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As we approach the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE), I look back on the past year of activities and am once again filled with mixed emotions. On the one hand, I feel an overriding sense of gratitude to the many friends, supporters, and collaborators in Japan and abroad who have made it possible for me and my colleagues to continue our dynamic activities and to respond to the constantly evolving challenge of maintaining and strengthening international relations. Though humbled by the recognition of the critical help of our many partners, my colleagues and I are nonetheless proud of the fact that JCIE, one of the very few truly independent institutions in Japan in the international affairs field, has been able to play an innovative, catalytic, and sustaining role in promoting Japan’s effort to play an integral and responsible role in the world community. At the same time, I feel a profound sense of mission yet to be fulfilled. Greater efforts are required to bring about fundamental reforms in Japan’s system of governance so that civil society organizations such as JCIE can play a larger role than before in responding to societal needs and in bringing about social and political change. Moreover, those of us who are members of Japan’s civil society sense a special responsibility to bridge the gaps in the growing network of like-minded independent research institutions and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) around the globe in order to promote common interests and work together to overcome diverse global issues.

Out of these emotional cross-currents—feelings of gratitude, a sense of accomplishment, acknowledgement of challenges ahead, and a firm resolve to bridge the gap between Japan and the international network of civil society organizations—we have come to recognize that the relevance of, and indeed the essential need for, an organization such as JCIE has greatly intensified in recent years. In fact, some of the major activities of JCIE in the past year, as introduced in this annual report, underscore the special mission we have to carry out. At the same time, these activities point to greater opportunities for JCIE’s contributions in the coming years.

An international conference in Tokyo in October 2004 on the theme of “Lessons in Rebuilding Relations Between Nations: The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations, 1945–1975” was the culmination of a major JCIE research project that began in 2002. One clear message that has come out of this conference and the research project is the critical role of American and Japanese civil society in
advancing mutual understanding and intellectual exchange between the two countries in the postwar period. Leading columnist Yoichi Funabashi observed following the conference, “The core of Japan-U.S. ‘trust and reconciliation’ was made jointly by Japanese and U.S. civil societies in their desire for world peace and aspiration for reform.” As Susan Berresford, president of the Ford Foundation, remarked in her keynote address, that lesson resonates in today’s world, where reconciliation and the rebuilding of relations between nations have become a central theme.

Another of JCIE’s flagship projects, “Toward East Asian Community Building,” has entailed several research and dialogue activities, including a major conference in Tokyo in March 2004, which was based on two joint policy studies on “The Rise of China and Its Implications for East Asia” and “ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building.” Here again, major emphasis was placed on the strengthening of the intellectual underpinnings for community building and of regional cooperation for peace building, where independent research institutions and civil society organizations play an indispensable role.

JCIE has also been playing a key role in the establishment and development of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), which was initiated in March 2004. This group, chaired by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, has been created to promote a more enabling environment for Japanese government support of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to increase understanding among the Japanese public about the need to participate in the global fight against communicable diseases, and to encourage regional cooperation in East Asia for this common effort. Given the scope of the challenge, it is critical that this fight involve the active participation of a broad spectrum of society and not simply be left to the government to tackle alone. FGFJ is seeking to bring together individuals and resources from the nonprofit sector, the medical field, the media, academia, international organizations, and government. Again, JCIE’s character as an independent organization is crucial to its ability to serve the catalytic and facilitating role needed to support such cross-sectoral and international cooperation.

A number of other recent and on-going projects at JCIE similarly attest to the growing role of civil society organizations in sustaining and improving relationships among nations through joint research and dialogue, in building institutional and personal networks of intellectual and professional leaders, and in promoting greater international cooperation to address the pressing human security challenges around the world. What is clear to me, having been involved in promoting diverse initiatives in international exchange and cooperation for close to four
decades now, is that the need has been rapidly growing for the active participation of civil society organizations in global efforts to bring about a more secure, prosperous, and peaceful world. Yet, the environment within which Japan’s civil society organizations must operate is not conducive to their growth or even survival. The government bureaucracy is reluctant to provide a more enabling environment through such means as better tax treatment or the provision of public funding, and yet the public sector still tends to dominate the public interest sphere and regard civil society organizations as its subsidiaries. At the same time, corporate and foundation support for civil society organizations continues to shrink.

In light of these many constraints and the long odds facing Japan’s civil society organizations, I feel extremely fortunate to have been able to continue and even expand our operations over these past 35 years thanks to the generous support, encouragement, and partnership of many friends and colleagues in Japan and abroad. The challenges will continue and may even grow in the coming years. Nevertheless, the increasing number of young, dynamic colleagues who are rising through our ranks and the continued vitality of my many well-seasoned colleagues, together with whom I have weathered many difficulties, gives me cause for continued optimism about our future. Again, I wish to express my most sincere gratitude to our many friends for their continued support and confidence in us and in our efforts.

Tadashi Yamamoto
President
### 2003

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 12–14</td>
<td>Trilateral Commission 34th Plenary Meeting, Seoul, Korea</td>
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<td>Apr. 16</td>
<td>New Security Challenges in Northeast Asia and the Role of the U.S., Panel Discussion, Tokyo</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2–4</td>
<td>ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building, Workshop, Hua Hin, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 12–14</td>
<td>2nd Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue, Kamakura and Tokyo</td>
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<td>July 8</td>
<td>3rd Miyazaki Prefecture Commemorative Symposium on Internationalization</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 12–13</td>
<td>The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations, Workshop, Tokyo</td>
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<td>July 19–Aug. 2</td>
<td>U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, 18th Japanese Delegation to the U.S.</td>
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<td>Aug. 31–Sept. 2</td>
<td>11th Korea-Japan Forum, Gyeongju, Korea</td>
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<td>Sept. 5–7</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium Conference, Manila, Philippines</td>
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<td>Sept. 15–17</td>
<td>ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building, Workshop, Kisarazu</td>
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<td>Sept. 19–Oct. 18</td>
<td>Positive Lives Asia Photo Exhibition, Tokyo</td>
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<td>Sept. 26–28</td>
<td>CAEC Task Force Workshop: Global Governance as a Challenge to Cooperation—Our Shared Agenda, Seoul, Korea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 18–31</td>
<td>U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 22nd U.S. Delegation to Japan</td>
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<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>12th German-Japan Forum, Berlin, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 31–Nov. 2</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Security Outlook, Workshop, Tokyo</td>
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<td>Nov. 17</td>
<td>U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, Parliamentary Seminar, New York</td>
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<td>Nov. 26–28</td>
<td>1st Korea-China-Japan Forum, Seoul, Korea</td>
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<td>Dec. 14–20</td>
<td>U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, Special Visit Program to Japan</td>
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### 2004

