Preparing for Tourism: Village Level Monitoring Benchmarking in Viengxay, Lao PDR

by **BAUER**, Thomas, Assistant Professor; **SONG** Haiyan, Associate Director; and **SUNTIKUL**, Post-Doctoral Fellow, School of Hotel and Tourism Management, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong

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Panel 45: Tourism Development and the Poor in Southeast Asia

The Lao PDR is one of Asia's poorest countries where tourism has grown into the major source of foreign exchange earnings. The main tourism attractions of the country are natural and cultural heritage sites and the Laotian government as a particular strength has identified eco-tourism. Besides the biodiversity conservation benefits, eco-tourism development is expected to help in the achievement of poverty alleviation goals in Laos. Viengxay is a district within Houaphanh Province, the country's poorest, and it is the site of a complex of limestone caves that the Pathet Lao used as headquarters during the Indochina War from 1964 to 1975. The underground network of caves functioned as a "hidden city" with a hospital, school, shop, theatre and accommodation where some 22,000 people endured the relentless bombardment by American warplanes. In 2005 the President of Laos designated Viengxay as a National Heritage Site.

At present the number of tourists who visit Viengxay is very small, but as a result of UNWTO supported pro-poor tourism projects and plans for increased accessibility, tourism numbers are expected to increase substantially over the next few years. Tourism development in the area is aided by SNV, the Dutch development organisation and the researchers from the School of Hotel and Tourism Management are working closely with this organisation to gather baseline data against which future tourism impacts can be measured. This presentation will review these efforts that include assessment of tourism potential of local sites, gauging local attitudes towards tourists and the potential of tourism development in their villages. The research determined the extent of existing involvement of villagers in economic activities, including tourism, and is intended to serve as a tool for setting a benchmark of existing conditions against which future changes in economic and social conditions can be measured. The research also seeks to identify opportunities and constraints in tourism development so that future tourism activities can be of mutual benefit for the conservation of the caves as well as contributing to poverty alleviation in local communities.

Young Leaders as Network Builders

by **BAUTISTA**, Pauline, **BRODIE**, Mac, **KAZDAILYTE**, Sonata, **KEO**, Rathana, **MON**, Yu Yu, **ORDONEZ**, Cherry, and **QIAN**, Terry, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 18: APLP – Social Network Analysis

Professionals from the business, government and education sectors of Cambodia, Canada, China, Lithuania, Myanmar, Philippines and United States, integrate the logic and process of Social Network Analysis (SNA) in the mission of building a peaceful, prosperous, and just Asia Pacific Community. This panel will demonstrate how social networks can be built, maintained, and leveraged strategically to heighten individual and organizational effectiveness in today's emerging network society.

Bringing the concepts and ideas of SNA together with the tools and techniques of relationship building will provide the East West Center Alumni with useful takeaways for strengthening their own personal and professional networks. The session covers: a brief overview of the process and possibilities of SNA; an experiential workshop featuring highlights in the creation of networks within the Asia Pacific Leadership Program community; and an invitation to collaborate in building the EWC network.

Transnational Diffusion: The Role of the Internet as a Pedagogical Strategy

by **BERGERSON**, Peter J., Professor, Florida Gulf Coast University, USA

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Panel 33: Internet and Distance Learning I

Diffusion research enjoys a rich academic tradition in understanding how innovations spread, and become adopted as routine practices. To date, most of the research has focused on diffusion studies within the USA with little attention given to transnational diffusion. This research seeks to address how, in an era of globalization, an educational pedagogical teaching strategy might diffuse to international institutions of higher education. The paper will address three issues; first the paper will review the major studies that address the diffusion literature with special emphasis on cross national research; secondly, the paper will address the role of the Internet as a teaching strategy and its application to public management graduate education, the Master of Public Administration degree. Included in this section will be a model MPA program in which instruction is Internet-based. Third, the paper will address the role of a change agent in the diffusion process. The paper will address how the National Association of Schools of Public Administration as a change agent in the diffusion process.

Sustainability of Education Reform for Minoritised Students

by **BISHOP**, A. Russell, Professor, University of Waikato, New Zealand

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Panel 15: Education and Cultural Values

This paper considers those conditions necessary for sustaining education reforms that seek to redress the impact of being minoritised within large education systems. This paper draws upon a research project called Te Kotahitanga which has sought to investigate, by talking with Maori students (and other participants in their education) how a better understanding of Maori students' experiences in the classroom and analyses of these experiences might lead to improved policy and teaching and learning that would ultimately result in greater Maori student achievement. Now, in 2006, while we are seeing satisfactory outcomes for Maori students in project classrooms, the next concern is how we might sustain such gains. This paper presents the conceptual framework that is currently being used in the project to promote sustainability.

The theoretical model, suggests that the following elements should be present in a reform initiative from the very outset. There should be means of establishing a school-wide GOAL of improving student achievement; developing a new PEDAGOGY to depth; developing new INSTITUTIONS and structures, developing LEADERSHIP that is responsive; pro-active and distributed; SPREADING the reform to include others; EVALUATING the progress of the reform in the school; creating opportunities for the school to take OWNERSHIP of the reform.

However, of equal concern for sustainability is the realisation that solutions should not just be focused on short-term strategies that seek to address achievement gaps, but rather that we need to be strategic about addressing the long-term education debt that is owed to minoritised students as a means of addressing long-term educational achievement disparities.

A Scenario Analysis of Vietnam's Accession to WTO and its Impacts on the Country's Pharmaceutical Industry

by **BUI**, Tung, Matson Distinguished Professor, College of Business, University of Hawai'i, USA; and **NGUYEN** Thien-Thu (Thu.T.Nguyen-Ngoc@gsk.com), GlaxoSmithKline, Vietnam Office, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

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Panel 3: Business Issues in Asia – Local to Global

This paper uses scenario analysis, a well-proven methodology to conduct prospective analysis, to assess the potential impacts of Vietnam's entry to the WTO on the pharmaceutical industry in Vietnam. We construct a two-phase scenario analysis, one in the medium term (by 2010) and another in a further time horizon (by 2020) to understand the market and industrial conditions under which pharmaceutical firms operating in Vietnam are facing with. We have included in this research all major stakeholders that compose the industry, that is, the multinational corporations whose combined market share occupies the major bulk of the market, the domestic firms – private and state-owned alike, and joint ventures. In-depth interviews with key players in the industry in Vietnam have helped us uncover key drivers and likely trends that could impact the strategic conditions of the industry.

In both scenarios, the Vietnamese pharmaceutical industry is expected to grow at a significant rate, enjoying strong economic performance, and increasing spending on healthcare. With gradually reduced or removed trade barriers to be in line with the WTO agreement, foreign investments will likely remain to be a major contribution to the growth of the industry. Moreover, it is anticipated that the government will be required to invest in local manufacturing, distribution network, technology transfer and R&D to reduce the dominance of foreign firms on national healthcare. Assuming that domestic firms seriously engage in a survival strategy by reforming its manufacturing and administration structures, Vietnamese pharmaceutical companies are expected to gradually gain a stronger market share. If this scenario turns out to be true, our 2020 scenario suggests that the Vietnam pharmaceutical industry could possibly transform itself into a dynamic, globally oriented and technology-driven economy.

Ultimately, our goal is not to predict the future the pharmaceutical industry in Vietnam after WTO accession. Instead, our research seeks to stimulate thinking about possible occurrences, assumptions, likely opportunities and risks, and recommendation of courses of action for the major stakeholders in this industry – one that critically affects the well-being of existing and future generations.

The Impacts of Entrepreneurial Orientation on Business Performance in Economies in Transition: A Field Study of Businesswomen in Thai Nguyen, Vietnam

by BUI, Tung, Matson Distinguished Professor, College of Business; and VU, Tu-Anh (tuv@hawaii.edu), Department of Anthropology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA
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Panel 20: Women's Issues

This study reports the findings of a field study on the entrepreneurial orientation of small or family businesses run by businesswomen in Thai Nguyen, Vietnam. For a number of historical and cultural reasons, Vietnamese women have played a critical and dominant role in promoting small businesses. Moving from a stagnant closed-market command structure to a dynamic and turbulent open-market economy, they are faced with an additional set of opportunities and challenges. Academics, policymakers, and international development agencies often promote entrepreneurship as a means of economic development. Businesses run by owners with a high level of entrepreneurship tend to promote innovation, risk-taking, pro-activeness, competitive aggressiveness, and autonomy. Conventional wisdom holds that businesses using such strategies are relatively more successful than those that do not. This paper seeks to answer if this wisdom holds true for Vietnamese female entrepreneurs.

Student Flows to Show Trends of Students from EAP Region to the US and Vice Versa, and Related Issues

by **BURIAN**, Chalintorn N., Regional Director, Southeast Asia, Institute of International Education and Regional Educational Advising Coordinator, East Asia and the Pacific, U.S. Department of State, Thailand

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Panel 7: Collaboration in Sustainable Higher Education in Asia Pacific

As Asia is emerging as the key region for economic dynamism and growth, new opportunities in higher education collaboration arise. Panelists will discuss trends and opportunities in collaboration between players in U.S. and Asia/Pacific regions in a sustainable way. Discussion will include: the flow of students from Asia/Pacific to the U.S. and vice versa, scholarship/ fellowship programs, exchange opportunities, trends and issues of studying in the U.S., collaborative models, etc. Senior Education USA advisors from the East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) Region will also be available to discuss these issues from their country's perspectives.

Assessing the Sustainability of Community Based Natural Resource Management Initiatives

by **BUSHLEY**, Bryan, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, USA

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Panel 35: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources III

During the past few decades, the world has witnessed a trend toward decentralization and increasing local control over natural resources. Throughout the Asia-Pacific region, this trend has been embraced by local communities, and supported by many national governments and international donor organizations. The broad appeal of such community based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives lies in their promise of enhancing community livelihoods while promoting the efficient and sustainable management of valuable natural resources and threatened ecosystems.

Despite many successes of CBNRM initiatives, there remain significant challenges to their long-term viability. These challenges stem from internal discord within communities, pressure from external forces and actors, and related power imbalances. This paper introduces the STEEPLE Framework, a conceptual planning tool for assessing the social, technical, economic, ecological, political, legal and ethical dimensions of sustainability for CBNRM systems and initiatives, as well as for many other public policy programs and dilemmas.

Decreasing Vulnerability, Increasing Capacity: Community-Based Disaster Management as a Public Good

by BUTT, Atif, KHIN, Ei Ei, KONAYA, Kenichi, KWUAK, Christina, LANTER, Derek, LE Thuan, SHOU, Zhenwei, and TSEVEGIAV, Bulganmurun, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 4: APLP – Community-Based Disaster Management

One of the most crucial aspects of managing disasters is a community's preparedness and ability to respond immediately to a crisis. The first 24 - 72 hours are especially critical because it is during this period that a community's own self-reliance becomes the main source of response. As a result, increasing a local community's capacity and resources that would enable it to immediately and effectively respond to natural hazards is a critical public good.

The panel, by taking stock of the lessons learned from the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, will conduct an in-depth case study assessing the effectiveness of community-based disaster management in relation to wider institutional responses when immediate relief and recovery are of paramount significance.

Designing a Sustainable State: A Futurist Considers “Hawai'i 2050”

by CANDY, Stuart, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, and Researcher, Hawai'i Research Center for Futures Studies, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA

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Panel 35: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources III

Under the banner “Hawai'i 2050”, the fiftieth state recently began establishing a broad public conversation about making life in the islands sustainable. But what is sustainability? How open or constrained is it as a criterion of preferred social, economic, and other changes? And how far might we need to go in order to concretize and realize that vision? Given the transformative intentions behind this process, it is suggested that a grassroots process of anticipatory democracy, based around examining alternative futures, and culminating in the redesign of the governance system itself, could be essential – not just for Hawai'i, but elsewhere in the region and the world. As a participant on the UH team which helped formulate and coordinate the 2050 kickoff event in August 2006, the presenter offers an informed view of the efforts to date, as well as some creative and hopeful views on where they could lead.

Leading Diversity via Intercultural Marriage

by **CAPIRAL**, Joel, **HASHIMOTO**, Chie, **ICHINKHORLOO**, Odon, **LE Hoa Vinh**, **RIEG**, Steve, **WANG**, Shanshan and **YOURUPI**, Paulina, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 39: APLP – Leading Diversity

Where do East-West marriages begin? People and ideas are interconnecting in unprecedented ways. Homogeneity is being replaced by hybridity, isolation by interaction, and consensus by contestation. This panel will focus on one “hub” of diversity: intercultural marriage in the East-West Center.

Marriage alone is one of the toughest and most complicated partnerships in the world, not to mention one between culturally diverse partners. How do families influence the relationship? How is diversity managed? What are the expectations of longevity? The complex social topic of “leading diversity” will be discussed through the lens of intercultural marriages among EWC alumni.

China’s ‘Peaceful Rise’ in East Asia: Discourse and Identity

by **CHEN**, Xin, Research Fellow, New Zealand Asia Institute, University of Auckland, New Zealand
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Panel 6: From ASEAN+3 to East Asian Summit – The Multiple Meanings of East Asian Regionalism and Multilateralism

The inaugural East Asian Summit held in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005 was attended by the ASEAN + 3 countries. The inclusion of India, Australia and New Zealand into East Asia has been widely seen as a regional attempt to counterbalance China. Indeed, while enjoying benefits from China’s growing prosperity through their large trade surpluses with it, many countries in the region are troubled by the long-term implications of China rising into an economic and military power. Scholars and policy analysts in and outside the region have been debating the rise of China. Likewise, their Chinese counterparts have also been reflecting on the subject. Whether for lack of other analytical frameworks to replace the seemingly outmoded Marxian accounts of international politics, the Chinese discussions are informed by the same conceptual paradigms that dominate the study of international relations in the West, i.e., realism, liberalism and constructivism. Given that China has been trying to convince the region and the world that its rise is and will remain peaceful, liberalist and constructivist views are gaining prominence in Chinese mainstream self-representations. The mushrooming Chinese language literature may have proved ineffective in reducing regional ‘misunderstandings’. It is, however, influential in reshaping domestic audiences’ perceptions of China’s place and role in East Asia and the world. Specifically, by introducing concepts such as ‘responsible growth’, ‘rising into conformity to existing international norms’, ‘rising into partnerships’, ‘merging with the international status quo’ and ‘connecting with the external world institutionally’, China’s ‘peaceful-rise’ rhetoric helps recast the definition of China in the public awareness as a ‘normal’, rather than ‘revolutionary’ or ‘experimental’, country in Asia. Being ‘normal’ implies not only predictability, but also shared understandings of ‘self’ and ‘others’ in the regional community. This paper attempts to examine if and how China’s peaceful-rise discourse helps foster a sense of regional belonging among its people.

East Asian Regionalism and Maritime Securityby **CHRISTOFFERSEN**, Gaye, Associate Professor, Soka University of America, USAContact e-mail address: gchristoffersen@soka.edu

Panel 6: From ASEAN+3 to East Asian Summit – The Multiple Meanings of East Asian Regionalism and Multilateralism

This paper examines the U.S. proposal for the Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI), an initiative to counter maritime terrorism and operationalize the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) in East Asia, and Asia's response. The RMSI opened up a regional dialogue on maritime security even as it encountered intense opposition from several Asian countries who countered with their own initiatives. In the unfolding of this dispute, one unintended consequence was China's role as a user state in the Malacca Straits was discursively constructed by ASEAN within Asian multilateral dialogues and regimes, using the language of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Rapidly improving China-ASEAN relations within ASEAN+3 are changing the East Asian regional order. Competing security paradigms for maritime counter-terrorism in East Asia are symptomatic of the much larger struggle over Asia's regional security architecture.

Media and Development in 21st Century Asia: The Case of Cambodiaby **CLARKE**, Judith, Associate Professor, Department of Journalism, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong KongContact e-mail address: jlc@hkbu.edu.hkPanel 38: Role of Media in the 21st Century

The debate over whether media control is useful in giving time for a fragile country to develop (at the risk of encouraging authoritarianism) or whether press freedom is more helpful because it allows debate over methods and goals (at the risk of contributing to chaos) remains unresolved. In Cambodia, provided with a democratic system by the 1991 Paris peace accords, a single party, the Cambodian People's Party, has emerged as dominant in politics; it also controls the most influential nationwide medium, television, as well as much of radio and the press. The international community supports public announcement messages on health and welfare, which reach the whole country and are clearly useful to development, but also funds and encourages journalism training in the interests of press freedom and media diversity, which are not directly developmental and create tension with the ruling party. This paper examines how far this mixed media system is helping Cambodia develop.

Asian Merchandise Trade Dominance in an Age of Globalization

by **COCHRAN** Jr., Howard H., Professor, Belmont University; and **PETERSON**, Dean A. (Dean.Peterson@mail.doc.gov), Director, Nashville Export Assistance Center, Tennessee, USA
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Poster Session

Globalization brings about a greater interdependence among nations. This interdependence is evident in the merchandise trade patterns of the emerging Asia Pacific region. Durable and non-durable merchandise goods exports from the region have grown by more than 60 percent in the last five years.

This region is challenging the manufacturing dominance once held by North American and European states. Asian countries hold approximately fifty percent or greater world export market share in areas such as industrial and electrical machinery, furniture, toys and games, apparel, and leather goods. With this growth also comes an increase in energy consumption, primary resource use, and purchasing power.

This presentation will review the manufacturing trade trends by industrial sector of the Asia Pacific region overall and various countries within the region over the last decade. Trade with the United States and Europe by sector will illustrate the extent of Asian dominance in major international markets.

Asia-Pacific Senior Healthcare Sustainability: Migration and Mitigation Issues

by **COOLEN**, Patrick G., Director, Senior Services for South Sound, USA
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Panel 31: Nations, Health and Population II

The world's population is aging at an increasingly rapid rate. The demand for specialized medical services to aging populations will collide directly with healthcare at all levels of delivery. The impact upon existing healthcare resources and infrastructure in developed countries over the next 25 years will also affect the resources of developing countries as the need for healthcare professionals increases. Demand for replacing retiring doctors and nurses exceeds current domestic replacement rates. Active recruiting of foreign nationals to fill or supplement this demand will impact developing nations' abilities to maintain and improve sustainable, quality healthcare. Medical doctors from some Asia-Pacific nations, for example, have the potential to earn far more money working in developed countries. This paper points to the need for hermeneutic approaches, calling for more research for and the development of applied strategies to meet the demands of healthcare in developing and developed countries.

