

Speeches and messages: 1963-1964:
Additional statement requesting
review of the budget for the Center
for Cultural and Technical
Interchange Between East and West
before the Senate Appropriations Committee

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers

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ADDITIONAL STATEMENT REQUESTING REVIEW OF
THE BUDGET FOR THE CENTER FOR CULTURAL
AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST
BEFORE THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

BY
SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE

Mr. Chairman, I have previously submitted a statement recording my urgent request for restoration of a major portion of the House reductions to the appropriation request of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West, Honolulu, Hawaii. In addition, I have submitted a general record of past accomplishments and present operations of the Center.

Today, I would like to concentrate on two major items not covered in my previous testimony.

A. First, I would like to present my personal evaluation of the contributions of the East-West Center gathered through person-to-person contacts with various Center officials, Senior Scholars, East-West student grantees, and others intimately associated with its activities.

B. Furthermore, I am concerned to show that the Federal appropriations involved in the present case, as well as in previous years, are not to be conceived as financial grants to the University of Hawaii or to the State of Hawaii alone. Rather, these Federal appropriations have always been considered to be part of a joint venture with the State of Hawaii contributing its own funds in the national interest. Moreover, whenever and wherever practicable or economically feasible, EWC facilities have been kept as separate entities.

A. Personal Evaluation.

Admittedly, what I have to say here is in the realm of subjective evaluation. However, it is the result of personal contact with and observation of the personnel and work connected with the Center. It is also the result of close association with the development of the Center from my days of service with the House of Representatives. Finally, it is the result of detailed study of the various programs and activities carried out by the three component elements of the Center; the Office of Student Programs, the Institute of Technical Interchange, and the Institute of Advanced Projects.

In my numerous trips to Hawaii in connection with Federal-State matters, I have had several interviews with members of the Center administration, Senior Scholars in residence at the Institute of Advanced Projects, exchange students from both the mainland United States and Asia, and teaching personnel connected with the University of Hawaii and other secondary educational institutions. I have also conferred with government and industrial leaders in the State of Hawaii. Almost to a man, the people with whom I have conversed agree that the East-West Center has shown and continues to show tremendous possibilities in the area of mutual exchange of technical and cultural experiences and information. If I can perceive any single dominant theme running throughout these conversations, I would have to say that it is the idea not only of mutual interchange between the United States and the rest of Asia but amongst the Asians themselves, as well as amongst the Americans themselves.

On August 28, when I talked to a group of some thirty visiting students from the Center in my Washington office I was struck by the mutual give and take discussions on common problems which transpired between a group of Indian and Pakistani students. Japanese students have argued and agreed on many problems with Koreans, and Koreans with students from the Philippines.

I shared the same experiences with a group of middle management experts from Asia who were touring Washington Federal government offices for a first hand observation of administrative techniques under the auspices of the Institute of Technical Interchange.

In the same vein, students from East Coast colleges, Midwestern and West Coast universities have debated and learned from each other, as well as from their Asian brethren about mutual problems.

The same theme has carried over into the Senior Scholar Program of the East-West Center. Public administration experts from the Philippines, Thailand, and Korea exchanged points of view and differences of experiences in administrative work in their respective countries with the seminar being led by an American expert from the University of Indiana, who in turn traded his views and experiences with fellow public administration experts from various parts of the United States.

The Institute of Advanced Projects recently held a scientific meeting in Hong Kong for the purpose of facilitating the exchange of scientific information among the countries of Asia. From all indications, the event was a great success not only in terms of the conference purpose, but also in terms of impressing Asians with the fact that the United States was very much concerned about the problem and willing to help solve it through the auspices of the East-West Center.

