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International Graduate Student Conference**

***Local/Global  
Relations in the  
Asia Pacific Region***

**February 21-23, 2002**

**Imin International  
Conference Center  
East-West Center  
Honolulu, Hawai'i**

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## CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

### PAPERS

*PLEASE NOTE: Some abstracts have been reformatted or shortened to accord with the abstract guidelines. They have not been edited for content.*

**ALCEDO, Patrick.** Dance, University of California, Riverside, PhD Student

Paper Title: *From Local to Global: Doing Transnational Research on Philippine Dance*

My paper, "From Local to Global: Doing Transnational Research on Philippine Dance," pits the "local" against the "global" in order to provide exposition for Ati-atihan festival's transnational ontology. As a work on ethnographic history, it looks at Ati-atihan as a dancing phenomenon within the context of Philippine folk dance's transfer from "field" to "national" stages and to "globalized" spaces. I argue that the U.S. Occupation of the Philippines from 1898 to 1942 propelled such a movement. Ati-atihan is an annual street dancing festival in honor of the Santo Niño or the Holy Child Jesus in Kalibo, Aklan, my hometown in the Central Philippines; it is also transnationally celebrated by Filipino immigrants in the United States. I focus on three Santo Niño devotees: a "transnational" Filipina nurse from California; a "global" transvestite mimicking a Les Folies Bergeres chorus girl; and a "local" Michael Jackson who moonwalks around Kalibo's circuitous streets. I take note of how bodies could be protean in these devotees' ability to negotiate with transnationalism and globalization—external factors that beset not only their festival participation but their practice of everyday lives as well. I ask, "What does it mean theoretically and methodologically to conduct research on a cultural phenomenon whose sense of being is fraught with transnationality and whose reach goes beyond its local or national borders?" To answer this question I conduct ethnographic, oral historical, and archival research in local and transnational sites where Ati-atihan is celebrated. I tracked for fourteen months in the years 2000 and 2001 Ati-atihan's Pacific Rim U.S. offshoots from the Central Philippines, to Los Angeles, and to New York City. Thus, this paper recalls that fieldwork experience, zeroing in on the three devotees' peripatetic lives and fluid or multi-stranded embodiment of the concepts of "transnationalism" and "globalization."

**AMAE Yoshi.** University of Hawai'i, Department of Political Science, PhD Student, EWC

Paper Title: *Beyond "One China": Envisioning Alternative Futures across the Taiwan Strait in the Post-KMT Era*

Peaceful relationship between mainland China and Taiwan is vital to peace and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Since the election of Chen Shui-bian in March 2000, however, there have not been any positive political developments across the Taiwan Strait. Chen and his administration refuse to accept that Taiwan is (part of) China while Beijing refuse to move forward in its relationship with Taipei unless Taipei accept the "one China" principle. At the same time, China and Taiwan are quickly integrating in the economic sphere and will be more so after their accession to the WTO. How will the reality of political divergence and economic convergence with mainland China affect Taiwan's future? The paper attempts to go beyond the conventional "one China" discourse by exploring alternative futures across the Taiwan Strait in the post-KMT era. First, I will discuss the implication of Chen's election for cross-strait relations. The accession of DPP's Chen Shui-bian, and the ousting of KMT as a result, have changed the existing structure as well as the nature of cross-strait relations. It could no longer be viewed simply as an extension of the 1947 Chinese civil war between the CCP and the KMT. The solution to Taiwan's (international) status will not be determined by negotiations between the two parties. In-

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stead, as a consequence of Taiwan's democratic consolidation, the future of the island must be determined by its people. Second, with the changing conditions, I argue that identification of the Taiwanese people is crucial in determining Taiwan's future. In this section, therefore, I will first examine the development of Taiwanese identity, and then extrapolate its trajectory by focusing on Taiwanese perception of mainland China. Finally, I will explore Taiwan's preferred futures based on how Taiwanese identify themselves. There are three main identifications: 1) Taiwanese; 2) Chinese; and 3) Taiwanese/Chinese.

**BEDFORD, Charlotte,** University of Waikato, New Zealand, Geography, BA Honors Student

Paper Title: *Skill shortages: Fact or fiction? A comparison of New Zealand and Australian policy responses*

Amidst the current climate of intensive global competition for high-skilled labour, one of the greatest issues currently facing New Zealand and Australia is their ability to attract and retain talented people (Colmar Brunton, 2000; Hugo *et al.*, 2001). This research project critically examines the extent to which a skill shortage exists in New Zealand and Australia, and evaluates some public sector responses that have been used to address this issue. An extensive review of national and international literature on competition for high-skilled labour, and the current skill shortage debate in New Zealand has already been conducted. A more detailed insight into the issue of skill shortages in New Zealand has been gained through empirical research involving key informant interviews. Findings from the research indicate a mixed response regarding the existence of skill shortages in New Zealand. Before claiming to have a skill shortage, we need to look very closely at whether the skills currently in New Zealand are being effectively utilized. New Zealand needs a system of partnerships between employers, government, and training providers to identify industries facing specific shortages, how these might be solved, and to plan for their future needs. The research is to be further extended to assess the issue of skill shortages in Australia. This part of the research will be carried out between November 2001 and February 2002, in the form of a Summer Research Scholarship at the Australian National University. Australian immigration policy has recently undergone a series of transformations, placing increasing emphasis upon maximising the inflow of skilled migrants in occupations where shortages exist (Birrell and Rapson, 2001; Khoo, 2000). If New Zealand is to compete effectively with other countries for the same pool of talent, an understanding of the various initiatives implemented by other countries can offer insight into potential strategies for attracting and retaining skilled workers.

**BOONCHUEN, Pornpan.** (See Komalasari)

**BROWN, Boyce,** University of Hawai'i

Paper Title: *Hawaii Entangled in the Enlightenment: the Political Economy of the 1848 Mahele*

During the reign of Kamehameha (King Kamehameha 1825-1854), an oral, memory-based tradition was put into print, private property instituted, an absolute monarchy placed on a constitutional footing, and foreign relations established. Many of these changes grew directly out of lectures on political economy given by missionary Rev. William Richards to the king and court, and Richards' later work as a diplomat and Land Commissioner. My research will interrogate Calvinist notions of private property and labor to examine key moments in the translation of ancient Hawaii into the globalizing discourse of the Enlightenment, from the Declaration of Rights of 1838 to the Mahele of 1848. After surveying second-

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dary materials on the Puritan doctrine of disciplined labor as the only evidence of divine election, I will focus on the source material used by Richards to develop his lectures which relates the institution of private property to this Calvinist theology of labor, and how Richards put this relationship into concrete practice in his later work with the Land Commission. Although now global as a primary ideological foundation of the free market and nation-state systems, the Enlightenment began its career as an complex of ideas local to Western Europe and America. In addition to the raw force and materialism they made possible, they were also able to achieve such wide currency because of their presumption to universality. King Kamehameha III and Hawaiian elites tried to systematically mobilize those metaphors and make the colonial powers live up to their own most-cherished abstractions: the rule of law, constitutionality, and national sovereignty. Catastrophically, in establishing the institutional lynch pin of these concepts - private property - the Mahele inaugurated a process that left 72% of the Hawaiian people alienated from their land.

**BRUNNER, Made (see Handler)**

**BUTNOR, Ashby**, University of Hawai'i, Philosophy, Ph.D. Student  
Paper Title: *Oppressive or Empowering?: The Appropriation of Indigenous Spiritualities in Ecofeminism*

I take as my starting point the rift in the ecological feminist movement that exists along spiritual and political lines and demonstrate how the common employment of the term "ecofeminist spirituality," a clear demarcator of a convergence of the political (i.e., the ecofeminist project) with the spiritual, cannot take place without a thoroughgoing, self-conscious investigation into the manner in which ecofeminists attempt to appropriate, incorporate, or borrow from non-Western or indigenous traditions. The primary objective of ecological feminism (or ecofeminism) is the unraveling of the linked oppressions of women and the environment. Because of the interrelated nature of the network of operative dualisms (e.g., mind/body, reason/emotion, man/woman, civilized/indigenous), a paradigm shift, rather than a mere reversal of dualisms, is necessary in order to begin alleviating oppression, i.e., not only of women, indigenous peoples, and the poor, but of the natural environment as well. Because ecological feminism is committed to dismantling these oppressive dualistic constructions within the western worldview (which we can also see invading, through the power of "western" hegemony, much of the world), it must also look critically within its own movement and "unearth" the possible dualisms therein, such as the political/spiritual divide. Politically, the ecofeminist project is grounded in a western (North American) framework, yet, spiritually, ecofeminists typically draw on indigenous and/or non-western "earth-based spiritualities." The question to be raised is whether the ecofeminist project is in danger of supporting an oppressive dualistic framework—this time in the form of the civilized/indigenous, west/east, or white/non-white hierarchies. In order to address this question, I will investigate the racial and cultural complexities and contradictions within the ecofeminist position toward spirituality and spiritual appropriation. The purpose of this essay is to examine the extent to which spirituality can be significant to ecofeminism, which is, first and foremost, a political movement.

**CAMP, Nathan**, U of Hawai'i, Asian Studies, MA Candidate/ EWC  
Paper Title: *Perspectives on the Separation of Gorontalo from the Province of North Sulawesi, Indonesia*

This paper examines the perceptions among residents of northern Sulawesi, Indonesia regarding the emergence of a new province within the area in early 2001. Less than two

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years after the Indonesian government passed major laws providing for the decentralization of numerous government functions from central government offices in Jakarta, three districts of the province of North Sulawesi petitioned for and received recognition as the new province of Gorontalo. Curiously, the decentralization laws transfer finances and governmental authority not to the provincial level, but to the smaller district level. Nonetheless, the leaders seeking recognition for Gorontalo as a new province called upon the principle of decentralized government, as a supposedly more effective facilitator of regional development, in their proposal. In the summer of 2001, I sought to discover the reasons for Gorontalo's split from North Sulawesi. My methodology included some text-based background research, but focused principally on twenty-three in-depth interviews with residents of both areas. The interviewees were selected in a manner that attempted to include some "experts" but also maintained diversity of profession and gender. The responses given by the interviewed residents were astoundingly uniform. Contrary to my expectation that historic and religious differences between Gorontalo and the remaining parts of North Sulawesi would be a frequently cited reason for separation, cultural differences went almost unmentioned. A number of interesting conclusions emerge from this research. On the level of popular representation, the current political configuration in northern Sulawesi demonstrates a confluence of historic cultural differences and more recent attempts to administer control and development in Indonesia. On the level of research methodology, this project highlights important considerations with regard to studying popular perceptions and regional relations in Indonesia.

**CHANG, Maigee**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student/EWC  
Paper Title: *Gender and Politics in Post-Conflict State Rebuilding: The Case of East Timor*

This investigation will examine the case of East Timor to track the ways in which gender plays out in a post-conflict state-building project undertaken by the international community through peace-keepers and both governmental and non-governmental humanitarian relief organizations. Modern state-rebuilding projects carried out by the international community through humanitarian intervention following armed conflict are often based on the premise that the emergent state will improve conditions for women because the entrenched, traditionally patriarchal institutions have been destabilized, paving the way for the application of international standards expressed in agendas for peace, security, and universal human rights. However, despite the variety of ways women have participated in political struggles that make bids for state power as well as the presence and role of the international community, with its rhetorical commitments of "mainstreaming gender" and "applying a gender perspective", political inclusion of women's interests in the new state is by no means guaranteed. What forces have impacted gender relations in East Timor's long history of colonialization and in their light, what are the politics of state formation now vis-à-vis women's interests in post-conflict situations when the international community is significantly involved? This paper is a work in progress. As such, at this point I can make only preliminary conclusions: That the state-rebuilding project currently underway in East Timor has the opportunity to de-center the common practices of politics from which women are usually left out, but that the process requires a very conscientious effort to recognize the ways in which gender relations have been influenced in the past and continue to be influenced through the policies, practices, and discourse of the international community.