Primate Conservation in Vietnam

by **COVERT**, Herbert H., Professor, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA

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Panel 12: Conservation of Biological Diversity in Asia-Pacific

Vietnam is a top priority for primate conservation being home to approximately 23 primate species, 15 of which are listed as endangered. Moreover, five are included in the global 25 most critically endangered primate taxa list. Without immediate intervention at least two of these taxa may soon be extinct. We are engaged in this intervention at three levels. First, in 2006 we launched the initial primate conservation training course in Vietnam at the Hanoi University of Science to build the science skills and leadership needed to address this conservation crisis. Second, our conservation field projects include the Khau Ca Tonkin snub-nosed monkey (TSNM) project. The TSNM is one of the 25 most critically endangered primate species and this project is vital for its conservation. Third, we participate in the broader discussion of these issues by presenting at international conferences and making status recommendations on these species to appropriate IUCN groups.

In a Globalized World, Can Asian Nations Modernize without Westernizing?

by **CROSS**, Alex, Olmsted Scholar, Olmsted Foundation, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 13: International Relations and Globalization I

When crafting development strategy, Asian nations must differentiate among the meanings of globalization, modernization, and Westernization. While globalization can be seen as a catalyst for modernization, often resulting in Westernization, all three need not be accepted as a set of processes, one naturally leading to the other. Careful planning and deliberate programs to introducing the new without destroying the old is the hallmark of successful multilateral exchange.

Modernization is a product of human planning and action, an active process capable of being both changed and criticized. Modernization has been a part of human development and improvement since the beginning of time, and is independent of culture and can be adapted to any society. All civilizations go through a natural process of acculturation. As a matter of fact, acculturated influences are what make our host, Vietnam, unique and diverse with its 54 ethnicities.

Social Entrepreneurship: An Emerging Wave of Integration

by **CRUZ**, Ivey, **NAKADA**, Mary, **SENG**, Sophan, **SIN**, Abby, **SIVONGXAY**, Amphone, **SUKHANINDR**, Thidarat, and **WICKHAM**, David, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 11: APLP – Social Entrepreneurialism in the Asia Pacific

Social entrepreneurship merges the ideals of non-profit, non-governmental organizations with the business savvy of entrepreneurialism. The approach is an integration of the traditional business model

with an emphasis on the ethics of social responsibility. Social entrepreneurship provides a potential for positive social change in society, with a focus on leadership, creativity and innovation. Social entrepreneurs are change agents that fulfill a mission to create sustainable solutions for the improvement of individual and community livelihood. Social entrepreneurship utilizes sustained funding rather than a reliance on government or donor agency funds. Profits are derived from entrepreneurial ventures to benefit social endeavors and support positive community outcomes. The panel on social entrepreneurship will address the rise of this emerging phenomenon and explore case studies of successful social entrepreneurs and organizations.

Youth Work and Employment in Vietnam

by **DANG**, Anh Nguyen, Institute of Sociology, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 8: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth II

This paper provides an in-depth analysis of relevant factors associated with labour and employment of the Vietnamese youth. The importance of employment for young people for subsequent development as well as the central role of the family in raising children through the years of life has provided the rationale for undertaking such an analysis. Employment has become a major concern for young people. Experience from other developing countries shows that unemployment can lead to a life of violence, drug abuse, vandalism, crime and other social problems. Early school leavers without descent employment may turn to risky avenues for income and livelihoods such as prostitution and crime.

Youth unemployment and underemployment have increased rather than decreased in Vietnam (UN, 2003). The group ages 15-24 years forms the bulk of the unemployed young people who often find it more difficult to get jobs than adults. In Vietnam, youth in the labour force are twice as likely to be unemployed than the adult population. The relatively high levels of unemployment and underemployment and low incomes in the countryside have resulted in increasing rural-to-urban migration. Migrant youth encounter problems in obtaining employment, as they tend to be early school dropouts and enter low-paid and unskilled jobs. Entering the labour market, they face severe competitions in finding suitable jobs and secure incomes.

Using the data collected by the Survey Assessment on Vietnamese Youth (SAVY) in 2003, the author frames the analysis in terms of identifying and assessing factors associated with work and employment among young people who account for one-fourth of the total population of today's Vietnam. The research findings reported in this paper will assess the current situation and identify factors for considering the basic policy directions with regard to the linkages among youth employment, schooling, vocational training and well being.

The Change of Urban Air Pollution in Process of Urbanization in Vietnam

by **DANG** Pham Ngoc, Director, Center for Environmental Engineering of Towns and Industrial Areas, Hanoi University of Civil Engineering, Vietnam

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Panel 29: Air Pollution State and Management in Vietnam

The process of urbanization in Vietnam is intense and rapid. The urban population was about 13 million in 1990 but 23 million in 2005. By registration data in 1996, the number of vehicles was only 236,400, with the number of motorbikes only 4,022,600. However, in 2004 that were 531,630 vehicles and 10,758,000 motorbikes. Rapid urbanization may create increasing pressures on air pollution.

The paper presents the change of air pollution (TSP, SO₂, CO) in the main cities of Vietnam (Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ha Long, Hue, Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Vung Tau, Can Tho, Long An and Ho Chi Minh City) from 2000 to 2004. At present TSP/PM₁₀ concentrations in all cities of Vietnam are occasionally higher than standard values.

The paper presents causes of urban air pollution and proposes measures for urban air quality improvement.

From Consumerism to Conservation: Can Schools Help?

by **DAS**, Ajit K., Professor Emeritus, University of Minnesota – Duluth, USA

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Panel 9: Education for Social and Economic Development

Consumerism has become a way of life in the developed countries of the West at least since WW II. Consumerism is on the rise in the rest of the world. Wealthier classes in the developing countries clamor for the same things that the average person in the United States and Western Europe take for granted. The insatiable demand for consumer goods, fuelled partly by the advertising industry, and partly steady growth of population, puts an inordinate pressure on the natural resources of the planet.

Many thoughtful analysts have come to the conclusion that the earth cannot simply sustain this kind of “progress” much longer. The movements for conservation and sustainable development are attempts to deal with this growing problem. This paper will deal with the potential role of education in preparing future generations to deal with these complex problems.

Education, Management, Protection of Environment and Resources for Sustainable Development

by **DUONG** Dam Tu, Director, Information Centre for Youth, Vietnam

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Poster Session

Nowadays, the issue of environment and resource management and protection and sustainable development is really a revolution regarding awareness and practice of the society in general and young people in particular. The objective and requirement of this management is to make our environment and resources to be conserved, protected, used and developed balanced and sustainable while keeping resources diverse and ecological environment green, clean and beautiful to contribute to the cause of social-economic and human development. The use of environmental resources meets the demands of current generations but do not harm the right of future generations to meet their demands and ensure the principles of “economize, recycle and regenerate” in harmonious and sustainable way.

In the process of industrialization and modernization that are going, besides the sound achievements in many fields that we have gained for last 20 years of renovation, market economy has been showing up several limitations and problems in exploiting resources, lack of awareness and judicious knowledge in using environment. Therefore, it leads to losing eco-balance, exhaustion of the environment and resources, creating pollution in industry and agriculture. The situation of cultivation in bare and sloping lands cause erosion; chemical fertilizer excessive using, the reality of forest cutting down and see food overexploiting cause exhaustion of forest and oceanic resources and losing eco-diversity. It results in natural calamities that occur regularly such as land sliding, floods, tornado and then lead to the catastrophe of economy and upset of life. It is inevitable for human beings and young generations to escape from extermination that come from imbalance in management, using and development of resources and environment.

So that, the State must offer strategic solutions in terms of management, protection and development for resources and environment according to plan through implementing the Law on resources and environment protection. By education for grassroots, enhancing the methods of management, using and protection in overall society, especially for young generations, environment and resources will be conserved and developed balanced and sustainable for the social progress and national welfare.

Helping Students Meet the Need of 21st Century through Asia Pacific Partnerships

by **ESPINOSA**, Pamela, Executive Principal, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, USA

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Panel 28: AsiaPacificEd Program

With the advent of globalization it is critical that we as educators begin developing and sharing best practices across continents as we seek to educate all of our children for the 21st century. In partnership with the East-West Center and the World Affairs Council, Olympic Community of Schools in Charlotte, North Carolina has been working to develop those best practices. By supporting an international community of educators we increase our capacity to prepare our youth to effectively engage in the Asia Pacific Community and ultimately to have a deep understanding of the region’s importance to the world economy and strategic interests. Ensuring that our youth develop an international perspective grown from

knowledge and understanding will benefit all. During this portion of the panel, we will share specific strategies and outcomes that have begun the important work of preparing our youth for the global 21st century.

Coming of Age in Pakistan: The Opportunities and Constraints of Growing up in Pakistan

by **FAIZUNNISA**, Azeema, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA and **HAQUE**, Minhaj ul, Population Council, Pakistan

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Panel 5: Youth Across Asia – Background, Issues, Programs

Pakistan, the sixth largest country in the world and having half of its population under the age of 20, possesses a great demographic potential for the country in coming years. In order to get a comprehensive picture of the lives of young people of Pakistan, the Population Council conducted a nation wide survey on young people in 2001-02.

Information was collected from young people aged 15-24, adults (mostly parents), and community leaders. A total of 8,074 young people and 6,585 adults were interviewed. Data was collected on these young adult's experiences and attitudes related to education, employment, families, and marriage.

The current paper aims to provide a snapshot of the lives of young people of Pakistan in the areas of schooling, work, marriage and childbearing.

Presenting Arts Across Cultures: The EWC Arts Program

by **FELTZ**, William (FeltzB@EastWestCenter.org), Coordinator, and **SCHUSTER**, Michael (SchusteM@EastWestCenter.org), Curator, Arts Program, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 22: Art and Culture

This multi-media program will show highlights and excerpts from EWC Arts Program exhibitions, performances, and workshops. Recent programming includes Central, South, Southeast, and East Asia, as well as the Pacific Islands and the U.S. Time permitting, we will also cover the documenting of the reconstruction of the new EWC Thai Sala (pavilion). Discussion will focus on the benefits and challenges of presenting unfamiliar art forms to youth and adult audiences, and how this activity speaks directly to the EWC's goals.

A Scalable, Cost-Effective Solution to Improving National and Regional English Language Proficiency

by **FENG**, Lisa, Manager of Product Development and Quality Assurance, DynEd International, China
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Panel 33: Internet and Distance Learning I

The paper explicates Peking University's Guanghai School of Management's use of interactive multimedia solutions within a blended learning approach based on DynEd's Recursive Hierarchical Recognition (RHR) approach in the development of the English language conversational abilities of MBA students over the past four years, including students studying on campus and at locations elsewhere in China. The use of interactive multimedia in teaching English has proceeded from an experimental phase to its current use as the core curriculum within an English course required of all MBA students. Special attention has been paid to integration of individualized student practice and teacher led classroom activities. Extensive data has been gathered on students' use of interactive multimedia courseware and on their progress.

Human Capital Accumulation and Economic Development

by **FENG** Shan, **GUO** Sihai and **LI** Xiaodong, Department of Control Science & Engineering, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China
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Panel 26: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth I

This paper illustrates that the stylized facts of development process in the current developed countries, may not simply be replicated in the underdeveloped countries or regions. The focus is on the industrialization associated with urbanization based on labor force immigration from rural to urban area. For the purpose of investigating the economic demand pulling and the growing labor force (human capital) pushing effect in an economy (national or regional), a DEM-CEM model has been constructed. The DEM-CEM system is designed to offer insight into the sources of economic growth and structural change, the determinants of physical and human capital accumulations, the impact of growth in distribution of income, the role of technological progress, the impact of housing market behavior, the role of spatially non-tradable services on migration, and so forth. It is a dynamic CGE model, hence not only gives us a general picture of the development of the underdeveloped region, but also assesses the impact of various economic and demographic events on the paces and character of that development over time.

Development and Utilization of Energy Resources with Increasing Oil Prices

by **FERNANDO**, G.B. Aelred, President, EWCA Chapter, Sri Lanka
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Panel 48: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources II

When oil prices increased in 1974, key energy issues to reduce the impact of oil price increases on the balance of payments position in Sri Lanka were resolved. The contribution of biomass in Sri Lanka

energy consumption was assessed for the first time. Industrial energy conservation and development of renewable energy received priority. Infrastructure on energy issues was strengthened. Most countries in the Asia-Pacific Region responded to exchanging information through conferences, seminars and workshops on common energy issues such as Energy and Rural Development Workshop by Resources Systems Institute, EWC; Commonwealth Consultative Group on Energy, UN Conference on New and Renewable Energy and follow-up meetings, UN-ESCAP Regional Energy Development Programs and Program for Asian Cooperation on Energy and the Environment. These interchanges popularized a wealth of information on resolving energy issues. With oil prices escalating over US\$70 a barrel, and demand for oil increasing, a meaningful program could be developed to meet the challenges facing the energy scenario in 2050.

China's International Trade Inequality: Across Provinces and Geopolitical Regions, 1993-2004

by **FORSYTH**, Grant D., Department of Economics, Eastern Washington University, USA
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Panel 8: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth

Economists often view international trade as a tool for generating economic growth and reducing poverty in developing economies. However, the degree to which international trade can impact poverty depends on the distribution of trade. In this context, China is increasingly important since its rapid export/import growth has become an important driver of its own growth and the growth of its trading partners, many of whom are also developing nations.

However, there are few studies on China's inter-provincial distribution of international trade and its external, inter-regional distribution of trade. Therefore, this paper addresses the following questions for the 1993 to 2004 period: (1) Measured by both imports and exports, how unequal is China's internal and external distribution of trade? (2) Has the level of inequality changed significantly since the early 1990s and China's entry into the WTO? (3) If so, to what extent are the changes a function of shifts between intra-regional and inter-regional inequality? Answers to these questions will come from two well-known measures of inequality: the Gini coefficient and Theil's (1969) inequality index.

Asia and the Pacific 2021: Visioning the Future Through Innovative Scenario Building Techniques

by **FURUTO**, Linda, **GUNARATNE**, Mahinda, **IKEDA**, Kyoko, **MICHEAL**, Noora, **PALDEN**, Sonam, **RIVERA**, Cerell, and **YOON**, Darren, Fellows, Asia-Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA

Panel 25: APLP – Asia and the Pacific 2021

Scenario building is an approach to helping organizations develop critical thinking about possible futures they may need to operate in. The technique was popularized by Shell Oil over 30 years ago and is now widely used.

This panel will combine narrative with qualitative trend and emerging issue analysis to demonstrate innovative alternative scenario-building techniques. The panel will explore the emerging issues associated with a nuclear North Korea, producing wider implications for modeled changes and variations in the Asia Pacific region. One scenario will explore the impact of a Pacific conflict on the State of Hawai'i, while an alternative scenario will produce outcomes for a peaceful transition. These events will provide a backdrop for stories that project possible futures based on military and security actions.

Tradition and Transition: Japanese Education in the 21st Century

by **FURUTO**, Linda, Fellow, Asia Pacific Leadership Program, East-West Center, United States / PhD Candidate, Graduate School, of Education & Information Science, USA
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Panel 15: Education and Cultural Values

Many of the studies of Japan's modern schooling are concerned with the role that education has played in the society's modernization and economic development. The study of educational policy formation and implementation in conditions of rapid social change is illuminating, not only because it highlights the relationship between the priorities of policy and how these work themselves out in practice (or fail to do so), but also because it frequently comments on the appropriateness of educational priorities inscribed in policy agendas. It is claimed that schools have effectively socialized the young, transmitted modern skills, and conducted meritocratic selection of talent. The focus on schooling's role in development derives partly from the West's preoccupation with the unprecedented "success" of Japan's modernization.

This picture is not invalid, but it is remarkably incomplete and the assumption of equal opportunity in education merits re-examination. While the post-war system of Japanese schooling has provided valuable ingredients for economic success and social stability, these have been accompanied by unfavorable developments. I specifically examine 21st century mathematics achievement in Japan with quantitative and qualitative methodological approaches at four elementary schools based on socioeconomic background, gender, socio-cultural identity, and ethnicity.

Heritage Learners in Study Abroad

by **GANDHI**, Miloni, University of California – Los Angeles, USA
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Panel 37: Education Beyond Borders

The forces of globalization coupled with large strides in technological development have made it possible to think of the world as our backyard. With 'time-space compression' (Castells, 1997, p. 434), travel is a much friendlier notion, and people are challenged with the idea of global citizenship and multiple identities. These multiple identities often stem from increased immigration to countries such as the United States creating a higher level of multi-culturalism and biculturalism. With this increased diversity in the national population, there are new challenges for many of its citizens such as coming to terms with hyphenated identities such as that of the Asian American or African-American. Study abroad is becoming one of the means by which hyphenated Americans can explore sides of their ethnicity that may not be focused on as strongly in the United States.

Relationship between Contraceptive Knowledge, Cognition and Behaviors among Vocational High School Students

by **GAO** Er-sheng, Epidemiology and Social Science Department, Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research; **WANG** Xiaojin and **LOU** Chao-hua, Bio-statistics Department of Jiaotong University; and **TU** Xiaowen, Epidemiology and Social Science Department, Shanghai Institute of Planned Parenthood Research, Shanghai, China

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Panel 5: Youth Across Asia – Background, Issues, Programs: Background, Issues, Programs

To study the relationship between contraceptive knowledge, cognition and behaviors among vocational high school students, a cross-sectional survey was anonymously self-administrated by way of computer to all freshmen among three vocational high schools in a district of Shanghai. Four cognition indicators, including perceived benefits, perceived barriers, perceived risks and self-efficacy were applied according to Health Belief Model.