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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 22</td>
<td>Promoting University-Based Lectures and Research on Civil Society, Workshop, Tokyo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 6–8</td>
<td>20th UK-Japan 21st Century Group Meeting, London, England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 20–22</td>
<td>Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Group Meeting, Tokyo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 22–28</td>
<td>Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange, 13th Australian Delegation to Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 23</td>
<td>Miyazaki Prefecture’s Japan-Korea International Symposium, Seoul, Korea</td>
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<td>Feb. 25</td>
<td>Policies for Revitalizing NGOs in International Cooperation, Tokyo Meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 5–7</td>
<td>CAEC Workshop: Asia and Europe—Necessity for Cooperation, Bordeaux, France</td>
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<td>Mar. 14–19</td>
<td>Israel-Japan Intellectual Exchange, 6th Israeli Delegation to Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 19–21</td>
<td>9th Asia Pacific Agenda Project Forum, Tokyo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 22</td>
<td>Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia, International Conference, Tokyo</td>
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GLOBAL THINKNET

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 form an underlying current of analysis in most Global ThinkNet projects. This year’s research and dialogue projects focused primarily on regional community building in Asia Pacific; the translation of the concept of human security into policy and its effective implementation; and the improvement of governance on the domestic, regional, and global levels, and particularly the role of civil society in governance.

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 also facilitates projects for other organizations, serving as the secretariat for multilateral forums and occasionally conducting commissioned research.
Policy Research and Dialogues

Asia Pacific Agenda Project

The Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) has been a centerpiece of JCIE’s Global ThinkNet activities since 1996, drawing on a multinational consortium of policy research organizations and academic institutions in order to strengthen networks and enhance joint research and dialogue among institutions and intellectual leaders in Asia Pacific. The consortium institutions sponsor joint policy research projects and hold workshops, seminars, and an annual forum to discuss their research findings. This year’s activities featured dialogues and publications centered on various aspects of East Asian community building.

ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building

The year 2003 marked several important anniversaries for the relationship between Japan and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and was designated by Japanese and ASEAN leaders as “ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year.” In order to explore ways to strengthen the ASEAN-Japan partnership as a step toward building a more cohesive East Asian regional community, JCIE held two workshops in 2003 on the theme of “ASEAN-Japan Cooperation in East Asia Community Building.” The initial workshop for paper writers was held in Hua Hin, Thailand, on May 2–4, 2003, and the second took place on September 15–17, 2003, in Kisarazu, Japan. International relations experts from Japan, East Asia, and the United States came together at the Kisarazu workshop to discuss issues such as the changing regional and international environments, the future direction of ASEAN-Japan economic and political relations, cooperation in social and cultural areas, Japan and ASEAN as regional actors, and the rationale for a renewed emphasis on ASEAN-Japan cooperation. The project resulted in the adoption of a joint statement that was submitted to the ASEAN governments prior to the October 2003 ASEAN Summit and also to the Japanese government in time for the December 2003 ASEAN-Japan Summit. It also produced a book, titled ASEAN-Japan Cooperation: A Foundation for East Asian Community, which includes both the research findings and the joint statement.

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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 Institute 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 October 31–November 2, 2003, the authors gathered in Tokyo for a workshop to prepare for the 2004 edition, which features a new format. In addition to chapters offering country and regional perspectives, APSO 2004 includes three thematic chapters focusing on the North Korean nuclear crisis, terrorism in Southeast Asia, and the search for paths to peace in South Asia. Each year, Asia Pacific Security Outlook is published in time to be submitted to the ASEAN Regional Forum’s Senior Officials Meeting as reference material. Overview chapters of past editions are available on the JCIE website.

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Northeast Asia: Ralph A. Cossa, Pacific Forum

South Asia: Dipankar Banerjee, Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, New Delhi

Southeast Asia: Rohan Gunaratna, Institute of Defense and Strategic Studies, Singapore
Tokyo APAP Forum: Toward East Asian Community Building—New Challenges of Regional Cooperation and Partnership

The Ninth APAP Forum was held on March 19–21, 2004, in Tokyo, Japan. Close to 60 participants from countries throughout Asia Pacific gathered for discussions on the theme of “Toward East Asian Community Building: New Challenges of Regional Cooperation and Partnership,” which built on the results of two recent APAP studies on the rise of China and ASEAN-Japan cooperation in East Asia community building. The sessions, as listed below, examined issues such as cooperation toward regional economic order, the strengthening of the intellectual underpinnings for East Asian community building, and regional collaboration for peace building.

Challenges for East Asian Community Building
Hitoshi Tanaka, Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Japan)
Jusuf Wanandi, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia)
Wang Gungwu, East Asian Institute (Singapore)

Cooperation Toward Regional Economic Order
Narongchai Akrasanee, Seranee Holdings Co. (Thailand)
Jesus Estanislao, Institute of Corporate Directors (Philippines)
Ryokichi Hiroko, Seikei University (Japan)

Strengthening the Intellectual Underpinnings for East Asian Community Building
Ahn Byung-joon, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, Tokyo (Korea)
Paul Evans, University of British Columbia (Canada)
Akihiko Tanaka, University of Tokyo (Japan)
Wang Jisi, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Science (China)

Regional Collaboration for Peace Building
Kim Kyung-Won, Institute of Social Sciences (Korea)
Ryosei Kokubun, Institute of East Asian Studies, Keio University (Japan)
Zhang Yunling, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China)

Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia

The Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia, an element of APAP, regularly monitors policy-relevant dialogue and research at both the governmental and nongovernmental levels focusing on the East Asian region. The dialogue and research entries are multilateral in nature and are broadly related to security—traditional, nontraditional, and human security—and also to community building. The monitor, available through the JCIE website, is accompanied by an overview report examining some of the trends identified for the given period. The work is an extension of an initiative previously undertaken by researchers at the University of British Columbia, Canada. JCIE has taken on the task and has imbued it with a new direction, seeking to deliver information about the types of policy issues being addressed and the various institutions involved as initiators, organizers, or sponsors, to enable readers to determine the level of development of and also to strengthen the intellectual underpinnings of the emerging East Asian community. A draft version of the new monitor covering the entire 2003 period was made available for assessment at the APAP Forum in March 2004, followed closely by the release of the final version (volume 1).
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. The Fifth Russia-Japan Policy Dialogue was held in Kamakura and Tokyo, Japan, on June 12–14, 2003, to explore the bilateral relationship in the context of recent domestic developments as well as changes in the regional and international environments. Participants discussed issues such as the Russian and Japanese responses to new security challenges in Northeast Asia, and how Russia and Japan can cooperate in the restructuring of the regional and international order in the post-Iraq war era.

