

CGP

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Newsletter

JAPAN FOUNDATION CENTER FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

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GREETINGS

By Hideya Taida, CGP Executive Director



I recently succeeded Mr. Wakumoto to become CGP's fourth executive director. Last year, CGP celebrated its tenth anniversary.

Since it was founded in April 1991, CGP has been led by three exemplary individuals: Mr. Minoru Kusuda, Mr. Nagayo Homma, and Mr. Yoshihiko Wakumoto. Under their leadership and with the enthusiasm of its staff, as well as the efforts of CGP's Advisory Committee and other friends, CGP has built a successful track record, which may in fact have surpassed original expectations.

In the very first newsletter, the first executive director, Mr. Kusuda, listed the following three principles for CGP's founding:

First, "US-Japan collaboration and cooperation is indispensable to the building of a new international order and to ensuring a permanent peace and stability in the post-Cold War world."

Second, "In order to achieve US-Japan collaboration, given the demands of a new era, we need to deepen US-Japan mutual understanding beyond what it has been in the past. To do this, it is extremely important that we encourage broad dialogue to create a sense of partnership among the general publics in both countries."

Third, "In order to achieve that, Japan needs to take initiative in engaging in new activities. [As a result,] the Center for Global Partnership was created, with the aim of developing an intellectual society and energizing grassroots society."

In other words, it was made clear that CGP's goal is to go beyond goodwill exchange. It seeks to address and resolve issues of global significance both by stimulating ideas in the intellectual community that will encourage innovative thinking and by establishing networks of thought and action among diverse groups at the citizen level.

Although the world has changed dramatically since the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11 of last year, the importance for Japan to maintain close relations with the United States has not changed. Many people think that Japan should not take the easy approach toward dealing with the United States, by simply following. Instead, US-Japan relations should take the form of a true partnership, based on friendship, in which the Japanese are able to maintain a trusting relationship while stating their own opinions.

Japan's role in aiding Afghan recovery is one such example. From a global point of view, US-Japan cooperation is becoming increasingly important to peace and stability. It is important for us to engage in a dialogue on what and how much we can do together to that end.

Strengthening dialogue is not only for politicians, bureaucrats, business leaders, academics and journalists. The dialogue needs to be expanded further to include the general public at many levels and in many contexts

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GREETINGS

such as civic organizations and those including youth who will lead the next generation.

If we look at things in this way, we can see that the importance of CGP's aims and objectives has not changed over the past ten years. I intend to continue building upon this principle while, at the same time, managing CGP with as much flexibility as possible in order to respond to the needs of the times.

CGP has established the following five thematic clusters as priority areas in its Intellectual Exchange Program: International Economic Relations, International Security, Civil Society, Sustainable Development, and Health Care and Aging. These themes are important to strengthening the role of US-Japan relations in a global partnership. The world, however, has changed drastically since September 11, so we are considering a review of these priority areas.

In the field of regional/grassroots exchange, CGP is currently engaged in a program that nurtures a new generation of people engaged in international activities and nonprofit organizations (NPOs), both of which will serve as a bridge between the United States and Japan. In encouraging exchange between NPOs, CGP's NPO Fellowship Program will become increasingly important.

CGP initiated the Abe Fellowship Program, and since its establishment more than 160 people in the United States and Japan have become Abe Fellows. Through this program, we nurture scholars and practitioners and create a network of people who are conducting research on global issues, common issues among industrialized or developing countries, and issues in US-Japan relations. The Abe Fellows and their networks are a major asset to intellectual exchange between our two countries.

I have long been involved with promoting Japan's overseas trade, including two over-

seas postings with a trading company. Since the 1980s, as Japan's overseas investment has grown and as movement of goods and capital has become more global, the work of trading firms has become broader. As information in society has become more readily available, however, business and economic relations with foreign countries has become even more complex. One of the things that I have learned through my career in business is that when I run into a problem, it can be solved when my relationship with the other person is based on trust. There is the saying that "continuity is power," but this trusting relationship cannot be built in a day. It takes constant effort.

Based on these experiences, I definitely want to further develop the trusting relationship that has been built among the many people who are involved in CGP's work.

That being said, CGP has been put in a very difficult financial situation, primarily because our activities are financed by the interest on a fifty billion yen endowment, which is limited due to low interest rates. Furthermore, the the Japan Foundation is affected by the government reforms in Japan and is on a course to becoming an independent administrative entity. CGP is in the midst of a turbulent time, given its financial situation and the drastically changing landscape that surrounds it. I see this, however, as an opportunity for CGP to start anew, and I hope to work diligently, together with the staff, to guide CGP through a new phase of its evolution.

I thank you and look forward to your continued support and guidance.

FAREWELL MESSAGE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

By Yoshihiko Wakumoto, Former Executive Director



I became CGP's third executive director in November 1996 and more than five years have passed since then, swiftly, as I reflect on it now. I would like to thank my

mentors, friends, and the Japan Foundation colleagues who have lent me their guidance and support over the years. As CGP just celebrated its tenth anniversary, it is an opportune time for me to think back on the past five years with some introspection.

May I say that in many ways, although conditions were not always favorable, I tried my best. In terms of the state of the world, great shocks occurred across the globe and uncertainty about the future was evident. The US economy revived and remarkable growth continued, while the Japanese economy continued to decline without signs of improvement. The end of the Cold War gave way to the outbreak of regional conflicts and new issues in international security emerged. The US-Japan security alliance responded to the changing environment and entered a new phase.

These endless changes brought about a myriad of global issues, and CGP's role in addressing them has grown significantly. CGP took up significant issues without easy solutions and made them the core of its exchange activities. Since its inception, CGP's mission has been to enable the relationship between the United States and Japan to grow and deepen into a truly global partnership through collaborative and cooperative efforts. It is not an exaggeration to say that I felt the pressure and the responsibility to realize these ideals.

As CGP attempted to stay the course, and with CGP's endowment under strict regulations, its financial resources continued to decline. The need to prioritize programs became increasingly important. Based on reviews, some large-scale projects that had

yielded substantial results were brought to a close on amicable terms. Given the circumstances, allocating large resources to new projects was not always an option.

Today, there is less cause for concern of interruption to current projects that have achieved good results. But just as CGP prepared itself with plans for operating on a minimum budget and started to plan for the future with a positive attitude, the unclear financial outlook for JFY2000 kept it from going the distance.

Engaging in expansion without the necessary resources can turn into a runaway situation, whereas true resourcefulness reveals itself

in times when there is less. In a world that respects efficiency, program costs and program results should not necessarily move in tandem. Proactive efforts should be made towards removing systematic barriers and changing people's assumptions, thereby enabling the most efficient practices to come to the forefront. An Advisory Committee member once remarked "Globalization means being efficient." This is an inevitable trend.

It looks as if the world entered a new era following the terrorist attacks on September 11. It is too early to make any judgments, but this is a war between state and non-state actors, and global security has come into the threshold of personal safety. A paradigm shift has taken place in international relations, and we can expect a change in the role of states. The cost of ensuring human security and maintaining the current quality of life is rising on a global scale. If this is a foreshadowing of things to come in the twenty-first century, there will be more issues which require

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FAREWELL MESSAGE

United States-Japan collaboration in order to address global concerns, and with that, CGP's mission will become increasingly more important.

At this crucial juncture, the Japan Foundation is directly affected by the government reform of special legal entities. Although the Japan Foundation is slated to become an independent administrative entity, organizations that have similar missions and programs such as the Foundation are rare and there is a touch of anxiety over the actual shape that the reforms will take. Reflecting back on the history of the Foundation, special legal status was obtained in order to maintain its autonomy from the government, a pre-condition to promoting cultural exchange. As CGP engages in intellectual and grassroots exchange activities in an international context, maintaining neutrality and autonomy is vital in order to implement its programs. Without it, its work could not be accomplished. Some tense times are ahead until the Foundation formally achieves its new status.

I feel a sense of regret at leaving the post of executive director while there are still many issues that need to be addressed. But I also think it is time to start a new chapter. I was able to make the decision to leave this post after a wonderful successor was found, and I have the utmost confidence in his abilities. I am sure that the new executive director will work toward the realization of the important mission upon which CGP was founded. If ever there is the need, I will be here to help out. I hope that you will all continue to lend your support and cooperation to CGP's healthy evolution as a dynamic organization and that you will accept my heartfelt appreciation.

CGP'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM

TENTH ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM

On November 6, 2001, CGP convened a symposium at the Japan Foundation Forum, titled, "Contemplating the Future of the Japan-US Relationship," to commemorate the tenth anniversary of its founding. All of the moderators, speakers and commentators have been involved with CGP's activities and included experts on the United States and Japan as well as Abe Fellows. The venue was filled to capacity with about three hundred participants, who asked questions and shared their diverse views in a frank and productive discussion.

The symposium began with a keynote speech on, "US-Japan Relations in the Context of a Changing International Environment" by Nagayo Homma, chairman of the board of Seijo Gakuen. The theme of Session One was, "Emerging Shared Values and Common Agenda: Strengthening Cooperation between the Corporate and Civil Society Sectors in Japan and the United States." This session was moderated by Tadashi Yamamoto, president of the Japan Center for International Exchange, and the speakers were Joan Spero, president of the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation, and Hiroyuki Agawa, a professor at Keio University. Christina Ahmadjian, an associate professor at Hitotsubashi University, and Kenichiro Ohara, president of the Ohara Museum of Art, served as commentators. Discussants focused not only on such shared values as democracy and free market economics but also on the view that such shared values require a base of mutual trust. In addition, regarding the United States' use of force to combat terrorism, there was an earnest discussion of the differences in responses at the citizen level in Japan, and of a sense among the Japanese public of losing their bearings. Participants predicted difficult times ahead as the United States and Japan cooperate to address global issues of the twenty-first century. Also expressed was the view that mutual understanding at a deeper level, including religion, culture and art, is indispensable.

