

ABSTRACTS



PHOTO: DANIEL NG

Community Building and Leadership in Asia Pacific

2012 EWC/EWCA International Conference

Beijing, China | September 1–3, 2012

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in cooperation with the EWCA Beijing Alumni Chapter and Peking University

Abstracts

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International Conference 2012

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BAUTISTA, PAULINE ANGELA, Corporate Secretary, Bagong Lumad Artists Foundation Inc., PHILIPPINES, pauline@blafi.org

Evolving a Culture of Social Justice in the Philippines

Panel: Addressing Diversity, Vulnerability and Social Justice

Social justice is exemplified by Gawad Kalinga(GK)'s challenge and inspiration to "go beyond charity and become their brother's keeper in order to heal the wounds of injustice" manifested in poverty. The National Service Training Program(NSTP) is "aimed at enhancing civic consciousness", "developing the ethics of service and patriotism" while undergoing training in either the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Literacy Training Service or Civic Welfare Training Service. CWTS engages students in activities "contributory to the general welfare and the betterment of life for the members of the community or the enhancement of its facilities"

This paper presents the intellectual network forming the NSTP-CWTS course of the University of the Philippines College of Music as it engaged with Gawad Kalinga and evolved Siningbayan through the National Congress on Good Citizenship.

BUTT, ATIF IKRAM, PhD Fellow, Ruhr University Bochum, GERMANY, Atif.Butt@ruhr-uni-bochum.de

Ulama as Agents for Development Communication?

Panel: Empowering Health and Family Wellness

Historically, religious scholars or ulama have played a pivotal role in the interpretation and sustenance of the Islamic quality of Muslim societies. In recent years, there is yet again a growing inclination among development practitioners for reaching out to ulama as a potential source for social uplifting and empowering the masses. At the other side of the spectrum are those who consider Islam in general and the role of ulama in particular to be detrimental to overall development. Within this

context, an intervention research was carried out in two districts of Pakistan to assess the scope and limitations of engaging ulama, as an actor, in development projects. The intervention research entailed two years of engagement with ulama culminating into qualitative and quantitative data collection in more than 50 randomly selected mosques, which were encouraged to communicate health-related messages during the Friday prayers. The proposed paper draws out findings from this research and reveals that while ulama remain one of the important sources of information for their communities but not all areas of public health can be disseminated through them. The same holds true for development issues in general.

CADY, DONA, Associate Dean of Humanities and Asian Studies, Middlesex Community College, USA, cadyd@middlesex.mass.edu

Half the Sky: Untangling Roots to Reach the Heights of Wisdom

Panel: Glimpses of Women in Asia: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

This presentation will explore the real and the ideal of women in the Confucian tradition, particularly in the logic of Role Ethics with regards to family reverence, hierarchy, appropriateness, consummatory conduct, deference, and loyalty. In looking closely at the ideal spirit of symbiosis and mutuality between particulars and totality (Tang Junyi) in classical texts such as Zhuangzi, Zhongyong, the Analects, and the Xiaojing, we can observe the reality of co-creating relationality.

CHANG, ERIC, Program Assistant, Arts Program, East-West Center, USA, ChangE@eastwestcenter.org and **FELTZ, WILLIAM**, Manager, Arts Program, East-West Center, USA, FeltzB@eastwestcenter.org

Fostering Understanding through the EWC Arts Program

Panel: Cultural Representation through Cross-Cultural Performance

This multi-media presentation will give an update on the recent cultural activities organized and sponsored by the East-West Center, including exhibitions, performances, and outreach to children, youth, senior citizens, and of course the EWC community. The session will include numerous video clips and photographs illustrating art forms that have been artistic highlights over the past few years.

CHAUDHARY, SUNITA, Research Associate, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, NEPAL, schaudhary@icimod.org (co-authors **OLI**, KRISHNA PRASAD and **RAWAT**, GOPAL S.)

Managing Biodiversity in Kailash Sacred Landscape: A Bio-culturally Rich Transboundary Landscape in China, India and Nepal

Panel: Cultural Approaches to Biodiversity

Ecosystems are interconnected and they do not recognize political boundaries. In the present context of global warming, many challenges such as climate change, loss in biodiversity, peatlands and others became apparent making the concept of transboundary landscape approach more relevant. This approach is also becoming crucial as it provides habitat contiguity and promotes conservation effectiveness in the landscape. The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative is an initiative which seeks to facilitate transboundary and ecosystem management approaches for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development through regional cooperation. The initiative has been applied by International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) with its partners in the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, northwestern Nepal, and northern India encompassing the greater Mount Kailash areas. Bio-culturally rich, the sacred landscape provides ecosystem goods and services to billions of people in the region and beyond. This paper brings the challenges and opportunities faced in implementing the ecosystem approach to transboundary landscape management.

CHEEMA, SHABBIR, Senior Fellow, East-West Center and Director, Asia-Pacific Governance and Democracy Initiative, USA, CheemaS@eastwestcenter.org and **HEFFRON, JAY**, Associate Director, Pacific Basin Research Center, Soka University of America, USA, heffron@soka.edu (Panel Chairs)

Different Roads to Governance Reform in Asia

Panel Overview

Effective democratic governance continues to be one of the greatest challenges of the Asia Pacific region as countries cope with demands of the global economy and pressures from citizens for increased transparency and participation. Governments and international development partners are, therefore, increasing their investment in enhancing governance capacity for human development. This panel will examine different approaches to enhance governance capacity in the socio-political and economic context of different countries and lessons learned from the governance practices in the region. The country cases to be examined are Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan and People's Republic of China.

CHEEMA, SHABBIR, Senior Fellow, East-West Center and Director, Asia-Pacific Governance and Democracy Initiative, USA, CheemaS@eastwestcenter.org

Pakistan: Civil-Military Relations in a Post Crisis State

Panel: Different Roads to Governance Reform in Asia

Pakistan's present democratic system is constrained by internal conflicts, external volatility, and severe economic challenges. For over half of its history, Pakistan has been ruled by military-led governments. The continuity and stability of the present democratic governance in the country depends upon effectively functioning civil and military relations. Though progress has been made over the past four years, civil-military relations continue to face challenges including the effectiveness of the civilian control over the armed forces, military involvement in

policymaking and political life, accountability of police and security services, and the role of military in business enterprises. This presentation will discuss emerging issues in civil-military relations in Pakistan as it copes with its economic and security challenges.

CHOI, KAM CHUEN, Part-time Lecturer, Baptist University, HONG KONG,
jimmychoikc@gmail.com

Activist Documentary (Social Action Documentary) for a Just Society --- New Concepts in Documentary

Panel: Addressing Diversity, Vulnerability and Social Justice

Within the famous New Chinese Documentary is a small group of documentarians (Ai Xiaoming, He Yang, Wang Lihong etc.,) who remain almost unknown risking their freedom and even lives making important Activist Documentaries. Activist Documentary is a new concept that subverts established ideas about documentary and filmmaking. It is not just a film art form but also social action to effect change. It can be found wherever there are social problems and committed documentarians. For some stakeholders, activist documentary could be a matter of life and death. The combination of film art form and social action has brought about new documentary mode and forms as well as new concepts about documentary. Yet, no formal study has been conducted on this subject. This paper will introduce and explain Activist Documentary, the Coalition Mode; and propose to look for concepts in other areas such as Community Art and Theatre of the Oppressed to appreciate and critique activist documentary.

CHRISTOFFERSEN, GAYE, Visiting Associate Professor, Johns Hopkins University, USA,
gchris14@jhu.edu

The Influence of Theoretical Approaches on the Design of Crisis Management Mechanisms

Panel: Asia-Pacific Multilateralism: The Persistence of Older Issues in New Frameworks

This paper will draw on two models of foreign policymaking: the unitary, rational actor model and the bureaucratic politics model of foreign policy making, to assess which has the greatest explanatory power. The unitary actor model requires the existence of a comprehensive strategy. The paper's hypothesis is that the Chinese state as unitary actor, guided by a comprehensive strategy, is an ideal that Chinese organizations strive for. However, various incidents, domestic debates over strategies, and center-local bureaucratic differences can best be explained with a bureaucratic politics model. Which model is the best fit should determine the design of a crisis management mechanism in US-China and Japan-China relations. The chapter will contrast current thinking on US-China mechanisms with the China-Japan crisis management mechanism that was created in 2011 with different assumptions.

CHU, CINDY, Professor, Hong Kong Baptist University, HONG KONG, cindychu@hkbu.edu.hk

History of Contemporary China with Particular References to the Post-1978 Period

Poster Session

1. Socialism and Communism in China and the world
2. Deng Xiaoping's reforms-national rehabilitation and party rebuilding
3. The Four Modernizations-the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and military
4. The organization of political power and the party's relations with the government
5. The succession at the top and the succession system
6. Incentives for economic development and growth
7. China's foreign relations since 1978
8. Conclusion-the history of contemporary China and prospects

In sum, this paper addresses the development of China since it opened up to the world in December 1978. It discusses the successes as well as the problems.

