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**AHSAN**, Rosie M., Professor, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh, [ekramul\\_ahsan@yahoo.com](mailto:ekramul_ahsan@yahoo.com)

### **Climate Change and Impact in Bangladesh**

*Panel Title: Country Surveys: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

Climate change resulting from global warming is the serious global problem considered by the atmospheric scientists around the world. Bangladesh, a South Asian country, is most vulnerable to climate change leading to rise of sea level. Bangladesh is experiencing above average sea level rise.

The world's largest riverine delta Bangladesh is characterized by inflow of Himalayan water through the two great rivers, Ganges and Brahmaputra, which meet the other mighty river, Meghna. The land of Bangladesh of which 90 per cent is flood plain has over 140 million people. The 710 km long shoreline is no more than a meter above the hightide.

The predicted rate of sea level rise will affect about 17 million (15 per cent) people and 22,000 square kilometer (16 per cent) of the total land area of Bangladesh (World Bank, 2001). This will significantly affect the agriculture system of the country resulting in a decline in crop production and likely to destroy other systems namely, coastal ecosystem, mangrove forests, coastal wetlands, tourism industries, freshwater supplies and biodiversity. This in turn will seriously affect livelihood of the total human settlement in general and in particular of millions of disadvantaged hard core poor who live in extreme poverty and food insecurity. However, the intensity of impact is not certain because the relative sea level rise can change as a result of vertical movement of land or change in the level of sea surface.

**ALWASILAH**, Senny Suzanna, Chairman, Department of English, Pasundan University, Indonesia, [senny\\_alwasilah@yahoo.com](mailto:senny_alwasilah@yahoo.com) (Co-author: **SETIAWATI**, Kanti, Teacher, SMAN 20, Bandung, Indonesia, [sman20\\_bdg@yahoo.co.id](mailto:sman20_bdg@yahoo.co.id))

### **Friendship in the Cyber World**

*Poster Session*

The impact of globalization is obvious in ways we communicate. Communication is now faster, borderless, and time-unlimited. Nowadays more and more people use the internet for communication. The internet now offers us almost unlimited services of communication, so that we are now imprisoned by overwhelming information. In this paper I will share with the audience the findings of a survey on how friendship is developed, how it is defined, and what topics are discussed between friends. The respondents will be volunteers of different nationalities. They will be requested to complete a set of semi-structured questions and to write a free essay to enable them to share ideas and experiences otherwise unsolicited through the questionnaire. Respondents' responses will be categorized into units of analysis, such as nationality, age, gender, theme of communication, and perceptions of friendship. The findings will be useful for us in defining literacy in the contemporary world.

## ABSTRACTS

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**ANANAYO**, Jovel Francis P., Graduate Student, School of Travel Industry Management, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [jovel@hawaii.edu](mailto:jovel@hawaii.edu)

### **Tourism and World Heritage Site Conservation: A Case Study of the Community-Based Tourism Program of the Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMO) in Ifugao Province, Philippines**

*Panel Title: Environmental Case Studies*

Many of the UNESCO-inscribed world heritage sites are now capitalizing on their inscription to develop local tourism industry. However, tourism development in the world heritage areas are usually haphazardly planned leading to serious threats to their sustainability. Instead of utilizing the heritage sites' tourism potentials to conserve them, government tourism and heritage conservation programs are usually undertaken separately. Little is there evidence showing a direct link between tourism and heritage site conservation.

This research presents a case study on the community-based tourism program of the Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMO), a non-government organization, which attempted to link tourism to the conservation of the Ifugao rice terraces. The rice terraces is a world heritage site now included in the list of sites in danger because of its gradual deterioration. The outcomes of the organization's tourism program are presented and are evaluated with respect to their contributions to heritage conservation. From the case study, a tourism and heritage conservation model is derived. This may help in crafting frameworks for tourism and heritage conservation initiatives in other world heritage sites, especially in the Asia-Pacific region, which may have similar conditions as the Ifugao rice terraces.

**AZIZ**, Baharuddin, Associate Professor, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UITM), Malaysia, [drbaharaziz@yahoo.com](mailto:drbaharaziz@yahoo.com)

### **Democracy.com: The Impact of Cyber activism on Voter in the 2008 Malaysian General Elections**

*Panel Title: Focus on Place*

The 12<sup>th</sup> Malaysian General Elections which was held on March 8, 2008, returned results unprecedented in the nation's political history. For the first time, the ruling Barisan Nasional [National Front] party was denied a two-thirds majority in Parliament. When the official election results were made known in the early hours the following day (March 9), five states fell to Opposition parties' concomitant to what was popularly dubbed as the "political tsunami". Political analysts evince a compendium of reasons believed to have been responsible for the National Front's dismal performance. The Internet -- web bloggers and other forms of on-line journalism -- was identified as one of the many reasons thought to have inflicted a heavy blow especially onto Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi's major component party, UMNO or the United Malay National Organization. Even the P.M. admitted later that ignoring the Internet and cyber activism in the run up to the Elections was one of his biggest mistakes.

This paper analyses the impact of the Internet and the phenomenon of web activism in the March general elections. It is primarily premised on the study concerning the role, impact and influence of political blogs on 1150 sampled voters. Findings from the study -- which the author carried out on voters on polling day (8<sup>th</sup> March, 2008) -- reveal a new vista of looking at the impact and influence of



new media on electoral and democratic processes. The findings also evince, inter alia, new perspectives to the agenda-setting function of the mainstream media, communication flow models, and the uses and gratifications theory, which are relevant to the study of political communication, sociology, and digital media psywar.

**BANA**, Sarosh, Deputy Editor, Business India, India, [sarosh.bana@gmail.com](mailto:sarosh.bana@gmail.com)

### **The Power of Media in India**

*Panel Title: The Power of Media*

'The Power of Media' is a heady notion. Notion enough to have influenced me to opt for journalism as a career way back in 1980. Over the past 28 years, however, there has been a veritable explosion in the print and electronic media in India. When in the past an event would be covered by a sprinkling of media representatives, today a similar function would draw hordes of press persons, especially tripod-lugging camera crews from various television channels.

This essentially sums up the tectonic transformation in the Indian media within the past two decades. That was a time India had but two large national newspapers to contend with, namely, The Indian Express and The Times of India. Both were English language broadsheet dailies and were owned by two influential families, the Goenkas and the Jains respectively.

Today, the Registrar of Newspapers for India lists a total of 63,229 newspapers countrywide, 9,222 of them in the English language. Another 25,170 are in the national language of Hindi, India having 18 officially recognized languages and around 2,000 dialects. The Indian press is vibrant and opinionated. By and large, it is also balanced and non-partisan. Press freedom is exercised fully. But the downside of such media proliferation has been the increasing competition to reach the target audiences earlier than the others. Consequently, there is now the tendency to rush to print or to the television studio with information that is not always entirely validated. And perhaps not always entirely useful. Fawning items of the "Page 3" kind, extensive coverage of the badshahs of Bollywood and cricket, and lurid crime reports have been infiltrating the news pages with alacrity.

Marketing principles dictate that products meet demand. But the Indian media have been successfully cultivating demand. The rise of the internet and shrinking attention spans may have threatened newspaper sales overseas, but not in India. Most newspaper reading households in the country subscribe to more than one, even up to four and six, newspapers on a daily basis. Over 150 million Indians read a newspaper everyday, compared to 97 million readers in America and 48 million in Germany. Not only are circulation numbers on the rise, advertising revenue is growing by up to 15 per cent year on year. The heartening income allows newspaper managements to price their products at exceedingly affordable prices, with lots of freebies by way of supplements, special issues and advertisement pullouts.

Alas, this heady surge has made news manufacture rather ubiquitous and standard fare. No headlines pull down the government of the day anymore, no investigative reports make any errant politicians or corporate heavyweights squirm, and no commentaries fire up the readership to take to the streets. Fortunately, this lukewarm response has not restrained the media in any way. Both the print and electronic media range on boldly to inform and entertain.

## ABSTRACTS

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**BEALE**, Leslie, Associate Professor, Springfield College, USA, [leslie\\_beale@spfldcol.edu](mailto:leslie_beale@spfldcol.edu)

### **A Public Health Ecological Perspective on Teaching about the Avian Flu to Undergraduate Students: A Multilevel, Interactive Approach**

*Panel Title: Case Studies in Health*

H5N1 virus has the World Health Organization (WHO) on continuous alert. It is one of 15 varieties of avian influenza – bird flu. So far, it is the only one that shows ability to directly infect humans either by direct contact or air-borne transmission. Most people unfortunately do not understand how overwhelmed a health-care system would be if there were a flu pandemic. What is of most particular concern is, the naïve assumption by many that if they get sick there will be something there for them, underestimating the devastation this Flu could cause.

WHO's and other global strategies to prepare properly against H5N1 often times involves draconian approaches that have social, environmental, cultural, and economic ramifications. The intention of this presentation is to provide a “neutral”, unbiased overview of the containment issues and strategies for the avian influenza, and in particular, the H5N1 influenza. This overview provides insight and rationale to WHO's and Asian countries attempts to contain this virus. At the end of this presentation, there will be opportunity for reflection and discussion on the likelihood of the avian influenza as the next pandemic of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

**BELLIAPPA**, P.M., Chairman, EWCA Chennai Chapter, c/o International Union of Environment Commission, India, [belli@md3.vsnl.net.in](mailto:belli@md3.vsnl.net.in) and **RAJAMANI**, S., Secretary, EWCA Chennai Chapter, c/o International Union of Environment Commission, India, [dr.s.rajamani@gmail.com](mailto:dr.s.rajamani@gmail.com)

### **A Sustainable Development in Control of Global Warming - Bio- Methanation and Bio-Energy Generation from Domestic and Industrial Wastes**

*Panel Title: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

Climatic change and global warming are the current disturbing issues which are associated with Environmental Protection. In most of the Asian countries including India, which are tropical like India, there is no proper disposal of domestic & industrial solid waste and they are disposed in open yards and low lying areas. Due to natural degradation of domestic and industrial wastes, methane and Carbon Dioxide are generated and emitted into the atmosphere. This results in green house gas emission and global warming. Biomethanation of degradable domestic and industrial wastes with appropriate technologies & bio-energy generation are the best possible options to control Green House gas emissions. Energy derived from wastes is gaining momentum in India and the most sagacious way of protecting the environment is to recover energy from wastes wherever viable. Detailed field studies have been undertaken on global warming including methane gas emissions from domestic and industrial wastes in India. It is estimated that, more than 100 million tons of organic degradable wastes from domestic and agricultural sectors, 20 million tons of degradable organic solid wastes from industries and several million m<sup>3</sup> of municipal liquid wastes are generated every year. More than 90% of these wastes are not properly collected and treated in an environmentally sound manner and they emit methane gas, carbon dioxide etc.

In order to overcome this problem, appropriate Biomethanation technologies were developed and demonstrated under normal atmospheric condition for different wastes on a commercial scale. A commercial scale biomethanation plant has been developed and implemented for the wastes

generated from a major vegetable/fruit/flower market near Chennai which is biggest of its kind in India. This biomethanation plant utilizes about 30 tons of vegetable and fruit market waste and generates about 2000 m<sup>3</sup> of biogas per day. The biogas is converted in to electrical energy and given to Electricity Board power grid. Bio-fertilizer is generated from the biomethanation plant. The system is a demonstration plant, being operated successfully. This paper presents the bio-methanation technologies, its success story including scope for Carbon credit, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and replicability in other areas.

**BOCHNER**, Stephen, Professor, School of Psychology, The University of New South Wales, Australia, [s.bochner@unsw.edu.au](mailto:s.bochner@unsw.edu.au)

### **The Social Psychology of Climate Change**

*Panel Title: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

Climate change has been attributed in part to the effect of human behaviour on the planet's ecology. It would follow that the ultimate aim of "The Climate Change Dialogue" is to modify those human behaviours and attitudes that contribute to climate change. Changing attitudes and behaviour is the province of applied social psychologists. Yet most of the current policies and initiatives are being driven by economists, politicians, public relations advisers, celebrities and environmental activists. Many of these crusaders no doubt mean well, but their understanding of how to alter behaviour appears to be limited. This remark is based on the observation that virtually every campaign trying to counter the assumed adverse effects of climate change has neglected to explicitly take into account the basic principles of attitude change as these have been identified empirically by research in applied psychology over the past 60 years. Which may explain why on the attitude side there are significant numbers of climate change sceptics both among the general public as well among scientists; and on the behaviour side, why large 4-wheel drives, reverse-cycle air conditioning and 120 ft super yachts have not yet become endangered species. Nor plans to build new coal-fired electricity generating plants, 12-lane highways, and ever-taller fully "climate-controlled" (i.e. no opening windows) skyscrapers. The aim of this presentation will be to identify the principles of attitude and behaviour modification relevant to climate change, and spell out their implications for designing more effective action plans.

**BUI**, Tung, Professor and Graduate Chair, University of Hawaii Shidler College of Business, USA, [tungb@hawaii.edu](mailto:tungb@hawaii.edu) (Co-author: **PHUANPHANTHONG**, Thayanan)

### **South-East Asia Cross-Border Trade Facilitation through Data Harmonization: Lessons Learned from Thailand**

*Panel Title: Global Issues*

The purpose of this presentation is to report the lessons learned from an APEC initiative to design and implement a cross-border information system to facilitate trade among ASEAN nations. As a first step toward the implementation of an Internet-supported inter-operable tool for regional trade, we have initiated a data harmonization framework in an ASEAN member state – Thailand. Thanks to the commitment of the leadership of key government agencies involved in international trade, and the support from APEC, a multi-department requirement analysis has been conducted, leading to the concept of a Single Window e-logistics for supporting regional trade. We report the lessons learned from this project, from a number of perspectives: political, organizational and technical.