The topic for Session Two was, "The New Phase in Japan-US Security Relations." Gerald Curtis, a professor at Columbia University, moderated, and professors Makoto Iokibe, of Kobe University, Mike Mochizuki, of George Washington University, and Akihiko Tanaka, of the University of Tokyo, gave presentations. The commentators for Session Two were Scott Snyder, Korea representative for the Asia Foundation, and Keiko Chino, editorial writer for the Sankei Shimbun. Emphasizing the future of the US-Japan alliance, particularly in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, the speakers addressed the poverty and hopelessness that can accompany globalization. While those conditions are no excuse for terrorism, the choice to use military force was taken reluctantly. At the same time, participants expressed a need to create a vision of what we want the world to look like after the battle is over. The speakers asserted that US-Japan cooperation is necessary in creating such vision.

The minutes from the symposium will be published soon in a monograph and will be available on CGP's website.



THE JAPAN FOUNDATION CENTER FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

By Yoshihiko Wakumoto, Former Executive Director

This is a translation of a Japanese article entitled, "Kokusai kouryuu kikin nichibei sentaa," which originally appeared in Nihon to Amerika – Paatonaashippu no 50 nen (Japan and the United States – Fifty Years of Partnership), published in August 2001, by The Japan Times.

Recognizing that Japan and the United States are close partners in areas of global concern, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) is devoted to the promotion of mutual understanding and closer ties between the two countries through policy-relevant intellectual exchange and dialogue as well as regional and grassroots exchange. The ten-year history of CGP, going back to April 1991, is only the most recent decade of the postwar history of US-Japan relations, but it is a phase that reflects important qualitative changes in relations between the two countries.

The foundation of CGP dates back to June 1990, when Special Envoy Shintaro Abe, former Japanese minister for foreign affairs, suggested creating CGP at a luncheon held in Washington, DC, to commemorate the thirty-year anniversary of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan (new US-Japan Security Treaty). In his speech on the US-Japan alliance in an era of change, Mr. Abe discussed the roles cast by the treaty and proposed ways to solve East-West antagonism. He further presented his thoughts about the construction of a new international order, arguing that strengthening US-Japan relations, with a global perspective, was essential to the stabilization and development of Asia and the Pacific Rim, as well as to the promotion of dialogue with the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Finally, referring to the severe economic friction of the times, he contended that the fundamental mutual trust between the two countries should not be lost because of economic problems, saying,

"I want to point out the importance of mutual understanding among people of both countries, as well as the importance of understanding the issues and concerns embraced by each respective citizenry and culture. Over the years, the United States has received many researchers and students from Japan. This has greatly contributed to the promotion of US-Japan exchange and the improvement of Japan's international status. Now that Japan cooperates with the United States, however, it faces a period in which Japan should realize its large international responsibility. In addition to carrying out this responsibility, it has become extremely important to promote dialogue and exchange between the people of both countries in all fields and at all levels. In this sense, I would like to see both countries continue to adopt a global vision and to deepen exchange in a broad sense. Therefore, in order to return America's long-term kindness toward Japan, as well as take advantage of this thirty-year anniversary of the new US-

Japan Security Treaty, I would like to propose the establishment of a Global Partnership Fund."

This "Global Partnership Fund" later became the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. In his speech, Mr. Abe referred to the changing international situation that accompanied the end of the Cold War. He discussed how Japan had received the benefits of US postwar policy and had developed to stand on equal ground with the United States. He expressed awareness that Japan's economic power was being seen as a new threat, replacing that of the Soviet Union. He also emphasized the desire to acknowledge and emulate the many years of US generosity, a sentiment that is particularly relevant to the spirit and genesis of the A50 project.

Before leaving for Washington, DC, Mr. Abe had already received support from influential members of the Liberal Democratic Party. Later that year, as Mr. Abe's political star rose, the Japanese Diet appropriated an additional forty billion yen for an endowment within the Japan Foundation from its JFY1991 supplementary budget, and the Japan Foundation itself earmarked ten billion yen of its own funds to form CGP as part of the Japan Foundation with a fifty billion yen endowment. Originally, the "Global Partnership Fund" was envisioned as a separate foundation. The Japan Foundation already existed as an organization in charge of cultural exchange, however, and it was deemed undesirable to split US-related operations since there was a shortage of capable individuals in this field. The person who stressed the necessity to establish CGP as an affiliate organization of the Japan Foundation was Minoru Kusuda, who later became the first executive director of CGP. Originally a journalist, Mr. Kusuda later became chief of staff in the cabinet under Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. Mr. Kusuda, who had been active in the reversion of Okinawa, was involved in discussions of the Abe plan from the beginning. Even though efforts to establish CGP within the Japan Foundation with a high degree of independence were not fully realized, Mr. Kusuda became an executive vice president of the Japan Foundation and strove to run CGP as an autonomous organization as its first executive director.

I would like to touch upon the history of the Japan Foundation here. The Japan Foundation was inaugurated in October 1972. The Japan Foundation Law was promulgated and executed in June of the same year during the third Sato cabinet. Takeo Fukuda, foreign minister at the time,

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announced plans in September 1971, at the meeting of US-Japan Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, saying, "Human and cultural exchange between Japan and the United States is necessary across broad areas. For example, there is a need to expand the exchange of researchers, students, and those involved in cultural activities, as well as a necessity to conduct more Japanese research in the United States and US research in Japan." After returning to Japan, he instructed officials to develop concrete plans in order to establish a large-scale cultural exchange institution that primarily focused on US cultural exchange. In January of the following year, in the Joint Statement by President Richard Nixon and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato that set the stage for the reversion of Okinawa, it was written that both countries agreed to take measures to increase cultural exchange. On this point, President Nixon expressed his pleasure at the statement of Japanese interest in establishing a cultural exchange organization. This Fukuda plan was realized as the Japan Foundation. However, the Japan Foundation functioned in many directions, at multiple levels and through many forms of exchange, since it was not limited only to US programs. For example, it expanded exchange with developing countries, including opening the ASEAN Culture Center in 1990. It was a tense time for Japan in Asia as Japanese direct investments caused friction in the region and programs with the United States were limited in scope.

In the course of Diet deliberations on the Japan Foundation Act, it was decided that an advisory council made up of representatives of the private sector would be set up within the Japan Foundation to participate in further substantive planning for foundation operations. Also before its establishment, a preparatory meeting was held and advice on operating the foundation was sought from intellectuals in Japan and abroad.

A similar pattern was followed in planning for CGP, proceeding virtually as if a new foundation were to be founded. US and Japanese intellectuals from all circles gathered to form an advisory committee, and these intellectuals from both countries gave advice about CGP operations. In February 1991, an international symposium entitled "Challenges and Opportunities for US-Japan Exchange in the New Era" was held in cooperation with the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) and the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), both having been very active in intellectual exchange. Atsushi Shimokobe of NIRA and Tadashi

Yamamoto of JCIE spared no effort for Mr. Kusuda to realize Abe's vision of the "Global Partnership Fund," and took on the responsibility of organizing the symposium. On the US side, participants included the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, as well as distinguished individuals from think tanks and the academic world. They discussed the role of foundations in the United States for international exchange, forms of grassroots exchange and global issues requiring US-Japan cooperation. On the Japan side, there were participants from all circles of US-Japan intellectual exchange. Among the many intellectuals who presented their ideas and expressed their hopes for fruitful endeavors, there was a distinguished professor of the University of Tokyo, Nagayo Homma, who later became a CGP Advisory Committee member and then the second executive director of CGP. In total, nearly 250 intellectuals gathered from a variety of fields, including politics, government, industry, academia, foundations, think tanks, and journalism. Although it did not actually take the form of a preparatory meeting, it was a significant symposium and one could sense the enthusiasm for US-Japan collaboration and the anticipation of the inauguration of CGP.

A major topic at the symposium was how the new CGP could retain its autonomy. It was expected that CGP would function as an autonomous entity, similar to foundations in the United States, in order to promote what was originally sparse US-Japan intellectual and grassroots exchange. However, Japan did not have an entity to promote such exchange. At that time, the US economy was struggling with the dual deficits of the federal budget and the international balance of payment, while the economic strength of Japan was on the rise. The purchase of a Hollywood film company and Rockefeller Center buildings sparked American concerns that Japan would soon own some essential part of the United States. Those who thought badly of Japan loudly voiced their concerns that Japan employed many lobbyists and influenced US government policy. In that context, it was not strange that suspicion arose about the Japanese government's fifty billion yen endowment to establish CGP and how it seemed to be a case of planned influence buying. There was the assertion that all would come to naught if the efforts to promote fruitful US-Japan exchange were not carried out in such misgivings. On the Japan side, as well, there were people who shared this view. Under these circumstances, CGP was officially established in April 1991. Early budgets surpassed three billion yen per year. CGP opened its office in a separate

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building from the Japan Foundation, and an overseas office was simultaneously opened in New York City as a base for US operations. The Advisory Committee, whose binational membership secured its cooperative operations, was comprised of seventeen distinguished intellectuals from a variety of US-Japan fields. Additionally, seven individuals served as high-level special advisors, including former US Secretary of State George Shultz and Shintaro Abe. Soon after the establishment of CGP, Mr. Abe passed away, and former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita filled his position as special advisor.

