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RCAPS Newsletter

RITSUMEIKAN CENTER FOR ASIA PACIFIC STUDIES

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Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference

A New Conference Series Launched for APU

As APU enters its fourth year of growth since its successful opening in April 2000, its effort to promote international exchange has taken on newer dimensions. As RCAPS remains the focus of research promotion at APU, the University Senate has approved RCAPS' effort to launch a new initiative to make APU a center for research throughout the region on the Asia Pacific.

RCAPS has committed itself to convene an annual conference series known as the **Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference** from 2003. The first conference will be hosted on November 27 and 28. After that it will be convened annually at the end of the third quarter in the fall semester. A Conference Steering Committee has been established to make the inaugural Conference a success (See page 2 for a list of Committee members).

Objectives.

The aims of the conference series will be to bring together academics, researchers and specialists in the study of the multifaceted dynamics and challenges of the Asia Pacific. The first conference plans to bring together approximately 50 scholars and practitioners in the Asia Pacific to explore various themes related to the future of the nation state. The succeeding conferences may explore the following themes and areas: State and bureaucracy in the Asia Pacific; Meeting basic human needs; Business and politics; Multinational corporations; Labour exporting societies; Entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprises; Information revolution & overcoming digital divide; Ethnicity management & human rights; Sustainable tourism; China - Japan - United States relations; Creating environment friendly societies and nations; Policy oriented research and outcomes; Learning from regional successes and failures in ASEAN and the South Pacific.

Structure.

The conference will have plenary sessions lead by leading scholars and practitioners as well as symposiums on the various themes and areas. Academics at APU will spearhead the formation of various panels by using their networks. Two to three leading scholars and/or practitioners will be invited to deliver keynote speeches at the plenary sessions so as to obtain an overall picture of the Asia Pacific region. About 50 scholars will be invited from various institutions in the Asia Pacific region to deliver research papers on the various themes and areas. As part of the panel presentations, young scholars who have recently obtained their PhD.s or have been identified by their professors as doing outstanding research will be invited and encouraged to participate. At least 50 percent of the scholars will be young scholars.

RCAPS together with APU will seek full funding for scholars from developing countries in the Asia Pacific region. Participants from developed countries will be encouraged to seek their own funding. RCAPS with the help of the International Affairs Committee will link up with all the institutions that have signed agreements with APU to identify and sponsor other scholars to come to the conference. As the budget is limited for the inaugural Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference, RCAPS has successfully sought the support of many academics at APU to support the invitation of scholars using their individual networks and research funds.

Benefits.

Establishing this conference series on the Asia Pacific will help APU become an important institution in the Asia Pacific. It will also help us to foster closer links with scholars and institutions in the Asia Pacific. We hope that in about ten years time, the annual Conference on Asia Pacific studies at APU will have developed a reputation such as that it attracts all aspiring scholars to participate in it at least once in their life-time if not more.

Inaugural Conference Steering Committee Members

Chairman:	President, Prof. Kazuichi Sakamoto.
Deputy Chairpersons:	Vice President, Prof. Yuji Jido. Dean, Prof. Kenichi Nakagami. RCAPS Director, Prof. A. Mani.
Secretary General:	Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang.
Members:	Dean, College of Asia Pacific Studies, Prof. Hayao Fukui. Dean, College of Asia Pacific Management, Prof. Kunio Igusa Director, Center for Modern Language Education, Prof. Katsuhiko Ohashi. Prof. Pookong Kee. Prof. Dipendra Sinha. Assistant Prof. Saylor Byron. Dr. Yoshinori Tanaka. Mark Te Punga.

APU Graduate School & RCAPS

An Invitation from Prof. A. Mani, Director, Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS)

Welcome to all graduate students. On behalf of RCAPS, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the world of research and to be part of the research community at APU.

The discipline of Asia Pacific Studies is a new area that has developed into focus in the last decade of the twentieth century. RCAPS, founded in 1996, has continuously contributed to the development of research in this field. Prof. Kazuichi Sakamoto, President of APU, was its first Director, and contributed immensely to its identity and growth. With the establishment of APU, RCAPS seeks to become a major center for the promotion of research on the Asia Pacific region.

Three years after APU was established, the campus has come to witness the launching of the APU Graduate School in April 2003. This is another big step for APU, and RCAPS as the institution established for the promotion of Asia Pacific research stands to become more active in research by the influx of graduate students into APU. RCAPS hopes to work together with scholars on the campus who will not only supervise the research dissertations of graduate students, but also to encourage academics to strive for funding that will further the research of the Asia Pacific by students who will do direct field work in the region.

The last three years have seen RCAPS concentrate on the promotion of research by academics on the campus, as APU being an undergraduate institution was largely a training institution. With the establishment of the graduate school, more collaborative research by professors and their graduate students will become feasible, which in turn will lead to more publications. RCAPS hopes to work together with APU's Graduate School so that graduate students and their supervisors will be able to combine theoretical analysis with primary data collected by fieldwork.

All graduate students are welcome to join RCAPS' activities. Participation in RCAPS' activities can include attendance at Wednesday seminars by scholars, presentation of ongoing research, and contributing to the Journal of Asia Pacific Studies. For a start you may just want to attend the Wednesday seminars. It is possible that in due course RCAPS

will appoint a number of graduate students as research assistants to its research projects, so that graduate students can obtain valuable experience in the conduct of research.

A number of professors are engaged in extensive research with adequate funding for the employment of graduate students as research assistants. RCAPS will try to match the experience that graduate students bring with them to professors who would like to use their talent in their research. Such a symbiosis will help the graduate student to find a ready made research project which they can use in their dissertation research while receiving modest financial support. As such, I would urge all graduate students to interact with all the professors whenever they give research seminars to find out more of their area of interests in order to benefit from their insights about the Asia Pacific region.

APU is steadily evolving to become a dynamic center of research on issues related to the Asia Pacific region. In welcoming the first group of graduate students, on behalf of RCAPS, I invite you to take an active part in the activities of RCAPS.

International Symposium

Creation of the Environment for Asia Pacific and Sustainable Development



On November 25 and 26, 2001, an international symposium was held on the theme of Asia Pacific cities and the environment under the co-sponsorship of Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS), the University for Peace and the American University.

The symposium was organized as a preparatory event for Johannesburg 2002 : The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10), a summit gathering to assess the global changes in the decade following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. With its main guest, the Honorable Maurice F. Strong, President of the Council, University for Peace, and Under-Secretary General of the United Nations, and an eminent leader of global environmental issues for over thirty years, the symposium analyzed the current status of the urban environment in the Asia Pacific region and discussed the future of sustainable development.

On November 25, the first day of the symposium, various sessions were held with some 30 panelists invited from across the Asia Pacific region. Session I, entitled "Asia Pacific Cities and the Environment: Toward Peace and Sustainable Development," opened with a keynote speech by Dr. Nay Htun, Professor and Executive Director for Asia and the Pacific Program, the University for Peace. Dr. Htun presented an overview of the current status and future prospects of the environment in cities of the Asia Pacific region, emphasizing that realizing sustainable development would lead to the promotion of peace. He also stressed the important role that universities would play in initiating this process as well as in the education of future leadership. The keynote speech was followed with presentations by four guest scholars. First, Dr. Hirofumi Shibata, President of Kanto Gakuen University, proposed the introduction of an environment tax and other environmental initiatives based on market principles. Dr. Kunmin Zhang, Professor of Tshinghua University and Secretary General of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development, talked about environmental policies of the Chinese government, which have seen a major shift over the last 20 years.

Then, Dr. Francisco Fellizar, Deputy Director of SEAMEO of the Philippines, gave a presentation about environmental policies in Asia, supported by detailed data. Finally, Dr. Quansheng Zhao, Professor and Director of Comparative and Regional Studies at the School of International Service, American University, made a proposal to approach environmental issues from the standpoint of international relations with security in East

Asia as its focal point. Presentations were followed by discussions. In the afternoon, Session II was held under the theme of "Performance of Asia Pacific Cities in Environmental Improvement." APU students and faculty first gave presentations about the research framework of APCEF (Asia Pacific City Environmental Forum) and its activities. The students' presentation on the environmental improvement of different cities was favorably received by panelists, who responded with many positive comments and words of advice.

