Abstract List

2002 International Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Listed below are the abstracts for papers and posters selected for presentation at the conference. They are listed alphabetically by the name of the presenter. Please note that some abstracts were edited for length and/or clarity.

Cultural Dimensions of Anglos, Australians, and Malaysians

by ABDULLAH, Dr. Asma, Human Resource Department, ExxonMobil, Kuala Lumpur and LIM, Dr. Lrong, Department of Business Administration, Kagawa University, Japan

Panel: Intercultural Issues

This paper seeks to investigate the similarities and differences in the cultural dimensions among Anglos, Australians, and Malaysians, which comprise of Chinese, Indians, and Malays. The main results reveal that the Anglos and the Australians differed significantly from the Malaysians in six dimensions. The most significant differences occur in dimensions related to relationships, collectivism, and religiosity. Among the Malaysian groups, there is only one significant difference. This occurs in the religiosity dimension, whereby the Malays differ from the Chinese and the Indians. The research discusses these differences and considers some suggestions for studying Malaysian managerial behaviors.

Global Companies and *De Facto* Economic Integration in East Asia

by ABE, Kiyoshi, Professor of International Economics, Chiba University, Japan

Panel: IT, MNC and Globalization

There has recently been a remarkable rise of intra-East-Asia trade. Global companies, such as Japanese multinational companies, are its significant promoters, enhancing local procurements, benefiting local economies and orchestrating mutual-supply networks in the Asia-Pacific area and the rest of the world. Korean, Chinese, Taiwanese, American, Japanese and other production networks are superimposed upon one another, leading to very complex interdependences and *de facto* market-driven economic integration of East Asia. All that a Southeast Asian country needs to do is to plug in the intricate production network of the MNC. The aerobatics model of Edward Chen, rather than the flying geese model of Akamatsu, fits in well with the plug-in model. Market dynamics function well in Asia-Pacific, especially East Asian, economies. When Japanese multinational companies relocate, so does their vertical relationship, with Japan lagging behind in management localization. These findings are supported by my own on-site investigations as well as my new questionnaire data in Malaysia, Thailand, China, the USA and Germany. To minimize the negative effect of globalization, corporate philanthropies of multinational companies are now socially more important.

Multiculturalism and Progress: An Examination of Select Areas in the Asia - Pacific Region

by ANANT, Dr. Geeth Reddy, Osmania University, Hyderabad, India

Panel: Intercultural Issues

Multiculturalism, a consequence of streams of migration, responding to growth initiatives and carrying capacity of regions and the magnetic attraction of opportunities to improved living conditions and quality of life, is largely an urban phenomenon. Marked by respective historical characteristics, the transformations are either quick and striking or gradual and therefore not very "catchy". The former generally results in 'hiccoughs' of adjustment etc., while the latter leads to assimilation. Both constitute cases for good governance, planning and judicious policies. In the wake of globalisation forces, there is increasing emphasis on attracting foreigners - for higher education, tourism and commercial endeavors. These initiatives toward FDI and DFI, investments from multinationals and supranationals, as well as the seeming attractions of a borderless world are not devoid of problems.

Whatever the nature, multiculturalism during the last two decades has constituted an important subject area for academic discussion in the field of humanities and social sciences in terms of descriptions and narratives as well as conceptual and theoretical understanding and explanations.

This paper seeks to address the conceptual debates with the primary objective of understanding the relation between the degree of population plurality and diversity and the occurrence of conflicts - whether racial, ethnic or cultural. The cases under consideration will be from the Asia-Pacific Region, though relying wholly on secondary sources of information.

Philippine-American Relations Revisited

by AQUINO, Dr. Belinda A., Professor of Political Science and Director of Philippine Studies, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Evolution of New Social and Political Systems

Globalization has set in motion a number of thematic areas and processes involving just about every aspect of modern life: politics, government, international relations, trade, environment, labor, energy, women, minorities, and so on. Even elements heretofore localized or local in nature, such as terrorism, have become global as dramatically shown by the events of September 11. After this "turning point" in current events, the U.S. unleashed a "war on terrorism" which has spread to Southeast Asia. U.S. military intelligence has targeted the Philippines, particularly Mindanao, as the "Southeast Asian front" of the international network identified as al-Qaida, believed to be under the control of Osama bin Laden. Deploying a military contingent of 660 troops, including 160 special forces to the Philippines as "advisors" in the war against the Abu Sayyaf, the U.S. is projecting its military power in Southeast Asia once again under circumstances reminiscent of the Cold War and its incipient involvement in Vietnam in the 60s.

My paper offers a critique of these developments in Philippine-American relations.

Terror at the Twin Towers: An American Perspective

by ARMBRUSTER, Mr. William, Chairman, New York Chapter, EWCA, USA

Roundtable Discussion: Differing Perspectives on September 11

As an American who worked at the World Trade Center for nearly 10 years until November 2000, I reacted that day with fear, anger and sorrow – fear, based in part on the realization that I could have been killed had my company not moved, but also fear for my country and for our world; anger at the terrorists; sorrow for those who had died or lost their loved ones.

As a human being who likes to think of myself as a world citizen, I have been saddened by the dreadful consequences of 9/11, including the loss of so many lives in Afghanistan, though this has been offset to some extent by my relief at the overthrow of the Taliban, one of the most repressive regimes in history.

This worst case of terrorism in American history has also given me greater understanding of what it must be like for people living in societies where violence and terrorism are a way of life. My heart goes out to both the Israelis who must live in constant fear of suicide bombers and the Palestinians who were the victims of such terrible violence this spring.

Seeded Microfiltration of Copper Using Modified Activated Carbon

by AWANG, Dr. A.R.B., Department of Environment (Sarawak), Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, Malaysia, HOLDICH, R.G. and CUMMING, I.W., Department of Chemical Engineering, Loughborough University, England

Poster

A study of the use of seeded microfiltration with modified powdered activated carbons (particle diameter, 42-50 μm) for treating aqueous solutions containing metal ions is reported. The modified activated carbons were derived from a cheap starting material, Malaysian palm oil shells, which is a by-product from the palm oil industries. In the seeded microfiltration, surface microfilters with pores or slots without tortuosity were used to minimise internal fouling and to retain the carbon particles within a well mixed flow circuit.

Characterisation of the modified carbons was performed, including: particle size analysis, surface area and pore size analysis, pH titration, determination of functional groups and adsorption isotherms. These were undertaken in order to understand the mechanisms of copper sorption.

Seeded microfiltration can be effectively applied for the removal of copper ions from aqueous streams, providing a high process water flow rate and a low pressure requirement for filtration. However, overall performance is highly dependent upon the capacity of the modified activated carbon and the prevailing sorption kinetics.

Environmental Initiatives in India

by BELLIAPPA, Mr. P.M., President, Environmental Research Foundation of India, Tamil Nadu, India

Panel: Environmental Management

Environmental problems in India can be classified into two broad categories: those arising out of the negative aspects of the process of economic development; and those arising from the conditions of poverty and under-development. The problem in both cases are inter-related and solutions lie in devising policies and strategies that are directed to both categories. Environmental legislation is a major tool through which solutions can be implemented. The legislation in India has an unique feature; they are promulgated in Parliament at the Central level and are required to be adopted by respective State legislatures.

There are also institutions at the National and State levels that are involved in formulating policies and implementing strategies for environmental protection.

India has also embarked on newer strategies like Cleaner Production, and is also part of many international protocols to regulate the area of environment.

In the course of my presentation I will elaborate on these aspects and present a comprehensive picture of the current status of environmental protection in India.

Presenting Art Exhibitions Across Cultures

by BENNINGTON, Ms. Benji, Curator, East-West Center, USA

Panel: Impact of Culture on Art

The exhibitions program at the East-West Center is designed to use contemporary and traditional visual arts to assist the visiting audience in learning about other cultures. Emphasis is on cultural interpretation of the art, such as: in designing the layout of the exhibition, in choosing the work to be shown, in creating multi-lingual label information, in having the creative artist be present to personally interpret work to the audience, in emphasizing group over individual shows.

Presentation concerns -- of what ought to be of concern to the installer while perhaps not previously known to the viewer -- includes, for example, numerology, where for Native American Pueblo the number four (4) is very powerful (four directions; four elements) while for East Asians the number four (4) is very unlucky because the calligraphy character also means death. (So for a Taiwan exhibition having 44 pieces chosen for display means the number has to be changed, whereas in the Pueblo exhibition specific groupings of four can be designed.) Other concerns include: use or prohibition of a color, proper height to display artwork, use of English or another language first on a label, religious appropriateness of displaying images, etc.

"Music Across Cultures" Shakuhachi in the World – The World in the Shakuhachi

by BLASDEL, Mr. Christopher, Performer and Lecturer, International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan

Panel: Culture and the Performing Arts

In the closing decades of the Twentieth Century, the shakuhachi has evolved into an instrument that is widely performed and appreciated around the world. Significant numbers of non-Japanese have become experts in both traditional and contemporary shakuhachi music, and the music is finding is way not only into school and university curricula, but into popular arenas such as pop music and Hollywood movies.

This paper will briefly trace the migration and introduction of the shakuhachi into the Americas and examine some of the influences it has had on both artistic and popular culture, from the pre-war introduction of the shakuhachi by a few Japanese immigrants, to the World Shakuhachi Festival held in Boulder, Colorado in 1998, attended by some 300 participants from around the world. It will also outline some of the experiences that the author, as a shakuhachi player, has had in introducing and performing the instrument around the world.

Decentralization and Federalism in the Philippines: Lessons from Global Community

by BRILLANTES, Dr. Alex B., Jr., Director, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Panel: Evolution of New Social and Political Systems

The paper explores the experience of the Philippines in decentralizing the functions and powers of the national government to sub-national local governments. This process has now adopted a new dimension with the serious consideration of the adoption of federalism as an approach to local governance. It has been argued that federalism is the logical next step after devolution. The paper will examine the experiences of other countries (Canada, US, Australia, India, Malaysia, Germany) that have adopted the federal structure to governance. Intergovernmental relations (Federal-state) will be looked at in terms of assigning functions and responsibilities between the various levels of government. Revenue assignment schemes, which are at the heart of intergovernmental relations will likewise be examined. It will conclude by addressing fundamental issues and concerns that countries such as the Philippines should address as they consider adopting a federal structure of government. Lessons learned from global community for the Philippines of federalized countries will be emphasized.

The African Presence in Asia: The Case of Music and Dance

by BROWN, Ms. Brenda Annetta, Lecturer, Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland, USA

Panel: Culture and the Performing Arts

This presentation looks at Blacks in the African Diaspora. In doing so I will attempt to make a preliminary inquiry into the lesser known aspects of the cultural fusion of African art forms of music and dance with those of Asia.