With plentiful funds in hand, CGP was off to a good start. In the field of intellectual exchange, CGP aimed to cultivate talented individuals to carry on the US-Japan global partnership. A fellowship for post-doctoral scholars was started in collaboration with the Social Science Research Council (SSRC). This program was named the Abe Fellowship Program, which supported year-long policy-oriented research that extended beyond the fellows' own fields of expertise and addressed global issues. Each year, about fifteen to twenty individuals have been chosen from the United States and Japan. There have been 160 Abe fellows to date, and the program has been highly praised. Moreover, in response to some US expressions of dissatisfaction that Japanese policy-related information had been insufficient or inaccessible, CGP supported the establishment of the Japan Documentation Center (JDC) located in the Library of Congress. JDC collected and provided access to Japanese government and noncommercial publications.

As for large-scale regional and grassroots exchange projects, Japanese teaching assistants were dispatched to the United States to promote mutual understanding among youth under the Japanese Language Exchange program (JALEX). This program, in collaboration with the Laurasian Institution in the United States, also arranged short-term invitations for seventy to eighty US high school students to visit Japan each year. CGP continued to organize projects to prepare for future activities, such as detailed surveys of actual US-Japan international exchange conditions. Many of the grant-making activities that were open to the public in the fields of intellectual exchange and regional/grassroots exchange came to fruition, and the name of CGP became well known, particularly in the United States. Initially, there were more than 200 applications for funding per year. After review by outside specialists, grantees were carefully select-

ed and fewer than half of the proposals were accepted. There were a variety of projects, spanning many fields. In the intellectual exchange field, the majority of topics concerned the world economy, trade, and national security. In the grassroots field, the focus was on youth exchange and exchange between local communities. CGP also provided grants for Japan resource center projects and projects to develop educational materials that would promote mutual understanding. Since the inception of CGP, nearly 600 projects have been funded.

CGP's initially large operating budget has decreased dramatically as long-term interest rates in Japan have continued to decline. In fact, 1996 revenues fell to two thirds of their peak level. In preparation for further reductions, it became necessary to revise operations. Just as evaluations of past project performance were contemplated, there was a discussion about the need to further clarify the scope of CGP projects. In 2000, the results of general program evaluations and assessments of program priorities were announced and articulated as priority topics for grant-making activities open to the public. In the field of intellectual exchange, five major spheres were presented as concrete issues: International Economic Relations, International Security Issues, Civil Society, Sustainable Development, and Health Care and Aging Societies. In the field of regional and grassroots exchange, the targeted areas of funding were presented, focusing funds on youth exchange and NPO exchange as well as on educational and public outreach activities that help to build mutual understanding between the citizens of the United States and Japan. CGP also began restructuring its self-initiated and joint-sponsorship projects, taking into account the findings of the evaluation. At the same time, it started the NPO Fellowship Program in response to new needs, and began expanding efforts to disseminate project results to the general public.

The ten-year old CGP has experienced a reduction in the scale of its programs in accordance with the reduction in return on its regulated investment for the latter half of its history. CGP has, however, been striving to ensure that the fruits of its activities do not decline by prioritizing, improving efficiency, and implementing a policy of seeking collaborators from an even broader sphere. Japan relied on the United States for a long period after the war. In the name of global partnership, Japan, having learned from the United States, has come to stand on equal ground and use its own

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Yuko Aoyama

Clark University

Entrepreneurship and Regional Culture in the Information Age: A Comparative Study of Regional Business Communities in Japan and the United States

The question of entrepreneurship promotion preoccupies many scholars and policy makers in Japan. Japan's current business start-up rate is the lowest among all industrialized countries and has even fallen below the business closure rate in the 1990s. While many studies have been conducted on the nature and the process of entrepreneurship, few focus on the geographical aspect of entrepreneurship.

Yuko Aoyama, Assistant Professor at Clark University, will examine the formation and social construction of regional culture in the Japanese context, and analyze the role of regional business communities in shaping regional culture in Japan and the United States. Although regional culture has been singled out as an important factor for Silicon Valley's growth, its applicability and importance to other US and non-US regions are still under question. This project seeks to better understand the process of entrepreneurship generation and the role of regional culture through case studies in Hamamatsu, Kyoto, Tokyo and Boston.

Aoyama will conduct field research, including data collection and personal interviews, in the four regions. The results are expected to show that entrepreneurs face distinct constraints and receive different types of external support as a result of the region's varying socio-cultural institutions. As a result, these findings will provide insights into the new role of policymaking in the information age.

Thomas Bleha

George Washington University

The Role of the US and Japanese Governments in the Development of the Internet

It is clear that the Internet has and will continue to profoundly shape the United States and Japan in the early twenty-first century and bring with it extraordinary economic,

social, and political consequences. The US government is interested in maintaining the present US lead in Internet development, which some now estimate at two and a half years. In Japan, the government is interested in catching up. As the implications for Internet development become clearer, the government may have reservations, particularly in the business-to-business e-commerce area (B2B).

Thomas Bleha plans to study the US and Japanese governments' role in Internet development through a comparative study. Bleha will research each government's policies on direct investments, subsidies, regulations, and other actions that facilitate or hinder the development of the Internet. He will examine four specific areas that are fundamental to successful Internet development: build-out of the Internet backbone and infrastructure, insuring adequate numbers of Internet technicians and entrepreneurs, facilitating funding opportunities and managerial expertise for would-be Internet enterprises and B2B Internet commerce. Ultimately, Bleha hopes his project will offer suggestions to the policy communities in Japan and the United States about how the Internet will impact the role of each country's respective government in the future.

Bleha will carry out his research mainly through interviews in Japan and the United States. His goal is to write an article for a prominent journal in each of the two countries and possibly publish a book based on this research project.

Ken Endo

Hokkaido University

The Security-Economics Nexus in East Asia and Western Europe: A Comparative Perspective

Interdependence and integration among states is the main focus of this research project that aims to clarify the ways in which the logical frameworks of security and economics relate to each other in the formations of regional order in Western Europe and East Asia.

Ken Endo, Associate Professor of



Yuko Aoyama



Thomas Bleha



Ken Endo

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David Flath

International Politics at Hokkaido University, intends to examine the claim that a prior arrangement of international security both enables and confines the development of a stable, economically interdependent area, and also determines its territory. In this comparative research project, Endo will test his thesis by cross-examining the recent cases in which both the Western Europe and Asia-Pacific regions reinforced intra-regional linkages.

Endo will conduct the majority of his research in Cambridge, Massachusetts through a survey of existing literature and interviews with officials. He intends to publish several articles for academic journals.

David Flath

North Carolina State University

The Japanese Marketing System and US-Japan Trade and Investment

The Japanese distribution system has figured prominently in many Japan-US trade disputes; yet its actual effects on Japan's imports still remain the subject of conjecture. Factors inhibiting foreign direct investment in Japan might actually have raised the costs of marketing foreign products there more significantly than any peculiarities of the Japanese distribution system.

David Flath, Professor at North Carolina State University, plans to develop econometric models to estimate the effects on import penetration of Japan's recently growing stock of distribution-related inward foreign direct investment. He will also conduct economic analysis of vertical restraints imposed both by domestic and foreign suppliers in Japan. The project will also model foreign suppliers' choice of large stores as distribution outlets for their goods in Japan, measure the effects of relaxation, and the current repeal of the Large Store Law on import penetration of Japan.

Flath's research will be conducted in several universities in Japan and at North Carolina State University. His study will culminate in articles presented at conferences and published in academic journals.



Gregory J. Kasza

Gregory J. Kasza

Indiana University

Japan: The State and Society in Comparative Perspective

One of the most positive changes in Japanese political studies in recent years has been the growth of comparative research. In this comparative study, Gregory J. Kasza, Professor at Indiana University, will look at Japan's form of government and select aspects of state policy toward welfare, civil liberties, and industry. It will cover four of Japan's political regimes: the oligarchic constitutional monarchy founded in the late nineteenth century, the qualified democracy of the 1920s, the military-bureaucratic regime of 1937-1945, and the postwar parliamentary democracy.

Two central goals of Kasza's research are to compare the degree and form of state control over society prevailing in Japan and other countries, and to establish which of Japan's institutions and policies are truly distinctive and which have been common to other countries. The research will critically examine the many comparative assumptions that have shaped scholarly discourse about Japan in an effort to place the study of Japanese politics on a more solid comparative foundation. The findings of this project will be published in academic articles and a book.

Mizuko Ito

Stanford University

Children and Media: A Comparative Ethnography of Consumer Culture and US and Japanese Families

The postwar period has seen the rapid growth of the children's media industry and its growing influence in the socialization of young children. Related public concern on behalf of parents has also grown. Educators and policy makers debate issues such as violence in video games, pornography on the Internet and marketing directed at children. Despite the enormously influential role of popular culture consumed in the home, most child-directed policy and research efforts continue to focus on educational institutions as the site of learning and socialization. There is

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little empirical work and widespread controversy regarding how families cope with the influence of media and other elements of consumer culture.

Mizuko Ito will investigate the role of mass media in the socialization of young children through ethnographic research in Japan and the United States on how parents and their children engage with media such as television, videos, and video games.

Through interviews with parents, textual analysis, and policy reviews, Ito will analyze how transnational media manifest in different national contexts and the micro-politics of the home. This data will provide concrete empirical grounding for policy and parenting debates regarding children and the media. Ito will publish results in academic journals and she hopes to publish a book for academic and general audiences.