## ABSTRACTS

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**BURIAN**, Chalintorn, Regional Director, Southeast Asia, Institute of International Education, Thailand, [chalintorn@bkk.iie.org](mailto:chalintorn@bkk.iie.org)

### **Building an Asia Pacific Community through Innovative Grants and Scholarships**

*Panel Title: Education for Global Citizenship*

Many individuals in the Asia Pacific region want to seek higher education in the United States. They need financial aid. In this session, the presenter will discuss several innovative funding programs for foreign students who wish to study in the US, for example, Opportunity Grants, Bridging Fund Program, Partner Funding, etc. These programs are designed to support application process to US higher education institutions for students who are highly qualified but unable to cover the expense of applying.

**BUSHLEY**, Bryan, Current Degree Fellow, East-West Center, USA, [bushley@hawaii.edu](mailto:bushley@hawaii.edu) and **MILES**, Wendy, Current Degree Fellow, East-West Center, USA, [woodsandrain@gmail.com](mailto:woodsandrain@gmail.com)

### **Sustainability Efforts at the East-West Center**

*Panel Title: Leading Sustainably in the Asia Pacific: An Interactive Discussion on Environmental Sustainability in the EWC Community*

The East-West Center's 50-year anniversary in 2010 will be an opportunity to look back at the Center's accomplishments and look forward towards the role the Center will play in the future. Our presentation reviews the East-West Center's history of policy research to promote sound environmental management and conservation, and discusses how the Center has addressed issues of environmental stewardship and sustainability through its educational programs and outreach activities. This presentation on the East-West Center's past initiatives provides a context from which we can consider the Center's potential to become an exemplary leader of environmental sustainability in the future.

**BUTT**, Atif Ikram, Senior Program Officer, Johns Hopkins University, Center for Communication Program, Pakistan, [atif@jsi.org.pk](mailto:atif@jsi.org.pk) (Co-author: **KHAN**, Fayyaz Ahmed, [fayyaz@jsi.org.pk](mailto:fayyaz@jsi.org.pk))

### **Using Indigenous Puppetry for Health Communication: A Case Study from Dadu – Pakistan**

*Panel Title: Health Issues*

A unique and cost-effective approach of indigenous form of puppetry reviving centuries-old local tradition was used for health behavior change communication in rural areas of selected districts of Pakistan where, otherwise, reach of mass-media is severely limited. Puppet shows contained specific messages on maternal and newborn health and targeted women and men in their reproductive ages. Shows were held in several villages [each of 200 to 300 households], mostly in houses of local residence that could accommodate an audience of 40 to 50. A randomized study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the puppet shows in one of the Project districts – Dadu – through a structured-questionnaire administered with the intervention group [people who had come to attend the shows] and with the controlled group [people who lived in the same villages but had not come to watch the show]. Study was conducted in two villages. In total, 327 questionnaires were filled providing information regarding level of knowledge and awareness on the issues of antenatal care,

birth preparedness, breastfeeding, and child nutrition. The paper, besides describing the intervention, presents the findings from the study.

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### **Sustainability Challenges in the Asia Pacific Region**

*Discussion Session: Leading Sustainably in the Asia Pacific: An Interactive Discussion on Environmental Sustainability in the EWC Community*

There is no one specific environmental issue that is the most significant in the Asia Pacific region, since the different issues are interrelated with one another. The environmental degradation, which had been caused by pollution, over harvesting, and deforestation, had caused global climate change. The scientific community has agreed that the current environmental problems have been due to anthropogenic factors. Therefore, the gravity and diversity of environmental problems in the region are tightly related to its economic and social pressures. These three aspects (environment, economic, and social aspects) form a crux of sustainability and should not be analyzed in isolation to understand the demand aspect that has caused the socio-economic pressures. Environmental remediation should be complemented with rethinking of the socio-economic aspects, and geared towards implementation through recent technological advancement.

**CHAN**, Clare, PhD Student, Ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA,  
[cscchan@hawaii.edu](mailto:cscchan@hawaii.edu)

### **Mah Meri Onstage: Negotiating Power, Identity and Representation during the 2007 Rainforest World Music Festival in Sarawak, Malaysia**

*Panel Title: Music, Culture, and Identity*

The *Mah Meri* is an indigenous minority group in Peninsular Malaysia. Their traditional music and dance performance, deemed "exotic", makes them popular choices for government-sponsored tourism and cultural events. During the Rainforest World Music Festival in 2007, elements from their traditional music, dance, myths and customary practices were combined into a newly choreographed musical-theatrical performance based on a *Mah Meri* ancestral spirit, known as *Moyang Lanjut*. A government cultural officer tailored the performance framework to suit his perceived notion of contemporary local and international audience's aesthetics. The *Mah Meri*, while being receptive to new ideas and innovation, asserted agency by controlling the intricacies of the performance. This paper examines the process of invention resulting from a dialectical approach taken by these two groups. I argue that the final onstage product was the result of a negotiation of power and identity, which culminated to a dynamic and savvy performance.

## ABSTRACTS

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COHEN, Andrew, Professor and Chair, Monmouth University, USA, [acohen@monmouth.edu](mailto:acohen@monmouth.edu)

### **Some Like It Hot: Jitish Kallat and Subodh Gupta**

*Panel Title: Comparative Studies in Religion, Culture, and the Arts*

A question of Indianness occasionally creeps into discussions centered on contemporary Indian art and is a sticky topic. The artists my paper will focus on—Jitish Kallat and Subodh Gupta—are not perplexed by such issues. Kallat's Bombay remains central to his work, as does Gupta's generalized India, but they certainly are not provisional; far from it, in fact they move about globally with the ease that is natural among their generation of flourishing creative people.

Kallat's and Gupta's installations are immediately relevant when seen in London or Delhi, Shanghai or New York. If to a Western (or non-Indian) audience they see exotic (or Indian), it speaks more to the viewer's limited experience, not the artist's. That these artists have deeply internalized their experience and have the creativity to make their visions viscerally powerful to others simply means they are successful artists. Indeed, judging by how 'the market' rewards them, they are thriving. The 'local' within the works and the process of having to decode it, I suggest, is what makes the art new and enticing to a global audience and will be the focus of my presentation.

COLLIGAN, Sumi, Professor of Anthropology, Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts, USA, [s.colligan@mcla.edu](mailto:s.colligan@mcla.edu)

### **Discourses of Disability and Modernity in Contemporary China**

*Panel Title: Health Issues*

The paper addresses changing and competing perspectives on disability in contemporary China. It explores ways in which ideas about progress, development and nationalist projects, as well as a desire for first-world status, influence understandings of disability, inform institutional advocacy and grassroots initiatives for and/or by the disabled, and generate disability hierarchies. It analyzes how constructions of gender and disability intersect to shape various kinds of disability experiences. It considers the benefits and limitations of comparing the status of disabled people in China with that of disabled people in the United States. Theoretical and practical insights from cultural anthropology and disability studies provide the conceptual and ethnographic foundation of the discussion.

DALE, Larry, Scientist/Economist, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, USA, [LLDale@lbl.gov](mailto:LLDale@lbl.gov)

### **Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources of Chile and California**

*Panel Title: Country Surveys: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

This paper provides an overview of climate change impacts on water resources in two key regions of the Pacific Rim, California and Chile. These regions have similar geography, very similar water resource supplies and demands, and similar threats from climate change. The most recent GCM runs, downscaled for Chile and California, forecast sharply rising temperatures and widely varying precipitation for the end of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. These climate impacts will directly impact water supplies, and the industries that depend on these supplies including hydropower and agriculture. However, the

impacts of climate change in the two regions will differ due to differences in the ability of the two regions to manage those impacts.

**DJELANTIK**, Sukawarsini, Lecturer, Parahyangan University, Indonesia,  
[sukedj@home.unpar.ac.id](mailto:sukedj@home.unpar.ac.id)

### **Human, Worker and Women Rights; Indonesian Women Migrant Workers as Slaves of New Century**

*Title Panel: Global Issues*

Indonesian women migrant workers (or Tenaga Kerja Wanita/TKW) are mostly uneducated, so they are left with no or little choices rather than working as domestic servant or other low income jobs, or in some cases, prostitutes.

The TKW's mostly working under poor and humiliating conditions, as they were treated mostly likes modern-age slaves. Corrupt government officials and/or job mediators, both at home as well as host countries, complemented their marginal position. The research will answer questions on what are contributive factors to Indonesian women migrant workers marginalized position in overseas work forces. Research had been conducted in 2007-2008 in several villages in West Java, well-known as the source of women migrant workers. The author would like to raise awareness of this continuous violation of human, worker, and specifically women rights.

**DUDLEY**, Laurel, Blue Planet Run Foundation, USA, [imdud@yahoo.com](mailto:imdud@yahoo.com), (Co-author:  
**CHERVENACK**, Mary)

### **Running for Water: The Blue Planet Run**

*Panel Title: Case Studies in Health*

The world faces a massive crisis. One out of six of our fellow human beings on Earth —1.1 billion people -- do not have daily, immediate access to the most basic of necessities: safe drinking water. Since 2002, The Blue Planet Run Foundation (BPRF) has worked to address this issue, first, through a revolutionary approach called the Peer Water Exchange—a grassroots, online community where donors, NGOs, and observers work together to democratically manage and monitor rural water projects, and second, by organizing an around-the-world, nonstop, 95-day running relay to raise awareness and deliver the message on foot. Their aim: to bring safe drinking water to 200 million people by the year 2027. Come hear runners from the 2007 Around-the-World Relay team speak about their experiences, the Blue Planet Run Foundation and its water projects, future goals, and how the BPRF will make a difference in the battle to solve the global water crisis.

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FAUST, Don, Professor, Northern Michigan University, USA, [dfaust@nmu.edu](mailto:dfaust@nmu.edu)

### **Evidence Logic for Discourse Enhancements Leading to Improved Conflict Resolution**

*Panel Title: Alternative Approaches to Understanding*

Explorationism (see 1998) is a perspective concerning human knowledge: as yet, our ignorance of the Real World remains great. With this perspective, all our knowledge is so far only partial and tentative. Evidence Logic (EL) (see 2000) provides an example of a reasonable *base logic* for explorationism: EL provides machinery for the representation and processing of gradational evidential predications. Representing our knowledge in forms more suitable to the actual evidential nature so common to our knowledge, making use of the ‘confirmatory evidence’ and ‘refutatory evidence’ framework provided in EL, may lead to significant enhancements in our discourse. Indeed, conflict often involves different viewpoints in regard to ‘the evidence at hand’ as well as ‘evidence-based action plans’, and the representation of this conflicting knowledge in EL-type frameworks may enhance communication, mutual understanding, and conflict resolution.

[1998] “Conflict without Contradiction” at [www.bu.edu/wcp/Papers/Logi/LogiFaus.htm](http://www.bu.edu/wcp/Papers/Logi/LogiFaus.htm).

[2000] “The Concept of Evidence,” INTER. J. OF INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS 15, 477-493.

FERNANDO, G.B. Aelred, President, EWCA Colombo, Sri Lanka Chapter, Sri Lanka, [gbaelfer@sltnet.lk](mailto:gbaelfer@sltnet.lk)

### **Meeting Energy Needs in the Context of Escalating Oil Prices, Climate Change Awareness and Poverty Reduction**

*Panel Title: Country Surveys: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

When oil prices increased in the 1970s, key energy issues to reduce the impact of oil price increases on the balance of payments position in Sri Lanka were resolved. The EWC organized a Workshop on Energy for Rural Development in May, 1979 and formed a Steering Committee on Energy for Rural Development where many countries in Asia Pacific were represented. Most countries responded to exchanging information through United Nations and Commonwealth conferences, seminars and workshops and World Energy Council Studies.

With oil prices escalating to around US\$140 a barrel and increasing demand for oil, with visible impacts on Climate Change, a meaningful program could be developed (in time for the EWC Golden Jubilee Challenge for 2010) to meet the challenges facing the energy scenario in 2050 with poverty reduction in mind, provided the *Asia Pacific community* with *diverse* cultures are willing to *unite* to resolve a common issue.



**FOSTER**, Christopher, Professor, California State University, USA, [chrisfoster@fullerton.edu](mailto:chrisfoster@fullerton.edu) (Co-authors: **BISHOP**, Carolyn, and **FELLOWS**, Meredith)

**Model Program for High Schools in Remote and Isolated Locations**

*Panel Title: Local Best Practices in Education*

This presentation will present research-based reform strategies to engage students in today's high school settings, focusing on remote and isolated locations. Today's High schools are based on a factory model with few connections to present day community and world issues. Large, impersonal schools are a negative experience for many students. Poor achievement, anonymity, and drop out rates are at an all time high. If students and teachers are at risk, so is the community's economic expectation for a productive future. In response to this challenge, the *Bridges Project* is a pilot program at PICS High School, in Pohnpei, Micronesia, which is designed to build smaller learning communities. The goal is to create separate *schools-within-schools* designed around career related themes of interest to the students. The sub-themes listed above will be addressed in the presentation, using education as a vehicle.