This was followed with presentations by environmental administrators from various cities throughout Japan and the Asia Pacific region detailing their numerous activities and challenges. On the second day, November 26, Dr. Strong delivered a special lecture celebrating the academic cooperation agreement between APU and the University for Peace. Reporting on the current status and future challenges with regard to the global environment, Dr. Strong spoke of the importance in dealing with these issues from ethical and moral perspectives and emphasized the need for establishing a new paradigm of cooperative global governance to promote security and sustainable development. The special lecture was followed by a discussion between Dr. Strong and APU students. Dr. Strong was impressed by the vitality and positive attitudes of APU students toward environmental issues, and gave an encouraging message that young peoples' efforts and actions will form the key to solving future global environmental issues. With participation by research institutions, municipal and national-level environmental administrators from the Asia Pacific region, the symposium was successful in offering a networking opportunity to encourage regional and inter-institutional cooperation and interaction, indispensable for the promotion of sustainable development. It will be important for these resulting networks to be put to effective use in the future.

International Symposium

'Developmental' States in Asia Pacific



Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS) organized a symposium on the Developmental State from June 20 to June 24, 2002. Scholars from the U.S., Hong Kong, Turkey, and Japan gathered for the presentation of their papers on the developmental state in Asia Pacific with emphasis on the Mafia state and/or Mafia regimes. Participants were Dr. John Lie (University of Michigan), Dr. Charis Thompson (Harvard University), Dr. Jeff Winters (Northwestern University), Dr. Alvin So (Hong Kong University of Polytechnic), and Dr. Recep Varcin (University of Ankara). From APU, Vice President, Prof. Yuji Jido, Prof. Kenichi Nakagami, Prof. A. Mani, Prof. Jeremy Eades, Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang, Associate Prof. Robert Salazar, Associate Prof. David Askew, Associate Prof. Ingyu Oh and Associate Prof. Xin Xu participated in the conference as commentators. The international symposium was coordinated by Associate Prof. Oh.

Dr. Lie gave a keynote speech about theorizing the concept of the developmental state, forewarning the danger of attempting endogenous explanations of economic growth. Dr. So also gave a paper about China's newly emerging developmental state and discussed both internal and external factors of such a transition. Dr. Thompson gave a speech about national population control policies and compared these with the mainstream discussion about the developmental state with growth first policy.

What was notable about this conference was the first attempt at theorizing the Mafia state or Mafia regime in the Asia Pacific region. Dr. Winters, Dr. Varcin, and Associate Prof. Oh presented their cases about Indonesia, Turkey, and Korea, and pointed out the possibility of using the concept for the explanation of economic growth and/or economic de-development. Dr. Winters argued in his paper on Indonesia that the reason for economic de-development was due to the mafia regime run by then president Suharto, despite continued economic growth during the last two decades. Wealth created by economic growth was simply funneled into the mafia regime, which was under the full control of one Don figure, namely, Ex-Pres. Suharto himself. Dr. Varcin and Associate Prof. Oh argued that the reason for economic failure in Turkey was the failure of the mafia state there in overcoming the corruption and inefficiencies of local holdings run by mafias. On the other hand, economic development in South Korea, they argued, can be explained by institutional complementarity between state and corporate actors who exchanged mafia threats as incentives and the corporate

transformation of such threats into economic rents. In so doing, local mafias were replaced by a bigger and better Mafia, the developmental state.

Two participants who could not make it to Beppu were Dr. Meredith Woo-Cumings (University of Michigan) and Dr. Federico Varese (Yale University). Dr. Woo-Cumings had an unfortunate situation of having to sell her house on the conference date, while Dr. Varese had to move back to Cambridge due to an emergency situation. Dr. Woo-Cumings was going to present a paper on the nature of future changes of the developmental state in East Asia, by focusing on various organizational alternatives to either centralized developmental state or to free market regimes. Dr. Varese, an expert on Mafia, was going to present his paper on the possible transition of rebel groups into mafia organizations. Both of them will send their papers for a collection to be published as a book in the near future.

APU President, Prof. Kazuichi Sakamoto gave a farewell speech at the conference, expressing thanks for the attendance of famous professors from different countries. He asked for support for APU's effort at creating a reputable research institute of Asia Pacific Studies. Vice President Prof. Jido held a reception banquet for the participants, where he offered his welcoming and future support of APU by concerned scholars on Asia Pacific Studies. In the final session on June 24, APU Prof. Mani gave a short speech about the nature of the developmental state in Asia Pacific, while Associate Prof. Askew gave a well-organized presentation on the content and themes of the papers presented in the conference, raising various issues regarding the nature of the state in Asia Pacific.

Participants left Beppu on June 25, thanking APU for its warm hospitality. They appreciated the superb organization by RCAPS team, led by Ms. Yoshiko Takamatsu. Participants said they had had a wonderful time while they were on campus. Dr. Winters had several meetings with our Indonesian students, exchanging thoughts about their studies in Japan and future Indonesian politics and economics. Dr. Lie had meetings with Korean students. Several APU students assisted the conference as volunteers. They were Princess De Leon from the Philippines (APM), Seung Yi Han and Jenn Tae of Korea (APM). The conference organizer thanks all of them for their assistance.

RCAPS News

■ Accreditation with the Johannesburg Summit 2002 is granted

Due to the persistent efforts of Prof. Kenichi Nakagami, Prof. Itoko Suzuki, Prof. Supachit Manopimoke, Assistant Prof. Byron Syler and Assistant Prof. Li Yan, RCAPS received accreditation to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). The World Summit took place from August 26 to September 4, 2002 at the Sandton Convention Centre in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Assistant Prof. Syler, owing to his enthusiasm, made the long journey at his own expense and attended the full duration of the Summit. He also helped the APU students who had gone to participate in the Summit.

■ The Japan Academy for International Trade and Business

The national conference of the Japan Academy for International Trade and Business (JAFTAB) was held here at APU from Saturday, June 1, 2002 to Sunday, June 2. This Academy is one of the oldest academies in Japan and has 600 members. There were almost 150 participants for 25 presentations in 11 sessions. We had 20 participants from Korea as well.

The topics of the presentations ranged from China's participation in the WTO to e-commerce. The title of the conference was "Globalization and Anti-Globalization in International Trade." We had three speakers for this title. We discussed it after the presentations on the final day. The topics of the other presentations were as follows: "Trade and Investment Rules between Japan and China", "Export-Oriented Industries in ASEAN and Trade", "Analysis on Trade Terms", "Development of Supply Chain Management in International Business", "Convergence and Divergence between Developed and Developing Nations in The International Economic System".

One more thing to note is that Prof. Kenji Yokoyama was given the Academy Award of the year for his book entitled "Air-Freight and International Trade System."

■ A Wealth of Tourism Materials and Data Arrive at RCAPS

RCAPS has received a large volume of valuable tourism research materials and data from the International Tourism Development Institute of Japan (ITDIJ), which has long played an active part in Japan's international cooperation of tourism development in the developing countries, together with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.

ITDIJ, a juridical body under the Ministry, has for approximately 15 years performed various kinds of research activities in the field of tourism development for more than 100 less-developed areas of the globe, and has published and announced many of its results and reports.

In May 2001, the ITDIJ completed its mission, and kindly decided to donate all the materials and data in its library to RCAPS, which will be very helpful and useful for the study of Asia Pacific tourism development cooperation, particularly at the APU Graduate School which opened in 2003.

Materials and data include the research reports issued by ITDIJ and JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), the tourism development master plans for the developing countries, data and statistics collected by ITDIJ or offered by the countries researched to make ITDIJ's publications, and many others.