COOLEN, PATRICK, Eldercare Consultant, USA, patrickcoolen7@gmail.com and **COOLEN**, PHYLLIS, driver6918@aol.com

Community Building and Leadership in Asia Pacific: Identifying and Supporting Culturally Sensitive Palliative Care Models for End-of-Life Care

Panel: Community Building to Address Regional Health Concerns

Advancements in healthcare are responsible for many important “quality-of-life” improvements in recent years. On average, humans are living healthier and longer lives. Globalization and transnational cooperation have increased the demand for specialized medical services to international populations. This is no less true when it comes to matters of end-of-life care, or as is sometimes referred to as “quality of death.” Death is often distressing to contemplate and in many cultures discussion is severely limited or taboo. This paper will review some of the current end-of-life care approaches in the United States as they relate to diverse ethnic populations and incorporation of traditional and cultural beliefs into current palliative care methodologies.

Comparisons with current state of the palliative care issues in Asia-Pacific communities will address commonalities and concerns with suggested culturally sensitive approaches.

CORENDEA, COSMIN, Associate Academic Officer, United Nations University, USA, corendea@ehs.unu.edu

International Hybrid Law- Adaptive Legal Strategies to Social Vulnerability and Climate Adaptation

Panel: Addressing Diversity, Vulnerability and Social Justice

The increased social vulnerability from climate-affected communities with high exposure to climate change/variability or the waves of migrants who choose to reallocate due to permanent/temporary devastating impact of sea-level rise, drought, floods or water-shortages- all have in common a legal spectrum fading in front of immediate-concrete solutions.

The paper aims to emphasize the role of international law in addressing the impact this might have in developing strategies/adaptation scenarios and building resilience in general. It argues the use of actual international law principles/documents in favor of building new law/policies which take time and political will, so hard to obtain as the recent COPs recently proved.

One of the solutions is hybrid law- a legal tool which corroborates three branches of law- environmental, refugee/migration and human rights under one magnificent glass. Having the main legal cause in environmental law and major effects in human rights law and migration/refugee law (subsidiary), the case of study should be analysed from these three perspectives concurrently, indivisibly and interrelated, in order to complete the purpose of hybrid law. The main advantage of using hybrid law is that uses actual existing international law, complementing the gaps from one branch to another and finally having human security increasing exponentially.

CULVER, ANNIKA, Asst. Professor of Asian History, University of North Carolina, USA, annika.culver@uncp.edu

US-Japan 'Soft Power' Relations and a Rising China: the US-Japan Network for the Future Program and Japan's Pop-Culture 'Offensive'

Panel: Regional Cooperation and Conflict Reduction in East Asia

With China's rise to global prominence, anxious Japanese governmental and non-profit organizations have mobilized to bolster a positive US-Japan alliance and foster relationships with US-based Japan specialists to serve as loyal opinion makers. The US-Japan Network for the Future is one such program, funded by the Japan

Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP), and housed in the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation in Washington, DC. A diverse cohort of experts in academia or think-tanks, the Network creates leadership opportunities for a new generation of opinion- and policy-makers battling for Japanese interests. As a Sino-Japanese cultural historian, I have studied past relations between China and Japan, and observed their transformations for fifteen years. Lacking projectable military power like China, Japan currently flexes its economic muscle globally in its pop-culture offensive, fashioned into policy initiatives in the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (METI)'s "Cool Japan Strategy." Can such efforts maintain Japanese competitiveness in world economic and political affairs while diverting American attention from China?

DAVARI, AZADEH, Leadership and FNS trainer and researcher, The Leadership Group, IRAN, azadehdavari2009@gmail.com and **RASHIDI**, ARASH, Research Assistant Professor, National Nutrition and Food Technology Research Institute, IRAN, a.rashidi@nnfri.ac.ir (co-authors **BAARTMANS**, TED)

Iranian Food and Nutrition Leadership Program (IFNLP): A Global Perspective, A Local Initiative

Panel: Empowering Health and Family Wellness

Food and Nutrition Security (FNS), defined as "Sustainable access to adequate, safe and socially-acceptable diet for every person to have healthy active life", is a human right and national development necessity. Taking lead in FNS therefore needs multi-stakeholder leadership capabilities besides technical competencies.

The majority of people who work in food systems are women. They act at all levels of production, processing, business and purchase, preparation and consumption. They also perceive themselves as the socially responsible stewards for the health of their families and communities.

The "Iranian Food and Nutrition Leadership Program" (IFNLP) initiative conceived in 2007 to upgrade leadership capacity among young

promising allied food specialists. The program, developed through extensive research and consultancy, aims at development of key aspects of transformational leadership. Its focus is to build sustainable relationships based on collective wisdom. It is now expanded to the regional nutritionists as "The Middle-Eastern Nutrition Leadership Program" (MENLP).

DIPPMAN, JEFFREY, Associate Professor, Central Washington University, USA, Jeffrey.Dippmann@cwu.edu

Contemporary Daoist Approaches to Environmental Preservation

Panel: Cultural Approaches to Biodiversity

The China Daoist Association, with its headquarters in Baiyun Guan (White Cloud Temple), Beijing, recently implemented an Eight Year Plan for Ecological Protection (2010-2017). Working with the Alliance of Religions and Conservation, 69 senior Daoist monks and nuns from across China met at the first ever pan-China Daoist Ecology conference in Jurong, near the sacred mountain of Mao Shan. There they formulated the principles and activities to ensure that Daoist temples, monasteries and businesses begin implementing ecologically sound practices. This paper compares those principles and practical steps in the light of traditional Daoist teachings as found in such works as the Daodejing, Zhuangzi, Taiping Jing, as well as sectarian writings from the Celestial Master, Lingbao, and Quanzhen traditions. What makes these principles distinctively Daoist, and how do they reflect the ancient roots of China's high indigenous religion?

FOX, CAROL, Director for Special Projects, East-West Center, USA, FoxC@eastwestcenter.org (Panel Chair)

Building a Supportive Legal Framework for Philanthropy in CHINA: Why Does it Matter?

Panel Overview

Last year's "China Red Cross-Guo Meimei" scandal did severe damage to China's philanthropic sector. Behind the crisis of trust is the urgent need for innovation and reform, reflecting the rapid growth of philanthropy in China and the corresponding increase in expectations for the sector. New regulations on foundations and a charity law are under discussion by the State Council and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and being carefully observed.

The *China-US Strategic Philanthropy Partnership* (CUSP) -- launched in August, 2011 at an EWC Workshop -- resulted in the formation of a CUSP Secretariat and five Working Groups, each co-chaired by a Chinese and a US expert, and focused on a key issue for philanthropy, including the Legal Framework.

CUSP Secretary-General for China, Wang Zhenyao, will moderate the panel. Mark Sidel & Jin Jinping will discuss current issues in China and encourage a discussion of this timely and fascinating topic.

FOX, CAROL, Director for Special Projects, East-West Center, USA, foxc@eastwestcenter.org and **FUJIKI, MERIL**, Seminars Development Coordinator, East-West Center, USA, FujikiM@eastwestcenter.org (Panel Chairs)

Nature Conservation in China: Balancing Protection and Development

Panel Overview

In 1956, the first nature reserve in modern China was established. Today, there are more than 2,500 nature reserves covering 16.6 percent of China's total land area. These reserves, mostly managed by the State Forestry Administration, are home to 85% of China's wildlife population, as well as thousands of rare plants and medicinal herbs.

Some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems are in Yunnan Province, which to date has 156 nature reserves. Yunnan is famous for its stunning geography, with towering mountain ranges and six of Asia's major rivers. The Nature Conservancy has been working in

Yunnan since 1997 with local, provincial and national agencies to develop a model that balances effective conservation with much-needed economic development -- a challenge faced by conservationists around the world.

Nature reserve managers from Yunnan and other provinces in China are learning from protected area systems in the US and other parts of the world. Since 2008, managers from 37 of China's 51 national model nature reserves have participated in the China Protected Areas Leadership Alliance Project, a learning partnership between the State Forestry Administration, TNC-China and the East-West Center. This project has brought together more than 350 Chinese and US protected area experts and government officials to share successful conservation management strategies, practices, tools and techniques.

A training manual for China's conservation managers, *A Chinese Perspective on US Protected Areas*, has been developed by the project. It is being published pro bono by Sinomedia International Group and will be introduced at the conference.

FROGNER, KARL, President & Project Development Head, UB International, USA, pattamo_kop@yahoo.com

Biochar in Smallholder Sustainable Rural Development for Timely Climate Change Mitigation

Panel: Looking to Technology for Sustainable Solutions

Biochar is a high quality plant derived charcoal soil amendment that increases crop growth on reduced fertilization. When produced and used by third world smallholders, using inexpensive, nonpolluting equipment, this carbon, which has recently been removed from the atmosphere by plants, becomes sequestered in the soil for hundreds to thousands of years thus aiding in climate change mitigation (CCM). By gaining acceptance of biochar's benefits by given culture/environment community types and then training forward looking members of these communities to develop communities-mentoring-

communities programs to initiate exponential growth of smallholder biochar practitioners, the numbers necessary to cumulatively have a timely and significant contribution to CCM can be generated.