**CHINN, Sheila**, University of Hawai'i, ISS of California, Communication and Information Sciences, Pacific Telehealth and Technology Hui, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *Globalization and Global Governance*

Although a variety of global incidents have prompted repeated attempts to initiate

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some form of global governance, no one model of governance has been universally accepted or been determined to be universally effective. Since the September 11, 2001 terrorists attack on the United States, a new form of global cooperation appears to be emerging. Extending beyond the traditional forms of collaboration (i.e. primarily government only initiatives), this most recent form of cooperation has included, in addition to collaboration among NGOs, extensive involvement from economic and cultural structures. This paper will explore past research on global cooperation. Derived from analysis, a research model will be proposed through which the current cooperative exercise will be examined. Using the post-September 11<sup>th</sup> events as indicators of the current global governance structure, we will identify elements of this newest form of cooperation that may prove to be effective for future global cooperation efforts. Our primary research objective is to build a map that will identify salient governance characteristics, which may enable international cooperation in the future to address successfully specific international issues. We anticipate that the research results will show which characteristics of global governance local organizations and individuals are likely to accept, as well as though they are likely to reject. We anticipate further that some elements of global governance will not be fully determined, for all situations. This paper will propose a framework for future research and study of global governance initiatives by drawing on current events and past analysis and using, in particular, the events of post-September 11, 2001 as an indicator of current global cooperation strategies and structures.

**CLINE, Erin M.**, Baylor University, Philosophy, MA Student, EWC Alumnus  
Paper Title: *On the Relevance of Moral Quantification and Prioritization to Globalization: A Study of Daoist Moral Culture*

What does globalization have to do moral philosophy? Although the study of globalization typically involves an analysis of such things as economic integration processes and uniformity in economic conditions, the fact remains that globalization has changed the world we live in, and with it, the scope of our ethical concerns. Based upon research done in China in the Summer of 2001, this paper explores the practice of quantifying and prioritizing moral wrongs in the Daoist moral culture of China, and addresses the relevance of this type of practice to our understanding of globalization. The system of moral order in the religious tradition of Daoism as it is revealed through iconography, texts, and interviews with scholars, teachers and practitioners is examined. Particular attention is given to the theoretical claim that in addition to counting good and evil deeds, Daoism has a method of moral prioritization as well, one which establishes certain wrongs as more undesirable because of their debilitating effect on the agent's life, either in this world or the world to come. This moral system, however, is not one which closely resembles the classical system within the Western moral tradition, which leads us to examine the value of a comparative study of moral quantification and prioritization methods for the process of seeking solutions to problems introduced by globalization. This paper addresses the value of a distinctly philosophical approach to the moral issues presented by globalization.

**COUNTRYMAN, Jeff.** U of Hawai'i, Intercultural Communications, MA Student  
**COURSON, Dave.** U of Hawai'i, Communication and Information Sciences, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *An Examination and Comparison of the Transfer of Power and Reciprocal Altruism in Individualistic and Collectivistic Cultures*

While much has been written about power as a social psychological phenomena, only recently has the relation between specific social behaviors that accompany the transfer of power come to be the subject of investigation. This research will compare and contrast the transfer of power and mutual obligation (reciprocal altruism) in collectivistic tribal cul-

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tures of Vanuatu (a lesser developed nation), Mexico (an emerging nation), and individualistic democratic cultures of the United States (a developed nation). Interrelationships relevant to social behaviors that accompany the transfer of power are contrasted and compared by integrating current literature on power and reciprocal altruism in individualistic and collectivistic cultures. Remote tribal villages in Vanuatu were accessed by one of the EWC Conference Panel participants between 1991 - 2000 to gather audio and video recordings of tribal rituals for examination and analysis. Data resulting from the author's research in Vanuatu will be compared with audio and video recordings of the transfer of power and reciprocal altruism behaviors in Mexico and the United States. Research supporting the reliability, empirical verifiability, and predictive utility of the procedures will also be presented. This research aims to understand similarities and differences that exist within these three nations of different ethnic and developmental status. Hypotheses are advanced that draws together the results of this research with those of previous research.

**DALVI, Rohit**, University of Hawai'i, Philosophy, PhD Candidate  
Paper Title: *Global Knowledges and Islamic Communities: Modernity, Tradition and Reform in Mohammed Iqbal's Islamic Philosophy*

Mohammed Iqbal's thought is poised at the historical conjuncture of the awareness among Indian Muslims of the decline of Islamic power and the ascendancy of the British. This paper is aimed at exploring the "global" influences on Iqbal's thought on community, nationalism and the future of Islam in South Asia. We will attempt to spell out the influence of Pan-Islamism and the encounter with European capitalism on Iqbal's thinking specifically with regard to race and gender. Iqbal with his European education initially steers away from the orthodox theologians and their dislike of pantheism, but maintains a severe criticism of Europe. The contradictions multiply when we find him at this time emotionally attached as much to the Sufi poet Rumi as to the work of Goethe and Nietzsche and an undisguised nostalgia for the Muslim empires. An advocate of Islamic modes of economic thought, his letters reveal a flirtation even with Mussolini's economic policies. Iqbal's patriotism moves from an *Indian patriotism* to a *specifically Muslim patriotism*. Ironically, Iqbal's strongest affirmation of a return to the tradition of Arabic Islam (as opposed to a Persianised Islam) is accompanied by a modern notion of Self. Iqbal argues that the individual as the focus of an Islamic philosophy is a novel idea. He remains to a large extent a traditionalist but is also keen on reform and reconstruction of Islamic philosophy and institutions. We also aim to explicate the connection between Islamic concerns in Colonial India and present day confrontations with the West or with modernity. This paper will spell out the implications for global (and syncretistic) approaches to knowledge of "modernist" Muslim philosophical and educational agendas like those of Iqbal and the possibility of a renewal of Islamic humanism.

**DIAMOND, Heather.** Univeristy of Hawai'i, American Studies, Ph.D. student/EWC  
Paper Title: *No Hapa-Haole Music!: Hawai'i at the 1989 Folklife Festival in Washington, DC*

The American Folklife Festival is a cultural tourism event that represents various interpretations of the local against a national and global backdrop. The tension between local and national is particularly apparent in the showcasing of the State of Hawaii in 1989 on the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its contested statehood. The global and local are inherent in the Festival packaging. It has hosted 53 nations, every state and region in the United States, scores of ethnic groups, more than one hundred Native American groups, and over 60 occupational groups. The Festival is touted in international tourism brochures, participated in by

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a cross-section of Americans, and seen by hordes of domestic and international visitors, yet the rhetoric is carefully constructed as neighborly, intimate, and inclusive. The event itself is billed as something between a party and a crash seminar in American subcultures, and the goal is to allow participants to represent themselves on their own terms as much as possible. Presenting Hawaii's multi-ethnicity was a unique challenge. Festival organizers wanted to show America the "real" Hawaii, uncontaminated by the taint of Waikiki tourism, and to stress Native Hawaiian folklife. Focusing primarily on the issues of Native Hawaiian representation at the Festival, this paper examines the Festival as what Mary Louise Pratt refers to as a "contact zone"—between national and local narratives and between program organizers, presenters, and tourists. Using anthropology, globalization, and tourism theory, I argue that these intersections can be read for power contestations, zones of authenticity, and inversions. I conclude, based on interviews and Festival materials, that Hawaii's local was both staged and counter-staged, and suggest that the Festival resistances provide glimpses of what Arjun Appadurai sees as an alternative localism.

**ERTL, John J.** University of California, Berkeley, Anthropology, Doctoral Program  
Paper Title: *Internationalization and Localization: Rethinking Identity in Japan's "Age of Decentralization"*

Internationalization and localization, the two most prevalent tropes in the field of Japanese city planning (*machi-zukuri*), seem to represent two opposing modes of development. Japan's internationalization (*kokusaika*) is pronounced by efforts to adopt and embrace foreign ideas and objects, while localization (summarized by the Japanese terms *chiiki kaseika* "regional revitalization" and *furusato-zukuri* "hometown making") is an effort to reclaim or strengthen local culture and history. My research, which includes an ethnographic investigation of the city planning activities in the rural town of Nishikata (located 80 kilometers north of Tokyo), finds that both tropes are used in varying degrees to create distinct identities that can be both modern and traditional, foreign and native, national and international. The goal of this paper is to deconstruct the contemporary processes of identity construction in Japan, focusing on the increasing importance of local (municipal) discourses commensurate with the progression of Japan's decentralization movement. From the early 1970s, development activities in Japan began to focus on redistributing industry and population away from its major metropolitan areas to its regional areas. This process cumulated into the Decentralization Summarization Law, enacted April 2000, which changed 475 (over one-third) of Japan's laws—essentially reversing the roles of the national, prefectural, and local governments. In this paper I claim that the process of identity construction in Japan has reversed as well. While the political, cultural, and intellectual elite largely constructed Japanese identity in the past (a centralized discourse), I claim that identity is now formed through the debates that take place throughout Japanese communities everyday (decentralized discourses). The myth of Japanese ethnic and cultural homogeneity has been replaced with an understanding of Japan as a heterogeneous or multicultural nation: Japanese identity no longer exists. Rather, Japanese *identities* are continually created and redefined through municipal level internationalization and localization efforts.

**ESCOLAR, Royce Elvin O.**, University of Hawai'i, Economics, MA candidate/EWC  
Paper Title: *Rural-Urban Migration: Verifying the Harris-Todaro Model in the Philippines*

The rapid growth of urban population is fueling a resurgence of the Malthusian perspective in policy debates on population issues. This view posits that limited resources of urban areas will soon be breached by population growth leading to rising incidence of urban poverty. Although the validity of this view is debatable, the relative importance of the urban

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population is clear. In terms of magnitude alone, the United Nations estimate that 90 percent of world population growth from 6.1 billion to 7.8 billion between the year 2000 to 2025 will occur in urban areas of less developed countries. The Philippines, particularly its main urban area – Metropolitan Manila, is experiencing rapid growth as a result of development. In 1999, it is estimated that more than half of the Philippine labor force amounting to 32 million were employed in the various urban areas of the country. Urbanization is a growing concern in the Philippines as it is in other developing countries. This paper focuses on migration from rural to urban areas as one of the factors contributing to the rapid urban population growth. Specifically, the paper aims to provide an economic rationale to the rural-urban migration phenomena in the Philippines through the classic Harris-Todaro (1970) model of migration. This model demonstrates the rationality of migration from rural to urban areas in spite of significant urban unemployment so long as expected urban wages exceeds real agricultural product. Basic regression results will show that the Harris-Todaro model is verified in the Philippine setting. The model's implication on policy is also upheld – reducing urban unemployment may exacerbate urban population growth by promoting more rural migration.

**FOSTER, Dan Ryan** (see Komalasari)

**GARMENDIA, Jenny Miller.** University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Candidate/EWC

Paper Title: *Future Fisheries Management From the Local to the Global Level*

The current system around the world to manage fisheries has been cobbled together as a result of national regulation, regional management organization agreements and international conventions - and it isn't working. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports that over 50% of the world's fish stocks are fully exploited, while 28% are overexploited or depleted. This paper will attempt to redesign fisheries management from the local to the global level, based on a set of assumed values and desired behaviours, and nested in an adjusted economic and legal environment, which supports sustainable decision-making in the use of natural resources such as fisheries. As with any alternative futures design, this is not meant to be a utopian exercise, but one that suggests changes that are possible to achieve, beginning from present circumstances. The job of futurists is to help policy-makers and those involved in the international fisheries management system look at preferable alternatives and consider what steps should be taken towards a sustainable system. Some of the suggested changes are already being considered – such as the need to change the way national accounts are handled. Many organizations are critical of the problems related to the current use of the GDP as a measurement of an economy's performance. Technology does play a part, but it is not the focus of a preferred future to allow technology to supply the answers. One of the most important design features of this new fisheries management system is the inclusion of the voice of the environment as well as future generations into the decision-making process. These ingredients, along with the changes to the economic and legal framework from the global to the local level, provide the structural support necessary to ensure that when it comes to a natural resource like fisheries, decision are made with a long-term view towards maintaining maximum biodiversity and choice.