RCAPS Activities

RCAPS Center Research Projects in 2002

Theme (Representative)	Contents
Asia Pacific Regionalization and the 2002 World Cup (APRWC) (Prof. Paul Close)	The aims are to create a database and, through analysis, to elucidate AP regionalization with reference to the 2002 World Cup. The latter presents a valuable case study - an exceptional vehicle for enhancing knowledge and understanding of AP regionalization in terms of international relations, global system and globalization patterns, processes and developments.
Possibility and Methodology of Asia Pacific Studies (Prof. Koji Suzuki)	One of APU's main aims is the establishment of new Asia Pacific Studies and achieving recognition of this field throughout the world. What is the methodology of Asia Pacific Studies, how and what information should be presented to the world? In this research the concrete ideas and scope of Asia Pacific Studies will be shown.
Eco-history and the Rise/Demise of Ancient Civilizations in Southeast Asia (Prof. Hayao Fukui)	To publish the research results of "The Dry Areas in Southeast Asia : Harsh or Benign Environment?"(sponsored by JSPS in 1997-1999) as Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Center for Asia Pacific Studies, Research Report Series No.1.
The development and transformation of assembly-parts manufacturer networks in the automobile industry (Prof. Yuzo Yamaura)	The business structures of automobile parts makers have been undergoing a drastic transformation recently. Assemblers are demanding that their auto parts suppliers respond to global procurement needs, outsourcing and modularization, which result in increased capital expenditures, R&D costs and investment burdens. In response, the new "Super KEIRETSU" will be formed in an attempt to ensure survival. The research project examines how supplier systems in Japan were formed and developed, focusing on the 1990s establishment of NISSAN and TOYOTA assembly plants in KYUSHU. Then I will cover DAIHATSU's case, regarding a new assembly plant now being built in OITA with the collaboration of GM motors of the U.S. The ultimate objective of the survey is trying to clarify the characteristics and evolution of Japanese supplier systems and compare them with those of other countries, including Asia where automobile industries are being developed quickly.
Limitations of Languages as Conveyance of Truth (Dr. Chutatip Yumitani)	The research involves translating a book written in Thai by P.A.Payutto, a Buddhist scholar, into English. The book describes the inner workings of the human mind with respect to the use of language and raises many issues which are of interest to cognitive scientists.
On Some Smarandache Sequences (Prof. Abdullash-Al-Kafi Majumdar)	The objective of the research is to consider some of the Smarandache sequences, particularly, the(1) Smarandache Odd Sequence,(2) Smarandache Even Sequence,(3) Smarandache Prime Product Sequence,(4) Smarandache Permutation Sequence, and (5) Smarandache Square Product Sequences, and investigate some of the properties shared by the members in each of these sequences. Another objective is to devise computer programming to check if there are any Fibonacci and Lucas members in each of these sequences.
Comparative study on the Tale of Mananochoja and Muwang (Prof. Chan Hoe Kim)	This project is a comparative study on 'The Tale of Mananochoja' in Mie Town, Oita and 'Muwang' in Iksan City, Korea. These tales have a lot of similarity such as motif and story lines. I took the opportunity afforded by the exchange lecture between APU and Mie Town. The relation between the two tales will be brought out by a comparative study through the area studies and materials. The results of this study will be proposed to Mie Town and Iksan City, which promote an exchange and cooperation between the town and the city.
Determinants of multinational firm investment location in the Asia-Pacific: a micro-functional approach (Prof. Edmund Thompson)	To econometrically model the determinants of different types of multinational firms' investment location in Asia-Pacific countries on a function by function [sales, production and coordination] basis. The specific goals will be (i) to model the locational determinants of FDI on a functional basis by firm-type, and then (ii) to map the relative locational attractiveness of a range of Asia-Pacific countries for respectively (a) sales, (b) production, and (c) coordination functions.
Respective Roles of Governments and NGO's for Development in Asia Pacific (Prof. Itoko Suzuki)	This research will examine (a) the desirable allocation of government and NGOs roles in several countries in Asia and the Pacific, (b) how to construct creative positive relationships, (c) the analysis of various experiences of success and failure in the past, (d) methods of evaluation of public service provision by the multiple actors, and (e) possible future trends.
The Taiwan Question and the Chinese Identity Problem after the Cold War (Associate Prof. Xin Xu)	This study addresses the puzzling salience of the Taiwan question in China's security problems in the East Asian strategic landscape after the cold war.
Creating an integrated framework for research and education in Asian Pacific Studies (Prof. Hayao Fukui)	Integrating research activities of professors and students, through establishing and developing research sites in the region where short-term fieldwork can be carried out under the guidance of APU professors and local colleagues with appropriate expertise.
Study of the Realities of Women's Movements and their Effect on Society (Prof. Itoko Suzuki)	An evaluation of what kind of activities and campaigns achieve improvements in the economical and social position of women, and which kinds remain problematic in the Third World.
Business School in the Asian Region (Prof. Kenji Yokoyama)	A study on the APU Graduate School of Management, studying its significance, educational method, and curriculums considering specifics in the Asia Pacific region.

RCAPS Center Research Projects in 2003

Theme (Representative)	Contents
Comparative Studies on Trade Customs and Barriers between Korea and Japan (Prof. Kenji Yokoyama)	We plan to study the trade customs and barriers in Korea and Japan. We will analyze and evaluate the historical changes of both nations' trade measures. This analysis will focus on the laws about international trade, foreign exchange and customs. The transitions of these laws will be made clear. After this, we are going to study trade practices hindering free competition.
Closing the loop: Policy-research linkage in environment and natural resources (Prof. Fransisco Fellizar)	Policies have pervasive influence on people's lives and on the manner society manages its environment and natural resources. As the population clamors for quality of life, the desire for relevant and responsive policies intensifies. Effective policies are to be grounded on sound knowledge borne of research. Research is expected to generate a knowledge base for informed policy-making. New policies offer opportunities for research in the same way that research opens avenues for policy formulation. There is therefore the need to enhance the critical link between research and policy. Analysis of two policy spaces - coastal fishery and forestry policies offers an exciting challenge. This research is an effort to understand the conditions and assumptions for making research relevant to policy and how best policy can process direct research agenda, thereby closing the loop between policy and research for sustainable management of environment and natural resources.
Hong Kong's Modernization and Sustainable Development (Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang)	The project studies Hong Kong's modernization and its sustainable development. The project will investigate traditional Chinese and British cultural values and why the two peoples with different cultural backgrounds could have co-existed in "harmony". The project studies how British political ideal economic policy, international policy, and Chinese diligence and obedience, interacted over time. We try to examine whether or not the pearl was made out of "random combinations" of various random factors. The British rational governance as the master and Chinese rational adaptability and diligence as the servant are supposed to be the two key factors for Hong Kong's economic miracle. The project also examines the future of Hong Kong.
Comparative Study on the Reforms of Governance/Public Administration in Asia Pacific Countries (Prof. Itoko Suzuki)	This research project will try to add a few more country case studies on the reforms of governance/ public administration in the Asia Pacific and synthesize the findings from comparative research. The theme is focused on the respective roles of governments and NGOs, and how to construct creative relationships of cooperation between the two actors of governance for national development. Analyses will include the current trends and the future issues of major administrative reforms in Asia Pacific countries.
On Some Smarandache Sequences (Prof. Abdullah-Al-Kafi Majumdar)	Last year, we considered 5 Smarandache sequences under an RCAPS Research grant. This time we wish to consider more, Particularly, the (1) Smarandache Circular Sequence, (2) Smarandache Reverse Sequence, (3) Smarandache Symmetric Sequence, (4) Smarandache Higher Power Product Sequences, and (5)Smarandache Pierced Chain Sequence. For the first 3 sequences, the common question is:How many terms of each of these sequences contain Fibonacci/Lucas numbers? For the Smarandache Higher Power Product Sequences, the question is : How many terms are 101 times primes? There are other questions as well. And we wish to address such problems in our research under the research grant.
Assessment of Market Based Approaches to the Preservation of Significant Environments (Prof. Malcom Cooper)	This project will review cost-sharing principles and existing frameworks with respect to bio-diversity conservation in Australia and Japan. The research aim is to develop an economic model of market based conservation through user pays principles based on tourism, and to recommend appropriate strategies and actions to environmental protection authorities and the private sector.
Multilateralism and Asia Pacific Security Cooperation in the 21st Century (Associate Prof. Xin Xu)	This research project sets out to explore the emergence of regional multilateralism as represented primarily in the ARF process (including ASEAN Plus Three, etc.) as an alternative to persistent regionalized bilateralism centered on the US-dominated alliance system. The study will examine the backdrop, rationale, motivating principles, driving forces underlying the process of regional security multilateralism. Particular attention will be given to distinctive (ASEAN, Japanese, Chinese, and so on) perspectives on and approaches to this ongoing process of regional political/security multilateralism. The study will have an explicit policy implication for Asia Pacific peace, security, stability, and prosperity. Planned as a part of the upcoming Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference (RAPC) in November 2003, this project will develop a panel on Asia Pacific security cooperation under the RAPC umbrella by inviting leading Japanese and international scholars to present papers.

RCAPS Center Special Projects in 2003

Implementation Plan for International Cooperation	This project will provide an implementation plan for the existing Memorandum of Understanding between RCAPS and the Centre for Environmental Law, Macquarie University, Australia. The plan will be discussed at the first Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference in November at APU. It will provide for cooperation in 1. Research 2. Joint Conferences 3. Lecturers, Staff and Student Exchange. Professor Malcolm Cooper is coordinating the project.
The Limits of the Nation State in the Asia Pacific	Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference Project Team. The Deans of the colleges of Asia Pacific studies and Asia Pacific management will be forming panels as part of the Conference to provide directions of their respective colleges.