The presentation addresses the qualities of biochar, its low tech production and concept elements that address both smallholder sustainable rural development and significant, timely CCM.

HARA, KIMIE, Professor, Renison Research Professor, University of Waterloo, CANADA, khara@uwaterloo.ca

Arctic ‘Thaw’ and the Cold War Frontiers in East Asia in the 21st Century

Panel: Asia-Pacific Multilateralism: The Persistence of Older Issues in New Frameworks

Global climate change is profoundly reshaping the Arctic region, not only physically but also in international politics, generating heated discussions among the Circumpolar states on such issues as border disputes, Arctic sovereignty, resource exploitation, and the security of new marine transportation routes. Yet Arctic development is of concern to more than the Circumpolar states. East Asia is no exception. Japan, South Korea and China in particular are increasingly fixated on the Arctic, where they fund research activities, support resource exploration, and plan to secure sea lanes. The evolving situation of the Arctic region could also have significant impact to their political relations and the regional security architecture in East Asia, providing new opportunities for cooperation and/or additional sources of conflict. This paper will analyze emerging impacts of the Arctic “Thaw” to the international politics in East Asia, where the structure of the Cold War confrontation profoundly remains to this day.

HAWKINS, JOHN, Senior Consultant, East-West Center, USA, hawkins@gseis.ucla.edu (Panel Chair)

Higher Education: It is Never Quite What it Seems to be!

Panel Overview

In the rapidly changing world of higher education, the so-called “dominant institutions”, namely the well-known research universities exist in a constant world of self-justification. Funders of all stripes—and this most particularly includes governments—are keen to be assured that value is being obtained for the amounts invested, that important social needs are being met, and most specifically the pressing needs of constantly changing economies for skilled labor and innovative ideas are high on the list of university goals and objectives. As these institutions seek to meet the dual challenges of creating and preserving internal quality and responding to these external demands for “value”, a complex array of data, exemplars, and “stories” is generated to “make the case” for higher education performance.

Not surprisingly, careful research often reveals a gap between the “image” of such institutions and their demonstrable behaviors. One area in which this has become readily apparent is in the culture of “world university rankings” which has come to play such a large role in higher education policy discourse throughout the world. Another is the degree and extent to which universities have become “internationalized” in response to the constantly changing dynamics of globalizing higher education. The members of this panel will examine these and other aspects of how universities are being pressured to “present” themselves to various policy-related constituencies and how current research may help to forge new discursive pathways toward effective public presentations.

HENDERSON, JAY, USA, jay_henderson@msn.com

Peeking Past Peking: Life in China's Minority Areas

Panel: Addressing Diversity, Vulnerability and Social Justice

My multimedia presentation will concentrate on the startling changes occurring in some of the most remote cities of China where “minority” Muslims and Tibetans outnumber the Han. In late 2011, I traversed a chain of a dozen such cities from Muslim Lingxia in Gansu down thru often closed Zoige, Hongyuan and Ma’erkang in the Aba prefecture of northwest Sichuan, and on to fabled Kanding on the Tea Horse Road and Litang at 13,000 feet on the Tibetan plateau. I rode on public buses, had no itinerary, and talked with ordinary people and took 700+ photos and HD videos of their daily lives. I’ve been to China more than 100 times on semi-official visits since 1977. This time I wanted to see things for myself, alone, up close and slow. The images, tales and conversations I returned with astonish even China hands, who rarely visit these inaccessible yet rapidly developing areas.

IBRAHIM, MUHAMMAD, PAKISTAN,
Mibrahim1946@yahoo.com

Effect of Global Warming on Siachen Glacier and Pakistan's Agriculture

Panel: Cultural Approaches to Biodiversity

Pakistan’s Agriculture and ground water reserves are mainly depend on rivers that originate from Himalaya-Karakorum-Hinduush mountains ranges. These mountains make the largest chain over the earth and they are the custodian of third largest ice reserves after the polar regions. It has been observed that glaciers are the best indicator of climate change due to natural and anthropogenic reasons. The data from various remote sensing sources was evaluated which show that 30°C isothermic dynamics of heat in upslope direction has been crept upward by 725m higher than elevation than 28 years ago. Due to this several small glaciers disappear and bigger glaciers reduced in size. The best example is Siachen Glacier situated between India and Pakistan border which has lost about 2 km of its length and 17% of ice mass since 1989. Surface velocity of glacier has also been increased considerably due to warmer atmosphere with frozen water reserves in the presence of large human concentration.

ITOKAZU, JUNKO, Director, NPO Okinawa Language Center, JAPAN, itokazu@okilc.org

Community Building and Leadership in Asia Pacific

Poster Session

Many people in our community may find balancing life and work to be less than easy. However, there is a point where people start to care more about the “quality” of their lives than the “quantity,” of their economic successes. In other words, once some people reach a certain career level, they may take time to reflect on the “trade-offs” made in the pursuit of economic success. Had they sacrificed some important factors that would have enhanced their happiness? Had they done all that they could do to improve their quality-of-life and that of their neighbors? Ideally, such reflection should take place during the course of one’s career.

Emphasis on improving the quality of life has led to more focus on the safety and the nutrition of foods, and other products that we consume each day; it has led to greater concern for the health and education of our children, the sustainability of the environment, the quality and accountability of governments, and greater involvement of local communities in the effort to make the quality of our lives better. The leaders in each community often ask, “What are the factors of happiness of the people in my community?” “What does it take to bridge the gap between those factors and the reality?” We want to introduce some community leaders who seem to have unique visions for enhancing feelings of happiness within their communities.

KHOIRIATI, SITI DAULAH, Gadjah Mada University, INDONESIA, daulahk@yahoo.com

Japan’s Relations with Indonesia in the Post Cold War: Facing the Challenge of China’s Approach toward Indonesia

Panel: Regional Security in Asia Pacific

During the Cold War, Japan enjoyed close bilateral relationship with Indonesia in the absence of Indonesia's bilateral relationship with China. However, in the post Cold War, particularly with the resumed diplomatic relationship between Indonesia and China, Japan could no longer consider its relationship with Indonesia as "taken for granted." China's aggressive approach toward Indonesia has resulted in the formation of a close economic cooperation which facilitated the inflow of investment and trade, which could undermine Japan's position as Indonesia's major trading partner and source of ODA and investment. It is argued that Japan's conventionally moderate approach and too much emphasis on the role of "lobbyist" in cultivating relationship with Indonesia was insufficient. Japan's lack of affinity while reluctant to promote the idea of Asian community has reduced its capacity to develop closer relations with Indonesia. This article examines the current state of Japan—Indonesia relations, particularly focusing on the recent efforts by Japan to strengthen its relationship with Indonesia through a strategic economic partnership. Clarifying the development of the relationship since the 1990s, this article intends to identify Japan's current initiatives towards Indonesia and analyzes how such initiatives could prevail.

KIM, DONGHYUN, Graduate Student, New York University, USA, dhk296@nyu.edu

Seeking a Way towards Sustainable Economic Development in Asia-Pacific: Ensemble of Growth, Distribution, and Education

Panel: Economic Development: Macro and Micro Perspectives

Since the recovery of Asian financial crisis, the exhaustive debate over growth versus distribution has blinded their complementary properties. Income inequality may function as incentives needed for investment and rapid economic growth, but become destructive in the long run by reducing growth spells. However, income redistribution is not feasible without constant economic growth either, especially when population continues to grow. Given the strong correlation between growth and distribution, this

paper analyzes the role of education in maintaining economic development through narrowing down the income gap in the region of Asia-Pacific. The main finding of this paper is that high educational attainment leads to economic growth as well as poverty reduction in the short run, especially for the countries in industrializing path, but does not prevent income inequality from widening in the long run. This implies that developed countries with high educational attainment need to put great emphasis on quality of education rather than length so as to have more skilled personnel suitable for information and technology intensive industries. By doing so, advanced economies as well as less developed ones are able to sustain economic development and make living standards better by reducing income inequality.

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

Towards Better Cultural Understanding between ASEAN and Korea

Panel: Regional Cooperation and Conflict Reduction in East Asia

The relations between ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) and Korea have steadily grown on the economic and political front. On the socio-economic front, Korean wave, hallyu, has in recent years permeated into the lives of people of ten ASEAN member states and seems to play a significant role of building a strong partnership with Southeast Asian countries through the use of soft power. At the same time, the diverse cultures of Southeast Asia have gradually introduced in Korea with the growing number of multicultural family and cultural promotion organizations. Despite these developments, the magnitude of Korea's influence on Southeast Asia remained rather limited. At the same time, a majority of Korean public is yet better understands the cultural values and its deep-rooted cultural background of Southeast Asia. In this regard, I would like to look into the reasons behind and how to expand influences of both sides with better understand of each other.