The concept or even the notion of the African Diaspora long predates the well documented forced migration of Africans from Africa to the Americas. Centuries prior to the slave trade, Africans had left their homeland on their own volition to travel to other parts of the world - including Asia. According to research conducted by notable historians, Asia is home to many African Asian people.

Because Africans had come from already highly developed civilizations, it is my belief that an "artistic cultural fusion" must have taken place with the already highly developed civilizations of Asia. Among both people, music and dance is an integral part of survival and socialization. To what extent these African art forms have been retained in Asia is yet to be determined. Little research has been done in this area. Therefore, my particular interest in this global connection is to examine the cultural heritage of Africa to Asia in the areas of music and dance.

Challenges of Globalization for Higher Education in Thailand

by BURIAN, Dr. Chalintorn N., Regional Director, Institute of International Education, Bangkok, Thailand

Panel: Challenges of Globalization for Higher Education

In the past decade, Asian countries have witnessed the need for expansion of higher education due to the increasing importance of knowledge for social and economic development. As globalization makes skilled workers more valuable, the proportion of those who want to graduate to higher education is increasing substantially. Without more and better higher education opportunities, Asian countries will find it increasingly difficult to benefit from the global knowledge-based economy. Hence, several Asian countries, including Thailand, are reforming their higher education system to meet the challenge of improved quality and quantity of higher education.

The new Thai Education Act was passed in August 1999. Since then, Thailand has been planning for education reform at all levels. To provide more opportunity for higher education participation, it is suggested that a diverse system, with a variety of institutions pursuing different goals and student audiences, is best able to serve individual and national goals. This diversity helps ensure that there are fewer gaps in what the system can provide, while preventing duplication of efforts. The two-year community college concept which has been successfully implemented in the U.S. offers a good model for countries in Asia, and especially Thailand. This presentation will focus on tertiary education reform in Thailand, with emphasis on the establishment of community colleges in this country.

Update on the Student-Initiated Overhaul of the EWC Degree Program

by CAMP, Mr. Nathan, Degree Fellow, EWC, Asian Studies, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Education Initiatives at the East-West Center

This presentation will give EWC Alumni a glimpse of the future of the EWC Degree Program. Starting from the assumption that the East-West Center should constitute more than just another grant opportunity and that it should nurture the unique qualities of the Center to provide a more engaging and reputable educational and communal experience, student leaders have developed a comprehensive plan to re-work the expectations and activities of the degree program. This plan calls for a more intensive academic experience, an expectation of leadership for all students, and a community that is self-supportive while being fully engaged and responsive to local, regional and global issues. While implementation and the fine details are still being planned, the consensus is that future EWC students will experience a program that is more comprehensive, more rewarding, and truly unique.

The Downside of Globalization: The Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

by CARAWAY, Dr. Nancie, Globalization Research Center, Honolulu, HI, USA

Panel: Researching Globalization in Asia and the Pacific

Trafficking in persons is a modern-day form of slavery, the downside of globalization that affects more than a million persons globally. the practice involves the recruitment, transport, harboring, and often sale, of persons exploited for their labor, increasingly in the sex sector. Trafficking is fed by a lack of political will, corruption, economic disparity and the low status of women and girls. Trafficking is situated within the context of the global flow of capital, labor and migration, and the feminization of migration.

This paper will provide an overview of this practice in Asia-Pacific, a recognized "supply" zone for the transport of human beings for criminal profit.

Innovations in Thai Higher Education

by CHAIYASOOT, Dr. Naris, Rector, Thammasat University, Bangkok

Panel: Innovations in Higher Education

The Thai Ministry of Education is in the process of restructuring the primary and secondary education system to strengthen and expand general education. It is expected that greater emphasis will be placed on promoting student-centered education, increasing the rate of secondary school completion, and strengthening the teaching of English. The impact on higher education will certainly be profound.

Public universities are rapidly shifting to a more autonomous structure and seriously examining the efficiency and effectiveness of both academic program and administrative systems. Emphasis on relevance, creativity and internationalization has resulted in significant changes in the form and content of Thai higher education. This ongoing activity has caused academic and administrators to reevaluate and restructure core concepts in a process fraught with conflict and vocal opposition.

Reforms in Philippine Higher Education

by CHAN-GONZAGA, Dr. Crescencia V., President, Leyte Normal University, Philippines

Panel: Innovations in Higher Education

Several major problems in the Philippine education system led to the establishment of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) to take care of higher education and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) to take care of vocational-technical post-secondary education, leaving the Department of Eduation , Culture and Sports, now the Department of Education (DepEd) with basic education.

The CHED has set out to accomplish four goals: Quality and Excellence, Relevance and Effectiveness, Access and Equity, and Efficiency and Effectiveness. Along quality and relevance, CHED has revised curricula and promulgated minimum policies, standards and guidelines of priority undergraduate and graduate higher education programs to make them internationally comparable. Faculty development and facilities upgrading are reform measures being pursued. Graduate programs are of great concern in relation to quality. Thus, the CHED is now preparing for a massive evaluation of all graduate programs with the end in view of closing down low quality graduate programs and upgrading those that will be allowed to continue.

It is hoped that what reforms have been undertaken and will be undertaken will constitute a critical mass that, if implemented properly, will significantly improve the quality of higher education over the medium term.

White Mask, Brown Skin: The Politics of Navin Rawanchaikul's Art

by CHANROCHANAKIT, Mr. Pandit, Graduate Student, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Impact of Culture on Art

Navin Rawanchaikul has exhibited contemporary art and developed his talent under the label of a young Thai artist. To be labeled as a Thai artist is ambiguous and problematic for him because he is an Indian born in Chiang Mai, a northern city of Thailand. The tension between Rawanchaikul's contemporary art and his identity as a Thai artist is investigated in this paper.

The paper demonstrates how the artist has created his works and how he has shaped his identity. Some of his well-known exhibitions, for example, Navin Taxi Gallery (Bangkok, 1995-1998), Cities on the Move (Vienna, 1997), and Ram-Wong / Lab / Kao - Naung (Thai Dance / Spicy Salad / Sticky Rice, Chiang Mai, 1997) are examined. This study argues that Rawanchaikul constructs himself as a contemporary, international artist rather than as a Thai artist. His works have reflected the changes and multiplicity of identities in both a local and global scale. In addition, the way that Rawanchaikul exhibited his art in public space and created a space of encounter allowed his audience to participate in their daily life. Moreover, his audiences were encouraged to contemplate their experiences in the space of differences.

SIF's Role in Globalizing Singaporeans: A Civic Participation Approach to Globalization

by CHIA, Ms. Meng Tze, Deputy Executive Director, Singapore International Foundation, Singapore

Panel: Concerns and Prospects of Globalization

Singapore International Foundation (SIF) is a non-profit, non-government organization set up in 1991 to help Singaporeans go global. The presentation will show that international volunteerism and activities promoting international exchange that SIF promotes are an integral part of the strategic approach that a society should take to meet the challenges of globalization.

Asia-Pacific Concepts of Energy Security

by CHRISTOFFERSEN, Dr. Gaye, Associate Professor, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, USA

Panel: Politics and International Relations

The APEC Energy Working Group has constructed a definition of energy security, which each member country of APEC might consider incorporating into its own energy policies. However, APEC encompasses diverse cultures and societies with diverging strategies for energy security. Each country approaches issues of energy security with a different calculus. The Northeast Asian region views energy security differently than the Southeast Asian region. Regional transnational energy projects reflect these strategies. This paper compares and contrasts Northeast Asian and Southeast Asian countries' energy policies towards formation of regional energy communities, identifying the similarities and differences between regions. Regional projects such as the Trans ASEAN Gas Pipeline has formed at a different pace than the proposed Northeast Asian Gas Pipeline. This paper will assess the calculus used by key regional energy producers and consumers to determine optimum strategies for energy security. To what degree do regional projects conform to APEC definitions of energy security? To what degree do regional projects influence a country's strategy for energy security? What accounts for a country's willingness to depend on a regional project rather than a unilateral strategy? How are epistemic communities of energy expertise formed?

Effects of Globalization and Macroeconomic Policies on Income Inequality in the Philippines

by CORTES, Dr. Bienvenido S., Visiting Fullbright Lecturer, Tohoku University, Graduate School of Economics, Sendai, Japan

Panel: Concerns and Prospects of Globalization

The debate regarding the impact of globalization or free trade on poor, developing countries has intensified recently. This sensitive issue is especially highlighted in the World Trade Organization November meeting in Qatar. The current debate revolves around findings by economist David Dollar of the World Bank who maintains that developing countries (e.g., the Philippines) which open their economies to international trade and finance are the ones which experience dramatic economic growth. On the other hand, other economists such as Harvard's Dani Rodrick argue that Dollar's methodology is flawed and his results are misleading. The objective of this paper is to determine whether the benefits of globalization are distributed across a developing country. The paper attempts to identify and measure the effects of trade policies and other macroeconomic variables on income distribution, on absolute poverty, and on a human development index in the Philippines. It derives from and extends earlier work by Blejer and Guerrero (1990), Blank and Card (1993), and Balisacan (2000, 1997). This study applies a fixed effects model on two separate cross-sections: 13 regions and 73 provinces for the 1985-99 period.

Sangria

by DAVIS, Mr. Alonzo, Artist, Brockman Gallery, Los Angeles, California

Panel: Impact of Culture on Art

Travel has had the greatest impact on my art, my life and my world views. As I travel I seek influences, cultural centers and energies, the stimulation of new terrain and the power of both the spoken and unspoken. The magic of the Southwest United States, Brazil, Haiti, West Africa have most penetrated my work. Southern California, my home for thirty years had an inedible impact--in fact, the shapes, colors and rhythms of the Pacific Rim continue to infiltrate.

I propose to give a slide talk as part of the panel presentation discussing visual artists that work across cultures and explore multi-ethnicity in their works of art and my own art.

No Woman is an Island: Gender and Nationalism in the Staging of Hawaiʻi Folklore

by DIAMOND, Ms. Heather A., Degree Fellow, EWC, American Studies, University of Hawaiʻi at Manoa, USA

Panel: The Arts – Beyond Local Identities

This paper draws on the history of Hawaiʻi's symbolic construction to examine the 1989 Festival of American Folklife as a contact zone (Pratt) in which the gendered legacies of colonialism, tourism, and the Hawaiian Renaissance were negotiated by performers and producers. It considers how the staging and performance of Hawai'i before a national audience, even within a revisionist/educational frame, evidences the complexity and persistence of entrenched gender tropes, and suggests some of the strategies of resistance as practiced by Hawaiʻi's performers.