This study showed that the percentage of respondents who reported sexual experiences and contraceptive use at first sex was 7.01% and 56.64% respectively. Condom (58.70%) and oral contraceptive pills (27.78%) were used by the majority. Main reasons for non-use were “shy to buy it” (26.53%) and “partner don’t want to use any” (18.37%). Proportion of respondents who ever had sex regarded withdrawal and rhythm as effective were 68.35% and 68.42% respectively. Proportion of respondents having sex knew “If a person was infected with STDs, he/she might not have noticeable symptoms” were 22.86%. Proportion of respondents who reported non-use of contraceptives at first sex considered that “Infrequent intercourse could not cause a girl pregnant even she had experienced her menstruation” were 40.63%. Proportion of respondents who had ever used condom got full score of knowledge on “how to correctly use condom” was 23.26%. Perceived risks were poorest among four cognition indicators. High level of contraceptive knowledge was connected with high rate of contraceptives use at first sex, whereas high-level contraceptive cognition was connected with high rate of contraceptive use both at first and recent sex.

Based on this study, we conclude that it is important to provide youth-friendly services as well as messages on contraceptives among vocational school students.

The Potential of M-Learning in Developing Countries

by **GARNER**, Stuart, Senior Lecturer, Edith Cowan University, Australia

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Panel 1: Internet and Distance Learning II

M-Learning can be defined as learning that is mediated by mobile devices such as mobile phones, personal data assistants, handhelds, wearable devices and laptops. However, for M-Learning to be effective and useful then it is not only necessary for the technology to be ubiquitous but also that the pedagogy be user-centred and collaborative. In most developing countries the mobile device that exists

that is ubiquitous is the early generation of cell phone that supports the short messaging system (SMS). This paper looks at how such cell phones are currently being used in education to support such areas as time management; queries from students to teachers; and the dissemination of information to researchers in remote areas. M-Learning has the potential to become very powerful for developing countries when other technologies also become ubiquitous. These include: the general packet radio system (GPRS) which brings data and internet connectivity to mobile terminals; more powerful third generation (3G) mobile phones; wireless technologies such as WiMax and WiFi; and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) \$100 "one laptop per child" project. These technologies will be discussed in the paper together with suggestions for how they might be used to enhance learning opportunities.

Interdisciplinary and Collaborative Research: Models for Action

by **GRANT**, Geoff, President, Research Advancement Associates, USA

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Panel 24: Nations, Health and Population I

This session will focus on the strategic and operational lessons drawn from U.S. research agency interdisciplinary and collaborative research funding initiatives. U.S. agencies are increasingly initiating interdisciplinary funding opportunities in basic and applied sciences that often occur at the intersection of different agency missions in order to bring together unique science and/or engineering expertise, facilities, instrumentation, and other resources, for example, in applications in medicine, imaging technology, mathematics, computer science, etc. These initiatives are still relatively novel and the agencies are just beginning to develop new ways of doing business with one another and with other U.S. and international partners. This session will discuss these initiatives in the context of the proposed U.S. FY2007 Federal research budget (with emphasis on the American Competitiveness Initiative, NSF, DoE, NIST, and NIH programs) and then address novel strategic and operational policy changes that are aimed at either facilitating or lowering barriers to interdisciplinary research. The speaker will demonstrate a prototype web-based tool kit that provides case studies, sample research announcements, merit review processes, award strategies, etc., and he will discuss the implications for these new research business models for both U.S. and international research institutions.

Transformation of HIV risk environments in Vietnam

by **GRIFFITHS**, Patrick David, RMIT University, School of Applied Communication, Vietnam

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Panel 24: Nations, Health and Population I

HIV rates among injecting drug consumers (IDCs) in Vietnam are among the most explosive in history. There has been little research to explain the close association between the Vietnam's socio-economic development and the spread of the virus. Based on PhD research, this paper shows that the mid-1990s transformation of geopolitical relations altered HIV risk environments by enabling molecular modernization of the illicit drug market. Paradoxically, Vietnam's integration with post-Cold War transboundary flows of people, goods and economic liberalization policies most definitely accounts for why the sub-epidemic epidemic began to spread among youths after 1996 in particular, and continues to do so. It confirms Pham Van Khai's statement to President Bush that HIV epitomizes the downside of

contemporary globalization. The paper concludes by suggesting it is risky to accept the dominant assumption that conditions do not already exist for Vietnam to have a generalized epidemic.

Poverty Reduction in Popular Tourism: Poverty Reduction Opportunities in Coastal Tourism Development in Vietnam

by **HAINSWORTH**, Douglas, Senior Advisor, SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation), Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 45: Tourism Development and the Poor in Southeast Asia

There is an ever-increasing body of evidence documenting tourism's potentials for reducing poverty in rural areas. Models of ecotourism, community-based tourism, and cultural tourism development can provide rural poor with additional opportunities for income generation and employment, and often other additional benefits including sustainable resource management, biodiversity conservation, enhanced local social capital, and cultural revitalization and conservation. And while these contributions are highly important and relevant to the context of sustainable rural development, they are at the same time linked to a relatively small component of the overall tourism market and development activities. To date, the opportunities for further enhancing tourism's contribution to poverty reduction in the context of more popular forms of tourism have gone nearly unnoticed. Indeed, popular forms of tourism development have often been categorically defined as unsustainable and anti-poor. More recent evidence suggests that significant opportunities for poverty reduction can be found in such contexts.

SNV, the Netherlands Development Organization, has recently completed a supply chain analysis of the coastal tourism sector in Vietnam that identifies significant opportunities to greatly enhance poverty reduction, support more sustainable development, and even potentials to enhance visitor experiences. Of considerable additional interest is that these development benefits can be achieved with accompanying cost savings benefits to tourism business operators as well. This evidence suggests that tourism's potential for contributing to poverty reduction need no longer be confined to rural locations, nor should popular forms of tourism development be considered incompatible with local social economic development. A much broader and enlighten perspective is required to more fully comprehend, appreciate, and respond to opportunities to greatly enhance the valuable contributions tourism can make to poverty reduction and sustainable development in all its forms.

Transforming Curriculum through Sharing of 'Best Practices'

by **HALLEY**, Hasse K., English Department Chair and Humanities Coordinator, Woodstock Union High School, Woodstock, Vermont, USA

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Panel 28: AsiaPacificEd Program

Sitting side by side with our EWC visiting teacher from Indonesia, in an almost all white rural school in Vermont, together we taught Islam and Judaism, a Muslim and a Jew. The students plummeted us with questions: why the head scarf, why Ramadan, why so many calls to worship, why food restrictions? The

students began to realize that our religious practices were more alike than different. Finally the last questions: “Are you a terrorist? Aren’t all people of Islam terrorists?” With dignity and grace she began to dispel the misinformation. Our involvement with the East-West Center has enriched and transformed our curriculum in ways we could not predict. Now, through teacher involvement in study, travel, seminars, workshops and home stays, students are exposed to multiple points of view contrary to their own, in a world that has shrunk and diminished, where boundaries are changing, breaking and being redefined. Our Western culture has been challenged through our travel and study in Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Our students benefit from our partnership through the Center’s NEH Pearl Harbor workshop with students from Japan, as they learn the dual perspectives on a single monumental event. In this presentation, participants will gain a greater understanding of how my school’s partnership with the East-West Center has transformed our curriculum and “best practices” in teaching and learning about the Asia Pacific region.

Competitive Funding and Private Gifts: Creating a Patchwork Quilt of Resources for Student Programs at The East-West Center

by **HAMMOND**, Mary, Dean of Education, East-West Center, Hawai’i, USA

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Panel 19: Competitive Funding and Private Gifts

This presentation will provide an overview of the current scholarship and fellowship programs offered through the East-West Center (EWC). In FY 2006, 481 students from 52 countries participated in study through East-West Center affiliation, the largest number since 1973.

How is this growth taking place? In addition to eight competitive scholarship programs administered through the EWC, individual gift giving is reaching new heights. Through gifts to the student programs, as well as to named scholarships, such as the EWCA Scholar Awards, as well as through endowed and individual gifts, more student needs are being met.

An emerging tradition is that of an intricate patchwork quilt, with resources stitched together in new and vital ways to make it possible for more students to join the East-West Center.

Energy Poverty and Expected Contribution of Developed Countries in the Nuclear Power Generation Sector

by **HAYASHI**, Taizo, Professor, Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan

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Panel 48: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources II

It is going to be highly inevitable that opportunities of competition and cooperation on natural resources and responsibility to be shared by each country on global environmental problems like Global Warming would be expanded steadily in international sphere.

Nuclear power generation can be understood as superior power source without GHGs and on the other hand, as unfavorable power source with possible critical dangers. Looking at Asian countries, we observe the very reality of high economic growth with rapid growth of electricity demand like China. What on earth, is it really possible without nuclear power source for such gigantic countries? How would be the safety and maintenance problems on nuclear power generation among developing countries?

I will develop my personal idea on nuclear power source based on Japanese experience and discussion towards successfully managing nuclear power technologies in the world. In this point, “Cradle-to-grave fuel leasing approach” mentioned in Vision of GNEP (Global Nuclear Energy Partnership) by Secretary of DOE in USA (Feb.06, 2006) is offering some hints.

Obstacles of Education for Floating Children

by **HOANG** Ba Thinh, Assistant Director, Research Centre for Gender, Family and Environment in Development (CGFED), Vietnam

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Vietnam has large number of population working and living in separation on water (floating people). These floating people are known as the poorest people and have fallen into oblivion of the society. One of the factors which causes the poverty is lack of access to necessary services, including education services. A study in five coastal provinces showed that the literacy rate between males and females was 50% and 80% - different from the number of 90% in national wide.

This article’s main concerns are about 1) the real situation of general education for floating people; 2) the factors impacting school children who drop out of school early and don’t go to school; and 3) lessons learnt from the project: “Improving Understanding of Floating people and Basic Services” to promote education activities for floating people.

Forests Play an Important Role for Sustainable Development in Vietnam

by **HOANG** Hoe, Center for Environment, Tourism & Development, Vietnam

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Panel 27: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources

The Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) has been carried out for five years (2001-2005) in Vietnam. It is the third round of FRA has been implemented in this country. FRA 2005 is the most comprehensive assessment to date, and it tells us that forests cover 37% of the land area of Vietnam. These data indicate that: natural forests cover 8 million Ha, but 80% of natural forest is poor forests and restocking forest lands, while man-made forests cover 4 million Ha but have low productivity. Barren land still stands at 6 million Ha (20% of land total area). This means that existing forest resources in Vietnam are still quite poor.

FRA 2005 also tells us that deforestation continues at a significantly high rate, but the loss of forest area is slowing down thanks to forest planting and natural regeneration of forests. Forests are increasingly being conserved and managed for multiple uses and values, and they play a crucial role in climate change mitigation, and in the conservation of biodiversity as well as soil and water resources.

Forests also contribute significantly to local and national economics and to the well being of current and future generations. Sustainable forest management (SFM) meets targets for reducing poverty and ensures sustainable development.

What are the Determinants of Foreign Direct Investment inflows in Vietnam?

by **HOANG** Thu Thi, PhD Student, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

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Panel 13: International Relations and Globalization I

The paper is examining the factors that are important for FDI distribution in the nation and across different provinces in Vietnam.

The main results show that the higher market size, return on investment and better wage are encouraging FDI inflows into Vietnam. Moreover, the results also strongly support the hypothesis that agglomeration effects positively on the FDI distribution. However, openness to trade and human capital quality may not promote FDI inflows in Vietnam.

China's Quest for Oil and its Implications for US-China Relations and Regional Security in the Asia-Pacific

by **HUANG** Tianyuan, Affiliate, East-West Center / Department of Political Science, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Hawai'i, USA

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Panel 30: International Relations and Globalization II

China and USA are two major powers in the Asia-Pacific. As China's economic growth expands rapidly, it has become the third largest oil importer, just behind the USA and Japan. China uses economic and political influence to secure its energy supply. Failing to communicate with the world, especially with the USA, China is even viewed as a challenger to the US-led hegemonic oil power structure. However, it is not necessary for China, a rising land power and the USA, the dominant sea power to come into direct conflict; rather, they can enjoy a sea-land power cooperative relationship in the era of globalization.

This article tries to demonstrate that it is better for the sea power USA to integrate China into its world energy system. Therefore, Asia-Pacific Region can enjoy a peaceful coexistence of them.

Tourism in Danba, Sichuan Province, China

by **HUBERT**, Jay, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA
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Panel 47: Special Presentation

This presentation will consist of a 30-minute documentary film produced in China in the summer of 2005 regarding the modernization and Sinicization of Tibetans in western Sichuan province. It mainly focuses on how the rapidly developing tourism industry in the Danba region has drastically affected the livelihoods and culture of the indigenous people of that area, who are actually a mix of different ethnicities, but are officially classified as Tibetan.

The Role of Responsible Tourism Development in Poverty Reduction in Asia

by **JAMIESON**, Walter, Dean of Travel Industry Management, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA
Contact e-mail address: wjtourism@hotmail.com

Panel 45: Tourism Development and the Poor in Southeast Asia

The presentation will review key concepts and issues in tourism-related poverty reduction efforts drawing from experiences in selected Asian countries over the past decade. The presentation addresses issues concerning the measurement of poverty reduction initiatives and the development of indicators of tourism sector effects on disadvantaged, marginalized, or vulnerable groups. The presentation also reviews the state of current understanding regarding the policies, tools, and techniques that are available to ensure that tourism development can contribute to the overall reduction of poverty in developing economies. While there has been considerable scholarly work and policy action on concerns relating to environmentally sustainable tourism development, the issue of the socioeconomic effects of tourism development—particularly its effects on poverty in developing economy settings—has received relatively scant attention. However, Ministries of Tourism in many Asian countries and numerous bilateral and multilateral development organizations are paying greater attention and devoting greater resources to programs and policies to shape tourism development to ensure its economic benefits accrue to the poor, which highlights the critical need for research on socially responsible and sustainable tourism development.

21st Century Distance Education

by **JOHNSON**, Elden L., Associate Professor, University of Maryland, USA
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Panel 1: Internet and Distance Learning II

One of the most startling developments in education for the 21st century is the growth of distance education offered on the internet. Students from all over the world can actively participate in the same classes together. As with any new system there are benefits and pitfalls to be considered in the effectiveness of the learning experience in these courses. Vast distances and the availability of the internet connections in the Asia Pacific area make this method of delivery especially rewarding. The

integrity of the institution offering the courses, the conduct of each course, and the effectiveness of student participation must be considered in the learning assessment. The maintenance of the highest academic standards must be assured. Users must be provided with simple training in the use of the delivery platform. This paper will present examples of an award-winning platform developed and successfully used for the past six years.

Building Sustainable Relationships Between U.S. and Asian Teachers and Students

by **JOHNSON**, Gwendolyn, Teacher, Scarsdale High School, USA

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Panel 28: AsiaPacificEd Program

How do you sustain teachers' interest in, enthusiasm for, and commitment to incorporating AsiaPacificEd experiences in pre-collegiate teaching and curriculum development? At the same time how do you encourage curiosity and inquiry, "authentic" learning, appreciation for diversity, and willingness to listen to voices other than one's own even if it means challenging long held assumptions? Answers to these questions and more, are embedded in the AsiaPacificEd's unique experiential philosophy, and provide the basis for learning and teaching about Asia through collaborative "best practice" models. These are the foundations that are necessary for building on-going sustainable relationships among U.S teachers, their students and districts, and their counterparts in Asia, particularly in Southeast Asia. For me and my colleagues at Scarsdale High School, participating in the AsiaPacificEd's programs--the Summer Southeast Asian Institute, the Fall "Best Practice" Institute, the Travel Seminars to Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia, and the "AsiaPacificEd Across America" workshop grant--has allowed us to deepen our own knowledge, excitement, and commitment to teaching Asia across the curriculum. It has also opened doors for our students to deepen their leadership skills and knowledge of Asia through the "Partnership for Youth" cross-cultural exchange program. Our entire school district is committed to an on-going relationship with the EWC in helping us achieve the district goal of preparing students to live in an interdependent world.

Hutong Tourism in Beijing: Sustainable Development for People or Buildings?

by **JOHNSTON**, Charles S., Auckland University of Technology, New Zealand

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Poster Session

Beijing's residential landscape has consisted of hutongs (alleyways) and siheyuan (quadrangle-shaped housing with central courtyards) since the Yuan Dynasty (1271 – 1368). After 1949, Socialist ideology vis-à-vis housing created rapid population increases with little maintenance or increase in stock. The need for improved housing became extreme. Around 1990, a real estate market was created; dilapidated hutong districts were rapidly demolished for apartments and commercial buildings. Simultaneously, conservation forces began a struggle to save the residential heritage. The creation and development of hutong tourism was part of this struggle. By 2002, housing needs were less extreme and 25 historic districts had been established. The paper will discuss this situation in terms of an apparent conflict in the term "sustainable development" – whether to sustain the heritage resource – the hutongs and siheyuan –

or to develop housing for residents. Hutong tourism examples will be used to illuminate the complexity the city faces as it attempts to do both.

Peace, Ecology, and Permaculture: The Compassionate Affirmation of Evolution and Karma

by **JONES**, David, Center for the Development of Asian Studies, Kennesaw State University, Atlanta, Georgia, USA

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Panel 16: Globalization – Philosophical Perspectives

In a letter to William T. Stead (1/9/1899), Mark Twain once remarked, "Peace by persuasion has a pleasant sound, but I think we should not be able to work it. We should have to tame the human race first, and history seems to show that cannot be done." Although history has demonstrated the difficulty of such "taming" of humanity, it has become increasingly more vital to secure some purchase on affecting the requisite changes in the Western Worldview to reintegrate humanity to its interconnectedness to the natural world. Two possibilities exist for this reintegration: an affirmation of the evolutionary process and the development of human karmic predispositions that intimately relate individuals to other lives. Such reintegration becomes possible only when humanity re realizes its animality.