KIM, WON NYON, Professor, Korea University,
REPUBLIC OF KOREA, kwn@korea.ac.kr

The Effect of Tobacco Price and Anti-Smoking Policy Budgets on Smoking Prevalence in Korea

Panel: Economic Development: Macro and Micro Perspectives

The study is conducted to determine the effect of tobacco price and anti-smoking budgets on smoking prevalence. A smoking prevalence equation was set to include some relevant variables. Since 2001, anti-smoking policy budget has been planned and adopted in Korea. The estimation results of the equation show that the coefficient of the amount of real anti-smoking budget is estimated significantly to be 'negative', which means that non-price policies have an effect on smoking prevalence. Besides, the comparison in the magnitude of coefficients of the two variables, tobacco price index and the amount of budget, implies that price policy is more effective than non-price policies same as what other foreign literature presented.

KINJO, SEIKO, Teacher, Ishida Junior High School, JAPAN, s-kinjo@ab.cyberhome.ne.jp and **YAMAZATO, KEIKO**, Professor, Okinawa Christian University, JAPAN, yamazato@ocjc.ac.jp

A Comparative Study of Language Policy between Korea and Japan

Panel: Innovation in Higher Education

Due to the global age, English teachers in Asian countries are expected to educate their students to be able to communicate with people from overseas using English aiming to help the students become globally minded adults who will be able to cooperate in solving problems around them together with others. However, we shouldn't forget that the teachers of a country must follow the order of the Ministry of Education of their government to teach their students. If the head of that government, the officials and the intelligent are keen to the globalization, they will

place much enfaces on English education in their country.

KUME, TERUYUKI, Professor, Rikkyo University, JAPAN, kume@rikkyo.ac.jp and **MATSUDA, YOKO**, Professor, University of Hyogo, JAPAN, yokomat@gmail.com

Role of NPO in Recovery Support for Foreign Residents after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake: a Case Study of Takatori Community Center in Kobe, Japan

Poster Session

This paper outlines our ongoing research concerning the role and management of Takatori Community Center (TCC), an NPO that has been providing recovery support for foreign residents in Nagata Ward of Kobe, Japan in the wake of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. At the time of the quake, 8.0 % of the residents were foreigners, mostly Korean-Japanese, Vietnamese and Chinese. We shed light on how TCC has been working to create a stronger multicultural community by examining their recovery support process for the last seventeen years. We analyze its contributions to multicultural relations in the community based on interviews with its three directors as well as on relevant research concerning TCC and observation of the site. We, firstly clarify some basic principles of TCC that make it sustainable; secondly, illustrate the characteristics of the plural leadership model; third, analyze the 'multicultural mediating power' connecting various people and organizations in the community.

LAU, FREDERICK, PhD, University of Hawaii, USA, fredlau@hawaii.edu

Singing as Collective Memory: Chinese Choir in the Diaspora

Panel: Representing and Presenting Music in "Chinese" Contexts

Chinese choral music is a musical practice with roots in 20th C. China and continued popularity in diasporic contexts. Choral music became popular

in China at the turn of the century when school songs began to spread across the country through the educational system. Based on the European four-part choral music model, many new Chinese choral compositions were written by Chinese composers such as Huang Zi, Zhao Yuanren, Xian Xinghai, and Lin Shengshi. Mostly writing between 1920s-50s, these composers contributed to what ultimately became a seminal Chinese choral repertory. Because the content of these new Chinese choral compositions spoke to the social, cultural, and political sentiments of the times in which they were written, they were initially popular amongst politically minded young people with whom their subject matter resonated. Their popularity spread when they began to be taught to school and community choirs. Despite changing historical contexts, most of the songs in the choral repertory continue to be popular with Chinese choirs inside and outside China. Songs like Yellow River Cantata and Tian Lun (Song of Family happiness) are now regularly performed in social settings vastly different from where they emerged.

This paper examines several interrelated questions related to Chinese choral practice. What does it mean for overseas Chinese to singing these pieces in multi-ethnic environments? What is the role of music in shaping social-cultural identities, and conceptualizing, negotiating, and performing Chineseness? Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Honolulu, Hawai'i, I explore the characteristics of Chinese choral practice, the motivations and behavior of choral members, and the significance of choral repertory in a diasporic context. I argue that expressive culture such as music and language often assumes the role of a fluid identity marker and that singing these songs serves an important cultural and political function different from what was originally intended.

LEE, JAE HYUN, Director, Prime Education Consulting, USA, victor@primenj.org (Panel Chair)

Reforming Cambodian Education Through El Sistema

Panel Overview

Cambodia is a poor nation. Ravaged by war, genocide and corruption, its civic infrastructure is in shambles. Compounding the problem, 50% of Cambodians are under age twenty. Role models are few, the education system is flawed, and thousands of children are not attending school. They either have no family or their families exploit them. In cities, the children become hustlers, engaging in prostitution and other vices. In rural areas, the children work in menial subsistent farming.

Motivating Cambodian students to attend school will be achieved by introducing "El Sistema," the Venezuelan-style student orchestra. Mastering a musical instrument and playing in an orchestra fosters teamwork, a belief in something larger than oneself, and a sense of pride and accomplishment. Children actually look forward to attending school. Surprisingly, musical training also correlates with higher achievement in math and science. A student orchestra creates better educated and more constructively motivated citizens.

LEWIS, NANCY, Director, Research Program, East-West Center, USA, lewisn@eastwestcenter.org

Addressing Health Challenges in Asia and the Pacific: Research at the East-West Center

Panel: Community Building to Address Regional Health Concerns

The global health landscape has changed and chronic diseases are now the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Asia Pacific region. There are a number of reasons for this. Aging populations are an important, although not the only, component of this shift. At the same time the Asia Pacific region is viewed as a "hot spot" for emerging infectious diseases. The EWC is a leader in understanding population aging in Asia and has also made major contributions to understanding the HIV/AIDS epidemics in the region and beyond. This paper reviews this work and discusses related EWC research on the "risk transition", modernization and emerging infectious

disease, climate change and health and a collaborative program for health journalists.

LI, SHANGBO, Assistant Professor, J.F.Oberlin University, JAPAN, shangboi@oberlin.ac.jp

Who Will Be the Beneficiary?: The New Trends in the International Mobility of Chinese Students

Panel: Chinese Students Abroad

The mobility of international students has attracted attention over the years. Globally mobile students bring immense economic and political benefits to the host countries. According to OECD Indicators: Education at a Glance 2011, students from China are by far the largest group, representing 18.2% of all international students from non-member countries enrolled in institutions in OECD countries.

China released its most recent data on December 16th, 2011 in 2011 Study Abroad Trends Report. According to this report, the number of Chinese students studying abroad rose to an all-time high of 284,700 in 2010, a 24.6 percent increase over the previous year.

Which country will be the beneficiary of Chinese student mobility? Who will be the winner of the international competition for acquiring research talent? This presentation intends to illuminate these questions based on an extensive analysis on this report and other relevant data from English-speaking countries and non-English-speaking countries such as Japan.

LINDBERG, STIG, PhD Candidate, Kyoto University, JAPAN, stigberg1@gmail.com

Kagawa's Assessment of Oriental Religion and Philosophy as Presented during the Postwar Occupation of Japan.

Panel: Regional Security in Asia Pacific

Three-time Nobel Peace Prize nominee and two-time Nobel Laureate nominee, Japanese polymath Toyohiko Kagawa (1888-1960) was certainly one of the more colorful figures of the

twentieth century. Besides playing a key role at home in tempering the sharp edges of Japan's condensed capitalism-based modernization process, Kagawa also represented several of Japan's civil society organizations abroad.

LINDSEY, LINDA, Senior Lecturer, American Culture Studies, Washington University in St. Louis, USA, llindsey@arts.wustl.edu

Glimpses of Women in Asia: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Panel Overview

Focusing on selected classical texts, cultural traditions, and contemporary research related to women's family lives and their economic lives outside the home, this interdisciplinary panel offers insights from history, the humanities, and sociology to suggest, perhaps paradoxically, that women's roles demonstrate remarkable change as well as remarkable persistence.

LINDSEY, LINDA, Senior Lecturer, American Culture Studies, Washington University in St. Louis, USA, llindsey@arts.wustl.edu

The Paradox of Gender Equity and Globalization in China

Panel: Glimpses of Women in Asia: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

In exploring the consequences of globalization on women in China, this paper contends the emergence of a seeming paradoxical model of economic development. State policy and economic reform in the PRC appear to be mutually supportive, fostering both gender equality and women's economic integrity. Women in urban areas have more freedom to choose jobs according to their educational and professional priorities. Rural women welcome market-driven reforms that offer flexibility for their on-farm work and opportunities for off-farm employment, reporting more independence from patriarchal and parental control. On the other hand, globalization widens gender disparities in state sectors that employ more women. Urban

women, including those with college degrees, are employed in gender segregated jobs and are paid less than men. In rural areas where family-based agriculture is now normative, farming shifts to older, less educated women who experience sharp increases in domestic responsibilities and girls often drop out of school to work on the farm. Although officially committed to women's equality, legal means to enforce it in the workplace are weak and, despite sweeping laws to protect women's rights in their families, are virtually nonexistent in the home.