**FRANCO**, Robert, Professor of Anthropology/Director of Planning, Grants, & Civic Engagement, Kapiolani Community College, Hawaii, USA, [bfranco@hawaii.edu](mailto:bfranco@hawaii.edu)

**Democracy and Diversity: Institutional Intentionality in International Education**

*Panel Title: International Education: The Road to Multicultural Understanding in the Asia-Pacific Community*

Institutional intentionality in international education is reflected in strategic planning and in setting ambitious goals and objectives. Kapi'olani Community College is updating its Strategic Plan for 2003-2010 for the period 2008-2015. The former plan includes a Goal to "Champion Diversity in Local, Regional and Global Learning" and integrated indigenous (Native Hawaiian), multicultural and international objectives. The updated plan includes an Outcome to prepare students who are "globally competent, competitive, and collaborative" and can "effectively engage and lead in a global environment." The College, through six years of national collaboration with the American Council on Education's Office of International Initiatives has develop specific "global competence" learning outcomes and assessment methodologies, and has been recognized (June, 2008) as a leader in bridging the gap between indigenous, multicultural and international education.

**FU**, W. Wayne, Assistant Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, [TWJFU@ntu.edu.sg](mailto:TWJFU@ntu.edu.sg) (Co-author: **GOVINDARAJU**, Achikannoo)

**Global Box Office Consumption of Hollywood Films: Explaining Inter-country Similarities in Movie Selection**

*Poster Session*

This study examines the cross-country homogeneity of aggregate audience tastes in theatrical consumption of Hollywood films. It devises empirical schemes to measure and explain similarities between national cinema markets in film-specific box office popularity of a common set of Hollywood movies, using annual 2002-2007 panel data of box office sales receipts in countries

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worldwide. The results show that countries more culturally akin to the US tend to have viewer preferences more closely resembling those of American audiences for the same Hollywood titles than other countries do. The similarity in movie taste is also positively related to a consuming country's audience size. Moreover, tastes in individual countries have converged with those of American audiences over the years. Finally, the correlational statistics calculated from the country-by-film cross-tabulations uncover the trend that national audiences worldwide are coming to have more uniform tastes among themselves.

**FUENTES**, Solveig, Educator and Manager, Always Tri, Inc, [solveig2@cox.net](mailto:solveig2@cox.net)  
(Co-author: **REINERTSEN**, Sarah, Lecturer and Motivational Speaker, Always Tri, Inc)

### **Challenges of Disability in Adaptation: Sports as a Path to Community and World “Unity in Diversity”**

#### *Poster Session*

“Unity in Diversity” for everyone, includes those disabled. To enable physically challenged people to actively participate in society, three factors are key: 1) community attitudes and resources; 2) knowledge and technology; 3) role models. When these key factors are negative, limited, or absent, human rights are denied.

This presentation focuses on these factors, providing insights through a case study of an inspiring role model. Sarah Reinertsen, now 33, had an above-the-knee amputation at age 7. Though feeling alone and confused, Sarah's family found the means to adapt her into the community. Sarah chose to face her challenges, serve as a role model, and reach her goals through sports, even overcoming negative messages from medical professionals. Sarah runs marathons, participated in the Paralympics, and in 2005, she became the first amputee woman to complete the Hawaii Ironman Triathlon.

The presentation concludes with a brief video plus suggestions for ways the physically challenged can become accepted with improved quality of life.

**GROSSMAN**, David, Adjunct Senior Fellow, East-West Center, Education Program, USA  
[dgrossman@stanfordalumni.org](mailto:dgrossman@stanfordalumni.org) (Co-author: **COGAN**, John)

### **Developing Globally-Minded Teachers for the 21st Century: Perspective from Recent Research**

#### *Panel Title: Education for Global Citizenship*

Though we live in a post-9/11 world in which countries halfway around the world can impact our lives in ways never envisioned, many educators act as if they're in isolation, as if they are part of a local trade. Though much has been written about the need for teachers to have and act upon a global perspective, little action has been taken to change individual and institutional structures to accomplish this. In this paper the authors take the position that global education is an integral part of citizenship education. The premise here is that the ultimate goal of global education is the development of an internationally informed, competent and active citizenry. Unless we have teachers who are globally-minded and globally-aware, this goal will not be attained. This chapter thus focuses on the key role that teachers must play in achieving the goal of a globally informed active citizenry. Developing teachers at all levels with these qualities represents a significant challenge that requires a

concerted effort by the full range of educational stakeholders. Drawing upon a developing body of research, this chapter identifies those key characteristics of teachers that are essential for the development of an internationally knowledgeable citizenry.

**HARDIN**, Jessica, USA, [jahardin@brandeis.edu](mailto:jahardin@brandeis.edu)

### **Folk Knowledge, Medical Canon and Preventable Disease: Samoans in American Samoa and Hawaii**

*Panel Title: Case Studies in Health*

Preventable diseases in the Pacific islands have long been a problem in the region. Obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, amongst others, are the contemporary diseases facing many Pacific islanders. From an anthropological perspective, this presentation will analyze the overlapping connections between ideas of beauty, a shifting global diet and the role of a status and prestige foods in American Samoa and Samoans living in Hawaii. Another complicating factor in this discussion is a theoretical and analytic concern with the medical condition of obesity; this presentation will begin to raise questions about the validity of using a “one size fits all” approach to body weight and health. In questioning the medicalization of the body, there is ample space for further interdisciplinary discussions about cross-cultural approaches to health, healthy living and epidemic concerns. Within this line of questioning this presentation will question the connections between folk beliefs on beauty with the medical definition of a healthy body. Given that obesity and obesity related diseases are rising in many Pacific island and indigenous communities around the world, I hope that this presentation many continue in facilitating interdisciplinary and inter-community discussions about health in the Pacific and United States.

**HEFNER**, Carl, Associate Professor & Chair, Social Sciences, Kapiolani Community College, USA, [hefner@hawaii.edu](mailto:hefner@hawaii.edu)

### **Integrating International Education: Pathways to Understanding the World**

*Panel Title: International Education: The Road to Multicultural Understanding in the Asia-Pacific Community*

This presentation will focus on curricular and non-curricular approaches to integrating International Education into the programs at Kapiolani Community College including Academic Subject Certificate Programs in Asian & International Studies, International Education Week, the KCC International Festival and other value-added learning opportunities in the community college environment.

**HOARE**, Lynnel, Lecturer/Research Fellow, RMIT University, Australia, [lhoare@inet.net.au](mailto:lhoare@inet.net.au)

### **Transfer of Learning from Transnational Education: A Case Study**

*Panel Title: Challenges of Cross Cultural Education*

The paper will report on a longitudinal study of a transnational education program. During 2002/2003 an ethnographic evaluation of a transnational undergraduate program was undertaken.

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The undergraduate program that was the focus of the study was designed and delivered by Australian-based lecturers in Singapore. The researcher lived in Singapore during the fieldwork period, attending classes and developing rich relationships with both student and lecturer participants in the role of observer-participant. The original research evaluated the impact of the Australian University's pedagogies and curriculum within the Singaporean context. This paper will report the initial findings of the extension of the original study when, during July 2008, the researcher had the opportunity to conduct follow-up research with the same respondent group. This paper will report the emerging pattern of the program's outcomes in terms of transfer of learning, any intercultural impacts, student career trajectories, and both predicted and unintended consequences.

**HOOD**, Made Mantle, Lecturer, Ethnomusicology and Coordinator, Honours Programme, Monash University, Australia, [Made.Hood@arts.monash.edu.au](mailto:Made.Hood@arts.monash.edu.au)

### **Voicing the Nation, Negotiating the Tradition: Popular Music Influences on Traditional Balinese Vocal Styles**

*Panel Title: The Arts and National Identity in the Twenty-First Century*

Post-Suharto reforms in government administration have brought about the designation of Bali as an autonomous region within the Indonesian archipelago. Since this time the Hindu isle has increasingly carved out a niche for itself in the national media through the rapid development of local Balinese television, radio and print media. Part of Bali's locally produced 'autonomous' mass media is its lucrative popular music industry that prides itself on songs sung in Balinese language. This in itself is not new for 'Pop Bali' has long been a part of local language-based cassette culture as is the case in other parts of Indonesia. What is new is its current market presence. Pop Bali enjoys a strong presence in local community ward fundraisers, weekend social gatherings, birthdays and other celebrations and is disseminated through music videos, radio, and live concerts.

Upon initial examination Bali's recent administrative autonomy and the success of its local popular music appears to strengthen its voice in national discourse and helps differentiate itself from Indonesian language-based music and thereby 'others' in the national neighbourhood. Yet despite having greater independence through its own budding music industry, 'Pop Bali' follows stylistic, artistic and creative models set forth by the national industry.

In this paper I examine vocal style, quality and development in tradition-based vocal forms to see how pop singers techniques are coping with the demands of traditional vocal music. Through ethnographic field research among students and their teachers, I hope to show how young students' enthusiasm for 'Pop Bali' carries over into their performance of these Balinese language-based vocal genres (*macapat*, *kidung* and the more recent *sandiagita*). Particular emphasis will be placed on changing aesthetics in vibrato, melodic elaboration, and vocal projection to see how singers negotiate tradition.

**HUANG**, Tianyuan, PhD Student, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [tianyuan@hawaii.edu](mailto:tianyuan@hawaii.edu)

**A Currency War? -- U.S.-China Relations in the Era of Financial Globalization**

*Panel Title: Global Issues*

With the growing interdependence linking the world's people in this age of financial globalization, the fall of the U.S. dollar and the rise of the euro have greatly affected Chinese economy, politics, and society. In his 2006 best seller, *A Currency War*, the well-known economic nationalist Song Hongbin analyzed this effect and forecast its influence during the following years in changing Chinese perceptions of the West and financial globalization. Starting from Song's thesis, this article further analyzes the psychological impact of the fall of the U.S. dollar on Chinese people, such as students, intellectuals, and governmental officials, and discusses the weaker dollar's implications for U.S.-China relations from the perspective of *constructivism*. It concludes by suggesting ways in which Asian-Pacific countries can work together in facing the challenges arising from financial globalization, and in constructing a “Kantian” culture for the world financial market from the perspective of Alexander Wendt’s constructivism.

**HUBERT**, Jay, Director and Cinematographer, [hubertj@hawaii.edu](mailto:hubertj@hawaii.edu)

**In The Shadow of the Towers: Tourism and Modernity in Western Sichuan**

*Film Presentation*

Danba County in western Sichuan, China, is home to some of the most unique tower structures found anywhere in the world, and they are all built into the sides of steep, inhospitable mountains. Nobody knows who originally built these towers or how long they’ve been there, but they have become a major tourist attraction in the past decade, causing an influx of both Chinese and foreign tourists to this predominately Tibetan region. This film looks at the effects of this increase in tourism is having on the local Tibetans and their traditional way of life, and goes on to examine and compare the different plans of the local government, foreign philanthropists, and Chinese scholars to develop tourism in the region while effectively preserving the local culture.

**IRWANSYAH**, Lecturer, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, [irw4n5@yahoo.com](mailto:irw4n5@yahoo.com)

**A Theater of Digital Storytelling for Indonesian Blogger**

*Panel Title: The Power of Media*

In digital era, humans construct their own representations and stories via new web technology called web 2.0. This phenomenon also occurs in Indonesia. However, instead of telling the story individually, Indonesian bloggers develop a community network called Asia Blogging Network. The network consists of more than 70 blogs, spreading in various topics, including technology, business, sport, lifestyle, health, film, and music. This phenomenon relates to Dortner (2008) that said digital storytelling touches at the heart of contemporary processes enabling new forms of knowledge production, social networking and play. Lundby (2008) also said that in mediation’s approach, people use self-representation in digital storytelling to shape and share their lives. This paper will analyze and discuss about Asia Blogging Network as a case study of Indonesian bloggers community

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how they shape and share their stories as a part of self-representation but at the same time they “play” in digital theater to mediate societal transformation.

**JOHNSON**, Kirk, Professor, University of Guam, Guam, [kjohnson@uguan.uog.edu](mailto:kjohnson@uguan.uog.edu)

### **Casting Our Net Rediscovering Community in the 21st Century**

presented by Sandra Okada, Charissa Aguon, and Michelle Castro, Students at the University of Guam

#### *Film Presentation*

In the Spring Semester of 2007, fourteen undergraduate students from the University of Guam studying Community Development and contemplating the impacts of the dominant industrial petroleum based capitalist model ventured out of the classroom with their professors to Bali, Indonesia. This field component to Bali was an effort to engage in dialogue with people of another culture, to learn and reflect on their own island community. Along their journey they discover that the people of Bali and of Guam are experiencing similar social, psychological, and environmental problems and challenges that have come with economic development- more specifically, a dependence on tourism. They also come to realize an ancient spiritual connection between the people of Bali and that of the indigenous Chamoru people of Guam and the Mariana Islands- a legacy of a common Austronesian root. These similar spiritual beliefs: a respect and reverence for ancestral spirits, the spirits of the land and a vision of the balance between nature, humanity and the universe would surprisingly become a starting point for rediscovering what it takes to achieve a more sustainable and healthy community.

This 53 minute student created film is a collective and critical reflection on their learning experiences and ensuing resolve to rediscover the elements that foster healthier and more sustainable island communities. From the challenges of fundraising, to the loss of an instructor's mother and all the way through their travel experiences in Bali, the students reflect on their journey to rediscover community in the 21st century.