**GUPTA, Himanee,** University of Hawai'i, Political Science, Ph.D. student

Paper Title: *Amid the 'ruins' in Ayodhya lies a narrative of India's national 'present'*

This paper analyzes the site of a former 16<sup>th</sup> century mosque in Ayodhya, India, asking how do these "ruins" narrate India's national present? The mosque was destroyed Dec. 6, 1992, by a mob of Hindu militants who contended it was sitting on Hindu hero/god

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Ram's birthplace. That day has come to be marked in Hindu nationalist discourses as the beginning of a new "national" present. A massive temple is planned at the site to commemorate the birthing of this new present, and support for it has come from throughout India and abroad. Yet, perhaps it is not a future temple that defines India's national present, but the fact that the site remains rubble, surrounded by barricades and guarded by police. The paper builds on an argument by Beatriz Jaguaribe that an intersection of "the haunting of unfulfilled utopian futures" with the "ruins of history" might offer a means of "viewing the present." However, these ruins are not historic and were deliberately produced: pro-Hindu thugs went to Ayodhya to destroy the mosque so a temple could be built – a temple that would fulfill a political vision of a Hindu nation and represent a post-modern India sprung from a mythic past. Legal and political battles suggest the "ruins" will not be transformed into a temple, for now. Thus, there exists a "haunting of utopian futures." This may shape India's identity within a post-colonial space. It also speaks to a paradox that haunts post-colonial nations that are taught to be modern but not "western." Ruins provide what Jaguaribe calls the "ancestral bones" for the imagined communities that Benedict Anderson describes. Yet, the superficiality of these "bones" suggest these "ruins" seek to authenticate a national past even as it is realized that such a quest can only prosper in a society defined through reproduction.

**HANDLER, Scott, Made BRUNNER, and Makato YAMAMURA**, University of Hawai'i, Regional Planning/EWC, MURP

Paper Title: *Economic Resilience in a Global Age in Vietnam*

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the economic aspects of the urban transition occurring in Vietnam. In order to achieve long-term economic resilience, there is a need for Vietnam to move beyond the short-term economics of urban-industrial development and consider the wider environmental and social basis for the urban transition, which leads to the need for developing and investing in the third economy and not sacrificing for the sake of chasing "footloose" FDI or maintaining the inefficient state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The resilience of the Vietnamese economy will occur through a mixed spatial distribution of the SOEs, FIEs, and endogenous enterprises in all sectors if they are diversified based on local potentials, allowing for the maximization of social benefit produced by each. The methodology for this project is through the analysis of primary data (to include the Vietnamese government census, General Statistic Office data, and other raw governmental data), secondary data, and the use of graphical information system software. The results will be presented in a narrative along with tables and GIS generated maps that will provide a picture of various aspects of spatial distributions in Vietnam and the likely shifts in the distribution during its current urban transition. The paper will conclude by providing three possible scenarios for the future of Vietnam's urban transition based on different policy approaches that the Vietnamese government may take. These scenarios will be: 1) Vietnam fully opens its markets to globalization and adopts an aggressive approach to attracting foreign direct investment; 2) Vietnam maintains its current economic policies and perpetuates the idea of closed cities that have population caps and prevent in-migration to the cities; 3) the opening of cities to all citizens, while maintaining a cautious expansion of global capital and linkages to the country.

**HARTLE, Alison**, University of Hawai'i, American Studies, PhD Candidate,

Paper Title: *Ilio'ulaokalani: Non-indigenous participation in the Hawaiian Sovereignty Movement*

In this paper, my research objective is to look at ways in which non-indigenous

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members of the Hawai'i community participate and support the Kanaka Maoli sovereignty movement in Hawai'i. Through first-hand experience, interviews, and comparisons of other writings by non-indigenous Hawai'i community members, I will examine non-indigenous involvement in the sovereignty movement, as well as some views of the importance and efficacy signified by this involvement. Specific attention will be paid to 'Ilio'ulaokalani, a Native Hawaiian rights group composed primarily of kumu hula and other traditional Hawaiian cultural practitioners, many of whom are non-native. 'Ilio'ulaokalani came into being as a direct result of pending legislation in the Hawai'i state Congress which sought to curtail, and in many ways, destroy traditional gathering rights. The chronology of the struggle which led up to the forming of this organization illustrates the complicated dynamics between Native culture, local economic interests, historical facts, and the opinions of the population of Hawai'i today. By looking at the ways that the hula community, native and non-native, responded to this legislative crisis, I will address issues of foreign investment and development, non-indigenous participation and valuation in a sovereignty movement, media and market interests in a system of capitalism, and the multiple facets of cultural identity politics. Further, I will compare these evaluations with writings by non-native Hawai'i community members included in the *Amerasia* journal's volume entitled "Asian Settler Colonialism in Hawai'i," and will discuss the variety of ways that non-indigenous individuals have chosen to support national and cultural sovereignty for the Kanaka Maoli.

**HUBERMAN, Jenny**, University of Chicago, Anthropology, Ph.D. Candidate

Paper Title: *When Little Gods Get Hungry: Reading the Impacts of Tourism through the Figure of the Child*

This paper analyzes local discourses regarding the children who work as unlicensed guides, peddlers, and commission agents in the city of Varanasi. In so doing, it uses the category of the child as a privileged window through which to explore some of the impacts of tourism and the way that they are understood by people in the city, who repeatedly reminded me, "children go bad from doing this work," "they become addicted to money," "their futures become dark." In juxtaposition to dominant cultural narratives about the "innocence" and "godliness" of children, I argue that the children working in the tourism industry serve as a vehicle for the local community to pose questions and anxieties about its own ("dark") future, and I ask, how do people in Banaras sustain and reconcile these opposing discourses regarding children as both innocent and corrupt and how do these tensions get projected onto the children who work with tourists, thereby configuring them as ambiguous subjects; in certain contexts as children and in different contexts as something Other? I conclude by arguing that these discursive maneuvers enable people in Varanasi to express deeper understandings and anxieties about vital sets of self/other relations that are understood as necessary for the production and reproduction of a 'working' society, such as maintaining a moral distinction between children and adults.

**IATI, Iati**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student/EWC

Paper Title: *The Politics of Transformation: How International Development Organizations May Innocently Transform Samoa's Political Landscape*

In recent years, international development organizations such as the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank have made anti-corruption strategies a priority in their efforts to promote good governance. The strategies are wide ranging, intended to combat both corruption within these organizations, as well as corruption within countries who are members of these organizations. Different strategies are usually applied to different countries. Those strategies that are employed are usually determined by the nature of the problem

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within each country. Despite the fact that there are numerous strategies, many are focused around two priorities: privatization, and decreasing the size and the functions of the state. This paper will highlight the possible effects of implementing strategies that are centered on these priorities, in Samoa. In particular it will discuss their effects vis-a-vis the problem of corruption. The question it will address is, to what extent will these strategies deter corruption? The paper will utilize two definitions for corruption. The first is a general definition; corruption is the misuse of public power. The second is more specific; corruption is the use of public resources for private gain. In relation to the first definition, the paper will show that the implementation of these strategies will be in direct violation of desires clearly indicated by the citizens of Samoa to their government, and that this will result in a misuse of public power. In relation to the second, this paper will show that these strategies do not restrict the overall use of public resources for private gain. Therefore, it may be argued that the implementation of the aforementioned anti-corruption strategies will fail to deter corruption in Samoa.

**ICKES, Betty P.**, University of Hawai'i, History, PhD Student

Title: *Homeland Initiatives and the Emergence of a Transnational Tokelauan Identity*

A renewed government-sponsored effort to restore Tokelau's sovereignty over Olohega (Swains Island) and the initiation of a Tokelauan Bible translation project have prompted Tokelau's recent appeal to its overseas communities for moral, professional, and financial assistance. While the outreach received mixed reactions, it has nevertheless begun to forge a new direction for Tokelau's dispersed peoples. This study is a comparative analysis of two Tokelauan overseas communities-Wahiawa, Hawai'i and Porirua, New Zealand. While it corroborates other "diasporic" studies that reveal the powerful influence of "diasporas" on their homelands, it has found that the opposite also can happen. The homeland's outreach has reawakened a dormant identity in the loosely organized, semi-assimilated Wahiawa community who had been separated from, and denied access to Olohega for four generations. Contrarily, the Tokelauans of Porirua freely reside in a country that hosts the largest Pacific Islander population in the world. Thus they struggle to distinguish themselves from, for instance, the Rarotongans and Samoans. Their identity crisis is invariably expressed through projects like the "Tokelauan Bible Translation." Indeed, with a population three times that of insular Tokelau, the New Zealand Tokelauans oftentimes have assumed the lead role usually expected of the "homeland." Under certain circumstances, it appears that the roles of "homeland" and "overseas community" are mutable. Globally, as witnessed over the past months, this can destabilize social order by inciting nationalism from afar. While domestically, Tokelau's resources-human and financial-are expanded four fold, the homeland can find itself in the awkward position of being directed from its overseas communities. Prompted by its own unique needs as a country that has nearly four times its population dispersed overseas and aided by travel in cyberspace, the homeland and its overseas communities have together fueled an emerging transnational Tokelauan consciousness.

**IKEDA, Kyle**, University of Hawai'i, East Asian Languages & Literature, PhD Candidate  
Paper Title: *Privileged Memories: Gender and (Anti-)Nationalism in Remembering the Battle of Okinawa*

In this paper, I examine the role of gender and sexuality in the privileging of memories of the battle of Okinawa that surround the Himeyuri no Tô nurse Battle Corps, over recollections by male Okinawan soldiers. Of all the memories of Okinawan people of the Battle of Okinawa, the testimonies from survivors of the Himeyuri no Tô Battle Corps have almost taken on sacred status. I analyze how their stories are re-presented in the Himey-

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uri no Tô memorials and written testimonies, paying particular attention to how reliance on the image of the bishojo (innocent beautiful young girl) has sometimes granted their stories a privileged status. While the local Okinawan identity and memory constructed at the Himeyuri Peace Memorial work to critique Japan and its relationship with Okinawa during the War, the gendered image of the "nation's" innocent daughters which the nurse corp draws from reinscribes their narratives within masculine notions of nationalism. Why is the nurse corps openly memorialized while the group suicides kept hidden? What relations of social power are at work which serve to encourage some types of "remembering" while discouraging others? In what ways are Okinawa's memory practices of the war in conflict or agreement with Japan's? In what ways does feminization of Okinawa through the nurse corps image dialogue with present day anti-US base movements? These are some of the questions my paper addresses.

**IRELAND, Brian**, University of Hawai'i, American Studies, Ph.D. Student  
Paper Title: *Consolidating Empire: US Imperialism and the Waikiki War Memorial Park and Natatorium*

The Waikiki War Memorial Park and Natatorium, situated in Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, was opened originally in 1927. Although it has fallen into disrepair, in its hey day the Natatorium was an impressive structure: the swimming pool is over 100 meters long, twice the size of an Olympic pool. I became interested in the memorial after learning from state archive material that there is some considerable doubt as to the veracity of those casualty figures. Former Mayor of Honolulu Frank Fasi has said, "According to State of Hawaii records only 15 veterans (not 102) from Hawaii died in France prior to the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918". I was intrigued by the discrepancy in those two casualty figures and I began to wonder if it was possible that the Memorial exaggerates the death toll in order to magnify the sacrifices made by "Hawaii's sons" on behalf of America. Further research in newspaper and magazine archives for the period from 1919 to 1927 has led me to believe that the Memorial was built partly as a tribute to the fallen, but that it was also intended to be a very solid and concrete symbol of American ownership of the Hawaiian Islands. The newly-formed American Legion was at the forefront of those advocating a Memorial in its current form. In the preamble to the Legion's Constitution, the organization is pledged not only to "preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the Great War" but also to "foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism". I will argue that the role of the Legion as an advocate for the erection of the Waikiki War Memorial Park and Natatorium was part of this attempt to "100% Americanize" Hawaii.

**ISAKI, Bianca Kai**, University of Hawai'i, American Studies, MA Student  
Paper Title: *"A Museum For Everyone": The Honolulu Academy of Arts and Settler Identities in Hawai'i*

My point of entry into discourse on the U.S. national frame follows a roundabout route that examines history and geopolitical narratives of identity and culture performing in the Honolulu Academy of Arts exhibition, "East is West in Hawai'i (2001)". Once inserted into an "East" and "West" geopolitical frame, Hawai'i, and the rest of the Pacific, become retroactively defined as part of a continuum between implicitly "Oriental" and "Occidental" constructs that negate the subjectivity of indigenous peoples in the Pacific. I will demonstrate connections between discourses in artistic cultural production and the formation of nation through analyses of contemporary Asian American art exhibitions ("Asia/America" (1994) and "Asian Traditions/ Modern Expressions" (1997)) in comparison to "East is West in Hawai'i", my analysis is limited by my lack of training in the visual arts, art

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history, and the protocols of museum/ art exhibits. Instead of semiotically/ visually analyzing individual works, I concentrate on textual criticisms of the works and the descriptions of the pieces written by the artists themselves. Statements made by the contributors to "East is West in Hawai'i" were printed on plaques next to their section of the exhibit. Through these analyses, I demonstrate how "multicultural unities" are based concepts that underwrite the invocation of a local Hawai'i identity for settler communities in Hawai'i and functions similarly to a liberalized Asian American identity on the U.S. continent. As these identities have emerged in U.S. national/ cultural discourses, they have effects on the field of preexisting discourses on other national/ cultural identities. Both identities can function to champion the success of liberal multicultural models that subsume struggles of other marginalized/ colonized groups in the U.S. and Hawai'i in an ultimately oppressive "unity in diversity." Strategies for dismissing subversive potential of both Asian American and local Hawai'i identifications often take the form of exaggerated difference or fluidity.