Russia:

Anatoly L. Adamishin, SISTEMA Joint-Stock Financial Corporation
Andrei V. Fedorov, Council on Foreign and Defense Policy in Russia
Leonid M. Grigoriev, Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IMEMO RAN)
Yuri G. Kobaladze, Renaissance Capital
Lev S. Koshlyakov, Aeroflot
Sergey A. Kulik, Administration of the Russian President
Svetlana Mironyuk, Russian Information Agency Novosti
Viacheslav A. Nikonov, “Polity” Foundation
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Masao Okonogi, Keio University
Yasuhiro Shiozaki, House of Representatives
Hitoshi Tanaka, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Koji Watanabe, Former Ambassador to Russia; JCIE
Tsuyoshi Yamaguchi, House of Representatives
Tadashi Yamamoto, JCIE

Japan-China-Korea Forum

On November 26–28, 2003, JCIE co-sponsored the Japan-China-Korea Forum, held in Seoul, Korea, together with the Korea Foundation, the Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs, and the Japan Foundation Asia Center. This dialogue is aimed at promoting cooperation among the three countries to achieve stability in and encourage the development of the Asia Pacific region. Approximately 37 opinion leaders from Japan, China, and Korea participated in lively discussions on topics such as the political and economic situations in each country, the role that each country should play with regard to the security situation on the Korean peninsula, and ways to strengthen exchange among the next generation of leaders in the three countries. The participants also had the opportunity to meet with Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Yoon Young-kwan, and the Minister of Unification, Jeong Se-hyun.

Panelists:

Current Political and Economic Dynamics in Korea, China, Japan
Katsuyuki Yakuishi, Asahi Shimbun (Japan)
Kim Young-hie, JoongAng Ilbo (Korea)
Han Yongwen, National Development and Reform Commission (China)
Security Situation on the Korean Peninsula and Major Power Responses

MASAO OKONOGI, Keio University (Japan)
CHUNG JAE-HO, Seoul National University (Korea)
TAO BINGWEI, China Institute of International Studies (China)

Prospect of Regional Cooperation in Northeast Asia and the Role of Korea, China, and Japan

HIDEO OHASHI, Senshu University (Japan)
SAKONG IL, Institute for Global Economics (Korea)
LV KEJIAN, Ministry of Commerce (China)

New Security Challenges in Northeast Asia and the Role of the United States

On April 16, 2003, JCIE held a panel discussion on the shifts in U.S. foreign policy prompted by the Bush administration and the implications for U.S.-Asia relations. Four foreign policy experts from the United States and Germany presented their views on issues including the impact of the U.S. policy shifts and the Iraq war on East Asia, divisions in European opinions on the Iraq war, and Taiwan-China relations and U.S. policy toward Taiwan. Following their presentations, the panelists engaged in a discussion with 19 Japanese participants consisting of Diet members, scholars, researchers, and journalists on topics such as a perceived U.S. shift toward isolationism, U.S. policy toward Israel, its approach toward Iran, and the role of the United Nations.

Panelists:

RICHARD BUSH, Brookings Institution
KARL KAISER, Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations
JAMES STEINBERG, Brookings Institution
STROBE TALBOTT, Brookings Institution
KOJI WATANABE, Former Ambassador to Russia; JCIE
Support and Cooperation for Research and Dialogue

Trilateral Commission

The Trilateral Commission, founded in 1973, is a non-governmental forum of leading private citizens from Europe, North America, and Pacific Asia 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 Pacific Asia Secretariat. (The Pacific Asia Group’s membership includes the original five ASEAN countries, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea. In addition, a number of leading individuals from mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan are invited to participate.)

On April 12–14, 2003, the annual meeting of the Trilateral Commission took place in Seoul, Korea, with the participation of close to 200 members. This occasion marked the first time that the annual meeting was held in a Pacific Asia country other than Japan, and much of the discussion focused on Asia and the prospects for regional integration. Other major topics of discussion included new security challenges in East Asia and restructing the international order after the Iraq war.

On February 20–22, 2004, the Pacific Asia Group held its fourth regional meeting in Tokyo. Roughly 60 members gathered to discuss a wide range of issues affecting the region, including new challenges to international, national, and human security; prospects for Japan’s structural reform and economic revitalization; the global trade regime and FTAs; East Asian security and the Korean peninsula; and the building of an East Asian regional community.

Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation

At the 1996 inaugural meeting of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)—a summit that brings together Asian and European heads of state and government—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 major research institutions in Asia and Europe. JCIE serves as the secretariat while Dr. Karl Kaiser, former director of the Research Institute of the German Council on Foreign Relations, is the European coordinator.

As part of CAEC’s activities, two task forces undertook studies in 2003–2004 on the themes of Asia-Europe cooperation on energy security and Asia-Europe cooperation on global governance, holding workshops in Seoul and Paris respectively. CAEC also held a workshop in March 2004 in Bordeaux, France, to compile recommendations based on these two task forces to present to ASEM member governments. This workshop was led by research director Karl Kaiser and included the participation of steering committee members Tadashi Yamamoto, Jusuf Wanandi, and John Roper, as well as coordinators of the task forces. Initial drafts of the findings and recommendations, Asia and Europe: The Necessity for Co-operation, and
of the reports of the two task forces were presented to the governments of Japan and all other ASEM members in April 2004 and were circulated among ASEM officials. The reports were published in June 2004.

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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 forum 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 Asia House in London acts as its British counterpart.

