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    - Roundtable with Bill Gates
    - Roundtables with George Soros
    - Visit Program for Bono
    - Exchange with Friends of the Global Fund Africa
    - Seminar: From Heiligendamm to Toyako—The Global Fund on the G8 Agenda

Promoting Regional Cooperation
  *East Asian Regional Cooperation in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—Beijing Conference*
  *Comparative Research on Responses to the Spread of Communicable Diseases in East Asia*

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President’s Message

Looking back on JCIE’s activities over the past two years provides me with an opportunity to reflect on the role that civil society organizations such as ours can play in helping to promote constructive relations between Japan and the world within the evolving international context. In recent years, we have been carrying out our efforts in the framework of our Global Think-Net, CivilNet, and Political Exchange Program pillars, and these activities have become progressively more interconnected. We have been conducting policy research and dialogue with countries around the world, facilitating international collaboration among civil society organizations, and promoting dialogue and cooperation among political leaders. As I have stated many times, JCIE owes a deep debt of gratitude to the many foundations, corporations, research institutes, opinion leaders, and others who have supported us and worked with us over the years, enabling us to carry out our work with consistency and professionalism. With their assistance, we have worked hard to create and strengthen collaborative networks among major institutions and individual leaders in a wide range of fields.

As you read about the various JCIE activities in this report, one trend that stands out is that, as the international environment has shifted and as new developments have arisen in the issues facing the global community today, JCIE has been able to react quickly and effectively, creating the necessary linkages by drawing on the networks and relationships that we have cultivated over the years in a broad and diverse range of fields. This has also made me increasingly conscious of the catalytic role that nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations such as ours can play in contributing to foreign relations and promoting exchange, and I believe that even greater efforts are needed in this area.

Responding to Global Challenges

The year 2008 will be a time when Japan is expected to step to the fore and contribute on the international scene, affording it an opportunity to significantly enhance its international role. In May 2008, Yokohama will be the site of the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), and the G8 Summit will be held in July on the shores of Hokkaido’s Lake Toya. Both meetings should draw a tremendous amount of attention to such global issues as climate change and infectious disease.

These types of global issues share a common characteristic: their solutions require close cooperation among diverse sectors. In 2004, for example, at the request of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and
Malaria, JCIE launched the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), which carries out activities that involve medical experts, business leaders, politicians, journalists, nongovernmental organization (NGO) leaders, scholars, and others. That experience has convinced me that efforts to address global issues are opening up a new dimension in international exchange and cooperation. JCIE has received positive feedback for its work in these new areas thanks in large part to our ability to actively develop cooperative, cross-sectoral programs. That, in turn, is possible because our status as a nonprofit and nongovernmental organization has enabled us to gain the trust of, and build strong ties with, diverse sectors.

**Contributing to Global Governance and Regional Community Building**

Another trend that I would like to emphasize here is the increase in JCIE activities related to strengthening regional ties. In recent years, East Asia has started to play an increasingly central role in global governance, taking its place alongside North America and Europe. It is clear from the history of regional community building in both North America and Europe that there is a very effective role to be played by the types of human and institutional networks that are created through intraregional exchange and cooperation efforts.

JCIE has been working actively in this field, as demonstrated by the research and dialogue projects conducted under the Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP), which is described in this annual report. In addition, one area of particular emphasis this past year was the examination of how an increasingly integrated East Asia community will affect relations with the United States and Europe, and how this trend might serve to strengthen East Asia’s relations with other regions rather than leading to isolation or conflict. The specific themes we have been addressing in this area include Japan-China-US relations, Europe-Asia relations, and US Congressional views of East Asia. I should also note that the publication of our newsletter, *East Asia Insights*, which analyzes new developments related to East Asian community building, is drawing particularly wide interest. We believe that these types of activities can play a significant role in assisting the emerging East Asia community to contribute to global governance.