This paper argues that these changes are vital to defining peaceful coexistence with not only animals and their environs, but within the human realm as well. Definitions of peace are often cast in the negative: peace is a state without war and/or conflict. Such definitions presuppose that "to make peace" is to eliminate war or to somehow mitigate conflict. By casting the idea of peace in the light of ecological thinking and the hope for creating sustainable environments, a more positive approach to defining peace can be made. Such a definition can lead to designing human habitats, food production systems, and the utilization of natural resources in more ecologically and sustainable ways. Such designs and utilizations are known as "Permaculture," which focuses more on the active roles in which humans take with their environments. Such a way of thinking moves away from the ethical environmentalism of Stewardship where pity upon those less developed species placed to serve human needs and wants is the prevailing emotional modus operandi and where peace is seen as transcendently given in absolute terms and moves to a healthier and more intimate, immanent, and relational sense of self with the natural world.

The Effect of Tobacco Price Increase in Korea

by **KIM**, Won Nyon, Professor of Economics, Korea University

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Panel 40: Politics, Government and Health

This study aims to estimate the economic benefit from the decrease of smoking rate that may be caused by tobacco price increase in Korea as of 30 December 2004.

A New Paradigm for 21st Century Cross-Cultural Values Education

by **KING II**, William Luther, Esq., Advisor, Global Action, Inc., Washington, DC; Member, Techsavvylawyers.com, Fredericksburg, VA USA

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Panel 15: Education and Cultural Values

A New Paradigm offers new models, insights and approaches for cross-cultural values education and training between East and West in a fresh, meaningful and sustainable way. Five initial clusters are proposed: (1) creative entrepreneurship as a melding of old and new business values across Asia and the Pacific; (2) traditional "off-the-books" financial approaches involving transfer, without movement, of money; (3) essential managerial skills in culturally specific environments; (4) use of traditional images and rituals (often conveyed in folklore and humor) in boundary-pushing ways; and (5) the ongoing economic and socially transformative effects of the cellular phone revolution, including banking by cell, tracking "social money" (Oberoi & Groom), "Perpetual Contact" (Katz & Aakhus) and text messages as affordable "telegrams" for the less-advantaged.

The Role of Media in the 21st Century

by **KNUDSEN**, Karen, Director of External Affairs, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA

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Panel 38: Role of Media in the 21st Century

Traditional journalism and the role of the media have changed dramatically in recent years. With the growth of independent broadcast channels, alternative media, and the surge in the use of the internet as a source of information, traditional media outlets and journalists must rethink their craft. However, the media is still a powerful tool that can assist in affecting social change and educate populations on issues, etc. This panel will explore the changing role and responsibility of the media in the region. Discussion will include references to how an individual or organization can reach the media to get their organization's message across.

Education of Foreign Students at Japanese Public Schools

by **KOBAYASHI**, Eiji, Lecturer, Shimonoseki City University, Japan

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Panel 37: Education Beyond Borders

Because of globalization effect, the number of foreign students studying at the elementary and junior high schools in Japan is on the increase. Since the medium of instruction is Japanese, it is essential for the students to acquire complete knowledge of Japanese language. The students as well as school authorities in Japan now face difficulties in coping with the situation. In Yokohama, the schools that have more than 10 such students have opened so-called 'international classes', where the language-deficient foreign students are taught Japanese and other subjects before they are placed in normal classes.

This ad hoc arrangement appears to be in order at the moment, but there is a need to study more effective solution on how to teach Japanese to them. There are also associated problems such as bullying, social discrimination and widening income disparity. Foreign children may easily become victims, unless the fundamental right of education is fully secured for them.

Moving into the 21st Century with English

by **LAI**, Phooi-Ching, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

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Panel 36: Education – Local to Global

English, the language for international business, becomes important as a country's economic and national development integrates with the world economy. Recognizing the importance of English in the global economy, then-Party Secretary of Ho Chi Minh City selected a university in Singapore, Nanyang Technological University, to teach English to his senior government officials. His vision is to transform the administrative system into an English-speaking one, whereby the officials being conversant in English can liaise effectively with foreign investors and visitors. To help realize this vision, the university was asked to customize an intensive English program to train successive groups of officials in Singapore over five years.

The challenges presented before the university by this group of learners, mature adults rather than the usual undergraduates, are manifold. This paper looks at how the whole university came together to mount a course that not only teaches English but also contributes to relationship building between Vietnam and Singapore.

Towards Implementing A School-Based Tobacco Control Programme – a Step Closer

by **LAJIS**, Razak bn, Senior Lecturer; **AWANG**, Rahmat and **HARRIS**, Abd, National Poison Center, University Science of Malaysia; **LIM**, B.K., Bagan Jaya Secondary School, Butterworth; **HO**, S.Y., Seri Mutiara Secondary Girls School, Air Item, Penang; **SAID**, Halifah, Seberang Prai Technical School, Bukit Mertajam, Seberang Prai; and **RADZI**, Abd. Rahim Mohd, State Education Department, Penang, Malaysia

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Panel 40: Politics, Government and Health

The Fresh Breath Club (FBC) was first set up in Seberang Jaya Secondary School, Penang, Malaysia in 1997 through the initiative of some school children and their school counsellor. The main objective of this club was to help children smokers to quit smoking and prevent others from starting. A couple of years later, FBC grew in number when other schools also set up FBC in their premises. The National Poison Centre of Malaysia and a number of committed school counsellors have been strong supporters of the club activities. Late last year, the Penang State Education Department requested a proper module to be formulated so that it could be pilot-tested and used throughout the state. A series of eight modules has been developed which encompass various aspects of activities and programmes for school children. These include creating awareness about tobacco and tobacco hazards, media literacy, life skill training,

communication skills, refusal skills, outdoor activities and involvement with communities. This paper will describe how the modules were created and their implementation process.

Hanoi School of Public Health: Responses to Vietnam's Major Health Challenges

by LE Cu Linh, Head, Department of Demography, and Vice Head, Department of Scientific Research and, International Cooperation, Hanoi School of Public Health, Vietnam

Plenary Panel 3: Emerging Infections Disease and Other Health Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region

Vietnam is undergoing rapid change and the nation faces a number of the health challenges common in the region including high injury rates, HIV/AIDS and issues related to the health workforce. The Hanoi School of Public Health (HSPH) has actively been facing these issues for the past 10 years. Major health problems in Vietnam will be reviewed and the HSPH's responses discussed.

Sustainable Urban Transport Policies

by LE Dat Van, Transport Development and Strategy Institute, Ministry of Transport, Vietnam
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Panel 29: Air Pollution Status Management in Vietnam

Sustainable transport development means that the satisfaction of transport demands of the existing generation without any impact on development conditions of the future generation. And it is a must of the comprehensive development in three aspects of economy, society and environment.

Major cities of Vietnam, in particular Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, are at a practical standstill in the sustainable transport development, with huge influence factors such as: cost for health impacts caused by air pollution, noise and traffic accidents; waste of time and resources for excesses of traffic congestion and exhaust fumes from vehicles (i.e. bus, two-wheel motorized vehicles, and so on); and insufficiency of sidewalks in a rapid increase of vehicle quantity.

Hanoi, with fewer large vehicles, is a well-laid out city with what appears to be a great deal of road space. A largely new bus fleet with revamped routes and a fresh look at management has managed to garner more than 10% of all daily trips in roughly five years, and continues to grow. Yet swarms of two-wheeler motorcycles continue to dominate the streets and the sidewalks. One of crucial issues for the transport development in Hanoi is to attract as many public transport users as possible. This also leads to a reduction of individual vehicles (especially motorbikes), traffic congestion and emission from transport means.

Therefore, in order to develop a sustainable urban transport system, policies for implementing include reduction of individual vehicles, development of the public transport network, and enhancement of air quality management.

Policy and Program Response to Youth Friendly Services: Suggestions from a Baseline Study Conducted in Three Provinces of Vietnam

by LE Mai Thi Phuong and VU Quy Nhan, Senior Program Officers, Population Council, Vietnam
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Panel 5: Youth Across Asia – Background, Issues, Programs

During last decade, youth reproductive and sexual health issues have been a major concern of society, policy-makers, program managers and health providers in the public health care system. Like other countries, Viet Nam has started developing interventions to meet youth's needs for sexual and reproductive health (SRH). This paper presents a brief description on Vietnam's youth policy and program in response to youth friendly RH services (YFS) and findings from a pre-intervention study conducted in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and An Giang of Vietnam in 2004. Target groups of this study were youth aged 15-24, health and non-health providers, and both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. Based on this study's findings, the authors discuss and provide suggestions for improving YFS models integrated in the public health system.

Suggestions include: to ensure the readiness of the health facility to provide reproductive health (RH) YFS such as appropriate IEC materials for youth; to response to visits by youth to health facilities both in and out of working hours; and to respect the practice of privacy and confidentiality in counseling/service provision. The paper also suggests issues for intervention program leaders to consider, for example combination of feasible activities to reach the most young people, especially male youth; effective expansion of RH counseling activities through the internet, telephone and mass media and to insure that information and services provided to young people through non-public health providers are of good quality.

Issues of enabling environment for young people to access information and services are also discussed, such as activities to increase awareness of and gain support from local organizations (administrative authorities, Women's Union, Youth's Union, etc); developing an incentive mechanism for health providers and non health peer educators involving in the YFS model to ensure their long-term commitment to the project and sustainability of the YFS model.

Migrants and the Socio-Economic Development of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

by LE Thanh Van, Institute of Economic Research, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
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Panel 8: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth

According to the population strategy for 2001-2010, there are five challenges to the population issue in the sustainable development of the whole country. They are: (1) the large size and increasing population is a big obstacle to the development of the country, (2) the results of birth reduction are still unstable, (3) the ageing process of the population is changing the pattern of the society and creating opportunities and challenges to socio-economic development, (4) the population quality is still low and does not meet the demands in high-skilled labour force needed in the modernisation and industrialisation of the country, and (5) spontaneous migration and the change of the labour force are great challenges to the sustainable development of the country, both in the present time and in the future.

This paper outlines various issues concerning migrant populations in Vietnam. In doing so, it presents evidence supporting the recommendation that there be coordination between concerned research bodies and scientists so as to build a general research program on policies for migrants.

Designing and Implementing Municipal Solid Waste Management Strategies for System Sustainability

by LE Thi Huong, Director, Urban-Rural Solutions JSC, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 21: Livable Cities

The National Waste Management Strategy set a target for cities and towns in Vietnam for the safe collection and disposal of 90% of solid waste by 2010. However, problems such as financial shortage, unclear definition of responsibilities, ineffective investment and operation, low public awareness etc are the reasons that hinder Vietnam cities from meeting the CPGRS target. Thus, there is a need to motivate all partners to contribute innovative ideas to help better manage the solid waste management system.

The paper presents how the Strategic Planning of Municipal Solid Waste Management has been developed in Nam Dinh City for the system sustainability and outputs of the Strategy. During the planning process, five fundamental or strategic shifts were identified as preconditions to Nam Dinh achieving the city Vision and the nine objectives of the strategy.

Human Ecology Research in Vietnam's Mountain Region

by LE Cuc Trong, Center for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES), Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 27: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources I

The mountainous regions of Vietnam are considered in this study as human ecosystems. These areas face challenges due to rapid population growth, degradation of natural resources, social differentiation, erosion of culture, and poverty. The system's components are acting as dynamics of development spiral which magnify themselves with positive feedback. In order to solve the problem, initial resolutions should be to focus on raising awareness of the nature of the development process in rural mountain areas of Vietnam. Farmers should be involved and given opportunities in the renovation process through combining indigenous and modern scientific and technological knowledge.

Urban-Rural Linkages in the Northern Upland Development of Vietnam

by **LE Trung Quang**, Researcher, Center for Natural Resources and Environment Studies, Vietnam National University, Vietnam

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Panel 35: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources III

Most development theory and practice is implicitly based on the dichotomy between “rural” and “urban” areas, populations and activities. This is reflected in the marked division in policy making where urban planners concentrate on urban nodes while rural developers tend to ignore urban centers. Nonetheless, while many urban businesses rely on demand from rural consumers, agricultural producers also need access to urban markets and services. In both rural and urban areas, a significant proportion of households rely on income diversification and on the combination of agricultural and non-agricultural income sources.

This presentation will focus on two case studies in Phu Tho and Ha Giang provinces. Given the conditions of the two study sites with their rural-rural and rural-urban linkages, the upland economy should be diversified, even at the household level, to ensure survival during difficult times such as crop failure or market collapse. Improving communication and information flows, as well as the education system is necessary. Successful transformation of the uplands must ultimately depend on the uplanders themselves, but the upland educational system is not meeting the needs of the upland population. While improving educational situation, however, rural development should also take into consideration the conservation of indigenous knowledge, since it has evolved from the unique circumstances of the local after a long process of adaptation to local conditions.

Ecotourism Development in Protected Areas in Vietnam

by **LE Van Lanh**, Secretary General, Vietnam National Park and Protected Area Association, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Poster Session

Despite a great potential, ecotourism in protected areas in Vietnam is just at the beginning of development. Most of activities are spontaneous without specific products and target visitors. There has been no investment in advertising, researching the market and technologies serving ecotourism. Both contents and manners of organizing ecotourism in national parks and other protected areas belong to ecotourism-oriented nature tourism.

The ecotourism development in protected areas in Vietnam is not corrective to its potential. The main reason for constraint of ecotourism development is the absence of collaboration between authorities and various sectors in the development of policies and ecotourism planning. Most of tourism activities in PAs are spontaneous without specific products and target markets. There has been no investment in promoting and developing technologies serving ecotourism. Considering both contents and manners of organizing tourism in protected areas of Vietnam is belong to ecotourism-oriented nature tourism.

To introduce to visitors natural resources, especially their fauna and flora, some national parks have built their own visitor centers/information centers and nature trails with interpretation signs. Through exhibits such as specimens, ecological models and information and objects displayed in these centers, visitors are

aware of biodiversity and the significance of national parks. Botanical gardens in national parks have various plants that visitors can see without trying hard to discover in forests. This is also a good place for environmental education for visitors.

Major Health Challenges Facing the Asia Pacific Region in the 21st Century

by LEWIS, Nancy, Director of Research, East-West Center, Hawaii, USA

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Plenary Panel 3: Emerging Infectious Disease and Other Health Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region

The countries of the Asia Pacific region are undergoing rapid demographic change and health transitions that result in what some have called the “double burden of disease.” While infectious disease rates may be declining, they are still elevated and life style changes are leading to rapid increases in the rates of chronic disease as well as accidents. This presents major challenges to health infrastructures. This part of the world is also seen as the “hot spot” of infectious disease emergence. A brief overview of the health challenges facing the Asia Pacific region will be presented with a focus on Southeast Asia. Examples of relevant East-West Center research will be presented.

Gender, Globalization, and Development: Focus on Women in China

by LINDSEY, Linda, Professor of Sociology, Maryville University of St. Louis, Missouri, USA

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Panel 20: Women’s Issues

Spearheaded by the United Nations and NGO efforts to expand dialogue and encourage research clarifying the relationship between globalization, economic liberalization, and sustainable human development, this paper explores gendered processes of globalization in terms of the “promise and plight” of development for women in China. Given China’s enviable position as the world’s largest market and the global scramble to take advantage of reform policies designed to liberalize markets throughout all economic sectors, globalization and development play out differently in China compared to its Asian neighbors, and they play out differently for women compared to men. Key interlocking factors of global financial integration, economic liberalization, and development assistance paradoxically offer Chinese women opportunities for economic enhancement but at the same time increase their risk for poverty and marginalization. These factors are accounted for in suggestions offered to mitigate the pitfalls of globalization and improve development outcomes for women.

Classical Philosophical Roots of the Chinese Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence

by LITTLEJOHN, Ronnie, Chairman of Department of Philosophy and Director of Asian Studies, Belmont University, Nashville, Tennessee, USA

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Panel 16: Globalization – Philosophical Perspectives

First put forward in their modern form by Zhou Enlai in 1953, the Five Principles were written into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China in 1982. They were ratified in "China's New Concept of Security" in July 1998 and several times since then they have found their way into policy statements, including several recent talks by Premier Wen Jiabao. While there has been a considerable amount of discussion about whether and how these principles can predict China's future policy decisions in an age of increasing globalization, there has been very little documentation of the classical antecedents of these principles. I show that these principles have a much longer and more deeply engrained intellectual history in Chinese texts than is typically assumed. I offer some concluding remarks about the significance of this long history of the principles for China's future role in a new global reality of symbiotic political and national forces.

Can Sustainable Agriculture be an Environmental Tipping Point?

by LOUIS, Elizabeth Cedar, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA

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Panel 27: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources I

How can sustainable agriculture be a "tipping point" in our currently unsustainable agricultural systems and what kinds of policies will support more sustainable alternatives? Sustainable agriculture promotes three broad goals – environmental health, economic viability, and socioeconomic equity (fair treatment for all involved, from farmer to consumer) – by promoting crop diversity and suitability, autonomous organic production, soil and water conservation, and fair prices. It is a powerful concept that has the potential to address environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, food insecurity, loss of local knowledge systems, inequity in trade, declining public health, and other threats to rural livelihoods. This paper highlights how many of India's poor are affected by its current economic trajectory, and attempts to understand how communities are addressing these issues by examining different sustainable agriculture movements in India. National and local level policies often preclude sustainable agriculture and new policies are needed to simultaneously promote environmental health, economic profitability, and socioeconomic equity.

Confronting the Challenge of Diversity in Developing Countries

by LOUW, Ivonne, Lecturer, ADP, Monash South Africa

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Panel 36: Education – Local to Global

In framing the growth in racial and cultural diversity as an educational challenge, educators and policy

makers have set the stage for educational institutions to react to this concern. Additional factors, including language barriers and substandard informational skills, often diagnosed as a result of the “digital divide”, have contributed towards a complex and often problematic tertiary educational environment, particularly in countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Rooted in theories of cognitive development, this paper focuses on current classroom learning practices in the Foundation Level Programme of Monash South Africa. Barriers to learning, such as diversity and language barriers are pinpointed and discussed. Collaborative and innovative learning practices, where the focus is on creating a racially integrated learning environment that goes far beyond simply putting diverse students together in the same classroom are shared. The ideal learning situation becomes a reciprocal experience for student and teacher and learning becomes “learning so that everyone teaches”. This type of learning situation contributes towards fostering students’ academic and social growth.