On February 6–8, 2004, the 20th conference was held in Brocket Hall, UK, under the joint chairmanship of Yasuhisa Shiozaki (member, House of Representatives and former parliamentary vice-minister for finance) and Peter Mandelson (member, House of Commons). Participants shared views on the future direction of bilateral cooperation, political governance, challenges of corporate social responsibility, global governance, and prospects for environmental sustainability. Prior to the conference, the delegation paid courtesy calls to Prime Minister Tony Blair, Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott, and Hilary Benn, Secretary of State for International Development.

**German-Japan Forum**

The German-Japan 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 submitted 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 12th German-Japan Forum was held in Berlin on October 31, 2003. Approximately 20 participants gathered for discussions focusing mainly on the topics of structural reform in Germany and Japan and international relations after the Iraq war. State Secretary of the Ministry of Economics and Labour, Alfred Tacke, who has played a central role in Germany’s structural reform initiatives, joined the discussion on that topic.

**Korea-Japan Forum**

The Korea-Japan Forum was initiated in November 1993, during a summit meeting between South Korean President Kim Young-sam 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.

On August 31–September 2, 2003, the 11th Korea-Japan Forum took place in Gyeongju, Korea. Approximately 40 leaders from the political, non-profit, academic, media, and corporate sectors gathered to discuss a variety of topics, including recent sociopolitical developments in both countries, the changing economic environment in Northeast Asia and the future of Korea-Japan economic cooperation, and regional security issues. They also discussed the promotion of bilateral exchange and cooperation in anticipation of the upcoming 40th anniversary of the normalization of Korea-Japan diplomatic relations.
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. In the sixth exchange, five intellectual leaders from Israel visited Tokyo on March 14–19, 2004, for a series of meetings and briefings with scholars, Diet members, diplomats, journalists, and business leaders on Japan’s politics, economy, foreign policy, society, and culture. They also took part in a seminar on “The Middle East Peace Process: Views from Israel.”

Participants:
Shalom Harrari, International Policy Institute for Counter Terrorism
Eva Illouz, Hebrew University
Ephraim Lapid, The Jewish Agency for Israel
Tamar Rapoport, Hebrew University
Yehouda Shenhav, Tel Aviv University; Van Leer Jerusalem Institute
POLITICAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Since its creation, JCIE has worked to promote closer relations between Japan’s leaders and their overseas counterparts through political exchange. 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.
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.

24th Japanese Diet Delegation to the U.S.

On January 11–15, 2004, seven Diet members visited the United States for meetings with top politicians, policymakers, analysts, and business leaders. Highlights of the trip included meetings with Dr. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly. Discussions focused on the dispatch of Japanese Self-Defense Force troops to Iraq, the North Korean nuclear crisis, and the current political dynamics of both countries.


Participants:
KAZUHIRO HARAGUCHI, House of Representatives, Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)
TATSUYA ITO, House of Representatives, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
KENJI KOSAKA (Delegation Leader), House of Representatives, LDP
KOJI MATSUI, House of Councillors, DPJ
HAKUBUN SHIMOMURA, House of Representatives, LDP
KIYOHIKO TOYAMA, House of Councillors, New Komeito
SHU WATANABE, House of Representatives, DPJ

U.S. Congressional Exchange

JCIE has a long history of facilitating visits by individual and small groups of legislators. On December 14–20, 2003, Representative Brian Baird (D-WA), traveled to Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto on a special visit arranged by JCIE as part of the U.S.-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program. In Tokyo, he met with a wide range of Diet members from the ruling and opposition parties, as well as government, business, and nonprofit leaders. They exchanged opinions on various issues of mutual concern, including agriculture, information technology, the environment, and the role of the United States and Japan in the reconstruction of Iraq. In addition, he was the featured speaker in a public symposium titled, “A New Pattern of Congressional Debate: Cases of Energy and
Environmental Bills,” which focused on the growing challenges of legislating in the increasingly polarized U.S. political system.

**Seminar Series**

As part of a broad effort to expand the Political Exchange Program, JCIE has launched a new seminar series geared toward business executives and other leaders in the U.S.-Japan community, primarily in New York. Building on JCIE’s 35 years of experience in political exchange, these seminars bring Congressional members, Diet members, and their legislative staff as speakers for small, closed-door discussions. The seminars are aimed at updating participants on trends in U.S. and Japanese policymaking processes and the current thinking of legislative leaders on issues of mutual concern.

The inaugural seminar took place in New York on November 17, 2003, as Representative Rick Boucher (D-VA) met with a small group of leaders from the New York area to discuss his views on the Congressional agenda, focusing on energy policy in particular.

Four members of the 24th Diet Delegation to the United States participated in a January 14, 2004, seminar on “The Outlook for Japanese Politics and U.S.-Japan Relations in 2004,” which was cosponsored with the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry of New York. This public seminar drew an audience of more than 70 members of New York’s U.S.-Japan community, and was followed by a separate discussion session with a small group of business leaders.
U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

Since 1973, JCIE has worked with the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) to carry out the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program. This intensive two-week study program is designed to expose young 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. 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 delegations primarily consist of Diet staffs and prefectural and local elected officials from the ruling and opposition parties.

18th Japanese Delegation to the U.S.

The 18th Japanese Delegation of the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program visited the United States from July 19 to August 1, 2003. Participants traveled to Washington, D.C.; Maryland; Alabama; and California, where they met with senior government officials, representatives from political parties, local elected officials, and leaders from the business and nonprofit sectors. In Washington, D.C., the delegation met with various congressmen, including Rep. Gregory Meeks (D-NY), Rep. Robert Aderholt (R-AL), and Rep. Ed Royce (R-CA), to learn about local issues facing their constituencies and to discuss foreign policy issues and U.S.-Japan relations. In Maryland, the delegation met with nonprofit representatives, county officials, and city council members to learn about local and state efforts to build a healthy economy, healthy environment, and healthy communities.