The Import–Export of Educational Paradigms: Are Western Education and Training Models Transferable?

by DONOHUE CLYNE, Dr. Irene, and HOARE, Ms. Lynnel, Department of Education Policy and Management, University of Melbourne, Australia

Panel: Education and Business

The import and export of education and training has become a multi-million dollar industry in which so-called western nations are exporting education and training packages to other countries of the Asia-Pacific region. Yet the question 'how globally transferable are education & human resource development techniques and paradigms developed in the West?' is rarely asked. Since education is a primary means of en-culturation and HRD techniques have been developed in specific socio-cultural contexts, these clearly reflect the values and beliefs of the original society. This joint presentation will discuss the extent to which models of education and vocational training and development originating in one country or culture are transferable to another. In particular it will draw upon recent research, undertaken in Australia's most multicultural city, which examined the extent to which imported experiential training techniques are appropriate for use with multicultural groups or outside the cultural context in which they were developed. The paper will also report on the experiences of educators and trainers who export Australian-developed education and HRD programs to countries within the Asia–Pacific region. The paper will suggest opportunities to render workplace based training programs more culturally inclusive.

Globalization and Civil Society in the Context of Urbanization and City Life in Pacific (East and Southeast) Asia

by DOUGLASS, Dr. Michael, Professor, Department of Urban & Regional Planning, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Panel: Researching Globalization in Asia and the Pacific

The rise of civil society in Asia is occurring in a period of accelerated urbanization that is intimately linked with the globalization of urban economies and daily urban life. Socially inclusive civic spaces free from overt state and corporate control are crucial for civil society to nurture voluntary associations, bridge social divides, and for people to engage in resolving issues in common.   In the U.S. civic spaces such as "main street" have yielded to the privately owned shopping mall, while potential new forms such as the internet are expanding rapidly. In Pacific Asia, with its history of strong, developmental states, the creation of civic spaces has largely been through resistance and insurgence. At the same time, cities are losing sites for civic life to flourish as global economic interests transform and increasingly privatize and fragment the built environment. A three-year research project is underway in 8 cities -- Beijing, Tokyo, Taipei, Hanoi, Bangkok, Penang, Singapore, and Bandung -- to trace histories of civic spaces and focus on contemporary local-global interaction in providing and appropriating them. The research is intended to inform public policy in balancing economic imperatives with needs for civic life in a global era of urbanization.

Women's Business – Global Business: Changing the Paradigm

by ELLIS, Ms. Amanda, National Manager, Women in Business, Westpac Banking Corporation, Australia

Panel: Women in the Workplace

Drawing on research from the members of the Global Banking Alliance for Women, this paper will highlight the most recent trends for women in business globally. Practical examples from the Global Women Leaders Summit in Hong Kong (September 2001) and the international women's trade summit (Australia, February 2002) will be used to illustrate the theoretical model and outline as well as support the premises. Women's business is changing the face of global business.

From Digital Divides to Industrial Upgrading: Information & Communication Technology and Asian Economic Development

by ERNST, Dr. Dieter, Senior Fellow, Research Program, EWC, USA

Panel: Communication, Technology & E-Commerce Issues

Developing Asia's success on the production side is common knowledge: the electronics industry is the most prominent example of rapid catching-up and the latest example of export-led growth. Especially for the standard bearers of the "East Asian Miracle" (South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines), as well as China/Hong Kong, electronic equipment and components dominate industrial manufacturing and exports. A central proposition of this paper is that a focus on export-led production of electronics goods can no longer guarantee sustained growth and welfare improvements. It only captures a small fraction of the potential benefits from ICT. Export-led production also faces serious external limitations from volatile global finance, currency and export markets. Three fundamental weaknesses characterize the region's electronics industries: a sticky specialization on exportable "commodities", a narrow domestic knowledge base, and limited forward and backward linkages.

Prosperity and Prospects of Borderless Economy for Pakistan

by FAIZUNNISA, Ms. Azeema, Australian National University, Demography Dept., Research School of Social Sciences, Canberra, Australia and BUTT, Mr. Ikram, Population Association of Pakistan, Islamabad, Pakistan

Panel: Concerns and Prospects of Globalization

With a population of 142 million, Pakistan is the seventh most populous country in the world. Moreover, the growing urban population, doubled from 1951 to almost 34% of the total population, has made it an evermore attractive consumer market in a globalising arena. International companies are now realizing their survival in going for market creation rather than for market share (Ahrens 1991). The movement towards globalisation has opened many new opportunities to companies, triggering a desperate race for the world by major global suppliers of everything from credit cards to telecommunications (Doz and Hamel 1998). In Pakistan, the last decade has seen introduction of many international franchises, especially in automobile, food, appliances, and telecommunication industries.

Our study will focus on these prospects by analysing recent trends in the consumer market, such as pricing trends, consumer tally, accessibility and demand analysis, affordability and new rivalry, and finally enhancement in the quality of life of ordinary people by analysing latest Census 1998 data and Household Integrated Economic Survey 1998-99, conducted by Pakistan Census Organization and Federal Bureau of Statistics respectively.

Toward Globalization that Promotes Equity: The Education Factor

by FAUST, Dr. Don, Professor, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Michigan, USA

Panel: Issues in Education I

It has been a pleasure to watch Malaysia, and indeed to participate in a small way as a science educator in Malaysia for ten of the last thirty years, as Malaysia has made so many excellent resource allocation choices in building its education infrastructure. This infrastructure is vast, and is continually growing at all levels of education. Such education infrastructure is a model, for the entire Asia-Pacific community, of the kind of foundational strength a society can build upon in promoting equity as the society seeks to utilize globalization in ways which in fact enhance equity, enhance the sense of belonging and dignity of each member of the society.

Scientific knowledge brings greater understanding of, fascination about, and respect for, the world around us. As one who works in mathematics in areas related to the computer science sub-discipline of artificial intelligence, my experience is that reasoned applications of science have great potential for helping us move toward futures where equity constantly increases. Amply complemented with an array of university courses in such areas as sociology, psychology, anthropology, history, and philosophy, university science education can make important contributions to such futures.

Building Audiences for the Cultural Legacies of Other Nations

by FELTZ, Mr. William, Education Specialist, Arts Program, EWC, USA

Panel: Culture and the Performing Arts

Increasing people's understanding and appreciation of other nations' peoples and their values is the central goal of the East-West Center's activities in the arts. An increasing body of research data collected by the EWC shows conclusively a positive attitudinal change by audiences experiencing unfamiliar performance traditions sponsored by the Center. This paper, which will include video examples from East-West Center concerts and cultural tours, will examine some of the data.

"I didn't expect I would enjoy this concert" is a comment representative of many people's attitude prior to attending a foreign performance. Careful attention to the special needs of unfamiliar audiences by both performers and presenters can spell the difference between "Awesome! I'd like to learn how to do that!" and "OK…Been there, done that." A dialog is envisioned for this panel wherein panelists and attendees share their experiences with foreign art forms, as well as a discussion of the ramifications of "globalization" of certain artistic modes.

Diet in Wai'anae: Attempts on Reclaiming Hawaiian Culture and Health

by FURUHASHI, Ms. Seiko, Associate Professor, Hakuho Women's College, Nara, Japan

Panel: Globalization and Health

Hawaii is known as the healthiest state in the US, as residents on the whole enjoy the longest life expectancy in the nation. However, the native Hawaiian people have the worst health statistics and a short life span due to food related illnesses.

This paper discusses the issues of Hawaiian health problems, which is heavily influenced by the loss of their traditional food culture and the change of their lifestyle.

After introducing the epoch-making development of 'Wai'anae Diet' using Hawaiian traditional food, as well as the people's efforts to teach Hawaiian culture and value systems to the children in Wai'anae, Oahu, this paper reports the result of the intensive research on the effects of the diet and the educational activities on the eating habit and health status of the local elementary school children.

Unfortunately, the results were not favorable to these attempts so far. Yet the paper concludes that these efforts are promising if people continue these attempts at cooperation with other groups and organizations with a long perspective of Hawaiian Renaissance.

Impact of Globalization on the Culture of Sri Lankan-Australian Communities

by GAMAGE, Dr. Siri, Senior Lecturer, Centre for Aboriginal and Multicultural Research and School of Professional Studies, University of New England, Armidale, NSW Australia

Panel: Social and Political Implications of Globalization

The current discourse on globalization is either highly theoretical and abstract or compartmentalised into sub-fields such as economics, politics or culture. Such a discourse has its merits in terms of intellectual attempts to grasp the broad parameters of the processes and dynamics involved. However, it is also important to secure and present grass roots experiences and understandings of concrete communities about the impact of globalization in order to bring a balance to the discourse.

Based on a three year research project focusing on Sri Lankan immigrant communities and their hyphenated culture in Australian cities, this paper will present the different ways that globalization has impacted community culture. Positive as well as negative impact, especially in terms of the meanings, values, way of life, behaviour patterns, and aspirations of Sri Lankan immigrants will be examined. Comparative observations will be made in regard to the developments in Sri Lanka as needed.

Globalization is not conceived as a one way process whereby the forces of globalization emanate from outside a nation state, and impact on the same. It is conceptualised as a multi-way process cris-crossing traditional boundaries. The effects on communities are described as 'liberating' for the people involved in some situations and 'inhibiting' in other situations.

The Development and Impact of Regulations Governing Distance Learning in Malaysia

by ONN, Lee Fan, GAN, Dr. Siowck Lee, and ONG, Patricia, INTI College, Malaysia

Panel: Education and Business

As Malaysia moves into the 21st century to face new challenges brought about by the demands of globalization on individual as well as institutional roles and performances, there is a pressing need to democratize higher education to cater to the masses rather than only the elite as in the past. This trend is reflected by the establishment of private institutions of higher learning since mid 1980, and the offering of distance learning programs by almost all the public universities beginning in 1995. To ensure that the quality of higher education is not compromised by its rapid expansion, especially through the offering of distance learning programs by all and sundry from all over the world, The National Accreditation Board (LAN) was legislated in 1996 to monitor, review and oversee the standard and quality of courses of study offered by all private and foreign institutions of higher learning. This paper attempts to examine and analyze the development of regulations governing distance learning programs in Malaysia, especially those brought about by LAN's own particular approach to higher education management. Based on this analysis, the impact of such regulations on the development of higher education in Malaysia in general, and on distance learning programs in particular, will be assessed.

Fuzzy Borders And Fish Wars – A Cautionary Tale For The South China Sea

by GARMENDIA, Ms. Jenny Miller, Degree Fellow, EWC, Political Science, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Politics and International Relations

Since the middle of the twentieth century, there have been several diplomatic confrontations over fisheries, especially in cases where existing disputes over territorial boundaries or changes in boundaries are taking place. Much of the work concerning territory disputes concentrates on the potential problems related to oil deposits. The recent book by Michael T. Klare entitled "Resources Wars : The New Landscape of Global Conflict" focuses on this very debate by looking at potential conflicts over water and oil. But world fisheries are in trouble, and fisheries are an important domestic political issue that has often made its impact felt in the international area.