AsiaPacificEd Program: Celebrating Successes and Sharing ‘Lessons Learned’

by **MACDONALD**, Rosita, “Partnership for Youth” Coordinator, AsiaPacificEd Program, East-West Center, Hawaii, USA

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Panel 14: From Tsunami to Home Communities: ‘Partnership for Youth’ in Building Disaster-Resilient Communities

The theme of disaster-resiliency is a medium for the learning process that has enabled the P4Y students to develop skills in civic engagement. The program follows an applied learning model with Thai and U.S. students working collaboratively to create follow-up projects that will enhance the resiliency and preparedness of their own communities to future disasters. The program also seeks to strengthen regional relationships and cultural understanding between Thailand and the United States through cross-cultural exchange. Rosita MacDonald will discuss the goals and learning strategy of “Partnership for Youth.” She will also discuss the importance of the AsiaPacificEd alumni community in building a network of educators, schools, and students to enhance the outcomes of the program through a coordinated approach.

Towards A Peaceful World Order Through Education and Yoga

by **MALHOTRA**, Ashok Kumar, Chair, Department of Philosophy, State University of New York at Oneonta, USA

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Panel 16: Globalization – Philosophical Perspectives

Dr. Seuss in ‘The Lorax’ makes a profound statement: “Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It’s not.” When we fully become aware of the suffering of people around us, we find that there are a vast number of problems that require immediate attention from each of us. These problems range from illiteracy amongst more than 2 billion children and adults to the lack of health care, malnutrition and poverty among one-third of the population of the world. This awareness of the enormity of human wretchedness creates a painful agitation within our being. During those moments, we are ready to give up everything and do anything to help and rescue those impoverished children of the earth. Though all of us are equal in desiring the good and also in knowing the good, we are totally unequal in doing the good. Unless this desire for the good and knowledge of the good are put to practice,

the desire becomes a useless passion and the knowledge a vacuous piece of information. The big hurdle to acting on the passion and knowledge of the good is the lack of confidence in our ability to make a positive difference. The doubt lurking in the back our mind is: “How can I, as a single human being, alleviate the suffering of such a large number of human beings?”

As the popular adage goes, if you want to make a significant difference in the lives of unfortunate people, you should “think globally but act locally.” The above statement has become a maxim, which guides my actions and me.

In this paper, I will present my philosophical vision of globalization and the concrete steps to materialize part of this vision through education and yoga. The paper is divided into three parts. Part I offers an introduction to the problem of Globalization. Part II presents a philosophical vision of Globalization in terms of a peaceful world order where economic globalization is ancillary to a wider perspective of creating a world without walls and Part III describes how a component of this philosophical vision dealing with the spread of education is concretely handled through the establishment of three elementary schools for the underprivileged children of India as well as teaching people to live a harmonious and peaceful life with their fellow travelers through the practice of yoga and meditation.

Education in the Third World: A Developing Country’s Experience

by MANNAN, Abdul, Professor, East West University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Panel 36: Education – Local to Global

The Founding Fathers of Bangladesh while drafting the constitution of the Republic in 1972 included ‘Free and Compulsory Education’ for all children in its fundamental Principles Part. They realized that Bangladesh to come out the poverty trap and march alongside with developing nations on the path of progress and prosperity must have a proper education policy for its people. Without having a proper education policy it will not be possible to build up a proper social and human capital much needed for any country planning to march ahead. 35 years have passed since the country became independent. Still the country is in search of a proper education policy. This paper will trace the development of education in general in Bangladesh with emphasis on the current status and probable future course of action.

Building Relationships, Exchanging Cultures, and Sustaining Friendship

by MCGINTY, James, Student, Woodstock Union High School, Vermont, USA

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Panel 14: From Tsunami to Home Communities: ‘Partnership for Youth’ in Building Disaster-Resilient Communities

The summer experience in Thailand was a life-altering experience for many “Partnership for Youth” participants. Besides learning about disaster preparedness and youth activism, the students got to experience Thai culture by living with host families. For James, living with a Thai family, attending a Thai school, and collaborating with Thai peers gave him the opportunity to engage with Thailand at an individual, human level, providing him with special insights into Thai society, people, and ways of life.

James will recount the strong bond he developed with his host family and some of the major realizations he made during the course of the program.

Suicide and Depression among Elderly Asian and Pacific Islanders in the United States: 1992 to 2001

by MCNALLY, James W. and PANAPASA, Sela V. (panapasa@umich.edu), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

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Panel 31: Nations, Health and Population II

Older Americans represent a population at increased risk of both suicide and depression. While the risks and prevalence of suicide among elders in the United States is a well-established topic in the research literature, less work has been done among Asians and Pacific Island (API) minority populations. Pacific Islanders represent a particular concern as they report high suicide rates at all ages, but the social folklore regarding Asian propensity for suicide also represents a process that is largely untested. Because of the small numbers of Asian and Pacific Island deaths in any given year and due to the methodological challenges in establishing both prevalence and occurrence rates of depression and suicide API populations remain understudied in the mental health literature emerging from the United States.

The research presented in this paper examines pooled annual mortality data for these populations from files released by the United States National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) between 1992 and 2001. We examine gross patterns of suicide among these populations and examine suicide rates by detailed race and ethnicity which were first made available on the 1992 data files. Using information on place of birth we also examine patterns among foreign-born API elders as compared to the native born. While preliminary, but the results find that the risks Asian and Pacific Island elderly face for suicide mortality diverts from the pattern seen for the US on the whole. The results provide a framework that can be used in the development of both policy and more sophisticated analysis.

Family Support of Elderly Females: The Impacts of Internal Migration and Changing Household Composition on Support Networks in Vietnam

by MCNALLY, James W., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA

Contact e-mail address: jmcnally@umich.edu

Panel 20: Women's Issues

Family support for the elderly in Vietnam, like many Asian nations, remains a central mechanism for the care of this growing population. Similarly, Vietnam shares the growing concerns associated the increased flows of rural to urban migration that can strip rural communities of working aged adults; typically the backbone of family support networks. In many Asian nations, these migration flows leave elderly in rural areas with a reduced pool of potential caregivers while often placing increased burdens on the elders as grandchildren often remain in family home when parents migrate for work.

This paper present preliminary research on the change in household structure that contain aged females in Vietnam using data from the 1989 and 1999 Census of population. While considerable work has been done in Vietnam on reproductive behavior and family, little has been done quantitatively to date on the lives of the aged. This paper examines how household support systems have changed in urban and rural areas as a response to internal migration, particularly during the "Doi Moi" period of economic reforms. The paper shows that there have been marked transitions in the composition of households that contained aged Vietnamese females but that they continue to live within an extended household system. These changes do suggest, however, that Vietnamese women are facing new challenges in the structure of their co-resident support networks that may have negative impacts if trends follow that seen for other Asian and Pacific nations.

Measuring the Simultaneous Impacts of Population Growth, Migration and Environmental Impacts Across Time in Palawan Province, the Philippines

by MCNALLY, James W., Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; and POGGIE, John (poggie@ri.edu), Department of Sociology/Anthropology, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island, USA

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Panel 24: Nations, Health and Population I

A central interest in both demographic and environmental research is the trajectory of population growth and the impacts of growth on land use and settlement patterns. The challenge to fully understanding these interrelated processes is our inability to follow this process from initiation to saturation. This is because demography emerged due to concerns over contemporaneous population growth and, almost by definition; the geographical areas of interest were well advanced towards population saturation and the depletion of environmental resources.

This study presents findings from research on the impact of rapid in-migration and population growth on the ability of coastal environments to adapt and accommodate this growth. Coastal regions of the world are among our most rapidly changing human landscapes. Shifts in migration and fertility behavior across time have resulted in population pressures that often degrade marine resources and regional ecosystems. Governments and managers of the coastal zone are currently facing the consequences of this interaction between population and the environment. The rush of poverty to the coasts has overwhelmed many established communities and institutions that represent traditional patterns of sustainable resource use.

The results focus on the demographic consequences of migration on the growth on population size within a small island province in the nation of the Philippines. The present analysis establishes the demographic implications for the growth of local population and is used to develop scenarios of growth that can be integrated with qualitative data to explain resource usage in a coastal environment and how resource utilization changes in the face of population stress.

Teaching Humanities in Medical School: Why, What and How?

by MENG, Kwang-ho, Professor, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea
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Panel 37: Education Beyond Borders

The scientific aspects of medicine in medical education has been strongly emphasized for more than half a century ever since the Flexner Report came out in 1910 in the United States, and in fact, this has greatly contributed to the development of scientific competence of medical students.

However, humanistic aspects of medicine have not been properly taught to medical students, and there has been widespread concern among conscientious physicians and medical educators that medicine is becoming ‘unprofessional’ and new doctors are not as well prepared as they should be to meet society’s expectations of them.

Fortunately, since the early 1980s, there have been many attempts to increase humanities curricula for those pursuing careers in medicine, but they are still very primitive. This presentation deals with the reasons why the humanities should be emphasized in the medical curriculum and how they could be effectively taught in medical schools of modern society.

An Approach to Equity in K-12 Education: The University of Hawai’i Laboratory School

by MENTON, Linda K., Curriculum Research & Development Group, College of Education, University of Hawai’i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai’i, USA
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Panel 23: Equity in Education – Challenge for the 21st Century

This presentation focuses on efforts to provide all students at the University of Hawai’i Laboratory School with an equitable education, especially in terms of access to a common curriculum. The approximately 400 students at this K-12 charter school are selected by stratified lottery to create a student body that reflects the ethnic distribution of Hawai’i, and includes a broad range of student academic achievement and family socioeconomic levels. All students, regardless of “ability” or standardized test scores, take the same demanding academic program in heterogeneous classrooms; there is no in-school tracking. How have these efforts to provide students with a more equitable school experience, especially in terms of access to a common curriculum and heterogeneous grouping, been reflected in terms of standardized test scores, graduation rates, and college admissions? How do the school’s graduates rate their own experiences several years after graduation? Did they receive an “equitable” education at the University of Hawai’i Laboratory School?

Developing Curriculum on East Asia for Secondary School Students

by MENTON, Linda K., Curriculum Research & Development Group, College of Education, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA
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Panel 9: Education for Social and Economic Development

This presentation focuses on the process of developing an organizational framework for a textbook for secondary students with the working title Modern East Asia. It recounts some of the historical, geographical, and pedagogical issues we have grappled with in designing a high-interest textbook for high school students.

How do we address the concerns of historians, who often see chronology as the preeminent organizational structure for historical narrative, with the needs of high school students who want to know, "Why do I have to learn this stuff?" How do we address the ever-growing list of standards promulgated by state and national agencies with the conflicting expectations of other stakeholder organizations? How do we negotiate the demands of multiple standards with adolescents' developmental levels of historical understanding?

Our challenge as curriculum developers is to help students connect the past with the present by developing historically accurate, pedagogically sound, and genuinely interesting instructional materials.

This presentation will include some of the organizational structures we have developed, and in some instances, discarded, in the process of developing a sound framework for a high school text focused on China, including Hong Kong and Taiwan; Japan; and North and South Korea.

Volunteerism in Community Development and the Creation of Global Citizenship

by MERICOURT, Belinda, University of Western Sydney, Australia
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Panel 15: Education and Cultural Values

Education for 'global citizenship' includes learning about issues that cut across national boundaries and about the interconnectedness of systems – cultural, ecological, economic, political and technological. It also involves evolving an understanding of these issues in such a way as to be able to appreciate the different perspectives people of other nations, ethnic or religious backgrounds may have of these issues; that is, to be able to see the world through the minds and eyes of others, not just through our own national or ethnocentric lens. The author of this paper conducted research with Australian university students who undertook volunteer internships in community development in majority world countries to see if their experiences as volunteers contributed to attitudinal changes such as increased sensitivity to cultural difference; increased concern for the problems of poor nations; the development of a global worldview; an appreciation of global interdependence; and a professional commitment to address world problems. If so, then the experience of being a volunteer can be said to contribute to the development of the person's 'multidimensional identity as a global citizen'.

Modeling the HIV Epidemic in Vietnam and its Use in Program Planning

by MILLS, Steve, Country Director, Family Health International, Vietnam

Plenary Panel 3: Emerging Infectious Disease and Other Health Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region

The Asia Epidemic Model (AEM) was developed by researchers at the EWC and has been used with the international partners such as Family Health International (FHI) to help local ministries of health and others to better understand where their respective epidemics, are heading in the future and how to most efficiently use resources for prevention and care. The use of AEM in Vietnam will be illustrated.

Redesigning Teaching and Learning in Higher Education Using a Web-based System: An Outlook

by MURAKAMI, Yoshikazu, Department of Business Administration, Matsuyama University, Japan

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Panel 33: Internet and Distance Learning I

Education is something that aims to bring changes in learners through teaching, preparing them for the world in which they will live. Traditionally, chalk, talk and board have been used as the main media of communication between teacher and his/her students in the classroom. The spread of the Internet has now given us a tremendous potential for innovating conventional teaching and learning at schools. Commonly-used media in school education, such as textbooks, TVs, radios, telephones, newspapers, books in libraries and so on, are being integrated into the world of globally-connected computers, the Internet. A mobile Internet environment is rapidly prevailing around us.

This will bring a link-and-learn-globally environment not only to schools, but learners at large beyond the limitation of school campus. This author has developed a Web-based system for his teaching and students' learning, accessible anywhere at any time in a cross-contactable environment via the Internet. The system is to explore the potential of how teaching and learning in higher education should occur upon using the Internet.

Realizing Cultural Diversity in Co-Creative Exchanges

by **MURASHIGE**, Stanley J., Associate Professor, Department of Art History, Theory and Criticism, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, USA

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Panel 2: Cultural Diversity

How do we sustain cultural diversity in our rapidly globalizing world? Perhaps the most difficult challenge remains how we define cultures. Despite postmodern critiques, in practice, we continue to imagine cultures to be fixed, packageable identities. To sustain diversity, we must first truly understand how culture emerges in ceaseless processes of mutually co-creative exchanges. Culture is nothing other than an emergent history, an unfolding of the present in its encounter with the past and future, always ambiguous, forever open-ended. The sustainability of culture demands that we refuse to fix history in static “traditions.” From this, we may begin to realize the self-sustaining dynamism of already multiple, hybrid, and diverse cultures. Only with perpetually self-questioning reflection, and openness to the human possibilities of the future can we realize the past’s relation to the present and future, and remain open to how local practices can creatively contribute to a dynamic globalism.

Computer Literacy in Rural Malaysia through Nonformal Adult Education

by **MUSTAPHA**, Ramlee and **AHMAD**, Abdul Razak, Faculty of Education, The National University of Malaysia

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Panel 1: Internet and Distance Learning II

This paper discusses the goals and challenges of adult nonformal education in Malaysia. In addition, this paper reports on the evaluation of Computer Literacy Program offered by a government agency (KEMAS) to rural communities. In the program, the respondents scored high in cognitive and behavioral aspects but average in the affective aspect. In terms of the teaching and facilities, the participants were less impressive with the teaching method, resources and infrastructure of the computer literacy program. Thus, it is suggested that a comprehensive assessment should be conducted by KEMAS in order to keep up with the current demands. Finally, it is recommended that the government agencies, private sector, NGOs and the wider community should work together to support adult learning especially in the rural areas.

Vietnam-Okinawa Relations During and After the Vietnam War

by **NAKACHI**, Kiyoshi, Professor, Meio University, Japan

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Panel 13: International Relations and Globalization I

US military bases on Okinawa were front bases against Vietnam during the Vietnam War. The Okinawa reversion movement was connected with the anti-war sentiments. During the Vietnam War era Okinawans campaigned to have US military bases removed from Okinawa as well as to have Okinawa

revert to Japanese administration. The end of the Vietnam War was the major factor that prompted the U.S. government to have Okinawa revert to Japan. After the war Vietnam became a fascinating region where enterprises on Okinawa transferred some of their industries. Today ordinary people from both Vietnam and Okinawa are expanding cultural and business exchanges. The paper presents a history of Vietnam-Okinawa relations during the Vietnam War and examines the best way to develop people-to-people exchanges in the present.

AIRPET and its Preliminary Results on Air Pollution in Vietnam

by **NGHIEM** Trung Dung, Institute for Environmental Science and Technology, Hanoi University of Technology, and **HOANG** Xuan Co, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam

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Panel 29: Air Pollution Status and Management in Vietnam

AIRPET is Improving Air Quality in Asian Developing Countries project. The project is funded by Sida, coordinated by AIT and involves 6 countries in the region, namely China, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand (AIT). Started in 2001, it is now in the second phase (2004 - 2007). Its overall goal is to mobilize and enhance capacity in the involved countries. The project has focused on monitoring of ambient PM, modeling, control technologies and integrated air quality management for target sources.

National research institutions in Vietnam involved in this project are Hanoi University of Science and Hanoi University of Technology. Noticeable results on the levels and chemical compositions of TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} for different sampling sites in Hanoi and Vinh Phuc were obtained. Source apportionment for PM₁₀ in Hanoi was calculated using receptor models. An integrated air quality management for brick manufacturing in Bac Ninh was also applied.

Playing Spaces for Children in Urban Areas

by **NGO**, Dao Anh, Member, Urban-Rural Solutions, Vietnam

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Panel 21: Livable Cities

The study aims to explore the Spatial/Environmental Knowledge and Experiences of children, aged from 6 to 10, in (and perhaps upon) spaces both designed for/ and used by them, from a small-scale exploratory case-study carried out in their neighborhoods. Quynh Mai ward (in Hai Ba Trung district) was selected as a pilot-case. Emphasis is given to 1) explore knowledge (children's spatial understanding, sensing, perception, imaginings, reasoning, learning etc.) of and in the place/space they choose for play in the community where they live and how they experience such spaces; 2) to identify and understand what attracts them to "informal" spaces and "formal spaces" which are "supposed" to choose (by the adults-parents, planners, etc.); and 3) to explore their "dream" about an 'ideal' space for playing. The ultimate goal of the study is thus to frame foundations/backgrounds for further researches, some reflections for education and some implications suggested to urban planners and designers.

