Ownership and Firm Growth: Evidence from Foreign Affiliates in Japan

by **ALCANTARA**, Lailani Laynesa, Master's Program in Management and Public Policy, University of Tsukuba, Japan, and Yasuo Hoshino, Institute of Policy and Planning Sciences – University of Tsukuba, Japan

Panel 13: Economic Case Studies

This paper analyzes the growth pattern of foreign-affiliated firms using 3-year unbalanced panel data on 500 foreign-affiliated manufacturing firms over the period 1991-2000 in Japan and focuses on the importance of ownership strategy in determining the growth of foreign affiliates. Fixed effect estimates indicate that a joint-venturing with a local entity increases the growth potential of foreign firms but is less beneficial for larger foreign and older foreign firms. Also, the results show that firm size and age have significant effects on firm growth. Hence, the size, age, and ownership structure of foreign-affiliated firms appear to be important considerations in determining long-term growth potential from a policy perspective.

Challenging the Status Quo: Rise of Taiwanese Nationalism and its Implications for Cross-Strait Relations and Regional Security in the Asia-Pacific

by **AMAE**, Yoshihisa, PhD Candidate Political Science, University of Hawaii – Manoa, USA

Panel 14: China and Asian Regionalism: Stimulants and Constraints

An important force behind the reelection of Chen Shui-bian in March 2004, was the rise of "Taiwanese nationalism." Through his appeal to "believe in Taiwan and to support reforms," manifested by the "hand-in-hand rally" on February 28, which was participated by over two million people, and the implementation of the first-ever referendum, Chen and the Democratic Progressive Party were able to overcome the early deficit and win the election by a narrow margin.

Taiwanese nationalism has indeed been the driving force of democratization in Taiwan. It convicts the people, to put in a simple term, that Taiwan is Taiwan, neither China nor part of China. The former is claimed by the Chinese nationalists in Taiwan, who proudly call Taiwan the Republic of China, while the latter is propagated by the Chinese Communist Party and its supporters. So called the Taiwanese nationalists, represented by Lee Teng-hui and Chen Shui-bian, on the other hand, claim that Taiwan is an independent, sovereign country just like the People's Republic of China on the other side of the Strait. This principle, commonly known as "one country on each side," has quickly become common sense among the people in Taiwan during recent years.

The manifestation of Taiwanese nationalism, such as calling for national referendum and rewriting the constitution, has not been welcomed by the regional players, namely China, the United States, and Japan, which prioritize the maintenance of the status quo, even at the expense of democratic reforms in Taiwan. These countries were in odd harmony against the practice of the national referendum in Taiwan leading up to the presidential election in March. They conveniently separate democratization from Taiwanese nationalism, when the two are inseparable in reality. To many in Taiwan, democracy is the means to achieve the end of Taiwanese self-determination.

In this paper, I will first examine the characteristics of Taiwanese nationalism and its development in recent years. The paper then examines the implications of Taiwanese nationalism in three areas: implications for China and cross-strait relations; implications for Japan; and implications for regional security and order.

The paper argues that, through democratization, Taiwan has become a legitimate challenger to the status quo. While a new policy adjustment is required by the regional powers, the sheer irony is that the weakest player in the region seems to hold the casting vote of regional security and order.

Videoconferencing as a Tool in Intercultural Education: Problems and Prospects

by **ANDERSON**, Fred E., School of Library & Information Sciences - University of Tsukuba, Japan

Panel 9: Education and Technology

While videoconferencing is not new as a medium for international conferences or distance education, its use as a tool in ordinary classroom teaching (non-distance education), where communication is two-way, remains relatively unexplored.
In this paper the presenter will discuss his ongoing attempts—first failed, later successful—to introduce the videoconference as a tool in intercultural education in Japan. More specifically, he will describe an experiment coordinating a classroom videoconference between an "intercultural communication seminar" at a Japanese university, and a group of Japanese language/culture learners at a university in Sweden. Problems—including time-zone considerations, administrative budgets, and equipment compatibility—will be overviewed. Although the obstacles for many educators may overshadow the positives, the presenter sees videoconferencing as a valuable future supplement to classroom teaching. It has the potential to help students confirm or refute their hypotheses about a foreign culture, while also testing their foreign language and intercultural skills, in a more natural environment than that of the typical classroom. While the presenter's work deals with Japan and one western nation, Sweden (a country about which Japanese students have more stereotypes than knowledge), a similar format should be available for promoting intercultural education among students across Asia-Pacific cultures.

Globalization of Higher Education: Issues and Opportunities

by **AOKI**, Kumiko, Associate Professor, National Institute of Multimedia Education, Japan

Panel 9: Education and Technology

As the world is becoming interdependent, each country seems to have recognized the need to educate its youth to be able to serve in the global environment. Globalization/internationalization is a buzzword in the education industry and many colleges and universities have started programs which focus on educating young people to be "international" or "global" citizens. The Internet is also helping globalize education as Internet national borders do not exist and geographical distance is rarely noticed. The Internet as teaching and learning tools facilitates globalization of education. The proposed paper will discuss "internationalization" of universities and "globalization" of higher education. It attempts to do so by first presenting various models of "internationalization" of universities and by discussing issues surrounding such internationalization of universities. Then, it will propose opportunities for higher education of the future by presenting models of global virtual universities and discusses implications of such global virtual universities for existing higher educational institutions. Finally, the paper will discuss the possibilities of global virtual universities for Asia Pacific nations.

Challenges of Overpopulation in Japan
by **BECKER**, Carl, Professor of Comparative Thought, Human and Environmental Studies - Kyoto University Graduate School, Japan

Panel 4: Challenges of Aging Populations

This presentation looks at Japan's population, economy, and resource use with implications for global environment, economy, and elderly populations.

An Explanation-Based Conceptual Analysis of Japanese Emotion Episodes
by **BRADSHAW**, Richard, Department of International Relations - Meiji Gakuin University, Japan

Panel 25: Expressive Culture and Aesthetics

Following the explanation-based approach to the analysis of conceptual structure (Medin, 1988, 1989; Wattenmaker, Nakamura, and Medin, 1988; Medin and Ortony, 1989; Keil, 1989; Malt, 1990), a twelve question open-ended questionnaire was administered to Japanese respondents to elicit information about the various stages in 22 different emotion episodes. Subsequently, a set of prototype surveys using answers from the open-ended surveys confirmed the validity of individual responses. The resulting data gave insights into 1) the causal and functional knowledge embedded in Japanese emotion concepts; 2) the causal/functional relationship between emotion concepts; and 3) the socio-cultural environment in which the emotions are experienced, which tended to support the assumption that culture provides a theory or an explanation that provides conceptual coherence to emotion concepts. These insights were then used to create a set of "emotion scripts" (Izard, 1993; Russell, 1991a, b), which describe a typical course of emotional experience for each of 22 Japanese emotion episodes.

Community Colleges in Thailand
by **BURIAN**, Chalintorn, Regional Director, Institute of International Education, Thailand

Panel 16: Community Colleges: Promoting Educational Access, Community and Workforce Development in Asia-Pacific

In their second year of operation, the 10 community colleges in Thailand have already had more students than earlier expected. But there are some people who are concerned about the quality of the curriculum and teaching/learning approaches. In her presentation, Dr. Chalintorn N. Burian will discuss the establishment of Thai community colleges, collaboration with their American counterparts, and the future of the community colleges in Thailand.

An Exciting Teaching Tool: Chinese Online Instruction
by **CHEN**, Kuei-Lan, Professor, Curriculum Division – Defense Language Institute, USA and co-author Professor Cecilia Barbudo

Panel 21: Education and Technology – Part 2

This session will present Online Chinese language materials for 21st century learners. Focus will be on showing how interactive web-based language materials provide greater flexibility for learners and instructors to reach their goal in foreign language instruction. The presenters will give a general view of the content of the web site, and then will share several sample lessons. The lessons include language features, cultural aspects and step-by-step feedback for the learner. These materials are user-friendly and can be used by independent self-paced learners as well as by teachers in their classroom environments.

ASEAN + 3: Mapping East Asian Regionalism Between Realism, Liberalism and Constructivism
by **CHEN**, Xin, Research Fellow, New Zealand Asia Institute at the University of Auckland, New Zealand

Panel 14: China and Asian Regionalism: Stimulants and Constraints

The end of the Cold War has seen a rapid shift of international politics from being characterised by ideological camps to featuring regional configurations. The surging East Asian regionalism is a telling example of the global trend. Through existing bilateral and emerging multilateral relationships the region has been assertive in pooling their efforts to find answers to social, political and economic issues arising from the globalisation process. Deeper regional integration has also been proclaimed in East Asia as an effective response to the aftermath of 9/11. Much hope has arisen particularly for the ASEAN+3 as an operative form of East Asian regionalism. Yet the Southeast and Northeast Asian integration process remains tentative in nature and has so far produced only moderate results. Resorting to realism, liberalism, or constructivism for conceptual support, many in policy and academic circles have attempted to explain major internal and external obstacles that have complicated and slowed down the integration process of the region. In their discussions, many seem ready to point fingers at the realist and liberalist approaches for being obsolete or irrelevant. Yet the power realities and economic interests of East Asia necessitate a broader conceptual framework incorporating all these three analytical approaches for a better understanding of the recent emergence of the concept of East Asia in the region.

'Sex workers' (SW) knowledge and behavior related to AIDS in China
by **CHENG**, Yimin, Senior Researcher, Department of Epidemiology and Social Science, National Research Institute for Family Planning, China

Panel 19: Health Issues

Objectives: To find out SW's knowledge and behavior related to AIDS in China.
Methods: 315 SWs were recruited as the subjects in China on May 2001. We investigated them with anonymous self-administrated questionnaire.
Results: Among 315 SWs, minimal age was 15.99. Most of SWs (97.1%) came from either rural areas. 61.3% SWs were unmarried. 72.4% SWs have engaged in prostitute for less than three year. 85.4% SWs did not know what was AIDS. Only 4.4% SWs thought that they themselves were in high-risk for infection of AIDS. 68.9% SWs did not know what were STDs. Only 13.7% SWs considered that they themselves were susceptible for STDs. Although 91.7% SWs have ever used condom, only 6.6% SWs could use condom at every sexual intercourse before. 68.5% SWs reported that they could insist in using condom in less than 60% intercourses. 22.9% SWs reported that they had ever suffered from RTIs. The kinds of RTIs mainly included mycosis (42.2%), trichomoniasis

(21.1%), and gonoplasma (15.6%). 50.5% SWs considered that they were able to persuade the clients to use male condom (MC).