Participants:
SHUSAKU INOUE, Member, Kita-Kyushu City Council, LDP
ICHIRO KATO, Professional Staff Member, Party Organization Bureau, LDP
TAIZO MATSUBARA, Assistant to Takashi Kosugi, former Member of the House of Representatives, LDP
MOTOSHI MORII, Member, Aichi Prefectural Assembly, DPJ
MUNEAKI MURAI, Professional Staff Member, Youth Division, Party Organization Committee, DPJ
MASAKI TAKANO, Assistant to Shingo Nishimura, Member of the House of Representatives, Liberal Party
HISAYUKI TAKEDA, Reporter, Komei Shimbun, New Komeito
MIKI WAJIMA, Member, Yamagata Prefectural Assembly, DPJ

22nd U.S. Delegation to Japan

On October 18–31, 2003, the 22nd U.S. Delegation of the U.S.-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program visited Tokyo, Kanagawa, Kyoto, Himeji, and Kita-Kyushu. As the participants arrived shortly before the November general elections in Japan,
they had the opportunity to observe firsthand various aspects of Japan’s election system and political processes. In Tokyo, the delegates received briefings from top party officials on their election strategies and learned about Japan’s foreign policy and various domestic issues through meetings with Ambassador Howard Baker, up-and-coming political leaders such as Councillor Yoshimasa Hayashi (LDP), journalists, and business leaders. The participants also learned about Japan’s history, culture, local government systems, and decentralization efforts through meetings with local elected officials and city council members in Kanagawa, Kyoto, and Himeji. In Kita-Kyushu, they had the opportunity to attend a campaign speech by Prime Minister Jun’ichiro Koizumi.

Participants:
Claudia Alvarez, Councilwoman, City of Santa Ana (Democrat)
MeriKa Coleman, Representative, State of Alabama (Democrat)
Ferdinand “Trey” Frank Fischer, Representative, State of Texas (Democrat)
Stephanie Olsen, Representative, State of Minnesota (Republican)
Dan Schooff, Representative, State of Wisconsin (Democrat)
Geoffrey Smith, Representative, State of Ohio (Republican)
Peter Su, Congressional Liaison, International Affairs, U.S. Department of Treasury (Republican)
Doug Turner, President, DW Turner Public Relations (Republican)
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 to promote bilateral dialogue. Since the program’s inception, 170 participants have visited their counterparts’ country for briefings and discussions with political, business, nonprofit, and opinion leaders.

13th Australian Delegation to Japan

On February 22–28, 2004, the 13th Australian Delegation to Japan visited Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto. In Tokyo, they met with leading Diet members such as Ichiro Aisawa (senior vice-minister for foreign affairs), ministry officials, and top Japanese business executives for briefings and discussions on Japan’s politics, economy, and foreign policy, as well as security issues of shared concern and the Australia-Japan relationship. The delegates also took part in a panel discussion on current issues and the future outlook concerning Australia’s political and economic situation and the implications for the Australia-Japan relationship. The delegation traveled to Nagoya for a tour of an automobile manufacturing plant and a meeting with Toyota executives, and then to Kyoto for an introduction to Japanese history and culture.

Participants:

Michael Durrant, Vice President of Sturt Federal Electorate Committee; Member, Board of Management, Kelly & Co. Lawyers, Liberal Party
John Edge, Secretary, Australian Political Exchange Council
Martyn Evans MP, Federal Member for Bonython, Australian Labor Party
Brendon Grylls MP, Member for Merredin, Legislative Assembly, Parliament of Western Australia, National Party
Sussan Ley MP (Delegation Leader), Federal Member for Farrer, Liberal Party
Amalia Matheson, Media Adviser, Rural Doctors Association of Australia; Former Vice President of the ACT Division of the Liberal Party of Australia, Liberal Party
James Merlino, Member for Monbulk, Legislative Assembly, Parliament of Victoria, Australian Labor Party
Nicole Wells, Adviser to the Hon. Duncan Kerr MP, Federal Member for Denison, Australian Labor Party
The CivilNet program continues JCIE’s 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 is the promotion of a broader and deeper understanding of civil society in Japan and around the world, particularly through research and dialogue projects that contribute to an enhanced role for civil society organizations in the governance of society. JCIE also provides information on recent developments in Japanese civil society and grassroots international exchange through its Civil Society Monitor and GrassNet newsletters.

Another important CivilNet initiative facilitates philanthropic programs in Japan and Asia Pacific on behalf of domestic and overseas foundations and corporations. 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 to Japanese NGOs in various priority areas.

A final 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.
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 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 research team of in-house researchers and outside experts 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.

Following a series of three workshops in the United States and Japan that explored various facets of philanthropic involvement in the bilateral relationship during the critical period of 1945–1975, a fourth workshop was held on July 12–13, 2003, at JCIE’s offices in Tokyo. The researchers gathered to discuss the preliminary outlines and drafts of their findings, as well as strategies for the final phase of archival research and interviews. A final conference will be held in Tokyo in October 2004, followed by meetings in the United States, and the results of the study will be published in Japanese and English.

Researchers:

TADASHI YAMAMOTO (Research director), JCIE
MAKOTO IKIBE, Kobe University; Harvard-Yenching Institute
AKIRA IRIYE, Harvard University
MASATO KIMURA, Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation

JCIE Research Team

KIM GOULD ASHIZAWA (Research coordinator), JCIE/USA
JAMES GANNON, JCIE/USA
HIDEKO Katsumata, JCIE/Japan
TOSHIHIRO MENJU, JCIE/Japan
JUN WADA, JCIE/Japan; Kanda University of International Studies

Promoting University-Based Lectures and Research on Civil Society

Opportunities to promote concrete research and studies on the topic of civil society in Japan have been increasing as general interest in NGOs, nonprofit organizations (NPOs), and philanthropic organizations has been growing in recent years. University courses on NPOs/NGOs are also increasing. At the same time, research and teaching on civil society has not yet been undertaken in a systematic fashion.

Over the past several decades, a number of interdisciplinary centers for the study of civil society and philanthropy have been established in universities around the United States in response to student interest and societal needs. This research project, supported by the Shibusawa Eiichi Memorial Foundation, examines selected university institutes and research centers with particularly strong records of success, with the aim of exploring appropriate methods of
institutionalizing university research and teaching on civil society in Japan. A preliminary survey of U.S. university research centers was conducted in FY2003 and a workshop was held in Tokyo on January 22, 2004, so that scholars, practitioners, and other experts could discuss further questions to be addressed.

**Participation in Keio University’s Center of Excellence Project**

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology’s Center of Excellence (COE) program encourages globally competitive research activities at Japanese universities through a competition for university-based projects. In FY2003, a project involving Keio University’s Faculty of Law, titled “Political Participation and Civil Society in Asia in a Multicultural and Multigenerational Age,” was selected as a COE project, and JCIE was involved in the research aspect in its capacity as a private organization. In FY2003, JCIE carried out a survey of the current state of and issues involving civil society in the Philippines, Thailand, and Bangladesh in order to obtain an overview of the situation.