It is suggested that the paradox is not unassailable and can be resolved to the benefit of women and to China's continued economic development.

LITTLEJOHN, RONNIE, Chair, Department of Philosophy, Belmont University, USA, ronnie.littlejohn@belmont.edu

Nature as Garden; Man as Gardener: In and Beyond Revisionist Confucianism

Panel: Cultural Approaches to Biodiversity

Fan Ruiping of the City University of Hong Kong is developing what he calls "reconstructionist Confucianism." This term "...identifies the project of reclaiming and articulating moral resources from the Confucian tradition so as to meet contemporary moral and public policy changes" (Fan 2010, xi). Fan chooses this term in order to distinguish his work from both Western civil libertarian political and justice theories and what he calls "Neo-Confucian" thinkers. This paper is concerned with a little discussed area of Fan's project: his reconstructionist Confucian understanding of human relations with nature and its implications for environmental policy. Specifically, I explore the extent to which the appropriate metaphor for conceiving humanity's relation to the environment and upon which policies should be constructed is "nature as garden; man as gardener."

MUNINJAYA, AGUNG, Director, The Center of Health Services Management, Udayana University, INDONESIA, munin07@unud.ac.id

Health Seeking Behavior among Pregnant Mothers in the Village of Pengotan Bangli - Bali

Panel: Empowering Health and Family Wellness

The goals of this research were to identify nursing behavior among pregnant mothers, its impacts, as well as factors that may influenced. Pengotan village was selected for the research site as 57% of the households were poor family and 2.4% children under five were malnourished. These proportions were the highest among nine villages in the subdistrict of Bangli.

Research design was a case study using participatory rural appraisal approach. Indepth interview was implemented by five trained field workers with 15 pregnant mothers as well as with two community learders. Data collection was also done using FGDs with youth, and community health workers.

This research concluded that mothers tend to access private midwife clinics and ignoring their health benefits as the clinics working time suit most of the family. However, mothers generally were delayed visiting health services due to a financial reason. Grandmothers was a prime care giver for their babies as mothers had to work in the family farm supporting their husband. Local traditions were strongly implemented related to pregnancy, delivery, and child care. This research also found that pregnancy risk factors were related to young age marriage, heavy work load working in their farm, and poor nutrition during pregnancy. The primary impact of these conditions were prematurity, low birth weight baby, and child death. Revitalization of primary health care should be implemented, and comprehensive reproductive health education for teenagers and communtly leaders should be planned.

MURAKAMI, YOSHIKAZU, Lecturer, Ehime University, JAPAN, yoshi-1@yacht.ocn.ne.jp

Using Web-based Systems to Redesign Teaching and Learning in Higher Education

Panel: Technology in 21st Century Education

Education aims to bring about changes in learners through teaching, preparing them for the world in which they will live. Traditionally, chalk, talk, board and textbooks have been the main media of educational communication among the teacher and his/her students in the classroom. But this has a tendency of having a talking-all-the-time teacher, less motivated learners and scarce link between the classroom and the outside world.

Today, conventionally-used media in education such as books in public libraries, audio-visual resources on mass-media, and other contents usable for education are being integrated into the cyberspace of the Internet which spans the globe. Learners can access to them with their mobile multi-function tablet computer like iPad, anywhere, anytime.

This highly developing ICT has opened up a globally-linked and cross-accessible learning environment not only for schools, but learners at large beyond the limitation of school campus. Thus the environment is bringing a possibility of changing dynamics of teaching and learning in higher education.

The present author and his students have jointly developed a Web-based system on the Internet, which supports his teaching and students' learning. The details of the study will be presented at the conference session.

NAKACHI, KIYOSHI, Meio University, JAPAN,
k.nakachi@meio-u.ac.jp

The Role of Okinawa for Constructing the Best Relations between China and Japan

Panel: Regional Cooperation and Conflict Reduction in East Asia

Ryukyu was once a part of China, but Okinawa is now a part of Japan. Ryukyu was on the route of trades among Japan, China and other regions. Okinawa was the US military Islands against China. However, after the end of cold war Okinawa has been a very popular spot for Chinese tourists because of pretty ocean. Okinawans believe only Okinawans can do to solve conflicts between Japan and China. The paper presents the role of Okinawa for

constructing the best relations between China and Japan.

NEUBAUER, DEANE, Senior Consultant, Education Program, East-West Center, USA,
deanen@hawaii.edu (Panel Chair)

Lessons Learned from Two Decades of Rapid Change in Asia Pacific Higher Education

Panel Overview

The past twenty years have been a period of extraordinary change in Asia Pacific higher education. The 1990s witnessed vast expansions of capacity as nation states sought to create access paths to rapidly emerging global markets and economic activity. One element of this expansion was transformations in how governments viewed higher education and in many instances modified their regulatory attitudes toward it, resulting in novel and in many cases extensive private sector provision. Rapid expansion, however, made acutely evident the need to create effective quality assurance activities, a pattern followed in virtually all countries from the 1990s to the current period. Compounding these upheavals and institutional innovations has been the increasingly urgent necessity of confronting and responding to the knowledge revolution that has swept across all societies, with particular impact on higher education.

This panel asks four distinguished scholars of higher education to assess the impact of these powerful change dynamics from the perspective of framing them as "lessons learned". The outcome of the panel, it is hoped, will be the identification of new topics of critical interest to the region that may be pursued as part of the research agenda of the International Forum for Education 2020 of the Education Program.

PETERS, JOSEPH, Dean, Education Division, Chaminade University, USA,
joseph.peters@chaminade.edu and **PETERS, DARLENE**, Instructor, Chaminade University, USA,
pdarlenepeters@gmail.com

Blending Content Instruction with 21st Century Skills: An Online Social Media Approach

Panel: Technology in 21st Century Education

Globalization and information technology are drastically changing community needs and causing employers to look for secondary and postsecondary graduates who possess 21st Century skills such as creativity, critical thinking, and problem solving. Current advances in virtual technology provide the ability to establish online learning environments for promoting communication, collaboration, and information and media literacy. Instructional leaders are continually challenged to teach core content, in addition to providing opportunities which engage students in critical thinking experiences, group problem solving activities, and other needed workforce skills. Effective use of the new Web 2.0 applications is one way to support online teaching by integrating content into meaningful and challenging learning experiences to foster the development of 21st Century skills. This blended design study explored how teaching research and statistics with the use of a social media approach provided the ability to merge content and collaborative learning activities for enhancement of 21st Century skills for its participants.

RAJAMANI, SENGODA, Chairman, International Union of Environment Commission, INDIA, dr.s.rajamani@gmail.com

Recovery of Water from Domestic & Industrial Waste Water Under Zero Liquid Discharge Concept

Panel: Looking to Technology for Sustainable Solutions

Water is becoming scarce commodity for drinking and green development due to inadequate water supply and depletion of ground water and other natural sources. In addition to the environmental management, the need for recovery water from domestic and industrial wastewater is increasing in view of the fast depletion of water resources, severe shortage of quality water. With a view to ensure environmentally compatible and sustainable development on clean and green

environment, commercial scale projects have been developed and implemented during the recent years. By adopting membrane technology, quality water with drinking standard is recovered from treated effluent. This paper highlights the recent developments on environmental protection programs including water recovery for reuse under zero liquid discharge concept and bio-energy generation from degradable wastes with case studies in India, China, Spain etc.

RAJAMANI, SIVA SAKTHIRAJ, Climate Change and Sustainability Advisor, Ernst & Young, INDIA, siva.sakthiraj@gmail.com

Sustainable Low-Carbon Growth Trajectory for India

Panel: Looking to Technology for Sustainable Solutions

Combating climate change is one of the principal challenges facing our world this century. Considering the tremendous economic growth experienced by India over the last two decades, the country is presently confronting the challenge of sustaining this swift growth, which would lead to substantial increase in Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, while dealing with the global threat of climate change.

Sustainable low-carbon growth trajectory refers to a development path, which reduces GHG emissions, while maintaining a steady drive towards innovation, increase of productivity and employment generation. This could be achieved only through a combination of thoughtful policy initiatives and effective implementation through sustained involvement of various stakeholders concerned.

This presentation is intended to throw light on the recent climate change policy framework put in place by the Government of India and broad suggestions on the focus areas to achieve the overarching objective.

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

The 21st Century Learner

Panel: Technology in 21st Century Education

In view of the rapidity of change and volatility of the 21st century environment, the presentation will suggest a conceptual framework for curriculum which places teaching and learning into a global context. An inter-disciplinary team approach in the teaching of civilization calls for integration of literature, language and the arts in the teaching and learning process and the collaboration of teachers and learners across the curriculum. The presentation will discuss the pervasive impact of technology on today's learner and the disconnect between schooling and non-formal ways the learner obtains information. For the 21st century learner information and media literacy are essential requirements for analysis and critical thinking in a challenging global environment.