Atsushi Maki

Keio University

A Comparison of Living Standards Between Japan and the United States

In economic analysis, macroeconomists in the United States use data such as the National Income and Products Accounts and microeconomists use such data sets as the Consumer Expenditure Survey. A key issue today in economic analysis relates to the consistency between macro- and micro-data sets. Previous research has indicated a gap exists between these data sets that can be attributed to misreporting. Though the degree of misreporting varies among clusters of items and among countries, it is clear that the gap raises questions about the reliability of data sets used in economic analysis.

Atsushi Maki, Professor of Economics at Keio University, will analyze problems in the reliability, consistency, and comparability of relevant economic statistics and conduct applied econometric analysis to measure living standards in Japan and the United States. Maki's main objective is to compare living standards in the two countries and to gauge the gap between the Consumer Price Index compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the constant-utility price index based in economic theory. The results of this project will likely be

published in economic journals.

Frances Rosenbluth

Yale University

The Comparative Political Economy of Childcare: Japan, The United States and Europe

Low fertility rates first surfaced in several Northern European countries in the early 1970s and later spread to other industrialized countries; this decline has been the most precipitous in Japan. Despite cultural support for full time housewives and mothers in Japan, many women seem to be rejecting some parts of that role. Growing numbers of women participating in the workforce confront industrial democracies with a policy challenge: how will they balance the interests of women as mothers with the interests of women as workers?

Frances Rosenbluth, Professor in the Department of Political Science at Yale University, believes that it is imperfections in the childcare market that create sub-optimal levels and quality of communal care for children resulting in many women in industrialized democracies opting out of motherhood. She will analyze the nature and extent of market imperfections across industrialized countries and the political processes needed to rectify the situation by examining childcare issues on several different levels: scientific information on the needs of a child, cultural socialization, economic structures which shape incentives of employers and laborers, and political structures for government redress.

Rosenbluth will employ a large-n statistical analysis and in-depth process-tracing case studies in Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States to evaluate variables. In addition, she will conduct interviews among several groups of women to determine their motivations and choices in order to understand the real costs behind these choices and the political processes that produce them.



Atsushi Maki



Frances Rosenbluth

ABE FELLOWSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

2000 - 2001 RECIPIENTS



Sven Steinmo

Sven Steinmo

University of Colorado, Boulder

The New Political Economy of Taxation

Over the past twenty years there has been a massive shift in fiscal policy across the democratic world. In each case this resulted in lowering marginal tax rates on corporations and the wealthy, broadening the tax base and a general shifting of the tax burden from mobile to less mobile revenue sources. The country-by-country evidence suggests there has been redistribution within tax categories. One explanation for this worldwide trend is that these countries are responding to the forces of globalization. Still, it is far from obvious that all countries will or must respond in exactly the same ways – even if the pressures of the “new political economy” are quite common across countries.

Sven Steinmo, Director for the Center for Comparative Politics at the University of Colorado, will, building on earlier works, examine the structure and evolution of tax policy systems in Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States to determine whether the specific choices being made have come about in the context of new incentives and constraints brought about by globalization, or whether it simply reflects the victory of new ideas over old. The purpose of this study is to better understand the substantive policy outcomes in different countries and the ideational context in which these policies were brought about in response to the new global economic environment.

Steinmo will conduct field research, including in-depth historical tax policy data collection and personal interviews with policy makers and advisors in each country. Project findings will be published in series of academic articles in each country as well as published in a book.

Nobuo Takahashi

Keio University

Emerging Civil Society in China and the Role of the Outside World

In this third wave of global democratization, no phenomenon has more vividly captured the imagination of social scientists and polit-

ical activists than that of “civil society.” Not only in China, but also across the globe, the notion of civil society lies at the center of exchanges between theoretical and practical endeavors in the quest for democracy. While there have been studies on China and its civil society, few have examined those entities outside the corporatist structure or the role that external forces play on shaping them.

Nobuo Takahashi, Associate Professor of Political Science at Keio University, will examine the relevance of the concept of civil society to societies culturally, historically and institutionally far removed from where the concept originated. He will ascertain whether civil society has a potential to initiate and sustain democratization and determine the extent to which new tools of communication, such as cellular phones, faxes and the Internet, influence the “public sphere.” He will also examine the role of external actors in shaping non-governmental actors and democratization.

Takahashi will compliment extensive field research and interviews in both rural and urban China by conducting interviews with exile opposition organizations in the United States. Further interviews will be conducted with American scholars to gain insight on the correlation between civil society and democratization, and explore the role of Japan and the United States in the development of Chinese civil society. He will disseminate the project results in leading legal and academic journals in both the United States and Japan.

Motohiro Tsuchiya

International University of Japan

Global Encryption Policy and the Role of the Internet Community: Why Did the United States Government Eliminate Export Regulation of Encryption Software?

In July 2000, the US government announced the elimination of export regulations on encryption software to Europe and Japan, and the loosening of such regulations with regard to other countries. Until then, the US policy on encryption software was strictly controlled because of “national security concerns.” Was it the pressure from American industry or, as Tsuchiya hypothesizes, the

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influence of the Internet community that was the impetus to this reversal in policy? It is in this context that he will conduct his study on modern encryption policy with a focus on political and international perspectives.

Motohiro Tsuchiya, Assistant Professor at the Center for Global Communications at International University of Japan will examine the role of the Internet community in global encryption policy. He will incorporate the Three-Level Games approach in analyzing the policy process of encryption deregulation and determining its implications for overarching global governance of the Internet. Building on earlier research on Internet governance, Tsuchiya hopes to contribute to the development of international relations theory by incorporating the dynamics of Internet governance.

Tsuchiya will conduct his field research using primary document research, key player observations, and interviews, in Washington, DC. He plans to disseminate research findings via electronic media, and through lectures and academic articles in both American and Japanese journals. Research findings will also be published in a book

Takahiro Ueyama
Stanford University

Transformation of Medicine in the United States: A Case Study of High Technology's Impact on Medical Care, 1957-1990

The introduction of new technology to health care in the 1950s ushered in highly machine-dominated medical treatment that continues to transform traditional clinical practices. An examination of university-industry relations and high technology competition in the post-war era will illustrate the interaction between medicine, technology and society in mid-twentieth century America. The insights gathered from this investigation will contribute to the complex and widespread debate that face many contemporary developed societies: how to accommodate the growth and impact of technology and science in medical treatment.

Takahiro Ueyama, Professor of History of Science from Stanford University, will use the development of contemporary radiation ther-

apy for cancer (microwave linear accelerators) as a case study to illustrate the swift integration of high technology and medicine. By studying archival materials and conducting extensive interviews with doctors, physicists and engineers who were involved with the invention and development of this machine, Ueyama will investigate American medicine's shift in emphasis from a personal clinical care practice to a science-based procedure. Although many industrialized nations such as Japan were hesitant about the rapid impact of technology on medical treatment, the development of devices such as the linear accelerator will explain why university hospitals in America were so enthusiastic about introducing such treatments. This historical perspective will offer insights into the cultural, intellectual and political environment that turned America into a technology-oriented society.

The findings and results of this project will be submitted as papers for conferences at the Society for the History of Technology and the Wellcome Institute for the History of Science in London. Articles will also be published in journals such as *History of Science and Medical History*. Within the next three years, Ueyama will co-edit a book on this project and publish another book on a comparative study of the development of medical technologies between the United States and Japan.

Karin Gwinn Wilkins
University of Texas at Austin

Japanese Development Programs for Women

As global womens' issues such as health, literacy, poverty and discrimination continue to demand international attention, it is becoming increasingly important to assess the role of communication technology and institutional discourse as tools for social change and strategic intervention. Based on previous research in this field known as development communication, Karin Wilkins, Associate Professor at the University of Texas at Austin, will focus on the work of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). While exploring JICA's institutional discourse and the process of social change, a comparative analysis with the United States Agency



Takahiro Ueyama



Karin Gwinn Wilkins



Kazuo Yamaguchi

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2000 - 2001 RECIPIENTS

for International Development (USAID) will also illustrate how development agencies are attempting to address women's issues through strategic intervention.

The role of communication technologies as tools for development is essential in creating awareness, fostering social norms, encouraging behavior change, influencing policy makers and mobilizing support. Determining how to use these communication tools depends on how practitioners frame social problems and political-economic structures. JICA, the largest bilateral donor in the field, has been expanding its contributions to development programs addressing gender issues. The focus of this project is an examination of this organization as well as its policies, programs and effect on promoting initiatives addressing women's issues.

This case study will be submitted for presentation at the International Communication Association and the International Association of Mass Communication Research, and through the University of Texas at Austin's Center for Asian Studies and College of Communication. The research will also be submitted to communication journals such as the Journal of Communication and the Keio Communication Review.

Kazuo Yamaguchi
University of Chicago

Determinants of Historical Changes in Patterns of Work Experiences and Occupational Career: A Comparative Study of Japan and the United States

During the past several decades, both Japan and the United States experienced large-scale transformations in patterns of labor force participation for women. There have also been massive shifts in occupational careers and in work trajectories for both men and women, and as a correlate, in the relationship between work and family. These transformations of labor markets and family experiences are related to substantial changes in economic and social organizations in both countries.

Kazuo Yamaguchi, Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of

Chicago, will conduct a comparative study between Japan and the United States to determine if a correlation exists between macro-social historical changes and micro-individual processes with regard to: the patterns of labor-force participation with those of job changes and job leaves; the form of association of life cycle with occupational and employment-status characteristics; and the extent of gender segregation in occupation. He seeks to provide insights on which aspects of Japan's experiences differ from and which are "converging" with American patterns. Yamaguchi will gather data from primary sources in Japan and the United States. Results of this project will be published both in English and in Japanese.