National Strategy on Major Matters Concerning Population Quality in Vietnam 2001-2010

by NGUYEN Anh Quoc, Director, Information Center, VNCPFC, Vietnam

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Panel 24: Nations, Health and Population I

Recently, population and family planning activities in Vietnam have improved significantly in terms of perception, implementation and results. This presentation sets forth an overview of the General Statistical Office's official data showing a number of achievements since the adoption of Decision No. 4 TW on Population Policies and Population Strategies through 2000. It also considers new areas for future actions as well as difficulties and shortcomings. Goals for population and family planning through 2010 are reviewed.

Emission Control for In-Use Motorcycles in Asia

by NGUYEN Hoai Anh, Vietnam Register

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Panel 29: Air Pollution Status and Management in Vietnam

Nowadays, there are about 200 million motorcycles in Asia. This is triple number of motorcycles as in OECD, while the Asian automobile number is only 12%. Vehicle emissions in emerging Asian countries account for significant levels of world air pollution. Asian countries have the largest number of motorcycles. In some countries, motorcycle population is booming in the recent years and still increasing in the coming years.

The motorcycle population is most dense in Asia, especially in South-East Asia and East Asia, a major transport means in some countries in the region. Yet it is a significant source of pollution for the cities in South-East Asia and East Asia.

Cleaner fuels program is an encouraging measure. Catalytics is being researched, tested to speed up its application in some countries in the region. Many countries have type approval test for motorcycles. Mandatory emissions test and Roadside test are the main measures to control MC emissions.

Community Spaces in Low-Income Housing Areas - a Case Study of Hanoi, Vietnam

by NGUYEN Hien Thi, Founder and Consultant, Urban-Rural Solutions, Vietnam

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Panel 21: Livable Cities

One of the aspects of livability is shelter. Shelter does not mean just a house as such, but also the whole neighborhood where people would want to feel comfortable and safe to live in. Community spaces, with

their neutral character, can be a bridge connecting people and also the people with the nature. Community spaces in Vietnam, during urbanization process, have been shrinking, being privatised, poorly maintained, and substituted by new supermarkets and internet cafes. Open spaces and civic places cannot maintain their function as a place for community member's social interaction in daily life.

To attract more attention of the Government and the civil society on the issue, a pilot action research on community spaces has been implemented in a poor ward of Hanoi city. This research has the objective to assess 1) the existing situation of community spaces in a poor neighborhood, 2) the role of community spaces in people's daily life, 3) possible actions to improve community spaces, and 4) role of different stakeholders in creating/ improving/ managing spaces. The research also experimented some concrete space improvement in order to assess the capacity of the ward authorities and community in working together to organise and implement collective activities.

Ecotourism in the Biosphere Reserves of Vietnam: Opportunities and Challenges

by NGUYEN Hoang Tri, Permanent Secretary, The Vietnam MAB National Committee, and Director, Center for Environmental research and Education (CERE), Hanoi University of Education, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 48: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources II

Since 2000, Vietnam has set up four designated biosphere reserves. The concept of biosphere reserves and application of UNESCO initiated ecosystem approaches in management have been changing step by step the decision makers, especially at provincial and district levels. These biosphere reserves provide a lot of opportunities for ecotourism development, which has become a real industry with the role of an important sustainable development tool for conserving biosphere, educating visitors about sustainability and benefiting local people.

However, the capacity for successful ecotourism is major challenge for developing this sector. By giving practical experiences in these biosphere reserves, this paper argues on critical issues of infrastructure development, baseline studies and monitoring and regional ecotourism monitoring and planning in order to minimise the impacts of ecotourism in natural areas and to build technical capabilities that manage and deliver quality ecotourism.

Interest Groups and Trade Protectionism: The Case of Trade between Vietnam and United States

by NGUYEN Manh Cuong, Acting Director, VUSTA, Vietnam

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Panel 13: International Relations and Globalization I

This paper illuminates how Vietnam can be vulnerable to the globalization process. While globalization can have strong and positive impacts on Vietnam's socio-economic development, it can induce related special and foreign interest groups and civil society organizations which are beyond the control of

Vietnam's government, which are against the export of Vietnam, thus Vietnam's development. It is suggested that Vietnam needs to support liberal civil society groups and interest groups who are counterweights to such special interest groups for the fair trade as indicated in the case of the trade deal between Vietnam and the United States.

The Evolving Attitudes and Expenditures of Tourists in Vietnam: Results of the 2003 and 2005 Tourism Visitor Expenditure Surveys

by NGUYEN Mai Thi Xuan, Economist and Statistician, Integration and Tourism Division of the Department of Trade, Services, and Prices, General Statistics Office, Vietnam

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Panel 45: Tourism Development and the Poor in Southeast Asia

The presentation reviews the chief findings of national surveys international tourism visitors in Vietnam from 2003 and 2005. It begins by outlining the sample design and survey methodology used in these surveys. Next, the insights yielded from surveys concerning the changing expenditure patterns and preferences of tourists and changing visitor attitudes about the various components of Vietnam's tourism-product (e.g., hotel accommodation, transport, tourist agencies) offered by Vietnam. The presentation considers the possible implications of observed expenditure patterns on the proportion of expenditure going to various types of tourism services firms (i.e., domestic, international, large, and small enterprises) and how the distribution of expenditure has changed over time.

Redefining Feminist Ideology within an Asia Pacific Context for Sustainable Development

by NIEVES-SQUIRES, Sarah, Lesley University, Massachusetts, USA

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Panel 20: Women's Issues

It was 1995 and the setting was the UN Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing. One of the by-lines was "Action for Equality, Development and Peace".

Today, 11 years later, I wish to explore the impact, if any, that those heady meetings held both within the scheduled program and more importantly, those outside the strictures of official scheduling which arose out of conversations held during tea or lunchtimes; sometimes while waiting at the WC's mercilessly long lines; sometimes while idling the time away waiting for the rain to abate, have had on the daily lives of women within the burgeoning Chinese context.

I am particularly looking into redefinitions/attitudes of Western "feminist ideology" so prevalent in our discussions in Beijing, and their impact, if any, on the actual gains/strides achieved within the past ten years within an Asian context vis-à-vis prevalent globalizing vistas and the pursuit of sustainable development. The focus will be on the transformation, if any, experienced by Chinese women within the age group of 25 – 40.

Climate Forecasting and Application in the South Pacific Region

by **PAHALAD**, Janita, Bureau of Meteorology, National Climate Centre, Australia

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Panel 17: Disaster Management and Prevention I

The Australian Bureau of Meteorology is currently implementing a project titled “Enhanced Application of Climate Predictions in Pacific Island Countries” which is funded by the Australian overseas aid and development agency (AusAID).

The project consists of two parts: developing and installing climate prediction software and the new prediction service, and training and assisting NMSs and key representatives from climate sensitive industries in the effective use of prediction information for decision-making and planning. In order to demonstrate the benefits of climate predictions to industry, a number of pilot schemes were developed for several industry-specific climate predictions and management responses.

Water management pilot project involves developing the capability of NMS staff to provide climatological information including forecasts of droughts and their likely impacts on water resources to water agencies and other stakeholders.

This paper will focus on droughts warning/monitoring scheme and preventative measures proposed or currently implemented in PICs to minimise disaster.

Knowledge Management and Strategic Communication: Using ICT for Sustainable Agriculture – The Case of K-AgriNet

by **PERNIA**, Elena, and **SAN PASCUAL**, Maria Rosel, College of Mass Communication, University of the Philippines

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Panel 8: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth

The agricultural program that this paper discusses is Knowledge Networking Towards Enterprising Agricultural Communities or K-AgriNet. It is a collaborative effort of four Philippine institutions: Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP), Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCARRD), and Department of Agriculture – Philippine Rice Research Institute (DA-PhilRice).

The Philippines is still largely an agricultural economy, where a perennial/long standing problem among farmers and agri-business entrepreneurs is their limited access to relevant information. The information needs of these agricultural players, especially those in rural areas, have traditionally been provided by extension workers. The communication or information dissemination in such cases can be described as a trickle-down process.

The researchers propose an assessment framework for K-AgriNet that considers the program as both a

knowledge management system and a communication strategy. The paper presents an evaluation framework that integrates strategic communication principles (including strategic thinking, leadership, partnership, continuity, sustainability) with knowledge management concepts and processes (including knowledge creation, dissemination, facilitation, utilization). Moreover, concepts such as empowerment, ownership, social and economic impact are defined.

Equity and Quality: Examining the Current Practice in Pre-Service Teacher Education in Hawai'i

by **PETERS**, Joseph (jpeters@uwf.edu), Professor, College of Professional Studies, University of West Florida, and **XU Di** (xudi@hawaii.edu), Professor, College of Education, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel 23: Equity in Education – Challenge for the 21st Century

The K-12 schools in the United States are facing a serious teacher shortage, especially that of quality teachers, due to the large number of retirees, the competition (or non-competitiveness) with the other professions, and the mounting challenges within schools from violence to federal mandated paperwork and tests. Hawai'i is no exception.

At the heart of recruiting and educating pre-service teachers is the issue of equity and quality. Based on the multicultural theories (Banks, 2003; Bennet, 2004), this paper presents the most recent quantitative and qualitative study (N = 500) examines the current practice in recruiting and advising pre-service teachers at College of Education, UH-Manoa. It illustrates the significant challenges and effective approaches to provide both equity and quality among diverse student populations so as to meet the needs of the community in the 21st century.

Reduction of Flash Floods in Vietnam's Mountainous Northern Region

by **PHAM Anh Tuan**, Institute of Water Resources Research, Vietnam
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Panel 34: Disaster Management and Prevention II

In recent years, natural disasters such as flash floods and cyclones have been frequently occurring in the mountainous northern region of Vietnam. The flash floods have caused the deaths of nearly a thousand people and much loss of property. These events are more frequent, and a major cause of loss in Vietnam, causing people who live in mountain and new-economic zones to suffer from death and loss of living, house as well as destroying the environment. Therefore, mitigation and reduction of flash floods in these mountainous regions is becoming a highlighted matter in northern Vietnam. This article summarizes flash flood reduction strategies that are being conducted by Vietnamese authorities and researchers.

Unequal Actors in Conservation: Case Study in Resource Management of Bavi National Park

by PHAM Tu Quang, Social Policy Ecology Research Institute (SPERI), Vietnam
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Panel 12: Conservation of Biological Diversity in Asia-Pacific

With the failure of conventional conservation approach, which looks people as "threat" to nature, recently it is increasing awareness that people should be included in conservation of protected areas. However, exploring case study of Bavi National Park in Vietnam, this paper find out that it is not simply that when local people are allowed to participate in conservation the conservation purpose and local people livelihood development objective will be achieved. The effective of conservation depends very much on how have different actors involved in conservation been interacting and negotiating with each other. In Bavi case due to different interests and gap in knowledge between actors, the powerless such as local ethnic minority people, NGO are gradually excluded in conservation process of the park. The paper concludes that better conservation and local livelihood development are not simply recommendation to increase availability of financial, or just calling for local people participation in conservation but need to pay more attention to the dynamic of actors' interaction and negotiation in resource management process and its influence to the outcome of the conservation.

The Challenge of Growth to Sustainable Development in Asia

by PRIZZIA, Ross, Professor, University of Hawai'i – West Oahu, Hawai'i, USA
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Poster Session

This research study attempts to advance sustainable development as a process which involves more than the alleviation of immediate environmental harms, but requires the conservation of the comprehensive resource base including water, air, minerals, land and all the complex interrelationships woven in ecology. Sustainable development in this context recognizes and incorporates the social, economic and ecological objectives of multi-generations. The methodology utilized is a general literature review of relevant studies and secondary sources in support of a critical evaluation of sustainable development in Asia (1990 – 2005 and the major challenges in the near future (2020). In the context of growth as a primary challenge to sustainable development, a review of exemplary national strategies and internationally recognized "good practices" in support of sustainable development is presented. Recommendations on the standards and methods to improve sustainable development in Asia are also provided.

Recovery of Water from Domestic and Industrial Wastewater – a Non-Conventional and Sustainable Development under Zero Discharge Concept

by **RAJAMANI, S.**, Department of Environmental Technology, Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, India and **BELLIAPPA, P.M.**, East-West Center Chennai Chapter, India
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Panel 48: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources II

Water is becoming scarce commodity for drinking and green development due to inadequate water supply and depletion of ground water and other natural sources. Many cities and communities have to purchase water through tankers at a high cost of about 2 to 3 U.S. dollars per 1,000 litres. With a view to ensure environmentally compatible and sustainable development on clean and green environment, viable technologies for recovery of water from non conventional sources including domestic and industrial wastewater have been developed and implemented during the recent years in India under zero liquid discharge concept. This paper deals with the recent developments on the environmental protection techniques and case studies on liquid and solid wastes treatment including water recovery for reuse under zero discharge concept and bio energy generation.

Livable Cities: Existence, Accessibility and Design of Urban Community Open Spaces – Formulation of Policy Guidelines

by **RASHID, Khaleda**, Professor, Department of Architecture, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET), Dhaka, Bangladesh
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Panel 21: Livable Cities

A challenging concern of all, especially in South Asia, is the unprecedented explosion of urban population. Urban population and thus urban communities, the resultant composite being cities, are expanding without reference to any plan or planning framework. The ever shrinking urban community space is just one of the many adverse manifestations of unfettered urbanization. Decay of open community spaces is common in cities. Again the mundane and dwindling nature of outdoor spaces in cities of today makes them unlivable. Here community open spaces include but are not limited to spaces around buildings, roadside open spaces, mini parks, water bodies and even institutional lands. In fact outdoor open spaces of any type, spacious – non-spacious, spectacular – non-spectacular, ‘formal’ – ‘informal’ that surround the inhabitants in their every day situation are in consideration. The paper focuses on what are community open spaces and their conditions in Dhaka, Bangladesh; and how are they used and relate with one another, the relationship between interior and exterior public spaces and also between private and public spaces; can the inhabitants of the community describe and envision these spaces and do the inhabitants have any influence on the functioning of the open spaces? Finally the study suggests some policies on community open spaces that foster more sustainable, ecologically and socially concerned urban communities.

Beyond Access and Retention: Approaching Equity through Indigenizing the Curriculum

by REED, Gay Garland, Associate Professor, Educational Foundations, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

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Panel 23: Equity in Education – Challenge for the 21st Century

For most of the 20th century the focus was on developing a strong national identity that supercedes ethnic, gender, racial, and local linguistic identities. Schooling that included underrepresented populations was seen as more inclusive and promised greater participation of minority students. To achieve this end, students were assimilated into the dominant culture through curriculum and through the norms and values that were part of the school culture. Equity in education was, and continues to be, associated with access and retention of minority populations. However these are only the first steps in creating more equitable educational experiences for students whose lives are not reflected in the dominant curriculum and whose authentic voices are absent from the classrooms they inhabit. □ In this paper I will argue that the next step in creating a more equitable educational experience is to indigenize the curriculum. This process will be considered using Hershock's (2006) concepts of contributory virtuosity and diversity.

Te Koringa – Maori Sustainable Enterprise

by REEDY, Tamati, Pro Vice-Chancellor Maori, University of Waikato, New Zealand

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Panel 2: Cultural Diversity

Sustainable Enterprise is becoming increasingly popular among major multi-national companies across the world. Today's modern definitions of sustainability have been couched in a strong environment focus which is now being supported by the global citizenship model and the realization by some that being 'green' can now add value to the quadruple bottom lines of business today.

For the indigenous peoples of the world, this is not a new phenomenon. For generations Maori notions of sustainability were embedded in fundamental cultural concepts. There is a focus on the importance of sustaining the land, and the people while ensuring that there is plenty left for future generations. This has influenced the way in which many indigenous businesses operate at both a governance and management level. The blend of a cultural value driven organisation, collectively owned assets and an inherent commitment to the key pillars of sustainability has led to an 'indigenised' way of managing and operating business.

Outsourcing of Surgical Procedures to Asia: Economic, Quality of Care and Moral Considerations

by **RICHMOND**, Dennis, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery; **RICHMOND**, Claire Langham, Sociologist; and **RUBIN**, Michele, A., Director, Regulatory Affairs (Quality of Care Services), University of California San Diego Medical Center, California, USA

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Panel 31: Nations, Health and Population II

In the United States, the high cost and temporal availability of certain surgical procedures is a reality. The economical burden applies to all operations, and the waiting list for certain operations and transplant surgery is apparent. This paper will discuss the sociological pressures that motivate certain American patients to seek operative treatment in Asian medical centers and/or specific clinics. This presentation will exam and evaluate the costs and travel packages which attract Americans. Further, this paper will scrutinize the skill level and outcomes of surgical procedures done in Asian medical centers and clinics. We will consider the quality of care available in Asia, applying all the above (listed) considerations to transplant operations; and further discuss the morality and ethics of certain transplant practices.

Pilot Study of Commuters' Exposure to Air Pollution in Hanoi: Implications and Research and Policy Development

by **SAKSENA**, Sumeet, East-West Center, Hawaii, USA

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Panel 29: Air Pollution Status and Management in Vietnam

Most studies of air pollution in cities have concentrated on urban background air quality and its effects on people outside vehicles. Background levels are usually measured on roof-tops of buildings. However, scientific evidence suggests that road users of all kinds are exposed to higher levels of air pollution than the background data might suggest. Furthermore, the evidence indicates marked differences in the exposure levels of travelers by different modes. Research done in the US and Europe is not easily adaptable to Asia, given unique modes of transportation in the former such as two-wheelers and highly used bus systems. In Asian cities the use of diesel is much higher than in the west and the implications of this on actual human exposure to air pollution is not known.

