

JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

2001–2003 Annual Report

GLOBAL THINKNET



CIVILNET



POLITICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM



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In this publication, Japanese names are written with the given name first and family name last. All other names follow the order of the individual's country of origin.

For details and updates on the projects and programs described in this report, please see the JCIE website at <www.jcie.or.jp>.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Whenever I look back on the activities of JCIE, as I do now for the previous two years, I find myself experiencing a mixture of emotions. There is a strong sense of accomplishment at what we have been able to achieve. However, this is tempered by the feeling that, in these remarkable times, there is a need for us to make an even greater contribution. I believe the depth of these sentiments arises from the fact that JCIE remains one of Japan's very few autonomous nonprofit organizations in the field of international affairs. The demands placed upon such organizations have grown markedly along with the progress of globalization and the concomitant pluralization of society on the domestic level. As a result, there is an inevitable gap between the many accomplishments that we can claim and the potential for even greater achievement. Nonetheless, that gap provides me with a renewed sense of mission and a stronger desire to meet the challenges ahead. In particular, I hope that we will be able to seize new opportunities where JCIE, as an innovative and responsive actor in the field of international affairs, can make a unique contribution.

One example of an area that holds new challenges and opportunities is the dynamic evolution of East Asia in the past few years, which is driving JCIE's increasing efforts to mobilize scholars and public intellectuals in the region to tackle common challenges. The region is facing numerous challenges, including the effects of the rise of China, the need to redefine the U.S. regional security role, the nuclear threat of North Korea, and a variety of human security concerns. Clearly, there is a greater demand than ever for JCIE, with its three-decade history of conducting dialogues and building collaborative networks in Asia Pacific, to play a role in promoting joint regional efforts to tackle these critical issues. Moreover, JCIE has a particular responsibility to ensure that the emerging East Asia, as the third pillar of the increasingly regionalized global architecture, will form closer ties and collaborative relationships with the other regions of the world, and particularly with North America and the united Europe. JCIE has been instrumental in reorganizing the Trilateral Commission, replacing Japan as the solitary nation in the third wing of the Commission with a Pacific Asia group that adds several East Asian countries to the triad. JCIE also serves as the Asian secretariat for the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC), which is designed to promote greater cooperation among intellectual leaders and policy research institutions in Asia and Europe. Results of the CAEC task forces and plenary discussions are presented for use in the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process with the purpose of enhancing this forum for multilateral cooperation.

Similarly, the impressive growth of civil society is another dimension of the evolution of East Asia in recent years where JCIE can play a significant role. We have increasingly seen collaborative networks of NGOs and NPOs working to address sociopolitical and economic

issues that transcend national boundaries. Cooperative arrangements among these organizations and interaction between their staff are also on the rise, as they seek to learn from one another how to more effectively mobilize and enhance human and financial resources and strengthen internal governance. JCIE has been able to play a catalytic role in such efforts, and we hope to make an even greater contribution in this area in the coming years. For example, JCIE has played a leading role in organizing a major research project of the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (APPC) on the theme of “Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Nonprofit Sector in Asia Pacific.” In such efforts, JCIE has played a role in enhancing interaction between Asian civil society organizations and their North American and European counterparts.

New challenges have been rapidly emerging on a global scale as well. In the wake of the tragic events of 9-11, it has repeatedly been said that the world has fundamentally changed and the traditional rules of international relations have been invalidated. The chain of events leading up to the war in Iraq seems to support this widely held view. Many new issues have emerged in international relations, including the threat posed by new kinds of international terrorists, various human security threats, issues of humanitarian intervention, and the relevance of multilateral institutions, particularly the United Nations. These are all challenges to global governance, and they call for multilateral, multidisciplinary, and multisectoral approaches, which JCIE is uniquely qualified to carry out.

JCIE seeks to meet the wide range of challenges facing Japan in its external relations through three major clusters of activities—the Global ThinkNet program of policy research and dialogues, the CivilNet program that promotes civil society in Japan and abroad, and the Political Exchange Program. In recent years, JCIE’s activities have increasingly tended to cut across these programmatic clusters, reflecting the greater pluralism in society and the need for cross-sectoral approaches to today’s increasingly complex issues. JCIE’s programs have helped emerging political leaders in Japan become increasingly involved in policy debate and have encouraged them to collaborate with NGO leaders to induce a more enabling environment for civil society. Other activities have drawn local communities in Japan into substantive exchanges with their American, Asian, and other counterparts to explore policy responses for common issues such as migration and environment. And JCIE policy research on diverse issues such as governance and human security is eliciting the participation of political and NGO leaders alongside intellectual leaders. These developments have made us conscious of the greater need for collaboration with partners here and abroad in diverse sectors, including the civil society, corporate, and public sectors.

As we have endeavored to meet these many daunting challenges, we have become acutely conscious of the need to further improve our own organizational capacity. Over the past few years, we have experienced a reinforcement and rejuvenation of our staff, whose professional expertise and commitment make JCIE stand out in Japan's civil society. In particular, the recent change of leadership in JCIE/USA, our affiliate in the United States, has added a new dimension and vigor to our overall activities. We also have bolstered a solid network of institutional and individual partners abroad, particularly in East Asia, in recent months with a conscious effort to enhance information sharing and collaborative arrangements.

Even with these positive developments, I have to acknowledge the urgent need for JCIE to continue its effort to make greater contributions to the improvement of Japan's external relationships, the enhancement of its international role, and the strengthening of its cooperative relationships with other countries. The challenges are enormous, and they make us more conscious of our limits.

As we move forward to take on these challenges, I am acutely aware of the sincere and substantial help of many friends and supporters in Japan and abroad in making it possible for us to remain an independent and creative institution. Our resolve would be meaningless without their continued encouragement and assistance. I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to them, and wish to reiterate my hope, joined by my colleagues in JCIE, to continue to build JCIE as an effective and sustainable institution that can play a pivotal role in enhancing Japan's role in the international community.

Tadashi Yamamoto
President

JCIE ACTIVITIES

April 2001–March 2003

2001

Apr. 22–May 3	U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 16th Japanese Delegation to the U.S.
May 6–16	Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium—Bangladesh Freedom Foundation Board of Trustees Tokyo Observation Visit
May 13	Lucent Global Science Scholars Program Award
May 22	Goldman Sachs Global Leaders Program Award
May 23–25	A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue, Chiba
May 27–June 5	Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 11th Australian Delegation to Japan
June 11–12	<i>New Perspectives on U.S.-Japan Relations</i> book launch seminars, New York and Washington, D.C.
July 12	Miyazaki Prefecture Commemorative Symposium on Internationalization
July 16–17	Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium—“Strengthening Philanthropy in the Asia Pacific: An Agenda for Action” Conference, Bali
Aug. 5–12	Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 9th Japanese Delegation to Australia
Sept. 1–2	9th Korea-Japan Forum, Gangwon Province
Sept. 8	The A50 Commemorative Ceremony, Tokyo
Sept. 8–14	The A50 Caravan
Oct. 13–14	3rd Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue, Tokyo
Oct. 9–16	5th Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange Program, Tokyo and Hiroshima
Nov. 2–4	Asia Pacific Security Outlook workshop, Bangkok
Nov. 4–15	U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 20th U.S. Delegation to Japan
Nov. 18	Vision of Asia Pacific in the 21st Century workshop, Tokyo
Nov. 19–20	5th Global ThinkNet Conference, Tokyo
Nov. 30–Dec. 1	Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group Meeting, Hong Kong
Dec. 4–5	2nd APAP Myanmar Seminar

2002

Feb. 2–4	10th German-Japanese Forum, Tokyo
Feb. 17–24	17th U.S. Congressional Staff Exchange Program
Feb. 21–24	18th UK-Japan 21st Century Group Conference, Ditchley Park
Feb. 26–28	7th APAP Forum, Siem Reap
Mar. 16–17	4th Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow, Kisarazu
Mar. 24–30	U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, 25th U.S. Congressional Delegation to Japan
Apr. 6–8	Trilateral Commission 33rd Plenary Meeting
Apr. 6–14	Study Mission on American Philanthropy to the United States
May 25–June 1	Asia Pacific Leadership Program, Tokyo
June 15–28	U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 17th Japanese Delegation to the U.S.
July 2–4	Seminar Series with Civil Society Leaders (Buzz Schmidt, Chairman and CEO of GuideStar)
July 16	2nd Miyazaki Prefecture Commemorative Symposium on Internationalization
July 28–Aug. 6	Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 12th Australian Delegation to Japan
Sept. 6–8	10th Korea-Japan Forum, Kanazawa

JCIE ACTIVITIES April 2001–March 2003

Sept. 12–13	Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) London Plenary Conference
Sept. 15–17	A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue, Tampere, Finland
Oct. 12–13	Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations workshop, Pocantico, New York
Nov. 4–6	Asia Pacific Security Outlook workshop, Kuala Lumpur
Nov. 7–9	4th Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue, Chiba
Nov. 9–22	U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 21st U.S. Delegation to Japan
Nov. 19	Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations workshop, Tokyo
Nov. 22–24	Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group regional meeting, Singapore
Dec. 11–12	5th Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow, Bangkok

2003

Jan. 9–10	Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium—"Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Nonprofit Sector" Conference, Manila
Jan. 29	Workshop on Conflict and Development: Roles of JBIC, Tokyo
Feb. 7–8	3rd APAP Myanmar Seminar
Feb. 9–14	Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 10th Japanese Delegation to Australia
Feb. 14–16	19th UK-Japan 21st Century Group Conference, Kamakura
Feb. 25–26	5th Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow, Tokyo workshop
Mar. 4–5	CAEC Paris workshop
Mar. 5–7	11th German-Japanese Forum, Berlin
Mar. 8–9	Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations workshop, Cambridge
Mar. 14–16	Launch of GrantCraft video at Japan NPO Research Association annual meeting
Mar. 21–23	8th APAP Forum, Kunming

GLOBAL THINKNET

Policy Research & Dialogue



GLOBAL THINKNET: Policy Research & Dialogue

The Global ThinkNet Program enables JCIE to act as a network-oriented policy research institution, relying on a relatively small core of in-house researchers who work together with outside experts and research institutions in Japan and abroad. Since 1996, this program has allowed JCIE to respond to the rapidly changing research agenda of today's world by engaging in policy-oriented study and dialogue projects on cutting-edge issues. It has also served as a vehicle for JCIE to strengthen and foster networks of independent policy research institutions and researchers, both in the Asia Pacific region and globally.

The interrelated issues of globalization and governance are a major concern of JCIE, and are the focus of most Global ThinkNet projects. They are approached from a variety of angles, generally through research and dialogue projects on topics that fit loosely into four inter-related categories: 1) the improvement of governance on the domestic, regional, and global levels, and particularly the role of civil society in governance; 2) regional community-building in Asia Pacific; 3) the delineation of the roles and potential contributions of Japan and Asia Pacific to the global system; and 4) the translation of the concept of human security into policy and its effective implementation.

JCIE makes a concerted effort to include promising, young intellectual leaders in many of its projects in order to develop a "successor generation" of policy thinkers who can participate effectively in collaborative research and dialogue. In addition to its own research and dialogue projects, JCIE facilitates projects for other organizations, serving as the secretariat for multilateral forums and occasionally conducting commissioned research.



Asia Pacific Agenda Project Forums and Seminars

The Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) has been a centerpiece of the Global ThinkNet activities since 1996. This multinational consortium of policy research organizations and academic institutions is designed to strengthen networks and enhance joint research and dialogue among institutions and intellectual leaders in Asia Pacific. JCIE and the consortium's other member institutions sponsor numerous joint policy research projects related to Asia Pacific and hold workshops, seminars, and an annual forum to discuss their research findings.