2001 NPO FELLOW SELF-INTRODUCTIONS

NPO FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM



Shizuka Konno

Shizuka Konno

Executive Director, Live with Friends on the Earth (LIFE), Tokyo, Japan

Fellowship Objectives: to learn about human resource management in the NPO sector and gain project management skills in the field

Host Organizations: PACT, Washington, DC (February – September 2002) and Winrock International, Washington, DC (September 2002 – January 2003)

I have worked in a nonprofit organization in the field of international development for nearly ten years. Over the past two to three years in particular, there have been some remarkable changes in the nonprofit sector in Japan, both in terms of internal organization and the external environment. Higher hopes and increased interest have emerged from the periphery. In the midst of new questions about professionalism, people are concentrating their attention on how to strengthen and provide support for Japanese nonprofit organizations, which often lack resources.

My current host organization, PACT, Inc., maintains its headquarters in Washington, DC. It has been praised for its capacity building program and its variety of collaborative relationships with locally based NPOs, international institutions, US government agencies, research centers, and so on. PACT carries out its development programs in Asia, Africa, and Latin America through its network of eighteen worldwide offices. I hope to take the skills I learn by working in PACT's Capacity Building Service Group and apply them in the Japanese nonprofit sector, including LIFE, in onsite development activities, and in efforts to create new collaborative programs. Here in Washington, DC, where so many development-related organizations interact, there are many opportunities to exchange information and build networks. During my stay many groups have expressed interest in cooperating with Japan or developing new collaborative projects. I will do my best to make use of the opportunities available to me during the fellowship period and to return to Japan with connections and skills that can produce tangible results.



Chitose Mishima

Chitose Mishima

Secretariat, Voluntary Neighbors, Aichi, Japan

Fellowship Objectives: coordinating regional development and revival through NPOs, local community organizations, and other institutions

Host Organization: Citizens Committee for New York, NY (January – July 2002)

In the hopes of developing nonprofit organizations and community-building activities that are rooted in society at the regional level, in April 2001, we established the Voluntary Neighbors organization in Nagoya, Japan. By referring to the movement as rooted in society at the regional level, I mean that activities include cooperative efforts among the general public, government administrators, and corporations at the local level. I also mean that these activities use local resources, including traditional community groups, and that they encourage the general public to participate and affect the process of change in the region.

The Citizens Committee for New York City (CCNYC) supports the community by providing small grants, training, self-help publications, and so on. The grantees and participants are neighborhood groups, which address community problems such as crime prevention, youth education, and helping the poor. I have been involved in CCNYC's Neighborhood Leadership Training program, which raises participants' awareness of problems, creates the human infrastructure to make things happen, and uses "organize" as a major concept. The contents are very interesting for me as I touch the spirit of community building beyond efficient management. Now I am learning the central elements of training and publications activities. Also, conducting site visits with our grantees to assess their needs for accomplishing granted projects is a major part of my fellowship.

Although the social contexts differ in Japan, I believe I can apply what I learn at CCNYC to establish a regional infrastructure that both promotes dialogue among communities and develops into collaborative action to meet those core needs. I will work to develop nonprofit support centers that grow from these principles and practices.

NPO FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

2001 NPO FELLOW SELF-INTRODUCTIONS



Naoko Takahashi

Naoko Takahashi

Freelance Researcher, We Love Cambodia, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Fellowship Objectives: to learn corporate-sector strategies that support communities and to better understand how to ensure financial support for projects in the NPO sector

Host Organization: NPower NY, New York, NY (November 2001 – November 2002)

Japan is often complimented on having the world's second largest information technology (IT) industry, second to the United States. There are entrepreneurs and corporations involved in the IT industry that proactively support communities. At the same time, there are leaders in the public sector who, having mastered information technology, have taken up the challenges of new social entrepreneurship. Both groups share the same ultimate goal to reform society. However, their legal status, whether they are for-profit or nonprofit entities, shapes their treatment of financial resources, defines how they manage their invested funds, and particularly affects how they pursue their goals of achieving a high return on their investments, both financially and socially.

Although the principles are the same, the level of collaboration is greater in the United States. Whether the individuals are for-profit entrepreneurs and venture capitalists that invest in those entrepreneurial endeavors, or nonprofit entrepreneurs and philanthropists who donate to those causes, all of these groups coordinate ideas and resources and work as an engine for social change when pursuing a common mission.

I am conducting my fellowship at NPower NY in order to better understand this "new philanthropy," which uses methods of venture capitalism and is grounded in the established US legal system and its NPO tax codes. NPower NY, which is supported by new philanthropy, aims to earn nearly 70% of its own revenue from the services it provides. After the fellowship ends, I plan to support social entrepreneurship in Asia.



Kazutaka Takiya

Kazutaka Takiya

Chief Executive Officer, API - Japan, Osaka, Japan

Fellowship Objective: accounting support for the nonprofit sector

Host Organization: Council of Community Services of New York State, Albany, NY (November 2001 – June 2002) and Accounting Aid Society, Detroit, MI (July 2002 – November 2002)

Since the Law to Promote Specific Nonprofit Activities was passed in Japan in 1998, even small voluntary organizations have been able to gain the legal status of a Specific Activities Nonprofit Corporation and become eligible for some tax benefits. In order to take advantage of such tax benefits, however, NPO's need to acquire adequate knowledge of the various strict legal and accounting regulations. I realize that professional assistance from lawyers and accountants is necessary in order for NPOs to fully enjoy the benefits while minimizing the burdens and to put management resources into main activities effectively.

Through the NPO Fellowship Program, I am aiming to learn the legal systems, especially taxation, accounting, and audit standards for NPOs and the social assistance systems such as voluntary activities of lawyers, CPAs and other specialists in the United States. My current host organization is the Nonprofit Accounting Service Center of the Council of Community Services of New York State, Inc. (CCSNYS). I am engaged in NPO support activities mainly in the areas of accounting and taxes. After returning to Japan, making use of the fellowship experience, I would like to provide various programs for supporting and reinforcing NPOs' accounting capacity.



Naoko Taniguchi

Naoko Taniguchi

President of the Board of Directors, The Palette Nonprofit Organization, Tokyo, Japan

Fellowship Objective: to learn human resource development and fundraising skills

GRANTEE PUBLICATIONS

*NPO Fellow Self-Introductions:
Naoko Taniguchi (continued)*

Host Organization: Asian American Federation of New York, New York, NY (January – December 2002)

Since 1983, I have worked in Japan to support the mentally disabled by creating environments that enable them to pursue normal lifestyles and livelihoods, which most other people take for granted. Our aim has been to remove obstructions and to encourage others to recognize disabled individuals as valuable members of the community. In recent years more people have come to better understand the disabled in society. At the same time, there has been a shift away from a tendency to conceal the disabled from the public. In the past, families tended to hide the existence of a disabled family member from others. These days, people more proactively express concerns and discuss issues in public forums. From this we might infer that more individuals are turning to groups for support and working together to solve these problems, hand in hand.

Within these developing networks and support groups, I have begun to inquire about a topic that has drawn much attention in managerial circles known as “capacity building,” a term which includes fundraising and human resource development issues. I am currently hosted by an organization that provides support services to Asian Americans. At AAFNY I have chosen to examine the challenges of capacity building and to work in concert with other organizations to solve problems and transcend racial barriers.

After I return to Japan I plan to make use of the extended network to create opportunities to discuss capacity-building issues, and further the discussion of human lifestyles and livelihoods, in such a way that transcends the existence of disabilities.

GRANTEE PUBLICATIONS

*Civil Society in the Asia–Pacific Monograph Series
Keeping Up: Mechanisms of Firm Reconnaissance and Intra-Industry Loops in Japan*

Michael A. Witt

(Cambridge: Harvard University Program on US-Japan Relations, 2002, 43 pp.)

Global Citizens in a Borderless World? States, International Politics, and the Delayed Appearance of Environment Advocacy NGO's in Japan

Kim DoHyang Reimann

(Cambridge: Harvard University Program on US-Japan Relations, 2002, 59 pp.)

The Evolution of Civil Society: From Meiji to Heisei

Sheldon Garon

(Cambridge: Harvard University Program on US-Japan Relations, 2002, 12 pp.)

Pragmatism in Activism: Organizing Support for Illegal Foreign Workers in Japan

Apichai W. Shipper

(Cambridge: Harvard University Program on US-Japan Relations, 2002, 76 pp.)

Rural Health Care in Japan and the United States: Shared Challenges and Solutions

Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs

(Washington, DC: Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, 2001, 282 pp.)

*Regional and Global Capital Flows: Macroeconomic Causes and Consequences
Proceedings of the NBER East Asia Seminar on Economics, Tenth Annual Conference, 1999*

Takatoshi Ito and Anne O. Kreuger, ed.

(Chicago and London: University of Chicago University Press, 2001, 394 pp.)

The San Francisco Peace Treaty: The Cold War and the Peace Process

Rachel Brunette, et al.

(Stanford: Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education, 2001, 154 pp.)

Social Contract Under Stress: The Middle Classes of America, Europe, and Japan at the Turn of the Century

Olivier Zunz, Leonard Schoppa, and Nobuhiro Hiwatari, ed.

(New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2002, 431 pp.)

Winning in Asia, European Style: Market and Non-market Strategies for Success

Vinod K. Aggarwal, ed.

(New York: Palgrave Macmillan, Ltd., 2001, 290 pp.)

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Grants from the period July 1, 2001–March 30, 2002
Note: Japan-side grant awards are listed in yen.