Conclusion: SW's knowledge was extremely insufficient, did not persist in using condom and facing higher risk of AIDS.

China's Negotiated Identity within ASEAN+3

by **CHRISTOFFERSEN**, Gaye, Associate Professor, Naval Postgraduate School, USA

Panel 14: China and Asian Regionalism: Stimulants and Restraints

The ASEAN +3, an East Asian multilateral regime linking Southeast Asia to Northeast Asia, is an emerging regional organization acquiring multiple identities as it evolves. This paper will examine the identities that have been offered by China as it discusses and negotiates Chinese identity within this East Asian regime. Southeast Asian nations seek to influence Chinese identity formation and to modify Chinese foreign policy behavior through this regime. ASEAN attempts to encourage China to become an economic power and a responsible power through the "ASEAN Way" rather than becoming a major power engaged in major power politics with the US, Russia, and Japan. ASEAN's objective is to bind China to the region and prevent Southeast Asia from becoming a battleground in US-China relations. This paper will address the extent to which learning and socialization have occurred as a result of Chinese participation in ASEAN+3.

Do Environmental Regulations Affect Economic Growth? The Case of the Chinese Coal Industry

by **CORTES**, Bienvenido S., Department of Economics, Finance & Banking - Pittsburg State University, KS, USA

Panel 10: Sustainable Development

The relationship between economic growth and the environment has been the subject of extensive literature, specifically the influence of rapid industrialization on the environment. Although the Chinese government has maintained that economic growth and development come first before environmental protection, recent developments in natural resource policy and market incentives have shown the government's commitment to a clean and safe environment. This study focuses on the impact of environmental policies on variations in income per capita among the (coal-producing) regions of China. It modifies the standard neoclassical growth model by including imperfect competition, fiscal variables, and external trade factors (e.g., foreign direct investment). Moreover, the study allows for the possible endogeneity of government regulations related to the coal industry. The growth model will be estimated using pooled time-series and cross-sectional data.

Ancient Wisdom and Contemporary Problems

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

Panel 24: Philosophy in Contemporary Times

Starting from somewhat different worldviews, the Buddha and Stoic philosophers came up with remarkably similar solutions to life's problems. Buddhism as a way of life, and Stoicism as a

philosophy, have had an enormous influence in the lives of countless people through the ages as a source of ethical ideals and in dealing with the pain and suffering that are an inevitable part of every life. The therapeutic value of these two systems of thought has received considerable attention from scholars and practitioners of mental health disciplines in recent years. This paper will explore the commonalities between Buddhist and Stoic ethics, and discuss their applications to the treatment of contemporary mental health problems, such as, anxiety, depression, addictions, and obsessive compulsive behaviors.

Support System for Older Persons in a Rural Community

by **DOMA**, Crescencio Martires Jr., Faculty Researcher, Social Research Center - University of Santo Tomas, Philippines

Panel 4: Challenges of Aging Populations

The number of older persons continues to increase. In fact, it is estimated that the world's population is expected to reach 1.2 billion by year 2025. Furthermore, older populations are also noted to be increasing in developing countries like the Philippines.

The Impact of Tourism Sector Growth on Income and Poverty in Vietnam

by **EDMONDS**, Christopher, Fellow, Research Program, East-West Center, USA

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

This paper analyzes applied general equilibrium models and household-level survey data from Vietnam to consider the implications of tourism growth on the welfare of the poor during the 1990s. Applied models of the Vietnamese economy highlight the linkages between the tourism sector and other sectors of the economy and the general equilibrium effects of tourism sector growth. The characteristics of households that have benefited from the sector's growth (e.g., through employment opportunities created, tourist enterprise income, etc.), and their economic performance vis-à-vis households deriving income from non-tourism sectors is examined at a micro-level through econometric analysis of various years of data from the Vietnam Living Standard Survey. The paper concludes with recommendations for ways of making tourism development more beneficial to the poor. This paper emerges from a broader East-West Center research project that is examining the economics of tourism in Asia and the Pacific.

New Logical Constructs to Better Represent Our Evidential Knowledge

by **FAUST**, Don, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Northern Michigan University, MI, USA

Panel 2: Issues in Education

Human knowledge is commonly evidential rather than absolute. Yet human discourse is commonly carried out in terms of absolutes. This misfit, between our knowledge and the language we use to represent it, contributes too much misunderstanding, much polarization, and far too many cases of failure to find 'common ground' upon which progress can be based. Arguing for the replacement of the absolutist framework Classical Logic, the basis or our logical foundation for human discourse for over 2000 years, with evidential knowledge representation frameworks such as Evidence Logic, we

will seek to broaden appreciation for this foundational improvement in the quality of human discourse, leading to more efficaciously designed and implemented preferred futures. First, we will discuss the uncertainty of most human knowledge. Second, with this uncertainty in mind we will clarify how Evidence Logic provides an improved usage of evidential constructs in our human discourse that may help in furthering our efforts in the global community. Finally, examples in the areas of conflict resolution and global equity will be explored.

Salaam Manoa, Aloha Mindanao: Creating a Student-Centered, Real Time Virtual Classroom
by **FININ**, Gerard, Fellow, Pacific Islands Development Program, East-West Center, USA

Panel 21: Education and Technology

Critiques of area studies pedagogy have raised challenging issues on many fronts. A disappointing feature of these critiques is that they have generally provided little practical guidance for innovative ways to alter traditional approaches. "Identity, Self-determination, and Conflict in the Asia Pacific Region: Mindanao and Hawai'i was offered as an experimental course intended to address some of the weaknesses associated with traditional area studies courses. The seminar combined the best of classroom-based instruction with new learning opportunities. By taking area studies to the actual area of study using Internet technology, the seminar was able to integrate dynamic classroom interaction with activities that invigorated and reoriented students' learning experience.

Current Issues in Judicial Independence in the United States
by **FOSTER**, Lawrence C., Professor, Former Dean, William Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, USA

Panel 8: Single Country Political Issues

Politicians, the media, and the public both in the United States and around the world frequently use the terms "judicial independence" and "rule of law" these days. As with many politically charged terms in vogue, these terms are seldom defined, much less analyzed, by their users. This paper will first discuss those aspects of judicial independence that are currently in the news in the United States (such as Judicial selection, legislative attempts to limit judicial discretion and power, and the concept of judicial activism) and then examine the underlying causes of threats to judicial independence in the United States.

Corporate Governance in the United States

by **FOSTER**, Lawrence C., Professor, Former Dean, William Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, USA

Panel 20: Economic Issues 2

Part of the legacy of the corporate scandals at Enron, WorldCom, and a handful of other major U.S. corporations in 2001 is the intrusion of the federal government into what had been the provenance of state law, corporate governance. This paper will first discuss the history of corporate governance in the United States and then look at how the corporate governance provisions of the new federal law (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002) fit into this history. Finally, the paper will conclude with a discussion of the constitutionality of the new federal law.

Operationalizing Poverty Reduction Strategy: Review of experience in multilateral development banks and some lessons learned

by **FUJIMARA**, Manabu, Economics Department, Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

This paper reviews the experience of operationalizing poverty reduction strategy at multilateral development banks (MDBs). Major findings from the review include: (i) MDBs' efforts of shifting their operational portfolio in favor of poverty targeted over non-targeted projects have not demonstrated desirable performance as well as the shift was adopted without adequate scrutiny regarding the MDBs' comparative advantage of instruments at their disposal, (ii) the rhetoric of MDBs (and perhaps also of other aid agencies) may have run ahead of the operational capability of ex-ante and ex-post poverty impact evaluation, and (iii) operational ambiguity over absolute and relative poverty runs deep.

Key lessons learned include: (i) a geater emphasis needs to be given on the sector-level poverty analysis; and (ii) in the design of projects and programs, a flexible approach in defining poverty measures should be adopted and greater emphasis should be placed on understanding the mechanisms or channels through which a project will benefit the poor.

Pathways Out of Rural Poverty: Explaining socio-economic class mobility in the rural Philippines
by **FUWA**, Nobuhiko, Agricultural Economics, Chiba University, Japan

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

Exploiting unique household panel data covering a thirty-year period, this paper attempts to explain patterns of poverty exits and of middle class stability in a Philippines village. Macroeconomic growth was the key factor explaining poverty-exit probabilities until the early 1980s. After the 1980s, poverty exit-paths through 'agricultural ladder' narrowed, schooling and growth became equally crucial factors due to the increased returns to schooling, and labor endowments also became important for the lower, but not upper, social strata (providing an economic incentive to have more children for the poor). We find no evidence of state dependence in the poverty spells.

Education for the Future: Teaching Creativity and Problem-solving Skills to Students through the Project Approach
by **GUNNARSON**, John, Consultant, Early Childhood Education, USA

Panel 2: Issues in Education

As the 21st century creates new paradigms and presents new problems for society to respond to, education in the U.S. and Asia is beginning to shift. Instead of memorizing facts and formulas, students must learn divergent thinking and problem-solving skills. This presentation will outline an educational approach that enables students in elementary schools and preschools to learn higher level thinking skills through direct research on a topic in their environment. Responding to recent brain research, the Project Approach is being implemented in schools throughout Asia, Europe, and the United States. This presentation will provide specifics on the implementation of Project Approach with diverse populations of students.

The Hui: China's Strategic Ethnic Minority
by **HANSON**, Eric G., MA Candidate Asian Studies, University of Hawaii – Manoa, USA

Panel 15: Minority Issues

This paper is targeted at exploring entrepreneurship and social networks in China, particularly amongst the Hui national ethnic minority. Its purpose is to investigate the nature of relationships, or "*guanxi*" in China while focusing on the Hui, an increasingly important ethnic group in China. The Han majority has saddled the Hui minority with 'entrepreneurial ability' as their main national characteristic. While this generalization may serve to marginalize and objectify the Hui, it may also be a generalization worth investigating to better understand contemporary China. Until recently, for China, market success has traditionally not been considered a favorable trait as merchants have held low social status in the Confucian tradition. However, the Hui have challenged this view by regarding market success as an opportunity for ethnic and religious advancement. Because of this, the Hui, using their strong social networks to become successful entreprenuers have had an impact and influence on Chinese capitalism. This suggests that ethnic minorities have an important role in China's development, both promoting social change and spurring reform in economic life. *Guanxi* and entrepreneurship continually characterize the development of China's transition to a market

economy and are dictating the impact of China's global presence. Because of the important role entrepreneurs hold in China's transition period, along with the persistence of particularistic ties, or *guanxi*, I will argue that ethnic minorities and the entrepreneurs within this group, such as the Hui are crucial to China's continued economic and political success.