This paper will look at a number of "fish wars" that have resulted in serious diplomatic and militarised confrontations that have all taken place in the face of declining resources in areas where territorial claims are in midst of change or in dispute. These cases include the "Cod Wars" of Iceland and Britain, the "Turbot Wars" between Canada and Spain, the Maritime Boundary Dispute between North and South Korea and the recent Saury Dispute between Russia, Korea and Japan. These cases serve as a cautionary tale for the South China Sea in the face of declining fisheries and unresolved territories.

Assessing Globalization in the Asia-Pacific: An Overview Analysis

by GILLS, Dr. Barry K., Director, Globalization Research Center, University of Hawai'i, USA

Panel: Researching Globalization in Asia and the Pacific

This paper will address the broad impact of globalization processes on the Asia - Pacific region and assess the possible responses and alternative scenarios that could emerge in the future. Globalization will be analysed not as a single process but rather as a set of interacting processes, and not as a monological and pre-determined development trajectory but rather as a historically open-ended and partially contingent set of processes. Major issues facing the region will be addressed including regional cooperation and security, economic liberalisation and integration, population and migration, environmental sustainability and development, labour and human rights, and prospects for continuing democratisation.

Innovation in Higher Education: The Case of Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

By HADI, Prof. Dr. Yusuf, Vice Chancellor, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Prof. Dr. KHAIRUDDIN Ab Hamid, Deputy Vice Chancellor, UNIMAS, and Dr. NAPSIAH Mahfoz, Deputy Dean, Faculty of Cognitive Science and Human Development, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak

Panel: Innovations in Higher Education

Established in 1992 as the eighth Malaysian public university and the first after Vision 2020, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (Unimas) came up with several innovations in Malaysian higher education, learning from the experiences of universities around the globe. We have to balance between the classical role of universities in generating, analyzing, storing and dissemination of knowledge to the new human resource development function of training manpower for the development of the nation. The academic curriculum is based on the concept of total development of the individual and education for capability. Three groups of courses are offered: core courses to impart knowledge and skills in the student's area of specialization, generic development courses to instill positive attitude and skills; and complementary courses to broaden student's area of interest and competencies. The concept of course credit, continuous assessment of student academic performance and Problem-based Learning (PBL) were introduced to give students greater responsibility and accountability over their learning. ICT enables us to introduce learning units for course, E-learning, and more effective communication between students and lecturers. A staff development program was introduced to instill a sense of belonging and to enhance staff competencies in their respective tasks.

Globalisation of an Asia Pacific Community in Culture and Arts: Performing Arts

by HARIHAN, Dr. M., Principal, Bharathiar Palkalaikoodam, Special Officer, Lalit Kala Academy & Sangit Natak Academy, Government of Pondicherry, India

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Arts

In this new millennium, globalization of all factors concerning e-Commerce, Education, Industry, Networking etc. are in the forefront. Where the practice of cultural principles and basis are concerned, localization is possible to a certain extent. Any contrasting and differing views will hamper globalization.

This paper will attempt to search for solutions as to how such globalization, more specifically in music education, can be successful between countries in the Asia Pacific region. To increase the growth and achievement in the process of global localization, for example, the members who are meeting here can form a steering and working sub-Committee to act as a representative body for localizing the global features of music education in their country of origin. In other words, students or teachers from the Asian Pacific region can visit India for a prescribed time and go back to their country after successfully getting training in Indian music education and Indians can obtain training in the music of other cultures.

Globalization – A View From Indonesian Private Universities

by HARTOMO, Mr. Octavianus, Lecturer, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia

Panel: Education and Business

Globalisation is a phenomenon faced by all aspects of life including higher education. The stiff competition is not only among domestic universities, but also between Indonesian and foreign universities. For the Indonesian private universities, this expansion directly or indirectly done by distance learning programmes will sharpen the competition for student intake. Indonesian people's pride of everything done by and in foreign countries like education programmes, including the degree awarded by universities abroad, makes foreign universities easier entry into Indonesia. Indonesian private university administrators should anticipate this challenge by making many efforts to advance academic quality, especially the new paradigm in the global environment: (1) customer value strategies, (2) continuous improvements, and (3) organizational systems. A comprehensive quality management system must be applied by Indonesian private universities, with the focus on quality cost programme as a tool to measure learning process efficiency and effectiveness in a university. This must be applied continuously by universities to measure educational process efficiency and effectiveness as a tool to compete in the global era. Globalisation can be viewed not as a threat to the Indonesian private universities, but as an opportunity to advance academic quality as a whole.

Tao of Om: A Dualistic View of Human Aural Communication

by HOFFMAN, Mr. Timothy M., Performing Artist; Language Professor, Takasaki University of Health & Welfare, Gunma; Ethnomusicology Lecturer, Musashino Music College, Tokyo, Japan

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Arts

As lines between East/West, male/female, young/old and even present/future are moved and blurred, what basis remains constant upon which to measure, refine, predict and prepare for further change? Particularly in this age of broad cultural intersection and interaction, a buffer zone between the dogmatism of absolutism and the chaos of nihilism may still be found in time-honored dualistic concepts, such as the Shiv-Shakti and Yin-Yang principles of classical Asia. Recognizing that what is is because of what it is not, and vice-versa, and noting as well the variations that appear in the gray area between, we can gain a clearer understanding of the nature of significant cultural properties. Let us apply this dualistic approach in regard to the audible manifestations of human communication, language and music. In language, we can observe contrasting features between phoneme and grapheme, vowel and consonant, monosyllable and polysyllable, in oral and written forms; and in music, likewise, between tone and note, percussion and resonance, melody and harmony, and improvisation and composition. In this 50th year of official relations between India and Japan, we will view these two and note that they and the Chinese and European traditions display an interesting balance on two sides of our binary equation…

Culture, Institutions and Globalization: What is 'Chinese' about Chinese Civilization?

by HUANG, Dr. Xiaoming, Lecturer in East Asian Politics, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Panel: Intercultural Issues

Looking at the original ugly Chinaman problem, Confucianism as a response, and the modern challenges of Japan and Singapore, this paper argues that the Confucianism-based Chinese civilization is a moral approach to the human order problem and has proved to be less effective in meeting the challenge of modern conditions. These modern conditions have moved societies once dominated by Confucian traditions away in search of more effective institutional solutions. Globalization, in essence, is the global expansion of the modern civilization. In this interpretation of Confucianism, the paper will demonstrate the dynamics of culture and institutions in civilization-making, and the nature of the on-going process of globalization.

Arts and Culture of India and Globalisation

by HYDER, Prof. Zia, Professor of Dramatic Arts, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Arts

From the 2nd century AD, Indian traders started making voyages to a number of Southeast Asian countries and eventually many of them settled there. Later on from the 7th century, Buddhism spread across in some Southeast Asian countries. Thus Indian arts, culture and religion - Hindu and Buddhism – were implanted in those areas. On the other hand Indian arts, culture and philosophy made its way to the West from the later part of the 18th century, through British scholars. By the last century, Indian arts and culture became one of the major factors in the West. The paper will depict the impact of Indian arts and culture in the context of globalisation.

Long Term Use of Potassium Chloride (MOP) and Potassium Sulphate (SOP) to Study their Effects on Crop and Soil in Semi-Arid Region

by IBRAHIM, Dr. Muhammad, and AHMAD, Nisar, Soil Chemistry Section, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Poster

The alluvial soils in the flood plains of Pakistan are rich in chloride (Cl); therefore the use of MOP as a source of K was not recommended. With the increase in the SOP price the use of MOP was considered and investigation started during 1985 to study the effect of this fertilizer on soil and crops. Following four treatments, control (no fertilizer), NP, NPK (K from SOP), and NPK (K from MOP) were tested in wheat-maize rotation. The recommended dose of NPK for wheat and maize were applied to each crop. Since 1988, 12 crops of wheat and maize fodder have been harvested. Over 12 years, the average yield of maize fodder for control was 23.5 t/ha, for NP 41/7 t/ha, for NPK (SOP) 43.3 t/ha and for NPK (MOP) 45.6 t/ha. Similarly 12 years average wheat grain yield for control was 1.48 t/ha, for NP 3.93 t/ha, for NPK (SOP), 3.99 t/ha and for NPK (MOP) 3.98 t/ha. It is concluded from the results that, (1) there was a casual effect of K on maize fodder but no effect on wheat-grain yield, and (2) there was no Cl accumulation in the soil even after 12 years.

IT and the Public Sphere and Globalization: Perspective from Singapore

by KHONDKER, Dr. Habibul Haque, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology,
National University of Singapore, Singapore

Panel: Communication, Technology & E-Commerce Issues

This paper will explore the role of information technology in the creation of a public sphere in Singapore. The paper will argue that although one can find a host of examples of globalizing influences in a society such as Singapore (as elsewhere) but nothing more potent than the creation of a public sphere, which reconfigures state-society relations with long-term consequences. The role of IT, inter alia, in the creation of a public sphere is of great significance.

Globalization and Democracy: Reflections on Southeast Asia

by KHONDKER, Dr. Habibul Haque, Senior Lecturer, Department of Sociology, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Panel: Evolution of New Social and Political Systems

This paper will examine the impact of globalization on the process of democratization in Southeast Asia. In particular the paper will raise two issues. First, how economic globalization is affecting the class structure of various Southeast Asian societies thus making them more receptive to procedural democracy, at the same time by increasing the economic inequality eroding the substantive democracy. Second, globalization of civil society as a bulwark against the adverse effects of economic globalization is also creating opportunities for the deepening of meaningful democracy in the region.

Economic Crisis and Reform Policies of Korea

by KIM, Dr. Ho-Jin, Professor, Korea University, Korea

Panel: Trade and Development Issues

With the advent of an economic crisis in late 1997, the South Korean Government had to secure 5.5 billion dollars in emergency rescue loans from the International Monetary Fund. For more than three years from December 3, 1997 to May 1999, Korea was under IMF tutelage while receiving 19.5 billion dollars in total during the period. Korea has boasted of an annual per capita income of 10,000 dollars, and had a status as one of the top 11 trading nations in the world, however when the economics crisis broke out, the international media projected the Korean case as one without hope. Today, the situation has changed. They are once again praising the miracle of Korean economy for its quick recovery and promoting the Korean economy as a new model for Asia. In August 2001, Korea was the first among Asian countries faced with a financial crisis to reimburse the rescue loans, and by so doing the country shortened the IMF tutelage by three years. What is more, Korea has stabilized its labor-management relations and established the infrastructure for a knowledge-based economy. The explanation for this successful comeback within a short period of three and a half years can be found in the effective reform policies and strategies for overcoming the economic crisis initiated by the Korean government under the leadership of President Kim Dae-Jung.