In addition to the annual forums held in Cambodia and China and the workshops in Myanmar described below, JCIE conducted two multilateral research projects that served as the basis for discussions at those meetings—"Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11" and "The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order" (see Policy-Oriented Research).

APAP Siem Reap Forum

More than 30 experts from 15 countries gathered in Siem Reap, Cambodia, on February 26–28, 2002, for the APAP Forum. The Cambodian Institute of Cooperation and Peace hosted the meeting, and His Excellency Hor Namhong, senior minister and minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, gave a special address. The main theme of the forum was "Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11," and provisional findings and conclusions from the multilateral project of the same name (see the Policy-Oriented Research section) were presented by the

respective paper writers. A session was also devoted to the exploration of an emerging Asia Pacific research/dialogue agenda. The forum consisted of the following sessions:

- Perspectives of Islam in Asia on the Post-9-11 Global System
- Perspectives of Japan, China, and the United States
- Impact on Major Power Relations
- Implications for International Organizations
- Emerging Asia Pacific Agenda

APAP Kunming Forum

The APAP Forum 2003 was convened in Kunming, China, on March 21–23, 2003. The location of this year's forum was particularly appropriate given that the meeting's central theme was the opportunities and challenges that the rise of China as a regional power presents for the task of regional community-building. Emerging intellectual leaders from China, Japan, Korea, and several ASEAN countries, members of a joint task force on this theme, presented their findings, which were discussed among some 30 participants from 14 Asia Pacific countries who attended this conference despite the outbreak of SARS and the war in Iraq. The forum consisted of the following sessions:

- Political and Economic Developments in China
- Perspectives of Other East Asian Neighbors
- Perspectives of ASEAN Countries and Australia
- Cultural Implications of the Rise of China for the Region
- China and the Asia Pacific Community



Study and Dialogue Projects

APAP Myanmar Seminars

In 2000, the ASEAN Institutes of Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS), along with JCIE, started a collaborative effort to develop a policy dialogue with their counterparts at the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies. To follow up on this effort, the Second Myanmar Seminar was held in Yangon on December 4–5, 2001, and the Third Myanmar Seminar was held on February 7–8, 2003, also in Yangon.

Global ThinkNet Conference, Tokyo

Since March 1997, the Global ThinkNet Conference series has brought together members of the various Global ThinkNet research projects, representatives of policy research institutions, political leaders, and international affairs experts from around the world to explore the new agenda facing international society. On November 19–20, 2001, approximately 80 participants took part in the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo. Topics discussed at this conference included the following:

- Governance for a New Century
- The New Policy Agenda and the Role of Politicians
- Force, Intervention, and Sovereignty
- Vision of Asia Pacific in the 21st Century
- The Impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and the Global Order

Behind each of the above sessions were full-fledged multilateral research projects whose findings were shared with the participants of the conference. (For details of these projects,

see the Policy-Oriented Research section.) Moreover, the Tokyo Conference was a culmination of the research and networks cultivated throughout the past five years since the launching of the Global ThinkNet. That we were able to attract as many as 80 leading intellectuals from all over the world to discuss such a wide range of well-studied issues was testimony to the viability and effectiveness of the concept of the “thinknet.”

The proceedings of the final session on “The Impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and the Global Order” were published as *Asian Reflections on a New World After 9-11*, and a report on the entire conference can be found on the JCIE website.

Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow

Since 1998, JCIE has organized a series of research and dialogue projects on “human security.” This initiative was a response to a call made by then Foreign Minister Keizo Obuchi for a region-wide intellectual dialogue on the human toll of the Asian financial crisis. As part of the initial year of the Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia’s Tomorrow, JCIE, in cooperation with the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), convened a conference in Tokyo in December 1998, on the theme of “The Asian Crisis: Meeting the Challenges to Human Security.” Regular meetings have been held in the ensuing years to further explore the potential of human security as a new policy framework and to seek ways to translate the concept into concrete action.

Study and Dialogue Projects

Fourth Intellectual Dialogue: Health and Human Security

The Fourth Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow was held on March 16–17, 2002, in Kisarazu, Japan. It had been stressed at previous meetings that in order to further advance the international debate on human security, more practical policy discussions were required, and that this could best be accomplished by examining in-depth case studies of effective responses to specific human security threats. Accordingly, case studies were commissioned on one of the most serious and conspicuous human security challenges in East Asia: the lack of primary health care for the poor. These focused on Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines, and were presented for discussion before approximately 40 health and human security experts and other leading Asian public intellectuals who took part in the conference.

Fifth Intellectual Dialogue: Evaluation of Human Security Projects

The Intellectual Dialogue on Asia's Future series played a significant role in the establishment of the Commission on Human Security in 2000. The Commission, which was co-chaired by Sadako Ogata, former UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate in Economics, published a final report in May 2003 that offers specific recommendations for the implementation of the concept of human security. The Japanese Government has also recently created a ¥15 billion program of Grant Assistance to Grassroots Human Security Projects. In order to promote such human security initiatives, it

has become important to clarify what human security projects would entail. For this purpose, the Fifth Intellectual Dialogue, held in Bangkok on December 11–12, 2002, was designed to explore key indicators of human security and feasible methods of evaluation for human security projects.

A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue

The establishment of the annual Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) in 1996 has led to an increased exchange of ideas and information between Asia and Europe over the past five years. However, there has been little direct discussion on the topic of gender. Recognizing this gap, the Japanese government and members of the ASEM partnership agreed to bring together key individuals from the two regions to initiate an Asia-Europe dialogue on gender issues. In response, the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and JCIE began a study and dialogue project entitled “A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue.”

A Gender Agenda I: Asia-Europe Dialogue—New Visions and Perspectives for Women and Men

On May 23–25, 2001, a conference was convened in Chiba, Japan, bringing together 70 participants from 21 of the ASEM partner nations. Issues discussed included globalization, the feminization of poverty, and the IT revolution; the human dimension of the economy and the issue of “engendering the budget”; and transformational approaches to political decision-making that incorporate new gender perspectives. The results of the meeting



Study and Dialogue Projects

and research papers were published in English and Japanese.

A Gender Agenda II: Asia-Europe Dialogue—Transformational Approach to the Roles of Women and Men in Political Decision-Making and Economic Life

The second conference on A Gender Agenda was held in Tampere, Finland, on September 15–17, 2002. Two study groups focusing on the roles of women and men as agents of change in political decision-making and the economy reported their findings at the Tampere conference to a diverse group of 58 leading experts. The meeting produced recommendations for ASEM partner nations, international organizations, and civil society actors. A meeting report is forthcoming in 2003.

Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue

Since 1997, JCIE has been organizing the Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue, a track-two seminar bringing together opinion leaders and nongovernmental leaders from both countries to discuss possible areas of cooperation. JCIE held its Third Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue on October 13–14, 2001, in Tokyo, where four Russian and six Japanese opinion leaders met to exchange views on a variety of issues. Meetings were also arranged for the Russian participants with a number of Japanese Diet members before and after the workshop so they could discuss politics and foreign relations, including the antiterrorism legislation under consideration in the Diet.

The Fourth Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue was held in Chiba, Japan, on November 7–9,

2002, to explore the bilateral relationship in the context of the long-term changes underway in the Asia Pacific region, particularly China's emergence as a regional power. Participants considered the perspectives of both Russia and Japan on the rapid development of China and its influence on the region, as well as the impact on the Japan-Russia relationship of China's relationship with each country.

Vision of Asia Pacific in the 21st Century

This multinational research project brought together a team of promising, young scholars to examine the significant mid-term and long-term challenges facing the Asia Pacific region. The project began with a general assessment of the broad social, political, economic, and cultural changes affecting the region, and moved on to an examination of specific issues most important to building a peaceful, prosperous, and just region for the 21st century: security, the information technology revolution, trade and investment regimes, sustainable development, demographic change, and governance. An initial workshop was held in the spring of 2001 in the Philippines, where members of the research team met to discuss their findings, and a second workshop was held in November 2001 in Tokyo. The findings were subsequently presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Tokyo Conference, and will be published as *Pacific Asia 2022*.

Participants:

- Attempts at Regional Architecture
Simon Tay, *Project Director, Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore*
- From Economic Crisis to Global Governance in Pacific Asia
Ake Tangsupvattana, *Chulalongkorn University, Thailand*
- Environmental Change and Sustainability Transitions in Pacific Asia
Louis Lebel, *Chiang Mai University, Thailand*
- The Impact of ICT in Pacific Asia
Jamus Jerome Lim, *Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore*
- Toward the Formation of an East Asian Regional Arrangement

Yumiko Okamoto, *Nagoya University, Japan*

Toward a New Security Order in Pacific Asia

Yoon Young-kwan, *Seoul National University, Korea*

A Vision of Democratic Changes in Pacific Asia

Yu Xuejing, *China Population Information and Research Center, China*

Asia Pacific and the Global Order After September 11

Under the leadership of Professor Han Sung-Joo, president of Korea University's Ilmin International Relations Institute, APAP organized a multilateral research team consisting of Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Malaysian, and Singaporean researchers. The following individuals contributed papers.

Participants:

Perspectives of Islam in Asia on the Post-9-11 Global System

Farish Noor, *Institute of Strategic Studies, Malaysia **

Rizal Sukma, *Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia **

Perspectives of Japan, China, and the United States

Chu Shulong, *Tsinghua University, China **

Narushige Michishita, *National Institute for Defense Studies, Japan **

Charles Morrison, *East-West Center, United States*

Impact on Major Power Relations and Implications for International Organizations

Chin Kin-Wah, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore **

Lee Shin-wah, *Ilmin International Relations Institute, Korea **

Emerging Asia Pacific Agenda

Jusuf Wanandi, *Center for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia*



Paul Evans, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

The papers marked with an (*) above will be published in 2003 as *Coping with 9-11: Asian Perspectives on Global and Regional Order*.

The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order

Under the joint leadership of three senior intellectual leaders in the region—Wang Jisi, director of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Ryosei Kokubun, professor of Keio University, and Jusuf Wanandi of CSIS Jakarta—a major research project was organized in 2002 to study the opportunities and challenges that the rise of China as a regional power presents for the task of regional community-building. Emerging intellectual leaders from China, Japan, Korea, and several ASEAN countries formed a joint task force. The paper writers are listed below, and their papers will be compiled as *The Rise of China and the Changing East Asian Order*.

Participants:

Political and Economic Developments in China

Men Honghua, *Institute of International Strategic Studies, Central Party School, China*

Yang Guangbin, *School of International Studies, Renmin University, China*

Wang Rongjun, *Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), China*

Ni Feng, *Institute of American Studies, CASS, China*

Perspectives of Other East Asian Neighbors

Akio Takahara, *Rikkyo University, Japan*

Hideo Ohashi, *Senshu University, Japan*

Geun Lee, *School of International and Area Studies, Seoul National University, Korea*

Sung-Hee Jwa, *Korea Economic Research Institute, Korea*

Perspectives of ASEAN Countries and Australia

Noel Morada, *Institute for Strategic and Development Studies, Philippines*

Mari Pangestu, *Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta*

Greg Austin, *European Institute for Asian Studies, Belgium*

Cultural Implications of the Rise of China on the Region

Wang Gungwu, *East Asian Institute, Singapore*

China and the Asia Pacific Community

Wang Jisi, *Institute of American Studies, CASS, China*

Ryosei Kokubun, *Keio University, Japan*

Jusuf Wanandi, *CSIS, Jakarta*

Chia Siow Yue, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs*

Asia Pacific Security Outlook

Since 1997, JCIE has sponsored the Asia Pacific Security Outlook (APSO), an annual research project on regional security issues that produces a publication of the same name. The APSO project, which is organized in cooperation with the ASEAN Institutes for Strategic and International Studies (ASEAN-ISIS) and the East-West Center, monitors changing perceptions of countries in the region in regard to their security environment, national defense issues, and contributions to regional and global security. APSO activities are carried out under multinational leadership, and the bulk of the work is conducted by a team of security analysts, many of them younger specialists, each of whom writes a background paper on his or her own country.