**ISHIWATA, Eric.** University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *Hapa Politics: From Noun to Verb*

For well over a decade now, multiracial voices have actively sought to refigure the disciplines of Ethnic and Asian American Studies. These treatments, ranging from personal narratives of alienation to political struggles for federal recognition, have overwhelmingly and ironically engaged in a fervent will-to-identity. This politics of recognition, however, in its fortification of America's dominant racial-spatial order, is ideologically and theoretically insufficient. Not only does it re-instantiate colonial and neo-colonial typifications, but it also works to domesticate and thereby incarcerate the potentials of hybridity to the narrow domain of identity politics. This paper, in its critical examination of the burgeoning multiracial discourse, works not only to expose these inherent limitations, but also seeks to open up other avenues of identification that contest the simplifying and ultimately violent exclusions made present by the continuing projects of colonialism and statism. Specifically, by attending to the various simulations embedded within the popular usage of 'hapa', this paper seeks to operate beyond the dialectics of identity by transitioning from racial intermixing to the becoming of a relational practice that can sustain affirmations of multiplicity. By combining select elements from indigenous politics, postcolonial theory and the plasticity and viability enunciated within improvisational jazz, this paper seeks to activate a sense of identification that abandons the fixedness of roots (even if intermixed) for a more mobile and creative interplay of difference.

**JIRATTIKORN, Amporn,** University of Hawai'i, Anthropology, PhD Student, EWC  
Paper Title: *Women, Modernity and sexuality in Contemporary Luktoong song in Thailand*

This study investigates the change in women's images in Thai contemporary *luktoong* songs in relation to the economic crisis in Thailand during 1997-1998. *Luktoong*, literally means "song of the rural people"; was closely identified with the peasantry, the urban poor and the lower middle class. Typical *luktoong* songs in the past sang about rural migrants who came to the city but constantly thinking of their lovers, their villages, and their life back home. During 1990s, for almost a decade, the Thai music industry had been under the shadow of imported western recordings and Thai pop songs inspired by foreign tunes; *luktoong* was thought to be dying out. Suddenly in 1997, *luktoong* made a huge-come back. Interestingly, the revival is marked by female singers voicing increasingly liberal attitudes towards intimate relationships, blatantly expressed in its lyrics and unabashed sexy images. In fact the revival of *luktoong* was engendered by the economic crisis as part of a reaction against everything modern and global. Ironically, while *luktoong* is seen as 'genuine' Thai

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culture, it has in fact been modernized. This is part of modernization phenomenon in Bangkok with strong influences by globalization. *Luktoong* has made its move forward by way of modernity and in the process there is little or no difference between a pop hit and a *luktoong* hit. Sexual openness, a product of modernity in Thailand is exemplified in *luktoong*. This paper has employed cultural studies approach in order to investigate how the context of production, the change of audience's tastes, attitudes, aspiration, and worldview, have played important roles in shaping the new female *luktoong* song. Furthermore, it seeks to explain how the emergence of a new sexuality in contemporary *luktoong* songs in Thailand is associated with the emergence of economic crisis in 1997.

**KAJIKAWA, Mihoko,** Cornell University, East-West Center  
Paper Title: *Between 'Citizens' and 'Enemies': World War II Memories of kibe Nisei in Hawaii*

The recent abundance of literature on transnationalism highlights multinational populations produced by global capitalism. On one hand, their 'flexible citizenship' and bi(multi)linguality enable them to seek different, better opportunities across the world. Meanwhile, in the context of nationalism, they are situated in changeable, fragile position, one which is extremely vulnerable to political economic, and social changes. This study presents an example of multi-national citizens in a war setting, drawing from World War II memories of *kibe Nisei* (second-generation Japanese-Americans) in Hawaii. *Kibe Nisei* were those who were sent to Japan before the war and came back after living or being educated there for years. Because of their dual citizenship, dual educational background, and 'bilinguality,' they were paradoxically situated in the context of the war among both 'citizens' and 'enemies' from the perspective of 'their' nations, the United States and Japan. After the war, the *kibe Nisei* were omitted from the official histories of the nations as 'in-between.' Now, reaching their seventies and eighties, some *kibe Nisei* are beginning to disclose their wartime memories, which were buried in two nations, out of nostalgia and to transmit the past to younger generations. By examining personal war memories of *kibe Nisei*, this project aims to explore emotions, silenced facts, and healing processes experienced by multi-national citizens. Taking a mixed anthropological and historical approach, the research examines interviews with thirty *kibe Nisei* in Hawaii as well as prewar materials on *Nisei Japanese* education. The personal testimonies reveal unease, isolation, and communication problems that *kibe Nisei* experienced in relation to their family, friends, and society, not only in prewar and wartime Japan, but also in Hawaii after they returned. As a conclusion, the presentation discusses the mechanism by which multi-national citizens were dialectically included and excluded by nationalism in the past international conflict.

**KAM, Ralph,** University of Hawai'i, American Studies, PhD student  
Paper Title: *Language and Loyalty: Americanism and the Regulation of Foreign Language Schools in Hawaii*

The regulation of foreign language schools in Hawaii positioned language as a standard for loyalty during and after the two great wars of the twentieth century. The attempts to regulate language instruction came during times of great patriotism, not unlike today. A study of the history of regulation of the foreign language schools is instructive by answering two key questions. First, what are the factors that lead a democratic country to curtail the rights of its citizens? Second, how do the citizens whose rights are being curtailed resist the attempts of government? The attempts to regulate foreign language schools during the thirty-year period from 1919 to 1949 help provide answers to both questions, and ideally may help avoid history repeating itself. A broader question raised by looking at the experi-

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ence of Hawaii in regulating foreign language schools is whether one can become assimilated into American culture while at the same time maintain a heritage culture?"

**KEESBURY, Jill.** U of Hawai'i, Political Science Ph.D. Candidate/EWC

Paper Title: *The Politics of Reproductive Health: Toward an Explanation of Differences in South Asian Program Strategies*

In the wake of the 1994 Cairo conference, numerous governments throughout the world have begun to implement reproductive health programs. However, these programs differ widely in form and substance from one country to another, suggesting that the concept of reproductive health remains fluid in the post-Cairo era. In order to develop a clearer understanding of what the term entails in various national contexts, this paper looks at the reproductive health programs of three South Asian nations: India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. After examining the similarities and differences between these three national service provision strategies, the analysis finds that such variances can be best explained by the political conditions surrounding each program's formulation. Based on evidence gained through a series of over 100 personal interviews with policymakers in each of these three countries, it is argued that while demographic and logistical issues have some degree of influence over how the idea of reproductive health is operationalized in each country, the nature of such provisions are more directly attributable to political factors such as: donor demands, domestic mobilization around population issues, and a government's perception of its previous family planning efforts.

**KIM, Taekyoon.** University of Oxford, Philosophy, MA Student

Paper Title: *Coincident Engagement Despite Different Interests: the Food Aid Policies of South Korea, China, and the United States Toward North Korea in the 1990s*

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is one of the most authoritarian communist regimes in the world with no expectation that it will soon be integrated into the international community. In 1995, however, the DPRK made an unanticipated plea for humanitarian food aid to international donors. In response to its request, three states (South Korea, the United States, and China) reached a consensus to provide North Korea with food aid, even though they all have different interests and approaches to the North's economic crisis. The consensus for food aid, however, has not been yet transformed into more consolidated agreement nor institutionalized to enhance policy coordination among donor states. I will attempt to analyze dynamics of food supply both with more attention to the extent of the potential of cooperation and with the emphasis of the need for the process of policy coordination as a necessary condition for the cooperative food aid policies. Given the methodological elements for this policy project, different interests are set as key independent variables, and the dynamics of the food aid policies will be explained by two processes of contingency and convergence. The process of the food aid policies expand level of analysis from the change of domestic politics in North Korea (contingency) to that of international interactions between the two Koreas, the United States and China (convergence). It will attempt to show that the fragile consensus for food aid under a contingent condition cannot be equalized with cooperation among states. The continuity of convergence under a contingent condition must be supported by the process of policy coordination between donor states and a beneficiary that can produce a cooperative adjustment for more solid commitment of food aid to North Korea.

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**KOMALASARI, Rizky; BOONCHUEN, Pornpan; FOSTER, Dan Ryan,** University of Hawai'i/EWC, M.U.R.P.

Paper Title: *Question of Livability in the lieu of the Urban Environment*

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the livability aspects of the urban transition occurring in Vietnam. With much of the attention now being given to issues of economic growth, there is a tendency to neglect the question of what kind of urban habitats are being fostered under the urban-industrial transition. Vietnam, like many other countries, must determine how to provide convivial living spaces. While urban economic growth brings the increases in material welfare in every society, it is occurring with very high cost to the physical health of cities and citizen that inhabit them. Much of the record shows that livability is in serious jeopardy in Vietnam as elsewhere in the region. Condition worsened as a result of the prolonged war and the efforts of enhancing economic growth through increasing industrialization. It has at least in some ways begun to privilege economic spaces over life spaces. The methodology for this project is through the analysis of primary data (to include the Vietnamese government census, General Statistic Office data, and other raw governmental data), secondary data, and the use of graphical information system software. The results will be presented in a narrative along with tables and GIS generated maps that will provide a picture of various aspects of spatial distributions in Vietnam and the likely shifts in the distribution during its current urban transition. The paper will conclude by providing three possible scenarios for Vietnam's urban transition based on different policy approaches Vietnamese government may take: 1) let the government fully take control in maintaining and protecting convivial living space in urban Vietnam; 2) transfer the control of livability in regards urban environment under the private sector; 3) support the synergy between the state and community with an engagement of other 'livability agents' (e.g. the private sector).

**KWAN, Yinyee,** University of Hawai'i, Ethnomusicology, MA Student

Paper Title: *Negotiating Western, Chinese Music and politics in post-1949 China*

Chinese culture has a long history of incorporating foreign materials into its repertory and practice. This type of hybridized music, despite its foreign origin, had been embraced as part of China's musical mainstream without much questioning. It is only until the May Fourth Movement in 1919 that musicians began to debate the pros and cons of such practice. Many liberal thinkers advocated modernizing Chinese music by means of Western practice, aesthetic, and ideology. This practice of revamping traditional music has been continued since the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. In an attempt to build new China, Mao Zedong rejected total Westernization in favor of blending both Chinese and Western elements. The process of musical assimilation was spelled out in the Policy on Arts in Mainland China in the 1950s. This paper examines the characteristics of post-1949 music compositions that utilized both Chinese and Western elements. In a 1956 speech, Chairman Mao encouraged Chinese composers to produce works that fused both Chinese and foreign style. In response, composers began to experiment with ways of merging the two musical languages. In *The Butterfly Lovers' Violin Concerto* (1959), Shanghai and Beijing opera melody and rhythm was played by a violin and superimposed on a western harmonic framework and sonata form. During the Cultural Revolutionary (1966-76), the piano and western orchestra were banned except for accompanying the "model" revolutionary opera. This kind of officially-endorsed music became popular in the 1950s-60s, despite the instruments' perceived capitalistic affiliation. In this paper, I analyze several large-scale orchestral works of this period in order to reveal the nature of this type of music hybridity and the struggles composers encountered in negotiating between Western and Chinese music.

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argue that strategies used by composers were driven by politics rather than musical-aesthetic concerns.