The New Configuration of Korean Modernity in the Global Era

by KIM, Kyong Ju, National University of Singapore, Singapore

Panel: Evolution of New Social and Political Systems

South Korea can be seen as a prima facie case that the ongoing globalization has radicalized the modernization processes especially after the Asian economic crisis of 1997. South Korea has endeavored to embrace a set of economic policies based on instrumental rationality, science and technology, while formulating a corresponding new political culture. The neo-liberal economic reforms are arguably treated as successful with the seemingly rapid recovery of the economy. It is often contended that economic reforms imply necessary cultural changes. The social structure calls for transformation so that the economy and the society at large would be able to incorporate the new global dynamics.

I argue that the new realities, engendered by or concerned with globalization processes, cannot completely exhaust an underlying logic of Korean modernity and lead to its new configuration that are more conducive for capitalist development. The paper claims that the ever-changing configurations of Korean modernity can be best understood in the transformative processes of social structure and cultural patterns. There is a need to give a greater appreciation to the enduring resources of Korean civilization that has provided a fertile ground for the "social imaginary" of Korean modernity.

Community-based Environmental Management in the Global Age; Case Study of Clean Water Supply in Bandung, Indonesia

by KOMALASARI, Ms. Rizky, Degree Fellow, EWC, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Environmental Management

The general tendency in the global order has been to favor economic growth objectives over livable city goals. An indispensably important dimension of livable cities is availability of adequate basic services, such as access to drinking water, clean waterways, and effective solid waste disposal and management. This paper addresses problems of inequitable clean water distribution to the cities' inhabitants, by focusing more on those that are facing the urban poor.

There is a need to develop a strategy to extend access to clean water, particularly to poor communities. This paper uses two approaches of planning. First, the engineering standpoint, which implies technology and infrastructure development; and second, community-based planning as an alternative approach. The paper develops a model of community-based programs by comparing other actions initiated by communities (e.g. Orangi Pilot Project in Pakistan, Wat Chonglom in Thailand, and Kampung Improvement Program in Indonesia). The paper concludes with the case study of water supply problems in Bandung, Indonesia, framed into the model, and assesses the possibility to scale up the community actions to urban scale, also identifying required elements in the global age (political ambience, state-community synergy, and social capital).

Urban Transition in Vietnam and Livability

by KOMALASARI, Ms. Rizky, Degree Fellow, EWC, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Environmental Management

Vietnam has been in the outset of industrialization and modernization processes. With much of the attention now being given to issues of economic growth, there is a tendency to neglect the question of what kind of urban habitats are being fostered under the urban-industrial transition. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the livability aspects of the urban transition occurring in Vietnam. Much of the record shows that livability is in serious jeopardy in Vietnam as elsewhere in the region. It has at least in some ways begun to privilege economic spaces over life spaces.

The methodology for this project is through the analysis of primary data (to include the Vietnamese government census, General Statistic Office data, and other raw governmental data), secondary data, and the use of graphical information system software. The results will be presented in a narrative along with tables and GIS generated maps that will provide a picture of various aspects of spatial distributions in Vietnam and the likely shifts in the distribution during its current urban transition.

The paper will conclude by providing three possible approaches for maintaining and protecting the future of Vietnam's livability under urban transition.

Graduate Program for Night time Students

by KUMAMOTO, Dr. Nobuo, President, Hokkai Gakuen University, Sapporo City, Japan

Poster

The author intends to suggest a new approach to study programs for night time students in Japan offering not only master's degrees but also doctoral degrees. Such programs will provide an opportunity to stimulate the minds of young and old citizens who wish to write papers about their concerns that have arisen from their professional experiences. The students for these programs could be professionals (teachers, doctors, nurses, public servants and businessmen) as well as non-professionals like housewives, etc. These programs will enable people who do not have higher degrees to acquire them based on their papers. These papers or books will serve as useful contributions to the next generation.

How Globalization Affects the Classroom Teacher

by LAI, Dr. Phooi-Ching, Associate Professor, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Panel: Issues in Education II

Engineering education today has to respond to the fast pace of technological advances and a rapidly changing global marketplace. In a drive to be internationally competitive, Nanyang Technological University (NTU) in Singapore is undertaking these vast changes to meet the challenges ahead: Broadening the Engineering curriculum so that students have greater exposure to engineering fundamentals and an introduction to various disciplines, with the intention of better preparing them for the multidisciplinary demands of the new knowledge-based economy; Realigning its five engineering schools into a single College of Engineering for efficiency and synergy among the schools; Focusing on learners, who will be supported by an 'Anywhere Anytime Computing' infrastructure and equipped with skills and the passion for lifelong learning; Recruiting the best students from the region and beyond to build a community of scholars.

This paper looks at how these changes in Engineering at NTU have implications for the classroom teacher of three English courses: English Proficiency, Technical Communication and Business Communication. The paper also examines the challenges to a teacher in the now-global classroom.

Composing from the Edge of the World: Western Classical Music and Hybridity

by LAU, Dr. Frederick, Associate Professor of Music, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: The Arts – Beyond Local Identities

Asian music has played an important role in Western compositions since the 18th century. The presence of oriental sound in the shades of Turkish timbre, Chinese air, Japanese sound, Javanese sensibilities, East European and Central Asian folk melodies has generally been seen as a positive addition to the color and flavor of European music; however, it has also further entrenched Western imaginings of the East and tacitly celebrated European colonialism and expansionism. Despite the recent emergence of post-colonial cultural critique, this practice continues in the present, but under the zeitgeist of multiculturalism and globalization. The banner of hybridity is being hoisted as a new benchmark for music in the new millennium.

In this paper, I examine the works of a number of Asian composers who have been active on the global classical music stage. I analyze their particular styles of musical fusion, their composition processes, and their career paths. By situating their work within a historical frame and post-colonial context, I argue that any analysis of this music requires going beyond appreciating its beauty and creativity. It must also take into account that such appreciation often obscures how works produced by composers from the periphery and on the margins of European centers are still laden with Eurocentric practices and ideology.

Asia and the Pacific: Challenges of Globalization and Sustainability

by LEWIS, Dr. Nancy Davis, Director, Research Program, EWC, USA

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Environment

As acknowledged in the EWC Action Plan 2002, the issues facing the region are increasingly identified as global issues on which regional research, dialogue and agenda setting are needed. In the political, economic and communication arenas the concept of "globalization" is used to define the increasing interconnectedness of peoples and places. At the same time, the scientific community is grappling with the concept of a "science of sustainability" which meets fundamental human needs while preserving the earth's life-support systems and alleviating hunger and poverty. The three pillars of sustainability science are environmental, social and economic sustainability. After briefly exploring the concept of globalization and the development of sustainability science, some key challenges facing the Asia Pacific region will be explored, including increasing disparities between the 'haves' and 'have nots' with respect to both people and places.

"Think Globally, Act Locally": Making the Connection

by MARTEN, Dr. Gerald, Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Environment

Many people are concerned about environmental problems, but it is far from obvious what they can actually do to ensure the ecologically healthy future that they desire. Seven years ago, Japan's Kwansei Gakuin University established a new school of policy studies with a central theme of sustainable development and the motto "Think globally, Act locally". The curriculum is designed to give students insights and skills to make sustainable development a part of their personal and professional lives, and the interdisciplinary science of human ecology has a pivotal role. By providing concepts and tools for understanding complex interactions between people and the environment, human ecology can help to clarify the consequences that present-day global processes and trends have for the quality of local environments. Students learn to translate results of their analyses into concrete strategies for community action. Now that human ecology is well established in the school's curriculum, we are exploring ways that the same human ecology framework can be translated and communicated to ordinary citizens to augment their ability to pursue an ecologically healthy future.

Globalization: Its Impact on the Environment

by MENA, Mr. Marino M., Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Poster

This presentation focuses on the impact of globalization on the environment. The term globalization is interpreted as "a free market concept that calls for a borderless world" – the definition as adopted by the 2002 EWC/EWCA International Conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The presentation specifically respond to the organizer's question: "Can the Asia-Pacific nations prepare themselves to minimize the negative effects and maximize the positive advantages?" My answer to the questions is yes, provided the measures as recommended herein are considered as integral part of globalization. The challenge of globalization with respect to the environment is how to have an adequate and implementable management program while pursuing the economic thrusts of globalization which are to avail of the advances in science and technology so as to expand businesses, to increase productivity with products of global quality, and thus, to provide better and more opportunities for the people in a global context. Globalization will challenge our industries to gear up for competition. However, environmental management has to be an integral part of this overall effort because the resources of nature and the quality of the environment have to be sustained since they belong to the present and to the future.

Global English and Education for Peace

by MORITO, Prof. Yoshihisa, Professor of English at Soka Women's College, Tokyo, Japan

Panel: Issues in Education I

My presentation focuses on Global English and education for peace. Global English means English as an international tool of communication which covers three categories: 1) English as mother tongue, 2) English as a second language, 3) English as a foreign language. Global English is based on English words or phrases originating from not only native speakers of English but also non-native speakers of English. Education for peace focuses on teaching literature through reading classics and making "haiku" poetry and teaching social values. Peace education places much emphasis on non-violence, cooperation, and friendship. It also emphasizes spiritual aspects rather than material aspects. It prefers generosity to egoism, internationalism to nationalism. Perseverance and wisdom are virtues. Material wealth and pleasure are not always virtues. Traditional education is geared towards the traditional value system, in which speed, convenience, and privilege are virtues while education for peace is geared towards spiritual and mental development, altruism, and cross-cultural communication. Peace education pays more attention to nature so that people become conscious of their environment.

Globalization and Environmental Equity

by NKEMDIRIN, Dr. Lawrence, Professor, University of Calgary, Canada

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Environment

Most models on climate change forecast bigger changes in weather conditions in extra-tropical latitudes than the tropics. While such projections may be justified on the basis of single climate elements including temperature and, with much reduced certainty, precipitation. However, when change is measured with composite indicators of climate, the water balance, for example, the tropics including much of Asia Pacific, is more heavily disadvantaged than middle and high latitude regions. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that Developing Countries in Asia, Africa and South America are at least three times as vulnerable to damage due to climate change than the First World. Remedies being proposed including those contained in the Kyoto protocol might well aggravate the disproportional burden of environmental health borne by the tropics. Globalization is the major vehicle for this aggravation. An environmental equity tax imposed on the market could be used to support measures designed to mitigate fall-outs from climate change and help the tropics adapt to climate change-forced new environmental realities.