The International Political Economy of the Asia Pacific and Human Rights - a progress report

**Prof. Paul Close and Associate Prof. David Askew,
Asia Pacific Studies**

We are pleased to announce the successful result of our recent application to the Ministry of Education for Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research funding in support of our International Political Economy of the Asia Pacific and Human Rights (IPEAPHR) project. We are greatly encouraged by the confidence the Ministry, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and APU have shown in us, as well as by the steady progress of our research endeavours so far.

Recently, there has been a surge in the published literature variously concerned with the Asia Pacific and human rights (APHR) theme. The first stage of our IPEAPHR project is to explore and survey, identify and categorize these among all sources of information and ideas (data) relating to the APHR nexus. We will then proceed in the second stage to sift, sort and review these data in accordance with - that is, in a manner coherent in terms of - an International Political Economy (IPE) perspective on the Asia Pacific and human rights. The existing body of literature specifically relating to the APHR is part of a far more extensive, indeed somewhat daunting battery of data-sources covering a wide compass of human rights matters. The printed (hard copy) sources will be collated in conjunction with the yet more rapidly expanding electronic sources. The internet already offers a rich vein of material, in particular via a coterie of useful websites, including those of Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch (HRW), Human Rights Web, the United Nations, the UN High Commission for Human Rights, the UN High Commission for Refugees, the University of Minnesota Human Rights Library, the U.S. Department of State, the U.N. Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), Women's Human Rights Net and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The IPEAPHR project will draw extensively on the internet supplies of data to help elucidate the APHR link. Particular attention will be paid to specialist sites in this regard, such as those of AI and HRW. This is not only because as keen observers they provide a considerable amount of respectable evidence and commentary on human rights principles and practices, but also because as deeply committed and pro-actively engaged organizations they reflect the human rights (political) process - or, perhaps more accurately, package of processes.

Whether located on the internet, in books or elsewhere, the APHR data will be treated cautiously and in accordance with our understanding of critical theory. The AI and HRW sources are, after all, partial, partisan and 'political'. AI and HRW are just two among many participants in a complex pattern of activities, interactions and outcomes which, while being about human rights are also about political interests, influence and power. AI and HRW are examples of the multifarious political-power players, economic actors and cultural conduits which shape the way the human rights process delivers the human rights principles and practices that appear to be playing an increasingly pervasive part in people's everyday lives and experiences, throughout not only the Asia Pacific, but also the world as a whole.

For us, the possibility arises of AI and HRW playing quite prominent roles in the process(es) of globalization, and as such can be critically approached and assessed alongside all other, perhaps similarly culpable, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), as well as

intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) - such as the UN, the IMF, the World Bank and the International Criminal Court (ICC).

A critical stance on the Asia Pacific and human rights means treating AI and HRW as political agents that use their clout in a culturally stacked and skewed fashion, with major ramifications vis-a-vis the influence of the Western cultural account (Close and Ohki-Close, 1999, pp. 177-89), the spread of Western individualism, the advance of liberal democracy and market capitalism, the processes of globalization and so on.

Consistent with the IPE approach to the study of not only human rights but also all other areas of human and social affairs, we adopt a critical stance on the APHR relationship. Likewise, however, in accordance with critical theory we will not take for granted, but instead scrupulously appraise the IPE interpretative scheme in the light of how human rights principles, practices and processes have played a part in specifically Asia-Pacific social, political and economic developments. The (international) political economy perspective on (both particular and general) human and social affairs is usually identified with critical theory (Evans, 2001), while in our view being, more often than not, guilty of a lack of reflective, self-critical candour. The a priori assumptions and axioms (analytical framework) of the IPE perspective, while usually apparent, are frequently not open to empirical scrutiny. For us, it is necessary to judge these ideas with reference to a) their (Western) cultural origins and commitment; and b) alternative approaches to the scholarly study, analysis and understanding of human rights. In so far as the IPE analytical framework is amenable to empirical testing, it will be appraised with reference to evidence on the human rights record of the Asia Pacific region. An overview of this record will be presented, a number of its dimensions will be explored, basic features will be established, and several revealing case studies examined.

The IPEAPHR project is about gathering and using published (publicly available) sources of information and ideas. The project is not designed to seek and reveal new empirical evidence through original fieldwork. Still, the project is novel on several grounds. It is unprecedented in rigorously and thoroughly surveying relevant sources of APHR information and ideas (data); in concertedly gathering, centralizing and collating relevant data; and in bringing pertinent (AP) data and the IPE perspective together around a mutually enlightening dialogue. Our aim is to improve the knowledge and understanding we have of APHR (together with associated issues to do with the Asia Pacific and the wider world), while at the same time making the IPE analytical framework more accessible, reliable and convincing. Essentially, the IPEAPHR project will try to articulate the AP evidence and the IPE perspective by adopting a critical stance on the human rights process in the AP region and conducting a respectful, but unabashed, critique of the IPE analytical framework, in particular given the specifics of the Asia Pacific experience.

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Asia Pacific Regionalization and the 2002 World Cup (APRWC) project / an outline.



Prof. Paul Close and Associate Prof. David Askew, Asia Pacific Studies

The spring of 2002 saw the start of our Asia Pacific Regionalization and the 2002 World Cup (APRWC) research project. We can report encouraging progress with the project and announce the success of our recent application for funding to the Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies.

The APRWC project draws and builds on the RCAPS supported Asia Pacific Database (APD) project, conducted by Prof. Close and Prof. Eades. The purpose of the APD project is to construct 'a comprehensive database of the current literature on the Asia Pacific region, and make it available as a research and teaching resource both within the APU and beyond, as well as a basis for building up the APU library Asia Pacific collection'. The APRWC project will use the APD and in turn - by establishing a database specifically on AP regionalization - will contribute to the continuing, long-term resource-building task of the APD project. At the same time, entirely new ground will be broken in that the APRWC project entails not only gathering, but also making sense of data (information and ideas) on Asia Pacific regionalization with reference both a) to local, AP themes, issues and events and b) encompassing global patterns, processes and trends. The project has empirical, analytical and theoretical dimensions. It will contribute to the interpretation of relevant evidence, and thereby will engage in a dialogue with a range of pertinent theoretical discourses. The orienting analytical framework emphasizes the relationship between a) the economic and political aspects of regionalization and b) the parts played by culture and ideology.

One of the APRWC's main foci of interest is the shaping influence on regionalization of the tension between regionalism (ideological commitments and movements favouring regionalization) and supranationalism, on the one hand, and localism, tribalism and nationalism, on the other.

Empirically, special attention is being paid to evidence thrown up by the 2002 World Cup soccer championship. The championship will be treated as a case study - as a vehicle for exploring, gathering and interpreting data of relevance to Asia Pacific regionalization viewed in a global setting. Our assumption is that the World Cup extravaganza offers a rich supply of up-to-date information and ideas on such relevant topics as Japan-Korea, other East Asia and yet more inclusive Asia Pacific relations; Asia Pacific nationalism, tribalism and parochialism; the links between globalization, East-West relations, divisions and conflicts, and Asia Pacific economic, political and cultural developments; the part being played by mega-events (such as the World Cup and the Olympics) in facilitating the progress of a 'world community' and the evolution of global institutions; and the links between globalization and regionalization, on the one hand, and grass-roots, everyday social life, experiences, relationships and (to some extent) resistance, on the other. The APRWC project will directly link APU both to a highly topical, global mega-event and to current, cutting-edge scholarly concerns. The results will be made available on line through RCAPS, as well as on CD-ROM. The project has been chosen purposefully with the APU's Graduate School - and in particular with the APRWC's research team's participation in this important development - in mind.

RCAPS Seminars

RCAPS Seminars which invite scholars outside APU or APU faculty members are conducted under the sponsorship of RCAPS as follows.

Contemporary Asia Pacific Seminar Series

The Contemporary Asia Pacific Seminar Series will invite leading scholars from other Japanese universities who are permanent faculty members or researchers, as well as visiting international scholars.

Current Research Seminars

Members of both Colleges of APU are invited to present their current research in Current Research Seminars. Papers that are ready for publication can either be submitted to the RCAPS Journal or published under the auspices of the RCAPS Contemporary Asia Pacific Research Series.



Contemporary Asia Pacific Seminar Series

■ New Zealand's unwritten Constitution

Ms. Paula Wilson

April 24, 2002

Ms Paula Wilson, a second secretary in the Embassy of New Zealand in Japan, visited APU in April 2002. Her visit was timed to coincide with a lecture that Prof. Mani was giving to his Languages and Cultures of the Asia Pacific (LCAP) class on race and ethnicity.