On November 2–4, 2001, authors gathered in Bangkok for a workshop to prepare for the 2002 edition, and a similar group met in Kuala Lumpur on November 4–6, 2002, to discuss the 2003 edition. Each year, Asia Pacific Security Outlook is published in time to be submitted to the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) as a reference material. Countries covered include ARF members and nonmembers: Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. Abstracts of the most recent edition and overview chapters of past editions are available on the JCIE website.

Force, Intervention, and Sovereignty

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's) intervention in Kosovo in 1999 highlighted the contentious debate over "humanitarian intervention" in the field of international relations. Under the direction of JCIE Senior Fellow Koji Watanabe, a team of researchers examined the growing debate in Asia over the appropriate use of force, the conditions under which intervention merits international sanction, and the limits of national sovereignty. The research team first gathered for a workshop on February 13, 2001, in Cebu, the Philippines. Discussions at the workshop dealt with issues such as the question of whether there are distinct Asian perspectives on sovereignty and intervention and the future course of the debate on humanitarian intervention. A pre-

liminary report was presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo in November 2001. Country and regional perspectives on humanitarian intervention and sovereignty provided by the participants will be published in 2003 as *Humanitarian Intervention*.

Participants:

Koji Watanabe, *Project Director, JCIE; former Ambassador to Russia, Japan*

Jia Qingguo, *School of International Studies, Peking University, China*

Kim Sung-han, *Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, South Korea*

Koji Murata, *Department of Politics, Doshisha University, Japan*

Jasjit Singh, *Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, India*

Rizal Sukma, *Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Indonesia*

Simon Tay, *Singapore Institute of International Affairs, Singapore*

New Perspectives on U.S.-Japan Relations

Two days of seminars were held in the United States to launch a new publication, *New Perspectives on U.S.-Japan Relations*, which was edited by Gerald Curtis (Columbia University) and features chapters by eight younger Japanese and American scholars. The seminars were held on June 11, 2001, in New York, in cooperation with the Japan Society and the Council on Foreign Relations, and on June 12, 2001, in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. The seminars addressed



developments in Japanese domestic politics, such as the prospects of the Koizumi administration. The outlook for U.S.-Japan relations was also discussed, touching on the recent disarray in Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, complaints about a seeming lack of direction in Japanese foreign policy, and fears of American unilateralism.

Seminar Participants:

Gerald L. Curtis, *Columbia University, United States*

Thomas S. Foley, *former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, United States*

Takashi Kiuchi, *Shinsei Bank, Ltd., Japan*

Akihiko Tanaka, *Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo, Japan*

Moderators:

Lawrence Korb, *Council on Foreign Relations, United States*

Tadashi Yamamoto, *JCIE, Japan*

Governance for a New Century: Japanese Challenges, American Experience

Both Japan and the United States have long wrestled with the issue of how to reform their respective systems of governance, in part to meet the challenges arising from globalization and the pluralization of societal interests. In 1998, JCIE and the Brookings Institution launched a comparative study on the premise that Japan and the United States face many similar challenges of governance. However, as the project progressed, it became obvious that Japan in particular was facing a serious crisis of governance with profound implications for its ability to deal with its decade-long economic

stagnation and deteriorating public trust in political processes. As a result, it was decided that the greatest possible contribution of the study would be for the five Japanese scholars and practitioners on the research team to analyze several of Japan's governance challenges—public disenchantment with politics, the role of the public sector in private affairs, the policymaking process, political finance, and party structure—and then for the five American policy experts to respond with insights from American experiences with reform.

As part of the project, an initial workshop was held in Tokyo in April 1999, and draft papers were presented at a second workshop, held in Washington, D.C., in March 2001. Additional meetings were held to elicit the views of politicians, journalists, and other opinion leaders in both countries, and a new set of papers was presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Tokyo Conference in November 2001. These were published in English in May 2002 under the title *Governance for a New Century*, and are also available in Japanese on the JCIE website.

Participants:

Managing the Problems of Political Finance
Thomas E. Mann, *Project Codirector, The Brookings Institution, United States*

The Changing Shape of Party Politics and Governance in Japan

Takeshi Sasaki, *Project Codirector, University of Tokyo, Japan*

Tadashi Yamamoto, *Project Codirector, JCIE, Japan*

The Economy and the Future of Japanese Political Reform

E. J. Dionne, Jr., *Washington Post; The Brookings Institution*

Policy-Oriented Research

Breaking the State Monopoly on Public Affairs

Hideki Kato, *Japan Initiative; Keio University, Japan*

The Tides of Reform Arrive in Japan

Paul C. Light, *The Brookings Institution*

The Promise and Peril of Legislative Reform

James M. Lindsay, *The Brookings Institution*

Changes in the Japanese Policymaking Process

Yasuhisa Shiozaki, *Member, House of Representatives, Japan*

Money and Politics in Japan

Masaki Taniguchi, *University of Tokyo, Japan*

The Limits of Institutional Reform in Japan

R. Kent Weaver, *The Brookings Institution*

Changes in the Japanese Policymaking Process

Shin'ichi Yoshida, *Asahi Shimbun; University of Tokyo, Japan*

The Future of Governance and the Role of Politicians

A major evolution in Japan's system of governance has been taking place in recent years as politicians have become increasingly active in the policymaking process, where bureaucrats used to play the predominant role. The nature and implications of this emerging trend are not yet widely understood, and politicians face numerous obstacles as they attempt to formulate informed, effective, and timely policies. In order to gain insight into the growing role of politicians and to explore ways to improve governance in Japan, JCIE convened a study group of six members of the Diet from the Liberal Democratic, Democratic, and New Komeito parties.

Under the guidance of Professor Gerald Curtis of Columbia University, this group of

emerging political leaders met regularly and conducted case studies of the policymaking process in the fields of finance, information technology, education, and regulatory and fiscal policy in order to identify the appropriate roles of politicians and desirable changes in the policy processes. The results of their research were presented at the Fifth Global ThinkNet Conference in Tokyo in November 2001 and were subsequently published in 2002 in both English (*Policymaking in Japan: Defining the Role of Politicians*) and Japanese (*Seijika no yakuwari-seiji shudo o genba kara tou*).

Participants:

Politicians and Bureaucrats: What's Wrong and What's to Be Done

Gerald L. Curtis, *Project Director, Columbia University; Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Japan*

The Finance Diet of 1998

Motohisa Furukawa, *Member, House of Representatives, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)*

New Policy Challenges in Education

Hiroshi Hase, *Member, House of Representatives, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)*

Information Technology: New Policy Issues and the Role of Politicians

Tatsuya Ito, *Member, House of Representatives, LDP*

Toward a Fundamental Review of PublicWorks

Seiji Maehara, *Member, House of Representatives, DPJ*

The Successful Handling of the Financial Crisis

Takumi Nemoto, *Member, House of Representatives, LDP*

Reform of Corporate Legislation

Isamu Ueda, *Member, House of Representatives, New Komeito*



The Transformation of Japanese Communities and the Emerging Local Agenda

The rapid changes that have accompanied globalization and decentralization are forcing local governments to confront many new challenges. Under the direction of Shun'ichi Furukawa, a team of young scholars and think tank researchers was formed in 2000 to study the new demands facing local government. Several workshops were held and a study trip to San Francisco was undertaken in March 2001 with the cooperation of the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC). The results of the study were published in Japanese in June 2002 as *Jichitai henkaku no genjitsu to seisaku*, and in English in April 2003 as *Japan's Road to Pluralism*.

Participants:

Decentralization in Japan

Shun'ichi Furukawa, *Project Director,*
University of Tsukuba, Japan

The Socioeconomic Impact of Community Business

Koji Kanagawa, *Kyushu Institute of*
Technology, Japan

Local Government and Resident Foreigners:
A Changing Relationship

Chikako Kashiwazaki, *Keio University, Japan*

International Policies of Local Governments

Toshihiro Menju, *JCIE, Japan*

Think Tanks in a Changing Regional Environment

Madoka Nakamura, *National Institute for*
Research Advancement, Japan

Prospects for a Self-Sustainable Local Fiscal System

Namiko Numao, *Nihon University, Japan*

The Emergence of NPOs and the Implications for Local Governance
Shigeru Tamura, *Niigata University, Japan*

The Intellectual Infrastructure for East Asian Community-Building (A Preliminary Survey)

Since the end of the cold war, new calls have arisen for deeper and more substantive regional cooperation, and in particular for the establishment of cooperative institutions in East Asia that can harness shared values and vision in order to meet critical regional and global challenges. Recognizing the importance of the development of an intellectual infrastructure that can serve as the backbone of such a community and facilitate confidence-building measures, JCIE undertook a preliminary survey on the current state of the intellectual network within the East Asian region. JCIE staff visited and surveyed leading policy research institutes in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and South Korea. This project was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in response to a proposal made by Prime Minister Jun'ichiro Koizumi in Singapore in January 2002 for closer regional cooperation and a stronger Japan-ASEAN relationship.

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Trilateral Commission

The Trilateral Commission, founded in 1973, is a nongovernmental forum of leading private citizens from Europe, North America, and Japan that aims to promote mutual understanding and closer cooperation on common problems facing these three major democratic, industrialized regions of the world. The Commission, which operates through three regional secretariats, coordinates task forces on a variety of pressing issues in international affairs and meets in regional groups as well as in an annual three-day plenary to discuss these studies and to share perspectives on common political, economic, and foreign policy challenges. JCIE has served as the Japanese Secretariat since the Commission was established and became the Pacific Asia Secretariat in 2000, when the Commission expanded its membership beyond Japan to other Asian countries, including a number of ASEAN member nations, Australia, New Zealand, and South Korea. In addition, a number of leading individuals from mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were invited to participate.

On November 30–December 1, 2001, the Pacific Asia Group held its second regional meeting in Hong Kong. Roughly 40 individuals gathered to discuss a wide range of topics, including regional perspectives on the impact of September 11 on Asia Pacific and on the global order; China and the international system; Islamic and trilateral countries in the era of globalization; and the coordination of the global trading regime and regional trade arrangements. This meeting was held in preparation for the 33rd Plenary Meeting, which was held on April 6–8, 2002, in Washington, D.C.

The 2002 regional meeting was held on November 22–24 in Singapore in preparation for the 34th Plenary Meeting in Seoul in April 2003. Discussions at this gathering included the prospects of ASEAN, developments surrounding North Korea, the impact of free trade agreements on global and regional trading systems, and the perspectives of emerging Chinese leaders on the future direction of China. Tharman Shanmugaratnam (senior minister of state ministry of trade & industry and education, Singapore) also addressed the gathering on the theme of “What China Means for a New Asia.”

Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC)

At the 1996 inaugural meeting of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)—a summit that brings together the heads of state and government of Asian and European nations—the Japanese government proposed that networks between research institutions in these two regions be strengthened through the establishment of a forum for intellectual dialogue. As a result, the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation (CAEC) was created and, in the ensuing years, it has helped shape the agenda for the ASEM process. CAEC is managed by a steering committee comprised of 12 research institutions in Asia and Europe. JCIE serves as the Asian secretariat while the Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies at Trier University in Germany is the European secretariat.