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

East-West Center

Civil Society and Political Change in Asia ~ Year II

\$82,280

As a joint project in its second year, Harvard University's Program on US-Japan Relations, Keio University and the East-West Center have gathered a diverse set of scholars, policymakers and NGO professionals to assess the role of civil society and politics in the Asia-Pacific region. While research from the first year of the project centered on civil society in Japan, the second year is a comparative study that focuses on an in-depth understanding of this topic area in fourteen Asian countries. Scholars and policymakers from the United States, Japan, Asia and Europe will investigate the role and limits of civil society in fostering and institutionalizing democratic political change and governance in Asia. The first workshop gathered these participants at the East-West Center in Honolulu in March 2002, and after a concluding workshop in Cambodia in October of 2002, the results of their findings will be disseminated to a wide audience through a book published by a university press, two policy papers, and participation in a variety of forums that would involve leading members of the academic and policy communities. The two policy papers will seek to develop policy implications and advance proposals and initiatives to foster US-Japan cooperation in the promotion of civil society in the Asia-Pacific region.

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Henry L. Stimson Center

An Alliance for Engagement: Building Cooperation in Security Relations with China ~ Year II

\$83,980

In collaboration with researchers from the Suntory Foundation, National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), the Council on Foreign Relations, Toyo Eiwa University, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies (APCSS), Hiroshima University and the Yomiuri Shimbun, the Henry L. Stimson Center's goal is to establish research and analytical foundations for new policy approaches to strengthen relations between the US-Japan alliance and China. After completing its first-year objectives with workshops in Washington, DC and Kyoto in the spring of 2001, the second year focuses on developing greater public awareness of the project in policy communities in Japan and the United States, and communicating the findings and recommendations of the group. The goal of this outreach effort is to establish widespread awareness of and support for greater US-Japan collaboration on China policy in each country's defense/security establishment. This year the center plans to conduct both larger public panel discussions and smaller private meetings with individuals from government agencies, congressional offices and academic institutions. In addition, a project publication will be released as a result of public panel discussions in New York, Washington, and Tokyo. Finally, the Center's members will travel to Beijing to meet with Chinese researchers and academics to explore the potential for a subsequent phase of the project.

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Hosei University, Boissonade Institute of Modern Law and Politics

Genetics in the 21st Century: Law, Policy, and Bioethics in Japan, the United States, and Europe

¥3,300,000

The Boissonade Institute of Modern Law and Politics was established in 1977 to academically approach complex issues and work toward a resolution of those issues from a contemporary perspective and within a legal framework. This two-year policy formation research project will identify the global, ethical, legal and policy issues raised by recent developments in the field of genetics. In this context, this comparative study of Europe, Japan and the United States will formulate concrete strategic solutions on the issues of: artificial reproduction; genetic manipulation; genetic testing, its application, and information management; intellectual property rights; the role of journalism; and the philosophical issues fundamental to government policy making. During the current phase of the project, investigators will gather materials in the United States, perform on-site examinations of medical and government facilities, and organize cooperative research groups.

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GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH (continued)

The Japan Forum on International Relations, Inc.

Redefining the US-Japan Alliance:
Toward Building a Security Community

¥5,654,000

Established in 1987, the Japan Forum on International Relations includes representatives from academic, economic, and political spheres. The forum functions as a think tank on international relations, examining a variety of social issues. While the US-Japan alliance has moved beyond its long-standing function as a bilateral alliance and is considered a "public good" which promotes regional stability, debates surrounding the alliance remain within the framework of traditional alliance theory. This three-year research project, by focusing on the domestic political issues that affect alliance management in each country, seeks to stimulate discussions on the new possibilities for the alliance. The project intends to consider from a theoretical and policy perspective the shifting foundation of the alliance as a "public good" that can contribute to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and offer a theoretical and policy perspective on how the US-Japan alliance might evolve into a security community. In the first two years investigators will focus on conducting research and workshops; a public symposium will be held in the third year. The results will be published in both English and Japanese.

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Japan Women's University

The Growth and Implications of Non-Standard Work Arrangements: The United States, Japan, and Europe in Comparative Perspectives

¥3,499,300

This is the publication phase of a three-year multidisciplinary research project which assessed the growth and implications of non-standard work arrangements in the United States, Japan, and Europe, and analyzed the influences of different labor policies and corporate behavior. This project brought together labor law scholars, economists, and social scientists to examine the rapid increase of nonstandard work arrangements (part-time employment, flex-time, outsourcing, and on-call) in the United States and Europe. Participants analyzed the significance of these practices on society and studied ways in which policymakers respond to the rise of these arrangements.

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Kitakyushu University, Faculty of Law and Policy Studies

What is the Missing Link? The Multilateral Environmental Governance Regime, Structural Integration, and the Possibility of a World Environmental Organization

¥6,038,000

In the second year of this two-year policy-oriented research project, the university, in collaboration with the Climate Change Legal Foundation of the United States, continues to analyze structural reforms in international environmental governance, including the

possibilities of establishing a World Environmental Organization (WEO). The project seeks to facilitate further understanding among policy makers and key actors in each country on changes in the area of governance for the global environment and sustainable development by addressing the following issues: 1) deficiencies in the existing multilateral environmental governance structure; 2) advantages of a comprehensive governance system, such as the WEO; and 3) benefits of the suggested reforms toward effective environmental governance in comparison to the existing system. Background papers were commissioned in the first year and will be published in a monograph, and presented at workshops for academics during this second year. The findings will be presented at the Rio+10 meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa in August/September 2002.

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Regents of the University of California, San Diego

Building the APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN) ~ Year II

\$54,203

The APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN) is a collaborative, multi-lateral, nongovernmental effort that evaluates the implementation and impact of APEC agreements, makes specific recommendations to policy practitioners, and provides important insights on how Japan, the United States and regional partners can improve the implementation of APEC policies. APIAN is composed of faculty members from the Regents of the University of

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH (continued)

California, San Diego, the APEC Study Center (ASC) Japan, and Kobe University. Together, they have established a network of thirteen Issue Coordinators throughout the Asia Pacific and released two full Issue Reports to APEC Leaders Meetings in Brunei in November 2000, and Shanghai in October 2001. The findings from these reports were distributed to all APEC member governments, disseminated throughout various academic circles, and presented at a press conference at the International Media Center, China. The results of the report included recommendations in areas of trade and investment liberalization, and economic and technical cooperation. In this, the second year of a two-year project, APIAN participants plan to focus their Policy Report III on institutional reform, APEC's organizational ability to advance its goals, human resource development, and APEC relations with other inter-governmental institutions. In preparation for this report, APIAN will hold its workshop in Singapore or Mexico this year. In addition, an outreach event will be held in Washington, DC.

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Tokyo University of Fisheries

The Impacts of Carbon Trading on Waste Management and Recycling: Research and Policy Proposals

¥5,868,500

The Tokyo University of Fisheries was established in 1949 to examine the various issues raised by the systematic production of food—tracking food from its origin to its final destination. The second year of this

two-year policy-oriented research project continues to examine waste disposal and recycling policies, and creates the conceptual and structural framework for an emissions trading scheme. The project conducts substantive research on administrative policy and its relationship to waste management. Carbon gas emissions trading and recycling will be examined as possible remedies to reverse the trend of global warming. During the first year, the project conducted document research on carbon gas emissions reduction and waste disposal policies. It organized the accumulated research on lifecycle analysis techniques with a viewpoint to reduce carbon gas emissions through recycling. Currently, policy research is underway on the allocation of carbon credits. In addition, researchers are preparing estimates on the impact of paper resource recycling on forest absorption and the amounts of methane gas released during waste management. This substantive research seeks to reaffirm the appropriateness of a theoretical and structural framework for carbon credit allocations and recycling. Research findings will be disseminated via the Rio+10 Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa in August/September 2002.

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University of Tokyo, Institute of Oriental Culture

Japan and US Collaboration on Global and Regional Governance

¥6,530,000

The Institute of Oriental Culture was established at Tokyo University in 1941 to conduct

research on Asian culture. The current institute is comprised of four regionally-based departments and facilities including the Asian Studies Information Center. In this, the second year of a two-year policy-oriented research effort, this project explores various facets of the US-Japan relationship and its implications for regional and global governance. Based on the assumption that Japan and the United States have been building a solid inter-state relationship that encourages cooperative actions of mutual benefit, this project will examine: 1) historical changes in the role of Japan-US collaboration and Japan's conceptualization as a partner in the joint position of governing power; 2) the concrete systemization, action plans and policy development influencing policy agendas; and 3) the impact of Japan-US reciprocal actions on world affairs. The project will analyze these issues within the contextual framework of: 1) security frameworks in Asia; 2) the concept of the Asian Monetary Fund; 3) human rights; 4) humanitarian intervention; and 5) United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. To ensure the greatest policy impact, the research and dialogue components of the project will be carried out simultaneously. Project results will be presented at symposia and published in a book.

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GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH (continued)

University of California, San Diego, Center for Comparative Immigration Studies

Immigration Policy for Aging Societies:
Replacement Migration in Japan and
the United States

\$90,000

In this, the first year of a two-year project conducted by the University of California, San Diego, the Japan Statistics Research Institute, Hitotsubashi University and Hosei University, researchers analyze the complex and dynamic relationship between population aging and immigration in Japan and the United States and specify the implications of this relationship for economic growth and public policy. The project will bring together immigration specialists and scholars who study aging societies and care for the elderly. An emphasis will be placed on the fundamental problem of how the aging of society and the decline in the working-age population causes labor shortages requiring large-scale "replacement migration" in order to maintain certain rates of economic growth. Through a multidisciplinary approach, participants will engage in a sustained dialogue about these issues during conference presentations and discussions, exchange and critique of written work, and joint publication. The results of this project will be available on the website of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies and published as part of its anthology series. Also, a public conference featuring presentations by core project members from Japan and the United States will be held in Tokyo and UCSD-TV will produce at least one program featuring the project's findings and recommendations.