On April 24, Ms Wilson delivered an informative and thought-provoking presentation in English entitled "The Treaty of Waitangi - New Zealand's Unwritten Constitution". She outlined the background to the Treaty, signed in 1840 by Maori leaders and representatives of the government. Ms. Wilson then discussed how the Treaty (and the various interpretations of it) has shaped the relationship between the Maori people and the New Zealand government (a body predominantly of British background) over the last 160 years.

A lively discussion period indicated that there is a healthy interest in Pacific (as well as Asian) affairs at APU.

During her visit, Ms. Wilson also delivered the same presentation (this time in Japanese) to a group of students who were taking Prof. Mani's LCAP course. She also spoke for 90 minutes with a group of students interested in international relations during which she also discussed life as a diplomat.

■ What should happen to the Japanese Language?

Dr. Tadao Umesao

April 25, 2002



Dr. Tadao Umesao, special adviser to the National Museum of Ethnology and recipient of Japan's Order of Cultural Merits, delivered a lecture at APU on April 25 2002.

Dr. Umesao has so many profiles that to define him succinctly is no easy task. It is, however, as proponent of the alphabetization of the Japanese script that he visited APU. Under the title "the Future Prospect for the Japanese Language," Dr. Umesao enthused on the advantage of "Romanized Japanese" for a full 90 minutes. On the grounds that as language of advanced science and technology Japanese has a number of universal values attached to it, Dr. Umesao made a forcible point on the need for the language to be more extensively used by non-Japanese nationals. That is one reason for his insistence on alphabetizing Japanese. Of no less significance is Dr. Umesao's realization that centuries-old use of kanji, a medium alien to the Japanese phonological system, in Japan has kept her people from fully expressing themselves and thus impeded the progress of Japan's civilization. Lover of traditions though he is, Dr. Umesao is so forward-looking at the same time that

he is firmly resolute that the future of the Japanese language rests on its alphabetization. Over 200 APU faculty members, students and Beppu citizens who attended the RCAPS-organized lecture looked enthralled by Dr. Umesao's eloquence, reasoning, encyclopedic knowledge and, above all, inspiring remarks. For those members of audience who came up with burning questions, a second chance to listen to Dr. Umesao's voice came immediately in the form of a more informal forum. Meant as a follow-up on the morning's lecture, the forum was held in the afternoon at APU's Center for Modern Language Education, on which occasion Dr. Umesao and Professor Tatsuo Kishimoto from Ritsumeikan University on the one hand and a selected number of APU students and language faculty members on the other found themselves in an almost face-to-face dialogue.

April 25, 2002 will go down in APU's history as the day when its campus was visited by one of the greatest academics modern Japan produced—a man who had such a huge influence on the intellectual world both in Japan and abroad.

■ A New Policy Science for the Age of Global Crisis: Towards an Asia Pacific Cultural/ Critical Dialogue

Prof. Kimihide Mushanokoji

May 9, 2002



Professor Mushanokoji, Director of Chubu Institute of Advanced Studies, Chubu University, provided useful insights into how multilateralism is the key to understanding issues in a multicultural world. Modernisation as an exogenous process in all non-western regions of the world has created gaps between their societies and the formal system that they follow. The consequence has been occultation of reality, that is the real issues being hidden from one's view. This has led many scholars like Professor Mushanokoji to revisit and reformulate theories of modernization.

He discussed how modernization and its underlying ideology, social Darwinism, was at the root of the traditional discourse which became hidden behind the modernistic facade of non-Western states. An inference from his review of occultation stressed the importance for the United Nations system of reforming its discourse and its mode of operation. He identified

three areas in respect of which the informal activities of the United Nations could help it cope with the complex issues in multilateral governance: peace, development, and consensus-building.

He argues that there are many concrete measures that can be pursued globally. For such measures to be considered and institutionalized, he felt that they are not impossible but will be extremely difficult, unless and until world opinion introduces into multilateral dialogues among states and movements a basic idea: that the present crisis of multilateralism requires an epistemological paradigm shift towards the creation of a United Nations that will promote inter-course understanding.

■ The New Management Paradigms for the New Economy: Is There Really Something We Can Learn From Crazy Ants? Prof. Ploszajski Piotr

June 5, 2002

Professor Piotr Ploszajski visited APU from June 4 to June 7, 2002 at the Invitation of APU's International Affairs committee. Amongst the many portfolios that he holds at the Warsaw School of Economics in Poland, he serves as the Head of the Department of Management Theory and Chairman of the Polish-Japanese Management Center. He is the Co-Chairman of the Warsaw Executive MBA Program (with the University of Minnesota), the leading MBA Program in Poland. He had also served as the Director General of the Polish Academy of Sciences from 1993 to 1998. Owing to his vast experience in the heart of eastern Europe currently undergoing rapid social, economic and political changes, RCAPS invited him to share his views on the new management paradigms that the new economies of the world face. His seminar was received well by everyone and his point that in many societies the 'future has already arrived' became a paradigm for discussion.

■ Progress in Chinese IT Development and its International Division of Labor

Prof. Susumu Sanbonmatsu

July 4, 2002

Professor Susumu Sanbonmatsu visited RCAPS and delivered a Seminar titled "Progress in Chinese IT Development and its International Division of Labor" on July 4 at the RCAPS Seminar room.

Professor Sanbonmatsu gave a one hour lecture on recent movement of Chinese IT industries and its implication to world economies. After the presentation participants, including academic staff, researchers and students, had extensive discussions on the related subjects, such as prospects for these new industries after entry to the WTO, the recent trend of clustering of software industries, the property rights problem, technology development and others.

The main points of the lecture and discussion were as follows. (1) Current status of IT development in China, (2) Prospects of IT industries stipulated in 10th Five Year Plan from 2001, (3) Competitive relationship with other East and Southeast Asian countries, (4) Involvement of US IT

multinationals in China, (5) Impact on Japanese trade and investment related IT, (6) Future prospects of knowledge based industries throughout Asia. (IGS)



■ Kokusaika, Internationalization and Globalization in Fukuoka: Some Initial Thoughts and Impressions

Dr. Lonny Carlile

October 16, 2002



Dr. Lonnie Carlile, Associate Professor at the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii, provided useful insights into how one of the most important cities in Japan is making itself into an international city.

Dr. Carlile was spending his six months sabbatical leave in trying to understand how Fukuoka City had planned and executed its internationalization efforts. He explained how the city has developed close links with economic and other institutions in South Korea and coastal China.

■ Dowry and Women in Contemporary India

Dr. Ranjana Sheel

November 14, 2002

Dr Ranjana Sheel is a faculty member at the Benares Hindu University. After her term as a Faculty Fellow at the Center for Women's Studies at the University of British Columbia, she was visiting Japan on her way home. RCAPS invited her to present a talk on her major area of specialization for the benefit of students and faculty members who are keen on issues related to women.

The seminar was the first presentation on India at the RCAPS. Dr. Sheel showed how the colonial experience of India and capitalism has shaped the development of dowry, particularly in North Indian states. She elaborated that about 5 percent of Indian marriages lead to dowry related death of women.



Current Research Seminar Series

■ On the run ...: Dynamic English Language Instruction

Prof. Leigh Faulkner

May 22, 2002

The presentation sketched the features of APU's EFL curriculum, in which technology occupies a central place. In this curriculum, the University's technology infrastructure provides for dynamic access to an almost endless store of authentic learning materials, available to both the teacher--for ongoing curriculum development--and to the students--for a variety of ongoing learning activities. It also provides the teacher with increased options for curriculum design and provides communication options that permit the extension of dialogue beyond the classroom.

The presentation drew on the literature of content-based instruction and constructivism, illustrating how the former provide support for choice of learning materials and the latter provides a basis for strategic decision making relative to the development of open-ended learning activities. The presentation also examined some of the pedagogical decisions that have been--and continue to be--made in light of the implications of the literature and raised issues concerning the making of decisions about curriculum in a dynamic, technological environment. The presentation noted, in addition to the purely linguistic outcomes of the curriculum, other benefits to students, such as, but not limited to, development of transferable academic skills and expanded awareness of global and regional issues. Practical educational issues, such as time and the setting of standards, were raised.

■ The Stable Marriage Problem: A New Algorithm

Prof. Hary Gunarto, and Prof. Abdullah-Al-Kafi Majumdar

October 23, 2002

Currently the Gale-Shapley (GS) algorithm is the only one to find a stable marriage for given preference patterns. A marriage is a one-to-one mapping from the set of n boys onto set of n girls, an unstable pair in a marriage is defined as a pair of a boy and a girl who are not married to each other but prefer each other to their actual marriage mates. In this research, we present a new algorithm to find a stable marriage.