Our study was designed to get descriptive statistics for commuter micro-environmental concentrations that have not been previously studied in cities such as Hanoi. Equally important was to investigate the role of determinants of exposure, especially those factors that are unique to developing countries. Investigators simulated typical commutes in Hanoi on four major roads – Truong Chinh, Giai Phong, Pham Van Dong, and Tran Hung Dao. That is, the investigators themselves carried lightweight portable personal monitors (for particulate matter and carbon monoxide) on their selves and traveled within the city under controlled conditions in four modes of transportation – 2-wheelers, cars, buses and walking. The results will in themselves be academically valuable and can also raise awareness among the people of Hanoi.

Collaborative Capacity Building in Education: the Case of the Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management

by **SARKAR**, Asit, Professor, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

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Panel 9: Education for Social and Economic Development

The focus of this presentation is on the growing interconnectivity within the Asia-Pacific region and identifying the role of the education sector in enhancing and sustaining regional economic cooperation. As the competitiveness of the region becomes increasingly knowledge-dependent, a collaborative approach to capacity building in education can benefit the region as a whole. With the support of the Asian Development Bank, the countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) have built up a strong record of cooperation in the provision of regional public goods and are enjoying a new level of economic and political stability - the so-called "peace dividend" that results from working together for the common good of all. Using the record of the Phnom Penh Plan for Development Management, the presentation discusses strategic pathways for strengthening the education sectors in the GMS countries and thus enhancing the institutional linkages within the subregion and sustaining commitment to excellence in shared capacity building.

Sustainable Building Education Across Cultures

by **SCHRENK**, Lisa, Assistant Professor of Architecture and Art History, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, USA

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Poster Session

The extreme natural beauty of the state of Vermont has led to an almost innate respect for the local resources among many who reside there. The architecture school at Norwich University, located in Northfield, Vermont, is presently formalizing a rapidly growing interest in sustainable design by its faculty and students. What can this community learned from the study of historical and current cultures in Southeast Asia in regards to sustainable practices (as well as unsustainable ones)? What can interested parties in Southeast Asia gain from explorations into sustainable-related design issues (including material choices, alternative energy options, water conservation practices, settlement patterns, transportation costs, etc.) taking place in the architecture division at Norwich? A major goal of this paper is to begin to develop bridges between Norwich University and interested parties in Southeast Asia, and, as a result, give members of the Norwich community the opportunity for cross-cultural exchanges while illustrating to students the importance of designing for sustainable futures through the examination of different cultures, practices, and site conditions.

Koizumi's Legacy?

by SCHWERIN, Ed, Chair, Department of Political Science, Florida Atlantic University, USA
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Panel 30: International Relations and Globalization II

On September 26th, after more than five years in power, Junichiro Koizumi Japan's remarkable Prime Minister left office to be replaced by his hand picked successor Shinzo Abe. During his time in office Koizumi dismantled much of Japan's system of political patronage and privilege and presided over its economic resurgence after over a decade of stagnation and deflation. He came into office in 2001 promising major economic and political reforms. His own party stubbornly resisted these reforms but Mr. Koizumi began the work of breaking up the iron triangle of bureaucrats, big business and the LDP party, and making government more accountable. He encouraged Japanese nationalism and developed a more assertive of foreign policy, sending Japanese troops to Iraq, and forging a closer military relationship with the United States. But he also severely damaged Japan's relations with China and South Korea with his annual trips to the controversial Yasukuni Shrine, which honors Japan's war dead including 14 Class-A war criminals.

As Shinzo Abe assumes the Prime Minister's office, the big question is, which if any of Kozumi's initiatives and reforms are likely to last? Will Abe continue Koizumi's domestic and foreign policy reform agenda, or will the LDP old guard and bureaucrats reassert their power and prerogatives? This case study of Koizumi's leadership as the maverick Prime Minister of Japan analyzes the political and economic policy challenges he faced as well as and what appears to be his legacy. It also examines Abe's first months in office and concludes by considering some probable economic and political scenarios for Japan's future and its relations with China, South Korea, and other Asian neighbors.

U.S. National Cancer Institute Screening Trials: Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer

by SHAMBAUGH, Vicki, Co-Investigator and Director of Research and Development, Pacific Health Research Institute, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA
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Panel 24: Nations, Health and Population I

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) of the United States National Institutes of Health began a nationwide screening trial of over 150,000 healthy volunteer participants in 1992 called the PLCO Screening Trial to study the efficacy of screening strategies for early detection of prostate, lung, colorectal and ovarian cancers using various screening strategies. Another trial, call the National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) was begun in 2002. The NLST compares the detection rates of lung cancer and the subsequent morbidity and mortality experience of the cohort after screening by spiral CT Scan vs. chest x-ray (CXR). Smokers aged 55-74 years are the study population. The Pacific Health Research Institute (PHRI) in Honolulu, Hawai'i is a screening center for both trials. Approximately 43% of the PHRI participants are Asian Americans, the majority Japanese Americans. The speaker will give an overview of the studies, recruitment strategies, data collected, and findings to date. In addition, they will highlight potential opportunities for joint research between countries.

The Forces that Impede Attaining Peace in Northeast Asia: The Unresolved Issue of Nationalism

by SHIN, Youngtae, Department of Political Science, University of Central Oklahoma, USA

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Panel 30: International Relations and Globalization II

While there are many factors that influence the course of North East Asian (NEA) security, the notion of national identity has been conspicuously absent in the public discourse dealing with North Korean nuclear crisis. This paper aims to explore the role of nationalism among major players in the talks, the two Koreas, the U.S. PRC, and Japan (to some extent, Russia as well). I am particularly interested in the divided feelings toward North Korea, not only within South Korea, but also among the major players. By exploring regionalism, trade and economic development: theories and evidence from the Asia-Pacific region.

Regionalism, Trade and Economic Development: Theories and Evidence from the Asia-Pacific Region

by SIDDIQUE, M.A.B., The University of Western Australia

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Panel 3: Business Issues in Asia – Local to Global

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) are formed with the aim of minimizing trade barriers in order to increase the flow of total trade between the participating countries. RTAs bring the signatory countries one step closer to establishing a global village with lesser and lesser trade barriers. RTAs are expected to bring about an increased standard of living, increased employment, increased global understanding and so on. There are two main geographical facets of RTAs: regional, for example the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA); and bilateral such as the Australia and United States Free Trade Agreement (AUSFTA). There are also three categories of RTAs which have been in force by September 2006: (i) free trade agreements (FTAs), which make up 84%; (ii) customs unions (CUs) and (iii) partial scope agreements, which both account for 8%. This paper aims at establishing the links between regionalism, trade and economic development both from theoretical and empirical perspectives with special focus on the Asia-Pacific region.

Indigenous Claims and Developmental Challenges in Fiji

by **SINGH**, Jagjit, Senior Lecturer, School of Business and Economics, The University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji

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Panel 26: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth I

Few studies have explored the effects of indigenous resource claims and development in developing countries. This research examines the current non-renewal of leases and its effects on the sugar industry in Fiji. More specifically it appraises the effects of non-renewal of leases on Indo Fijian cane farmers in western Viti Levu, the largest island in the Fiji Group. The study reviews the issues involved in the current impasse and explores ways the problem could be resolved. Information was collected through interviews with evicted farmers and existing documents pertaining to land ownership and land use in Fiji. It was found that many Indo Fijians who were once thriving cane farmers are now living in extreme poverty around the periphery of towns and indigenous villages. Additionally, the economy of Fiji, which has for decades relied heavily on the sugar industry, has also continued to decline with the non-renewal of native land leases.

Response to a Pandemic – Industry Preparedness a Case Study

by **SINGH**, Satwant, EHS Regional Manager, GE Energy, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Panel 34: Disaster Management and Prevention II

In today's economic environment, businesses that survive are those that are ahead of the game and are prepared for any form of eventuality. Globalisation has made it possible for business to expand operations rapidly throughout the world. The non-economic challenges faced by these global businesses are unprecedented in the form of terrorist attacks, bomb scares, informed society, environmental hazards, diseases, etc. This paper will describe actions being taken by industry in preparation for any outbreak of a pandemic, specifically the Avian Flu. The paper would first discuss the current status of the Avian Flu based on World Health Organisation's Pandemic Classification. The paper will then discuss the potential impacts to the business world in the event there is an outbreak. Actions being taken by industry prior to the outbreak, during an outbreak and post outbreak will be presented.

The Notion of Community Open Space for Sustainable Existence

by **SIRIWARDENA**, W.A., Vice President, EWCA Chapter, Sri Lanka

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Panel 21: Livable Cities

The proposed paper intends to discuss creation and sustaining of open spaces as an integral component of community development planning. People are using open spaces for their outdoor recreational purposes. Basically there are two types of open spaces that is 'man made' and 'natural'. Man made open spaces provide attractive and comfortable living environment and are predominant in high-density urban

settlements. Nature provided excessive landscapes free of charge for fresh living during yester years of human civilization. Such landscapes are currently disappearing due to unplanned consumption of land as they are being mostly destroyed in the name of development or due to unlawful human activities as a result of urban sprawl. This critical issue will be addressed in the paper by paying due attention to salient features of community space development such as demographic measures, planning guidelines and standards, role of local councils and community development planners. Examples will quote from Sri Lankan scenario.

Ongoing Evolution of an Integrated Community Development Program in Vietnam

by **SMITH**, Tanzi, **HOANG** Viet Cuong, **WILLETTS**, Juliet and **MITCHELL**, Cynthia, Centre for Environment and Rural Development, Vietnam

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Panel 26: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth I

The Green Productivity for Integrated Community Development (GP-ICD) program has operated in Vietnam since 1998. The program aims to enhance socio-economic development and increase productivity while protecting the environment. In the communities in which it was implemented, the GP-ICD program made significant contributions to improving peoples' livelihoods and reducing environmental pollution.

This paper will explore some of these lessons and strengths and weaknesses of the GP-ICD program as it has been applied to date and the attempts to address these in an updated version of the program. Both the perspectives of practitioners and community members are then considered in an analysis of the progress of the updated program in Hai Duong province, Vietnam.

Based on this analysis we make some preliminary recommendations for the ongoing evolution of this integrated community development program and for community development programs in Vietnam in general.

Health and Environmental Consequences of American Cold War Policies in the Marshall Islands

by **SMITH-NORRIS**, Martha, Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

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Panel 40: Politics, Government and Health

Under the authority of the United Nations, the United States conducted at least sixty-six nuclear explosions in the Marshall Islands during the years from 1946 to 1958. As a result of these tests, a large proportion of Marshall Islanders experienced serious and long-lasting health problems related to radiation poisoning such as cancers, miscarriages, birth defects, and growth retardation. In addition, many islanders were displaced indefinitely due to high levels of contamination on their homelands. This conference paper examines the health and environmental degradation caused by American nuclear tests.

It also analyses: the actions taken by the Marshallese to redress their grievances; the official U.S. responses to the plight of the islanders; and the oversight provided by the United Nations during the Cold War. In the end, the paper concludes that, even in the post-Cold War era, recovery and sustainability remain challenging goals for the Marshallese people.

Building Sustainable Relationships Between U.S. and Asian Teachers and Students

by **STEINEMANN**, Namji, Director, AsiaPacificEd Program for Schools, and Associate Director, Education Program, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA

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Panel 28: AsiaPacificEd Program

Through participation in AsiaPacificEd's programs, including the Southeast Asian "Best Practice" Institutes, the Travel Seminar to Southeast Asia, the NEH Pearl Harbor Workshop, and "AsiaPacificEd Across America" workshops, teachers from throughout the United States and Asia (including Indonesia, Thailand, and Japan) participating in these programs have used, shared and built upon the knowledge and experience they have gained to create meaningful, multi-layered "best practice" initiatives in the classroom and larger school community. Moreover, the East West Center's AsiaPacificEd Program has provided further opportunities for students in the schools that are part of the AsiaPacificEd network to deepen their knowledge and skills related to public policy issues and disaster mitigation as well as Thailand through the "Partnership for Youth" cross-cultural exchange program. By providing professional development "best practice" models for teachers, initiating student-to-student as well as teacher-to-teacher contacts and exchanges with their Southeast Asian and Japanese counterparts, and fostering school and district-wide programs, the voices and perspectives of Asia are being heard with the hope that they will help foster a true interdependent world.

Mobilizing Provincial Entrepreneurs for Sustainable Development – Sri Lankan Success Stories

by **SUNSHINE**, Russell, International Development Consultant, Umbria, Italy

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Panel 3: Business Issues in Asia – Local to Global

Local business can be a powerful driver of sustainable development, reducing poverty and disruptive migration. Entrepreneurs strengthen ground-level economies as employers, vendors and suppliers, banking clients, taxpayers, construction subcontractors, and community leaders. Business associations broaden and deepen these positive impacts.

In most Asia Pacific countries, companies and associations based in capital cities have come closest to realizing this development-generating potential. Provincial entrepreneurs lag far behind, disadvantaged by their comparative distance from national concentrations of governmental, political, and financial power.

Two Sri Lankan initiatives sponsored by UNDP have achieved encouraging success in mobilizing provincial business for development. One linked local business communities into an empowering alliance

of provincial Chambers of Commerce. The other energized a debilitated provincial construction industry by plugging capacity gaps.

This Sri Lankan field experience should prove widely applicable, with appropriate national adaptations, across EWCA's constituency. The Conference paper and presentation will highlight salient details and lessons learned. The author designed and managed the reported Sri Lankan initiatives.

Urban Sustainability for Low Income Community of Asia and Pacific Countries – A Case Study of Sri Lanka's Urban Greening Partnership Program as experienced from 2003 - 2006

by **SUSIRIPALA**, Hiyare Pallege, Sevanatha Urban Resource Centre, Sri Lanka
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Panel 8: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth

The objective of this paper is to relate concepts, teachings and practices of Buddhism to the current use of the term "sustainability" through the lessons that I learned from Urban Greening Partnership Program (UGPP) experienced in Sri Lanka during the past three years as its Program Coordinator. This paper makes an attempt to relate it to the conference theme of Building an Asia Pacific Community for Sustainable Development by a Case Study based on three project towns in Sri Lanka.

Sri Lankan people have inherited long-standing legacies of practicing sustainability in every aspect of their living. Greening as respect to nature, home gardening, composting and recycling as a way of sustainable living, partnering and building harmony through friendship are considered as key factors for long sustainability. Greening had been an integral part in the ancient town and country planning systems in Sri Lanka for years. It originated from the inception of Buddhism to Sri Lanka in the 3rd Century BC. The nature conservation has been an ethic that has been practiced by the nation where birds of the air and the beasts on the earth have an equal right to live and move in any part of the country.

Health and Poverty: Evidence from Poverty Studies in Thailand

by **TANEERANON**, Sirirat, Associate Professor of Sociology, Faculty of Liberal Arts, Prince of Songkla University, Hat Yai, Thailand
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Panel 40: Politics, Government and Health

The paper presents some of the findings from the Participatory Poverty Assessment of Thailand, funded by the Asian Development Bank from August 2001 to August 2002, and from the Ultra Poor in the Southern Thailand, funded by Thailand Research Fund, from January to December 2000. The former research project, with qualitative, focus group-based study conducted nationwide covering six regions of Thailand, was a further study from the latter conventional quantitative-approached which aimed to survey the socio-economics of the poor households in the south of Thailand. Though different approaches were used, both studies' common objectives were to survey and assess the causes and impacts of poverty, the poor households' responses to poverty, government and other agencies measures toward poverty.

Recommendations on policies to best address the needs of the poor were made.

Both poverty studies have shown that one of the causes for poverty is poor health and prolonged illness. When the poor became old, their earning capacity diminished due to poor health and prolonged illness which consequently resulted in perpetuating the vicious circle of poverty. Had the poor been better informed regarding the primary care of their health, it would have reduced the expenses of the health care and give them more opportunity to earn. Since most of the poor depended on their daily income and had little or no savings. In some cases, their ill health led to premature death and put burden on the family left behind. One way of reducing poverty is to improve the health of the poor so as to increase their earning capacity and the quality of their lives.

The Expanding Perimeters of East Asian Regionalism and Russia's Quest for Membership

by **THAMBIPILLAI**, Pushpa, Senior Lecturer, University of Brunei Darussalam

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Panel 6: From ASEAN+3 to East Asian Summit – The Multiple Meanings of East Asian Regionalism and Multilateralism

The first East Asian Summit generated keen interest beyond the initial ASEAN+3 members. One of those aspiring participants was Russia. As a major power in the Western Pacific and as a full dialogue partner of ASEAN since 1996, Russia seeks involvement in ASEAN's initiatives in East Asia. Political and economic needs are shaping Russia's ties with South, Central and North East Asia. Taking advantage of its links with Southeast Asia, Russia may increase its bilateral and multilateral linkages in an economically dynamic East Asia; politically it may also be more comfortable with ASEAN in the driver's seat. What is the view from the driver's seat? Will geopolitics be a major determinant? Does the current level of interactions warrant membership for Russia in any formal grouping beyond the annual Summit? How would it influence other aspiring member states? The paper will explore the issues raised above.

Sustainable Economic Development and "Sweatshop" Industrialization in China: A Comparative View

by **THORBORG**, Marina, Associate Professor, Sodertorns Hogskola (University College), Sweden

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Panel 26: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth I

This paper will discuss models of industrialization and how it effects labour and sustainability depending on the development path taken, from early mass production in light low tech industry to high tech knowledge intensive production. How China has abandoned the ill-suited Soviet Preobrasjenski resource gobbling but relatively worker-friendly model in favour of a South Korean/ Taiwanese "sweatshop" type of labour intensive production neither energy saving nor improving the environment or workers' health.

What options exist given China's constraints such as the rapidly increasing burden of old-age people, the need to increase employment and weaken the "golden" contents of the hukou (household registration),

particularly for the floating rural population, to maintain social stability and the legitimacy of the party-state? How can foreign investment alternatively be used?