As part of the CAEC activities, three task forces undertook studies on the themes of “Migration,” “Comparing Experiences with Post-Conflict State Building in Asia and



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Europe: The Cases of East Timor, Bosnia, and Kosovo,” and “Unemployment: The East Asian and European Experiences in Perspective.” Findings and recommendations from these three task forces were presented and discussed at the London Plenary Conference, which was held on September 12–13, 2002. The conference also provided an occasion to discuss the policy messages that the CAEC should convey to ASEM IV. On March 4–5, 2003, a small group of CAEC members met in Paris to review recent CAEC projects, consider the direction of CAEC, and discuss potential joint research projects.

UK-Japan 21st Century Group

The UK-Japan 21st Century Group (formerly the UK-Japan 2000 Group) was launched in 1985 at the joint recommendation of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It is a coalition of private-sector, public-sector, and civil society leaders from both countries that aims to promote dialogue and cooperation between the two countries. Following each of the Group’s meetings, a summary report and recommendations are submitted to the prime ministers of both countries. JCIE serves as the secretariat in Japan and the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) in London acts as its British counterpart.

The 18th Group Conference was held on February 21–24, 2002, in Ditchley Park, UK, under the joint chairmanship of Yasuhisa Shiozaki (member, House of Representatives and former parliamentary vice-minister for finance) and the Rt. Hon. Peter Mandelson MP (member, House of Commons). Approxi-

mately 40 participants discussed UK-Japan relations, international affairs after September 11, approaches to common challenges such as the provision of welfare and other public services, and the contribution of technology to sustainable development.

The 19th Group Conference was convened in Kamakura, Japan, on February 14–16, 2003. Participants shared views on economic cooperation and developments in Asia and Europe, the role of science and technology in future economic growth, and the potential for cooperation between NGOs in both countries in addressing global challenges. They also met with Prime Minister Jun’ichiro Koizumi.

Korea-Japan Forum

The Korea-Japan Forum was initiated in November 1993, during a summit meeting between South Korean President Kim Youngsam and Japanese Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa where they called for the formation of a new, forward-looking relationship between the two countries. This continuing dialogue has played a critical role in promoting mutual understanding and expanding the network of cooperative relationships between the two countries. JCIE and the Korea Foundation serve as the secretariats.

The ninth meeting of the Forum was held on September 1–2, 2001, in Gangwon Province, Korea with approximately 50 leaders from the political, business, academic, media, and nonprofit sectors. Discussions focused on domestic sociopolitical and economic developments in Japan and Korea, the state of bilateral relations and the reconciliation of historical grievances, security in

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Northeast Asia, enhancing economic cooperation, and ideas for the future.

On September 6–8, 2002, the tenth meeting of the Forum took place in Kanazawa, Japan. Over 40 leaders from the political, nonprofit, academic, media, and corporate sectors discussed such topics as Korea-Japan exchange and cooperation after the 2002 World Cup, sociopolitical and economic developments in both countries, the future of Korea-Japan economic cooperation, and the rise of China and the future of the Asia Pacific region.

German-Japanese Forum

The German-Japanese Forum was created in 1993, at the joint initiative of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as a private, bilateral dialogue designed to promote mutual cooperation and understanding. Following the Group's annual meetings, a joint statement is drafted for submission to the Japanese prime minister and the chancellor of Germany which documents common challenges facing both countries and outlines recommendations for German-Japanese cooperative action.

The 10th German-Japanese Forum was held in Tokyo on February 2–4, 2002. More than 30 participants gathered to discuss five major issues of concern to the two countries: the political and economic consequences of the September 11 terrorist attacks for Japan and Germany; the role of Germany and Japan in the future development of Central Asia; recent developments in the global trading system and their consequences; the new frontier of economic development; and bilateral cooperation in intellectual and cultural exchange. Yasuo

Fukuda, chief cabinet secretary, addressed the Forum at its opening dinner.

The 11th Forum was held on March 5–7, 2003, in Berlin, where the participants discussed the obstacles to structural reform in Japan and Germany, new security challenges in East Asia, regionalism and bilateralism, and ways to cooperate with the United States in regards to the new challenges of global governance. The group also met with Chancellor Gerhard Schröder for an hour-long discussion.

Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange Program

The Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange Program was established by JCIE and the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute in response to requests from the governments of Japan and Israel in 1993 to promote increased dialogue and exchange between the two countries. As part of the fifth exchange, seven intellectual leaders from Israel visited Tokyo on October 9–16, 2001, for a series of meetings and briefings with scholars, Diet members, diplomats, and business leaders on Japan's politics, economy, foreign policy, society, and culture. They also participated in two workshops, "Common Challenges of Governance in a Global Era" and "The Middle East Peace Process: Views from Israel and Views from Japan." Following their program in Tokyo, they visited the Peace Memorial Park and Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum to participate in a dialogue on "Israel-Hiroshima: Global Crisis and Challenges for the Peace." This dialogue included discussions on the future of the peace process in the Middle East and the peace movement from the perspectives of Israel and Hiroshima.



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Japan Center for Asian Historical Records—Commissioned Planning Research

In 1994, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama proposed the creation of a center for Japan-Asia relations as a key component of the Peace, Friendship, and Exchange Initiative, which was announced to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. The goal of the proposed center was to promote “dialogue between Japan and the rest of Asia concerning modern history, and build a foundation for peaceful coexistence between Japan and the world in the 21st century.” In 1996, JCIE was asked by the Cabinet Councilor’s Office on External Affairs to explore the feasibility of establishing such a center.

From 1996 to 1999, JCIE conducted three initial studies for this purpose: a survey of similar collections in Europe, the United States, and Asia; a study focused on potential modalities for the operations of the center; and an evaluation of government records related to modern Japan-Asia relations held in four major government records depositories. In November 1999, the cabinet officially decided to establish the Asia historical center by the end of FY2001, and accordingly, a preparatory office for the center was created within the Prime Minister’s Office in April 2000. JCIE’s involvement in 1999 and early 2000 consisted of a study that provided the preparatory office with basic information and plans for the realization of the new center. In 2000, research teams provided extensive technical support for the information system supporting the center’s reference system, and in 2001, JCIE assisted with the opening of the

center, which took place in November of that year.

Workshop on Conflict and Development: Roles of JBIC

In cooperation with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), JCIE organized a one-day conference in Tokyo on January 29, 2003, which examined the potential contributions of development assistance to conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconstruction. Presentations were given by JBIC and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) officers, government officials, and experts from the nonprofit and academic sectors. More than 130 attendees from related fields were on hand for the day’s seminars, which focused especially on Sri Lanka and Central Asia.

CIVILNET

Developing Civil Society in Japan and Asia Pacific



CIVILNET: Developing Civil Society in Japan and Asia Pacific

Through its CivilNet Programs, JCIE continues its long tradition of leadership in promoting the development of a vibrant civil society in Japan, Asia Pacific, and around the world. With more than three decades of experience in the field, JCIE finds itself in a unique position to create collaborative networks of civil society organizations worldwide and enhance cooperation among them in addressing common challenges.

One top priority of the CivilNet Program is the promotion of a broader and deeper understanding of civil society in Japan and around the world, particularly through research and dialogue projects designed to contribute to an enhanced role for civil society organizations in the governance of society. For example, JCIE recently launched a groundbreaking study of the role of philanthropy in strengthening postwar U.S.-Japan relations. Other projects during FY2001 and FY2002 included seminars with civil society leaders, the translation of an educational video series on grantmaking, and JCIE's involvement in a study mission to the United States for grantmakers. In addition to these efforts, JCIE provides information on recent developments in Japanese civil society through its publications program, most notably through its *Civil Society Monitor* newsletter.

Another important thrust of CivilNet initiatives involves the active facilitation of philanthropic programs in Japan and Asia Pacific on behalf of domestic and overseas foundations and corporations. JCIE has been on the cutting edge of activities in this area since the 1970s, for example, helping establish Japan's first charitable trust based on general fundraising, the Asian Community Trust (ACT). Two decades later, in 1997, JCIE created one of the country's first donor advised funds in cooperation with Levi Strauss & Co., in order to distribute small-scale grants in a flexible manner to Japanese NGOs in a variety of priority areas.

In recognition of the increasingly active role of local communities and citizen's organizations in international networks, a third category of CivilNet activities involves the promotion of grassroots exchanges and projects that examine internationalization at the local level, particularly the role of community-based initiatives and organizations. Through its cooperation with local governments, its Grassroots Network, and other similar activities, JCIE strives to foster cooperation between civil society leaders and local governments and to provide local civil society leaders in Japan with opportunities to engage in dialogues with their counterparts in other countries.

Promoting Civil Society and Philanthropy

The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations

After World War II, philanthropy played a critical, but often overlooked, role in driving the dramatic change in perceptions and values that enabled two bitter foes, Japan and the United States, to become the closest of allies. JCIE is conducting a major study that examines the long-term impact of foundations and individual philanthropists, mainly in the United States but also including some in Japan, on the bilateral relationship. This project is designed to fill gaps in the knowledge of U.S.-Japan relations and shed light on the historic role of philanthropy and civil society in international relations.

Building on extensive archival research and interviews, the JCIE research team is examining the motivations of foundation personnel, the relationship between philanthropic activity and government policy, and the impact of philanthropic support in areas such as U.S.-Japan intellectual exchange projects, institution-building in Japan, Japanese studies in the United States, and American studies in Japan. This study group includes a team of in-house researchers and outside experts such as Akira Iriye (professor, Harvard University), Makoto Iokibe (professor, Kobe University), and Masato Kimura (director of studies, Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation).

The project has included a series of workshops in the United States and Japan that explore various facets of philanthropic involvement in the bilateral relationship during the critical period of 1945–75. On the weekend of October 12–13, 2002, JCIE held a workshop outside New York City at the Pocantico

Conference Center of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The 23 participants, a number of whom were active in U.S.-Japan philanthropy during the period of the study, shared their views regarding the motivations of grantmakers, the influence of the cold war and anticommunist sentiment on Japan-related grantmaking, the relationship between the government and foundations, and the impact of American philanthropy on Japan's intellectual community and the U.S.-Japan relationship.

A second workshop was held on November 19, 2002, at the International House in Tokyo, Japan. Forty participants gathered at the day-long meeting to discuss the experiences of Japanese grantees in their dealings with American foundations as well as the role of U.S. philanthropy in helping rebuild intellectual ties between Japan and the United States. Then, on March 8–9, 2003, a small group of experts gathered for a third workshop in Cambridge, Massachusetts, to focus on the role of U.S. philanthropy in promoting Japanese studies in the United States and American studies in Japan. Project research is scheduled to continue throughout 2003, and a final report is slated for publication in 2004.

GrantCraft—Japanese Video Project

In 2001, the Ford Foundation initiated a project entitled GrantCraft that collected the experiences of foundation program officers and other experts in a series of brief guides and videos. Recognizing the value of these materials as an educational resource for foundation program officers as well as for general audiences interested in civil society, JCIE

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cooperated with the Ford Foundation to create a Japanese-language version of the GrantCraft video series, selecting three episodes from the series that would be of particular value for Japanese audiences and using them to create an hour-long Japanese-language videotape. At present, there is much discussion in Japan on fundraising and ways to increase financial support to NPOs, but little yet on the qualitative aspects of funding. The introduction of the GrantCraft series in Japan is seen as one way to help trigger debate on a series of issues related to effective grantmaking.

As an initial step in the dissemination of the GrantCraft video, it was presented at the 2003 annual meeting of the Japan NPO Research Association (JANPORA) in Nara on March 14–16. Following this launch, the video is being showcased in other professional seminars and workshops around Japan.