**Policies for Revitalizing NGOs Involved in International Cooperation**

From July to December 2003, JCIE conducted a research project to explore policies for revitalizing Japanese NGOs involved in international cooperation activities. The project, which was commissioned by the Tokyo Foundation, examined the necessary steps for Japanese NGOs in this field to become a strong presence in Japanese society. To obtain a wide range of perspectives on this issue, the project team included not only representatives from NGOs and the field of international cooperation but also corporate executives and scholars. The project report, which was discussed at a meeting held on February 25, 2004, contained recommendations regarding new measures to raise public awareness of NGOs in Japan, the creation of a funding system to alleviate financial constraints, the improvement of NGOs’ management skills, and NGO-government relations. The final report (in Japanese) was published by and is available from the Tokyo Foundation.

**Researchers:**

Shinnosuke Honjo, Onbetsu, Co.
Tatsuro Ishii, SG Private Banking
Michio Ito, Rikkyo University: Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)
Toshihiro Menju, JCIE/Japan
Tetsu Sadotomo, Nihon University

**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 and that they play a vital role at both the domestic and international levels. 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 with the aim of contributing 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 focused 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. Surveys were conducted from March 2002 to September 2003. The research findings will be posted on the JCIE website.
Cooperation with the Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium

The Asia Pacific Philanthropy Consortium (APPC), 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.

Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, and the Nonprofit Sector

From the fall of 2002 to the summer of 2003, APPC conducted an international comparative study on methods of strengthening the internal governance of civil society organizations in Asia. A dozen researchers and practitioners from around Asia Pacific (China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Australia, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand) were each asked to write a paper on their country or region. JCIE President Tadashi Yamamoto served as research director and wrote an overview of the survey project, and JCIE staff contributed the chapter on Japan, both of which can be downloaded from the APPC website along with the other papers from the conference (www.asianphilanthropy.org). The papers were presented at the APPC Conference, “Governance, Organizational Effectiveness and the Nonprofit Sector,” held on September 5–7, 2003, in Manila, Philippines. About 120 civil society leaders from 17 countries were in attendance. JCIE plans to translate relevant country papers into Japanese for dissemination and use within Japan’s nonprofit sector.

Researchers:

Research Director: Tadashi Yamamoto, JCIE

Australia: Maureen Cleary, Nonprofit Governance & Management Centre

Bangladesh: Iftekhar Zaman, Bangladesh Freedom Foundation; Governing Council of APPC

China: Yuanzhu Ding, Peking University, with Xunqing Jiang and Xin Qi

Hong Kong: Terrence Y. K. Yuen, Center for Civil Society and Governance, University of Hong Kong

India: Aarti Madhusudan, GIVE Foundation

Indonesia: Rustam Ibarahim, Institute for Economic and Social Research, Education and Information (LP3ES), with Tom Malik, Rio Tinto Foundation, and Abdi Suryaningati, Civil Society Alliance for Democracy

Japan: Satoko Itoh, JCIE/Japan

Republic of Korea: Junki Kim, Seoul National University

Pakistan: Zubair Khurshid Bhatti, Pakistan Center of Philanthropy

Philippines: Carmencita T. Abella, Ramon Magsaysay Awards Foundation, with Ma Amor L. Dimalanta, Partner of Bridges Inc.

Taiwan: Andy Kao, Himalaya Foundation, with Yu-Yuan Kuan, National Chung Cheng University, and Marie-Claude Pelchat, Himalaya Foundation

Thailand: Juree Vichit Vadakan, Center for Philanthropy and Civil Society
Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia: Exploring Effective Regional and Global Responses

HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases have emerged as serious threats to human security in Asia. In order to draw attention to this, JCIE co-sponsored a one-day international conference with the Asia Society, titled “Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia.” The conference was held on March 22, 2004, in Tokyo, and featured a keynote address by Tommy Thompson, chairman of the board of the Global Fund and U.S. secretary of health and human services, and opening remarks by Yoshiro Mori, former prime minister of Japan. There were nine panels, including Helene Gayle, director of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. More than 100 policymakers, media representatives, business executives, academics, and representatives from NGOs, health organizations, and other international agencies gathered from around the world to explore strategies for enhancing regional and global collaboration in the fight against HIV/AIDS and other major diseases.

In his remarks, Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori announced the launch of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan, a group that will promote regional collaboration in dealing with communicable diseases and encourage the support and participation of diverse sectors in Japan, both nongovernmental and governmental, in advancing the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. JCIE will act as the secretariat for the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan, and Prime Minister Mori will serve as its chair.

Japan’s Response to the Spread of HIV/AIDS

In March 2004, JCIE released a survey report that examines how various actors in the public and private sectors in Japan have been addressing the domestic and global spread of HIV/AIDS. This report, which was commissioned by the Open Society Institute and conducted by JCIE’s chief program officer Satoko Itoh and her team, is one of the first extensive analyses in English of the issue. Currently, AIDS is not part of the mainstream policy agenda in Japan, partly due to the relatively low prevalence of the disease in Japan. However, infection rates have been rising steadily in Japan and even more dramatically in other Asian countries, highlighting the need for Japan to place higher priority on addressing the epidemic as both a domestic and an international policy issue. This report surveyed domestic trends in the spread of the disease, as well as efforts by Japanese government agencies, NGOs, private foundations, the media, and the corporate sector to address the epidemic, both at home and internationally. The published report has been widely distributed, including at the March 22, 2004, conference on “Human Security Challenges of HIV/AIDS and Other Communicable Diseases in Asia.”
Human Security in the United Nations

At the initiative of Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi, the Trust Fund for Human Security (TFHS) was established in the United Nations in March 1999 to support UN projects addressing various threats to human lives, livelihoods, and dignity around the world. In the autumn of 2003, JCIE was commissioned by Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct an assessment of several projects funded by TFHS, with a focus on how the human security concept has been incorporated and applied in TFHS-funded projects from the conception phase through the design and implementation processes. The analysis focused particularly on the impact of a human security approach on specific projects. The ultimate aim of the project was to provide UN institutions and other organizations with useful lessons for carrying out effective human security projects in the future.