Japan and the Regional Conflicts in the Asia-Pacific
by **HARA**, Kimie, Associate Professor, University of Calgary, Canada

Panel 7: Regional Security

The post-war Asia-Pacific witnessed many conflicts involving major regional players. These include the divided Korean Peninsula, the Cross-Taiwan Strait Problem, and the sovereignty disputes over the Southern Kuriles/"Northern Territories", Tokdo/Takeshima, Diaoyu/Senkaku and Spratly/Nansha islands. These, together with others, such as the Okinawa problem in relation to US presence in the region, are all significant issues continuing to affect security in the Asia-Pacific. Although these problems tend to be treated separately, they all share an important common foundation in the post-war disposition of Japan, particularly the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Paying attention to their historical linkages, this paper will examine how these regional problems were left unresolved against the background of the Cold War. It argues that they were created multilaterally with third parties' involvement, but left to the countries directly involved in disputes. Just as in their origin, multilateralism may be a key to the solution of these problems.

Cross-Cultural Support for Sojourns in Japan by Telephone Counseling
by **HASEGAWA**, Koichi, Director of Training Affairs, Inochi-No-Denwa, Yokohama, Japan

Panel 23: Health Issues 2

There are many people who are living and working in Japan. Some of them unfortunately face difficulties and crises without anybody with whom to ask for help and advice because of their language and cultural differences. The Department of LAL (Linea de Apoyo al Latino or Linha de Apoio ao Latino) in Inochi-No-Denwa (Life Telephone in Japan) at Yokohama opened a Latin hot line in 1993. Since then 8435 calls have been accepted through 2002. 4508 calls have been in Portuguese and 4227 calls have been in Spanish. The callers' nationalities are many, i.e. Brazilian, Peruvian, Bolivian, Argentinean, Colombian, Spanish, and so on. The main complaints are 'economical, social, and law problems', 'daily lives', 'mental health', 'human relations', and so on. The telephone workers are volunteers trained for a one-year program. Half of the telephone workers are native speakers and the remaining are Japanese who have Latin speaking experiences abroad that lasted more than five years. This project is quite unique and valuable for international and cross-cultural support and mutual understanding.

Changing Value of Lifetime Employment for the Company
by **HASSAN**, Hamid, Doctoral Candidate, Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering, Inst. of Policy and Planning Sciences – University of Tsukuba, Japan and Yasuo Hoshino, Professor, Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering, Inst. of Policy and Planning Sciences – University of Tsukuba, Japan

Panel 13: Economic Case Studies

Japan has a long history of distinctive practices of lifetime employment and seniority based pay and promotion system. Since the early 1990s, however, the Japanese demographic and economic features started changing; the traditional system created a disparity with these changes and unpredictably, started working negatively. The proportion of employees having longer employment tenure increased in the companies and turned out to be a burden for the profitability, not only in the form of extra wage payments but also due to a jam effect created by the large number of equally senior employees waiting for a few promotion positions. In the first stage, we analyzed different internal and external factors that contribute to change the average employment tenure of employees in a company. In the second stage, we examined the effect of increase in the level of average employment tenure on the profitability of a company. An analyses of a sample of 158 companies in the Electronics Industry in Japan, confirmed that traditional factors as well as long presence of lifetime employment system with the coincident of changes in the business and general environment after the burst of bubble economy, caused an increase in the level of average employment tenure of employees. This byproduct of disparity between lifetime employment and environment put a negative effect on the profitability of a company. There is a need to modify the traditional system to avoid such unpleasant surprises in future.

Human Resource Development by Asian Affiliates of Japanese MNEs: Stepwise Hybrid Hypothesis Based on "○ & □ - Model"

by **HAYASHI**, Takashi, Nanzan University, Japan

Panel 13: Economic Case Studies

Focusing on the localization problem of human resources, this study examines the ongoing process of human resource development by Asian affiliates of Japanese multi- national enterprises (MNEs). According to interview results in 1998 and 2002, Japanese MNEs are likely to face the misalliance between "J-system" vs. "local conditions", which can be illustrated as "○-model" vs. "□-model". J-system of skill development is characterized by "○-model", where (1) "gray (overlapping) areas" are observed in task assignment, and (2) active commitments to "gray areas" by "lower rank members" are expected. On the other hand, local conditions of skill development are characterized by "□-model", where (1) "gray areas" are minimized by clearer a definition of task assignment, and (2) possible "gray (left behind) areas" are assigned to "upper rank members". In interview cases, "Stepwise Hybrid attempts" were observed in order to manage the above-mentioned misalliance, i.e., (1) 1st step modification: □-model adjustment (e.g., production line is divided into standardized modules), (2) 2nd step & dynamic modification: ○-skill development (e.g., inter-section projects are frequently implemented to promote flexible commitment to "gray areas"). Then, in successful cases, "management capability of flexible collaboration" has been improved, and the localization in human resources has progressed steadily.

Home Town Lost in the Global Village—An Educator's Viewpoint
by **HO**, Hsiu-hwang, Hong Kong

Panel 2: Issues in Education

Globalization brings about the diminishing of our Home Town. Our identity becomes indifferent. The respect for traditional values becomes apologetic and contingent upon the saleability in the global market. Our emotion is no longer attached to our native place, the Home Town. Our education becomes endangered, in particular our formal educational system which has been supposed to cultivate holistic persons for our community. Our higher education in particular becomes one-sided and technically-oriented. We produce highly respectable technological men and women, and make them saleable and re-saleable in the global consumer market. But what remains for our community? Our formal educational system faces the greatest challenge. And what is most alarming is the fact that the higher the educational institute resides on the ladder of the formal educational hierarchy, the less community duties they can ably perform and successfully serve. Our universities are sick culturally. They do not know the raison d'être. Our university will continue to submit to the Free Fall of global consumerism. It is time for us to shift our attention to lower education, high school in particular. Properly educated high school students are the hope for our future in the process of regaining our Home Town.

Some Facets on Poverty Reduction in the North of Vietnam
by **HOANG**, Hoe, Professor, Vietnam

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

Three-fourths of North Vietnam's surface is uplands and plays an important role for sustainable development of the country. This is the poorest region of Vietnam.

1. This mountainous area mainly is slop land and watershed of many long rivers. Much of the natural forest has been destroyed by shifting cultivation. Currently, the forest covers only 30%. The Government has an Action plan for regreening and rehabilitating the forest in this region, watershed management, and sustainable development of water resources of hydropower plant systems. There are hopes that in 15 years the forest will recover up to 70% of total land surface. The Government is having difficulties with its budget shortage for helping local people who are active in forest protection and forest replanting.

2. The selection of trees for planting should be the long-term timber tree species and multi-purpose tree species, with emphasis on selecting indigenous tree species. Selection of agricultural tree crop species adequate for this region should be crops and commodities easy to transport and have high value and competition capacity. The most important land-use system in this region is Agro-forestry, which enforces the system of small farms integrated with small industries in rural areas and develops market systems with road systems and infrastructure in the mountainous areas.

3. Protect and "backward" to local knowledge and traditional culture. Research and extension work should be adequate to conditions of uplands. Prevent the bad-consequences of tourism activities to the culture of minority ethnic groups.

4. How do we continue sustainable development of successful models of Poverty reduction in the uplands? Improve the Upland Education system and Vocation Training.

Music is Sound, Sound is Time, Time is Money: Efficiency and Economy in Transmission of Aural Culture

by **HOFFMAN**, Timothy M., Professor, Department of Musicology - Musashino Academia Musicae, Japan

Panel 25: Expressive Culture and Aesthetics

The transfer, between individuals and across generations and cultures, of information and means for intellectual and creative activity is accomplished primarily through language in systems of specialized symbols, terminology, and theoretical constructs. In the literature and notation of language and the allied arts of music and poetry, abstract/temporal sound is represented as concrete spatial written script and symbol, and in this cross-dimensional transaction between time and space, fundamental principles of economy can be identified. Quantitative analysis can be applied to bodies of symbols, terms and explanations used; to time required to effectively transmit essential knowledge and skills; and to the size and makeup of the 'market,' i.e., learners and practitioners of sound culture. Among the varied linguistic and musical systems in the world, there are significant differences in the nature and amount of information transferred, and in how widely the respective processes find domestic and intercultural currency. An interdisciplinary examination of symbols, terms and explanations used in transmission of aural culture in Japan, China, India, and the West uncovers interesting parallels in their respective socio-economic postures in the age of the information economy.

The Kyoto Model? The Local Political Economy of Innovation in Comparative Perspective

by **IBATA-ARENS**, Kathryn, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science – DePaul University, USA

Panel 13: Economic Case Studies

Much of the debate in the literature on comparative capitalism and systems of innovation is biased towards a national-level, central state, top-down analysis. These interpretations fail to capture critical sub-national (regional) variations in the nature of sustainable communities of innovation: long-term, cross-sector development that benefits communities as a whole. In contrast, this study shows that a critical factor in the success of innovative regions are the activities of entrepreneurial mavericks using their social capital (economic and political clout) to engender inter-firm networking and community wide development. In this way, these firm level leaders are acting as "civic entrepreneurs" that is, engaging in activities that benefit the community as a whole and their firms only indirectly and in the long term. In this regard, I compare findings in Kyoto with differing experiences in Tokyo, Osaka and the American Midwest. Further, this research demonstrates that the model to follow in Japan is no longer the oft touted "Silicon Valley" approach--but instead an indigenous, socially-embedded enterprise system such as that of the Kyoto region. My findings are based on extensive case study and survey research among high technology manufacturers, government ministries, semi-public research institutions, and local and regional government officials conducted from 1996-1999 and 2002-2003. I conclude the paper with policy prescriptions toward engendering the growth of innovative communities of firms in Japan and elsewhere.