International Survey Project— The Civil Society Sector and NGO Activities in Asia and Europe

There is a growing awareness worldwide that NGOs are becoming indispensable actors in the governance of societies around the world, and that they play a vital role both at the domestic and international level. The Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (Keizai Koho Center) and JCIE, recognizing the need for healthy partnerships between the business and civil society sectors, especially in countries where Japanese corporations operate, launched a survey of NGOs designed to contribute to the building of sound cross-sectoral partnerships. Five member countries

of ASEAN—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—and two European countries—the United Kingdom and Germany—were selected as target countries because they play host to extensive networks of Japanese business operations. Research in Asia is focusing on NGOs in the fields of the environment and education, and in Europe on NGOs in the fields of the environment and corporate social responsibility.

Survey on the Status of Exchange Programs between the U.S. and Japan

JCIE was commissioned in 2002 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct a survey on various exchange programs between the United States and Japan as part of the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Commodore Matthew C. Perry's arrival in Japan. Areas covered by this survey included sister-city relations, grassroots exchange, student and youth exchange, exchange between universities and graduate schools, intellectual exchange, and parliamentary exchange. A survey report was compiled in Japanese and submitted to the Foreign Ministry.

Seminar Series with Civil Society Leaders

JCIE periodically holds seminars and meetings with civil society leaders from around the world in order to improve mutual understanding of developments in civil society in Japan and abroad and to promote the exchange of views on best practices. On July 2–4, 2002, Buzz Schmidt, chairman and CEO of GuideStar, visited JCIE to conduct a series of

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seminars on issues of disclosure and transparency in the nonprofit sector. GuideStar generates a free national online database of over 850,000 U.S. nonprofit organizations, listing detailed information on each organization as well as providing access to their Form 990 financial reports. A number of discussions were held with leading figures of Japanese foundations and nonprofit organizations, as well as businessmen involved in corporate philanthropy, and Diet members and others engaged in national-level administrative reform efforts. The seminar series provided an opportunity for debate on the establishment of a system of disclosure for Japanese civil society organizations, which is critically needed to enhance their transparency and governance. Other examples of seminars include a series of meetings and seminars on November 25–26, 2002, which involved Rob Buchanan, director of international programs for the U.S.-based Council on Foundations.

Study Mission on American Philanthropy

On April 6–14, 2002, JCIE helped organize a study mission to the United States that was sponsored by the Japan Association of Charitable Organizations (JACO), an organization established in 1972 to promote philanthropic activities in Japan. The delegation, comprised of 16 executives from various Japanese grantmaking organizations, was formed to study effective means of promoting internal governance, accountability, and transparency in Japanese foundations, particularly those classified as “public interest corporations.”

The participants visited ten organizations in Washington, D.C.; Williamsburg, Virginia; and New York City to learn about their operations, recent developments in the U.S. nonprofit sector concerning governance issues, internal governance, and organizational effectiveness, and the social and legal frameworks affecting the governance of private philanthropy in the United States. These organizations included foundations such as the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the New York Community Trust; watchdog and evaluation institutions such as the BBB Wise Giving Alliance and OMB Watch; research centers and organizations disseminating information on the nonprofit sector such as GuideStar and the National Center for Charitable Statistics; and organizations engaged in consulting or advocacy in regard to nonprofit governance issues such as BoardSource, the Council on Foundations, and the Peter F. Drucker Foundation.

Cooperation with the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (APPC)

The Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium, an informal association of like-minded institutions, was created in 1994 with the primary objective of increasing the flow and effectiveness of philanthropic giving within and to the region. JCIE serves as the focal point in Japan for coordinating APPC activities in Japan. The primary APPC activities in which JCIE was involved in FY2001 and 2002 included the following:

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Strengthening Philanthropy in the Asia Pacific: An Agenda for Action

On July 16–17, 2001, the APPC convened an international conference on “Strengthening Philanthropy in the Asia Pacific: An Agenda for Action” in Bali, Indonesia. JCIE served as the logistical coordinator for the conference, which was attended by approximately 100 leaders from the Asia Pacific region representing the philanthropic, nonprofit, academic, and corporate sectors. Participants gathered to discuss issues such as the assessment of civil society development in the region, innovations in regional philanthropy, and the development of corporate-philanthropy partnerships. The conference determined priorities for the continued activities of APPC and outlined the necessary steps to be taken on both the national and regional levels.

Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Nonprofit Sector

The APPC is undertaking a study on “Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Nonprofit Sector” in response to recent questions regarding the legitimacy of civil society organizations and the widely perceived need to develop mechanisms to improve their internal governance, transparency, and accountability. Twelve background papers from Australia, Bangladesh, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand are being developed. Tadashi Yamamoto, chair of this study project, will contribute an overview paper, and JCIE staff are writing the paper for Japan that assesses the current state of internal governance of nonprofit organizations and the

changing regulatory framework under current legal and administrative reforms. Preliminary drafts were submitted at a writers’ workshop in Manila on January 9–10, 2003, and will be finalized for publication in time for a September 2003 conference, to be held again in Manila.

Bangladesh Freedom Foundation Board of Trustees Tokyo Observation Visit

The Bangladesh Freedom Foundation (BFF) engages in various initiatives that help create an environment conducive to reviving and strengthening philanthropy in Bangladesh, with specific emphasis on creating a supportive institutional and policy environment. Through its association with the APPC, observation visits were organized for a BFF delegation to three cities in Asia—Manila, Tokyo, and Bangkok—from May 6 to 16, 2001, to compare similar organizations in these countries, particularly in regard to the strategic planning of foundations and foundation-like organizations. The Tokyo program included a seminar at JCIE on the emergence of civil society and future challenges facing the sector, as well as visits to the Japan NPO Center, Palette Volunteer Support Group, Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations), and the Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC). In addition, a roundtable seminar was organized for the participants by JCIE with Japanese foundations and NGO representatives.

Facilitating Philanthropic Programs of Overseas Foundations and Corporations

Levi Strauss Foundation Advised Fund of JCIE

Levi Strauss & Co. has long been recognized for its extremely active corporate philanthropy program, which provides support for various causes not only in the United States but also in countries worldwide where it has offices and factories. In 1997, Levi Strauss & Co. joined forces with JCIE to create one of the first donor advised funds in Japan. Under this arrangement, Levi Strauss Foundation provides a grant to JCIE, which in turn redistributes the funds to NGOs in Japan according to guidelines set by the Levi Strauss Foundation. The fund is unique in the Japanese context because it provides institution-building support for new organizations in their initial stages, allows more flexibility than usual by providing the funds at the start of the project, and enables these groups to respond to emerging issues not yet well recognized in the community.

In keeping with the donor's priorities, grants in FY2001 were offered in three areas: HIV/AIDS prevention, social justice, and youth empowerment. In FY2001, 129 applications were received and 21 organizations divided the \$169,400 fund as described below. In FY2002, the 50th anniversary of the Levi Strauss Foundation, new grant guidelines were set forth, with grants to be offered in three categories: preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, increasing economic development opportunities, and ensuring access to education. Grants made in FY2001 are listed below. (A change in the annual schedule in FY2002 shifted the call for applications to October 2002, with the selection process scheduled to take place in July 2003.)

FY 2001 Grants

HIV/AIDS Prevention

Prevention programs for youth

K Lounge (Tokyo)

¥1,000,000

To support a K Lounge outreach project enabling a peer group of people with HIV/AIDS to speak to school nurses, doctors, students, and others about their experiences.

Kawaguchi Children's Network (Saitama)

¥370,000

To organize an "AIDS Child Summit" for young people involved in AIDS awareness and prevention programs.

SHARE (Services for the Health in Asian & African Regions, Tokyo)

¥1,000,000

To develop an effective AIDS prevention program targeted at Japanese junior and senior high school students.

Urban Health Projects (Osaka)

¥700,000

To develop an effective HIV/AIDS prevention/awareness program targeted at Osaka teenagers.

Others

CHARM (Center for Health and Rights of Migrants, Osaka)

¥1,800,000

To operate a center offering information and counseling on HIV/AIDS and on health care for migrants and foreign residents.

JANAC (Japan Association of Nurses in AIDS Care, Kanagawa)

¥500,000

To create a handbook for nurses to enable them to provide appropriate advice and information to people with HIV/AIDS.

MASH Tokyo (Men and Sexual Health, Tokyo)

¥930,000

To implement an HIV/STD prevention and awareness program for young men in Tokyo.

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Social Justice

APARI (Asia-Pacific Addiction Research Institute, Tokyo)
¥1,000,000

To implement a drug-free training program for criminal defendants on bail to support their recovery and re-acceptance into society.

Center for Education and Support for Women, Japan (Tokyo)
¥1,000,000

To provide training for nurses coming in contact with sexual assault victims in order to promote more appropriate treatment of the cases.

Center for Prisoners' Rights Japan (Kanagawa)
¥550,000

To prevent the violation of prisoners' human rights by providing legal counseling through correspondence.

Child Assault Prevention Center Japan (Hyogo)
¥1,000,000

To hold workshops and form guidelines on the prevention of violence and protection of children's rights at institutions housing abused children.

Clothesline Project Japan (Saitama)
¥1,000,000

To hold workshops on domestic violence for the general public, train volunteers, and exhibit T-shirts with messages drawn by female victims of domestic violence.

Filipino Migrants' Center (Aichi)
¥1,000,000

To train individuals involved in community improvement, operate an income-generating internet cafe, and offer vocational training for the Filipino community in Nagoya.

Food Bank Japan (Tokyo)
¥1,000,000

To provide agricultural training for the homeless in an effort to provide them with economic and social independence.

Japan Association for Refugees (Tokyo)
¥2,000,000

To offer legal and social assistance to refugees facing emergencies in Japan.

National Network in Solidarity with Migrant Workers (Tokyo)
¥600,000

To strengthen the editorial organization and enrich the content of the monthly English newsletter, "Migrant Network News."

Youth Empowerment

Africa Global Link Project (Kanagawa)
¥1,000,000

To hold an educational session in Japan between Japanese and African senior high school students specializing in commerce, agriculture, and engineering.

Fukuoka Toubu Kodomo Gekijo (East Fukuoka Children's Theater Center, Fukuoka)
¥650,000

To operate a private classroom as a place for learning and play for primary and secondary school age children who refuse to attend school.

Kyoto Volunteer Center for Students (Kyoto)
¥650,000

To develop a model training program led by university students who will promote volunteer activities among their peers.

Mutual Aid "Ren" for Mental and Physical Development of Children (Tokyo)
¥1,400,000

To provide professional training of "developmental support staff" to assist in the education and socialization of the learning disabled, autistic children, and those who refuse to go to school.

Volunavi Club (Hokkaido)
¥850,000

To coordinate the needs of senior high school students wishing to do volunteer work and NPOs caring for the aged and the disabled that utilize volunteers.

Facilitating Philanthropic Programs of Overseas Foundations and Corporations

“Positive Lives Asia” Photo Exhibition Tour

As one of its community projects to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and education, the Levi Strauss Foundation has been supporting the production of “Positive Lives Asia,” a series of photo-documentary essays featuring the stories of people affected by HIV and AIDS and positive responses to the epidemic. Positive Lives was started by and continues to be managed by the major British HIV charity, the Terrence Higgins Trust, and the international photo documentary agency, Network Photographers. JCIE served as the intermediary between the Levi Strauss Foundation and the Positive Lives Committee, and the Japanese coordinator of the exhibitions, the Japan AIDS & Society Association (JASA). JASA is an umbrella organization established in 1990 to address AIDS issues through joint efforts by researchers, doctors, NGOs, journalists, and individuals affected by HIV.

The exhibition was displayed at a total of 66 locations throughout Japan from February to December 2002, and it was viewed by an estimated 30,000 people. Various local organizations, including NGOs, local government agencies, and schools, volunteered to sponsor the exhibitions, which were held in a diverse set of venues, including community centers, schools, hospitals, and shopping centers.