**JONES**, David, Professor, Center for the Development of Asian Studies, Kennesaw State University, Georgia, USA, [Djones7459@aol.com](mailto:Djones7459@aol.com)

### **Out of Dreamtime: Pacific Myths and Asian Sages**

#### *Panel Title: Comparative Studies in Religion, Culture, and the Arts*

The thesis of a participatory universe was anticipated well before human beings began to articulate worldviews in formal philosophic or scientific terms. By tracing what appears to be prototypes recorded in myths and oral histories in Asia and the Pacific, reflecting perhaps unconsciously the yearnings of early people to participate in universal evolution, these ideas constitute the foundation of key philosophical and cultural understandings (particularly those of Daoist and Buddhist traditions) of the position humans occupy and role we play in the world around us. Our first ponderings and murmurings as a sapient species came perhaps in grappling with the notion of human selfness in a universe of apparent indifference (later interpreted in Darwinian terms of struggle for existence). Without philosophy and science in those early times, the only recourse—to explain why something instead of nothing, and where the incipient self belonged in the world—lay in myth, the art of telling stories. And the apparent posture of participation expressed in the oral mythical

recitations of disparate societies seems to bespeak an ancient grasp of holistic understanding. The self of the sages appears deeply rooted in our evolved psyche from these times.

**KIM**, Byoungjoo, Professor, Yeungnam University, Korea, [kimbj@yu.ac.kr](mailto:kimbj@yu.ac.kr)

**University Entrance Examination and Shadow Education**

*Panel Title: Local Best Practices in Education*

Private supplementary tutoring, or shadow education, has long been a major phenomenon in parts of East Asia including Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan. In recent times, shadow education has been rapidly increasing in other Asian countries as well, as it has in Europe and North America. Traditionally, private supplementary tutoring has been a neglected topic in research, but there has been much more research into the topic of private supplementary tutoring as of late. A growing body of literature focuses on the so-called shadow education system of private supplementary tutoring in academic subjects beyond the hours of mainstream formal schooling. The term “shadow education” was first coined by David L. Stevenson and David P. Baker (Stevenson & Baker, 1992). However, Bray is responsible for bringing the term to the public’s attention to explain the worldwide education phenomenon after his (Bray, 1999) comprehensive overview of the shadow education system. Stevenson and Baker use the term, “shadow” to denote the strong connection between allocation rules [in formal schooling] and non-formal schooling. They do not imply that these activities are hidden. Bray uses the term to emphasize the fact that shadow education exists in connection with the mainstream education system.

Private tutoring affects the student’s academic performance as well as psychological growth. The effect of private tutoring on academic performance can affect the equal educational opportunities and future societal achievements of education. Therefore, private tutoring affects the equal educational opportunities and the running of the educational system. The tremendous amounts spent on private tutoring not only affect the household economy but the overall effectiveness of educational investments. Governmental response to private tutoring has ranged from the laissez-faire to restrictive control and even strict control.

This paper will introduce the international trend of shadow education and briefly examine the history of shadow education in Korea. It will examine the factors that bring about shadow education such as a society based on Credentialism, entrance examinations, and school systems and their relationships to shadow education. It will also examine the developmental direction of the entrance examination system as a countermeasure to shadow education.

This paper will cover the concept and scale of shadow education, comparative approach on shadow education, the form of participation in private tutoring: a case study of Korea, the demand for shadow education, policy responses, and concluding remarks.

## ABSTRACTS

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**KIM**, Won Nyon, Professor, Korea University, Korea, [kwn@korea.ac.kr](mailto:kwn@korea.ac.kr) (Co-authors: **CHO**, Moo Sang and **YANG**, Hyun Seok)

### **A Study of the Effect of Tobacco and Alcohol Consumption Upon the Health and Medical Expenditure in Korea: A Censored Demand System Approach**

*Panel Title: Case Studies in Health*

The purposes of this study are to estimate the demand change effect of tobacco and alcohol consumption resulted from their price changes onto the health and medical care expenditure (hereafter, HMCE), and to find out a plan to make a political use of it. We constructed the AIDS (Almost ideal demand system) model using the Korean Urban Households Expenditure data during 1985 to 2006 and estimated it by a censored regression method. Main results are followed:

The cross price elasticity between consumption of tobacco and the HMCE is -0.42, which implies that 10% increase of tobacco price will decrease 4.2% of the HMCE. The cross price elasticity between alcohol and the HMCE is -1.004, which implies that 10% increase of tobacco price will decrease 10.04% of the HMCE. Each of 10% price increases for tobacco and alcohol simultaneously will cause 14.23% decrease of the HMCE. Korea's tobacco and alcohol demand are negatively responsive to fluctuation in their prices, respectively.

The HMCE is also negatively related to tobacco and alcohol price fluctuation. These empirical outputs could be utilized as the basis on making government's tax policies to control national tobacco and alcohol consumption in the future. It implies that Korea government's anti-smoking and anti-alcohol policies, which have been promoted separately in the past, will promote national health more effectively if the policies are to be driven comprehensively and together with each other.

**KNEUPPER**, Theodore, Professor Emeritus, Slippery Rock University, USA, [theodorekneupper@earthlink.net](mailto:theodorekneupper@earthlink.net)

### **Education for Global Citizenship: J. Krishnamurti and the Krishnamurti Schools**

*Panel Title: Education for Global Citizenship*

The insights of J. Krishnamurti were central to creating a radically new sort of education model as exhibited in the Krishnamurti schools. The growing crises in humanity, Krishnamurti observed, stem from the fundamental perspective of modern education practice that is rooted in the divisive and conflict-generating assumptions of the normalcy of egocentrism, ethnocentrism, and nationalism, whose destructive effects are intensified by technological advances, since those assumptions remain the over-riding force that contributes to the formation of members of the global community.

Krishnamurti proposed, as those schools implement, that the education appropriate for global citizenship must be based on:

1. The critical development of the students intelligence whereby the flaws of egocentrism, ethnocentrism and nationalism are clearly seen
2. The positive discovery of the students relationship to the whole world
3. The discovery of what that relationship with the world entails for the students meaningful contribution to its harmonious functioning



LANGHAM RICHMOND, Claire, [clangham@acsd.edu](mailto:clangham@acsd.edu) (Co-author: CHAMBERLIN, Bonita)

**Resources Development: from life-threatening landmines to newly mined gemstones in Afghanistan**

*Poster Session*

How can a war-torn Asian nation, seriously hindered by thousands of landmines, be helped to utilize resources for sustainable development? After 9/11 with the world's attention on Afghanistan, this question concerned our EWCA Southern California chapter. Our chapter co-sponsored presentations on Afghanistan by Bonita Chamberlin. She had worked there in the 1970s in economic development with multinational corporations. After the Soviet invasion, bombs exposed gemstones and minerals previously unknown. In 1982 Bonita helped the Afghans unearth this potential by proper mining of the gems using powder from disarmed landmines and unexploded bombs. She co-wrote a book about these gemstones. To help the Afghan people generate income, in 2002 Dr. Chamberlin created a jewelry-making project in eastern Afghanistan and started a nonprofit project, The Stewardship Foundation. Balinese silversmiths trained Afghans to refine their skills. At presentations on Afghanistan, Bonita sold this jewelry. Since 2002, US \$700,000 has been generated and local leaders have built schools, orphanage, clinic, trained 390 teachers, and cleared landmine fields with one field for reforestation of timber and indigenous fruit and nut trees, the second an irrigation project for wheat and barley crops. The jewelry-project sales serve to continue these programs, establish jobs, and give the villagers greater control over their lives and their environment.

LEE, Warner, Graduate student, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [warnerl@hawaii.edu](mailto:warnerl@hawaii.edu)

**Buddhist Values and Principles: An Alternative Approach to Contemporary Education**

*Poster Session*

Buddhism has a rich educational tradition which includes both philosophical and pedagogical foundations of learning. It offers educators ways of teaching about such concepts as wisdom, tolerance, understanding, and compassion; and, its reflective quality helps both students and teachers to think about these concepts as it relates to themselves as individuals and members of a larger community. Buddhist concepts, however, are often perceived as very abstract, and appreciating their benefits can be difficult without concrete experience. A Buddhist-based education, therefore, would provide both reflective and practical opportunities for learning.

This study reflects on some basic Buddhist values and principles such as the Four Noble Truths, the Middle Way, Interdependence, and Centeredness as it applies to a contemporary democratic education. This study also discusses these concepts as they have been applied in a secondary high school in the US. Concluding remarks discuss the implications of a Buddhist perspective for teachers and educational administrators within democratic educational context.

## ABSTRACTS

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**LIM**, Anthea, Diversity Trainer/Analyst, University of California, USA, [alim@aeod.ucsf.edu](mailto:alim@aeod.ucsf.edu) and **SANANIKONE**, Prany, Director of Diversity Relations, University of California, USA, [psananik@uci.edu](mailto:psananik@uci.edu)

### **Learning and Communicating Across Cultures: University of California Diversity Educators Group (UCDE) Best Practices**

*Panel Title: Challenges of Cross Cultural Education*

The proposed presentation will highlight several “Best Practices” from the University of California campuses. The presenters will provide an interactive, engaging, and experiential exercise for participants entitled, “Effective Communication Skills in a Diverse Work/Academic Environment.” The presentation will also touch upon the trends in diversity education regarding technology and the push towards on-line training and how this impacts the value of diversity education. It is the human experience and interaction that makes diversity education so essential to living, learning, and uniting our communities, societies, and countries.

The University of California Diversity Educators (UCDE) group model is derived from educators involved in diversity training across the University of California campuses. The prominent goal for this group is to increase “Best Practices” within the UC system and to extend to nationwide and international standards of excellence for diversity education through the development of model diversity education programs.

**LUCAS**, Chris M., Research Assistant, University of Hawaii at Manoa, College of Education, USA, [cmlucas@hawaii.edu](mailto:cmlucas@hawaii.edu) and **XU**, Di, Professor, University of Hawaii at Manoa, College of Education, USA, [xudi@hawaii.edu](mailto:xudi@hawaii.edu)

### **Recent Considerations of Global Educational Leadership: Criteria and Characteristics**

*Panel Title: Education and Society: Leadership and Social Mobility*

As modern sciences and technology brings the world together in the past century, the needs and importance of educational leaders who can function effectively in an era of globalization have become the focal debate for leadership development (Laszlo, 2006; Martin, 2007). What are criteria of sound educational leaders in a global context? What are characteristics? How can we develop and sustain such characteristics, qualities, and leadership? This paper will explore the above questions in search of meaningful and sustainable educational leadership for the betterment of humanity. The educational work environment is a key constituent in the context of globalization as it produces many of the world’s future leaders (Wildes, 2008; Walker, 2006; Brotheridge, 2007; Collard, 2007). It is critical that institutions of higher education examine the *what* and the *how* of preparing these future leaders. This article presents criteria and characteristics for institutions and future leaders to consider.

**MATHUR**, Kuldeep, India, [profkuldeepmathur@gmail.com](mailto:profkuldeepmathur@gmail.com)

### **Pro-poor Innovations and Sustainable Development**

*Panel Title: Focus on Place*

India's recent rate of economic growth has been impressive. But this impressive growth hides the immense diversity in the economy. This growth comes from a limited high productivity sector but a little more than 90% of the workforce is in the informal sector which is low on productivity and skills and also comprises of largest number of poor in the country. High growth rates are difficult to sustain if productivity of this sector is not raised.

The critical element in raising the productivity of this sector is the use of knowledge and innovation. But this knowledge and innovation has to be one that is typically low cost and draws upon the people's knowledge and practices. People at the grass root level have been devising their own strategies of survival and coping with problems and challenges that they face in everyday life. But these efforts which are cost effective and of easy use by the poor go unrecognized and in many cases picked up for commercialization without any benefit to them.

This is happening in most Asian and African countries where integration into world economy tends to raise the incomes of few leaving out the vast majority of the poor and the marginalized. Without efforts to raise their incomes, such development cannot be sustained. This paper presents how India is attempting to harness this innovative potential of the poor people and provide for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

**MAY**, Bernhard, Secretary General, German Group of the Trilateral Commission, Germany, [trilateral@dgap.org](mailto:trilateral@dgap.org)

### **The Role of Leaders in Today's World: A European Perspective**

*Panel Title: Education and Society: Leadership and Social Mobility*

We are living in a globalizing world. New technologies are destroying geographical barriers. Implemented policies of liberalization are creating new opportunities for people and societies. There are, however, major challenges involved as well. Globalization creates opportunities and challenges, first of all, for three regions: North America and Europe as well as Asia Pacific.

In my paper I will focus, first, on this global triangle between Asia Pacific, Europe and North America. Secondly, I will analyze the question of opportunities and challenges for these three regions. Thirdly, I will discuss the importance of the role of leaders in today's globalizing world. Concluding I will argue in support of a better cooperation in global governance among Asia Pacific, North America and Europe.

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**MCNALLY**, James W., Director, NACDA Program on Aging, University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA, [jmcnally@umich.edu](mailto:jmcnally@umich.edu)

### **Population Aging in 21st Century Asia: Demographic Trends and Potential Implications for Policy Development**

*Panel Title: Health Care Policy and Delivery*

Both Western and non-Western nations now face the overwhelming costs of a growing elderly population on health care systems, family support networks, pensions, and established systems of social support. The “cultural core” argument that the family will always care for the aged is proving to be a poor planning tool and Western experience has shown the difficulty of maintaining national retirement schemes. This paper examines the inter-relationships of modernization, development and the demographic transition as it impacts long term planning for the growth of the elderly populations in Asia. While the paper will address the challenges and solutions attempted by the more developed nations such as South Korea, Singapore and Japan, the paper’s main focus is alternatives that could be explored by the “5 Percent Nations,” nations where the elderly make up no more than 5% of the total population such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam, and China. These nations, while facing very different social, political and cultural circumstances all share the advantage of time. Their aged populations remain small enough that they can plan carefully for the future. This paper looks at the strengths and weaknesses of various retirement and care-provisions alternatives and how they might be implemented on a national level. Using the growing availability of both census and survey data we are able to more accurately project the future growth of the elderly population in Asian nations and to explore changing patterns in family support, co residence and economic autonomy among the aged. While there is no one best answer for any nation, no less a region as diverse as Asia there are more promising alternatives than social security and provident plans which are currently facing insolvency in many Western nations. This paper builds on a growing body of research in this field and explores issues of specific interest to many Asian governments now facing the challenges of caring for a growing population of elderly.