Un-planned Population Growth Related Problems in Pakistan
by **IBRAHIM**, Muhammad, Agricultural Chemist, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Pakistan

Panel 4: Challenges of Aging Populations

The number of people being added annually in Pakistan are much more than resources can absorb. At present, according to available statistics, the population is exceeding 150 million people increasing at the rate of more than 2%. In addition about 3 million Afghan refugees are living in Pakistan causing an extra burden on the resources. The existing problems are political unrest hindering social and economic development. Poverty among the common man is increasing. Health and educational facilities are not enough. Transportation problems are increasing. Housing is another big concern. Illegal home construction on the sides of canals, roads, and railway tracks are common. Environmental pollution due to industrialization, unplanned housing, and urbanization is another issue. Law and order is getting out of control. These are the main problems that will be discussed.

The East Asian Perspectives in Changing Global Economy
by **JEONG**, Dong K., North Carolina A & T State University, USA

Panel 12: Economic Issues

The primary purpose of this paper is to analyze and evaluate the structural adjustments that have taken place in the Chaebol-government relations in Korea during the post-1997 financial crisis. The extent of globalization of the Korean economy is also investigated. A brief review of three schools of thought on the state's role is presented: neoclassical orthodoxy, interventionist proponents, and new institutionalists. Then, appropriate changes in the role of government are proposed to improve the Chaebol's competitiveness and also to assure sustained growth of the Korean economy in the global market.

Outsourcing: An International Enterprise
by **JOHNSON**, Mary Dickens, Research Assistant, Public Procurement Center - Florida Atlantic University, USA

Panel 5: Outsourcing

I propose to speak on the topic of "Outsourcing: An International Enterprise." I have done research on the subject for the National Contract Management Association and Florida Atlantic University. I am prepared to discuss international and U.S. stateside impacts of the new trends in outsourcing. I will focus on outsourcing fields of endeavor, implications for U.S. public policy and Business enterprises. Reasons for outsourcing will be explored, and countries engaging as outsourcing partners will be reviewed. Historical developments will be reviewed as well as current implications. Reactions to outsourcing by U.S. business employees will also be reviewed. I will attempt to provide a comprehensive and informative presentation of the current state of outsourcing and implications for future development. Impact upon the U.S. and Asian economies will also be explored.

Looking to the Animal: An Ecology of Compassion for the 21st Century —Contributions from Ancient Asian Philosophy

by **JONES**, David, Center for the Development of Asian Studies, USA

Panel 24: Philosophy in Contemporary Times

As the title of this paper suggests, I seek to travel beyond the limits imposed by discourses on ethics, which is, beyond animal ethics, animal rights, or even about environmental ethics. I argue against a utilitarian, deontological, or perhaps even a deep ecological resolution (although much of what I say resonates with this last approach) to ethical problems of animals or the environment. I argue in favor of appropriating the wisdom of ancient Chinese and Indian Buddhist philosophies for our creative ways of philosophizing and developing an ecological ethic for the 21st century.

The approach of this paper seeks the roots of the perspectives that allow the conceptual space for our problematic dialogues about the environment to develop in the first place. Rather than viewing animals as distinct beings sharing our environs, I wish to look at animality per se, that is, to look through a lens that gives the animal soul back to human spirituality. I wish to argue for the naturally enlightened spontaneity that arises in animal nature and maintain that animal nature is Buddha-nature. Further, I wish to suggest this "animal-buddha" nature is fundamental to understanding Buddhism as a 21st century philosophy for living and dying.

This investigation responds necessarily to the constructed self of *Homo Specialis* and offers an alternative view that manifested in both Buddhist Indian thought and the East Asian philosophies of Daoism and Confucianism. This self is not separate and apart from the world, or what we call nature. This view of self necessitates a human sensitivity to animal nature as a fundamental and primary first step to affect an ecology of hope. Although other options are available, this paper ultimately suggests Buddhism in its many forms represents the most viable philosophical and religious alternative to the intellectual and spiritual malaise that surrounds us when we confront our ecological problems in relation to the nonhuman.   This alternative promotes the Buddhist idea of compassion as fundamental and is presented as an alternative to the popular view of stewardship.

Indian IT Industry Keen on Assisting Asian and Pacific Regions

by **KAMATH**, Suryanath U., Professor, Free Lance, India

Panel 26: Regional Economic Integration

India has phenomenally expanded its IT sector in the course of the last decade. It is capable of spreading the IT industry on a global level, especially in the Asian and Pacific regions and also providing BPO services.

India has the second largest pool of software engineers after the US. The IT industry enjoys the government's blessings and all concessions that go with it. India enjoys an 18.5% market share in global market for customized software (March 2004)
(ref : Anju Govil, http://www.webdevelopedjournal.com/article/India-potential.html 3/30/2004). This is out of India's total export worth US$44.5 billion in that year. The major export items from India are: textile goods, gems and jewelry, engineering software and IT services, chemicals, leather manufactures.
(ref : http://www.amereican.edu/initeb/mk5916a/history.htm)

The Indian Prime minister has set the goal of making India a Technology Super power and has set up a high powered national task force on IT in the PM's office in the year 1998 under the chairmanship of deputy chairman, planning commission. A target of US$ 50 billion worth export for software and US$10 billion for hardware export is supposed to be reached by the year 2008.

Korea Neutralization for Peace and Stability in Northeast Asia
by **KANG**, Jong-Il, Executive Director, The Institute of Korean Peninsula Neutralization, Korea

Panel 7: Regional Security

Throughout history, the Korean Peninsula has often been a cause of war in Northeast Asia and a target for the hegemonic conflict among neighboring countries: China, Russia, and Japan. Therefore, the Korean Peninsula has experienced innumerable foreign aggressions and occupations not only due to its weak national strength, but also the great powers surrounding it. In this regard, this paper attempts to explore the means of neutralization in the Korean Peninsula for peace and stability in Northeast Asia. In order to achieve its aim, five steps are proposed: first, a confidence building between North and South Korea to realize the permanent neutral unification of the Korean Peninsula; second, the reform of the system, that is, both Koreas should agree to change the existing political institutions, in which each part pledges to confront the other; third, both governments should accept the confederation system as the unification process of the Korean Peninsula; fourth, the two Koreas become separately a permanent neutral state guaranteed by the great four powers—the Unites States, China, Russia, and Japan; finally, South and North Korea will accomplish their unification as a permanent neutral state.

The Comparison of (Low) Trust in Korea and Italy
by **KIM**, In-Young, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science –
Hallym University, Korea

Panel 12: Economic Issues

Trust is now considered an important basis for democratization, and social and economic development, the base of "social capital." In the political sphere, trust has been understood as a basis for civil participation and the development of democracy or as a basic condition for the synergy of state and civil society. In the economic sphere, trust has been known to facilitate market transactions, elevate the efficiency of government and business, and make possible the development of the overall national economy. In his book, Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity, Francis Fukuyama considers trust as a factor that makes possible the formation of large business groups. In addition, trust plays an important role in reducing the uncertainty between persons and between institutions and in making society stable. When the members of organizations expect other members to behave honestly and that they are believable, we don't need to 'pay the cost of a suspicious mind.' Trust, the basis of social capital, is a lubricant that makes organization efficient.

In conclusion, trust is a necessary factor for economic growth and development, socio-political stabilization, and the formation of personal relationships. If transaction costs such as, contacts and judicial institutions, are decreased, the needs for contracts and prosecution will be reduced. If transaction costs are reduced, the possibility for economic growth is increased. Fukuyama emphasizes that trust is a precondition for highly industrialized societies in the 21st century and a necessary element not only for socio-political stability, but economic development.

The mass media in Korea proclaims that the recovery of trust in Korean society is one of the most important and immediate reform projects that Koreans have to accomplish. Social reforms in Korea have not been made successfully and public disappointment in Korean politics, economy, and society has increased. Korean people seem to believe that we need to overcome distrust or low trust in Korean society. For example, the win-win politics between government party and opposition parties is possible under conditions of trust. If the government party and opposition parties believe in the word of other parties, they can clear out the endless confrontations between them. Trust is also critically important to Korean economic growth. The financial crisis of Korea in 1997 resulted from international distrust of the Korean economy. When we don't trust a bank, we withdraw money from the bank. When international investors distrusted the future of the Korean economy, they withdrew their investment and portfolios, and South Korea reached the brink of bankruptcy. If we don't trust the market, the additional costs, that is, transaction costs, and inefficiency increase in the economy. If trust in government is low, citizens do not believe in the government and rely on Mafia protection for their lives and prosperity.

In this essay I will compare the historical origins and conditions that made South Korea and Italy (low) trust societies. According to Fukuyama, the characteristics of low trust societies are as follows: 1) weak intermediate associations; 2) a family-oriented society; 3) small businesses are the center of economy. The important characteristics of high trust societies are two: 1) spontaneous sociality and 2) strong solidarity for community. In other words a society of strong solidarity for community is a high-trust society, whereas a society of weak solidarity for community is a low-trust society. Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Italy, and France can be classified as low-trust societies. These societies cannot have large businesses. But the Korean government cultivated large business groups through its industrial policies of 1960-70. Small family businesses should prosper following the cases of China that depend on family. This is clear when we look at the cases of Korea's big business groups that have been managed by family members.

On Miscommunication Processes in Refusal Management between Japanese and Americans

by **KINOSHITA**, Hidefumi, Department of Law and Letters, Ehime University, Japan

Panel 18: Second Language Acquisition 2

Strategic aspects of language use have been one of the major interests in the field of pragmatics for the last two decades. According to a number of studies (Beebe, et. al, 1990; Gass and Houck, 1999, etc.), Japanese tend to employ indirect refusal strategies while Americans use more direct strategies. However, little research has been conducted concerning how these two cultures deal with their differences in refusal management when they interact. The present paper analyzes the developmental aspects of miscommunication in refusal management between Japanese and Americans, by examining data obtained in two role-plays performed by an American who interacts with two Japanese partners. It is shown that the Americans had much difficulty in recognizing the implicit refusal cues given by the Japanese, and that this failure in interpretation, when repeated several times, lead to aggressive responses by the Japanese interlocutors. It is suggested that Japanese, who prefer indirect approaches to refusals in order to preserve each other's face, may feel offended when their concern is repeatedly unrecognized. This in turn would prompt them to re-evaluate their interpersonal relationship with the interlocutor, possibly triggering reactions which would largely be unexpected by Americans.