The Institute of Technical Interchange has held pilot training projects such as that for Vocational Education and Cooperative Agricultural Extension. Vocational specialists and Agricultural Extension experts from Japan, Taiwan, and Hawaii have pooled their resources, as well as their training facilities. The training conducted under the latter project, for example, took place in Hawaii, Japan, and Taiwan in order to use the distinctive advantages of these countries. Hawaii provided certain advantages for practical work in agricultural extension, soil conservation, and control of insect pests. Japan contributed her specialized skills in the development of farm machinery designed for the small Asian farm. Taiwan contributed advanced fertilizing skills which is a necessity on Asian farms.

After my many hours of conversation and study, I am convinced that the Center is providing a crucial vehicle not only for East-West relations but also for better relations among Americans and Asians themselves.

B. ^{Joint} State-Federal Venture.

So that there be no misunderstanding, let me be the first here to say that the East-West Center would not have been possible without the financial assistance of the Federal government and the support of the U.S. Congress in its early formative years. However, I should like to point out that the State of Hawaii has also contributed considerable funds, personnel, and physical facilities, because it has felt that by doing so,

it would be able to manifest more concretely the general feeling that this was a joint venture for the good of the entire nation.

For example, here are the facts and figures on the kind of aid and the amount of funds provided by the State of Hawaii for various institutions and programs at the Center: As far as I can ascertain, these figures are accurate and up to date.

Medical coverage for EWC employees.....	\$ 9,600	annual
Grounds maintenance.....	14,400	annual
Theatre-auditorium maintenance.....	29,000	annual
Theatre-auditorium equipment.....	225,000	total
Original planning for EWC.....	35,000	total
Institute of Advanced Projects planning	32,000	total
State land for EWC buildings.....	1,641,723	total
Gateway House ofr partial EWC occupancy	<u>84,000</u>	<u>total</u>

TOTAL...\$2,070,723

The total amount appropriated by the State for the land upon which various EWC buildings have been or are being constructed may be prorated as follows:

	<u>Hawaii</u>	<u>Federal</u>
Administration and Food Services..	\$363,309	1,939,133
Transient Quarters.....	230,382	779,249
Theatre Auditorium.....	490,800	1,211,516
High Rise Dormitory.....	225,975	2,237,243
Low Rise Dormitory.....	205,257	615,958
Laboratory-Classroom.....	126,000	893,705
Gateway House Dormitory.....	<u>84,000</u>	
	\$1,725,723	<u>7,676,804</u>
Additional \$1,283,289 for construction and furnishings	<u>1,283,289</u>	
Total	\$3,009,012	

With the exception of Gateway House, most of these buildings are mainly for East-West Center personnel. There are instances where facilities can be either economically or practically used by both EWC and University of Hawaii personnel. For example, University faculty and graduate students will be permitted to buy meals at the EWC Administration and Food Service building because feeding operations when confined solely to EWC personnel would not be economically feasible. In the case of the laboratory-classroom, there will be both EWC grantees and non-EWC students in attendance. This is because the building was built on the understanding that the Federal government would construct classroom space roughly enough to care for the number of students added to the University of Hawaii student enrollment by virtue of the student grantee program. In the case of the Gateway House dormitory, any EWC student grantee unable to find accommodations in either the High or Low Rise dormitories of the EWC complex, will be given accommodations here.

The further point which I am making in the foregoing is that Federal appropriations to the East-West Center should not be construed as an outright gift to the University of Hawaii, or for that matter, to the State of Hawaii. Where economically and practically feasible, institutional facilities and programs are being kept separate from the University. The University and the State of Hawaii, on the other hand, have placed their physical and financial resources where and when

available at the disposal of the EWC. The firm conviction of both the University and the State is that the EWC is a joint Federal-State enterprise.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to conclude by saying that it is the hope not only of the State of Hawaii and the University of Hawaii that this committee decide favorably on the question of restoration of the House cut on the Center appropriations but also of the many, many administrators, professors and students, from all of the 49 other states of the Union as well as from all the countries of the Pacific Basin, Southeast Asian, South Asian, and the East Asian countries.

I would also like to request that the report of the International Advisory Panel to the East-West Center as it pertains to the Institute of Advanced Projects, be made a part of the record.

Thank you very much.