RATLIFFE, KATHERINE, Associate Professor, University of Hawaii, USA, ratliffe@hawaii.edu

Immigration, Culture, and Mentorship: How an Immigrant Chinese Adolescent Navigates Conflicting Paradigms in the American School System

Panel: Chinese Students Abroad

In this case study, we uncover the world of a Chinese immigrant adolescent in her unique circumstances as she navigates the U.S. school system. Family structure, parental education, parental employment, gender, English language proficiency, school contexts and academic engagement are critical predictors of first-generation immigrant youths' academic performances in America. We explore these issues through interviews with the student, her counselor and teachers, and with a Chinese graduate student who became her mentor. This student's story is distinctive in several ways: (a) her relationship with her mentor, (b) her background from an impoverished area of China, (c) her participation in a problem-based technology institute in school, and (d) conflicts among the different views of her responsibilities and opportunities. This young girl's experiences may be instructive for American school personnel

in their support of immigrant students in similar circumstances, and illuminative of the unique perspectives of immigrant students across the world.

SABIQ, AHMAD, Head of Department of Political Science, Jenderal Soedirman University, INDONESIA, sabiq_ahmad@yahoo.com

Reform in Indonesian Public Universities: On the Way to Autonomy

Panel: Lessons Learned from Two Decades of Rapid Change in Asia Pacific Higher Education

Public sector reform introduced to Indonesian public universities which gives autonomy to those universities in the field of academic, financial and administrative matters has brought many changes. A lot of progress has been made but many obstacles also still lie ahead. The switch from a centrally governed university toward an autonomous university might create difficulty because it not only implies dealing with the problem which hampered the process of autonomy but also problem related to the impact of autonomy. There are two important points which have to be considered either by autonomous university or the government to make the reform works better. Firstly, the government has to be consistent either in issuing regulations or in implementing the regulation so that the universities can be fully autonomous. Secondly, the universities in their new role also still have to consider their function as social institution.

SALIM, WILMAR, Assistant Professor, Bandung Institute of Technology, INDONESIA, wsalim@pl.itb.ac.id

Decentralization in Indonesia: Lessons Learned from the 'Big Bang' Approach

Panel: Different Roads to Governance Reform in Asia

Indonesia has engaged in a new decentralization system since 2001, which is known in literature as the 'big bang' decentralization. This new effort of governance reform provides regional

governments with more authorities over some government functions as well as a sharp increase in transfers from central government based on new revenues sharing and fund allocation formulation. It has been a decade since this reform was implemented and there are some lessons that can be learned from different aspects, i.e. legal and institutional, development administration and planning, and public service delivery. The paper will assess the implementation of 'big bang' decentralization in Indonesia using a synthesizer's approach in policy implementation study, which combines the top-down and bottom-up approaches in its analysis.

SAMARANAYAKE-ROBINSON, WYLMA,
Faculty, University of Phoenix, USA,
wylma@waikikiwyl.me

Myanmar's Leadership: A Not So Odd Couple

Panel: Different Roads to Governance Reform in Asia

This paper compares and contrasts the leadership profiles of two key figures in Myanmar's current political arena: President Thein Sein and Opposition Leader Aung San Suu Kyi. Against the backdrop of five decades of dominant military rule in Myanmar, this paper discusses these individuals' shared loyalties to the military, albeit for different reasons. The paper goes on to highlight that Thein Sein has the substance to govern. He already has proved himself quite capable of institutional and internal politicking. It also points out that Aung San Suu Kyi brings to the governance table the historical symbolism vital for Myanmar to be viewed favorably in international fora. The paper concludes that the continued internal and external applauding of this substance-symbolism *pas de deux* by this not so odd couple will garner Myanmar political legitimacy at home and abroad.

SARWAR, CHAUDHARY IMRAN, Creative
Researcher, Mixed Reality University,
PAKISTAN, is11pakistan@yahoo.com

Self-Quantification Strategies for Leadership Development

Poster Session

This paper explores future of performative contingently rewarding leadership via mechanism for quantifying respondents' own intrinsic desire and their own inherent potential to enhance their performative contingently rewarding leadership thereby saving millions of dollars and valuable time by facilitating to design leadership development training modules as per respondents' own intrinsic desire(s) and their own inherent potential(s). Furthermore, the paper refines and develops the above mentioned mechanism for emerging workplace structures and processes such as mixed reality, robotic, virtual, and conventional workplace structures and processes thereby catering to the needs of all generations. This research integrates the adapted constructs of (a) performative leadership identity (Melina, in press), (b) contingent reward (Avolio and Bass, 2004), (c) typical performance and maximal performance (Barnes & Morgeson, 2007; DuBois, Sackett, Zedeck, & Fogli, 1993; Sackett, Zedeck, & Fogli, 1988), and (d) ideal performance (Klehe & Latham, 2006) to introduce, explore, test, refine, and advance theory on (a) performative contingently rewarding leadership, (b) triad of typical-maximal-ideal performative contingently rewarding leadership, (b) uniqueness of each of typical-maximal-ideal performative contingently rewarding leadership, (c) mechanism to quantify respondents' intrinsic desire and inherent potential to enhance their performative contingently rewarding leadership, (d) precedents of each of typical-maximal-ideal performative contingently rewarding leadership, and (e) bases and feasibility of virtual, robotic, and mixed reality performative contingently rewarding leadership that may or may not be same as conventional performative contingently rewarding leadership. Quantitative and qualitative data is collected. Many significant findings are reported.

SHAMBAUGH, VICKI, Director, Research and
Development, Pacific Health Research and
Education Institute, USA,

vishambaugh@phrei.org (co-author
LANGCAON, DEW-ANNE)

Technology Enabled Aging at Home

Panel: Community Building to Address Regional Health Concerns

By 2030, persons age 65 and older in the U.S. is expected to reach 72M; 68% will have significant physical or cognitive impairments during their lifetime. Although most wish to remain in their homes, 1.2M aged 75 and older are institutionalized, with \$200 billion/year spent on nursing home costs. Families provide much of the social support needed to keep elderly in their homes, but often at significant burden to their own health and well-being. Home monitoring technology (HMT) can play an integral role in monitoring, coordinating, and connecting elders and their caregivers to improve the quality and reduce the cost of aging at home. HMT includes senior-friendly touch screen monitors, wireless sensors to monitor activity level, track vital signs, alerts by phone or email. PHREI is working with Ho'okele to evaluate the impact of using an innovative model of HMT enabled coordinated services to transform aging in place at home.

SHEETZ-NGUYEN, JESSICA, Associate Professor of History, University of Central Oklahoma, USA, JSheetzNguyen@uco.edu

"Half the Sky": Women in China from the Qin Dynasty to the Present

Panel: Glimpses of Women in Asia: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

This presentation will explore gender rules as articulated by Confucian classics for women over the longue durée beginning with Confucius himself. Then it will turn to "Lessons for Women" by Ban Zhao. This important text reflected on women's lives and served as a template or road map for mothers training their daughters to live in the households of the gentry. The second part of this presentation will provide a review of relevant monographs, published in the last thirty years on women's history in China, to the end of the Qing dynasty. These exciting scholars include Patricia Ebrey, Susan Mann, and Dorothy Ko. The third

part of the paper will examine valuable sources for the histories of twentieth century women, who became actors on the political stage of the May 4th Movement and the Communist Revolution. The paper will conclude with reflections on the value of teaching the history of women in China in an American university classroom and it will provide specific strategies for making China's complex history come to life in a new way that moves beyond dynastic politics, revolts, and revolutions.

SHIBUYA, MOMOYO, Associate Professor, Saitama University, JAPAN, shibuya@mail.saitama-u.ac.jp (co-author **KANAI**, KAORU)

Community Inclusion and Well-Being Enhancement of Vulnerable Groups in the City: a Case of Tokyo Metropolitan Area

Poster Session

This study explores current of inclusive community rebuilding in Tokyo Metropolitan Area to consider individual well-being in urban life.

SHIVE, GLENN, Executive Director, Hong Kong America Center, HONG KONG, glennshive@cuhk.edu.hk

Liberal Education in Asian Universities

Panel: Lessons Learned from Two Decades of Rapid Change in Asia Pacific Higher Education

While universities in Asia have grown enormously in recent years to accommodate the social and man-power demands for higher education, this resulting massification of universities have created deep concerns about the quality and character of education offered to the next generation. Several universities are innovating with unique programs to allow students more choice of curriculum and majors, and broader exposure to subjects outside their majors. These programs also attempt to use student-centered teaching and learning methods, reaching beyond the traditional didactic and exam-driven culture of most education in Asia. Innovative programs for

undergraduates may emphasize civic and moral education as well as concern for leadership in the knowledge societies arising in Asia in the 21 century.