**MD. NOR**, Mohd. Anis, Professor, Ethnochoreology and Ethnomusicology, University of Malaya, Malaysia, [anisnor@um.edu.my](mailto:anisnor@um.edu.my)

### **Eschewing National Cultural Policy: Realizing Multicultural Trajectories for Malaysian Arts**

*Panel Title: The Arts and National Identity in the Twenty-First Century*

Over more than three decades after the implementation of the New Economic Policy (NEP) as an affirmative action plan for Malaysia, the guiding principles of Malaysia’s National Cultural Policy have remained doctrinal and uncontested. However, the 12<sup>th</sup> Malaysian general election (March 8, 2008) yielded one of the worst results in the history of the coalition government led by the Barisan Nasional (BN). Opposition parties had won 82 seats (out of 222 seats in parliament) or 36.9% of parliamentary seats, while BN only managing to secure the remaining 140 seats or 63.1%. It also marked for the first time since the 1969 election that the coalition did not win a two-thirds majority in the Malaysian Parliament required to pass amendments to the Malaysian Constitution. For the first time in Malaysian electorate history, policies and enactments formerly passed with a super majority by the coalition government could be queried and interrogated by the caucus of Pakatan Rakyat (PK), a coalition of former opposition parties that now rule four of the richest states in Malaysia.

Disgruntled voters who wanted change may get what they had wished for a long time. One on the wish list is amendments to the National Cultural Policy. The guiding principles of the National Culture Policy, which is based on mainstream Malay culture, Islamic religion and 'foreign' cultures that are deemed suitable and appropriate, piqued by the silent majority for its inoperability may now be contested. The policy had long eschewed the realities of multiculturalism, signifiers of all things Malaysian. Fifty years of one-party agenda of a National Cultural Policy within a multicultural nation may now have to come to terms with subaltern realities.

**MULYADI**, Asal Wahyuni Erlin, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia, [asal\\_wahyuni@yahoo.com](mailto:asal_wahyuni@yahoo.com) (Co-author: **SUMARYANTA**)

### **Inclusive Education: A New Hope for Diversity Educational Development Approach**

*Panel Title: Local Best Practices in Education*

Inclusive education is one of the ways to reach the education for all, no one left behind. This trends lead to a reform of educational policy responding the divers need and heterogeneity of society with no exclusivity. It becomes a new model for a school system which can meet the needs of all learners. The spirit of inclusive education is to address equality access in education, that everyone including those with special needs has the right to grow as dignified individual to receive good education without discriminative treatment. Indonesia has paid attention for this; however for almost more than 15 years the step is still there. Only 0.05% (49.647 of one million children with special needs) are able to attend school, in which about 67% of the schools are private (non government). Thus, stakeholders including policy makers are important to have good understanding, willingness, and support to reach the goals.

**MUNINJAYA**, A.A Gde, Professor, Udayana University, Indonesia, [munin07@unud.ac.id](mailto:munin07@unud.ac.id)

### **Decentralization and Autonomy in Bali: Challenges and Opportunities for Community Health**

*Panel Title: Health Care Policy and Delivery*

Health sector reform in Indonesia has been implemented since 2001, following the autonomy and decentralization policy (law no 22 and 25/99). In conjunction with the implementation of these new strategic policies, community health in Bali is facing considerable demographic, social, and epidemiological transition. Urbanization, aging population, poor sanitation, and double burden of diseases are among other major public health challenges. Community health in Bali is also worsened by increasing poverty since the 2002 bombings, as 22% of households in Bali are now poor. Even though infant and maternal mortality rates in Bali are lower than national rates, they are still higher than other ASEAN countries. Health institutions in Bali face considerable challenges including uneven distribution of health workers, inefficient use of health resources, and low coverage of social health insurance. However, the opportunity still exists to improve community health in Bali by establishing and implementing new health systems, improving the capacity of health institutions in each district to identify and combat local public health problems, and expand coverage of the social health insurance scheme for the whole community. To remain viable as a tourist destination, Bali also needs to improve the quality of health services in accordance with international standards.

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**MUNUSAMY**, Vijayan, Senior Research Associate, Center for Creative Leadership, Singapore, [vijayanm@ccl.org](mailto:vijayanm@ccl.org)

### **Latent Consequences of Multicultural Policies and the Role of Leadership: A Study of Malaysia, Singapore and Hawaii**

*Panel Title: Education and Society: Leadership and Social Mobility*

Multicultural policies are formulated to foster multiculturalism. However, these policies can also have unintended consequences or what Richard Merton called ‘latent consequences.’ These are consequences that are not foreseen when policies are drafted. Based on qualitative studies conducted in Malaysia, Singapore and Hawaii, this presentation will discuss examples of “latent consequences” of multicultural policies. Understanding “latent consequences” of multicultural policies are important because these consequences can burden the minority groups as well as the majority groups. This presentation advocates the need for ‘thick descriptions’ to understand latent consequences of multicultural policies and proposes that the use of Cultural Impact Assessment be extended to multicultural policies even if they are regarded as successful policies. Leadership implications for policy makers are discussed.

**MURAKAMI**, Yoshikazu, Matsuyama University, Japan, [ymurakam@cc.matsuyama-u.ac.jp](mailto:ymurakam@cc.matsuyama-u.ac.jp)

### **Towards Redesigning Teaching and Learning in Higher Education Using a Web-based System**

*Panel Title: Local Best Practices in Education*

Japan is ranked third in the number of broadband users in the world, next to China and the United States. High speed broadband connections over the Internet are rapidly prevailing in the country. Commonly-used educational media and resources in the school, such as textbooks, pictures, TVs, films, radios, telephones, newspapers, journals, books in the libraries and so on, are being integrated into the world of the Internet which spans the globe.

At our university, almost all the students have their own mobile phones accessible to the Internet. Ubiquitous Internet environment is already in the hand of the students. Each of the students is given a space to develop his/her ‘Web-notebook’ (*hereafter* WN) on the server computer at the university, which is hyperlinked with other students’ WNs and vice versa.

These have brought a link-and-learn-globally environment not only to teachers, 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 and anytime 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.

**NAKACHI**, Kiyoshi, Director, The Meio Research Institute, Meio University Japan, Okinawa, Japan, [k.nakachi@meio-u.ac.jp](mailto:k.nakachi@meio-u.ac.jp)

### **Broad-mindedness in Okinawa Culture and Its Value in an Era of Globalization**

*Panel Title: Issues of Globalization*

Okinawa has a unique history and culture. Okinawa Islands are well known throughout the world as the islands of US military bases. Yet Okinawa is not only an island of US military bases; it is also an island of conventions. The G-8 Summit was held in Okinawa in 2000. It was the first local summit held in a remote area, far way from central Japan and Tokyo. The reason why the Japanese government decided to hold a summit in Okinawa is due to broadmindedness in Okinawa culture. It is the splendid ability of Okinawa culture to accept foreign cultures smoothly. A major cause of disputes and wars today is said to be related to misunderstanding differences between cultures. Okinawa's culture may suggest hints to reduce or eliminate disputes and wars based on such misunderstandings.

**NASS**, Nathan, MA Student, Ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [nathan.nass@gmail.com](mailto:nathan.nass@gmail.com)

### **Voicing Oneself as Another: Gender in Yeosong Kagok**

*Panel Title: Music, Culture, and Identity*

Kagok, a Korean vocal art music genre, enacts the play of gender roles in numerous ways. The formal arrangement would lead one to believe that Choson era (1392-1910) Koreans held to a strictly dimorphic arrangement of gender. However, reading the musical aesthetics and song texts in terms of a masculine politics allows us to construct a more sophisticated gender schema: that of a gendered multiplicity within a mono sexual regime. This paper explores that schema through particular texts within the general aesthetics of female Kagok performance.

**NITTA**, Fumiteru, Professor, Kibi International University, [nitta6669@yahoo.co.jp](mailto:nitta6669@yahoo.co.jp)

### **The Internationalization of Universities in Japan and Asia: Toward Establishing a Regional Program**

*Poster Session*

The paper argues for the formulation of an international program aimed at promoting students and faculty exchanges among Asian countries. The program will not only go along the on-going globalization of universities, but also helps improve educational and research qualities as well as international competitiveness in the Asian region. Presently, the internationalization among Japanese universities is dismal. The percentage of foreign students accounts for only 3% in major universities as compared with 19% in Britain and 15% in Australia.

According to the THES World University Rankings 2006, 11 of the world's top 20 universities and 33 of the top 100 were American. Tokyo University ranked 19<sup>th</sup> lagging behind Peking University ranking 14<sup>th</sup>. Modeling after the ERASUMS program in Europe, I suggest Japanese universities

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collaborate with those in Asia in order to establish a similar program. If successful, the program will also increase the mobilization of well-trained workers and engineers in Asia.

**OKADA**, Vince M., PhD Student, Social Welfare Program, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA, [okadam@hawaii.edu](mailto:okadam@hawaii.edu)

### **Stop Elder Abuse!: Community Involvement and Educational Outreaching Efforts on Elder Abuse Prevention**

*Poster Session*

Los Angeles based nonprofit social service organization, WISE & Healthy Aging ([www.wiseandhealthyaging.org](http://www.wiseandhealthyaging.org)) has been taking an initiative on partnering with governmental agencies and local advocacy organizations to prevent elder abuse by providing educational and networking opportunities for seniors, family members, caregivers and other health professionals in Southern California area. As older populations grow, numbers of elder abuse cases have been jet rocketing and the issue is expected to grow larger unfortunately. Elder abuse is involved with multi-fiduciary factors such as economics, law, psychology, finance, anthropology, business, medicine, culture and family issues. Elder abuse is everybody's problem no matter where in the world you are and what field of profession you are in. We all should be aware of the issue and take actions for preventions. Using a model of Los Angeles County, this (paper) will discuss and examine methods of community involvement and educational outreaching efforts on elder abuse prevention.

**OVERTON**, Joe, Chair, Honda International Center & Director, Freeman Language Program, [overton@hawaii.edu](mailto:overton@hawaii.edu)

### **Study Abroad and Language Acquisition Programs for Community College Students: Kapiolani Community College as a Case Study**

*Panel Title: International Education: The Road to Multicultural Understanding in the Asia-Pacific Community*

The presentation will focus on the multi-year project at Kapiolani Community College to teach international languages utilizing a content based approach. The Freeman Foundation program at KCC has focused on three Asian languages: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and in the future, Vietnamese. The presentation will discuss the successes and challenges in training community college students for international careers where second languages are critical. Through a recently completed video, "The Freeman Scholarship Program," participants will hear students voice the impact of study abroad on their learning and career choices and various Service Learning opportunities they encountered in their study abroad.



PACITA, Juan, Chief Executive Officer, Figaro Coffee Inc., Philippines, [pujuan29@gmail.com](mailto:pujuan29@gmail.com)

**Challenges and Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in the Philippines**

*Panel Title: Leveling the Playing Field for Women's Economic and Social Progress*

1. COFFEE INDUSTRY

By heading the Phil Coffee Board as a woman, the Coffee Industry became a field for everyone. No longer restricted as an all-male domain, women became active as roasters, millers, retail shop operators and even as coffee farming investors.

2. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

By heading a national franchise association as a woman and an SME entrepreneur, we were able to develop innovative products for Financing Franchise businesses.

3. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

By heading a league of corporate foundations espousing business-aligned corporate social responsibility rather than plain philanthropy, we increased awareness of the business world on Corporate Giving especially to minorities like women and children.

4. ENVIRONMENT, FAIR TRADE AND WOMEN CAUSES

We recently established “echostore”-sustainable lifestyle—This is a retail concept like Oxfam shops, Ten Thousand Villages and Pangea Artisan Café. Through our expertise and 15-years experience in the retail business, we now opened the first-of-its-kind fair trade, natural, and socially-responsible retail store in the Philippines. We help marginalized communities, women in correctional institutions, other NGOs who have products but no storefronts, and other communities who make sustainable products for the domestic and soon, foreign markets.

BRIEF: A women leader is capable of changing societal norms for business, myths of glass ceilings, impenetrable male-dominated or exclusively male-led industries, and she can provide an environment where women can have the same if not better opportunities to make a living, to sustain livelihoods and to make a difference in their respective communities.

PATWARDHAN, Nachiket, Principal, Architect/ Film Maker, India, [Nachiketsanket@gmail.com](mailto:Nachiketsanket@gmail.com),  
(Co-author: PATWARDHAN, Jayoo)

**Arts in Need of a Religion (to Unite Against Global Warming)**

*Panel Title: Alternative Approaches to Understanding*

- 1) Arts and culture have forever been propelled by a spiritual drive. Artists and craftsman are one with God and their creative process is akin to enlightenment. Throughout history, prolific and lavish patrons have used religion as a reason and/or an excuse, for promoting craftsmanship and national treasures.
- 2) Globalization has changed all that but also shown that true culture cannot be mass produced, but must be indigenous, authentic and motivated by human values that may include spiritual pursuits
- 3) Arts and culture however, far from being sobering influences, have leaped whole heartedly into the global consumer market to become equal partners in man’s suicidal rush towards extinction

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and handcrafted objects that were once part of daily life are now becoming mere commodities for the consumer market.