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Waseda University, International Institute of Bioethics and Bio-law

Health Care Decision Making: Japan
and the United States – Bioethics,
Legislation, and Public Policy

¥6,000,000

The International Institute of Bioethics Biolaw was established at Waseda University in 2000 to examine the legal issues related to recent advances in medicine, including biotechnology and human genome studies. The institute also analyzes public policy and organizes projects that seek to examine the repercussions of bioethical issues in politics, economics, business, and mass media. In collaboration with Georgetown University's Kennedy Institute of Ethics, this two-year project analyzes and comparatively evaluates ethical, legal, and public policy issues related to views of health care in Japan and the United States. This project seeks to establish a comprehensive methodology to evaluate current practices and examine the possible direction of individual health care in the future, particularly with regard to medical treatment and insurance. The project will produce public policy recommendations and clarify the relationship to bioethical issues. One of the projects planned seminars was held at Waseda University in March 2002.

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DIALOGUE

Global Environment and Trade Studies

Achieving Harmony in Trade and
Environment

\$10,988

This is the planning phase of a one and a half-year project organized in collaboration with Seikei University aimed at deepening understanding of and drawing attention to the linkages between trade and the environment. The project intends to help policy makers improve policy coordination at the national level in both Japan and the United States and ensure that multilateral trade negotiations give appropriate weight to environmental factors. These steps will create opportunities to improve the interface between ecological and economic concerns at the regional level. This phase includes a trip to Japan by the project organizers to meet with the experts in the field and policy makers as well as with potential collaborators and collaborating institutions. The project conclusions will be disseminated through a public conference on trade and environment, as well as lectures and workshops throughout Japan, webcasting, and journal articles.

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International Development Center of Japan

Tokyo Club for Global Water Policy

¥10,000,000

The International Development Center of Japan is affiliated with the Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID), an institution established by government officials and commu-

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

DIALOGUE (continued)

nity members in 1990. In the second year of collaboration with the International Water Resources Association in the United States, this three-year dialogue project addresses the problem of water scarcity and contamination, one of the most pressing issues facing the world community in the twenty-first century. In order to create an international approach to the issue, project directors established a network of leading experts on water resources from around the world to create the Tokyo Club for Global Water Policy Dialogue. In the first year, a group of fifteen researchers, policy makers and government officials convened in Tokyo to discuss the relationship between globalization and water issues with the expectation to present results to the G7 Environment Ministers Summit in Otsu, Japan, and influence international public opinion and policy-makers.

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Japan Society, Inc.

*Terrorism and Consequence
Management: New Approaches to U.S.-
Japan Security Cooperation*

\$34,650

In collaboration with the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA), this dialogue project is a roundtable discussion on new policy developments and initiatives in the Bush and Koizumi administrations in managing the consequences of bio-terrorist attacks and assesses the management systems' strengths and weaknesses through various scenarios. The discussion addresses the possibilities for US-Japan cooperation in developing appropriate response systems.

The project took place in the spring of 2002 and featured a two-day roundtable discussion and a public forum held in New York City. The American and Japanese participants include public health experts, academic security experts, government officials, law enforcement officials and journalists. At the conclusion of the project, the findings will be reported through a public forum, a published report and an online version on the Japan Society's website.

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Pacific Forum Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

*United States, Japan and China
Relations: Developing Stable Trilateral
Ties ~ Year III*

\$82,087

The Pacific Forum Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) continues its third year of a three-year dialogue project carried out in collaboration with the Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS) in Japan and the China Institute for Contemporary International Relations in China. Since its establishment in 1975, the Forum's goal has been to promote cooperative policies in the Asia Pacific through debate and analysis. The initial two years of this project established a forum for discussion among senior experts in the United States, Japan and China on future visions of security in Northeast Asia and policy approaches for trilateral cooperation. In addition, conferences were held in Tokyo in May 2000, and Beijing in July 2001. As a result of the Beijing meeting, the third year of this project includes a conference in

Washington DC. The recent dialogue generated analysis on the following thematic areas: the security environment in the post-September 11th era, each country's views towards the other two countries' bilateral relationship, energy issues, China's WTO commitments, US hegemony and unipolarity, and Japan's security role in South-North Korea relations. The Pacific Forum CSIS will disseminate its findings through newsletter circulation to more than 1,000 recipients in government, scholarly and business communities throughout the US and Asia. Op-Ed pieces in newspapers such as The Japan Times and the Asian Wall Street Journal, and through its own report that summarizes the dialogue.

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GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM

Grants from the period July 1, 2001–March 30, 2002
Note: Japan-side grant awards are listed in yen.

EXCHANGE

Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations

Japan-US Comparative Project on Accountability of Nonprofit Organizations through Model Cases

¥9,669,000

The Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations (C's) was established in 1994, by a consortium of twenty-four citizens groups with a shared goal of strengthening the nonprofit sector in Japan by helping to set up beneficial legal and tax systems and information disclosure. By conducting a comparative study on the practice and philosophy of nonprofit membership and fundraising in the United States and Japan, this project seeks to develop a nonprofit accountability model in order to stimulate current thinking and leverage change in the Japanese nonprofit sector about issues pertaining to the relationship between the nonprofit entity and its membership, from a system-oriented perspective. The project begins with study meetings and hearings to develop case studies in several areas of nonprofit activities. Building on these findings, a delegation will visit roughly fifteen nonprofits in the United States in order to conduct comparative research. The results will be presented at a symposium in Japan, a final report will be published in English and Japanese and placed on C's website.

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CSO Network Japan

Building Infrastructure for Japan-US CSO Cooperation on Global Issues

¥12,444,800

The Civil Society Organization (CSO) Network of Japan aims to act as an interface between American and Japanese CSOs and enhance exchange, collaboration, and partnership between them. The Network hopes to enhance and contribute to the development of civil society in Japan by supporting the capacity building of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and nurturing an arena to bring together CSOs, government, business and international agencies for substantial dialogue on pressing issues. Based on the recommendations conceived during the first Japan-US CSO Forum, held on January 17, 2000, the second year of this three-year project aims to build a solid foundation for the development of Japan-US CSO cooperation addressing multiple global issues including the need for support of developing countries. The project will focus on creating a Japan-US CSO/NGO directory and developing an Internet-based information service system to facilitate networking among the participating CSOs. In preparation for the third Japan-US CSO Forum, the Network will develop plans of action for future activities by conducting public forums and workshops on themes such as the environment, health care, human rights, and education.

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Japan Model United Nations Society

The 19th Japanese Delegation to the 2002 National Model United Nations Conference.

¥700,000

Japan Model United Nations Society (MUNS) is a member of the United Nations Student Association of Japan. Nearly 250 students from thirty-two colleges and universities in the metropolitan area are members. The project sent a delegation of twelve Japanese university students to New York to attend the 2002 National Model United Nations Conference, held from March 26 to March 30, 2002. Before leaving for the United States, the delegation received briefings from Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and foreign embassy officials and presented their individual research findings. The Japanese delegation took part in a joint orientation with students from their partner school, North Central University in Illinois and received briefings from UN officials after arriving in New York. The national conference was attended by approximately 3,000 students from around the world, who gained a deeper understanding of the current international situation and issues facing global society through a simulation of discussions based on the UN model. The results will be disseminated through presentations and a summary report from the conference will be distributed to interested parties.

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GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM

EXCHANGE (continued)

Japan Society, Inc.

US-Japan Exchange on Women in Public Policy

\$30,000

The Japan Society, in cooperation with the Center for Policy Alternatives (CPA), is implementing a three-year exchange program that brings together women leaders from the United States and Japan to promote the role of women in policy-making processes through discussions on social issues of mutual interest and public policy in both countries. In this, the third year of the project, a group of twenty Japanese women leaders from the private and non-profit sectors will visit the United States in November 2002. The participants will take part in a two-day retreat focusing on concerns of women in the policy-making process and a six-day visit to districts of American state legislators and leaders of nonprofit organizations active in developing public policy and programs that address domestic violence and eldercare. The program will end in New York City with meetings and a public forum featuring several of the Japanese participants.

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Japan-America Society of New Hampshire

Public Outreach Exhibit on Portsmouth Peace Treaty

\$74,000

The Japan-America Society of New Hampshire's primary purpose is to further mutual understanding between the peoples of New Hampshire and Japan – each other's

society, history, economy, and culture – and to promote the US-Japan relationship in general. In order to fulfill its goals, the Japan-America Society sponsors educational, cultural, and public affairs programs as well as study and exchange programs undertaken by members of the general public. This project is primarily designed to educate the general public about the historic Portsmouth Peace Treaty of 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese War. An exhibition will be created to commemorate the Portsmouth Peace Treaty focusing on the meaning of the treaty for Japan, the United States and Russia, as well as exploring the treaty's significance as an early example of conflict resolution assisted by a third country. The site for this exhibition will be the historical location of the treaty's informal negotiations, the Wentworth by the Sea Hotel. Artifacts and reproduced archival documents related to the treaty will be displayed and an interactive component of the exhibit will help visitors to understand the background of the Treaty and its implications for the world today.

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Murray State University

Project InSTEP: Integrated Studies and Technology in Education for Primary

\$23,377

In this two-year exchange of primary-level educators from western Kentucky and Toyama, Japan, teachers focus on improving student achievement in integrated studies with an emphasis on science, and the use of computers and related technology. In the fall of 2001, ten Toyama primary school teachers traveled to western Kentucky to observe the use of computers and related technology in

teaching, and offer ideas on integrated studies emphasizing science. Toyama teachers also met with host Kentucky primary school teachers. In the fall of 2002, western Kentucky teachers will visit their counterparts in Toyama to observe the teaching of integrated studies and science in the primary grades, and to provide ideas on the use of computers and related technology in teaching. Project results will be presented at educational conferences in Kentucky and Toyama.