The research looked at five projects in Southeast Asia undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the International Labor Organization (ILO). The research team, comprised of Susan Hubbard of the Center for International Conflict Resolution at Columbia University and Tomoko Suzuki of JCIE, conducted interviews with officers in UN headquarters and field offices involved in the design and implementation of the target projects, as well as with local stakeholders in the projects. The fieldwork was conducted in late 2003 in four countries: Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, and East Timor. JCIE held a workshop in Tokyo on February 27–28, 2004, to discuss the preliminary findings and their implications with the projects’ UN field officers and partner organizations as well as Japanese politicians and government officials, UN representatives, and other human security experts. The final report was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the spring of 2004 and is available on JCIE’s website.
Promoting Civil Society Activities

Levi Strauss Foundation Advised Fund of J Cage

Levi Strauss & Co. has long been recognized for its active corporate philanthropy program, which provides support not only for various causes in the United States, but also in countries worldwide where it has offices and factories. In 1997, Levi Strauss & Co. joined forces with J CIE to create one of the first donor advised funds in Japan. Under this arrangement, Levi Strauss Foundation provides a grant to J CIE, which in turn redistributes the funds to NGOs in Japan according to guidelines set by the 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 new guidelines set in FY2002, grants were offered in three areas: preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, achieving economic independence, and ensuring access to education. As a complement to these grant areas, additional funds were awarded to help build the capacity of organizations whose activities fall within those three areas. J CIE received 160 applications and made 15 grants in FY2003, disbursing a total of ¥20 million (approximately $165,000).

Preventing the Spread of HIV/AIDS

Japan AIDS & Society Association, Tokyo
¥2,000,000
To disseminate important HIV/AIDS-related reports and statements issued by international institutions and conferences that could have an impact on Japan’s public policy.

The Organizing Committee for the AIDS Forum in Yokohama, Kanagawa
¥300,000
To implement the 10th AIDS Forum in Yokohama, which fosters network building among NGOs involved in HIV/AIDS issues and promotes public awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Tohoku HIV Communications (THC), Miyagi
¥500,000
To develop a model for cooperating with municipal and educational institutions on HIV/AIDS education and awareness and train professionals in the Tohoku region to teach about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Prevention Program for Youth

OurPlanet-TV, Tokyo
¥2,000,000
To support a visual media (i.e., video, graphic art, photography) contest for youth on the theme of safer sex and HIV/AIDS.

Japan HIV Center, Tokyo
¥1,000,000
To implement the Young Sharing Program, which seeks to heighten knowledge about HIV/AIDS prevention by having young people share their thoughts with each other on sex and HIV/AIDS.

Positive Café Noce, Nagano
¥500,000
To carry out HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities for youth in cooperation with local medical and educational institutions.

Achieving Economic Independence

Women’s Network Saya-Saya, Tokyo
¥2,000,000
To help battered women increase their employment potential and achieve financial independence through job training and professional courses taught by former victims of violence.
Kanagawa Women’s Space Ms LA, Kanagawa  
¥2,000,000  
To operate a specialized shelter known as a “Step House” that will help mothers and children who are victims of domestic violence gain long-term economic independence.

Youth Support Center, Tokyo  
¥1,600,000  
To expand the Community Uncle Project, which opens up job opportunities for youths with futoukou (refusal to attend school) or hikikomori (withdrawal from society) syndromes.

Genki Hyakubai Network, Osaka  
¥1,500,000  
To strengthen follow-up support for formerly homeless people and to circulate information that will help them avoid becoming homeless again.

Ensuring Access to Education

Torcida, Aichi  
¥500,000  
To offer lectures on international understanding conducted by Japanese-Brazilian youths for local citizens. This project seeks to build the self-esteem of Japanese-Brazilian youths in Toyota City who have dropped out of school.

The Bigakko Association, Miyagi  
¥1,000,000  
To promote various art activities for children with intellectual and mental disabilities to help them engage in society through art.

Schools Online Japan, Osaka  
¥1,600,000  
To carry out IT education aimed at heightening the future prospects of futoukou youths and students of ethnic schools who do not receive IT education as part of their curriculum.

Capacity Building

Clothesline Project Japan, Saitama  
¥2,000,000  
To strengthen the organization’s ability to make policy recommendations on upcoming revisions to the Domestic Violence Law and subsequent policies.

Center for Prisoners’ Rights, Tokyo  
¥1,500,000  
To employ professional staff who can strengthen the center’s capacity to counsel prison convicts and develop policy recommendations.

“Positive Lives Asia” Photo Exhibition, Tokyo

As part of its effort to promote HIV/AIDS awareness and education, the Levi Strauss Foundation supported the production of “Positive Lives Asia,” a series of photo-documentary essays featuring the stories of people affected by HIV/AIDS and positive responses to the epidemic. Positive Lives was initiated and is managed by a major British HIV charity, the Terrence Higgins Trust, and an international photo documentary agency, Network Photographers. JCI served as the intermediary between the Levi Strauss Foundation, the Positive Lives Committee, and the Japanese coordinator of the exhibitions, the Japan AIDS & Society Association (JASA). JASA is an umbrella organization that addresses AIDS issues through joint efforts by researchers, doctors, NGOs, journalists, and individuals affected by HIV.

Following an exhibition tour in 2002 that covered a total of 66 local communities throughout Japan and attracted 30,000 visitors, a major photo exhibit was held at the UN Gallery in Tokyo from September 19 to October 18, 2003. One hundred twenty photos and four large canvas images were featured, covering 17 countries. The exhibit was co-hosted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and JCI collaborated in the administration of the event. It received wide media coverage and attracted more than 2,000 visitors, mainly young people and some dignitaries, including Her Imperial Highness, Princess Takamado.
Promoting International Activities at the Local Level

Miyazaki Prefecture Commemorative Symposium 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 in 2001 on the theme of “Building Bridges to the World—Local Cultural and Arts Activities.” In 2002, JCIE organized a second symposium on “International NGO Networks and Local-Level Internationalization.” The third symposium was held on July 8, 2003, on the theme of “Local-Level Internationalization through Sports-Related Exchanges.” The keynote speaker was Tsuyoshi Kitazawa, a former soccer player on the Japan National Team who is currently an ambassador for the Japan Football Association. Approximately 700 people, including 400 high school students, attended the symposium.