I am prepared to chair this panel and speak myself on the experience of the Fulbright HK General Education Program. The HKAC brought 20 American scholars from the US to HK over four years (2008-2012) to help eight universities plan for conversion from a three to four year curriculum, including new elements of liberal education designed for an Asian cultural and economic context. I would like to show a short (12 minute) documentary film of comments by the Fulbrighters on their work in HK to build the new curriculum. I will also invite someone from the Yuan Pei Program at Peking University to describe its approach to a broad-based undergraduate education. This person could be Dr Tu Weiming, who is the head of the Center for Asian Humanistic Studies at PKU. A third speaker (who I hope will also be an EWC alum) will be invited from another Asian country to speak about this theme from another national context. I am open to suggestions from the EWCA as we learn who may be coming to the conference in September. I expect to open the floor to a broad Q+A session on a theme for which many people have personal feelings and experience.

SMITH-NORRIS, MARTHA, Associate Professor, University of Saskatchewan, CANADA, martha.smith-norris@usask.ca

Negotiating a Cold War Treaty in the Pacific: The United States and the Compact of Free Association

Panel: Regional Security in Asia Pacific

My paper, entitled "Negotiating a Cold War Treaty: The United States and the Compact of Free Association" is related to the conference sub-theme, "Reducing Conflict and Enhancing Cooperation." This paper analyses the negotiations between the United States, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia that resulted in the 1986 Compact of Free Association. It

examines the origins of the accord, the compromises made by each party to reach the agreement, the significance of the treaty to the security of the region, and the reasons for the renegotiation of the Compact (in 2002).

STEELE, TRACY, Associate Professor, Sam Houston State University, USA, his_tls@yahoo.com

Reducing Conflict and Enhancing Cooperation: Improving Cross-Strait Relations with Taiwan by Promoting Tourism Particularly Chinese Culture and History

Panel: Regional Cooperation and Conflict Reduction in East Asia

One is struck visiting Xikou in Zhejiang Province by the money expended to maintain the former homes and museum dedicated to the late Kuomintang President of the Republic of China who fled to Taiwan, Chiang Kai-shek. Although Chiang has not been fully rehabilitated, the preservation of his hometown makes an interesting point of comparison to Huai'an in Jiangsu Province which was the hometown of the Mao Zedong's Premier Zhou Enlai which will be discussed briefly. This paper will explore the approach of the government of the People's Republic of China to use tourism that focuses on a "shared" Chinese culture and history to reinforce views unity with the island among PRC citizens while at the same time attracting descendants of Mainlanders who fled with Chiang to Taiwan who advocate "one China" and unification at some point in the future. These links have helped cross strait relations in recent years as key politicians such as the Kuomintang President Ma have made pilgrimages to their ancestral homes and other key sites. This paper will question if increased contacts through tourism that focuses on a common Chinese culture and history has been effective at promoting reducing the potential for conflict and promoting cooperation across the Straits.

STEINEMANN, NAMJI, Associate Director Education Program, East-West Center, USA, steinemn@eastwestcenter.org (Panel Chair)

From Vision to Action: Building Student Capacity for Today's Knowledge Economy and Society

Panel Overview

To succeed as 21st century citizens, workers, and innovators, today's youth will need not only specialized content knowledge, but also critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and creativity; information and media literacy; and interpersonal and collaboration skills. Education that prepares students with such knowledge and skills make a profound difference for societies and for the next generation of learners. This discussion will feature a panel of international educational leaders who will share insights into effective practices that translate vision for 21st century education into action in terms of classroom instruction, real-world learning opportunities, and meaningful assessments to build student capacity while offering a forum for dialogue about best practices.

STUMPH, BARBARA BORNET, Teacher, Author, Artist, USA, bbornets@yahoo.com

Community Building with Four Treasures: Chinese Ink, Brush, Xuan Paper, and Stone

Workshop

***Come enjoy our discussion of Chinese ink painting; we will have a demonstration. You can try to paint if you wish. ***Come enjoy our discussion of Chinese ink painting; we will have a demonstration. You can try to paint if you wish.

You are welcome to attend our presentation on "Community Building" on the Internet among Chinese brush painters (CBP). We represent an Internet Forum on CBP of international artists who study ink painting with Chinese teachers abroad. Painting is deeply embedded in Chinese language and culture, as well as rooted in tradition. We will discuss this art form as we watch a Beijing brush artist. Chinese brush painting continues to be worthy of serious intellectual exploration; we thank all of our Chinese teachers who honor the creative process as we not only emulate past masters but also explore innovative artistic solutions.

SUTANTO, JUSUF, Lecturer, University of Pancasila, Faculty of Psychology and Associate Researcher, University of Indonesia, Psychology Research Center, INDONESIA, jusuf_sw@yahoo.co.id (Panel Chair)

People to People Relation and Information Technology

Panel Overview

The challenge 'unity in diversity' very crucial. Donella H Meadows "If the world were a village of One Thousand People, include: 584 Asians - 124 Africans – 95 East and West European – 84 Latin Americans – 55 New national groups formerly under USSR – 52 Americans – 6 Australians, New Zealanders. By languages: 165 speaks Mandarin - 86 English – 83 Hindi, Urdu – 64 Spanish – 58 Russian – 37 Arabic

E. Pluribus Unum, base on Human Rights, Pancasila "unity is diversity – diversity is unity" complementary for open ended dialog of civilization to solve complexity problem of modern world whereas no religion, nation could solve alone. We need Teology 'Unity in Diversity' instead Liberation. Democration base on "deliberation/ *musyawarah* to achive consensus/*mufakat*", not the winner takes all. Tacit knowledge of ancient culture from Asia Pacific region, could manage diversity and creativity trigerred by sciences and technologies into dynamic harmony. Past and Future merging in the Present Moment.

THAMBIPILLAI, PUSHPA, Visiting Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, SINGAPORE, pushpa.thambipillai@hotmail.com

Malaysia: Governance in a Plural Society

Panel: Different Roads to Governance Reform in Asia

Plural societies, by the very nature of their fragmented ethnic and religious identities and loyalties, face inherent issues in sustaining their democratization process. Since its

independence, Malaysia has succeeded in retaining its democratic identity, perhaps not to the extent that many would like it to be. One of the arguments for curtailing certain democratic features was the need to maintain domestic stability and more accommodative inter ethnic relations. As Malaysian society progressed with rapid globalization and the exposure to varying demands for participation, the growth of civil society was inevitable. Inequities, inequalities and the resistance towards a top-down institutional norm gave way to more societal engagement for change. The government could not ignore the global and domestic swell in issues of governance as more concerned citizens took up their call for reviews to the rigid system they had been used to. Thus we witness the rise of national concern for a transparent, accountable and corrupt-free administration.

The presentation will focus on the issue of governance and the participation of two active segments of Malaysian society - the organized groups that cut across ethnic-religious identities, and the dedicated individuals who utilize social media to get relevant messages across - in the pursuit of good governance. It will explore the on going impact on the socio political scene. It will also analyze the government response and its own contributions towards governance practice in Malaysia.

TOLENTINO, V. BRUCE J., Deputy Director-General, International Rice Research Institute, PHILIPPINES, b.tolentino@irri.org

Global Rice Situation, Food Security, and Climate Change

Panel: Looking to Technology for Sustainable Solutions

Global population continues to rise, and poverty and hunger persists. The achievement of sustainable food security remains a very difficult challenge, and the task is made more difficult by worsening resource scarcity, exacerbated by the impact of climate change.

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) was ground zero of the green revolution of the 1970s and 1980s. Recent spikes in food price

crises and world hunger have sparked renewed interest in agricultural research. What are the prospects of a new "green revolution"?

TRIMILLOS, RICARDO, President, East-West Center Association, USA, rtrimil@hawaii.edu (Panel Chair)

Representing and Presenting Music in "Chinese" Contexts

Panel Overview

The panel addresses cross-cultural sites in which Chinese populations are involved in presentation and representation of music, both "Western" and "Asian". It points to aspects of internationalization and globalization in the circulation of music styles and traditions and in ways Chinese have agency.

TRIMILLOS, RICARDO, President, East-West Center Association, USA, rtrimil@hawaii.edu

Purveyors of the 'Occidental' and 'Oriental': Music Activity among the Chinese of Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

Panel: Representing and Presenting Music in "Chinese" Contexts

Chinese populations are often thought of as a unitary and essentialised grouping, although the cultural and political labels for Chinese such as mainland, overseas, peranakan, Hong Kong, ABCs attests to the variety of experiences and societies that are encountered under this rubric. The Chinese of Sabah are involved in a number of music genres and defy such facile categories as preservationist, isolationist, assimilated, ethnic, etc in relation to their involvement with the total life of this East Malaysian capital city. I present three case studies: a luthier who builds Stradivarius-model violins, a Chinese orchestral ensemble, and a professor in the music department of the state-run national university. Although Chinese ethnicity is clearly marked one of Malaysia's racial categories, the three cases reveal diverse platforms in which ethnicity and music are played out, raising issues of globalization, post-coloniality, multiple

hegemonies, cultural marginalisation, and mediatisation of knowledge transfer in terms of Sabah's cultural life. It also interrogates music in terms of insider/outsider, indigenous/foreign, and global/local dyads.