We compared our proposed algorithm vis-a-vis the GS-algorithm in terms of the number of iterations required to reach the stable marriage, both for the boy-oriented and girl-oriented versions. With preference bi-matrices that were generated randomly using computer programs for $2 < n < 50$, we showed that our algorithm is more efficient by 20% to 25% with less number of iterations compared to GS-algorithm.

From the computational point of view, our algorithm seems to be at least as good as the GS-algorithm. Starting with a given initial marriage (for given preference pattern), the GS-algorithm cannot be employed to reach a stable marriage, but the proposed algorithm can deal with such a case. Moreover, in our treatment of the problem, the proofs of some of the existing results become more simplified.

■ A "Genuine" Case Method: Feasible at APUBS?

Prof. Akihiro Takamoto

November 13, 2002



It is widely taken for granted that the case method should be the main means of education at APU Graduate School of Management (GSM), too, just as at other major business schools. What the case method is all about, however, is generally underestimated because it sounds similar to "case study". Figuratively, the case method is to case study what a power shovel is to a spoon. In fact, the case method has clear pedagogical objectives and, in order to achieve these objectives, it has to be implemented with significant academic and practical rigor. To be effectively executed, the method requires a high level of ability and a great deal of effort from both instructors and students.

This presentation first clarified such basic issues as "what is a case?", "what is the case method?", "how does it work?", "the distinction between the case method and case study", "the prerequisites for successful implementation of the case method", and "the dangers of the case method". Then, a number of challenges APU GSM would be facing in the process of its implementation were identified and discussed with a view to turning those possible difficulties into great opportunities.

Lastly, several ideas for realizing the case method the APU GSM way were presented, which included the idea of developing cases focused on the Asia Pacific in versatile formats--for example, utilizing audio-visual aids and, if appropriate, partially using Asian languages in addition to English.

■ Singapore's Tourism Policy in the Last Few Decades

Prof. Masakatsu Ogata

December 4, 2002

Singapore, an active and international city-state, is one of the most prosperous tourist destinations in the Asia Pacific region. Tourism in Singapore is a thriving and vital industry, and every year millions of visitors come from all four corners of the globe.

Tourism development in Singapore has proposed various changes of policies and strategies to establish itself as the top tourist destination in the region. Also, Singapore's tourism policies have always been adapted to social changes and economic pressure.

Singapore has been introducing forward-looking policies into Singapore's tourism ceaselessly since independence in 1965, in order to take advantage of its economic, social, educational and cultural differences.

Singapore's tourism was greatly encouraged by technological improvement in the transportation and hotel industries, and at the same time it was widely recognized as a means to stimulate employment and foreign exchange earnings.

To further promote Singapore's tourism, the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board (STPB) and its successor, the Singapore Tourism Board (STB) have, without interruption, devised a series of new policies and strategies to maintain the status as a leading tourist country in the Asia Pacific. In the 1970s, Singapore focused on the development of the beautiful "Garden City" and exotic "Instant Asia." The idea of the "Instant Asia" included the Singapore Handicraft Centre and the Instant Asia Culture Show with several ethnic groups living in Singapore.

In the mid-1980s, a drastic shift occurred in the economic activities and tourism management, due to the world economic recession. An oversupply of hotel rooms, the slowdown in the manufacturing industry and the decline in the competitiveness of labor-intensive operations were also major factors altering Singapore's tourism policy.

This plan of "the International Business and Service Centre" aimed to diversify economic activities and promote local skills and services. In 1984, to cope with the loss of "Oriental Mystique and Charms" as well as the rapid disappearance of cultural, historical assets and local traditional lifestyles, new policies were announced in the Tourism Product Development Plan, introducing the redevelopment of ethnic spots, like Chinatown, Little India, Raffles Hotel and Bugis Street.

In the 1990s, a new master plan called "the Strategic Plan for Growth" was set forth in 1993, and new approaches towards the 21st century were proposed by the STPB. The concept of the new policy "Tourism 21: Vision of a Tourism Capital" touched upon Singapore's disadvantage due to newly-rising tourist destinations in the neighboring nations; for example, Malaysia and Indonesia under these circumstances, the cooperation with regional tourism and business alliances was fostered, and the newest concept of tourism strategy of Singapore was developed. It is a daring idea: "Tourism Unlimited", which requires the tourism industry to work beyond the traditional geographical boundaries, packaging complementary products of Singapore's attractions, in order to make Singapore a "tourism hub" of the Southeast Asia. The policy pushes the local tourist industry to go regional, and encourages the development of elements of overseas cultures into Singapore, such as Planet Hollywood, Starbucks and Tony Roma's. It also mentions the potential of the tourism-related industries in Singapore, for hotel, retail and convention business. Singapore is now the top-ranked convention city in Asia.

Recognizing the importance of natural and cultural assets as well as local community's traditions and lifestyles, Singapore is turning attention to "eco-tourism".

■ The WTO and the Developing Countries

Prof. Dipendra Sinha

December 11, 2002

In this research, we discuss how far the WTO has served the interests of developing countries. The first section gives an overview of the origin and evolution of the GATT and the WTO. The second section looks at various functions of the WTO and how these functions help or hinder the development of the developing countries. The third section looks at some broader issues. In particular, we study the present model of globalization and its impact on the developing countries. We also evaluate the alternative model of globalization put forward by Rodrik (2002). The final section gives some concluding remarks.

In general, it is found that the WTO has so far served the interests of the developed countries to a much greater extent than it has for the developing countries. Many developing countries have a comparative advantage in agricultural products. Yet, agriculture in many developed countries remains highly protected. The story is similar with regard to textiles. Movement of natural persons is estimated to yield gains which are about 25 times the gains from trade in goods and services. Yet, the WTO has so far had only very limited success in promoting the movement of natural persons.



■ The Hydraulic City of Angkor: A Critical Review

Prof. Hayao Fukui

December 18, 2002



Many supposed that the gigantic water reservoirs of Angkor, called baray, were for irrigation, and that political power was directly involved in rice production. This led to a proposition that the Angkor society is another example of the Hydraulic Society of Wittfogel. Since van Liere's paper in 1980, however, some became skeptical about the baray-irrigation. This controversy was examined from hydrologic, agronomic, and engineering points of view. First, in comparison with tank irrigation systems elsewhere, the Cambodian one lacks not only the outlet and distribution system but also the inlet. It does not appear to have been designed for irrigation purposes. Second, the technological level of the Angkor civilization was sufficiently high to construct tank irrigation, of which the key element was how to extract pressured water from tanks. Third, the record by a Chinese emissary to Angkor in the 13th century does not necessarily suggest multiple cropping of rice. Fourth, maintaining a huge water body is possible

by assuming no off-tank water use, judging from the rainfall-evaporation balance and the possible supplement from an artisan well in the middle of the baray. Water works of Angkor do not suggest the hydraulic society in the sense of Wittfogel, but they mean a great concern of the polity with urban planning for rituals.

■ Regionalization in the Asia Pacific: Ideas, Implications and Issues

Prof. Paul Close and Associate Prof. David Askew

January 8, 2003

Our RCAPS seminar presentation of Wednesday, Wednesday, January 8, 2003 was on Researching Asia Pacific Regionalization and Human Rights. It related to a research project on the International Political Economy of the Asia Pacific and Human Rights, an aim of which is a book to be published by Ashgate Publishing (U.K.) in 2004. The work done so far supports one guiding assumption above all: power, and especially political power, plays the pivotal role in shaping human rights patterns, processes and trends or, in other words, the prevailing human rights picture (HRP). Coming to grips with the political features and fundamentals of the HRP is crucial in analyzing and making sense of human rights profiles - of human rights provisions, principles and practices - wherever these appear. Our premise about the role played by power applies when examining the HRP at the global, regional and local levels, and connectedly to teasing out the empirical, conceptual and theoretical links between these HRP levels. This can be illustrated in the particular case of the interaction between universal human rights discourses and provisions, on the one hand, and Asia Pacific human rights debates and developments, on the other. Our RCAPS presentation focused on certain salient features of this interaction, including cultural and linguistic ones. Thus, we addressed the problem of translating key terms - such as human rights - into Asia Pacific languages, and in particular Japanese. This problem has considerable cultural significance and major methodological implications. In each respect, it has important ramifications with regard to the task of making sense of the Asia Pacific and human rights (APHR) relationship.