**MACLEOD, Maureen**, University of Hawai'i, Communication and Information Sciences, PhD Student

Paper Title: *Culture & Leadership in Local/Global Relations*

In recent months, global events have caused renewed interest in the causes, effects and implications of globalization. The perspectives that different people and cultures have shape much this debate. Certainly in the United States, and in many other western cultures, citizens have taken a fast course in the meaning behind the term *globalization* (and its corollary concepts of governance, ethnicity, religion and societal values). Interestingly, while the popular press and many researchers have hinted at the challenges associated with attempting to define and then achieve a global society, much of their emphasis has been on the nature and role of domestic and international institutions. Nations, government and non-government organizations and international institutions have been featured prominently in this debate but with few personality-focused exceptions, little has been said about the people who lead these institutions. While we support examination of the evolving roles of nations and institutions, we feel that placing exclusive emphasis at the institutional level perhaps leaves the analysis incomplete. We believe that examining the challenges of a global society requires examination of the collective (but diverse) expectations of global citizens. In particular, we feel it is important to consider in the context of globalization the beliefs, behaviors and attributes of individuals who lead institutions. The role and function of leadership, we contend, shapes policy and institutional direction and, as such, should be of interest to the discourse on globalization. Of interest is leadership at two levels. First, what is *leadership* and does it truly exist? And, second, how does culture impact perspectives of leadership? This paper examines the four main streams of leadership research in terms of historical and organization theory in an effort to determine whether or not leadership is real, whether or not reality matters and how leadership may influence efforts to achieve a global society. NOTE: *This paper was co-written with David Pai, University of Hawai'i, who joined the research after the conference selection process.*

**MALLICK, Ranjan Kumar**, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Regional Planning, M.Sc

Paper Title: *Land Restoration Through Waste Management in Chhattisgarh State, India: An Approach towards sustainable, plantation and gender*

Most of the soils in India lack in bio-essential nutrients due to severe erosion owing to climatic conditions, deforestation etc. Wood production from forests in India ranges from 0.4-0.7 m<sup>3</sup>/ha only while the world average is 2.1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha. To cope with the demands from the increasing population it is now imperative to increase the wood and biomass production by enhancing the biotic function of wasteland soils. Waste materials such as coal fly ash, domestic sewage sludge and/or composted water hyacinth / aquatic weed in combination have the potential for remineralising soil and thereby increasing the bio-productivity. While ascertaining the socio economic status of people associated with any activity (project) in an area, we measure certain parameters to qualify it with respect to health, education, economy, social mobility, freedom and decision-making etc. The broad objective of this paper is "Sustainable development of the quality of life, through afforestation/ reforestation augmented by soil remineralisation in waste land through waste materials like fly ash and sewage sludge". The survey has been conducted through "structured questionnaire" containing definite indicators. The result shows that there is significant development in all sectors. No

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doubt the plantation has positive impact on the villagers in a particular and state as a whole. Further, it has improved the quality of life and employment for rural inhabitants in its own way with particular reference to women who has been put forwarded through easier access to fuel wood and fodder.

**MITA, Takashi**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student, EWC  
Paper Title: *Impacts of Globalization in Small-scale Island States in the Pacific: Social Transformation and Political Futures in the Republic of Palau*

This presentation investigates the implications of the complex phenomenon of globalization in small Pacific Island developing states, using the Republic of Palau as a case study. The presentation will interrogate the dominant developmental discourse in Palau that has until now been preoccupied with Western, Japanese, and industrial ideas and logic. The question we must ask is whether these global dynamics have had and will have negative impacts on these vulnerable Pacific societies. I will explore this question by collecting and analyzing statistical data concerning Palau's population structures, industrial structures, wealth distribution, and international trade. It has become apparent that these global dynamics have transformed island economic and societal structures. Widening disparities in wealth, dependency on imported commodities, and a shift in industrial structure which includes a decline in primary sectors and excessive growth of foreign laborers in the capital city; all are statistically evident. Based on the trend I have analyzed, I will contemplate possible future directions of state-making for Palau, and work toward a reconceptualization of Palau's contemporary lifestyles and political framework. In the process, I will expand my argument beyond the realm of Palau to address development alternatives for the Pacific Islands region.

**MURATA, Lynn T.**, University of Hawai'i, Anthropology, PhD Candidate  
Paper Title: *Transnationalism: the new kinship structure of Hong Kong Chinese*

Transnationalism as part of globalization of the world's economy has engendered a new structure of kinship and fictive kinship alliances for affluent Overseas Chinese in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The announcement in 1984 of the Sino-British Declaration of the Reversion of Hong Kong to the PRC, set off a massive wave of flee-emigration out of Hong Kong, adding a new dimension to the historic Chinese Diaspora. As a global economic diaspora, Hong Kong citizens have been emigrating to the United States, Canada and Australia, from the mid-1980s with severe repercussions. San Francisco is being changed by this "new-wave" Hong Kong immigration. This ethnography of the Hong Kong Chinese influx into the Richmond District in the 1980s and 1990s is a study of the social repercussions, the influence of historic ties to the U.S. and Great Britain, and the development of new systems of kinship as demonstrated in this thesis, such as matrilineal and fictive kinship networks, and non-residential extended families. Transnationalism has severe social and personal costs, much of which has not been recognized or dealt with by the Overseas Chinese. My research encompasses 20 years of relations with this group, following family histories over three decades. A comparison of three families: (1) wealthy Hong Kong clan, (2) extended family immigration to San Francisco, (3) "Astronaut" businessmen and families from Hong Kong, Taiwan and the PRC, will provide relevant examples of the actuality of living "the good life" of a transnational. Finally, an update of conditions since 1997, including a "reverse flow" immigration pattern will be discussed.

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**N'HA SANDRA, Jaida**, University of Hawai'i, Anthropology, Ph.D. Candidate/EWPaper  
Title: *Studying the Asian Martial Arts as Transnational Public Culture*

Despite their widespread and increasing international ubiquity, the diverse schools of bodily discipline known as the Asian Martial Arts have seldom been investigated within academia. Possible reasons are: 1) the difficulty of classifying them within standard ethnographic categories such as sport, performance art, religion, medicine, or warfare; 2) the general lack of attention towards all forms of body culture within a Western academia which assumes a body/mind dichotomy and privileges studies of linguistic and mental phenomena; and 3) a dismissive misperception of the Asian Martial Arts as exotic but low-class, violent, and marginal street culture. In this paper, I argue for the importance of analyzing the prevalence and impact of the Asian Martial Arts as global cultural phenomena. I discuss their complexities as cultural forms which transmit across assumed national, ethnic, and other boundaries through the voluntary disciplining and enculturation of moving bodies. After defining transnationalism, I briefly discuss several possibly fruitful approaches to tackling the richness of the Asian Martial Arts within the social sciences and humanities. For example, one might analyze: 1) the transnational histories of various schools of martial arts through records, legends, and migrations; 2) images of Asia and Asians in martial arts cinema; 3) how Martial Art schools functionally and strategically work as international organizations to bring together highly diverse memberships; 4) the ramifications of cross-cultural transmission of underlying Taoist/Buddhist ethical codes and philosophical principles along with movement; 5) how adults gain new identities and participate in transnational communities through voluntary bodily disciplines; 6) the body culture of the Martial Arts to point out the limitations of simplistic 'culture equals language' social theories; 7) the historical effectiveness of martial arts schools in resisting nationalisms; 8) the challenges of defining and maintaining martial traditions once they are commodified; 9) conceptions of pain and suffering as healthful and necessary to human spiritual and physical development.

**NEEL, Carolyn**, University of Hawai'i, History, Ph.D. Candidate  
Paper Title: *A Moral Dilemma: Victorian Humanitarians, Economic Liberals and Chinese Coolies*

My object for this research project was to determine the attitude of metropolitan Britons toward Chinese indentured workers as Britons searched for alternate labor sources after the Emancipation Act of 1833. To accomplish this task, I relied largely on two primary sources, *The Economist* and *The Times* of London. *The Economist* and *The Times* were chosen because the former consistently represents the position of liberal economic interests, and the latter, because it habitually published articles and editorials representing humanitarian positions. The two were often in opposition and occasionally responded directly to each other. Economic liberals and British humanitarians had joined forces in their support of the abolition of slavery. That coalition fell apart within ten years after their success. Humanitarians increasingly found the conditions to which the Chinese laborers were subjected to be tantamount to slavery. Economic liberals believed that the well-being of the market depended on unrestricted competition for workers on the part of providers as well as consumers of those labor sources. By 1843, faith in laissez-faire labor markets had literally reached religious intensity for the liberal economic sector. Chinese indentured servants comprised a very small part of the indentured labor market, yet received a disproportionate amount of attention in publications directed toward popular audiences. Between 1831 and 1920, approximately 1.5 million indentured workers were transported to various sites within the British Empire, of which only about six percent were of Chinese origins. The disproportionate amount of attention arose from China's mythic position in Britons' imaginations as well as

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from current reality. Humanitarians concern also grew from the Chinese laborers' lack of the sort of official protection theoretically enjoyed by Indian indentured laborers. The Qing Dynasty did not act to protect China's expatriates until 1876, by which time it had little influence with European powers.

**NG, Konrad Gar-Yeu**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *Hegelian Colonialism and Deleuzian Cinema: Flights from the Colony*

Following the work of Gilles Deleuze, one productive way to examine the cinema in/of Other spaces is to think of cinema as a realization of a way of thinking about the present. Such a way of thinking recodes cinema as mode of employing critical genealogies, rather than as a set of representational rhetorics. To this end, I want to look at the cinematic archive of Wong Kar-Wai. Against an ethnographical and, I suggest, Hegelian understanding of Kar-Wai's cinema as an optics of transparency for understanding Hong Kong, I contend that a Deleuzian optics of temporal disjuncture and intensities of desire add critical cinematic-philosophical dimensions to articulating postmodern stances and postcolonial subjectivities. In short, to think of the cinema of Kar-Wai as machines of time and desire releases the Hegelian/ethnographic territorialization on cinema and allows for lines of flight from the uniform, unitary and situated.

**NG, Stephanie Sook-Lynn**, University of Michigan, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *Filipino Entertainers in Malaysia: OCWS in Five-Star Hotel*

Filipino entertainers are well known throughout Asia for their ability to perform western popular music. These entertainers, part of the huge force of Overseas Contract Workers (OCWs) emanating from the Philippines in the last two decades, perform at hotels, clubs and restaurants in that region. Their marketability is credited to their ability to imitate the singing styles and vocal qualities of pop star in the west, and to their overall showmanship skills that include synchronized dancing, often by female members of the group who also function as principal vocalists. These 'packaged' performances of western popular music suggest that we have not departed from the idea of "One Planet, One Music" noted by Krister Malm and Roger Wallis. Although this music is performed by a global labor force, it comes nowhere close to the conceptions of global culture described by Mike Featherstone as "third cultures which themselves are conduits for all sorts of diverse cultural flows". The music performed by these Filipino bands is instead transnational because it transcends national borders and diverse Asian cultures. His paper complicates the apparent homogeneity in the performances by Filipino overseas contract entertainers by examining performances by Filipino bands in hotels in Malaysia. Through the descriptions of such performances and the citing of interviews with Filipino entertainers and their Malaysian employers, this paper proposes that both Malaysian audiences and Filipino entertainers constantly negotiate identities of Asian-ness and modern-ness within the space of the five-star international hotel.

**OLIVER, Thaddeus**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student  
Paper Title: *Cinema, Techne, and the Ethnographic Imagination*

My aim in this study is to use film to discuss ethnographic techniques, but also to think about contemporary movements in ethnography, travel, and displacement. The emergence of the genre of "world cinema" as a commercially and creatively viable venue for comparing different worldviews has also allowed for an extensive critique of state-sponsored ethnographies. State-sponsored ethnographic imagery often serves a dual purpose to distance peoples in "need" from political participation in institutions of governance that assists them, and to articulate solutions for managing need through practices of modernization, aid,

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and intervention on behalf of states. The ethnographic and visual dimensions of practices of care, I argue, are necessary to the neo-liberal model of aid and intervention. However, alternatives to neo-liberal models of care are rarely found in official policy dialog. Rather, such "political" interventions can be found in the efforts of filmmakers who produce situated perspectives and critiques of technological development. I treat several film projects that question both traditional, state-sponsored ethnographic practices and empowerment through neo-liberal modernization.

**PALMER-LASKY, Jacqueline B.**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, Ph.D. Candidate

Paper Title: *Waiahole-Waikane: Expanding Local Sovereignty on a Global Island*

In the ahupua'a communities of Oahu's Waiahole-Waikane valleys, local spaces of sovereignty are being forged in an increasingly global milieu. The political activism and social mobilization of these communities has been ongoing for several decades. In the 1970s they successfully resisted eviction from threatened urban sprawl and resort development. In the 1980s these multi-ethnic communities rooted in Hawaiian tradition revitalized taro cultivation as a means of cultural and economic development. And in the 1990s they pursued formidable legal challenges against private corporations and the State of Hawai'i to ensure access to water as a means of sustaining their Hawaiian lifestyles. The struggles of Waiahole-Waikane are demonstrative of growing practices of local and native autonomy in communities throughout the islands involving Hawaiian culture, language and health (to name a few). These local political and social transformations are expanding as Hawai'i's autonomy has diminished in the face of globalism. How are these sovereign spaces being negotiated in the global-local nexus? I contend that the example of Waiahole-Waikane provide an opportunity to reconceptualize sovereignty as the daily practices local communities engage in as means of empowerment in the global world.