TROYAKOVA, TAMARA, Associate Professor, Far Eastern Federal University, RUSSIA, tamaratroyakova@gmail.com

Russia and China: Regional Aspects of Cooperation

Panel: Asia-Pacific Multilateralism: The Persistence of Older Issues in New Frameworks

Russian-Chinese relations have improved over the past few years as a result of both geopolitical ambitions and clear economic necessities. Russia seeks to bridge East and West by being the only country capable of engaging China in an international alliance that includes a military component. As well, Russia benefits from the diversification of oil and gas flows eastward providing Russia more trump cards in the global energy market.

The fact China is gaining more and more economic success cannot be ignored by the Russian government any longer. The outlook of federal and regional authorities concerning cooperation with China differs. However, it is doubtful that deep economic integration with China would be possible without cultural and territorial assimilation. In any case, Chinese will not abandon the Russian Far East and it is essential to define what position they will take in the regional economy.

WANG, MIN, Professor, Xiamen University, wm@xmu.edu.cn

American Music in China's Academic and Public Circles

Panel: Representing and Presenting Music in "Chinese" Contexts

American music, both art and popular genres, as one of the major art fields has spread widely in PR China over the last 30 years. Articles and

books about American music have been published and courses on American music have been offered in universities. American popular music stars have been known to most young people in cities. However, articles, books, and college courses mostly remain on the introductory level. Few of them involve in-depth study and discussion. At the same time, while older people have as much knowledge about American music as is limited only to a fairly old repertoire of popular music, young audience in China's cities, though always in step with the latest top ten hits, know very little about the essential categories of old-time, ethnic, or religious music, not to say theatricals and dancing music. Much work remains to be done before these truly American genres of music become the real focus of research and known to the public.

WANG, YEN-KYUN, Visiting Professor, Hoseo University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ykwang@cau.ac.kr

Experience of and Lessons from the Financial Crises in Korea

Poster Session

Main causes of recent financial crises in many emerging economies have been excessive capital inflows and outflows. Due to the zero interest rate and provision of great amounts of liquidity in advanced economies in recent years, asset bubbles are growing again rapidly in East Asian emerging economies.

In order to prevent excessive inflows and sudden outflows into/from emerging economies, an appropriate level of Tobin Tax by these countries is needed to control capital flows to offset gains from the uncovered interest differentials, and financial and exchange rate cooperation will be useful to stabilize exchange rates in the region. Current level of domestic policies and international cooperation is far from enough to prevent the recurrence of the financial crisis in Korea.

WYNDHAM, CAITLIN, AUSTRALIA, cmwyndham@gmail.com

Civil Society Impact on Policy - A Social Movement in Vietnam

Panel: Addressing Diversity, Vulnerability and Social Justice

This presentation will outline the key results of a Masters dissertation completed at the University of Manchester for an MSc in Sociological Research. The research developed a unique data source of the communication network within the Vietnamese disability movement, as well as the connections of the movement to external organisations in order to determine their potential impact on policy and social capital building.

The research answered two major research questions: How cohesive and national is the Vietnamese disability movement, and how well placed is the movement for influence on government and other influential agencies (e.g. development policy of International NGOs and development agencies)? It thus contributes to the ongoing body of research about the contribution of civil society to development as well as providing useful information for civil society organisations and those agencies working with them. In addition, it provides a case study of social capital building in a non-democratic system.

XU, JING, PhD Candidate, University of California, Los Angeles, USA, jenniexu@ucla.edu

The Continent Drifted: The Study-abroad Motivations of Chinese Singletons and Their First Year Experience at UCLA

Panel: Chinese Students Abroad

In the past twenty years, higher education has become a highly competitive industry in the context of globalization. According to the Association of International Educators, foreign students and their dependents contributed approximately \$20.23 billion to the U.S. economy during the 2010-2011 academic years. Within the recent cohorts of international students, students from China are hardly to ignore simply by its rocketed number in a short period of time. However, the knowledge of how these students, particularly the most talented of them, think, feel,

and choose amongst US universities is very limited. This paper explores the trend of “study-abroad fever” in China and analyzes the factors at both macro and micro-levels that shape college choices of Chinese international students. It examines (1) the unique characteristics of Chinese international students as the “singleton generation” that closely relates to their motivational perceptions of US higher education, (2) the personal decision-making process of Chinese students studying at UCLA based on a pilot study conducted in Spring 2011, and (3) their first year experience at UCLA which reveals a changed perspective of higher education abroad.

YANG, MING, Degree Fellow, East-West Center, USA, yangming@hawaii.edu

Jingju (Beijing Opera) at the University of Hawaii

Panel: Cultural Representation through Cross-Cultural performance

Today, we are meeting in Beijing for the 2012 EWC/EWCA International Conference. In 1790, four major Anhui troupes came to this very city to celebrate Emperor Qianlong's birthday, starting a new tradition of Chinese theatre that soon developed into an art form with national influences. It was named after its birthplace – Jingju, “Beijing/Peking Opera”.

Jingju has also acquired international influences. Since 1984, seven classic Jingju plays have been taught, practiced, rehearsed and produced in Hawaii. There were differences including performers – the University of Hawaii students from the Department of Theatre & Dance and the Department of Music, audiences – mostly local community members, language – English, and the productions' main purpose – education. People might therefore wonder if such cross-cultural Jingju presentations were realized differently. This paper tries to offer some discoveries by analyzing the 2010 English Jingju production of *The White Snake* and looking into its artistic, educational and communications aspects.

YEOM, MINHO, Professor, Chonnam National University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, minho@jnu.ac.kr and **KIM, HYEON JEONG**, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, hj9857@hanmail.net and **JEONG, NARAE**, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, jnroiseau@naver.com

The Effects of Higher Education Curriculum Reform in Korea: A Case of Writing Intensive Courses

Panel: Innovation in Higher Education

This case study explores the effects of curriculum reform in higher education that was implemented for the first time in Korea from 2006 to 2011 at Chonnam National University. By employing a survey questionnaire, the study analyzes perspectives of students and faculty on writing intensive courses, including motivations for teaching and taking the courses, responses to reports and feedback, and contribution to the enhancement of academic achievements (basic competences). The results revealed that students and professors showed positive response to the courses as they planned. The research found a few ideas to expand the courses in terms of institutional management of the courses and the importance of writing across the curriculum. The author suggests alternatives for expanding and improving the courses in terms of changing curricular, such as reviewing syllabi for the course proposals through a writing committee, activating a writing center, offering various writing courses adjusted to students' and faculty members' needs, and introducing one or two required courses in each department.

YOSHIDA, GARY, Foundation Development Officer, East-West Center, USA, YoshidaG@eastwestcenter.org (Panel Chair)

The Universal Language of Sports: Community Building in the Asia Pacific Region

Panel Overview

Throughout history, sports have played an important role in the social, political, and economic lives of peoples and nations. Sports are a shared cultural passion that can bring

people together across the divisions of region, race and religion. Athletic competition frequently serves as a powerful source of national pride and solidarity. Through international sports, we may advance messages of international understanding, cultural tolerance and mutual respect.

Asia Pacific's rise in global sports is symbolized by its involvement in the Olympic Games and World Cups. Three of the seven Olympic Summer Games held between 1988 and 2012 have been held in this region (Seoul, Sydney and Beijing). Last year, Auckland hosted the Rugby World Cup. Pyeongchang, South Korea will host the 2018 Winter Olympics. In 2019, the Rugby World Cup will be held for the first time in Asia when Japan is the host country.

Given the broad and spirited public interest in sports worldwide, its growing globalization, and the expanding level of resources invested in sport at a national level almost everywhere, enormous potential exists for sports to serve as a catalyst in strengthening Asia Pacific cooperation and understanding.

The panel will examine the role of sports in building international understanding. It will analyze how bringing people together through events such as the 2008 Beijing Olympics and other major sports activities in Asia Pacific countries has influenced public opinion. The session will include discussion on how the sports that we play can bring people together across the divisions of region, race, and religion.

ZEHRA, ARFA, Professor, Forman Christian College, PAKISTAN, arfazehra@gmail.com

Laws but No Laws: Gender Equity in Pakistan

Panel: Glimpses of Women in Asia: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Pakistan governments have been active in introducing laws for ending the prejudices and disparities of gender perception. Laws in themselves are impressive but the luster is lost when it comes to applying them in practical life. The duality of control between law and tradition takes its toll on the lives of women. Challenging

the traditions which are contrary to law becomes the harshest challenge in itself. The civil society exerts its influence and makes all the efforts for advocacy .The results remain far from satisfying. The social pressures sometimes taking a turn for blackmailing are one strong impediment. Resolute women in Pakistan continue to raise their voices for the rights of women while all efforts to muffle them by the powerful extremist and fundamental groups. Most disturbing is the literacy rate which hampers the progress. In this scenario the paper will endeavor to analyze the legal guarantees and the practical realities of dealing with the gender issues.