■ Environment and Development in the Asia Pacific

Prof. Hayao Fukui

January 15, 2003

To coordinate the Environment and Administration division within the ICP major at GSA, ("GSA-MICP-EPA) the Environmental group was established. The following six faculty members are in charge: Prof. Hayao Fukui, Prof. Kenichi Nakagami, Prof. Kunmin Zhang, Prof. Francisco Fellizar, Prof. Supachit Manopimoke, and Prof. Paiboon Pramojanee. Their backgrounds, titles of lectures at GSA, current research topics, themes of the current undergraduate seminar class, and potential research fields for graduate students were briefly reviewed.

The following points were noted: (1) that environmental science is a field of study of an inherently interdisciplinary nature rather than an established independent discipline, (2) that any one environmental issue has multiple aspects which can and should be studied from different angles, (3) that interdisciplinary cooperation in education and research, therefore, becomes mandatory. In view of these, further deliberation is needed to decide a few priority study themes, area-wise and/or issue-wise, for fruitful interdisciplinary cooperation among faculty as well as students.

Contemporary Asia Pacific Seminar Series - 2002 Academic Year

Date		Theme	Speaker	Language
1st	April 24th	New Zealand's unwritten Constitution	Ms. Paula Wilson 2nd Secretary Embassy of New Zealand Japan	E
2nd	April 25th	What should happen to the Japanese Language?	Dr. Tadao Umesao President of the Society for the Romanization of the Japanese Alphabet	J
3rd	May 9th	A New Policy Science for the Age of Global Crisis: Towards an Asia Pacific Cultural/ Critical Dialogue	Prof. Kimihide Mushanokoji Professor and Director of Chubu Institute for Advanced Studies, Chubu University	E
4th	June 5th	The New Management Paradigms for the New Economy: Is There Really Something We Can Learn From Crazy Ants?	Prof. Ploszajski Piotr Professor and Head, Department of Management Theory, Warsaw School of Economics	E
5th	June 17th	On the Sobodake Legend - following its transmission routes.	Mr. Seiji Ashikari Director of Social Education Committee in Mie Town	J
6th	June 26th	New Directions in Japan's ODA - Overseas Cooperation Youth Team's Activities.	Mr. Satoshi Yoshida Division of South America, JICA	J
7th	July 4th	Progress in Chinese IT Development and its International Division of Labor (Reports of Shanghai, Beijing and Silicon Valley)	Prof. Susumu Sanbonmatsu Faculty of Policy Studies, The University of Shimane	E
8th	Oct. 9	Contending Approaches to Chinese Political Reform: Challenges and Choices	Dr. Jianming Zhou Director and Research professor, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences	E
9th	Oct. 16	Kokusaka, Internationalization and Globalization in Fukuoka: Some Initial Thoughts and Impressions	Dr. Lonny Carlile Associate Professor, School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii	E
10th	Nov. 14	Dowry and Women in Contemporary India	Dr. Ranjana Sheel Faculty Fellow, Centre for Women's Studies, University of British Columbia	E

Current Research Seminar Series - 2002 Academic Year

Date		Theme	Speaker	Language
1st	May 22	On the run... : Dynamic English Language Instruction	Prof. Leigh Faulkner	E
2nd	May 29	Asia Pacific Studies: Methodology, Theory and Consortia among university, industry and government	Prof. Koji Suzuki	E
3rd	June 19	Art, Media, and Consciousness	Dr. Leslie Crawford	E
4th	July 03	Learning Advanced English in a Non-English Speaking Environment	Dr. Chutatip Yumitani	E
5th	July 10	Legal Status of A Person Seeking Asylum at Foreign Embassy or Consulate; Between Law and Politics	Prof. Susumu Yamagami	E / J
6th	July 17	The Use of WebCT for 'Survival Japanese'	Prof. Takako Uhetani Prof. Chisako Umeda	J
7th	Oct. 23	The Stable Marriage Problem: A New Algorithm	Prof. Abdullah-Al-Kafi Majumdar Prof. Hary Gunarto	E
8th	Nov. 06	The making of a butsudon and effects of globalization on this most traditional of Japanese crafts.	Carla Eades	E
9th	Nov. 13	A "Genuine" Case Method: Feasible at APUBS?	Prof. Akihiro Takamoto	E
10th	Nov. 20	The Taiwan Question as Identity Politics of China	Associate Prof. Xin Xu	E
11th	Nov. 27	Diversity and Integration in the Asia Pacific; Some Directions for Research	Prof. A. Mani, Prof. Pookong Kee, Prof. Yiu-Chung Ko, Associate Prof. Robert Salazar	E
12th	Dec. 04	Singapore's Tourism Policy in the Last Few Decades	Prof. Masakatsu Ogata	E
13th	Dec. 11	The WTO and the Developing Countries	Prof. Dipendra Sinha	E
14th	Dec. 18	The Hydraulic City of Angkor: A Critical Review	Prof. Hayao Fukui	E
15th	Jan. 08	Regionalization in the Asia Pacific: Ideas, Implications and Issues	Prof. Paul Close Associate Prof. David Askew	E
16th	Jan. 15	Environment and Development in the Asia Pacific	Prof. Hayao Fukui	E
17th	Jan. 22	The Asia Pacific Literature; Databases, Resources, and Research Implications.	Prof. Jeremy Eades	E

RCAPS Monograph Series



RCAPS' aim to promote research is beginning to bear results as more and more of our academics from the two faculties are undertaking research into various areas of study. In order to encourage them to disseminate their research findings RCAPS publishes a quarterly journal. As many of our academics are engaged in book length production of their research, RCAPS has planned to launch a Monograph Series.

As APU is a unique university in Japan bringing together academics from various disciplines and countries, the research is multifaceted and multi-disciplinary. Since April 2000, APU and RCAPS have funded numerous researches by the academics at APU. Some of the academics have brought research funding from external foundations and are actively carrying out research.

As RCAPS funds are limited, it has planned on providing partial subsidies for the time being. For a start, RCAPS will provide subsidies for academics to pay towards part of the publication costs. In 2002, RCAPS provided a partial subsidy grant to Prof. Hayao Fukui, a well-known scholar at the College of Asia Pacific Studies to bring out a volume on Southeast Asia. We hope to continue this effort of providing partial grants on an annual basis. In 2002, RCAPS also approved a small grant to a monograph published by Prof. Kenji Yokoyama (pictured above) together with Doctors Lee Eun-Sup and Bae Hae-Sun (see article in this newsletter). In order to encourage APU academics to publish both in Japanese and English, RCAPS has launched two separate series known as the RCAPS Research Monograph (English) Series and RCAPS Research Monograph (Japanese) Series so that readers would be able to distinguish the monographs easily when placing orders for them. As a result Prof. Yokoyama's joint work has come to form the RCAPS Research Monograph (Japanese) Series 1. The 2003 academic year is expected to bring forth more volumes in the two languages.

In order to expedite the promotion of the RCAPS Monograph Series, a team consisting of the Director of RCAPS, Prof. Mani, Prof. Eades and Associate Prof. Salazar was formed. The effort has received the support of the Chancellor of the Ritsumeikan Trust Professor Nagata. Prof. Eades has lined up three possible Monographs to be published in the 2003 academic year. The effort has also been tied up with the Center of Excellence Proposal to seek more funds so that more funds can be raised for more monographs in the next five years.

As part of our long term commitment to supporting book length research publications, RCAPS will continue to search for more funds so that full funding can be provided. It is hoped that more academics will do collaborative research publications with other academics and bring out more edited volumes with contributions from many academics at APU. RCAPS for its part will launch collaborative publications in the five specially promoted areas of research that it has planned in conjunction with the opening of APU's graduate school. In the forthcoming academic year, academics at APU will be encouraged to form teams that will have at least half the contributors coming from the two faculties of APU while the rest may be drawn from any part of the world. It is hoped that this will encourage the academic output by scholars at APU while establishing bridges with other universities with which APU has signed memorandums of cooperation for research.