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Protection and Advocacy JAPAN Institute

Programs for Training Advocates for People with Disabilities

¥3,624,720

The Protection & Advocacy JAPAN Institute, which was established in June 2000 to support the legal rights of people with disabilities, is implementing the second year of a three-year project to train advocacy advisors to promote the creation of an advocacy system and empower individuals with mental disabilities in Japan. Using the Advocacy Workshop Manual, a Japanese publication developed in the first year of the project, the institute trains advocacy workshop instructors through preliminary training in Japan and research and study at the University of Illinois at Chicago. It also holds advocacy workshops at four locations in Japan, hosts a lecture series on advocacy systems with lecturers from the United States and exchange

GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM

EXCHANGE (continued)

between the lecturers and advocacy organizations, and organizes a focus group to study the human rights environment of handicapped individuals.

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Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia

Advancing the Human Rights of Disabled Persons

\$28,230

Founded in 1969, the Public Interest Law Center of Philadelphia is a full service civil law firm that works locally and nationally on education reform, the protection of children, disability rights, environmental justice, fair housing, and community and police issues. This project centers on an exchange of US and Japanese attorneys to engage in dialogue and share information about the legal and social context of the rights of the disabled in both countries. Japanese attorneys travel to the United States to attend conferences related to disability rights issues and meet with advocacy and service-oriented disability-related organizations. American attorneys travel to Japan to lecture on and discuss the rights of the disabled, as well as meet with organizations of disabled people and the families and educators of disabled children. Publication of a bilingual report of the lessons learned from the project will be distributed to disability-related organizations in both countries.

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Society for the Arts in Healthcare

Caring for the Caregiver

\$19,750

The Society for the Arts in Healthcare (SAH) is a nonprofit organization serving professionals in the healthcare arts field throughout the United States and abroad. This exchange project was designed to build networks between professional caregivers in the United States and Japan by enabling delegations to present at national conferences, participate in smaller, closed pre-conferences, and visit exemplary caring-for-the-caregiver programs in each country. Participants share information on successful strategies and model programs for dealing with stress and burnout in professional and family caregivers. In the first component of the project, a Japanese delegation of four traveled to the Society for Arts in Healthcare Annual Conference in Florida in April 2002 to present information about caregiver needs and new program ideas on this topic in Japan. Following the conference, the group visited model caring-for-the-caregiver programs at hospitals and organizations on the east coast. In the fall of 2002, a group of US presenters will visit Japan. Project findings will be published in a book and distributed through websites and mailings.

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EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

Five College Center for East Asian Studies

Hub for Japan-related Activities in New England

\$39,350

Since 1987, the Five College Center for East Asian Studies Resource Center has provided K-12 educators in the six New England States with quality educational materials and resources for teaching about Japan and East Asia. This is the second year of a three-year project to promote Japan-related educational materials through its library, newsletters ("East Asia in New England"), and website. The Center also provides workshops, conferences, institutes and seminars to encourage the use of its resources. Other activities include helping teachers strengthen curriculum and instruction by providing resources that can be incorporated easily into lesson plans and that are appropriate to teaching about Japan in elementary school programs, middle and high school world history, world cultures, world geography, world literature, and Asian/Japan studies courses.

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Foreign Policy Research Institute

Teaching About Japan: A History Institute for Secondary School Educators

\$31,540

The Foreign Policy Research Institute is an independent, nonprofit organization that conducts conferences, seminars and inter-university study groups on a broad range of foreign policy issues. The institute is conducting a professional growth and develop-

GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC OUTREACH (continued)

ment project that focuses on linking scholars with secondary school teachers in a seminar/workshop format over a two-day period. FPRI selects approximately forty teachers or curriculum supervisors from all over the country to attend the workshop at a conference center outside Philadelphia. After the weekend, participants are encouraged to make and submit curriculum modules based on lecture contents. Participating scholars will submit their presentations to be published in FPRI's journal (*Orbis*) and disseminated via FPRI's bulletin, e-mail postings and other educational journals.

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Indiana University

National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies

\$75,628

The National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies provides timely and comprehensive information on a myriad of topics concerning Japan and US-Japan relations to educators, curriculum supervisors, policy makers and others wishing to learn about Japan. The Clearinghouse serves its clients through the careful management of the selective US-Japan Database, the production and dissemination of publications, the continued maintenance of its website, and through various other outreach efforts. In this, the second year of a three-year project for continued expansion of a database of up-to-date information on Japan-related resources and educational materials, the Clearinghouse further develops its website, which provides access to the database; publishes newsletters, digests, and curricular materials relating to

Japan; and promotes its services through outreach activities.

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Minpaku Program Developments in Multicultural Education

National Museum of Ethnology – New Educational Approach in Museum Setting

¥5,000,000

In this project to develop an educational outreach component in the North America Exhibit at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka, Japan, museum staff use selected models of effective museum education programs in the United States to create outreach opportunities that complement the exhibit. Staff produces an education kit for visitors, trains volunteers to run an interactive program on the museum floor, and designs a program in collaboration with schools that corresponds with the Period of Integrated Studies, which is being introduced in schools throughout Japan. Results will be presented in a workshop for museum staff and interested educators. A manual for curriculum development and volunteer training will also be produced and presented to the public.

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World Affairs Council of Philadelphia

The US and Japan: Working Together in a New Global Age

\$23,138.50

Established in 1949, the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia is a private, nonprofit, non-partisan educational organization dedicated to creating a more informed citizenry on matters of national and international significance. This project encourages teachers and students to increase their knowledge about Japan and the importance of US-Japan relations in a global context. The first component of the project provided professional development opportunities to middle and high school teachers from southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and northern Delaware through a year-long seminar series on the history of Japan. Led by scholars and curriculum specialists, teachers examined medieval, Tokugawa, Meiji and twentieth century Japan, with an emphasis on using a multidisciplinary approach to incorporate lessons on Japan into the classroom. In the second portion of the project, the Council developed a curriculum resource booklet for middle school students, which will be disseminated to schools within and beyond the Philadelphia school district. Study units on history, geography, economics, social studies, literature and arts will present students with a contemporary view of Japan; a teacher's guide to the booklet will also be developed.

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GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC OUT-REACH (continued)

World School Network

Interactive Education Program:
Exploration of America

¥2,310,800

Since 1994 the World School Network has collaborated with schools and organizations around the world to develop a global environmental education program. The Network organizes international symposia, leadership workshops, and projects to study regional environmental issues in different cultures in order to raise awareness among children. This project aims to develop online educational material to improve understanding of the United States in Japan. A team of Network staff is sent to the United States to explore the country at various locations and to gather information on themes including food, rivers, garbage, living things, and tradition. The teams post their reports on a website. Based on those reports, students at participating schools in the United States and Japan interact and exchange questions and opinions, introduce their own local areas, and present the results of their own local inquiries by posting this information on the website. After the exploration has ended, the team visits the Japan-side participating schools and directly presents their findings to help students better understand the United States.

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A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

(continued from page 8)

funds to promote exchange that improves relations between the two countries and contributes to solving global issues. The drive to attain high ideals has marked a change in US-Japan postwar history and has not been lost.

In the postwar world the Fulbright Program has played an influential role. Beyond short-term benefits for one country, it has fostered intellectuals with a global consciousness, promoted intellectual exchange, contributed to cultivating future generations through education, and realized long-term US national interests and goals. The relevance of that example is enormous to CGP and its continuing efforts.

CGP has not wavered through the short-term twists and turns of international diplomatic relations. It is expected to remain an active force in strengthening US-Japan relations. For long-term projects such as cultural exchange, a period of ten years is merely the first stage. Revival and enlargement of the scale of its budget is presently the most important task for CGP. However, with continued support and cautious oversight, further development of the organization can be carefully planned and its ambitious goals realized.

THE JAPAN FOUNDATION CENTER FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

CGP APPLICATION DEADLINES

July 1, 2002, is CGP's next deadline for grant applications. The following proposal deadline is December 1, 2002. US applicants are strongly encouraged to submit concept papers to CGP's New York office at least two months before the deadline for formal applications.

NEW GRANT APPLICATION GUIDELINES

CGP published its new Grant Application Guidelines, which became effective in July 2001. The booklet provides information on CGP's programs, grant proposal eligibility, instructions for applying, and the screening schedule. Please contact CGP's New York office for a copy or download the PDF file from our website.

CGPLINK

For more information about CGP programs and regular updates on CGP activities, please visit our website at <www.cgp.org/cgplink>. Grant application forms, application guidelines, annual reports, and past newsletters can be downloaded from this website.

CGP NY STAFF UPDATE

Danielle Smith left CGP in January 2002 to join the Peace Corps in Burkina Faso, West Africa. She was a program assistant for CGP's Intellectual Exchange Program for more than a year.

Lisa Weiss left CGP in February 2002 to become a program associate at the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE/USA). She was a program assistant for CGP's Intellectual Exchange Program more than a year.

Carolyn Fleisher joined CGP in February 2002 as a program associate for the Intellectual Exchange Program. She comes to CGP after spending a year on mission with the UN in East Timor.

Greg Wong joined CGP in April 2002 as a program assistant for the Intellectual Exchange Program after teaching on the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program in Ibaraki Prefecture.

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Center for Global Partnership

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