Support for Miyazaki Prefecture’s Japan-Korea International Symposium

In cooperation with the Miyazaki Prefectural Government, which is working to promote grassroots level exchange between Japan and Korea, JCIE provided logistical support for the Japan-Korea International Symposium in which participants undertook discussions on methods for Japan-Korea cooperation at the local level. Held in Seoul on February 23, 2004, with the joint sponsorship of that city’s Seocho Ward, this event represented the first time Miyazaki Prefecture had conducted an international symposium overseas. The main theme of the symposium was “Considering Grassroots-Level Japan-Korea Exchange.” Discussions included an examination of the importance of and possible future methods for promoting such exchange, local government initiatives in Miyazaki Prefecture that had led to the successful revival of certain regions, and the deep relationship and connection between Miyazaki Prefecture and Korea. Tadahiro Ando, governor of Miyazaki Prefecture, attended the symposium, which drew more than 300 citizens of Seoul who hold a strong interest in Japan-Korea exchange.
Promoting Understanding of Japan’s Civil Society

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. The eighth issue, published in December 2003, focused on the recent debate on reforms to the public interest corporation system in Japan and other new developments in the legal environment for Japanese civil society. All issues are available on JCIE’s website.

Grassroots Network

In an effort to keep pace with the proliferation of local-level international activities in Japan, JCIE launched a “Grassroots Network” section on its Japanese website. Major grassroots organizations involved in international activities are listed in the Grassroots Network database, which provides information on the organizations’ activities, offers links to individual organization websites, and lists websites that are available in 15 foreign languages. As part of its efforts to build networks among these organizations, JCIE has also begun to publish an electronic monthly magazine, GrassNet, that reports on new trends, issues, and developments in the field of local-level international exchange and cooperation in Japan. This monthly magazine currently reaches more than 1,600 subscribers, and is available on the JCIE website as well. Select articles have been translated into English and are also available on the website.
ASEAN-Japan Cooperation: A Foundation for East Asian Community
Japan and the ASEAN countries share a long history of cooperation, and recent regional and global developments point to the urgent need to further enhance political, economic, and sociocultural cooperation. This volume assesses the importance of enhancing the ASEAN-Japan relationship as a step toward building a greater East Asian regional community. Contributors to the volume include 15 international relations experts from the Asia Pacific region who assess the relationship and propose how it can be strengthened. (English: JCLE, 2003)

Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2003
Charles E. Morrison, ed.
Terrorist activity in Southeast Asia and North Korea’s threats to resume its nuclear reprocessing and missile testing activities were the most challenging security issues facing the Asia Pacific region in 2003. Other key issues of critical concern to the team of Asia Pacific security analysts who prepared the Asia Pacific Security Outlook 2003 were the impact of U.S. policy toward Iraq, continued instability in Indonesia, and an increasingly uncertain economic outlook. The Outlook, which is published annually, covers the changing security environment, defense issues, and contributions to regional and global security for 19 nations, including most of the member-countries of the ASEAN Regional Forum. (English: JCLE, 2003)

Coping with 9-11: Asian Perspectives on Global and Regional Order
Han Sung-Joo, ed.
Since 9-11, the international community has been trying to understand the implications of what happened and subsequent events, not only for the countries directly affected, but for the whole world. Clearly, a new global order is in the making, as the events of 9-11 marked the end of the post–cold war period. This book maps the introductory phase of the post–9-11 global and regional settings, as well as the response of the East Asian countries. Three thematic chapters and three country-specific chapters focused on Japan, China, and Indonesia collect Asian perspectives on how the world and the region should be managed because of, or despite, the events of 9-11. (English: JCLE, 2003)
A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue 2—
Transformational Approaches to the Roles of Women and
Men in Economic Life and Political Decision-Making
Liz Bavidge, ed.
This book is a summary report on the conference, “A Gender Agenda: Asia-
Europe Dialogue 2—Transformational Approaches to the Roles of Women
and Men in Economic Life and Political Decision-Making,” held in Sept-
ember 2002 in Finland. This conference is part of an on-going effort to
facilitate a dialogue on broad gender issues between two major regions of
the world, Asia and Europe. The 2002 conference examined the findings of
study groups on the roles of women and men as agents of change in politi-
cal decision making and the economy.
(English: JCIE, 2003)

Humanitarian Intervention: The Evolving Asian Debate
Watanabe Koji, ed.
The 1999 military intervention in Kosovo forced a global debate on whether
and when it is acceptable for states to intervene forcefully to halt human
rights violations in another state. Conspicuous to the situation concerning
Kosovo was the fact that most Asian countries were reluctant to condone
forceful intervention. Having experienced events such as the Indonesia
war on Iraq, however, many Asians are beginning to rethink the limits to
the general principle of nonintervention. With chapters on China, India,
Japan, Korea, and member states of ASEAN, this book presents a compara-
tive analysis of Asian views on humanitarian intervention.
(English: JCIE, 2003)
Japan’s Road to Pluralism: Transforming Local Communities in the Global Era

FURUKAWA SHUN’ICHI and MENJU TOSHIHiro, eds.  
Profound changes are underway in Japanese communities. In this volume, seven sociologists show how fundamental structures have been shifting at the grassroots level in Japan because of decentralization and globalization. Citizen activism in local governance is growing in response to new societal phenomena such as an increase in the foreign resident population and weakened local industries. Many local authorities are promoting new measures to actively cope with the impact of globalization and to work with nongovernmental organizations and community businesses to meet the new needs of citizens. This volume chronicles the practical and incremental changes in community-level governance and how such change has redefined the duties of prefectures and local authorities—clearly pointing toward Japan’s new road to pluralism.  
(English: JCIÉ, 2003)

The Rise of China and a Changing East Asian Order

KOKUBUN RYOSEI and WANG JISI, eds.  
The rise of China has been met with ambivalent reactions from other countries in the Asia Pacific region, as it presents both opportunities and challenges for regional stability and community building. In this book, 16 intellectual leaders from China, Japan, Korea, ASEAN member countries, and Australia/New Zealand offer their perspectives on China’s development and its impact on the region. They analyze issues such as the country’s changing role in Asia, the domestic dynamics related to its political and economic development, and the impact of its rise on its relations with other countries in the region.  
(English: JCIÉ, 2004)
Appendices

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