-by Prof. A. Mani



Outside Activity

■ Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang

Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang, Secretary-General of RCAPS, Professor of College of Asia Pacific Studies has been invited to make contributions to the following 'global projects':

Project:	The Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems
Contribution:	Mathematical Modeling in Social and Behavior Science Complexity and Sustainable Development
Project:	International Encyclopedia of Social Policy
Theme of Contribution:	Confucianism



■ Prof. Paul Close

In December 2002, I contributed to a presentation at a conference on Moving Cultures: Remaking Asia Pacific Studies organized by the School of Hawaiian, Asian, Pacific Studies, at the University of Hawaii at Manoa (UHM). The presentation I gave with Prof. A. Mani went under the heading Students Crossing Borders: Japan connections. It was about the experiences and lessons with which were left as a result of participating in the UHM-APU Internet Module (IM), for which I was the coordinator at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, during the spring and early summer months of 2002. The IM was conducted around the theme of the 2002 FIFA World Cup, with its various ramifications, not least with regard to Japan-Korea relations. Our presentation reflected the way in which a) we as presenters lived and worked in one of the two countries, Japan, which had hosted the World Cup Finals extravaganza; b) APU had been deeply involved in local World Cup activities, given that one of the match venues was nearby in Oita City; and c) APU students from around the world had been variously caught up in the event, to some extent but far from exclusively due to the IM. The focus of our presentation was on two aspects of what we had experienced at the APU end: a) local and regional matters viewed in a wider, global context; and b) cultural and curricula considerations and implications. The presentation drew attention to a range of empirical, conceptual and analytical threads whereby these two themes can be elucidated for theoretical and practical, scholarly and pedagogical purposes. We had in mind, in particular, how our 2002 IM experiences could inform and shape the further development of the IM (or similar schemes) as a teaching and learning mechanism. Our conference experience was largely positive and encouraging, although there was a noticeable 'American flavour' to the proceedings. There is something to be said for a follow-up conference, but on this occasion to be held at a location in Asia.

RCAPS Researchers

■ Prof. Masakatsu Ogata



Research Field

Asia Pacific Tourism, Eco-tourism, Tourism Policy, International Tourism

Current Research Theme/Topic

- ① Development of Tourism in the Asia Pacific since 1945
- ② A Comparative Study of International Tourism by Regions
- ③ Tourism Development Research and Policy Analysis in the Asia Pacific
- ④ A Study on Kyushu's Tourism Planning and Promotion
- ⑤ A History of Travel and Tourism in the Asia Pacific in comparison with Europe and North America
- ⑥ A Glossary and Definitions in the Tourism Industry (Japanese - English)
- ⑦ Future Development of Ecotourism—Environment, Development and Tourism

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■ Prof. Chan Hoe Kim

Research Field

Comparative Study on Oral Literature

Current Research Theme/Topic

Comparative study on the Tale of Mananochoja and Muwang

This is the project to conduct a comparative study on 'The Tale of Mananochoja' in Mie Town, Oita and 'Muwang' in Iksan City, Korea. These tales have many areas of similarity such as motif and story lines. I took the opportunity afforded by the exchange lecture between APU and Mie Town. The relation between the two tales will be brought out by a comparative study through the area studies and materials. The results of this study will be proposed to Mie Town and Iksan City, which promote an exchange and cooperation between the town and the city.

Comment

On holidays I have made it a rule to visit the historical places related with my research and then enjoy hot springs. Japanese people seem to be very kind to foreigners or strangers. I visited a small town named Himejima in Oita but I met with difficulty there, because there were no taxis. When I felt somewhat embarrassed without transportation to the final place, Himekosojinja, one woman made me use her car freely. I could finish my job successfully. She was so nice and kind to me even as a stranger. I am sure that she is the typical example of Japanese people.

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■ Prof. Masanobu Fukutani

Research Field

Human Resource Management

Current Research Theme/Topic

A correlation analysis with the achievement based pay and the personnel evaluation system

An international comparison of the wage system

The transformation of the Japanese pattern personnel system in Intellectual Society

Comment

Here I list the themes of my recent research papers.

The first is a historical analysis about the validity of the life-time commitment custom.

The second is the historical analysis of the wage system such as that based on the length of service.

The third is the consideration of the formation condition of the Japanese pattern personnel system.

The fourth is the related analysis of the change and the personnel system of the enterprise environment.

The fifth is investigation research about the universality of the personnel system.

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Publications

■ Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang, 2002.

"Singapore's Modernization-Westernization and Modernizing Confucian Manifestations."

New York: Nova Science



■ Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang, 2002.

"An Economic Theory of Cities-Spatial Models with Capital, Knowledge, and Structures."

Berlin: Springer.



-CALL FOR PAPERS-

RITSUMEIKAN ASIA PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Inaugural Theme

The Limits of the Nation-State in the Asia Pacific

November 27-28, 2003

Beppu City, Oita Prefecture, Japan

An annual international conference hosted by the Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS),
Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, Beppu, Oita, Japan.

The Asia Pacific region is undergoing profound changes in conjunction with sweeping global developments. One result is a tension between the processes of globalization and regionalization, on the one hand, and the continuing strength and future survival of the nation-state, on the other. Hence, the theme of the inaugural 2003 Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific Conference.

The rapid integration of the Asia Pacific region is based on the recognition and legitimization of the sovereignty of individual states. The individual states in the post cold war era, are facing a paradigmatic shift of a single nation like the United States regulating both the world market and global power relations. There are also regional shifts among, as well as within, countries to emphasize varied aspects of regional relations.

Thus many forces such as rationalization, globalization, localization, and nationalism are challenging the states of the Asia Pacific. The nation states are being pushed to their limits in establishing parameters of their identities. Issues of national belonging as well as developmental effects of nearby and faraway states besiege many nations.

The challenge is then not only for the nation-state and those whose fortunes are dependent in a practical way upon its success or failure, its persistence or replacement, but also for those scholars, researchers and others who have taken it on themselves to make sense of it all. What are the implications of the new Asia Pacific dynamics and realignments for the tasks of studying and elucidating, analyzing and explaining what is going on? What are the implications of what is going on for the disciplines of social science, sociology, international relations, international political economy, political science, economics and related disciplines? What are the lessons for policy-makers, the tourist industry, managers, politicians, administrators, businesses and multinational corporations? The conference is to provide an opportunity to discuss these challenging issues

The call for papers is being made far and wide. The conference will feature keynote speakers and a set of panels for presentations purpose.

The panel themes are as follows:

- Cultural diversity and the nation-state.
- Regionalism and political integration of the nation-state.
- International migration and national identity.
- Sustainable development and environment.
- International trade.
- Asia Pacific management and governance.
- Multinational corporations and foreign investments.
- Multilateralism and regional security cooperation.
- Economic development.

Abstracts of not more than 500 words should be submitted to APU's Ritsumeikan Center for Asia Pacific Studies (RCAPS) Office by September 21, 2003. Letters of acceptance will be sent by e-mail by September 29, 2003. Final papers must be received by November 15, 2003.

Speakers will be grouped into four or five person panels, each of which will be allowed up to 90 minutes for presentations. The papers will be considered for publication in an RCAPS monograph or a special edition of the Ritsumeikan Journal of Asia Pacific Studies.

For further details about the conference, please contact the Conference Secretariat at apconf@apu.ac.jp or visit the APU website at www.apu.ac.jp.

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Prof. A. Mani Honoured

On Saturday, May 25, 2002, the Singapore Tamil Writers Association of Singapore honoured Prof. Mani in Singapore with the conferment of an award. He was conferred the title of "THAMIZHAVEL", which means the protector of Tamil, for his twenty-five years of contribution to the promotion of Tamil language and many charitable works for the Tamil community in Singapore.

The event was attended by more than 1,000 leaders of the Tamil community in Singapore and the honour itself was bestowed by the Senior Minister of State for Finance and Education, Mr. Tharuman Shanmugaratnam, who congratulated Prof. Mani by describing him an intellectual who has made a mark in the community with his service.

From 1975 to 2000, Prof. Mani, besides his academic work, was involved in promoting Tamil education, literature, conferences, publications and establishing social organizations both at the university and the wider community. He was instrumental in launching many social programs in the community and these are still continuing.

Prof. Mani was interviewed over Singapore's national television and radio news bulletins, and many poets wrote poetry dedicated to him for receiving the award.

RCAPS Steering Committee Members, AY2003

Director	Prof. A. Mani.
Secretary-General	Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang.
Committee Members	Prof. Jeremy Eades. Prof. Kenichi Nakagami. Prof. Yiu-Chung Ko. Prof. Koji Muto. Prof. Pookong Kee. Prof. Dipendra Sinha. Prof. Malcom Cooper.
Secretariat	Research Office Assistant Manager, Shoji Ando Admin. Staff, Belinda Hall
Editorial Group	Prof. Dipendra Sinha, Mark Te Punga Ai Takahashi, Yoshiko Takamatsu.



Thanks

This newsletter is a combination of 2002 and 2003 and as such provides just a glimpse of the events of this period. It has been produced through the efforts of a number of people, in particular the editorial team. We would also like to thank members of last year's Steering Committee: Prof. Hayao Fukui, Prof. Kunio Igusa, Associate Prof. Ingyu Oh and Associate Prof. Xin Xu for their work in 2002. Special thanks and farewell to Ms. Takamatsu and Ms. Takahashi (RCAPS secretariat) who have left APU.

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