- 4) The threat of climate change has created the need of a new religion to propel artists away from the consumer imperatives into a whole hearted worship of environmental sustainability. By converting the ecosystem into a supreme and almighty God, we can as yet earn peace and harmony and live, not as conquerors in perpetual conflict, but as members of a single family.

**PEARSE**, Richard, Retired, Macquarie University, Australia, [rpearse@msn.com.au](mailto:rpearse@msn.com.au)

### **Mass Media and Its Uptake in Papua New Guinea**

*Panel Title: The Power of Media*

Papua New Guinea provides both opportunities and challenges for mass media. These are those of a newly independent country with a large population, linguistically and socially diverse, distributed across a geographically challenging environment, engaged in the process of maintaining a representative democratic polity. The paper presents findings of two empirical studies conducted in 2007 one designed to identify the current levels of media usage and the characteristics of the environment and to the media users that affect usage and one designed to identify the sources of content and the construction of content. Both were conducted under the auspices of the Media Council of Papua New Guinea to identify opportunities for improvement in the role of the media in national development. The study of media usage and of content preferences (newspapers, radio and TV) identifies the levels of usage on urban, semi-urban, rural and remote rural strata, and analyses the factors related to each. The study of the content of the media identifies the sources of content used and the issues about which the content is constructed, with a particular focus on the presentation of the role of women.

The findings on usage focus both the factors that are external to the media (as location, education and economic characteristics), and those factors that are characteristics of the media (as the distribution, cost, language(s), while the findings on content focus on the sources of content, balance of content, and the construction of content. Based on the identified factors, the presentation discusses opportunities for changes in the media that will increase access, usage and the relevance and quality of content to meet the challenges for national development.

**PEEL**, R. Don, Current Student Affiliate, East-West Center, USA, [rpeel@hawaii.edu](mailto:rpeel@hawaii.edu)

### **The East-West Center: A Laboratory and Leader for Sustainability**

*Discussion Session: Leading Sustainably in the Asia Pacific: An Interactive Discussion on Environmental Sustainability in the EWC Community*

What is the EWC doing now to promote sustainability?

Since the rising acceptance of the warnings of climate change, some educational institutions are proactively retrofitting the campus infrastructure and developing strategic plans to employ more sustainable practices. Upon assessing the history of the operational practices employed by the EWC for its facilities (administration building and dormitories), the Center, thanks to the visionary Facilities staff, can be labeled as a progressive leader in sustainability arena. Since the 1970s' water saving and energy saving practices were employed. However, the student community's habitual daily living routine and lack of awareness negated the sustainable objectives of the practices. Facilities

staff concluded any sustainability initiatives would have to be integrated with a student awareness program.

In 2005, the EWCPA student body designated the position of a Sustainability Coordinator to assess and address the daily operational practices of the EWC and how students could take an active role in developing and implementing more sustainable practices. The role not only provided a voice for the raising concern within the student body to transform the living environment, the role also initiated an avenue to collaborate the development of sustainable practices with the EWC Facilities staff. The development indicates how important education and the educational environment play the key component of implementing sustainable practices.

This presentation will review the sustainability movement on other campuses and the role of the EWCPA in assisting the EWC to re-establish its leadership in sustainable development practices and stimulate dialogue in the forum to explore how the role can be strengthened.

**PETERS, Joe**, Professor, University of West Florida, USA, [jpeters@uwf.edu](mailto:jpeters@uwf.edu),  
(Co-authors: **PETERS, Darlene**, Instructor, University of West Florida, USA, [ppeters@uwf.edu](mailto:ppeters@uwf.edu) and  
**XU, Di**, Professor, College of Education, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [xudi@hawaii.edu](mailto:xudi@hawaii.edu))

### **Building Online Communities of Learners: Promoting Global Outreach and Diversity**

*Panel Title: Challenges of Cross Cultural Education*

Concurrent with the focus on global access and increasing diversity is the need to ensure student success while engaging in synchronous and asynchronous activities. Learning communities are seen as an important way to promote student success online. This study synthesizes research and best practice in building nontraditional communities of learners in the online environment.

**PHONESVAN, Bilavarn**, Laos, [phonesvanbi@yahoo.com](mailto:phonesvanbi@yahoo.com)

### **Experience of Teaching Foreign Languages in Lao PDR**

*Poster Session*

After graduating from the Teacher Training College and University, I started teaching from since I was a student. Then I have had the opportunity to get the East-West Center scholarship to study in Hawaii in 1969 for the ITI program under the supervision of Mrs Likai and Mr Gregory Triponovitch. I taught at the National University English for a long time, General English, Lao literature, Esp. English for special purposes in charge of the Language Laboratory and teaching pronunciation and phonetics, English for the administration, depending on the timetable.

Besides, I helped teaching French at the English section and Lao language to the Embassy staff, such American Embassy and Japanese expatriates in Vientiane in the past years. Then I moved to Luang Prabang, the former capital, a small town in the Northern part of Laos, which is called the World Heritage city. I teach in Souphanouvong University, the third University of Laos. It is only five years old and it is the center of seven provinces in the North. Luang Prabang is the Center of Education in the Northern part, and the center of tourism for Laos. So English plays an important role in this regard. The University just opened the field of Tourism two years ago. The University has no

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English native speakers at all and almost no textbooks for this field. Some are provided by Korean and Thai donors only.

Finally, I do not think I am retired, because I keep on teaching. Besides teaching I am also the coordinator for charity activities to help the orphanage school and the poor schools outside the town: fixing the activities room, painting dormitories, building a basketball court with the help of University volunteer students, giving donations to little schools in the countryside with the support of friends in Laos and from abroad, food supplies, etc.

**PRATIWI**, Cekli Setya, Director, Study of Center for Human Rights, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, [c.s.pratiwi@gmail.com](mailto:c.s.pratiwi@gmail.com)

### **Building Judge Control System to Reduce Trial without Truth**

#### *Poster Session*

A research about “Examination of Judge Decisions (JDs) Making Process” in District and High Courts of East Java Province on Corruption, Narcotic, Citizen Law Suit and Intellectual (CLS) and Property Rights (IPR) within 2004-2007 has been done by using a legal doctrinal method. On corruption cases, although most of legal constructions on corruption case made by judge are very clear, complete and specific, the punishment given to the actors were very low. On Narcotic abuse cases, the JDs ignore the principle of due process of law on fulfilling the right of the accused to get a legal defender and not implement the minimum and maximum criminal responsibility ruled by The Law. On CLS and IPR cases, the JDs when made legal constructions only focused on legal procedure than the right of economical, social, cultural right of citizens. Without any public control, Judges who have no integrity, unprofessional, and bad Law educated, tend to made “trial without truth.”

**PROCTOR**, Marisa, Teacher, La Pietra -- Hawaii School for Girls, USA, [marisap@lapietra.edu](mailto:marisap@lapietra.edu)

### **Beyond the Bake Sales: Community Service in the 21st Century**

#### *Panel Title: Focus on Place*

As an ethos advocating community service gains momentum in our global society, creating opportunities for citizens to engage in meaningful cultural exchange has thankfully eclipsed the days of “donating to charities.” Using Hawai’i School for Girls’ partnership with the Program Advancing Children’s Education in Siem Reap, Cambodia, this paper will discuss how one EWC alumna has worked hand-in-hand with the Center’s Asia Pacific Ed Program to create a sustainable community service partnership that meets the real needs of a developing population. The paper will highlight the evolution of the project, from initially engaging in a collaborative process that reflects the Center’s approach to programming to implementing creative relationship-building strategies that lay the foundation for continued success. It will also discuss the challenge of maintaining enthusiasm over the long-term and keeping a philosophy of mutual exchange at the core of the project in order to effect true social change.

**RAO, E. Nageswara**, President, EWCA Hyderabad, India Chapter, [nag1931@yahoo.co.in](mailto:nag1931@yahoo.co.in)

### **Climate Change and Child Health**

*Panel Title: Health Issues*

The U.N. Convention on the Rights of Children has recognized that children have absolute right to live in a healthy environment. The WHO and UNICEF have observed that children are the most vulnerable section of society during disasters. Climate change is expected to affect 175 million children directly and indirectly annually by 2010. Three million children die due to drowning and water-borne diseases every year. Floods and drought reduce food availability causing malnutrition and illnesses. Global warming leads to heat stroke, sunburn, etc. Disasters force displacements which trigger psychological disorders. Respiratory ailments owing to air pollution kill five million children a year. Children suffer more due to climate change because they are still growing and because they are exposed to it for a longer period than adults. Children's concerns, ignored in the Kyoto Protocol, must be addressed by the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen next year.

**REARDON, Douglas**, Global Studies Program Coordinator, Coppin State University, USA, [dreardon@coppin.edu](mailto:dreardon@coppin.edu)

### **The Role of "Obama-mania" in Broadening the Asia-Pacific Community**

*Panel Title: Issues of Globalization*

This paper seeks to contribute to discussions about the role of leaders in globalization by exploring the influence of Sen. Barack Obama's presidential bid on African-American involvement in the Asian-Pacific Community. The widespread enthusiasm for Obama's candidacy among students at America's historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) suggests the candidate's experiences in Indonesia and Hawaii might spark increased interest in the Asian-Pacific region among African-Americans. In turn, Asian press coverage, which reflects heightened interest in American diversity, and recent calls for a greater role for public diplomacy are conducive to broadening the participation in the Asian-Pacific community of HBCUs and America's diverse minority groups. Results of a survey and case studies at Coppin State University, an HBCU, will be presented.

**REED, Gay Garland**, Professor, University of Hawaii, USA, [ggreed@hawaii.edu](mailto:ggreed@hawaii.edu)

### **Challenges for Globalization: Interrogating the Discourses of Identity and Difference**

*Panel Title: Issues of Globalization*

One of the greatest challenges that we face in the process of globalization is finding a new discourse of identity and difference. In a global context where cosmopolitan identities and trans-national and cross-boundary exchanges are the norm, it is useful to reflect on the language that we employ to describe ourselves and others. Discussions of identity and difference should foster deeper understanding and patterns of interconnection but more often they promote a more dichotomous and superficial approach to understanding identity. In this process, identity is often reduced to a commodity.

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In this paper, I explore some of the ways that we talk about identity and difference that limit our possibilities for a deeper understanding of our common humanity and point out how the discourse communities that we take part in often become linguist straight-jackets that limit our possibilities for constructively engaging difference. Submerged in a continuous discourse of “us” and “them,” self and other, east and west, we fail to acknowledge the ligaments that bind us together as well as the shifting multiplicity of complex identities that constitute our individual beings. To do this I look to the work of Appiah, Nussbaum and Sen on cosmopolitanism, as well as well as other thinkers who grapple with issues of identity and difference like Herschok.

**RICHARDS**, Leon, Chancellor, Kapiolani Community College, USA, [floo@hawaii.edu](mailto:floo@hawaii.edu)

### **New challenges for Students: Becoming Globally Competent and Collaborative in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

*Panel Title: International Education: The Road to Multicultural Understanding in the Asia-Pacific Community*

This presentation will focus on how both college faculty and administrators have established, sustained, and strengthened internationalization efforts in Hawaii, amongst an indigenous population that is rich & vibrant. Furthermore, the college has enriched the indigenous and multicultural context by increasing the involvement of international students in the local community and expanding study abroad opportunities for local students.

**RICHMOND**, Dennis, USA, [Richmonds1@aol.com](mailto:Richmonds1@aol.com) and **LANGHAM RICHMOND**, Claire, USA, [clangham@ucsd.edu](mailto:clangham@ucsd.edu)

### **An Update on the Outsourcing of Surgical Care to Asia: A Discussion of Quality Assurance and Ethics**

*Panel Title: Health Care Policy and Delivery*

The increasing numbers of American citizens traveling to Asia for surgical care have necessitated:

- 1) the creation of an international arm of the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation (The Joint Commission – TJC): and
- 2) a focus on the ethnics of organ transplantation. We will discuss the scope, significance, and force of the quality survey group (TJC), as well as look into the international ethical history, pros and cons of donor rights and selection. We will make recommendations on the safety and efficacy of surgical treatment in Asia.