Goldman Sachs Global Leaders Program

The Goldman Sachs Global Leaders Program, an annual international competition, was launched in 2001 by the Goldman Sachs Foundation to identify and reward the academic achievement and leadership potential of 100 of the most accomplished students at 54 designated top-ranked universities in 16 countries and regions. The Institute of International Education (IIE) administers the program in partnership with the Foundation, and JCIE managed the competition in Japan in FY2001 and FY2002.

In 2001, the program’s initial year, eight Japanese students were selected from four designated universities and each student received a monetary award in recognition of their outstanding achievements. Four out of the eight were also invited to attend the Global Leaders Institute held in New York on July 19–28, 2001. The 2001 Global Leaders Institute gathered 50 students from around the world for seminars on issues such as aspects of global leadership, e-commerce, and international development. In 2002, eight students from Japan were selected to receive the award, four of whom were invited to attend the Global Leadership Institute in New York on July 13–19, 2002.

Facilitating Philanthropic Programs of Overseas Foundations and Corporations

Lucent Global Science Scholars Program

The Lucent Global Science Scholars Program was established by the Lucent Technologies Foundation in 1998 to encourage the world's youth to pursue careers in information and communications technology. This annual competition rewards successful students with a one-time award of \$5,000 and an invitation to the Global Summit, a week-long visit to Lucent Technologies' world headquarters and Bell Labs in Murray Hill, New Jersey.

The program was administered by the Institute of International Education (IIE), with JCIE serving as the competition manager for Japan in 2001 and 2002. In 2001, three university sophomores were selected from Japan to join approximately 100 Global Science Scholars from 22 countries at the Global Summit held on July 19-27. In 2002, two university sophomores were selected from Japan to join a group of 30 Global Science Scholars from 18 countries and regions around the world at the Global Summit held on July 19-25.

Civil Society and Grassroots-Level Exchanges

A50 Caravan

The year 2001 marked the 50th anniversary of Japan's formal readmission to international society with the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty on September 8, 1951. In order to reinforce the mutual trust between the United States and Japan and to express Japan's appreciation to the United States for its support during the postwar period, a group of private Japanese citizens initiated a project known as "A50." The "A" stands for Appreciation and America, while "50" stands for the 50th anniversary of the Peace Treaty, the 50 American states, and the hopes for the next 50 years. This initiative involved four major program activities: commemorative ceremonies, a scholarship program, publications on the history of postwar relations, and the A50 Caravan.

JCIE's offices in Tokyo and New York, along with the National Association of Japan-America Societies (NAJAS) in Washington, D.C., served as the secretariat for the A50 Caravan. Fifteen teams were selected, each consisting of three members who represented different generations and a broad spectrum of professions and backgrounds, and each team was assigned a different route that would take it across the United States, from San Francisco, through at least two additional cities, and onwards to Washington, D.C. The Caravan began on September 8, 2001, with a commemorative ceremony in Japan. The participants then boarded a plane for San Francisco, where they attended a major conference organized by the Japan Society of Northern California. The following day, the 15 teams dispersed throughout the United States to visit 36 cities, where local host organizations had

planned an array of public lectures and dialogue sessions at Japan-America Societies, World Affairs Councils, universities, and other organizations. The Caravan was cut short by the tragic events of September 11, although a handful of teams completed much of their original itinerary. *A50 Initiative: An Old Friendship for a New Century*, a report on the results of the caravan that includes reflections from the participants on their interaction with Americans both prior to and after September 11, was published in 2002.

Asia Pacific Leadership Program in Tokyo

With JCIE as the local organizer, 24 participants in the Asia Pacific Leadership Program (APLP) visited Tokyo on May 25–June 1, 2002, for a program of dialogues with Japan's emerging political, business, and NGO leaders. This program, a certificate program of the East-West Center in Hawaii that is carried out in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, is designed to create a network of leaders from the United States, Asia, and the Pacific who are familiar with the issues and cultures of the region. While in Japan, the participants met with a wide range of leaders, including Diet members Keizo Takemi and Yoshimasa Hayashi, Yuichi Oba (assistant director, Aid Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Kazuyuki Kinbara (deputy director, Keidanren), and Kensuke Onishi (chief executive officer, Peace Winds Japan). Discussions were held on such issues as Japan's changing policy agenda, new actors in Japan's domestic governance, the graying of society and changing welfare policies, and the role of media.



Civil Society and Grassroots-Level Exchanges

Grassroots Network

In an effort to keep pace with the proliferation of local-level international activities in Japan, JCIE launched the Grassroots Network section of its Japanese website. Major grassroots organizations that are involved in international activities are listed in the Grassroots Network database on a prefectural basis, and information on them can be searched by name, area, or type of activities. The database is linked to individual websites of the organizations, and a list of organizational websites in 15 foreign languages is also available. As part of its efforts to build networks among these organizations, JCIE has also begun to publish an electronic monthly magazine, *GrassNet*, that reaches more than 1,300 subscribers.

Miyazaki Prefecture Commemorative Symposiums on Internationalization

Miyazaki Prefecture hosted the Foreign Ministers Meeting for the Kyushu-Okinawa Talks of the 2000 G-8 Summit. To follow up on this, with the cooperation of JCIE, Miyazaki Prefecture issued a three-year plan in 2001 for a series of symposiums that will commemorate the summit and take up the issue of internationalization. JCIE was commissioned to organize the first of these symposiums on July 12, 2001, on the theme of “Building Bridges to the World—Local Cultural and Arts Activities” at the Seagaia World Convention Center. The gathering featured a keynote lecture by Hayao Kawai (executive academic advisor, Kyoto Bunkyo University) as well as a panel discussion with Kenji Aoki (president, Miyazaki Prefectural Art Center), Soichiro Hasegawa (professor, Toyama

University), Tetsuji Yasukawa (senior executive director, The Asian-Pacific Children’s Convention in Fukuoka), and Yu Hwajoon (director, Genkaijin Club). On July 16, 2002, JCIE organized a second symposium on “International NGO Networks and Local Level Internationalization” with Shigeru Suganami (president, Association of Medical Doctors of Asia International) as the keynote speaker, and a panel discussion with Kensuke Ohnishi (chief executive officer, Peace Winds Japan), Michiya Kumaoka (director, Japan International Volunteer Center), Kaori Niizuma (chairperson, Futaro-no-mori Kikin), and Sakuyo Sugimoto (director, Miyazaki International Volunteer Center).

POLITICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM



POLITICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The promotion of closer working relations between Japan's leaders and their overseas counterparts through political exchange has long been a core element of JCIE's activities. The Political Exchange Program dates back to 1968, when the first U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange brought eight Congressional members to Tokyo for an unprecedented program of meetings and discussion sessions with leading Japanese political and social figures. In the ensuing years, JCIE broadened its programs, establishing additional exchanges for young political leaders from Japan and the United States (1973), for senior U.S. Congressional staff (1982), and for young Australian and Japanese political leaders (1991). To date, nearly 1,000 individual political leaders have taken part in one or more of these exchange programs.

While the initial emphasis of these exchanges was generally on deepening mutual understanding and building bilateral networks of leaders, dramatic changes in the international and domestic environment have encouraged JCIE to increasingly stress the objective of offering political leaders the opportunity for dialogue on common challenges. This evolution has been accompanied by a significant expansion in the role of Japanese politicians in policymaking that has made political exchange even more meaningful.

Also, in response to the growing needs of political leaders for broader networks and new sources of information, JCIE has further expanded its programs to include frequent study meetings for Diet members with visiting foreign leaders and other experts. It has also increasingly involved political leaders in many of its study and dialogue projects, particularly the younger generation of Diet members and other politicians who are now gaining influence and who have limited experience with substantive international exchange and dialogue.

U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program

U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program

The U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program was initiated in 1968, making it the longest-running exchange of its kind. The annual weeklong exchange visits of Japanese and American parliamentary delegations at the core of this program typically consist of a series of high-level meetings, briefings, and working sessions with leaders from diverse sectors of society. In response to the evolving needs of political leaders, this program has continued to become more substantive in nature, shifting in focus from purely bilateral relations to the regional and global role of the U.S.-Japan partnership. For example, in 1997, JCIE initiated the Joint Parliamentary Study and Dialogue Project on U.S.-Japan Security Relations in Asia Pacific in order to promote a deeper understanding of the bilateral security relationship among members of Congress and the Diet.

25th U.S. Congressional Delegation to Japan

The six members of the 25th U.S. Congressional Delegation visited Japan on March 24–30, 2002, and exchanged views with over 30 Diet members, including the top leaders of the three largest political parties—Taku Yamasaki (secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party), Naoto Kan (secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Japan), and Tetsuzo Fuyushiba (secretary-general of the New Komeito)—as well as former Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata. U.S. Ambassador Howard Baker, Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi, and high-ranking Ministry of Foreign Affairs offi-

cial spoke with the delegation about Japan's foreign policy, U.S.-Japan relations, and regional security issues. In addition, Economy Minister Heizo Takenaka, senior Ministry of Economy and Trade (METI) officials, and several Japanese corporate leaders and entrepreneurs met with the delegates to discuss Japan's economic outlook and issues related to information technology. One of the high points of the program was a public symposium, cosponsored by the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (Keizai Koho Center), where the delegates shared their views with an audience of almost 200 opinion leaders in a lively panel discussion on "Political and Economic Developments in the United States after September 11."

Participants:

Rep. Rick Boucher (*D-VA*)

Rep. Bob Etheridge (*D-NC*)

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (*D-MD*)

Rep. Cliff Stearns (*R-FL*)

Rep. Greg Walden (*R-OR*)

Rep. Lynn Woolsey (*D-CA*)

Study Group for Young Members of the Diet

Since 1997, as part of the Joint Parliamentary Study and Dialogue Project on U.S.-Japan Security Relations in Asia Pacific, JCIE has organized multiparty study groups of young, emerging Diet members that meet with leading foreign experts from the fields of academia, policy, government, business, and media in order to enhance their understanding of international affairs. In FY2001 and FY2002, meetings were held with such notable leaders



U.S.-Japan Congressional Staff Exchange Program

as Ambassador Howard Baker (former U.S. Senate majority leader; former White House chief of staff), William Cohen (former U.S. secretary of defense), Ambassador Thomas Foley (former ambassador to Japan; former speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives), Ambassador Richard Haass (State Department policy planning director), and Ezra Vogel (professor, Harvard University).

U.S.-Japan Congressional Staff Exchange Program

In recognition of the vital role that Congressional staff play in the U.S. legislative and policy processes, JCIE established the U.S. Congressional Staff Exchange in 1982 with the intention of helping them gain a greater understanding of Japan's policymaking process and the current social, political, and economic trends. The participants, typically senior staff in the fields of security, economics, and foreign policy, take part in an intensive one-week study program that involves meetings and briefings with a wide range of experts. Over its two-decade history, 127 staffers serving Congressional members from both parties have visited Japan on this program, bringing their heightened understanding of the U.S.-Japan relationship and the politics of Japanese policymaking back to their work in the U.S. Congress.

Seven participants in the 17th U.S. Congressional Staff Exchange visited Tokyo during the week of February 17-24, 2002. Highlights of their visit included a meeting with Minister Gen Nakatani, head of the Defense Agency, and a roundtable discussion—the first of its kind—with 21 Diet policy

staffers from almost all of the major Japanese parties. The discussion focused on similarities and differences in the U.S. and Japanese legislative policy advice systems. In addition, they served as speakers for a panel discussion on political and economic development in the United States after September 11. The event, which was cosponsored with the Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs (Keizai Koho Center), attracted an audience of more than 200 political, business, and NGO leaders.