'English Plus' for Asian and American Students

by **KOBAYASHI**, Eiji, Part-time Lecturer, Graduate School - Shimonoseki City University, Japan

Panel 11: Second Language Acquisition

English is an important lingua franca for Asia. To cope with globalization, English education has now been much emphasized and an increasing number of students and adults in Asian countries have been trying to acquire practical knowledge of English. While this trend is welcome, the presenter believes that they should also study one of the Asian languages as a second foreign language. In East Asia, for example, there are three strong national languages of Chinese, Japanese and Korean. The younger generation should study, in addition to English, one of these languages to understand their neighbors better. Luckily a common asset of Chinese characters greatly facilitates the study of these languages. In fact a number of high schools and universities in Japan now offer Chinese and Korean courses as a part of their foreign language education, and students are interested in the study. Similar situations exist in China and Korea. In the United States, there has been an 'English plus' movement against an 'English only' practice. American, Australian or European students are also welcome to take up Asian languages, through which they can understand Asia's rich culture and traditions. Some practical ways to assist students studying Asian languages are discussed.

The Idea of Power: Education and Globalization

by **KOBAYASHI**, Victor, Professor, Educational Foundation, University of Hawaii, USA

Panel 2: Issues in Education

The idea of "power" in human affairs reflects our times and its mythic role in education and globalization poses a major threat to the stability of the world.

The Trend of Income Difference in Japan

by **KOJIMA**, Katsuhisa, Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, Japan

Panel 12: Economic Issues

It has been said that Japan has had few income disparities. But, the Gini coefficient, the index of income difference, is increasing, and has caused Japan to become a country with large income disparities. There is much argument about income difference in Japan. Such argument is mainly based on the tabulated data of the Japanese governmental income surveys. There are not so many analyses using the micro-data of the Japanese governmental statistics as compared to other countries. So, we can't argue the income difference based on the forms that international comparison is possible. This presentation will attempt to analyze the income difference in Japan based on the forms that are used in OECD Income distribution project and Luxembourg Income study. The micro-data used here is the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare "Comprehensive Survey of Living Condition of the People on Health and Welfare." The analysis will pay attention to income difference by age, class, and living arrangement. It will show the future direction of the policy in income security in the society with an aging population and low fertility. In this presentation, the definition of the income followed the definition used by OECD and LIS.

Hong Kong's New Post-secondary Education Marketplace

by **LEUNG**, Samuel, Assistant Professor, Division of Speech and Hearing Sciences, Faculty of Education, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong and Glenn Shive, Hong Kong—America Center, Hong Kong

Panel 16: Community Colleges: Promoting Educational Access, Community and Workforce Development in Asia-Pacific

In 2001 the Hong Kong SAR Government proposed that in ten years Hong Kong would double from 30 to 60% the number of senior secondary school graduates who enter post-secondary education programs. This bold stroke would help thousands of young people prepare for life in Hong Kong's emerging knowledge-intensive, service-oriented economy, resulting in the rapid growth of Associate Degree programs all over Hong Kong. This presentation reviews the current situation of these programs and the challenges faced by the providers of such programs.

Global Environmental Change and Health in Small Island States

by **LEWIS**, Nancy, Director - Research Program, East-West Center, USA

Panel 23: Health Issues - Part 2

Already vulnerable and responsible for less than 1% of global greenhouse gas emissions, Small Island States (SIS) are going to be among the most vulnerable of countries to projected climate change according to the Third U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The most recent IPCC report also suggests that climate change will result, if not in more ENSO events, in more El Niño-like conditions across the Pacific and beyond. Climate is the most thoroughly researched, but certainly not the only, aspect of global environmental change that has implications for human and ecosystem health. Based on a synthesis of on-going issues and initiatives including a series of three workshops organized by the World Health Organization, specific examples of the complexity of the relationship between climate variability and climate change and health will be presented. These come from an initial retrospective Pacific-wide project and research in progress in the four administrative districts of Fiji. Human health on islands, as elsewhere, reflects the conditions of both the social and natural environments.

Towards a One-World Diverse Culture: A Philosophical Vision and a Practical Solution

by **MALHOTRA**, Ashok Kumar, SUNY Distinguished Teaching Professor, Department of Philosophy - State University of New York, USA

Panel 24: Philosophy in Contemporary Times

Dr. Seuss in 'The Lorax' makes a profound statement: "Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not." When we fully become aware of the suffering of people around us, we find that there are a vast number of problems that require immediate attention from each of us. These problems range from illiteracy amongst more than 2 billion children and adults to the lack of health care, malnutrition and poverty among one-third of the population of the world. This awareness of the enormity of human wretchedness creates a painful agitation within our being. During those moments, we are ready to give up everything and do anything to help and

rescue those impoverished children of the earth. Though all of us are equal in desiring the good and also in knowing the good, we are totally unequal in doing the good. Unless this desire for the good and knowledge of the good are put to practice, the desire becomes a useless passion and the knowledge a vacuous piece of information. The big hurdle to acting on the passion and knowledge of the good is the lack of confidence in our ability to make a positive difference. The doubt lurking in the back our mind is: "How can I, as a single human being, alleviate the suffering of such a large number of human beings? As the popular adage goes, if you want to make a significant difference in the lives of unfortunate people, you should "think globally but act locally." The above statement has become a maxim, which guides my actions and me. In this paper, I will present my philosophical vision of globalization and the concrete steps to materialize part of this vision by building schools for the underprivileged children. The paper is divided into three parts. Part I offers an introduction to the problem of Globalization. Part II presents a Philosophical Vision of Globalization in terms of a "One-World Diverse Culture" and Part III describes how a component of this philosophical vision dealing with the removal of illiteracy is concretely handled through the establishment of elementary schools for the impoverished children of India.

Minority Problem in Indonesia
by **MANANGKA**, Derek, News Director/Editor-In-Chief, RCTI Television, Indonesia

Panel 15: Minority Issues

Indonesia, the 4th largest populated country in the world has a minority problem. Although the problem is quite obvious in the daily life of Indonesians, this issue has never been addressed appropriately. A Number of discussions have been arranged, many books have been published, but the problem remains unsolved. Religion distinction and ethnic history is the area where the problem has continually arose. Education and prosperity are believed to be solutions to reduce the misconception of a minority versus majority distinction.

Envisioning Community through Contention: The Challenge of Yasukuni Shrine
by **MASSHARDT**, Brian J., Ph.D. Candidate Political Science, University of Hawaii, USA

Panel 8: Single Country Issues

If "All politics are local" then "Local politics have international implications."
While Prime Minister visits to Yasukuni Shrine serve a local constituency, they elicit critical international response. This paper analyzes the emerging contention between local groups protecting Yasukuni and international actors and offers alternative roles for Yasukuni Shrine in building an Asia-Pacific community. Previous studies cite Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Yasukuni Shrine in 1985 as a key event in the history of shrine-related politics. International responses coupled with strong domestic opposition effectively halted subsequent visits: Political issues surrounding the shrine were now officially "internationalized." However, Prime Minister Koizumi's visit in 2001 produced slightly different results. Visits now take place yearly in spite of the domestic and international pressure. Changes in Japanese domestic politics have served to strengthen local groups protecting Yasukuni Shrine who now perceive international responses as "interference." The existence of Yasukuni Shrine poses a direct challenge to building an Asia-Pacific community. However, due to the political controversy that Prime Minister visits engender, alternative visions of the shrine's place in the region are clearly marked and ambiguity is removed. Ironically, the

ensuing chaotic debates have created an opportunity to embrace democracy, an essential requisite in community building.

Web-Based Applications of Data Sharing for Research and Education
by **MCNALLY**, James W., Director – Program on Aging, NACDA – Institute for Social Research, USA

Panel 9: Education and Technology

The availability and application of secondary data for research, classroom instruction and policy development has grown tremendously over the past decade. With the rise of the Internet and other electronic means of distribution the costs of sharing data and information have declined dramatically; changing secondary data from a commodity to a public good to be shared in a manner enhances our ability to engage in cross-national research. While the costs of sharing data have declined across time, the costs associated with collaboration and cross organization research and training remain high. Inefficiencies in collaborative research and training programs include the costs of travel, replication of effort, incompatible analysis platforms and the inability to replicate findings between collaborative partners. Researchers in ICPSR at the University of Michigan have developed a set of web-based analysis and educational tools that allow for more efficient use of secondary data across research communities regardless of physical distance. These tools allow researchers to access, subset and analyze data regardless of their physical location, the only requirement is an internet connection. The systems are freely available to all members of the research community and exist to encourage teaching and the collaboration of researchers across disciplinary and national boundaries.

The Health Consequences of Korea's Rapidly Aging Population
by **MENG**, Kwang-ho, Professor of Preventive Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Korea

Panel 4: Challenges of Aging Populations

Owing to continuous economic growth, an increased standard of living, and improvements to health care in Korea, the life expectancy of Koreans rose from 69.0 years in 1985 to 71.3 years in 1990. It continued to rise throughout the 1990s, and, by 2002, had reached 76.5 years for the general population and 80.0 years for Korean females. Similarly, the percentage of the Korean population that is 65 years of age or older increased from 3.1 in 1970 to 7.1 in 2000, and is expected to reach approximately 14.0 in 2019. Thus, according to this estimate, Korea will have evolved from an "aging society" to an "aged society" in only 19 years. In the case of other countries, this same transformation has generally taken 2 to 5 times longer.

One of the major issues related to Korea's rapidly aging population relates to the health problems of the elderly. According to the 2002 National Health Survey Report, 87.6 percent of the elderly were reported to have at least one chronic disease. In other words, almost 9 out of every 10 elderly persons in Korea were suffering from a chronic illness. This, clearly, places a significant economic burden on Korean society in the form of increased health care costs.

This paper examines the increasing prevalence of chronic diseases within Korea's rapidly aging population and offers some possible short- and long-term solutions to cope with the increased burden being placed on Korea's health care system. These include the basic services at local health centers

for the elderly and the national life-long health promotion programs that aim to correct unhealthy behavior, such as smoking, the excessive use of alcohol, and poor eating and exercise habits.