**PALSHIKAR, Shreeyash**, University of Chicago, Advanced Residency (Candidacy May 2002)

Paper Title: *Images and Illusions of Indian Magic and Magic India*

This paper explores the ways images of Indian magic have been created, manipulated and utilized by both Indians and Westerners worldwide for hundreds of years. This paper is based on a combination of textual research and fieldwork. The textual research included close, comparative, historically conceptualized readings of a variety of texts including: travelers' tales, myths and stories, newspaper articles, magic books, posters, playbills and pamphlets. Fieldwork included several trips to India, meeting, watching, talking and performing with Indian magicians in their homes, at show venues and at Indian magic conventions from 1986-2000. The author will be at another Indian magic convention November 23-25, 2001 beginning to shoot a documentary on Indian magic. It has been argued that part of the colonialist and Orientalist projects was to portray India and the East as a mystical, magical land as opposed to the rationalizing Western world. This paper looks at several elements that provide further insight into the historical processes of international image creation and manipulation. For instance, Western (mainly British and American) magicians were jealous of the reputation of Indian magicians and wished to uphold their own reputations as the greatest conjurers in the world. As a result, they wrote tracts and pamphlets revealing Indian magic to be nothing more than a sham and showing the superiority of Western magic. On the other hand, Indian magicians benefited greatly by the reputation of India as a land of magic and consciously sought to promote that image for their own benefit. This paper uses the topic of Indian magic to reveal that processes of international image creation and ma-

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nipulation are complex, time deep, historically and cultural nuanced. It stands traditional Orientalist thinking on its head by showing how Indian magicians themselves have been active participants in creating mysterious images of India.

**PANELO, Carlo Irwin A.**, MD, University of the Philippines, School of Economics, MA Student

Paper Title: *Torture and Trauma In Post-Conflict East Timor*

One thousand and thirty-three (1033) households in the 13 districts of East Timor were covered and from each a reliable informant was interviewed. A community trauma mapping activity was also carried out with the aim of generating a picture of each district's health system and in identifying and establishing potential partners and support systems. The questionnaire was designed to ascertain trauma and torture history, PTSD symptomatology, self-perception of health, potential for recovery and health-seeking behavior. The respondents had a median age of 35.5 years. Ninety-seven (97%) reported having experienced at least one traumatic event. Of those surveyed, 34% were classified as having PTSD based upon a cut off score of 2.5 or greater in the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire symptoms checklist. Torture appears to have been widespread with 39% reporting to have experienced it, with 57% of respondents experiencing at least one of the six most common forms of torture: psychological (40%), physical beating or mauling (33%), beating of the head with or without a helmet on (26%), submersion of the head in water (12%), electric shock (12%), and crushing of hands (12%). The study also found out that the East Timorese look primarily to family members, the church and the local community for assistance. Psychosocial and rehabilitation programs are therefore most effective if they are family and community-oriented.

**RAE, James D.**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD candidate

Paper Title: *War Crimes Accountability: The Case of Cambodia and East Timor*

This paper situates a global trend toward human rights and international justice in the context of modern Southeast Asia through a comparative analysis of two cases: Cambodia and East Timor. The end of the Cold War witnessed a renewed attempt to deal with massive human rights violations, highlighted by international criminal tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda, the arrest of Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet, and the formation of an International Criminal Court (ICC). Meanwhile, efforts to establish accountability in Cambodia and East Timor through war crimes tribunals or truth commissions regarding former Khmer Rouge and Suharto's Indonesia have been obstructed by domestic forces and outside powers. State sovereignty has proven problematic in formulating an acceptable outcome. Since domestic courts lack impartiality and resources, tribunals and truth commissions must be integrated in a comprehensive and international manner to administer justice and begin the process of reconciliation. False dilemmas

**REDDING, Danni**, University of Hawai'i, Ethnomusicology, MA Candidate

Paper Title: *The Performing Arts in Balinese Transmigration Villages: Identity and Government Intervention*

This study examines the use of performing arts in the maintenance of Balinese transmigrant identity. Based on my field research in Indonesia (June 2000 - August 2001), I will address the current status of performing arts in several Balinese transmigration villages analyzing participation, adaptation, function, and methods of acquisition. Information obtained through library research and interviews conducted with government agencies, provide the foundation for my discussion of the government's role in promoting music and dance within transmigrant communities. In the early 1900's, the colonial Dutch government created

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an internal-migration program, transmigration, which moved people primarily from the overpopulated islands of Java and Bali to the less-populated islands of Indonesia. In the case of Balinese transmigration, performing arts were often either exploited or suppressed as a means of negotiating their new surroundings - redefining identities in an effort to facilitate relations with local cultures. In this paper, I will identify various forms of music and dance that exist within Balinese villages outside of Bali. I will then discuss how environmental conditions and social relations with local cultures impact the development of performing arts and the processes through which Balinese transmigrants redefine themselves within these contexts. Finally, I will address government intervention in the promotion of performing arts and possible effects such involvement has had on the maintenance of Balinese transmigrant identity. I propose that performing arts are at the foundation of Balinese identity, but that even with government intervention, external environmental forces and social relations with local communities are key factors in determining the maintenance and re-defining of Balinese transmigrant identity. This study has implications beyond the radius of Balinese studies, in that it addresses cultural maintenance within an internal-migration context, showing the importance and differentiation between cultural/ethnic identity and national identity.

**REED, Kristy**, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Anthropology, MA

Title: *Orientation of Identity: American Adoptive Parents and Their Chinese Children: Diaspora and Transnationalism-International Adoption*

Government policies, social institutions and personal choices contribute to the abandonment, adoption and involuntary migration of increasing numbers of baby girls born in China, but who become U.S. citizens. Internet technology has a globalizing effect on the identity formation of a new subculture of American families with Chinese children, as well as contributing to the rapid growth of adoptions from China. The methods used in this research include library research, website text analysis, interviews, and participant observation. To summarize the results, American adoptive parents choose to adopt from China, because of the abundance of healthy baby girls available, the great amount of control over the process, and the finality and legal security obtained in a short amount of time that they would not have if adopting American children. Chinese parents abandon usually girls or handicapped children in such high numbers, because of China's repressive family planning policies coupled with a preference for boys in a patrilineal social system. In general, adoptive American parents are Caucasian, highly educated, financially secure professionals, who organize themselves in associations for moral support, social networking with families "like" theirs, and to use their economic power and political voice to shape government policy decisions encouraging more international adoptions. The anxiety of removing a child from her birth culture and the pressure to duplicate or preserve that which was lost, as a resource for the child's future, motivates many adoptive parents to seek the collective experience and knowledge of others with whom they build a common identity through organizations, that in turn shape aspects of their identity. In conclusion, international adoption is a topic which merits further research to illuminate political and economic power relations between states, between states and their citizens, as well as the effects of information technology on globalized identity formation.

**SEO, Yongseok**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student

Paper Title: *The Transformation of Korean Unification Debates And Their Alternative Futures*

Despite the voluminous quantity, a survey of previous debates and policies on Korean unification has failed to discuss a variety of alternative futures on the Peninsula, and

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within these debates there is only one future: "unified Korea". All the debates and policies premise unification so that there are virtually no "alternative futures"—only the "future of unified Korea" exists. The purpose of this paper is to anticipate alternative futures and to provide a new perspective on the unification debate. Along with analyzing the historical transformation of the unification debates, I exploit three futuristic analytical tools—age-cohort analysis, emerging issue analysis, and four alternative scenarios—to anticipate alternative futures of the Peninsula and to open up a new avenue for exploring Korean realities. Through the implementation of the three futuristic methodologies and based on the survey results obtained, I develop my own preferred future on the Peninsula. Although it is still relatively quiet and considered unspeakable in Korea, there is an emerging voice in favor of the continued existence of two Koreas rather than one reunified Korea. It is also notable that new-age cohorts prone to non-unification are also emerging. Given the increasing interest of the public, government can no longer ignore public sentiment and should grasp the nature and inclination of current and future citizens to formulate its future unification policy. It is crucial to begin to consider the unexamined desire of the public on the unification issue, and to prepare for the possibility of non-unification as well as unification on the Peninsula: that is for exploring the future(s) in plural rather than singular terms.

**SKILLMAN-KASHYAP, Teri**, University of Hawai'i, Music, PhD Student

Paper Title: *Kathak Tradition and Patronage: From Pre-colonial Courts to Post-Colonial Institutions*

The Kathaks of North India have been stereotyped and misrepresented as a community of promiscuous dancers and musicians. This paper will survey social, economic and cultural factors that have contributed to the artists' loss of patronage and prestigious status from the nineteenth century temples and courts to the twentieth century institutions. As a specific example of the social decline of a Kathak community, artists of the Jaipur and Lucknow *gharanas* will be the main focus. In the nineteenth century the Kathaks performed an important function in validating authority between the temples and the chiefdoms, but when that ideology was replaced with a European ideology, artists lost their status. With a change in the indigenous ideological concepts of authority, kinship, protection, redistribution, and service, nineteenth-century patronage waned and artists sought other financial support which entailed changing their residences, patrons and occupation. Under the patronage of the independent Indian government, artists had to adjust to clearly defined boundaries: salaried positions without perquisites, a loss of access to power and authority, specified times of duty, competition for limited positions and concerts, a culturally illiterate audience, performances for mass audiences, and disintegration of the *gurukul* system. In view of a broader socio-economic and cultural perspective, it is apparent that Kathaks were disenfranchised as the system which patronized them changed. In post-partition twentieth century institutions, the kathaks' cultural capital was devalued by the new system which emphasized economic and educational capital as assets.

**SMITH, Ronald E.**, Dramatic Arts, University of California - Santa Barbara, Ph.D. student  
Paper Title: *Made in Taiwan: Social Identity in Little Theatre*

Taiwan, 1987. Martial law is lifted and university audiences thrust experimental, avant-garde theatre companies into the spotlight; the so-called Little Theatre Movement becomes established. Present day Taipei. Taiwanese little theatre directors are exploring social identity through performance. They are defining an awareness of what it means to be a 21<sup>st</sup> century Taiwanese person in a society that has undergone rapid economic changes. In the summer of 2001 I attended over 30 experimental theatre productions in Taipei and re-

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peatedly witnessed social identity analyzed through performance. Taking social identity as a point of departure, and utilizing my background as a scenic and lighting designer, I will examine several productions that explore how the current generation perceives, represents and stages their personal, interpersonal and national identity. Drawing upon performance videos and photographic evidence that I've collected, I will look at the following writer-directors' original works. Mao Ya-Fen's *Taipei Impromptu* is a minimalist performance piece that visually depicts one girl's search for personal identity as set against the cityscape of Taipei. Tang Shu-Fen's *Tai Shuan Street* is a multimedia examination of the problems with language and the barriers that communication can create for interpersonal identity. Lee Wei's *Traveling Woman: Floating Island* deals with viewpoints of the individual as set in a rapidly changing modern world. Camille Tseng and the 13<sup>th</sup> Month Theatre Company's *Spring Belongs to Us* depicts the story of a real-life Taiwanese woman who struggles with issues of national identity having lived through the Japanese occupation and subsequent Kuomintang takeover. Among the resources I will cite will be Chung Minder's *The Little Theatre Movement of Taiwan*, Richard Schechner, Yu Shan-Lu, a Taiwanese theatre scholar and critic as well as personal interviews with the aforementioned writer-directors.