Globalization, Corporate Governance and Corporate Financial Reporting of Public Listed Companies In Malaysia: Are We Ready?

by OMAR, Dr. Normah, Associate Professor, Faculty of Accounting, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Shah Alam, Malaysia

Panel: Trade and Development Issues

This study empirically examined Annual Reports of Public Listed Companies in Malaysia and specifically analyzed the level of voluntary disclosures being published by them. In an era of globalization, it is pertinent for companies to practice the highest level of corporate governance. Specifically, it is expected that public companies should show some degree of transparency when reporting their financial transactions. Information considered as voluntary, though not legally enforced by law are important for public knowledge, particularly in assisting them to make important decisions related to these organizations. Potential investors may need the information to make investment decisions; employees to know about their job security; owners to know about their financial returns and bankers to decide whether the companies can afford to pay their loans. In practicing transparency, companies are also expected to make available their corporate reports using the Internets. The current research found that the levels of voluntary disclosures among public listed companies are still very low. The study suggests some important reforms to take place in financial reporting as far as voluntary disclosure is concerned. This step is inherently important to ensure that Malaysian Public Listed Companies can compete globally in the near future.

Philippine Innovation System, University-Industry Cooperation, and Venture Capital

by PATALINGHUG, Dr. Epictetus E., Professor, College of Business Administration, University of the Philippines, Philippines

Panel: Education and Business

University-industry cooperation is based on the premise that collaboration increases technological innovation which leads to economic development.

This paper describes the importance of university-industry cooperation as a vehicle for the commercialization of university-based research. In addition, it analyzes the role of venture capital in encouraging start-up firms to bring new innovations to the market. It concludes that a successful university-industry cooperation requires the willingness of both parties to respond to opportunities open to them, start an unfamiliar business, assimilate new techniques, and embrace the new partnership.

The Internet And The Mediazation Of Identities: The Case Of Malaysian Adolescents

by PAWANTEH, Dr. Latiffah, Associate Professor, Chairperson, School for Media and Communication Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia

Panel: Issues in Education II

The Internet was first introduced into our society in the mid-1980's and today, it has become another source of media activity for the local populace. Through personal computers either in private homes, schools or at cybercafes, the popular usage of the Internet among the adolescents are growing by the byte. Today's personal computers have the capabilities to enhance the Internet as a one way ticket to the world of multitudinous-information. Various categories of information that range from educational, medical, geographic, political, sexual, musical and just about anything a young mind is curious about and which appears on-line in color, audio-visual graphics with download possibilities are available. These transborder, limitless and to some extent uncensored information convey not just information but are also laden with cultural values and norms. The adolescent Internet users are in the process of identity formation moving from childhood to adulthood. Their identities are constructed through everyday face to face or mediated interactions. This paper will look at the consequences of Internet usage on the identities of Malaysian adolescents (13 to 17 years old). The focus group data will reveal the conceptions of self, labels and norms among the adolescents and hopes to identify emerging identity traits and norms.

Happy Hell or Lonely Heaven: Re-entry of Graduates to Taiwan

by PEDERSEN, Dr. Paul, Professor Emeritus, Syracuse University, USA

Panel: Intercultural Issues

This presentation reviews the historical evolution of the reentry by international students from Taiwan after study abroad with particular attention to quality of life (familial, social and political) factors. Two research projects, one quantitative and the other qualitative, are discussed and patterns of behaviors contributing to reentry are described. Case examples are also presented to personalize the problem situations confronting Taiwan graduates as they decide whether or not to return home after study abroad.

Education Policy Reform: Is Decentralization Better than Centralization? The case of Indonesia

by POERBONEGORO, Ms. Anna F., University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Issues in Education I

There are concerns that university students in Indonesia are not performing as well as expected. It is suspected that the key problem lies in the elementary, middle and high school levels, where the education policy is determined by the central government. Many economists have argued that decentralization in policy setup is socially preferred over centralization. Considering that education in Indonesia is far from distortion-free, is it appropriate for the government to let go of centralized control, and shift towards more decision-making at local government level? The aim is to discuss necessary policy reforms pertaining to that matter that may improve the effectiveness of education.

Globalization, Privatization and Social Responsibility: East and West

by PRIZZIA, Dr. Ross, Professor, University of Hawai'i / West Oahu College, USA

Panel: Social and Political Implications of Globalization

Advocates of globalization promote the efficiencies of speed and technology, and the benefits of privatization as the best approach to economic development, based on an assumption that it is better for all nations to have a well-connected international network to achieve goals of economic development. However, the governments of developing nations and transition economies often cannot move at the same pace of globalization and privatization as the western nations without well designed "shock absorbers" to mitigate the impact on their existing economic, political, cultural, and religious institutions. Moreover, it seems that globalization has expanded internationally in scope and at such a rapid pace, that in many cases, the importance of objective and balanced measures of its overall effectiveness and impact on the affected communities need to be reexamined.

My paper provides a synthesis and critical evaluation of the results of existing research on globalization and privatization utilizing a comparative analysis of specific relevant factors of economic and social performance. It is suggested that those responsible for planning of future globalization and privatization activities should refocus the present economic emphasis and strive for a balance of economic and social performance to improve long-term benefits for all sectors of the affected communities.

Nurturing a Lifestyle in Health: A Youth Participatory Awareness Programme

by RAHIM, Dr. Samsudin A., School for Media and Communication Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia

Panel: Globalization and Health

In this era where technological and economic growth has taken the forefront agenda in most national development plans, healthy living among the populace should not be an afterthought priority. Globalisation has brought with it all sorts of connectedness and interdependencies including the presence of diseases. One should not however cast blame entirely on global processes for the current worldwide spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, tuberculosis etc. but rather should view it as a consequence of greater contact and movement between populations across vast land forms. In the mid-1990's when the number of HIV/AIDS cases increased the Health Ministry launched several campaigns including an awareness and educational programme among the young people. Project PROSTAR, a youth participatory programme aimed at instilling knowledge and precautionary measures among the young people with information disseminated by the youths themselves to their peers. This approach was an effort to generate a self-learning peer group that is proactive and motivated to take part and take charge of their health concerns. This paper will outline the PROSTAR project, its activities and the role of young people in health development and in particular HIV/AIDS as a local effort to check the global spread of the disease.

Cutting Edge Issues in Education for the 21st Century: A Global Perspective Covering Key Regions

by RAMLER, Mr. Siegfried, Senior Fellow, EWC, USA

Panel: Issues in Education I

The presentation will reflect school visits and conversations with educational leaders in Asia, the Middle East and Europe, offering imperatives for teaching and learning in an interconnected world. Issues discussed will include access to education, gaps in quality of education, the urban-rural divide and education for peace. Recent explorations in India, China and Israel will be highlighted.

Key Drivers of IT in Financial Services in Asia Pacific

by RAMOS, Ms. Larua L., Senior Consultant, NMG Financial Services Consulting, Sydney, Australia

Panel: IT, MNC and Globalization

This presentation will explore business issues that can be resolved effectively through technology to determine what characteristics are distinctly unique to the region. The area has experienced tremendous change in the past decade as a result of deregulation, increased competition, and the expansion of MNCs into established and emerging Asian markets. Against a background of increasingly volatile economic cycles, continued stagnation in Japan, and the IT- boom and bust in the US, banks and insurers in Asia have been developing new business partnerships and distribution channels – which are in turn providing opportunities to implement new technologies, from back-end data mining to front-end online and mobile point-of-sale systems. While there have been a number of success stories based on IT implementations, the value of IT has been challenged by social, economic and organisational factors such as slow adoption, inadequate skill levels, unjustifiable costs and lack of clear guidelines to govern data sharing. Furthermore, IT providers in the region are also responding to the changing environment by developing new offerings and new ways of generating revenue. The presentation will conclude with observations about the multi-local nature of the region and point to common trends.

Knowledge Transfer: Integration In Education

by RANGANATHAN, Ms. Vasanthi, Director, Genius Education Learning Systems (GELS), Chennai, India

Panel: Education and Business

Education develops Attitudes, Skills, Knowledge (ASK). Today when all countries, particularly India, has stepped forth to say that globalization has come to stay, when access to people and things happen world wide, access to the best across the world becomes natural. We have tied up with SIP Academy, Malaysia to bring the traditional methods of Abacus training and Brain Gym work by Paul Dennison, USA, to all our GELS centers throughout the country. We have also tied up with The University of Cambridge to bring the YLE and the BEC programs to aspiring students throughout the country. The language, delivery and the administrative areas for transferring the know-how has been interesting throughout.

Social Attitude towards Technical Education and Profession for Women in Bangladesh

by RASHID, Prof. Khaleda, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

Panel: Women in the Workplace

Bangladesh, with about 50:50 male to female population ratio, is a developing country with a low GDP. The literacy rate, which generally is low, is even lower among females. Social and cultural mores often act as obstacles to women's education. However, in urban areas mainly in major cities increasing number of females are opting for Technical Education especially in engineering, architecture and planning. The government sponsored technical universities and institutions are highly subsidized. So far these institutions have earned good reputations worldwide and the enrollment is very competitive. A few recently established private universities charge tuition fees almost comparable to the west. The female enrollment is high in technical institutions and even after accounting for dropouts the graduation rate is satisfactory. Unfortunately, many female technical graduates do not practice. This is not only a national loss but also deprives equally bright males of opportunities for technical education. There are many reasons for this condition, some of which can be addressed through globalization in the Asia Pacific region. Among other things globalization may help bring a change in social attitude and working environment for females.

Internal and International Migration: The Strategy for Population Mobility Problems in Indonesia

by SALEH, Mr. Harry Heriawan, Director General of Population Mobility, Department of Manpower and Transmigration, Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

Panel: Social and Political Impacts of Globalization

In recent years population distribution, and its underlying spatial demographic and economic processes, have become recognized as serious development problems in Indonesia. In coping with these problems, it is perceived that government intervention is necessary. This article describes the government policies and instruments for redirection of population mobility in Indonesia. Different types of programs are employed, both for internal migration and redistribution as well as international labor migration. So far, the government has adopted programs designed for internal migration and population redistribution to shift rural population to frontier rural areas with underdeveloped land resources.

This article also presents a phenomenon and current trends in international labor migration, especially of migrant workers from Indonesia to other countries as well as deportation of illegal Indonesian migrants from Malaysia.