Promoting Democracy in Occupied Japan: The 1947 Constitution

by **MENTON**, Linda, Professor of Education, Curriculum Research and Development – University of Hawaii – Manoa, USA

Panel 8: Single Country Issues

This presentation focuses on the Allied occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1952. More specifically, it examines one aspect of the occupation: how occupation authorities sought to educate the Japanese populace about the new 1947 constitution. Lacking what we today would call "mass media," occupation officials used posters, booklets, radio broadcasts, comic books, and a traditional storytelling form called *kami shibai* or "paper play, " to explain how the new constitution would reform Japanese law and society. This presentation, which has been used with American high school students, focuses on a series of "before and after" posters that were used to educate the Japanese people about specific articles of the new constitution.

The Acquisition of Two English Adjectival Constructions by Japanese Learners

by **MIYAKOSHI**, Tomoko, PhD Candidate Linguistics, University of Hawaii – Manoa, USA

Panel 18: Second Language Acquisition 2

In recent years, vocabulary has gained a more prominent status in the study of second language acquisition, prompted by various corpus studies and awareness of the role of lexical units in learning and communication. Although vocabulary is often dealt with only incidentally by language teachers, lexical knowledge is central to the acquisition of communicative competence in a second language (Schmitt 2000). An experiment was conducted to examine the effect of text frequency in the acquisition of two grammatical collocations by Japanese learners of English: both are predicate adjectival constructions involving an expletive *it* plus either (1) a *for* + NP prepositional phrase followed by an infinitival clause, or (2) a *that* clause. It was found that, as compared with the performance of low-intermediate learners, advanced learners show stronger sensitivity to text frequency in three tasks: Japanese-to-English translation, grammaticality judgments, and familiarity ratings. These results support claims that L2 learners are poor in knowledge of formulaic sequences (Wray 2002). It is concluded that L2 learners need to receive a greater variety of input in order to achieve native-like proficiency in adjectival constructions such as these.

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

by **MURAKAMI**, Yoshikazu, Matsuyama University**,** Japan

Panel 21: Education and Technology - Part 2

Basically, education brings about changes in learners through teaching, preparing them for the world in which they will live. For a long time, teachers have used chalk and talk aided by textbooks for their main media of teaching at schools. But this has a tendency to have a lecturing-only teacher and

less active students that is quite often observed in school education. With the development of ICT, the Internet has now given us a tremendous potential for innovating conventional teaching and learning at schools. The mobile Internet environment is rapidly prevailing in Japan. As the present trends continue, much more high-powered and smaller mobile Internet computers, and their integrated media will become ubiquitous in the near future. The kind of teacher-given information, which was only accessible at school before, will be accessible not only to students, but also to many people even outside school anywhere at anytime via the Internet that spans the globe. This author has established an Internet-based information-sharing system to redesign his teaching and students' learning. The system has its own Internet-domain name, yomura.net, Web sites, e-mailing accounts, and an exclusive data storage disk with an automatic file synchronizing function on the Internet. Thus, the teacher and his students can interactively use the system by their own mobile Internet phones, or any Internet-connected PCs anywhere at any time from the inside/outside of the campus. This way of teaching and learning in the cross-contactable environment beyond the limitations of campus can hardly be realized without using the Internet. This presentation describes the outline of the system and discusses the results of this trial.

A Proposal for a North-South Center in Okinawa
by **NAKACHI**, Kiyoshi, Professor, Meio University, Faculty of International Studies, Japan

Panel 26: Regional Economic Integration 2

Okinawa prefecture once planned creating a North-South Center. The model for the center was the East-West Center in Hawaii. The purpose of the envisaged North-South Center was to facilitate exchanges and communication between developed nations and developing nations, or between Japan and other Asian nations. Okinawa has a history of exchanges with other Asian nations and regions in terms of culture and trade. Also Okinawa's geographical location supports establishing a North-South Center considering the proximity of China and other East Asian nations and regions. This paper reports on the history of Okinawa's movement toward creating a new North-South center and identifies reasons why the center is needed in Okinawa.

Teaching English as a Rite of Passage
by **NITTA**, Fumiteru, Professor, Sociology Department - Kibi International University, Japan

Panel 11: Second Language Acquisition

In this paper, I examine intercultural experiences of teaching English in Japan by young Westerners from an anthropological perspective. I argue that the English teaching experiences are rites of passage for the young people who come to Japan from foreign countries.

Kurashiki City in southern Japan has had an English teaching program in which young men and women from its sister-cities are invited to teach at public schools. Similar to the JET Programme, the AET Program in Kurashiki invites young people from Kansas City,
USA, and Christchurch, New Zealand to work as Assistant English Teachers (AET's).

The whole experiences by the AET's in an alien place, hardships, and their ambiguous identity are analyzed and interpreted based on the theory of the three stages of rites of passage put forward by Arnold van Gennep.

I argue that the AET experience functions as a rite of passage through which the young people are prepared for future careers, not necessarily English education, but various other professions including Japan specialists.

The New Water Frontier
by **NKEMDIRIM**, Lawrence, Professor, Earth Sciences – University of Calgary, Canada

Panel 10: Sustainable Development

Freshwater is a vastly undervalued resource. Waste and abuse of this resource is deeply rooted in many cultures in North America and Asia-Pacific. Evidence is now emerging that we are approaching a new water frontier everywhere because of several new pressure areas. This presentation will focus on three of those with special attention to Asia-Pacific. The three are a changing climate, human growth (population and economic) and pollution of coastal aquifers. The net impact of global warming and with it a strengthening intensity and frequency of El Nino is forcing most parts of the region into a negative water balance situation during a period of rising demand, both total (population, agriculture and industry driven) and per capita (hygiene and sanitation driven). Unsustainable mining of groundwater, loss of wetland, and depletion and pollution of coastal aquifers are indicators of these pressures. A conceptual model which aims at balancing demand to supply in a new water frontier is proposed and tested against the North American experience at the stage of compatible social and economic development. Economic pricing of water is a major feature of the solution proposed.

Ownership, Internalization, Entry mode and Performance of Japanese Subsidiaries in Brazil
by **OGASAVARA**, Mário Henrique, Doctoral student of Finance and Management, Graduate School of Systems and Information Engineering, Doctoral Program in Quantitative Finance and Management - University of Tsukuba, and Yasuo Hoshino, Corresponding author**,** Professor of Finance and Management**,** Institute of Policy and Planning Science - University of Tsukuba**,** Japan

Panel 12: Economic Issues

Previous empirical researches on Japanese subsidiaries have found differences between the relationship of entry mode and performance and showed that wholly-owned subsidiaries (WOS) outperform international joint ventures (IJVs). However, these studies considered entry mode selection using a conventional ownership classification of JVs, and limited their samples to developed countries and Asian developing countries. In this paper, we examine entry mode based on non-conventional forms of JVs, and the impact of ownership and internalization advantages on Japanese subsidiaries' performance in a developing country outside Asia. A sample of 102 Japanese subsidiaries located in Brazil was used in this study. The findings suggest that Japanese JVs performed better than WOS and Traditional IJVs. In addition, ownership and internalization advantages of multinational enterprises have a positive influence on performance of overseas operations.

Ethnicity and War in South China: The Hakka of Huiyang County

by **OLENIK**, John Kenneth, Professor of History, Montclair State University, USA

Panel 15: Minority Issues

The importance of Hakka in China's revolution, from Sun Yatsen to Deng Xiaoping, has been documented. My presentation will look at the role of Huiyang Hakka in revolutionary war during the 1920s with special reference to the Northern Expedition of 1926-1927. The paper will discuss the continued role of Hakka in revolution beyond the 1920s and their participation in the Communist guerilla warfare during the late 1940s. It will conclude with a consideration of efforts of Huiyang Hakka to keep alive the memory of their role in revolution through the 1990s as part of the Hakka effort to retain ethnic identity in an increasingly homogeneous society.

Gender, Poverty and Globalization: Eradicating Poverty by Recognizing the Importance of Women's Role

by **RANA**, Bhawani, President, Banke Saathi, Hotel Sneha, Nepal

Panel 1: Women's Issues

In our modern world, Poverty has grown to include people from many different walks of life. It has been able to cross many different political, ethnic, and geographic boundaries but this crisis, however, has failed to cross the barrier of gender and continues to disproportionately affect the women of the world. Studies have shown that nearly 70% of the world's poor are women. The continued feminization of poverty is a harsh reality of our global situation and leads us to ask: "Why does the fight against poverty affect genders differently and why are women more likely to lose that battle."

Women are the most important part to a society's growth and development but often their role is unrecorded, unappreciated, and restricted. Women perform 2/3 of the world's work but only earn 1/10 of the world's income. The primary reason for this lack of compensation is women are handicapped by a society that discriminates against them at all levels. These levels include education, health care, the work place, the marketplace, government, and even in women's own families. Another factor that contributes to women's poverty is an absence of economic opportunities and a lack of access to affordable credit.

In this presentation, I would like to show how different forms of discrimination have led to greater proportion of women living in poverty and then provide some suggestions for the steps we can take as a society to help lift women and, in turn, the world out of the ravages of poverty.

City Consultation: A University Role in Healthy City Development

by **SATTAM**, Adisak, Associate Professor, The School of Health Science - Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University, Thailand

Panel 19: Health Issues

Taking a university role in providing service to society, the School of Health Science, Sukhothai Thammathirat Open University has been involved in the Healthy Cities movement in Thailand since

1998 by hosting seminars and meetings under WHO auspices. In the year 2000 the School's purpose was to develop Yala city, one of the five pioneering healthy cities as a competency-based field training centre in support of STOU distance education programs. To carry out such a proposal, the School has engaged several technical consultations with Yala city administration in lie of strengthening the city's functioning towards keeping the city as a healthy city sustainable. During the course, the School initiated consultative meetings with the city administration resulting in an action plan to strengthening the city's functioning to maintain its Healthy City status. The plan included two main activities: workshops to formulate vision, mission statements, and strategic planning for long-term goals of Yala city; and capacity building training. The school assumed its role as facilitator for the former and provider for the latter main activities. The impact of this city consultation achieved not only in desired strengthening areas but could ensure good governance through community participation, raising awareness, staff morale upgrading, community empowerment and legal enforcement.