**TAKEKAWA, Shunichi**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, PhD Student/EWC  
Paper Title: *Japan's Futures and Social Changes: The Nation is in a Critical Transition*

Japan has struggled with an economic downturn for the last decade and still cannot see the exit of it. The people are anxious about the nation's uncertain future while the government has failed to change the situation. This paper attempts to present alternative futures for Japan by analyzing Japan's past social changes. To examine the past social changes, the paper utilizes four social change theories: the cultural lag, modernization, rise and fall, cultural contact theories. Thereby, the paper reviews Japanese history and divides it into five ages: Emperor, Nobility, Noble Samurai, Humble Samurai, and Bureaucrat. A particular political elite group characterizes each age. The paper discusses that a transition from one to one age is explained by some of those four theories. For example, a war between Humble Samurai to Bureaucrat Ages occurred in the Tokugawa era, which warlords or *Daimyos* had substantial power over the country. A lag between the country's economic structure and political system developed a social change. The cultural lag theory clarifies this. Then, western countries forced Japan to open its territory and made the Japanese adapt the situation, which is examined by the cultural contact theory. In total, these changes led Japan to the modernization. Through this transition, lower Samurai became bureaucrats of the new government and began to run the nation. The strong Japan's bureaucracy originates from this transition. Bureaucrats still hold substantial power even after the nation was democratized after World War II. However, the paper argues the Age of Bureaucrats is now ending. A number of emerging issues, including the current economic stagnation, suggest this new social change is coming. The Japanese need to choose new political leaders. The paper presents that women, immigrants, and those who educated in other countries are possible political leaders, or recommend that the nation should drastically grant more power to local governments.

**TAKESHITA, Suzuka**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, Ph.D. student/EWC  
Paper Title: *Male Interrogations over Japanese women's homoerotic creations in the US and Japan: "Why do these women write unrealistic sexes among effeminate men?"*

The objective of this paper is to describe and contextualize interrogations and male gaze over Japanese women's writings and manga (comics) creations with homoerotic themes (commercial comics/animated films and related fan creations called yaoi or boys'

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love) within the context of globalizing communications. I compare the attitudes of English speaking fans and their appropriations of yaoi with those of original Japanese readers and creators, in particular, regarding the treatment of male participation. In Japan, the production and consumption of "yaoi/boys' love" have been a segregated area for women, distinctive from gay culture and heterosexual pornography regardless of the genre's explicit sexual contents. These productions and circulations have usually been free from male gaze and interventions as being girl stuff. In contrast, North American fans express uneasiness over "male exclusions" in consumption and male criticisms are more prevalent there than in Japan. American critiques of anime and manga often invoke discourses of American territoriality, universalistic freedom of disseminating and accessing to information and cultural products, and primacy of discussing sexual identities publicly. Often gay male audience carry a substantive part of such inquires in North America. Recently in Japan, too, more intellectual and populist dissections of "yaoi phenomenon are conducted by heterosexual males. Spaces and institutions for writings and exchanges are being reorganized partly in view of oversea reactions and criticisms. Such interactions in both countries can be understood as a process by which community cultural production is encroached by globalizing/universalizing communications, narrowing women's spaces. I challenge the support towards disseminating Japanese cultural products to foreign audience as broadly as possible. I base my discursive research on manga and written creations themselves, and English critiques and communications to disseminate yaoi among English speaking fans mainly through Internet forums and sites. The two sources are supplemented by interviews by e-mails.

**TANGSEefa, Decha**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, Ph.D. candidate/EWC  
Paper Title: *Fear, Flight, and Confinement?: Karen Stateless Peoples along the Thai-Burmese Border*

The situations of indigenous peoples inside Burma/Myanmar have been distressingly precarious long before the country became independent in 1948. Although the 1988-massacre committed by the junta has resulted in more academic interest in the country, there have been very few studies on the plight of indigenous peoples – peoples or nations without state. Many of them have situated in this area before the birth of Burma. However, these peoples' agonies have not been well regarded by the international community – the community of *nation-states* – unlike those of the dominant ethnic Burmans. Being nations without states then, their lives have been extremely inadequately protected by international juridical fabrics, ranging from the UN Bill of Rights to several Conventions concerning indigenous peoples, refugees, and stateless persons. This paper is part of my dissertation titled "Naked Lives & Atrocities: Stateless Peoples & The In-between Spaces of Thailand and Burma," which aims to conceptually explore and ethnographically investigate the political entanglements contributing to the perpetuation of atrocities committed against the Karens. They are a group of indigenous peoples situated both along the Thai-Burmese border and inner Burma. The paper is particularly based on several parts of my eleven-month fieldwork, between July 2000 and June 2001, along the Thai-Burmese border: in war zones, camps for internally displaced Karens, and a so-called refugee camp. It narrates ways and the extent to which the Karen exiles' lives have been affected by atrocities, territorial displacement, and the incommensurabilities between juridical maps of nation-states and cultural maps of stateless peoples. Those effects range from tragic senses of life to strategies for survival. Although this paper problematizes a conception of indigenous peoples/internally displaced persons/refugees as universal "victims," which is held by many international relief organizations, it proposes a hypothesis: perhaps one can live without a nation, but one cannot live without a state.

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**VORA, Kalindi**, University of Hawai'i, Anthropology, MA student/EWC  
Paper Title: *The Pageantry of Indian Ethnicity*

This paper will discuss the production of Indian ethnicity in the United States through a close reading of the 2001 Miss India Pageant, a two-day event that took place Nov. 17, 2001 in Rahway, New Jersey. The pageant, operated by "The Indian Festival Committee" for twenty years and including candidates from roughly thirty U.S. states, can be seen as a stage upon which one version of Indian identity is performed as a singular, definitive Indianness. Based on participant observation and interviews, I will argue that the Miss India USA pageant serves to reify a kind of Indianess that does not represent the entire community, and I will examine the political reasons behind this. This paper also explores the implications of this reification outside of the US, as this Indianess is the main link in a transnational Indian 'imagined community' produced by Indians projecting a positive and essentialized image of themselves. The Miss India USA Pageant's performance of Indian ethnic identity exists in relationship to both the demands of American multiculturalism and identity politics in India. As a community cultural event, it can be read as one form of negotiation between Indian identity and Westernness, a negotiation that is also found everywhere from Indian governmental discussions of globalization to Indian popular film. I will draw upon these other discursive sites in comparison to the pageant's approach to both sides of the hyphenated Indian-American identity, and will use this comparison to inform my examination of the politics behind the reification of Indian identity.

**WEI, Ying-shan**, University of Hawai'i, Sociology, Ph.D student/EWC  
Paper Title: *The Analysis of the Environmental Justice Attitude in Taiwan*

In this paper, I will analyze the 1999 "Environmental Consciousness Survey" which was conducted in Taiwan by the Institute of Sociology, Academia Sinica while focusing on the awareness of "environmental justice" of Taiwanese people. This paper first introduces the concept of "environmental justice". The United Church of Christ (1987), Freeman (1972), Gelobter (1987) and other relative papers all found that race and poor communities are more strongly related to the distribution of the environmental hazard under investigation. Indigenous Taiwanese and remote areas in Taiwan are suffering from various forms of ecological and social injustice brought about by the dominant people. According to Bryant (1992), "environmental justice" means that people will not be treated unfairly because of their living standard. In addition, those institutional policies, decisions, and cultural behaviors should support sustainable development, and support living conditions in which people can have confidence that their environment is safe; nurturing, and productive. Employing the addresses principles of environmental justice (White, 1998), this survey includes questions derived from those specific principles as well as current topics in Taiwan, such as the following: Do Taiwanese agree with dumping the nuclear waste in remote regions? Do people have the right to protest against nuclear power plants? The paper will also analyze how individual responses to the survey varied according to participants' background, education, current living conditions and other variables. Based on the result of the survey, I will then propose an educational approach and governmental policy to be implemented in the future. Finally, due to the political and economic changes in Taiwan; I will criticize the dominant ideology of economic growth and the practice of institutionalized ecological colonialism.

**WILCOX, Hui Niu**, University of Minnesota, Sociology, Ph.D. Candidate  
Paper Title: *"Dancing the Tales of China": Dance, Migration, and Identity*

My research is an interdisciplinary, ethnographic study of a Chinese American dance group based in St. Paul, Minnesota. Through participant observation and in-depth

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interviews as well as analysis of visual data such as photos and videos, I explore the ways in which Chinese immigrants in the U.S. construct racial, ethnic and national identities through cultural (dance) production, and the implications and complication of national identity in the context of international migration and American race relations. Preliminary data analysis demonstrates that national identity is confounded with race and ethnicity for Chinese immigrants in the U.S. Negotiating a place for themselves in the existing racial hierarchy, recent Chinese immigrants embrace the ideology of multiculturalism, and at the same time, accept the deep-rooted, essentialized notions of race and ethnicity. Under such circumstances, national identity becomes less salient for immigrants while racial/ethnic identities are emphatically constructed and displayed. Being Chinese is an act of ethnic assertion in the context of American race and ethnic relations. The case of Chinese immigrants demonstrates that identity construction is multidimensional. Second-generation Chinese Americans consider performing Chinese dance in mainstream settings as ways of participating in the American life. Most white Americans, however, consider dances done by Chinese immigrants as positively "foreign." Once again, "Oriental" culture and subjectivity are exoticized and distinguished from American national culture.

**YAMAMURA, Makato**. (see Handler)

**YAMASHIRO, Jane**, University of Hawai'i, Sociology, Ph.D. student  
Paper Title: *Ethnic Minority or Diasporic Subject?: The Transnational Experiences of Seichi Higashide, a Japanese Peruvian American*

This paper examines the transnational experiences and reflections of Seichi Higashide, a man who claims to have 3 homelands: Japan, Peru, and the United States. Through the investigation of autobiographical accounts of his life, this paper demonstrates how ethnic minority and diasporic identity paradigms can and cannot help us to better understand Higashide's thoughts and experiences. First, an overview of Higashide's life experiences is provided. Then, the ethnic minority paradigm is discussed, specifically in terms of how Japanese Americans fit into this discourse. Next, the diasporic paradigm is investigated, as is the questionable existence of a Japanese diaspora. Finally, Higashide's own accounts of his experiences are examined through the two lenses. This paper concludes that each paradigm exhibits strengths and weaknesses due to certain assumptions and assertions made; most important is not to view each discourse as mutually exclusive, but to view the ways in which there is overlap and fluidity between them.

**YONG, Jiang**. Zhongshan (Sun Yat-sen) University, MA student.  
Paper Title: *The Problems of Development and Environment in the Industrial cooperation in the Peal River Delta*

On the basis of industrial cooperation among Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao and the Mainland of China, south China has seen a rapid growth in the 1990's. The capital of Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao flew into the Mainland, together with the advanced management and technology, to cope with the large resource, cheap land and labor. This model elevated the whole economic potentiality of the Peal River Delta. But the qualities of the environment continuously decrease and become the main obstacle of regional development. This paper mainly focuses on the development and environmental problems existing in industrial cooperation. Firstly, the paper presented the situation in this region, including water resource, ocean industry, electric power industry and the air pollution. The paper tries to apply the methods involving both the natural science and the social science, and puts forward some theories and measuring standard. The evaluation covers the fields such as the resource and

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environment capacity in the rapid growth, the ability in regional sustainable development, the degree of green products and etc. The next part mainly centers upon the internal laws and international standards with regard to this aspect and functions of the government. The study shows that only by the way of sustainable development can Pearl River Delta attain its aim of balanced and healthy prosperity.

### POSTERS

**CHEN, Bixia**, Fujian Teacher's University, School of Economics and Law, MA student  
Poster Title: *Tourism of Okinawa and China*

Tourism has been regarded as "an Engine of Growth" in Okinawa. Since reversion, tourism has expanded about five-fold in terms of income derived. In Okinawa, tourism has developed rapidly and also played a vital role in its economy. It generated an income of almost 400 billion yen or 11% of Okinawa's GDP and 38,000 regular jobs for a wide-range of industries in 1997. Due to its rich resources both in nature and culture, Okinawa has attracted tourists from all over the world. In 1996, travelers to Okinawa have reached 3,459,500 which was about 9 times more than it was fourteen years ago. And because of its geographical situation and economic structure, tourism, as an environmental conserved, fewer resources input, and comparably higher return rate industry, is considered as the most competitive and therefore prospective industry on both domestic and international scales. The future course of Okinawa development is primarily based on tourism. According to the statistical data, international tourists to Okinawa are mainly from its neighboring Asian countries, Taiwan region of China, Korea, and Philippines, which totally consists of 92.2% of tourists. However, there is no record of tourists from Mainland China, which has a biggest population in the world and becomes richer during the twenty years' reform. Recently Chinese begin to travel abroad in its Asian neighbors, such as Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia etc. Not until this September, did Japanese government begin to receive tourists from China. This decision was made just recently, but it will greatly influence the communication between China and Okinawa. Therefore, my thesis is on the present situation of Okinawa's tourism and its attraction to Chinese and the factors that influence richer Chinese to choose Okinawa as their destination.