Knowledge Flows: Online Curricula for Global Studies

by **THORSTEN**, Marie, Associate Professor, Doshisha University, Japan

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Panel 33: Internet and Distance Learning

How can the complexities of the world be adapted to the multiple restraints of time and structure in formal classrooms? Up-to-date resources to teach global studies at secondary and tertiary levels have become more available thanks to the increased use of web-based educational materials by international and civil society organizations as a form of advocacy. Such materials reflect multiple locations of global governance and are not necessarily mediated by official national imaginaries; they do not reduce the world into “us” and “them” and can be adapted to instructors working with students from several national backgrounds. This presentation will critique online global studies curricula produced by NGOs, the United Nations, museums and public news organizations. Online curricula, whose ink never dries, can be used in collaboration with theoretical questions such as: how can such educational materials construct imaginaries for a new sense of community, such as that required for sustainable development?

The Press in Vietnam Challenges Opportunities to Distribute More for the Country's Sustainable Development

by **TRAN** Chau Ngoc, Editor-in-Chief, Saigon Times Group, Vietnam

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Panel 38: Role of Media in the 21st Century

Vietnam is re-identified here for this presentation as one of the newly-transformed economy and one nation of having one “press law”. Based and developed on that, media in Vietnam have struggled for more and more significant contributions to one of the LDCs. Actually, the media community in a nation with 80 million citizens include 500 news organizations who manage 700 media vehicles with 13,000 journalists who officially hold the press card issued by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

Towards an Integrated Approach of Disaster and Environment Management

by **TRAN** Van Giai Phong and **SHAW**, Rajib, FAO Imola Project, Vietnam

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Panel 17: Disaster Management and Prevention I

Disasters and environmental degradation have become serious problems all over the world. They are inherently linked, but very little attention is paid to them, particularly at local levels. This article

identifies the disaster-environment linkages at local context, and begins to examine how much disaster management and risk analysis has been integrated into environment management programs and vice versa. The detailed inter-linkages among disaster, environment, and human vulnerability are examined in the case of Thua Thien Hue Province, Central Vietnam. This study finds strong circumstantial evidence that, on the one hand, unsustainable agricultural practices and inappropriate development programs have contributed substantially to the increase of natural hazard risks while, on the other, disasters causing damage to natural resources and environmental quality indirectly contribute to increasing poverty which, in turn, add to the vulnerability of both natural and human systems further increasing disaster losses. Notwithstanding, in Vietnam, there is a big gap between disaster and environment management policies and programs. In order to bridge the gap, emphasis is given to an integrated approach in which environment-disaster linkage, rural-urban linkage, and poverty are brought into focus as core aspects of disaster management.

Vietnamese Traditional Music: Its Special Features

by **TRAN Van Khe**, Professor, Paris-Sorbonne University, France
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Panel 41: Traditional Music of Vietnam

Geographically speaking, Viet Nam belongs to South East Asia. Culturally speaking Vietnam belongs to East Asia. Before the third century BC (Chinese domination over the Viet people), the importance of the bronze civilization with the creation of the bronze kettle drum by the Viet people. After the third century BC, the bronze civilization was superseded by the Chinese Silk and bamboo civilization in the musical field.

The special features of Vietnamese traditional music include: that music is omnipresent in the language (Vietnamese is a tone language) and in everyday life.

This presentation will include performance demonstrations of indigenous Vietnamese instruments as well as of instruments introduced to Vietnam from China. Various scales, rhythmic patters and vocal techniques will be demonstrated.

Due to its geographical position and its history, Vietnam has received influences from two big countries, China and India. Nonetheless, the Vietnamese people have created an original musical style which cannot be mistaken for Chinese or Indian music.

How Well Does Thailand Manage Forest Resources?

by **TRISURAT**, Yongut, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand
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Panel 27: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources

Thailand is implementing the National Performance Assessment and Subregional Strategic Environment Framework (SEF II) in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and other Greater Mekong

Subregion (GMS) countries. Using the pressure-state-response (PSR) framework, this paper identifies PSR indicators for monitoring forest resources management, and to assess the performance of Thai Royal Forest Department by national environmental experts. The agriculture land demand was selected as the pressure indicator while the forest cover as the percent of total land area was chosen as the state indicator. There were two anthropologic response indicators, namely reforestation area and proportion of protected area as the percent of total land area. The analysis revealed that deforestation pressure shows no signs of lessening, unless crop productivity is significantly increased and/or crop diversification is implemented. Reforestation programs have helped to maintain forest cover but it cannot keep pace with the deforestation rate. Although protected areas nearly meet the 25% target of conservation forest in 2006, Thailand is unlikely to meet the 30% target in 2016. Furthermore, the representatives of mangrove forest, riverine, and peat swamp are inadequate in existing protected area systems. Thus, the performance assessment on forest resources can be rated as only moderate compared to other GMS countries.

Biodiversity in the Limestone Area of Ha Tien and Kien Luong, Kien Giang Province, Vietnam

by **TRUONG** Tam Quang, Institute of Tropical Biology, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
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Panel 12: Conservation of Biological Diversity in Asia-Pacific

Known as “The most endangered karst communities in 1998” by the Karst water Institute, USA – David Culvert 1999, the limestone of Hatien and Kien Luong (Kieng Giang province in boundary with Cambodia) is unique for the landscape of the Mekong delta area. It supports a high diversity of flora and fauna. Preliminary surveys have showed the presence of more than 300 species of vascular plants, many of them endemic, and 155 species of vertebrates. There are more than 10 mammal species, especially Silvered langurs (*Trachypithecus germaini*), 5 reptiles and 6 birds recorded in the Red Book of Vietnam. Besides these, some 50% of land snail fauna collected are endemic. However, the karst of Kien Giang is now suffering by human impacts, especially lime exploitation. It needs an appropriate consideration and management for the conservation to solve the conflict between business goal and conservation needs. Transboundary for karst protected area needs to be implemented.

Making It Stick: Institutionalizing the ‘Partnership for Youth’ Learning Experiences

by **TSANG**, Amy, Student, Scarsdale High School, New York, USA
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Panel 14: From Tsunami to Home Communities: ‘Partnership for Youth’ in Building Disaster-Resilient Communities

While in Hawaii and southern Thailand, the “Partnership for Youth (P4Y)” students explored the role of youth in disasters. However, the important lessons of the program went beyond just learning about disasters or researching and writing the final public policy report that advocates youth engagement in disaster preparedness. With the deeper understanding that the program has developed among the students, they are now making sure that their experience and knowledge are built on, utilized, and shared widely -- within their school and local community. At Scarsdale High School, the P4Y participants have done more

than just 'present' their program experiences. They have also engaged members of their school district and communities to discuss specific district and community-wide initiatives, such as setting up educational programs and activities related to disaster preparedness. Amy will provide specific examples of the long-term linkages formed through the program and instances that shattered the preconceptions of both Thai and U.S. participants.

Rehabilitation of Forest Land in Vietnam Damaged by War and Human Activities

by VO Quy, Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam

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Panel 48: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources II

Vietnam is currently facing critical problems arising from the degradation of its natural resources and the decline in its environmental quality. If the fragile environment of Vietnam continues to be degraded by increased development, the economic costs that Vietnam will have to shoulder in the future will be increasingly burdensome. In order to minimize these potential negative effects of the changing investment scenario, it is necessary to take measures now to protect the natural resource base and the environment, of which forests and biodiversity, we believe, are more evident and may appear more urgent to our increasingly development activities. It is our living natural resource base.

Recognizing that forest loss is the single most serious factor threatening the long-term productivity of the country's natural resources, the people of Vietnam have begun an intensive planting program in order to regreen our war-scarred land and correct the mistake of rapid development. This programme is expected to re-establish the ecological balance within the country, preserve biodiversity, and to do our part in delaying global warming. The aim is to reforest 40-50% of the countryside by the 21st century.

The paper introduces details of how the ecological restoration became a national effort, and explains its effects on the people and culture of Vietnam, and its relevance for similar situations in other countries.

Tourism Development and Women's Livelihood in Sapa and Hoi An

by VU Dung Kieu, Population Council, Vietnam

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Panel 20: Women's Issues

Recently, tourism development has become one of the main strategies of poverty alleviation. The globalization process prevailed via tourism introduces different cultures to Vietnamese society and makes it more aware of cultural diversity. At the same time, people are more aware of different ways of earning a living in their own location at a new setting. On the one hand, tourism development seems to provide women with more opportunities to help their family financially. The number of women involved in the service sector was increased. Economic opportunities might be a good way of empowerment for women. On the other hand, it seems like tourism development has brought in a cultural clash between traditional and modern norms or values. As a result, this might be a burden rather than empowerment for women.

This paper aims to answer these questions using data collected in 2004 and 2005 in Hoi An and Sapa. Both studies focus on the livelihood of local people since 1999 in Old Quarters with over 250 respondents in Hoi An and 350 in Sapa.

Policy and Program Response to Youth Friendly Services: Suggestions from a Baseline Study Conducted in Three Provinces of Vietnam

by VU Quy Nhan and LE Mai Thi Phuong, Senior Program Officers, Population Council, Vietnam

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During last decade, youth reproductive and sexual health issues have been a major concern of society, policy-makers, program managers and health providers in the public health care system. Like other countries, Viet Nam has started developing interventions to meet youth's needs for sexual and reproductive health (SRH). This paper presents a brief description on Vietnam's youth policy and program in response to youth friendly RH services (YFS) and findings from a pre-intervention study conducted in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and An Giang of Vietnam in 2004. Target groups of this study were youth aged 15-24, health and non-health providers, and both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. Based on this study's findings, the authors discuss and provide suggestions for improving YFS models integrated in the public health system.

Suggestions include: to ensure the readiness of the health facility to provide reproductive health (RH) YFS such as appropriate IEC materials for youth; to response to visits by youth to health facilities both in and out of working hours; and to respect the practice of privacy and confidentiality in counseling/service provision. The paper also suggests issues for intervention program leaders to consider, for example combination of feasible activities to reach the most young people, especially male youth; effective expansion of RH counseling activities through the internet, telephone and mass media and to insure that information and services provided to young people through non-public health providers are of good quality.

Issues of enabling environment for young people to access information and services are also discussed, such as activities to increase awareness of and gain support from local organizations (administrative authorities, Women's Union, Youth's Union, etc); developing an incentive mechanism for health providers and non health peer educators involving in the YFS model to ensure their long-term commitment to the project and sustainability of the YFS model.

Towards Strategic Planning at Local Government: Sustainable Development and Economic Growth in Vietnam

by VU Thi Tuyet Mai, Flinders University, Australia

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Panel 35: Sustainable Management and Rational Use of Natural Resources

Vietnam's planning system is organized around Five-Year Plans for Economic and Social Development. It has undergone tremendous changes since the start of market-oriented economic reforms in 1986. Strengthening the planning system in Vietnam has been undertaken in order to achieve the objectives set

out in Vietnam's sector development strategies, comprehensive poverty reduction and growth strategies, millennium development goals and international commitments.

Enhancing participation (Directive No. 33/2004/CT-TTg) requires further changes in the way plans are made and executed, both at the centre and lower levels of government. In a hierarchical government system and unitary state, Vietnam has launched programs for public management reforms which enhance the bottom-up or participatory approach to strengthening communities.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which Vietnam is moving toward a participatory approach to planning to identify the strengths and weaknesses in the current system. It also suggests ways in which the approach might be improved in order to join top-down and bottom-up approaches to balance efficient and effective governance and enable sustainable development and economic growth.

Vietnam Through Brazilian Eyes: The Socio-Cultural Foundations of Economic Development

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Panel 26: Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Economic Growth I

Vietnam and the rest of East Asia pose a serious challenge to the neoclassical economic model of development, which continues to be promoted by most Western development economists, institutions and governments. The phenomenal success of the developmentalist state in East Asia, for example, calls into question Western orthodoxy that touts economic and political liberalism as the formula for robust market growth. But rather than being content with this rather straightforward conclusion, in this paper I push the analysis further in order to draw other, perhaps less apparent, lessons from East Asia. Based on ethnographic research in Brazil and Vietnam, I discuss what I believe are the socio-cultural foundations of economic growth in Vietnam, foundations which are absent in Brazil and the rest of Latin America. My conclusions encourage a rethinking of the development debate in the West, which has in recent decades emphasized liberalism (*liberte*) at the expense of ignoring or minimizing the importance of social equality (*egalite*) and community (*fraternite*) as potentially equally important pillars of healthy market economies.

Global Warming: The Asia Pacific Region's Emerging Crisis

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Panel 17: Disaster Management and Prevention I

The Asia-Pacific region is threatened with sever and possibly catastrophic economic and social consequences from global warming. However there is no comprehensive regional strategy to deal with it. Given developing countries are not required to meet Kyoto protocol targets for CO₂ emission reductions only Japan is party to this strategy of mandatory reductions. The US and Australia have both chosen to remain outside the agreement's mandatory targets.

The Asia-Pacific partnership on Clean Development and Climate (AP6) launched earlier this year is being heralded as an alternative regional mechanism to meet the emerging crisis in global warming. High growth economies such as China and India (whose energy generation systems are heavily dependent on fossil fuels) will have particular problems in making the required substantial reductions in GHG emissions. The lack of planning for even modest reductions by developed members of the AP6 - US and Australia – will also pose severe problems given high per capita energy consumption rates.

In light of these difficulties, the AP6's technology driven solution will almost certainly need to be complemented by carbon taxes and carbon trading regimes. Both solutions may also have to be integrated into wider global regimes if a loss of regional comparative advantage is to be avoided.

Developing Asia-Pacific E-Learning Communities: An International Perspective

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Panel 1: Internet and Distance Learning II

This paper will report on a research project between universities in Vietnam, Australia and China. The project is concerned with developing international e-learning communities for education in the 21st Century. This is done by investigating personal and group attributes for innovation and learning in virtual environments. The project will consider both national and cross-cultural perspectives and provide a comparative analysis of case studies of the creation of learning communities in virtual learning environments. The research will be concerned with enabling students to maximise their innovative and technological capabilities as members of a learning community. This will be done by developing individual and group attributes for effective group learning through learner profiling and reflection. Because there are strong links between higher education and corporate training, especially in technological areas, it is suggested that there are organisational and business applications of this work.

Environment, Development and Infectious Disease Emergence

by **WILCOX**, Bruce, Associate Professor, Asia Pacific Institute of Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA

Plenary Panel 3: Emerging Infectious Disease and Other Health Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region

Regional environmental change driven largely by globalization and population growth shows a close association with the trend of increasing emergence of infectious diseases in Southeast Asia as throughout the tropical developing world. Investigation of the possible mechanisms underlying this association reveals specific causal links between this increasingly serious aspect of global health and a lack of its consideration in development planning. The consequences in terms of environmental and social change and their affect on disease emergence can be shown to be the result of the breakdown of ecological evolutionary and social ecological barriers to pathogens. This can be largely attributed to historically unprecedented rates of urbanization, agriculture intensification, and disintegration of natural ecological communities. Dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) is possibly the most alarming example of how the breakdown of barriers to a pathogen allowing it not only

to persist but thrive, particularly as a result of unplanned urbanization. The increasing inability to control old diseases like dengue as well as the emergence of new diseases like SARS and avian influenza (H5N1) demonstrates the urgent need for new, transdisciplinary approaches to infectious disease control that integrate clinical interventions with those that target the root causes of infectious disease emergence.

Why the Focus on Youth?

by **XENOS**, Peter, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA and **KARIM**, Mehtab, Aga Khan University, Karachi, Pakistan

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Panel 5: Youth Across Asia – Background, Issues, Programs

Over the past two decades, international agencies, Non-government organizations (both international and national) and the majority of national governments, have all devoted considerable rhetorical language, and sometimes even resources, to programs for youth. Several important trends underlie this focus. Certainly one trend is the advent of adolescence as a stage of life and the progressive elongation of this stage of life, until adolescence exceeds ten years of life on average in some countries of the Asian region. Another recent development is the spread of high-risk situations and risk-prone life styles. Prominent among these, as relates to youth, are substance-related risks, work related risks, and sex-related risks—thus, hazardous drugs, hazardous occupations, and hazardous sex. Another recent trend, interestingly, is the rise of an individual rights perspective on social issues, which has facilitated the formulation of social policy for previously excluded population segments such as children and youth. One emergent area of social policy for youth relates to “reproductive health;” indeed, the human rights perspective has facilitated the formulation of the very notion of “reproductive health” which did not appear as a concept until the 1970s. Another factor is that the latter part of the 20th century saw wholesale and sometimes very rapid declines in childbearing, and these had the effect of causing the huge conventional family planning bureaucracies to seek other or additional program targets—minorities, youth, and the like. A final factor bringing attention to youth is the simple fact of massive youth numbers relative to other age groups in the population. Every country has had or will have a youth bulge—temporary but worrying-- and most countries have additional urban youth bulges as well.

English Education from Nursery Rhymes to Simultaneous Interpretation in Japan

by **YAMAZATO**, Keiko, Professor, Okinawa Christian University, Okinawa, Japan

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Panel 36: Education – Local to Global

In this time of globalization, how to educate young people at school to become good members of the worldwide community is the most pressing matter among teachers. One of the better ways to deal with this matter is to help the students improve their English ability to communicate with many people from different countries. The Ministry of Education and Science in Japan decided to take a new measure to introduce English language education at elementary school so as to catch up with the new trend in the world.

In this paper the writer examines how Japanese teachers cope with this new system and how other

institutions where people (not only adults but also ordinary school children) attend to learn "Spoken English" cope with this new situation. The writer also introduces the reality of English language education in Japan using the case of Okinawa, a district of Japan.

Multiple Intelligences: Implications for Education in the 21st Century

by **YOSHIKAWA**, Muneo Jay, President, International Mentorship Graduate School, Japan

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Panel 37: Education Beyond Borders

Human intelligence is viewed as consisting of five intelligences, namely "Head" Knowledge (I.Q.), "Heart" Knowledge (E.Q.), "Body" Knowledge (B.Q.), "Belly" Knowledge (S.Q), and "Field" Knowledge (F.Q.). All these intelligences must be integrated and developed for the attainment of healthy human development and growth. The International Mentorship Graduate School is presented as an illustration of how an educational institution may function based on the development of the five intelligences. Particular attention is given to the central and integrated knowledge domain of the S.Q. model. Participants are invited to explore possible applications in their educational fields.

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