Globalization and the Asia Pacific Community: Opportunities and Challenges
by **SCHERWIN**, Ed, Professor and Chair – Political Science, Director – Center for Policy Studies, Florida Atlantic University, USA

Panel 7: Regional Security

The globalization of international relations is perhaps the most significant trend of the twenty first century. Depending on one's values and perspective, globalization can be viewed alternatively as a process, a product, a policy, a phenomenon, or a predicament.
Globalization entails both positive and negative consequences: it is both narrowing and widening the income gaps among and within nations, intensifying and diminishing political domination, and homogenizing and pluralizing cultural identities. An optimistic perspective on globalization predicts lessening conflict and increasing democratization and multilateral cooperation among states to cope with global problems. A more pessimistic perspective predicts that globalization will advantage more powerful states and produce new inequalities in a highly stratified global hierarchy in which the gap between the wealthy and the poor continues to widen. Because benefits will not be distributed equally, globalization will likely generate more conflict between the winners and losers. For these reasons there is an ongoing, often heated debate about whether globalization should be embraced or resisted. Globalization's supporters emphasize the prospects for rising prosperity and technological advances, while its opponents are alarmed by the threat of exploitative capitalism, deepening of inequality, and loss of national identity. This paper critiques globalization from a transformational perspective, and explores several case studies of globalization in the Asian Pacific Community and particularly the impact on political, economic, and cultural structures and processes.

Child Malnutrition as Poverty Indicator: An Evaluation in the context of different development interventions in Indonesia
by **SETBOONSARNG**, Sununtar, Senior Research Fellow, Asian Development Bank Institute, Japan

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

There is no international consensus on what poverty is and how it should be measured. The most commonly used poverty indicator, income level, is limited as it ignores the multi-dimensional

character of poverty.   Because choice of indicator reflects societal value and set goals in development and because what get measured get attention from policy makers and society, choice of poverty indicator is important in priority setting for policies and programs and consequently, outcomes of development.   The first section of this paper reviews qualifications of good indicator and proposes child malnutrition as an appropriate poverty indicator. It points out that implications of allowing poverty to effect children go beyond individual children to affect the health, well being and productivity of future generations and of society as a whole.   In the second section, the paper evaluates practicality using child malnutrition as poverty indicator in Indonesia.   Strengths and weaknesses of three child malnutrition indicators: stunting, wasting, and underweight are reviewed in the context of different development interventions and recommendations are proposed.

Delivering Medical Care While Developing the Infrastructure in the Republic of the Marshall Islands

by **SHAMBAUGH**, Vicki L., Co-Investigator, Director, Research and Development, Pacific Health Research Institute, USA and co-author PALAFOX, Neal A., Principal Investigator, Professor and Chair, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine

Panel 19: Health Issues

The Department of Energy (DOE)/Pacific Health Research Institute (PHRI) Special Medical Care Program provides medical care to 201 people from Rongelap and Utrik Atolls in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). The Program was implemented in 1954 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission following the exposure of Marshallese citizens to fallout from a nuclear test at Bikini Atoll. The program's first priority is to monitor and care for radiation-related illnesses. A secondary aim is to provide longitudinal on-site comprehensive medical care to the patient population as time and resources allow. This program has been conducted since 1999 by PHRI (Hawaii) in collaboration with Straub Clinic and Hospital, the University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine (UHJABSOM), Wahiawa General Hospital, UHJABSOM Family Practice Residency Program, Kaiser Hawaii Permanente Medical Group, and the Government of the RMI. The RMI is 2289 miles southwest of Honolulu. Under PHRI's direction the program has gone from 2 medical missions per year to two clinics providing continuous year round care. Each clinic, one on Majuro and one on Kwajalein, is staffed with a Medical Officer and Nurse Coordinator from the RMI. A US trained physician from the RMI is in charge of clinic operations. In addition, the UH JABSOM Family Practice Residency Program provides a full time resident monthly to assist with clinic care and to provide continuing medical education. Quarterly visits are made by the medical team to Mejatto and Utrik to care for patients residing on these islands. Participation in this medical program is strictly voluntary. The patient population is considered to be at increased risk for malignant disease as a late complication of prior radiation exposure; thus, the DOE/PHRI Program has implemented a cancer-oriented annual health evaluation. In addition, health promotion activities such as nutrition counseling using local foods are also provided. The DOE/PHRI program has sought a partnership with the RMI community through the implementation of Community Advisory Groups. These groups were selected by program participants. Meetings are held between the program's administrative/medical leaders and advisory group members to address the participants' concerns and suggestions for improving the program. In addition, community meetings are held with all members of the program to update them on the program activities and goals twice a year. The process of health care delivery utilized includes culturally sensitive patient care, patient education, and on-site and web-based training of the RMI health care providers. Bilingual staff is available to care for the patient population. Emphasis is placed on integrating the program with the efforts of the RMI

Ministry of Health and Environment (MOHE) and other RMI health care programs. Through such capacity building and integration, the program seeks to positively affect the overall health of the patient population as well as of the RMI population as a whole.

Changing Visions of Gender Roles in Korean Women's Theater
by **SHIM**, Jung-Soon, Professor, English Department – Soongsil University, Korea

Panel 1: Women's Issues

This paper will overview and examine the changing visions of gender roles reflected in contemporary Korean plays by women playwrights from roughly the 1950's to the present. It will explain how women's issues, and the attitudes toward these issues are changing over time with different generations of Korean women playwrights.

The Language Development in Bilingualism: A Case Study on a Young Child Who is Raised with Japanese and English
by **SHIRATA**, Akane, Teacher, Lowell School, USA

Panel 11: Second Language Acquisition

A case study on a child, whose mother is Japanese and the father is American, was done to see and analyze how a young child develops her linguistic skills when the child is raised with more than one language (in this case Japanese and English). The first case was videotaped by the author herself at the child's home when she was two and half years old, and the second one was done six months later, to see the development and progress. The first part is a summary of the first case study and the analysis of her developmental stages in linguistic areas. The following part is another summary and analysis of the second videotaped case. The final part consists of some research reviews of bilingualism and how these researches support this case as well as about the overview of how she had developed language skills, how she distinguishes those two different languages, and how she has built the base as a bilingual of Japanese and English at her age.

Euthyphro Revisited: An Essay Concerning Globalization, Tolerance, and Religious Pluralism
by **SHRADER**, Douglas W., SUNY Distinguished Teaching Professor and Chair of Philosophy – SUNY Oneonta, USA

Panel 24: Philosophy in Contemporary Times

One of Plato's early dialogues recounts a conversation between Socrates and a religious authority of the time, Euthyphro. Set in the days immediately preceding Socrates' trial, the encounter is presented as fortuitous, but ultimately frustrating and fruitless. Socrates has been charged with impiety and corrupting the youth. Claiming that he knows only that he knows nothing – that he himself is aware only of his own ignorance – Socrates seeks Euthyphro's advice concerning the nature of piety. Despite a pressing schedule and Socrates' reputation for being difficult, Euthyphro agrees to the exchange. After all: who better than a priest of the temple to provide instruction in such matters? If Socrates sincerely desires to learn about proper religious behavior, observance, and

belief, he will be better prepared to defend himself against the charge of impiety or, as the case may be, to recognize the error of his ways and throw himself on the mercy of the court as a reformed sinner.

The New East-West Alliance: Sensitizing Outreach
by **SINGH**, Kirpal, EWCA Chapter Leader, Singapore

Panel 26: Regional Economic Integration 2

In the past 6 weeks I have had the privilege of meeting and talking with people from very different walks of life in Australia, New Zealand and the USA; in all of these meetings it became very clear that a new sensitivity/sensibility was called for given the world scenarios. America, in particular -and its partners in general -need to arrive both at a new understanding as well as a new platform for future action. In this respect I feel strongly that an association of intellectuals such as ours can do a lot-indeed MUST do a lot - to bring this new understanding about. I want to share some views which I trust we can discuss in an open, trusting, manner.

Tie-up Inputs of Broken Strings in Teacher Experience
by **THIMMAPPA**, Purushothama R., Professor of Education and Psychology, The University of the South Pacific, Fiji, and Manjula P. Rao, Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), India

Panel 21: Education and Technology - Part 2

A review of professional development programs from Simon Fraser University provided an impetus to explore other innovative institutions preparing teachers with a difference. Continued electronic search and professional encounters with the practitioner researchers confirmed the presumptions held in this regard. The ensued reviews as above resulted in identifying certain distinctive characteristics of such approaches – (1) the sequence of indigenous, self-regulating, reflective or critical students' hands-on training, (2) faculty partnership strategies of student-teacher support, and (3) student experiential field resources. In relation to these, a sabbatical research was undertaken to participate and study selected teacher experience programs from India. A 'participant-observation' methodology was felt appropriate to experience and draw viable teacher preparation input-ties for further research in the Pacific. Required data was collected through: (a) participation in the on-going teacher experience sessions, (b) formal and informal discussions with the concerned faculty members of the institutions, (c) interactive sessions with the student-teachers, (d) observing different student-teachers' activities, and (e) examining the related student work samples and literature. This research-based paper presents the outcomes of three on-going institutions-based teacher preparation innovations. The student teachers' personalized training strategies will surely provide alternative frames of reference to the current supervisory styles of teacher experience.

Economic Perspective of Sustainable Land Use: A Case Study of Klong Sathorn Village, Thailand

by **TOKRISNA**, Ruangrai, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Faculty of Economics - Kasetsart University, Thailand

Panel 10 : Sustainable Development

Klong Sathorn is a village in north-eastern Thailand where agricultural land right was granted to the local farmers. Nevertheless low agricultural income and rapid development have led to unsustainable land use. Important economic problems of land use in Klong Sathorn village were low income, especially agricultural income. This was due to land degradation and lack of a water supply which resulted in low crop yield, an agricultural problem. In addition, low farm price and debt with their buyers were the other two causes of low farm income. Low income was also related to two other important economic problems, i.e. income disparity and lack of alternative local job opportunities. Farmers, the majority of villagers, had low incomes while more recent settlers were usually wealthier having access to higher income occupations. This led to income disparity in this village. Low income farmers sold their farmland to new comers and those wealthier and became hired workers. Low income was also related to a lack of alternative job opportunities. In spite of losses, farmers had to grow corn according to their buyers who were also their lenders. Some farmers had to sell or lease their land turning to be hired workers, a change in social status. Some farmers had to leave the community for outside occupations, a change in household structure leading to lack of family farm labour. Low income could lead to higher dependency on forest products for their living. Lack of unity in the community resulted in the inability to organize economic groups. Such organizations could help to strengthen the economic capability of the villagers which could not be achieved by individuals. Lack of unity, diverse backgrounds of the villagers, and income disparity constrained successful organization in strengthening their economic powers. Main economic problems of land use in Klong Sathorn village were related to social, agricultural, forestry and environmental problems.