**CHENG, Xiaopeng**, University of Hawai'i, Economics, PhD Student  
Poster Title: *Intellectual Property Rights Protection and the Global Innovation*

Within a general-equilibrium framework, this poster addresses the issue of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection in an international setting. An economic model is set up to analyze the affects of IPR protection on the technological innovations both in developed countries and developing countries. This paper departs from the conventional literature in that it incorporates the indigenous inventive activities fostered by increased level of IPR protection, which is essentially ignored by previous research, however considered non-negligible. The model implies that in the equilibrium, the northern innovation rate and southern production share respond negatively to tightened IPR protection while affect on innovation rate in the South is ambiguous, depending crucially on various factors including steady state innovation rates themselves, the production allocation, imitation rate and time preference etc. This in turn has significant implications concerning world welfare and southern technological catch-up.

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**CHOI, Taehee**, University of Hawai'i, Second Language Studies, MA Student, EWC  
Poster Title: *Globalization and new methods for teacher development*

Globalization has forced educators in Korea to change, meeting the new need of the customers: communicative competence. To satisfy this need, the Ministry of Education (MOE) implemented a new policy, a monolingual class for English. In this class English is to be taught in English not Korean. This policy has led many teachers to resign. For the remaining teachers, the MOE has reinforced in-service education. This education is the focus of this study. How effective do teachers perceive the in-service education? What are the needs of teachers? How can the quality of the education be improved? Questionnaires were distributed to the newly retrained teachers, and interviews were conducted with both the teachers and their instructors at three in-service educations from February 1999 to August 1999. The need for more opportunities for teachers to improve their English competence; The necessity of needs analysis and levels testing; The provision of customized teaching materials and activities guaranteeing practical and effective education; The need for autonomy of program organizers and instructors; and the long-term positive influence of quality instructors and user-friendly teaching resources. The application of the results of this study to teacher educational programs and the continuation of the new policy, which was initiated in 2001 to provide teachers the chance to develop professionally through studying at and observing the educational systems in advanced countries, will enable teachers to cope with the new demands of students and the communities in this globalization era.

**HALIM, Abdul**, University of Rhode Island, Marine Affairs, MA student  
Poster Title: *Adoption of Cyanide Fishing Practice in Indonesia*

The objective of this poster is to analyze the adoption process of cyanide fishing practice in Indonesia. Most of the information in this study is obtained from personal observations, various reports and literatures sources. A model to describe the steps of the cyanide fishing practice adoption process consists of: awareness stage, interest stage, evaluation stage, trial stage, and adoption stage, will be applied. The adoption time of cyanide fishing technique in Indonesia is relatively short. There are many risks associated with this technique, however, in lieu of the risks it is widely practiced by the fishers. Analysis of the adoption process indicates that the introduction of cyanide fishing technique satisfies the adoption stages. The Indonesian fishers, especially those from the Island of Sulawesi and its surrounding areas, became aware of cyanide use when they first witnessed divers from the Hong Kong and Taiwan fishing vessels. Later, local fishers became interested, because they got paid relatively high compared to that of their daily income from their subsistence fishing occupation. At the evaluation stage, the cyanide fishing practice is viewed to serve an advantage because it provides immediate cash money. Cyanide fishing is also compatible with the traditional work patterns of the fishers and provides enormous income for people involved in this fishery. Although, the skills required for this fishing technique are relatively difficult, appropriate training is given to the fishers. Additionally, within the trial stage, the unique relationships among the stakeholders appear to play an important role influencing the fishers' adoption of this fishing practice. The cyanide fishing technique to catch live reef fish in Indonesia appears to be the practice of choice until another new more effective fishing techniques are introduced.

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**MEDRANO, Anthony**, University of Hawai'i, Political Science, MA Student/EWC  
Video Title: *"The Whole World is Watching": Multiple Representations of the Anti-Globalization Protests*

My project is a video document that contests the mainstream media interpretation of the anti-globalization protests in Seattle at the 1999 World Trade Organization conference, in Washington D.C. at the 2000 World Bank/International Monetary Fund meeting, and in Honolulu at the 2001 Asian Development Bank meeting. The objective of the project is to capture the multiple realities and experiences embedded within the anti-globalization protests by examining the transversal spectacle of protests that were ignored or suppressed by the mainstream media. I filmed the video footage of the Seattle-hosted WTO conference of 1999, the Washington D.C.-hosted WB/IMF meeting of 2000, and the Honolulu-hosted ADB meeting of 2001, to which I have written a supplementary narrative script.

**SARKER, Tapan K**, Keio University, MA Student  
Poster Title: *Environment and Taxation*

There are numerous ways to reduce or avoid pollution. Laws can be passed banning production processes that emit pollutants into the air and water or specifying minimum air and water-quality levels or the maximum amount of pollution allowable. Firms would then be responsible for developing the technology and for paying the price to satisfy the standards. The laws could specify the particular type of production technology to be used and the type of pollution-abatement equipment required in order to produce legally. Finally, subsidies could be paid to firms that reduce pollution emission, or taxes could be imposed on firms that engage in pollution emission. Emission trading schemes are most recent issue through which emission rights could be traded among related firms. It has been found that in the developed countries most of what has been done is via regulations rather than taxes. Very recently EU, US and Australia has been taken initiatives to introduce pollution tax as to combat environmental degradation and to raise a possible fund to take environmental measures. Japan is going to introduce road tax that is subjected to be utilized for the construction and maintenance of roads and highways. An initial protest is being faced by the taxpayers; however effective government interventions and initiatives could successfully compensate attaining the additional tax revenue for the respective governments. The idea of taxing environmentally damaging activities, such as pollution generation has got extra importance to the people engaged in environmental protection and enhancing economic development to combat the causes and consequences. The study reveals that emission taxes are "sources of public revenue" which might be a new potential revenue source to the hard-pressed legislators in the days of large budget deficit.

**SINHA, Sangeeta**, University of North Texas, Sociology, Ph.D. student  
Poster Title: *International Tourism and Development in Asia*

The volume of tourist arrivals is directly associated with issues of sustainability. In particular, the existing literature suggests that the current patterns of leisure migration has occurred simultaneously with the spatial completion of the modern world economy. The worldwide spread of international tourism has often been attributed to the industrial revolution, a direct effect of modernization and the creation of transportation technologies. In order to explain tourism volume, I use two macro-level sociological theories: world systems and modernization. H1: the greater the influence of the core on the developing countries, greater will be the volume of tourism. H2 the higher the level of modernization of the host nation, higher will be the volume of tourism. Data from World Tourism Organization and the World Bank will be used to test the empirical model. Shift share analysis will be used to describe

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the changes in volume of leisure tourism in Asia during 1990-1997. Preliminary results suggest that the impact of core economics on tourism volume is less significant than was expected. The growth in leisure tourist arrivals during 1990-1997 in the South Asian region appears to have been driven solely by an overall growth in leisure tourist arrivals in developing countries during 1990-1997. The South Asian region failed to attract a large share of leisure tourist arrivals relative to other regions such as Sub Saharan Africa. It is concluded that the developing economies can play an active role in controlling the tourism sector. One approach toward controlling tourism volume involves tourism planning. Development of local infrastructure is likely to increase the volume of leisure tourist arrivals. However, spatial planning for infrastructure development has to accompany community planning for regulating the positive as well as the negative consequences of tourism. The study of tourism provides an excellent research site for understanding globalization and its effect on local economies in the developing countries.

**SMITH, Nelson K.**, University of Texas School of Public Health, MA Student  
Poster Title: *The Role of the Travel Industry in Reducing Travel Related Illness*

International travel is one of the six factors the Institute of Medicine cites as the impetus for the emergence of infectious disease worldwide. My master's thesis focused on one imported disease (pediatric malaria) as a model of how international travel contributes to emerging infectious disease. The literature highlights the critical role the travel industry can play in informing travelers about the health hazards of international travel as well as measures and resources that are available to reduce the risk. International tourism brings travelers from developed countries to locations with a wide range of infectious diseases seldom seen in the home country. Often the first step in preventing these diseases in travelers is an awareness by the traveler of the nature of the disease(s) in the country to be visited, and the potential risk of acquiring the disease. An informed traveler can obtain appropriate immunizations and prophylaxis medication prior to travel, learn ways to modify behavior while in the foreign country, and be vigilant for early symptoms upon return. The World Health Organization believes that, along with health activities, the travel industry shares responsibility to inform travelers about the potential risks of acquiring disease. Others note that while travel agents tell clients about visa requirements and optional tours, they often do not tell them about potential health risks. Travel representatives are an important opportunity to educate and refer travelers to community health resources. Some in the travel industry are reluctant to take on this function and fear a negative impact on business. The travel industry should accept some responsibility to inform travelers about the hazards of international travel as well as the many helpful resources available. As a minimum, travel agencies and airlines can refer travelers to travel health resources.

**WACHSMAN, Yoav**, University of Hawai'i, Economics, PhD Student  
Poster Title: *Subsidy Wars on the High Seas: Modeling and solving international fish wars*

Fish wars occur when two firms of different nationalities compete over an international fishing ground as a Cournot duopoly. Examples of such fish wars include the fight between England and Iceland over the right to fish cod in the North Atlantic Ocean and the conflict between Russia and Norway over fishing rights in the Barents Seas. Fishing firms in such conflicts tend to exert more than the optimal level of fishing effort (the level of effort that maximizes net economics yield). If national governments wish to maximize the net value of their firm's catch they will subsidize their firm and induce it to exert more effort. The increase in effort reduces the biologically stable stock of fish and decreases the net economic yield from the fishery. Examples of such subsidization include the Fong bill that was

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designed to build the US's tuna fishing fleet and the Spanish government subsidizing the buildup for super-seine vessels for its fishing fleet in the Bay of Tuscany. The paper uses non-cooperative game theory to model interaction between firms and the role of national government. Given the assumptions of the model, each national government would choose the level of subsidy that maximizes its firm's net catch value given the subsidy that the other government provides its firm. The goal of the paper is to develop a sound management policy for distant-water fishing. An effective management policy for international fisheries should curtail government subsidization and regulate fishing firms' effort. The paper also makes policy suggestions on how effort can be regulated.

**WONGKAREN, Turro**, University of Hawai'i, Economics, Ph.D. Student

Poster Title: *Population Changes and International Investment and Migration*

This paper is trying to discuss the impact of differences in demographic transition on the internationalization of capital and migration since the 1950s. Developing countries which started their demographic transition in the mid of 20<sup>th</sup> century have high young-dependency rates. Economic-demography literature shows that high young-dependency rates tend to have low saving rates (so they need investment from abroad) and surplus low-skilled labor force (so they can offer low-skilled workers to other countries). Meanwhile, developed countries have already finished their demographic transition in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and they have accumulated capital--which makes them capital abundant. Their economic development brought about structural transformation in the production and labor, which in turn had created the demand for low-skilled labor. When certain conditions were met, such as liberal investment and immigration laws, the flows of capital and migration among countries started. International trade theory suggests that factor-price equalization process will take place, where labor-abundant countries (with low marginal productivity of labor) will send labor, and capital-abundant countries (with low marginal productivity of capital) will send capital. Meanwhile, New World Order theory suggests that reallocation of production concurrently with the spreading of capitalism from developed countries to third world countries have induced the flow of migration to the capital's countries of origin. In short, both theories suggest that capital and labor will be moving with reverse directions. Using statistical data and applying theories from economics and sociology alike, the experience of Southeast Asia countries will be examined. Countries in this region have diverse demographic as well as economic achievement, and have seen massive movement of capital as well as migration. The paper concludes that while demographic differences may not be the cause for international investment and migration, they may create the favorable situation for the movement to take place.

**ZHANG, Jian**, University of Hawai'i, Economics, PhD Candidate/EWC

Poster Title: *The Impact of Trade Related Investment Measures in Developing Countries*

FDI continues to be a driving force of the globalization process that characterizes the modern world economy. Trade related investment measures (TRIMs) which was proposed by the USA is an important and controversial subject in the WTO since Uruguay round negotiation in 1994. This investment measures concerns about the welfare redistribution between the developed and developing countries incurred by foreign direct investment (FDI). Some economists have concluded that TRIMs has strong positive impact on the welfare and economy growth of the developing countries. While others have disagreed with this conclusion. This paper provide a general equilibrium model to analyze the impact of various Trade Related Investment (TRIMs) scenarios in developing countries.

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