Participants:

Deana Funderburk, *Policy Assistant to House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-TX)*

Mandy Kenney, *Deputy Legislative Director to Representative Mike Thompson (D-CA)*

Brian MacDonald, *Chief of Staff to Representative Greg Walden (R-OR)*

Erik Raven, *Legislative Assistant to Senator Robert C. Byrd for Foreign Policy, Defense, and Veterans (D-WV)*

Ronald Reese, *Director of External Affairs to Chairman John Boehner (R-OH)*

Todd Rosenblum, *Legislative Assistant to Senator Evan Bayh (D-IN)*

Lawrence Willcox, *Tax Counsel to Senator Jon Kyl (R-AZ)*

U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

Since 1973, the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program has been jointly operated by JCIE and the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL). This intensive two-week study program is designed to expose young political leaders from each country to the political, social, and economic conditions of the other country, enhance their understanding and appreciation of U.S.-Japan relations, and create personal networks among the two nations' leaders. In addition to visiting the host nation's capitol for meetings with national leaders, participants travel to at least two additional cities to gain a more diverse perspective on the host country. During the course of the program, delegates meet with a wide range of senior government officials, political party representatives, industry executives, and community leaders. American delegates typically include state and local elected officials as well as staff members, and equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans are selected each year. The Japanese delegates primarily consist of Diet staffers and prefectural and local elected officials from the ruling and opposition parties.

From April 22 to May 3, 2001, an eight-member delegation from Japan visited Washington, D.C., Oklahoma, and southern California, meeting with Congressional members and state legislators as well as a diverse group of local leaders, including representatives of the Chicksaw Nation and nonprofit executives involved in promoting electronic government. Later in the year, nine American leaders visited Tokyo, Okayama, and rural

Kagawa prefecture for a series of meetings and briefings from leaders such as Taku Yamasaki (secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party) and Okayama Governor Masahiro Ishii.

In June 2002, members of the 17th Japanese delegation were briefed on Congressional operations by Representative Greg Walden (R-OR), a 1991 delegate, and discussed U.S.-Japan relations with prominent Japan expert Ezra Vogel (professor emeritus, Harvard University) during the course of their travels through Washington, D.C., Boston, Montana, and San Francisco.

A reciprocal American delegation then traveled to Tokyo, Hachioji, Nagoya, and Kyoto over the course of a two-week visit that included meetings with 13 Diet members, a lunch with former U.S. Speaker of the House Tom Foley, and a roundtable discussion with Diet policy staff on the role of legislative staff in the policymaking process. The participants also served as speakers at a public panel discussion on the U.S. midterm elections before an audience of more than 100 opinion leaders.

16th Japanese Delegation to the U.S. (April 22–May 3, 2001)

*Masayuki Chikazawa, Assistant to
Representative Motohisa Furukawa*
Naoki Furukawa, Yokohama City Council
Keiko Hirata, Utazu Town Council
Aki Nagao, Japan Initiative
Keiichi Oda, Okayama Prefectural Assembly
Akira Ohmatsu, Komei Shimbun
*Hideaki Takeuchi, House of Councillors
Members' Caucus Deputy Manager*
*Yasuji Yamaoka, LDP Professional Staff
Member, Party Organization Bureau*



U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

20th U.S. Delegation to Japan (November 4–15, 2001)

Charles Dusseau, *Delegation Leader, Chairman of the Miami-Dade Democratic Party (Democrat)*

Sailaja Cherukuri, *Deputy Director, Legislative and Regulatory Review for the California State Department of Consumer Affairs (Democrat)*

Gabriele Forsyth, *Director of Operations, National Republican Congressional Committee (Republican)*

H. Renee Howell, *Director of Federal Affairs, Brandon Associates, LLC, Boston (Republican)*

Colleen M. Jordan, *Member, City Council of Redwood City, California (Republican)*

Neal Morrison, *Member, Alabama House of Representatives (Democrat)*

Andrea Nuciforo, *Member, Massachusetts State Senate (Democrat)*

Gene Ransom, *Executive Board Member of the Maryland Democratic Party (Democrat)*

Corey Stapleton, *Member, Montana State Senate (Republican)*

17th Japanese Delegation to the U.S. (June 15–28, 2002)

Shuhei Chiba, *Member, Hachioji City Council, Tokyo, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)*

Keiko Iizuka, *Professional Staff Member, Public Relations Committee (DPJ)*

Takeo Iwaki, *Assistant Chief, Political News Division, Komei Shimbun (New Komeito)*

Michiko Kobayashi, *Assistant to Shozo Azuma, Member of the House of Representatives, Liberal Party*

Yuki Kono, *Assistant to Hakubun Shimomura, Member of the House of Representatives, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)*

Yaeko Machida, *Professional Staff Member, Election Strategy Headquarters (LDP)*

Yoshiki Minezaki, *Assistant to Naoki Minezaki, Member of the House of Councillors (DPJ)*

Toshihiro Usami, *Professional Staff Member, Party Organization Bureau (LDP)*

21st U.S. Delegation to Japan (November 9–22, 2002)

Andrew Ketchings, *Delegation Leader, Member, Mississippi House of Representatives (Republican)*

Vanessa Kraemer, *Program Officer, American Council of Young Political Leaders (Democrat)*

Thomas McCarthy, *Member, City Council, Bridgeport, Connecticut (Democrat)*

Damon Porter, *Chief of Staff, Office of the Speaker of the House, State of Missouri (Democrat)*

Kasim Reed, *Member, Georgia House of Representatives (Democrat)*

Jennifer Cowen, *District Director, Office of Congressman Ed Royce, California (Republican)*

Howard Mills, *Member, New York State Assembly (Republican)*

Robert Stivers, *Member, Commonwealth of Kentucky Senate (Republican)*

Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

In 1991, JCIE and the Australian Political Exchange Council launched the Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program in order to build a network among the next generation of leaders in both countries and promote bilateral dialogue. In the first 13 years of the program, 161 participants have visited their counterparts' country for briefings and discussions with political, business, non-profit, and opinion leaders.

The 11th Australian delegation visited Japan from May 27 to June 5, 2001, holding discussions in Tokyo with some of Japan's leading political figures, including Taku Yamasaki (secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party), and Takenori Kanzaki (chief representative of the New Komeito Party). They then traveled to Kobe, where they studied the city's recovery plan after the 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake. The Australian delegation visit was followed later in the year by the visit of five Diet members to Sydney and Canberra to meet with a wide range of leaders, including Alexander Downer, MP (minister for foreign affairs), Neil Andrew (speaker of the House of Representatives), John Anderson, MP (deputy prime minister and leader of the National Party), and John Faulkner (leader of the opposition in the Senate).

In the summer of 2002, a seven-member Australian delegation traveled to Japan and met with numerous Diet members, including the top leadership of the major political parties, for briefings on Japanese politics and discussions of foreign policy, common security issues, and shared social challenges. Later in

the week, they moved from Tokyo to Miyazaki Prefecture to discuss a variety of issues of common concern with local leaders, including the outbreak of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad-cow disease). A reciprocal Japanese delegation visited Canberra and Sydney in February 2003, where the participants exchanged views on security policy toward Iraq and North Korea with Australian cabinet ministers and senior leaders from a variety of sectors.

11th Australian Delegation to Japan (May 27–June 5, 2001)

Christopher Pyne, MP, *Delegation Leader; Federal Member for Sturt, South Australia (Liberal Party)*

Gerald Anderson, *Member of the National Party Central Council; Accounting Financial Manager, Commonwealth Treasury (National Party)*

Christine Briton, *Executive Officer, Australian Political Exchange Council*

Diane Brown, *Policy Adviser to Senator Stephen Conroy; Federal Shadow Minister for Financial Services and Regulation (Australian Labor Party)*

Margaret Keech, MP, *Queensland Member for Albert (Australian Labor Party)*

Nerina Lewis, *Vice President of Winthrop Branch of the Liberal Party (Liberal Party)*

Mark McGowan, MLA, *Western Australia Member for Rockingham (Australian Labor Party)*

Michael Quinlivan, *President of Subiaco Branch of the Liberal Party; Director of Transaction Services, PricewaterhouseCoopers (Liberal Party)*

Jacklyn Trad, *Policy Adviser to the Queensland Minister for Education (Australian Labor Party)*

Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

9th Japanese Delegation to Australia (August 5–12, 2001)

*Hiroyuki Sonoda, Delegation Leader,
Member, House of Representatives (LDP)*

*Motohisa Furukawa, Member, House of
Representatives (DPJ)*

*Taro Kono, Member, House of
Representatives (LDP)*

*Seiji Maehara, Member, House of
Representatives (DPJ)*

*Hakubun Shimomura, Member, House of
Representatives (LDP)*

*Koji Matsui, Member, House of Councillors
(DPJ)*

*Yoichi Miyazawa, Member, House of
Representatives (LDP)*

*Masamitsu Naito, Member, House of
Councillors (DPJ)*

*Osamu Yamauchi, Member, House of
Representatives (DPJ)*

12th Australian Delegation to Japan (July 28–August 6, 2002)

*Catherine King MP, Delegation Leader,
Federal Member for Ballarat (Australian
Labor Party)*

*Brer Adams, Adviser to the South Australian
Minister for Environment and
Conservation (Australian Labor Party)*

*Andrew Bibb, Campaign and Policy
Manager, Queensland National Party
(National Party)*

*Michael Keenan, Adviser to the Federal
Minister for Family and Community
Services (Liberal Party)*

*John-Paul Langbroek, Chairman of Surfers
Paradise Branch (Liberal Party)*

*Chris Pearce MP, Federal Member for Aston
(Liberal Party)*

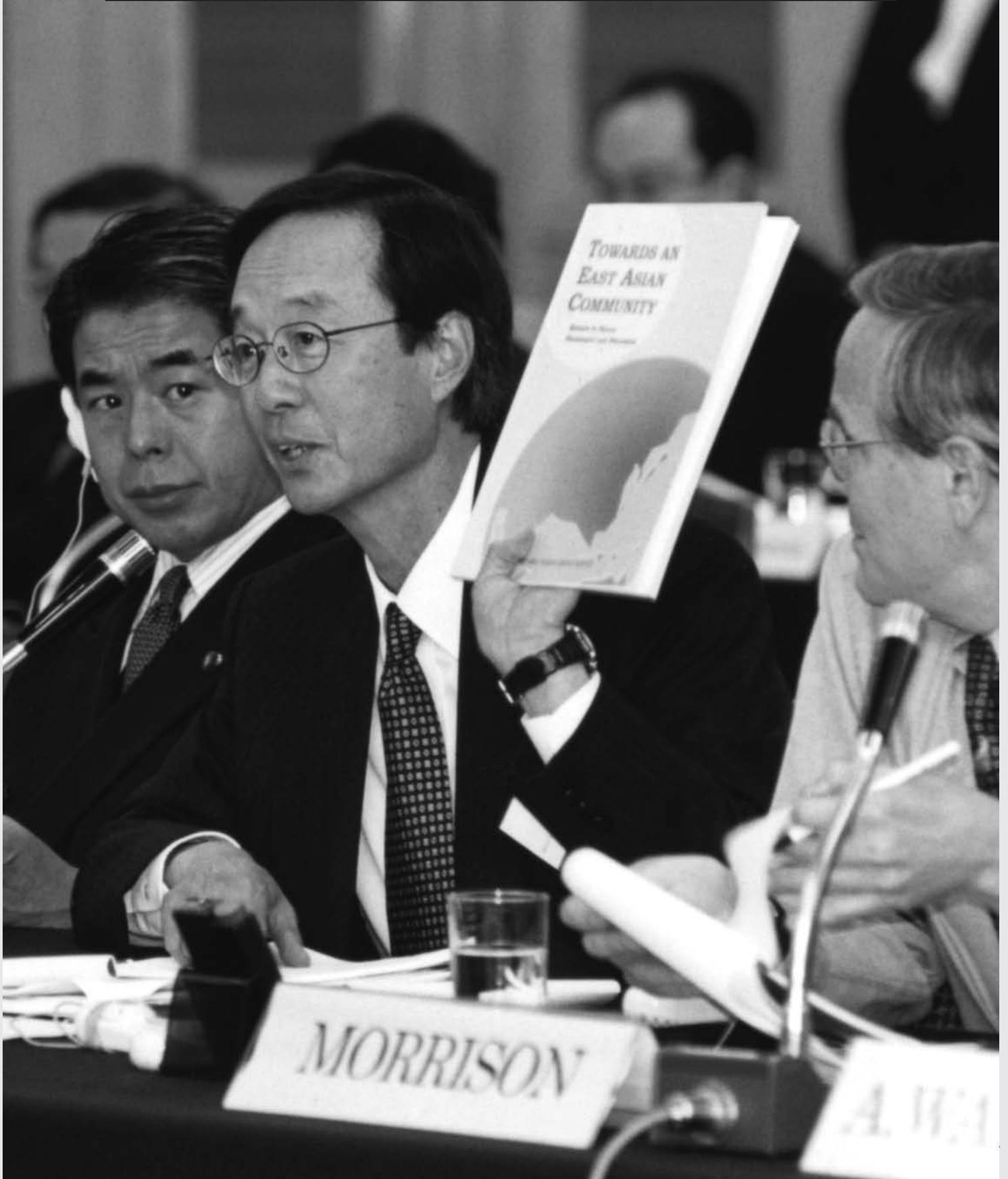
*Rita Saffioti, Principal Policy Adviser to the
Premier of Western Australia (Australian
Labor Party)*