**SANANIKONE**, Prany, Director of Diversity Relations, University of California, USA, [psananik@uci.edu](mailto:psananik@uci.edu) Joint Presenters: **BROWN**, Alvin, CFO, Diversity Tips, USA, [brownal@uci.edu](mailto:brownal@uci.edu) and **LENAHAN**, Patricia, Vice President, Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, USA, [tamerou@aol.com](mailto:tamerou@aol.com), **THOM**, Stephen, CEO, Diversity Training Institute for Public Safety, [snthom32@yahoo.com](mailto:snthom32@yahoo.com)

### **Domestic Violence in the Asian Community in the US: Multi-Cultural Approaches to Problem Solving**

#### *Poster Session*

Through the use of case studies, a culturally diverse panel of experts will examine their cultural, social, legal, and medical perspectives in addressing, resolving and preventing domestic violence. The panel will compare and contrast the patterns of different ethnic and racial groups involved in domestic violence to those of Asians in the United States. We will also discuss the impact of domestic violence on the nuclear family of the urban setting of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**SANTAELLA**, Mayco, MA Student, Ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [mayco@hawaii.edu](mailto:mayco@hawaii.edu)

### **Music, Identity and the Role of Kakula Music Performance in Indonesia and Hawaii**

#### *Panel Title: Music, Culture, and Identity*

The era we live in is the era of globalization. Commonly associated with the economical effects of neo liberalism, it has had a world wide effect socially and demographically. The purpose of this paper is to look at the effects of globalization processes as they affect traditional culture through the shifting roles of traditional performing arts. The representation of culture and identity is deeply embedded in traditional performing arts such as music and dance. Through the objectification of culture (Norton, 1993), traditional music performance may adopt different meanings as a cultural and identity illustration. The notion of sustainability of traditional performing arts becomes important, if we regard them as one of the last remaining “living resources” of traditional cultural values. This paper will examine traditional values and the role of the performing arts of Kakula music from Central Sulawesi as performed in Indonesia and Hawai’i.

**SCHWERIN**, Ed, Professor and Chair, Florida Atlantic University, USA, [schwerin@fau.edu](mailto:schwerin@fau.edu)

### **Japan's Political Leadership Crises and Implications for Globalization**

#### *Panel Title: Global Issues*

In 2006 Junichiro Koizumi, Japan’s Prime Minister, left after five years in office to be replaced by his hand picked successor Shinzo Abe. Koizumi dismantled much of Japan’s system of political patronage and privilege, but he also severely damaged Japan’s relations with China and South Korea. Abe’s hapless administration plagued by scandals and political blunders lasted less than a year. Facing a leadership crisis, the Liberal Democratic Party chose Yasuo Fukuda, 71, as prime minister. As a foreign policy dove, he represents a change from the nationalism of Abe and Koizumi. His selection may bring a return of political consensus and stability, or the emerging challenges posed by the Democratic Party of Japan and progressive reformers of the new political movement called

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Sentaku, may lead to a radical restructuring of the political system. This paper will examine Mr. Fukuda's first year in office, the prospects for significant political change, and its implications for globalization.

**SCHUSTER**, Michael, Curator, East West Center Gallery, USA, [schustem@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:schustem@eastwestcenter.org), and **FELTZ**, William, Coordinator, Arts Program, East-West Center, USA, [FeltzB@EastWestCenter.org](mailto:FeltzB@EastWestCenter.org), assisted by Christopher Blasdel and Nathan Nass

### **EWC Arts Program: Into the Future**

#### *Multi-Media Session*

The session will highlight the goals of the Center's arts activities, and show video examples of recent exhibitions, performances, and educational outreach activities for youth. Michael Schuster will explain how the EWC arts website will reach diverse audiences beyond Hawaii, and will illustrate how EWC exhibitions incorporate film and video to show social context. William Feltz will present examples of recent EWC performances, and long-term goals of the Program. Nathan Nass will discuss the importance of exposing young people to world cultures. Christopher Yohmei Blasdel, a scholar and professional *shakuhachi* flute musician based in Tokyo, will discuss the EWC's cultural offerings from a performer's perspective.

**SIDDIQI**, Toufiq A., President, Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century and Adjunct Senior Fellow, East-West Center, [siddiqit@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:siddiqit@eastwestcenter.org)

### **Asia's Growing Importance in Addressing Climate Change**

#### *Panel Title: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

It is almost exactly a year since Bali hosted the beginning of a negotiating process, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to take actions to address global climate change. Asia's contribution to the emissions of greenhouse gases has traditionally been from firewood combustion, rice cultivation, and domesticated animals. This began to change during the last century with the industrialization of Japan, and began to accelerate rapidly during the past thirty years as the Republic of Korea, Singapore, China, India, and many other countries in the region launched their own modernization programs. The use of fossil fuels in the form of coal, oil, and gas played a major role in making this transition possible, but also has resulted in large increases in the emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), the largest contributor to global climate change.

This presentation focuses primarily on the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> from Asian countries, which now exceed those from North America or Europe on an aggregate basis. On a per capita basis, of course, the emissions from most Asian countries are only a small fraction of those from The United States, Australia, and the Western European countries. Some of the implications of this divergence will be discussed. It is clear that Asian countries will need to play a larger role than in the past in the development of a global Agreement to limit greenhouse gases during the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



**SOEGIARTO**, Aprilani, Advisor, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI -- Indonesian Institute of Science), Indonesia, [mulyati@lipi.go.id](mailto:mulyati@lipi.go.id)

**Lessons Learned from the Aceh 2004 Tsunami**

*Panel Title: Environmental Case Studies*

The Indonesian archipelago is one of the most tectonic active and geologically complex regions on earth. Plate tectonics and the associated seismicity and volcanisms have played and will play a key role in the geological evolution of the archipelago. These natural geological processes probably are the most important long-term factor affecting the physical, chemical and biological processes as well as human populations inhabiting the archipelago as early of the Paleocene. The movement of the crustal plates is a dynamic process that has important ramifications for the present of the day geographic distribution of marine ecosystems and associated biological communities.

The 26 December 2004 has been labeled as **“The Worst Natural Disaster in Recent History.”** There are a number of lessons that we could learn from the 2004 Aceh tsunami:

- There was no “Standing Operation Procedure” to deal with such massive destruction. Thousands of decomposing bodies and millions of tons of debris has to be cleared up. Millions of survivors have to be resettled, evacuated and relocated. They have to be provided with temporary shelters, food, clean water and other amenities.
- Reconstruction rehabilitation has to be carried out immediately to replace the damaged infrastructures, housings, schools and other facilities. Proper planning is a must and funds have to be sought. Initial estimate of cost for the R and R was 7.5 billions USD.
- There was no “Tsunami Early Warning System” in place. In part due to rather advance, expensive and sophisticated technologies. At present we have developed TEWS in cooperation with neighboring countries and with the assistance of IOC, China, Germany, USA, France, etc.
- Rehabilitation and replanting of coastal natural protection – such as coral reefs, mangroves, coastal forests, etc – have to be intensified to protect and reduce loss of lives and destructive force of tsunami.
- Massive education, campaigns, training, demonstration, and simulation to enhance community participation and preparedness for earthquakes and tsunami.
- Scientific research on the earthquakes and plate tectonic movements, biology, ecology, oceanography and socio-economics, have to be intensified in order to understand the cause and effects of the natural phenomena as well as to enhance the social responses.

**STEELE**, Tracy Lee, Associate Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA, [his\\_tls@shsu.edu](mailto:his_tls@shsu.edu)

**Cross-Cultural Communication: The Challenges of Teaching Chinese and American History in China**

*Panel Title: Challenges of Cross Cultural Education*

This paper is based on the research compiled from two projects. First, research was conducted by the author while teaching American and Asian-American history at Jiangsu Technical Teachers University (JSTU). Second, the author draws on the experience of writing a history of China in English to be used by Chinese students studying English in Mainland China. This study in cross-cultural communication focuses on the teaching of history and shows that it can be difficult to predict

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where problems might occur. For example, JSTU students were fascinated by the story of indentured laborers in Hawaii, but the same class reacted negatively to positive information presented on Meiji Japan. Additionally, the paper deals with the challenge of writing on sensitive topics such as Tibet or Tiananmen so that they are not edited out or written in a manner that offends the target audience which hinders not only education but also cross-cultural communication.

**STUMPH**, Barbara Bornet, President, EWCA Northern California Chapter, USA,  
[bbornets@yahoo.com](mailto:bbornets@yahoo.com)

### California's Response to Global Warming

*Panel Title: Country Surveys: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

California is the twelfth largest source of global warming emissions in the world, exceeding most nations, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists, [www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org). The California transportation sector is largely responsible for the increase in global emissions. Governor Schwarzenegger signed an Executive Order in June of 2005 committing the state to the following targets for reducing the global warming emissions:

In June 2005 Governor Schwarzenegger signed the California Legislature bill AB 32 called the California Global Warming Solutions Act. This bill sets in place the most comprehensive, economy wide global warming emissions reduction program. AB 32 requires the state's global warming emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. There will be a cap on global warming emissions that will be enforced. The cap will be phased in starting in 2012. Emission based discounts and surcharges will be levied to help enforce this law with plans to phase these measures in by 2012.

If we fail to reduce our use of energy, the Union of Concerned Scientists, [www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org), predict the Sierra Nevada snow pack will lose 90% by 2070. If we fail to reduce our emissions, there will be a 22 to 30 inch rise in the sea level by 2070 to 2099. There will be 3 to 4 times as many heat wave days in major urban centers. There will be 2.5 times the number of critically dry years. There will be 4 to 6 times as many heat related deaths in our major cities. If we succeed in reducing our emissions, then we can help the rest of the world.

**SUTANTO**, Jusuf, Advisor, PT Bogasari, Indonesia, [sw@jusufsutanto.com](mailto:sw@jusufsutanto.com)

### Integration of West – East

*Panel Title: Alternative Approaches to Understanding*

To respond the complexity of modern world, which no religion and nation would have all resources to deal alone, needs integration between the modern and ancient world's view. The reintegration of 'mind and matter – soul and body' toward Self Cultivation with social and cosmic vision.

- **Heraclitus** “Universe as organism, matter is alive, no distinction between spirit and matter”
- **Upanishad** “The One dying into the Many, and the many dying into the One”
- **I Ching** “The universe is flowing interconnectedly from beginningless past into endless future”
- **Javanese** “The unity in diversity of microcosm of one's personal, family life, community, nation, state, the world and beyond”( **Javanese** )

- **Parmenides** “*Being is unique, indestructible substance. Change is illusions*”
- **R. Descartes (1596 – 1650)** “*Fundamental division of nature: mind (res cogitans) and matter (res extensa).*” *Atom as indivisible smallest matter in classical- versus wave of quantum-physic.*

**SYARIFUDDIN**, Nurdianah, Lecturer/Instructor, Alauddin Islamic State University, Indonesia, [diyanahkoe@yahoo.com](mailto:diyanahkoe@yahoo.com), (Co-author: **MAIDIN**, Alimin)

### **Improving Health Behavior of Adolescent Girls**

*Panel Title: Health Issues*

Pre-pregnancy package is a preventive intervention program aimed to address the health and nutrition status of teenagers especially adolescent girls 15-19 years, conducted in Polombangkeng Utara and Galesong Selatan, Takalar regency in the province of South Sulawesi, Indonesia. **Objectives:** 1) to increase knowledge, attitude, and behavior about health and nutrition of adolescent girls 15-19 years, and 2) to build an adolescent girl community for preparing a better health and nutrition for future healthy pregnancy and adulthood life. **Methods:** The program was begun on July 2007 using qualitative method, started with need assessment, in-depth interview and focus group discussion (FGD), workshop, recruitment of peer educators, peer educators training, and community-based outreach education. **Results:** Of 1092 adolescent girls from 11 targeted villages, 60% of them are still studying and 40% are not studying (drop out of school). The intervention results 60 peer groups and 11 community organizers. Peer educators were recruited from the peer groups, which then were trained in the peer educators training. The peer educators training conducted had given significant results of increasing knowledge of adolescent girls and also resulted plan of action for changing knowledge, attitude and behavior in the peer group community. **Conclusion:** With pre-pregnancy package program the trend of knowledge, attitude and behavior of adolescent girls become much better. The adolescent girl community could become a better solution to improve the health and nutrition status of the adolescent girls as a pre-pregnancy intervention program.

**THAMRIN**, Tanty, Project Officer, OXFAM Grant Officer, Yogyakarta, Indonesia, [tantysthamrin@yahoo.com](mailto:tantysthamrin@yahoo.com) and [thamrintantys@yahoo.de](mailto:thamrintantys@yahoo.de)

### **Understanding the Community Resilience Strategy in Faced the Food Scarcity in NTT**

*Panel Title: Health Issues*

This paper presents the empirical experiences of the community efforts in NTT in coping with the long drought period that caused direct food supply in the area. Changes in weather conditions due to global warming have a detrimental influence on agricultural production. Due to the “normal drought,” for several years, NTT faced the season called “hungry period.” As the issue of global warming effect on agriculture due to the change in weather conditions, including temperature, radiation, and water. These conditions determine the environment carrying capacity to produce enough food for the human population and domesticated animals that have direct influence to the community food supply and affect the community resilience to face the long-drought hazard. Since last year, communities in the province faced longer dry-seasons than usual. This caused planting and harvest failures especially for dry-land commodities that caused a condition they called “abnormal hungry period.” The paper is based on data collected through mass-media, discussions and interviews with local authorities, communities, non governmental organizations, community based

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organizations, research centres, and local news-papers in NTT. It is very essential for the main actors and stakeholders to understand local hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities as part of the community capacity building and coping strategy. There are several points to consider toward community resilience to the long drought disaster risk i.e. right to sustainable livelihood and security, livelihood in the area of long-term decline, emergency food security, and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The local government suggested to the farmers to plant various types of beans (green beans and soybeans) or tuber (cassava) towards the end of the rainy season. Farmers of different communities in NTT had developed land-use diversification strategies to cope with the long drought period. The land-use diversification strategy developed by the local communities is valuable in coping with food deficits after long drought periods. The community efforts have started but needed to be supported, monitored, and assessed whether the community's coping strategy can deal with the disaster risk of long drought hazard. As conclusion, efforts are needed to be undertaken by considering the underlying causes, dynamic pressures, and unsafe conditions behind the "abnormal hungry period.