Roadmaps to Xanadu? Competitive Aspects of Trade Institution Building in the Asia-Pacific

by SATO, Dr. Yoichiro, Assistant Professor, Regional Studies, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies, Honolulu, USA

Panel: Politics and International Relations

Since inception of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, its effectiveness toward liberalizing trade has been debated among scholars. Despite the progresses in standardization of trade-related rules noted by several scholars, sector-specific reduction of tariffs and quotas in the region has largely stalled since the Uruguay Round of World Trade Organization. Meanwhile, the region has witnessed emergence of several bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements and such proposals, which have both potentials of accelerating the global trade liberalization or creating regional trade blocs and undermining the global free trade. As the most recent WTO meeting in Doha agreed upon launching a new round of global trade talks, careful look into the emerging free trade agreements and proposals in the Asia-Pacific is called for.

The Internet in China and Taiwan: Political, Economic, and Cultural Implications

by SCHWERIN, Prof. Edward, Associate Professor, Florida Atlantic University, College of Liberal Arts, Florida, USA

Panel: IT, MNC and Globalization

This paper is a comparative case study of the development and impact of the Internet in China, and Taiwan. The development of the Internet has lagged in Asian states compared to the West, but just as it did in the US and Europe, it appears to be transforming Asian politics, society, economics and business, and facilitating the spread of globalization.

This study looks at two related research questions. First, how does the Internet develop and progress as a function of each country's unique political and economic systems and culture? What specifically is the role of government? For example, in communist China the government has been attempting with mixed success to censor the Internet and to control its growth and development. On the other hand, in Taiwan, which has a capitalist, democratic system, the development of the Internet has been promoted by entrepreneurs and big business with little government interference.

The second research question is, What impact will the Internet will have on changes in the political and economic systems and the culture of each country? More specifically I look at the impact of the Internet on political reform and restructuring, levels and types of political participation/activism, economic growth/productivity, recovery from the Asian economic crisis, cross-cultural convergence, and globalization.

Challenges of Globalisation for Teacher Education in Singapore

by SENG, Dr. Alice Seok Hoon, Professor, National Institute of Education, Singapore

Panel: Challenges of Globalization for Higher Education

Education systems are everywhere coping with the challenges of globalisation and in Singapore, reforms to teacher education need to be understood as part of a general strategy to align the education system to meet the needs of a globalized, knowledge-based economy. One of the key issues facing teacher educators and education policy makers is the control of teacher education by the state. This will ultimately affect children's opportunities to learn and develop their potential. Too much government influence strikes at the heart of professional autonomy and the role of training institutions to do their job effectively. its economic success and a cohesive society.

This paper will briefly examine this close collaboration of balancing the control of teacher education by the state with the demands of teacher educators, teachers, parents and the wider community. The dilemmas and issues arising from this balance between control and a trust in teacher professionalism, between the policy makers and the professionals in which schools, higher education and ultimately the state being the beneficiaries, will be described and a distinctively Singaporean configuration of partnership, pedagogy and professionalism (Gopinathan, 2001) as a response towards education in a new era will be highlighted.

Working Conditions of Trafficking Victims in Thailand

by SUGA, Ms. Michiko, Intern, Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, California, USA (Presenter: NAKATA, Ms. Jo-Anna, Principal, J. Nakata Associates)

Panel: Women in the Workplace

The large number of women who cannot find employment within their own borders creates a market for services that facilitate illegal migration from other Asian countries. There is increasing evidence that migrants are turning to the services of traffickers, and that trafficking in irregular and undocumented migrants is a thriving international business. The women migrating to Thailand are sold by their parents, abducted, or lured with false promises of legitimate employment in Thailand. Trafficked women who leave 'voluntarily' include those women and girls who are lured by the "seemingly easy money and new social norms." On the other hand, even though there are women who know that they might be working as prostitutes or be forced to become prostitutes, neither of them knew beforehand under what kind of conditions they would be working and living. Many of these women contract HIV/AIDS or other STDs while working in Thailand. It is certain that the large scale trafficking of women will continue as long as poverty imbalance exists along Thailand's borders.

K12 E-Learning: A Role in Globalization?

by TAN, Ms. Soo Boo, ESchool/Advanced Technology Research, Office of Curriculum, Instruction & Student Support, State of Hawai'i, USA

Poster

e-learning, usually associated with higher education or corporate training, has now reached K12 education, where it has found a comfortable niche among those students who need a flexible time and place to learn, or who must constantly travel, live or work across international borders. K12 e-learning allows such students to continue with a consistent and standardized curriculum from their home state or country regardless of time and place. e-learning also allows students to enrich or accelerate their high school program with courses not available in their home school or country. K12 students can experience authentic and culturally-real learning experiences in global/international studies or enhance their foreign-language studies by enrolling in a virtual course or school from the country of their interest: e-learning can globalize K12 education.

Given K12 e-learning, is globalization of K12 education inevitable ? Is this a threat or an opportunity ? How will e-learning impact the K12 international schools of the world ?

In this poster session, the author who currently develops and teaches online courses with a statewide high school e-learning program in the United States, will provide a visual presentation of the K12 e-learning experience and its role in globalization.

Asia Pacific Leadership Program

by TAN, Ms. Trudy, Participant, Asia Pacific Leadership Program, EWC, USA

Panel: Educational Initiatives at the East-West Center

The East-West Center's Asia Pacific Leadership Program is an innovative certificate program designed to meet new educational and human resource needs during a time of increasing regional interdependence. It will create a network of leaders from the United States, Asia and the Pacific who are familiar with the issues and cultures of the region and trained to exercise leadership toward the well-being of the countries and peoples of the region. Having participated in the pilot program, I will review my experiences in this dynamic, multi-cultural setting, and explore the effectiveness of this program in achieving the objective of preparing students for contextually sensitive and effective leadership in the Asia Pacific region and U.S.

Higher Education Cooperation: Optimizing Globalization Benefit for Asia-Pacific Community

by TAROEPRATJEKA, Dr. Harsono, Professor of Industrial Engineering, Bandung Institute of Technology, Indonesia

Panel: Issues in Education II

Globalization means unification of quality standards requirements, open markets, open competition and cooperation, and other changes. In terms of markets, it may mean competition, but in terms of development and utilization of various resources, it is a tremendous opportunity and will be most beneficial to all concerned through cooperation, through a win-win strategy.

Higher education may be a very small part of the community, but it has the potential to spearhead development, be it through promoting scientific development, welfare, understanding, peace, and cooperation among communities.

Governments as well as other institutions in many parts of the Asia-Pacific regions have initiated and developed efforts in higher education cooperation. Various institutions such as ASEAN, SEAMEO-RIHED, APEC HRD Working Group, Bangkok-based Unesco Secretariat, are a few examples, not to mention The East-West Center as well as other similar institutions in the Americas and South Pacific island countries.

Some approaches and actions are proposed in this paper to develop operational programs for the benefit of students, researchers, and higher education institutions to utilize the opportunity of globalization, preceded by the development of some small scale initiation groups.

Globalization and International Regime Theory: How Emerging Global Rules May Impact the Development of E-Commerce in Malaysia

by TAYLOR, Dr. Richard, Pennsylvania State University, USA

Panel: Communication, Technology & E-Commerce Issues

The rapid growth of electronic commerce has created a strong interest from business, governments, NGOs and consumers in creating uniform, stable, and enforceable rules for Internet transactions (business-to-business and business-to-consumer). Companies seek uniform commercial codes, fair and equal treatment of electronic transactions, and consistent accounting, regulatory, tax and tariff rules. Governments and NGOs focus on issues such as consumer protection, privacy and content regulation. They share concerns about jurisdiction, self- vs. government regulation, enforcement, and dispute resolution.

A new set of rules, both implicit and explicit, is arising out of the global policy discourse. These rules are not uniformly codified but can be identified. Some are the result of multi-lateral agreements, others of policy leadership by NGOs, some are determined by international business groups, and some by the marketplace. These rules will define the boundaries for electronic commerce. As Malaysia looks forward to participating in global electronic commerce, as part of the global supply chain, and as creator and provider of multimedia content and services, it will be affected by this larger environment. This paper will identify the emerging e-commerce regulatory system using the tools provided by international regime theory and suggest how they might apply in Malaysia.

EWC Students' Social Life

by THAI, Ms. Mai Tai Thanh, Degree Fellow, EWC, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA

Panel: Education Initiatives at the East-West Center

My presentation will address the non-academic side of student life at the East-West Center, a unique caring community that fosters intercultural and social learning. The dorm is a cozy home where students enjoy other countries' cuisines and learn how to make them. On top of that, EWC activities create a deep level of interaction between participants for real understanding of cultural differences and similarities and thus enhance their cross-cultural skills. When people get to know more about each other, they become friends and partners. As a result, after years of study here, students will take away with them knowledge and skills gained from the university but also a valuable professional network that will go along with them throughout their life-long career.

Practitioner-Based Enquiry into the Stakeholders' Perceptions of the South Pacific Teacher Education Programme

by THIMMAPPA, Dr. P.R., The University of the South Pacific

Panel: Issues in Education II

Teacher Practicum is a critical component to Teacher Education Programmes around the world. Recent research into the area evince unsettled conclusions, addressing the stakeholders' perceptions of teacher practicum. While Wideen, et al., 1998, Gale & Jackson, 1997 supported the collaboration amongst major stakeholders, Toohey, et al., 1996 suggest diversity in the stakeholders' goals might reduce the practicum effectiveness. The apparent still-progress is the effect of Globalisation. The way forward is periodical, innovative and pragmatic research into the area. In 1999-2001, a 'Practitioner-Based Enquiry' was conducted at the University of the South Pacific to reach out to the global challenges in terms of stakeholders' expectations and opportunities. The investigation included academic personnel of eight participating schools at random, representing four provinces of Fiji Islands. Ten school executives, Twenty-five associate teachers, Twenty student teachers, Ten University supervisors, and Five part-time supervising tutors were interviewed to record their reflections, ideas and propositions. The practitioner-based methods, viz., inventory-questionnaires, panel discussions, and open interviews were used. The responses were tape recorded and subjected to transcript-analysis. The alternative pacific teacher practicum models to teacher education programme at the university, reflected in the paper are the products of this research.

The Globalization of Food Security: WTO, ADB and the Philippines

by TOLENTINO, Dr. V. Bruce J., Team Leader and Grains Policy Specialist, Technical Assistance Project 3429 of the Departments of Agriculture and Finance of the Philippines and the Asian Development Bank

Panel: Concerns and Prospects of Globalization

The forces of globalization, in tandem with domestic economic realities and the influence of international institutions such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) are re-shaping food security policy and strategy of nations such as the Philippines.

The Philippine government is under great pressure to respond forcefully and effectively to what is increasingly seen as a crisis situation in agricultural and food production. It is clear that the task is not only a domestic problem but an international challenge as well, given that the country has become a significant player in international rice trade.