10th Japanese Delegation to Australia (February 9–14, 2003)

*Norihisa Tamura, Delegation Leader,
Member, House of Representatives (LDP)*

*Yasushi Kaneko, Member, House of
Representatives (LDP)*

PUBLICATIONS



Publications

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2001

Christopher A. McNally and Charles E. Morrison, eds.

Asia Pacific Security Outlook presents the national views of 20 of the 23 member countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum with regard to regional security, key defense issues, and each country's contribution to regional and global security. Written by a multinational team of security experts, the 2001 edition of *Outlook* analyzes the evolving security challenges facing Asia Pacific during the 2000–2001 period. Topics covered include such positive developments as the dramatic summit between the leaders of North and South Korea in June 2000, as well as such worrying trends as the resurgent socio-political instability in several countries, notably Indonesia.

(English: JCIE, 2001)

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2002

Christopher A. McNally and Charles E. Morrison, eds.

In the wake of September 11, this edition of the *Asia Pacific Security Outlook* examines recent Asia-Pacific security trends, particularly efforts to combat international terrorism, changes in major power relationships, and increasing concerns over terrorism. The book also highlights several fundamental issues affecting the regional security landscape, such as sensitivities in U.S.-China relations, the evolving regional role of Japan, controversy over the Bush administration's pursuit of missile defense, instability in Indonesia, and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

(English: JCIE, 2002)

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 1997–2001 (CD-ROM)

Richard W. Baker, Christopher A. McNally, and Charles E. Morrison, eds.

This collection of *Asia Pacific Security Outlook* editions from 1997 to 2001, presented on a Windows/Macintosh hybrid CD-ROM, offers readers a new format for reviewing and researching the salient security issues in the region at the close of the last century. The five original print editions of the *Outlook* are reproduced in their entirety, and chapters have been newly grouped into searchable collections on each of the countries surveyed.

(English: JCIE, 2001)

Asian Reflections on a New World after 9-11

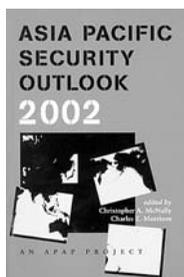
Asian Reflections compiles six presentations on the prospects of Asia Pacific and the world order after September 11 that were prepared for the November 2001 Global ThinkNet Conference. It places particular emphasis on the role of think tanks and public intellectuals in shaping the regional impact of the terrorist attacks and their aftermath.

(English: JCIE, 2002)

China-Japan-U.S. Relations: Meeting New Challenges

Morton I. Abramowitz, Funabashi Yoichi, and Wang Jisi, eds.

In an important follow-up to their pioneering 1996 assessment, *China-Japan-U.S.: Managing the Trilateral Relationship*, leading policy experts from each of the three countries review the underlying challenges confronting the development of this vital triangle. Along



Publications

with dramatic changes in the international environment in recent years, Asia Pacific has seen new developments such as the phenomenal economic growth of China. Also, concerns have grown in Asia about more pronounced American unilateralism, while uncertainty lingers on the Korean peninsula and in China's relationship with Taiwan. This volume offers indispensable insights on the evolving complexities of the China-Japan-U.S. relationship in the context of this changing environment.

(English: JCIE, 2002)

Containing Conflict: Cases in Preventive Diplomacy

Sato Hideo, ed.

In the wake of the cold war, the international community has faced a sudden increase in regional conflicts, and the need to strengthen peacekeeping mechanisms and to prevent and resolve conflicts has emerged as a major item on the international agenda. In this volume, five Japanese experts examine such topics as post-conflict peacebuilding; the principle of self-determination and ethnic conflict; and the connection between human rights, democratization, and preventive diplomacy. By analyzing the international community's responses to conflicts in the African Great Lakes region, the Balkans, and Southeast Asia, the authors draw lessons for managing regional conflict through preventive diplomacy.

(English: JCIE, 2003)

Cross-Sectoral Partnerships in Enhancing Human Security: Third Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow, Bangkok, June 2000

Cross-Sectoral Partnerships reports on a June 2000 conference that was convened to examine the potential contributions of cross-sectoral cooperation to human security. The report focuses on the environment and regional cross-sectoral cooperation in Asia, social investment and social safety nets in Asia, the role of civil society in enhancing human security in Asia, and methods to promote more effective cross-sectoral partnerships. It also includes case studies on the environment, social investment, and the impact of civil society.

(English: JCIE and ISEAS, 2002; Japanese: Sekutaa wo koeta paatonaashippu, JCIE and ISEAS, 2002)

A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue—New Visions and Perspectives for Women and Men

Delfin Colome, Yoriko Meguro, and Tadashi Yamamoto, eds.

A product of the "A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue" project, cosponsored by the Asia-Europe Foundation and JCIE, this publication reports on the project's first conference, held in 2001 in Chiba, Japan. The conference gathered women and men with various backgrounds from throughout Asia and Europe to discuss gender issues with the aim of defining the common challenges facing Asia and Europe and exploring suitable social and economic systems for women and men in a changing environment.



(English: *Asia-Europe Foundation and JCIE, 2001*; Japanese: Guroobaruka to jendaa, *Asia-Europe Foundation and JCIE, 2002*)

Governance and Civil Society in a Global Age

Tadashi Yamamoto and Kimberly Gould Ashizawa, eds.

A changing global environment has opened the way for civil society to play an expanded and more active role in systems of governance, both domestically and internationally. Few analyses exist, however, of the comparative advantages and limitations of civil society in meeting these new challenges. This volume examines the nexus between governance and civil society in China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, the Republic of Korea, and Thailand. Authors from each of these countries discuss the current state of civil society in their country, the challenges facing institutions of governance, the current debate on the need to reform domestic governance, and the evolution of the role of civil society in governance. (English: *JCIE, 2001*)

Governance for a New Century: Japanese Challenges, American Experience

Thomas E. Mann and Sasaki Takeshi, eds.

Focusing on the volatile period of Japanese politics since the burst of the bubble economy in the 1990s, this volume discusses Japanese public opinion, political finance, party politics, and the reform of legislative and policymaking institutions. Five Japanese scholars and practitioners describe the efforts underway in Japan to restructure its electoral and governing processes, and five American policy

experts respond with insights from American experiences with governance reform. (English: *JCIE, 2002*)

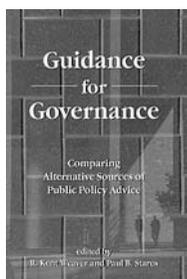
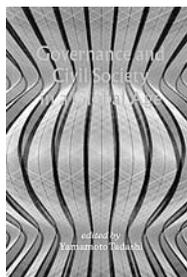
Guidance for Governance: Comparing Alternative Sources of Public Policy Advice

R. Kent Weaver and Paul B. Stares, eds.

Traditionally, government bureaucracies have been the primary source of public policy initiatives and recommendations, but today growing challenges to governance have made alternative or nongovernmental sources increasingly important. In this volume, experts from Brazil, Germany, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the United States offer comparative assessments of the state of policy advice from such alternative sources as independent scholarly think tanks, interest and advocacy centers, party think tanks, blue-ribbon commissions, and legislative support organizations. (English: *JCIE, 2001*)

Health and Human Security: Moving from Concept to Action—Fourth Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow, Kisarazu, March 2002

Health and Human Security reports on the March 2002 Kisarazu Conference that took up three case studies on the provision of primary health care for the underprivileged in East Asia. The publication explores how the concept of human security can be a useful framework for policy formulation and provide a basis for international cooperation and multisectoral partnership. (English: *JCIE, 2002*; Japanese: Hoken iryo to hyuuman sekyuriti, *JCIE, 2002*)



Publications

Major Power Relations in Northeast Asia: Win-Win or Zero-Sum Game

David M. Lampton, ed.

In this volume, six experienced American analysts examine challenges to productive and peaceful relations among China, Japan, and the United States. These issues include the status of Taiwan, the Japan-U.S. security alliance, the absence of genuine Sino-Japanese reconciliation after the World War II era, defense technologies, trilateral economic cooperation, and the Korean peninsula.

(English: JCIE, 2001)

Policymaking in Japan: Defining the Role of Politicians

Gerald L. Curtis, ed.

The struggle between politicians and bureaucrats for control over public-policy decision making is displaying a particular intensity in Japan as the bureaucracy finds itself under attack for its policy failures and as the political party system undergoes fundamental change. Following an overview by Professor Gerald L. Curtis, this unique volume offers the perspectives of six Diet members from the Liberal Democratic, Democratic, and New Komeito parties who represent a new generation of legislators. Each author provides their insights on the role that politicians play in the policy process, focusing on a specific policy issue, such as banking system reform, education, and reform of the government's huge public works programs.

(English: JCIE, 2002; Japanese: Seijika no yakuwari: seiji shudo wo seiji no genba kara tou, JCIE, 2002)

Vision of Asia Pacific in the Twenty-first Century: Asia Pacific Agenda Project, Cebu Forum 2001

(The JCIE Papers: 35)

This conference report offers the insights of a multinational team of promising young scholars on the future of the Asia Pacific region. It includes a review of recent regional developments, considers a new vision for Asia Pacific in the 21st century, and addresses the question of how best to integrate new members of ASEAN into the Asia Pacific community and into the international community at large.

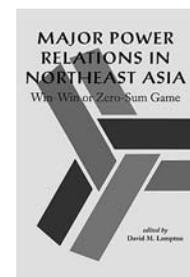
(English: JCIE/APAP Project, 2001)

Civil Society Monitor

JCIE's *Civil Society Monitor* newsletter serves as one of the only sources of English-language information on the current state of the Japanese nonprofit sector. It seeks to link Japan's nonprofit sector with the international community by reporting on current events and noteworthy activities and organizations in Japan's emerging civil society.

Dialogue and Research Monitor

JCIE served as a collaborator in the "Dialogue and Research Monitor" project, which offered a compilation of information on recent governmental ("track one") and nongovernmental ("track two") meetings and research related to Asia Pacific security issues. Under the direction of Paul Evans (University of British Columbia), the *Monitor* was distributed as hard copy and through a listserv, and is available on the JCIE website. In February 2003, the final installment of the series was published.



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