**THORSTEN**, Marie, Associate Professor, Faculty of Social Studies Doshisha University,  
[thorstema@hotmail.com](mailto:thorstema@hotmail.com)

### **Knowledge, Nation and "Superior Others"**

*Panel Title: Comparative Studies in Religion, Culture, and the Arts*

Myths and discourses of national identity create unity by deciding who is included and excluded, and they often render "others" as unfit, unworthy or otherwise inferior to the national collective self. Sometimes, however, difference is marked as superiority, and others are portrayed as technologically more advanced, and often treacherous. Fears of domination by superior others generate interfacing narratives in both public policy and science fiction: if the more advanced other is going to dominate us, we must win the competition.

In the 1990s, other countries looked at America as the world's only superpower, and after 2001, American leaders defined their main enemy in terms of religious extremism rather than technological superiority. Since then, some policymakers have been waxing nostalgic for the Sputnik shock and the Japanese economic threat that positioned others as beating Americans in a brain race: the specter of superior others lent credibility to policies to improve math, science and international education, and such educational policies in turn gave credibility to both economic and foreign policies.

But are images of superior others really so innocent that they have become an attraction? My paper aims for a more complex understanding of the superior other by considering the precedent of Japan as America's superior other in the 1980s, and whether or not this representation is being repeated in current American concerns over the rise of China and India.

**TJIPTOHERIJANTO**, Prijono, Professor Economics, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, [prijonoth@yahoo.com](mailto:prijonoth@yahoo.com)

**Globalization and Governance: The Civil Service Reform in Selected ASEAN Countries**

*Panel Title: Issues of Globalization*

An important agency of the government is its civil service or bureaucracy. Bureaucracy can be illustrated as a moving wheel that is able to empower all resources possessed by a government to achieve the certain goals, targets or missions which are intended to be accomplished by a nation that is to prosper its people. The involvement of bureaucracy in supporting the success of government is heavily depends on the characteristic of its civil service. While good governance becomes the main pillar to overcome competition in the more global world, a reform in civil service in, the development of good governance is a very crucial factor to achieve the ultimate goal of a nation, that is, to prosper its people. The study done in Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines as well as in Indonesia revealed three forces behind a successful reform namely political support, institutional setting and the leadership values. The combination of all these factors will lead to the establishment of good governance needed to cope with the globalization era experienced at present time.

**TRIMILLOS**, Ricardo D., Chair and Professor, Asian Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA, [rtrimil@hawaii.edu](mailto:rtrimil@hawaii.edu)

**Managing National Identity for the (Performing) Arts in the Philippines**

*Panel Title: The Arts and National Identity in the Twenty-First Century*

The Republic of the Philippines has long been concerned with the performing arts as part of its national identity. Its most visible commitment to this agenda is the sprawling complex of the Cultural Center of the Philippines and the many cultural projects it has generated. The invocation of Filipino self-consciousness in expressive forms, including commercial music (Pinoy Pop), coincides with the years of the Marcos dictatorship. Correspondences of causality constitute a fascinating area of interrogation for Philippine cultural studies. The post-Marcos period witnessed the political empowerment of the nation’s artists, specifically in the establishment of the National Commission on Culture and the Arts in 1987, which arose from an artists’ initiative during the Aquino administration. The paper considers ways in which national identity has been a Manila-centered project and explores its kind of successes throughout the country as well as in the diaspora. Identity in the performing arts reflects processes of appropriation, re-construction, and (in some cases) invention. It also problematises tensions between neo-colonialism and overt efforts at decolonization. It explores the ways in which national identity is in conversation with and sometimes in conflict with regional or ethnic identities in the creation, production, and conservation of the performing arts.

Finally, the presentation explores a specific case of national management of cultural identities—the 1998 Philippine presentation at the Smithsonian Folklife Festival. The event involved 77 indigenous artists from 11 cultural communities; it was a major event for the Philippine Centennial celebration of independence from Spain. It considers the ways in which a nation constructs national identity for consumption outside the country and considers aspects of selective amnesia, essentialisation, and advocacy.

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**VIRULVAK**, Surapone, Advisor, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand, [ysurapone@yahoo.com](mailto:ysurapone@yahoo.com)

### **Performing Arts during the Reign of King Rama IX**

*Panel Title: The Arts and National Identity in the Twenty-First Century*

Siam was changed from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy with the new name of Thailand in 1932. Western dress codes and mannerisms were imposed. A husband has to kiss his wife in front of the house before going to work, for example. When King Rama IX was crowned in 1946 shortly after the end of WWII, communist insurgency increased very rapidly. People began to realize that national identity can build national unity to guard against the invasion brought about by new political ideologies. This was followed by the thirteen years of the Vietnam War which compromised many Thai values.

The King's cultural initiations during this period inspired the government and the public to preserve and promote Thai culture. The Office of the National Cultural Committee was established in 1979. The government declared the national cultural policy in 1981. The Ministry of Culture was established in 2002. With the extensive tourism promotion, Thai performing arts become a subject of rediscovery and reconstruction for the sake of cultural and tourism promotion. Traditional theatres and dances are indispensable ingredients for cultural and touristic events. Traditional artists were in great demand which resulted in increasing the number of performing arts schools. New traditional dances were choreographed to inspire cultural identity.

There is also a need to pursue a new Thai identity by establishing the Office of Contemporary Arts and Culture. Meanwhile the Office of Cultural Monitoring was initiated to guard against arts and culture which may be alien to Thai society. The recent political crisis in the south awakened those who are responsible for Thai performing arts to pay more attention to Malay music and dance as a part of Thai identity.

**WEBB**, Jeremy, President, EWCA Brisbane, Australia Chapter, Australia, [jeremywebb4944@hotmail.com](mailto:jeremywebb4944@hotmail.com)

### **Climate Change: A Global Virus in the Making?**

*Panel Title: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

The pervasive effects of global warming are still not well accepted or understood in both eastern and western economies. This is reflected in the current political preoccupation with climate change burden sharing between the developed and developing worlds. A better approach would, firstly, be to apply the IPCC's scientific analysis (and other more recent analysis) to measuring, quantifying, and publicising country specific effects on individual economies. Secondly this analysis should be extended to quantifying these effects on world trade and investment. This approach would assist Governments understanding of the quantum of direct climate change effects on their economies and how they will be magnified by the added effects transmitted through global trade and investment. Given their high level of economic interdependence the global growth engines – the US, China and India – are and will be most directly affected.

**WEBB**, Jeremy, President, EWCA Brisbane, Australia Chapter, Australia,  
[jeremywebb4944@hotmail.com](mailto:jeremywebb4944@hotmail.com) (Co-author, **MASKE**, Nirendra)

**Effects of Climate Change – Nepal and Australia**

*Panel Title: Country Surveys: Climate Change in the Asia Pacific*

Climate change is already having a significant and measurable effect in Nepal and Australia altering when precipitation occurs, its intensity and its geographic incidence. This in turn is leading to droughts, desertification, and unseasonal flooding.

The most serious changes are manifesting themselves in glacial recession of the roughly 36,000 glaciers which populate Nepal and the Himalayan mountain range. Glacial lake outburst flood is a common problem here. Falling water tables and changed water flows in rivers fed from the Himalayan range pose serious issues for agricultural production in the Hindu-Kush Himalaya countries such as Nepal, India, Pakistan, Bhutan and China (Tibet).

In Australia, large areas of the eastern coast of the continent until recently have been stricken by drought for the past seven years. This has sharply reduced Australia’s exports of the key global food staples of wheat and rice and is therefore a contributor to the rise in global food prices. The wider regional effects of glacial recession in Nepal have the potential to affect in a much more substantial way future global food supply.

**XIAO**, Hong, Chair, Department of Sociology, Central Washington University, USA,  
[xiaoh@cwu.edu](mailto:xiaoh@cwu.edu)

**Water Consumption and Water Politics: Findings from Two Cities in China**

*Panel Title: Environmental Case Studies*

This study examines public opinions on water resource and water quality in Beijing and Xian, China. Using data from surveys and interviews, I access concerns and attitudes about water shortage, the quality of water, and consumption patterns of beverages in the two cities. The findings suggest that the Chinese public is aware of water shortage. However, despite the widely reported pollution of major rivers and that drinking boiled water is a universal practice; most of the survey respondents believe their drinking water is safe and clean. I suggest several explanations of the findings.

**YANG**, Man, MA Student, Ethnomusicology, University of Hawaii at Manoa, USA,  
[YangM@eastwestcenter.org](mailto:YangM@eastwestcenter.org)

**Representing Tradition: Chinese Ethnic Minority Musical Identity in Southwest China**

*Panel Title: Music, Culture, and Identity*

The cultural identities of Chinese ethnic minority groups are highly endangered, as they live in the shadow of a massively dominant Han ethnic majority, while also struggling to adapt to the cultural repercussions of industrialization and globalization. For example, the musical aspects of ethnic minority cultures have been constructed in mainstream Chinese society primarily through a filter of Han-centric mass media representations.

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In 2005, a new artistic movement emerged in China called *yuanshengtai* (lit. "original ecology"). This movement places emphasis on "authentic" and "real" music and art created by ethnic minority people themselves according to their indigenous performance styles. In *yuanshengtai* performances, ethnic minority people actively represent their native voices through "traditional" music and dances, which differ considerably from previous Han-centric representations of their music.

Using examples from field research on four ethnic minority groups, this presentation will discuss how Chinese ethnic identities are reconstructed and negotiated through *yuanshengtai* performances.

**YEOM, Minhoo**, Professor, Chonnam National University, Korea, [minho@chonnam.ac.kr](mailto:minho@chonnam.ac.kr)

### **Conceptions and Strategies for the Internationalization of Higher Education: The Case of Korean Universities**

*Panel Title: Education for Global Citizenship*

This paper analyzes perspectives of faculty on conceptions and strategies for the internationalization of higher education in Korean Universities. Particularly, attention is given to the ways in which five faculty members charging in the internationalization of university education among five universities in Korea conceive the conceptions of internationalization of higher education, the development of various programs, and the strategies used to achieve the goal of those programs. This study used in - depth interviews with a semi - structured interview approach. The major findings of the study showed that types of institutions affect how faculty view and practice the internationalization of higher education.

**ZANELLA, William**, Professor, Hawaii Pacific University, USA, [wzanella@hpu.edu](mailto:wzanella@hpu.edu)

### **Defining and Implementing Global Citizenship: One University's Efforts in Theory and Practice**

*Panel Title: Education for Global Citizenship*

Higher education is tasked with not only educating its students in the rigors of chosen academic disciplines but also in preparing them to play meaningful roles in society after graduation. How does an institution use its resources to pursue goals that transcend academic preparation and enable a student after graduation to have the skills and attitudes to become a successful participant in the greater world in which one lives and works? This paper uses the perspective of the author's home university, Hawai'i Pacific University, to analyze and describe one institution's efforts to capitalize on its location, student demographics (U.S. and international), curricular offerings, mission and other factors to define and implement the concept of global citizenship as a framework for educating its students and preparing them for an increasingly internationalized life after graduation. The paper first analyzes Hawai'i Pacific University's multi-faceted process of defining its various missions, and then discusses specific programs enacted recently to enable students, with varying degrees of success, to articulate their perceived roles, current and future, as international citizens studying in a poly-ethnic, multi-cultural milieu and how they expect and want their education to prepare them to be global citizens. The paper combines theory and examples in a case study outlining one university's approach to international education, the goal alumni of the East-West Center have committed themselves to in their own lives and careers.



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### **Transforming Institutions of Power: Business of Women**

*Panel Title: Leveling the Playing Field for Women's Economic and Social Progress: Challenges and Opportunities*

Business as economic power constitutes the greatest support for equity and equality. Women are targeted as the frontrunners to take on civic responsibility and the task of supplementing economic gains as an extension of their accepted roles of nurturing. Even in such an economic provider role they remain the workers, while control remains entrenched with the major player of economics in men.

In this backdrop the presentation will focus on the following:

- Poverty Reduction and Empowerment Strategy.
- Marginalization of women's education.
- Factors underlying women's status and their role in economic growth.
- Gender dynamics related to control over resources.
- Limitations in addressing core factors underlying economic deprivation.
- Control over finances.
- Trade liberalization and gendered employment.
- World view about women's place in economic area.

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### **Hudood Ordinances (Discriminatory Laws Against Women) and Prisoners of Circumstances**

*Film Presentation*

- 1) The first documentary deals with the discriminatory laws introduced by General Zia ul Haq in the name of Islam and how the women were subjected to torture, humiliation, insult and indignity. It highlights the adverse impact on the lives of many innocents and their life was made hell to them. It criticises the obscurantist mindset that in the name of religion a power game was played. The twist given to penal code to create a farce of piety. The documentary deals with hypocrisies of the powerful against women, the vulnerable section of the society.
- 2) The second one deals with the traditional practices that deny rights to women. The pretext of culture is used to exercise naked power in its crudest exposition. The negation of all guarantees promised by the religion and constitution is being carried out till date. The humiliation, the fear the contempt that lingers on to the lives of majority of women, urban or rural both. Each is of 25-30 minutes duration at the most.

## ABSTRACTS

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### **National Commission on the Status of Women**

#### *Poster Session*

National Commission on the Status of Women works as a catalyst regarding the women of Pakistan and their lives. This poster presentation will be like an introduction to the organization and its work. Somewhat like a participant did last year in Hawaii for UN. This will be well in tune with the panel discussion on women. Briefly informing the climate of opinion and the challenges that are posed to gender issues and also focusing on the opportunities for the empowerment of women.