Furthermore, the Philippine government's efforts to push domestic productivity are constrained by instability in its governance, exacerbated by inadequate financial resources for the critical public goods necessary to push agricultural productivity. Thus the government needs financing from international institutions such as the Asian Development Bank. A common feature of these financing arrangements is the requirement that the government set a path of agreed policy reforms, with the release of budget financing contingent on the achievement of the agreed reforms. Clearly, the Philippine government is experiencing extreme difficulty in implementing the agreed reforms.

Gender, Power, and History through the Philippine Musical, "Sino ka ba, Jose Rizal?"

by TRIMILLOS, Dr. Ricardo D., Chair, Asian Studies Program, University of Hawaiʻi at Manoa, USA

Panel: The Arts – Beyond Local Identities

Gary Granada's pop opera, "Sino ka ba, Jose Rizal ?/who are you [really], Jose Rizal?" (1996) provides a rich text for examining gender, power and history. Its narrative focuses upon the Filipino patriot-martyr, Jose Rizal, and the personalities surrounding him during the final and public years of his life (1887 - 1896). However, it juxtaposes this received history with the contemporary context of a 1996 Philippines. Gender representation can be read from the narrative, from the characters, from the musical settings, and the marshalling of languages. The paper explores how each of these parameters reflect and inform aspects of both gender and power.

The presentation includes a multivariate examination of the Granada setting of Rizal's famous poem, "Mi ultimo adios/my last farewell" in terms of power. The musical setting negotiates the historical power of a Filipino nationalist sentiment couched in a colonial medium-Spanish. It invokes the nascent power of the symbol "Inang Pilipinas," mother Philippines, as a patriotic and nationalistic trope. Both these musical aspects effectively locate the surface historical narrative within a Philippine modernity. Significantly, the musical "language" is international pop with clear musical references to Webber's "Jesus Christ Superstar." I argue that the work stands as a convincing case for the domestication of the global.

Preservation of Culture: The American Samoa Experience

by TUIASOSOPO, Pulefa'asisina, Director, Samoan and Pacific Studies, American Samoa Community College

Panel: Social and Political Implications of Globalization

American Samoans are Polynesians who have tenaciously held on to their culture and traditions despite more than 100 years of contact with the western world. But their culture is being put to the supreme test because of the huge volume of change and the incredible rate with which these changes are occurring in the islands. This paper will cover some of the critical factors innate in Samoan culture that have enabled the Samoans to maintain their indigenous identity while attempting to benefit from the accelerating changes due to globalization. It will briefly discuss the history of some agents of change in the Pacific and how they have impacted Samoan society. The paper will also explain the bureaucracy of traditional social structure and the underpinning cultural values that influence decision-making as interaction with the rest of the world increases due to extraordinary technological advances.

The Rights of Spy Vessels

by VALENCIA, Dr. Mark J., Senior Fellow, Research Program, EWC

Panel: Politics and International Relations

The American EP3 spy plane incident over China's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and Japan's December sinking of a suspected North Korean spy boat have raised questions about the rights of foreign vessels and aircraft navigating in or over the 200-nautical-mile EEZs of coastal states. In the EP-3 incident, the United States argued that its aircraft was enjoying freedom of navigation; China countered that such freedoms are not absolute and cannot endanger its security. In the spy-boat incident, North Korea, though denying any link with the ship, called Japan's actions "piracy" and "terrorism"; Tokyo said it acted in "self-defence." If differences remain unresolved between these states and those whose vessels traverse their EEZs, incidents like these are likely to be repeated with negative consequences for all concerned. This paper assesses the rights of such spy platforms in the EEZ and their limits in light of international law and practice, and proposes paths to conflict avoidance.

Culture For Sale

by VIRULRAK, Dr. Surapone, Professor, Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

Panel: Impact of Globalization on the Arts

One of the major sources of national income for many countries in Asia is the tourism industry. Two main tourist attractions are arts and culture. Traditional performing arts, festivities and rituals, which were once part of the local way of life and are now modified to cater to tourists, are losing their original functions and meanings. Many new forms of arts and culture are being claimed as authentically traditional. This trend gives a great impact upon aesthetics and philosophy of 'traditional' arts and culture of the next generation. There are effective policies and implementations concerning this trend in some Asian countries which should be shared with the rest of the region in order to search for the right ways to preserve and develop traditional arts and culture.

The Transnationalization of Indian Identity: Miss India USA 2001

by VORA, Ms. Kalindi, Degree Fellow, EWC, Anthropology Department, University of Hawaiʻi at Manoa, USA

Panel: The Arts – Beyond Local Identities

This paper will discuss the production of Indian ethnicity in the United States through a close reading of the 2001 Miss India USA Pageant. The pageant, operated by "The Indian Festival Committee" for twenty years and including candidates from roughly thirty US states, can be seen as a stage upon which one version of Indian identity is performed as a singular, definitive Indianess. Based on participant observation and interviews, I will argue that the pageant serves to reify a kind of Indianess that does not represent the entire community, and I will examine the political reasons behind this. This paper also explores the implications of this reification outside of the US, as this Indianess is the main link in a transnational Indian 'imagined community' produced by Indians projecting a positive and essentialized image of themselves.

The Miss India USA pageant can be read as one form of negotiation between Indian identity and Westerness, a negotiation that is also found everywhere from Indian governmental discussions of globalization to Indian popular film. Challenges to mainstream Indian identity as they occur in this pageant will also be identified and discussed in relation to the 'model minority' myth of Asian American identity.

Food Safety Harmonization : A Global Food Trade Paradox

by WIDIANARKO, Mr. Budi, Researcher / Lecturer, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia

Panel: Globalization and Health

Harmonization of regulation is one the most important features of globalization. An area that is intensively experiencing harmonization of regulation is food safety. This is supported by the growing fact that sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures are now assuming greater importance in determining market access. To protect their consumers, many developed countries (DCs) are adjusting their food safety regulations to underscore process control and prevention of risks all through the production process. Consequently, producers from less developed countries (LDCs) have to put much effort to adjust their products to meet the standards set by of important countries. No such effort, however, is devoted to protecting domestic consumers in LDCs. On the contrary, in dealing with imported novel food products, such as transgenic food, LDCs have a limited means to implement safety measures. It is an unbalanced harmonization that takes place since it works only in a one-way mode. The present paper will explore the paradox of harmonization of food safety standards. There is a great risk that harmonization which is initially aimed at protecting the safety and health of all human consumers, regardless of their country of origin, has in fact, only protected consumers in DCs at the expense of their a fellow consumers in LDCs.

Nasi Goreng Sellers & Big City Bankers: The Future of Microfinance & Banking for the Masses in Asia

by WIGDORTZ, Mr. Brett, Associate, Mckinsey and Co., FOWLER, Kendra, CHANG, Jean, and GETTMAN, David

Panel: Trade and Development Issues

Historically, poor entrepreneurs in Asia have not had direct access to reliable sources of capital. A nasi goreng salesman who wanted to open up shop would have to borrow his equipment and pay rental fees that would eat into most of his profits. This situation has begun to change in recent years with the introduction of microfinance institutions (MFIs) lending funds to the poorest of the poor. However, in 2000, only 10% of potential MFI clients were being served due to lack of funds, as well as lack of qualified staff and unfriendly legal and regulatory environments.

While MFIs target the 'very poor', there is a growing population of individuals who have outgrown what MFIs provide. These people, like the successful nasi salesman after diversifying into noodles, tea, and coffee, might need more complex financial instruments, such as mortgages, business loans, long-term savings instruments, or life insurance. However, up to now, big city banks have largely ignored these.

This will change. Large banks and global capital will have important roles to play to meet the growing needs of both these income segments. How well nasi goreng sellers and big city bankers link up will help determine the future of Asia.

Hong Kong's Experience from the Dynamics of Stressed Coastal Environment

by XU, Dr. Fu-Liu, and TAO, S., Department of Urban and Environmental Sciences & MOE Laboratory for Earth Surface Process, Peking University; LAM, K. C., and CHEN, Y. D., Department of Geography and Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Panel: Environmental Management

The surge of globalization will definitely promote social and economic development, and also, cause simultaneously negative environmental impact. How to minimize the negative effects and maximize the positive advantages? The paper will approach this question considering the dynamics of coastal environment stressed by urbanization and industrialization in Hong Kong. The analysis follows the following steps: (1) to review urbanization and industrialization in Hong Kong during the last century; (2) to identify the human-induced stresses associated with urbanization and industrialization; (3) to explores the long-term temporospatial dynamics of marine environment; (4) to analyze the efforts to improve coastal environment; (5) to conclude about the Hong Kong's experience.

Rapid urbanization and industrialization in Hong Kong stated from the early 1970s. From the early 1970s to the late 1980s, the coastal environment suffered progressively eutrophication and heavy metal pollution, and many ecosystem service functions have been completely or partly lost, because of increasing pollution loadings. This trend has been stopped since the early 1990s owing to a series of active measures including administrative, legislative, educational and technological aspects. From the coastal environmental dynamics, we can learn that environmental pollution can be avoided if we pay much attention to pollution control just as to economic benefits.

The University of Hawaii Community Colleges: Responding to Changes in the Local and Global Community

by YOSHIKAWA, Dr. Mimi Beng Poh, Director, Honolulu Community College, University of Hawai'i, USA

Panel: Challenges of Globalization for Higher Education

As catalysts for change, the University of Hawaii Community Colleges have increasingly engaged in business, industry and community collaborations and partnerships to meet workforce and economic development needs in their communities and in the state. They are also expanding their international partnerships to meet the training demands and opportunities in the global marketplace.

In positioning themselves to be responsive to demographic, economic and technological changes, the community colleges have undergone changes in their institutional cultures and organizational structures.

Women at Work: Issues & Problems

by ZAIGHAM, Mrs. Azra, Chief Architect / Planner, National Engineering Services, Limited, Pakistan

Panel: Women in the Workplace

This presentation will focus upon some issues of working women here in Pakistan. The structure of the paper is as follows. Why women choose to work: Need, Supplementary income, recognition. Balancing work at home and at the office is a continual stress for most women, which takes its toll in many ways. Paramount is the "guilt," brought about by the belief that women belong in the house, and that their children need their care.

In a workplace, although people are outside the realm of personal relationships, men have been conditioned to treat women in a certain way. Men are taught to view women as sisters, daughters, wives, mothers or aunts, not as colleagues, as equals, or as Boss. All these relationships are seen as being positions of security and protection, where the male "looks after" the female.

Women must be seen and accepted not just in terms of gender but as complete individuals with identity, ambitions, needs and responsibilities. In fact, management theory urges men to "get in touch with their feminine side," and be softer and better listeners in the workplace. As we attempt to highlight these issues, we can discuss ways to create more efficient management and a conducive work environment for the working woman.