International Openness and the Weight of History: The Challenge of Governance and Policy Reforms in Cambodia

by **TOLENTINO**, V. Bruce J., Economic Advisor, Supreme National Economic Council – Office of the Prime Minister – Cambodia, Philippines

Panel 8: Single Country Political Issues

Recent reviews of development in Cambodia suggest in-depth analysis of how policies and programs move from vision to implementation, taking into account the key features of governance relevant in and perhaps unique to Cambodia. Such analysis would usefully inform the formulation by both the Royal Government of Cambodia and its development partners of strategies that more effectively promote pro-poor policy reforms. This paper seeks to discuss the results of policy reforms in social land concessions, community forestry, and access to fishing lots and rural roads in Cambodia.

Interrogating music globalization for Pacific-Asia: Moana & the Moahunters, *Miss Saigon*, Keith Ikaia Purdy and "Return to Innocence"

by **TRIMILLOS**, Ricardo D., Chair and Professor, School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies - University of Hawaii, Manoa, USA

Panel 25: Expressive Cultures and Aesthetics

The circulation of performers and mediated music are two manifestations of a globalized performance industry which increasingly informs notions of community. In this regard I draw upon Gans' concept of *taste culture*, Anthony Smith's definition of *ethnie*, and Robertson's notion of the *glocal*. While globalization has often been essentialised as an incursion from the West, an examination of the performance industry suggests that Asia-Pacific (here a signifier of non-West) is more than complicit in the process. The trope of globalisation assumes stable, bounded entities, such as nation or ethnicity, that can be subjected to the process. In performance, it raises such questions as "when is a tenor a Hawaiian tenor?" or " Why can Filipinos portray Vietnamese on the stage but Caucasians can not?" For mediated music, critical issues include a) loss of control by the artist and b) the misuse of a cultural expression. Through the examination of two Asia-related works and two Pacific-referenced performers, I problematise themes of artistic control, cultural entitlement, and commodification as simultaneously supporting and contesting the metaphor of an Asia-Pacific community.

The Emerging Web Multimedia Value Chain in Taiwan: Problems and Prospects
by **WANG**, Eunice Hsiao Hui, Associate Professor, Department of Information Communication, School of Informatics - Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Panel 20: Economic Issues 2

The future of multimedia applications on the Web is bright as users are looking for a more engaging experience. Improved streaming and compression technologies along with broadband connections are major forces behind the growth of multimedia applications on e-business, education, entertainment and other websites. Today, it is possible to use the Internet for transmitting real-time multimedia stream. Porter's concept of value chain was employed in this paper as the framework analyzing the electronic market emerged from web-based video systems or web multimedia in Taiwan. The web multimedia industry budding in Taiwan can be divided into three stages from the value chain model: 1) The Content and Service Providers create the program contents and services; 2) The Content/Services Aggregators combining/developing contents and services to create multiple program bundles; 3) Internet Service Media undertaking the access/connecting of the contents and services to the end customer.

China's Multilateral Diplomacy and SOE
by **WANG**, Jianwei, Professor and Chair, Political Science Department, University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point, USA

Panel 14: China and Asian Regionalism: Stimulants and Constraints

Multilateral diplomacy has increasingly become an integral part of China's foreign policy. This paper examines the evolution of Chinese perception and practice on multilateralism under Jiang Zemin with a focus on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). It argues that China's leading role in the formation of the SCO marks a clear departure from its traditional bilateral approach in dealing with security issues and will have significant ramification for regional international relations.

New Challenge in Education - English at Elementary School
by **WATANABE**, Manabu, Lecturer, Toyama Prefectural University/Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Japan

Panel 18: Second Language Acquisition 2

English education in Japan has been a hot social issue over last few decades. The nation's public education system is claimed not successful in providing solid and practical basis of the language to its people, while many recognize the importance of English as an international communication tool. Recent national debates on English education at elementary schools are often associated to and discussed in such a social context. Elementary school English education, however, poses many practical, if not truly educational, challenges to us. For example, for many local governments, to implement such a language program is almost impossible, as they usually do not have staff members who are capable to perform such task.
In this paper, I report an experimental challenge from Akita prefecture. The towns of Iwaki and Yuwa have implemented 6 and 5 years comprehensive English language program at their elementary schools respectively, subcontracting a private sector that possesses relevant experience and skills. Although outsourcing experts from a private sector is not yet very common in public school environment, it would seem a promising alternative to the otherwise very difficult task, and I believe this business model will have some social impacts and implications in the field of education.

From Burka to Bikini: Liberation or Exploitation
by **WATANABE**, Sabeena Munir, Japan

Panel 1: Women's Issues

Is uncovering your body a sign of freedom, and therefore covering a sign of subjugation? Do women not have the right to cover themselves as much as they want? Who has the freedom to decide the way a woman dresses? The final choice lies with the woman of course, but do they realize that the display of their bodies makes them vulnerable to being exploited and manipulated? Manipulated by the multibillion dollar fashion, and cosmetic and now, cosmetic surgery industries.

Community Colleges in Micronesia
by **WEILBACHER**, Phiengphen Stholasuta, Director, Pohnpei Campus - College of Micronesia-FSM

Panel 16: Community Colleges: Promoting Educational Access, Community and Workforce Development in Asia-Pacific.

Micronesia, then called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, had Continuing Education Centers spread across an area with more than 800 islands in a boundary that easily swallows the continental United States with a population of less than 200,000 in a land mass the size of the US State of Rhode Island. These centers, which were established in the 60's to provide the crucial need to improve education through the training of its teachers, have now evolved into four community colleges serving several thousand students in the present setting of four distinct political entities. They are: the College of the Marshall Islands in the east, the College of Micronesia-FSM in the center, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands College in the north and the Palau Community College in the west. The College of Micronesia-FSM, the national college of the Federated States of

Micronesia, attained its full and accredited Community College status with its own 6 campuses that serve the specific needs of its four states in a federation now known as the Federated States of Micronesia comprising of the island states of Chuuk, Kosrae, Pohnpei, and Yap. The main campus, the National Campus, is located at the capital of the federation in Pohnpei State where Pohnpei Campus (specifically for the State of Pohnpei needs) is also located.

Poverty Targeting in Asia: Experiences from India, Indonesia, the Philippines, People's Republic of China and Thailand
by **WEISS**, John, Director of Research, Asian Development Bank Institute, Japan

Panel 3: Poverty Issues

Poverty targeting, defined as the use of policy instruments to channel resources to a target group identified below an agreed national poverty line, is used by all governments in Asia in one form or another, either to 'protect' the poor from adverse shocks or 'promote' their long-run move out of poverty. Such measures typically include reaching the poor with credit, food, employment, access to health and other social facilities and occasionally cash transfers. ADB Institute has conducted surveys of the experiences with poverty targeting in a number of large economies in South Asia (India), South East Asia (Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia) as well as in the People's Republic of China (PRC). This paper surveys the experiences documented in these studies.

Prospects of the East Asian Economic Community
by **YAMASHITA**, Michiko, Senior Economist, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Japan

Panel 26: Regional Economic Integration

As the economic and financial integration in East Asia continues, the ongoing bilateral negotiations for free trade agreements (FTA), or economic partnership agreements (EPA), are drawing much attention. After the Asian currency crisis in 1997, Japan took initiatives to enhance stability and productivity of the emerging economies, and to secure the sustainable development of the region. The new Miyazawa Initiative committed to setting up a stabilization fund of 30 billion dollars in 1998 to provide liquidity against currency attacks, to facilitate currency swaps, and for trade/loan insurances. Along the same lines, Japan has been promoting an exchange rate system pegged to the G3-currency basket and the creation of the Asian Bond Market to foster a more competitive financial environment. China, as an Asian emerging economic power, joined the WTO in 2001, and signed an agreement on comprehensive economic cooperation with ASEAN in 2002, while proposing a trilateral FTA to Japan and Korea. A recent surge of intraregional trade and investment in East Asia suggests that more profound and unified FTA's may expedite regional integration and lead to a solid framework of the East Asian Economic Community.

Water Management vs. Human Costs: China's Resettlement in Historical Perspective

by **YIN**, Liangwu, Associate Professor, Department of History – Mount Union College, USA

Panel 10: Sustainable Development

China's Three Gorges Project in the Yangtze valley is the world's largest ever water conservancy enterprise. When it is scheduled to complete in 2009, the Project will force the relocation of at least 1.2 million people, a world record. To relocate such a large number of people is a stupendous task. At present stage, factual information available for scholars on the Project relocation study is still relatively scarce. Reliable qualitative and quantitative material is difficult to be found. This paper, largely based on published sources and private interviews, attempts to delineate the relocation efforts, now in full swing in China, the deep implications of the relocation itself, and serious problems it may entail. In order to better understand the Chinese government's policy and practice concerning water management relocation, it may not be unnecessary to view the present in its right historical perspective. Therefore, this paper will begin with a brief survey of its past. To be sure, this is a very preliminary schema designed to initiate scholarly discussion rather than a definitive study of this issue of tremendous importance.

Community Colleges: Roles and Challenges

by **YOSHIKAWA**, Mimi Beng Poh, Director, International Affairs and Development, Honolulu Community College - University of Hawaii, USA

Panel 16: Community Colleges: Promoting Educational Access, Community and Workforce Development in Asia-Pacific

The community college in the US is rooted in its mission to expand access to post-secondary educational programs and to foster community development. While the driving forces in the development of community colleges in Asia and the Pacific are diverse and the colleges are shaped by different needs and priorities, all of them also serve the means of providing higher education to those who do not have access to other colleges and universities already in place. The presenter will discuss the challenges facing the developing community colleges and compare them with the institutional challenges of meeting the needs of a changing environment in the US.