**Looking to the Future**

In addition to the priorities described above, JCIE has been adopting new approaches and developing more active programs in a number of areas, including the promotion of research and dialogue on human security, the
substantive strengthening of ongoing bilateral dialogues with major countries, the encouragement of community-level exchanges as part of internationalization efforts in Japan, and the facilitation of corporate philanthropy. In all of these diverse activities, we are emphasizing the involvement of young Japanese participants. For example, we are organizing research projects on China-Japan-US relations and on bilateral US-Japan relations that have younger experts at the core of the research teams, and we are seeking to include junior Diet members in study groups and task forces. I would also like to note here that, with the expansion of our JCIE/USA staff, we are now able to carry out an even broader range of cooperative projects.

There have been increasingly vocal concerns raised recently in Japan that those in the United States and other countries around the world have been losing interest in Japan and that global opinion leaders and international research institutions have been paying little attention to research and dialogue related to Japan. There are also those who take the somewhat simplistic view that this trend results from the fact that relations with Japan are relatively stable, with few contentious issues as compared with the past. Through JCIE's work, we have been sensing that the presence of Japan—particularly in contrast to China—has clearly decreased in international conferences and collaborative research projects, and it seems that this declining interest in and involvement with Japan among the relevant actors overseas is in fact accelerating.

A number of individuals in the international community have also begun to express concern about this trend, bemoaning the decline in activity among Japanese research institutions and international affairs organizations, which is partly a result of declining financial support. In light of this situation, we at JCIE, as one of only a few NGOs in the field of international exchange and cooperation in Japan, feel a deep sense of responsibility to further strengthen our institutional capacity to carry out research and dialogue.

I would like to express my thanks once again to the many, many individuals who have participated in and contributed to JCIE's various endeavors, and ask for your continued guidance and support in the years ahead.

Tadashi Yamamoto
President
Jtie Activities:
April 2006–March 2008

2006

April 9–11 17th Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue [Tokyo]
April 18 Launch of FY2006 Keio University Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship [Tokyo]
April 21 Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), Roundtable with Bill Gates [Tokyo]
April 22–24 37th Annual Plenary Meeting of the Trilateral Commission [Tokyo]
April 27 Launch of 1st Tanaka Juku workshop series [Tokyo]
May 26 FGFJ–M•A•C Cosmetics press conference and reception [Tokyo]
May 29 World Bank ABCDE: Human Security Workshop [Tokyo]
May 30 FGFJ Diet Task Force Meeting with Surin Pitsuwan [Tokyo]
May 31 Workshop on Human Security Approaches to HIV/AIDS in Asia and Africa [Tokyo]
June 29–July 4 FGFJ Diet Task Force visit to South Africa [Johannesburg, Durban, and Pietermaritzburg]
July 10–11 Beijing Conference on East Asian Regional Cooperation in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria [Beijing]
July 24–27 ACYPL 40th Anniversary International Alumni Summit [Tokyo]
August 6–13 Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Program, 11th Japanese Delegation to Australia [Brisbane, Canberra, and Sydney]
August 29–31 14th Korea-Japan Forum [Awajishima]
September 7–8 ASEM@10: Connecting Civil Societies of Asia and Europe [Helsinki]
September 12 Book Launch Reception for Philanthropy and Reconciliation [New York]
October 12–14 15th Japanese-German Forum [Berlin]
October 16 FGFJ Roundtable and Diet Task Force Meeting with George Soros [Tokyo]
October 25–30 UN Foundation Board Meeting Events [Tokyo, Kyoto, and Hiroshima]
November 25–27 Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Regional Meeting [Bali]
November 27–28 12th Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) Forum [Bali]
December 1 FGFJ Roundtable and “Red and White” Reception with Bono [Tokyo]

2007

February 9 International Symposium on Corporate Responses to Communicable Diseases [Tokyo]
February 5 Roundtable on Partnerships for Fighting Communicable Diseases [Tokyo]
February 6 FGFJ Diet Task Force Meeting with Christoph Benn and Katsumi Hirano [Tokyo]
February 8–10 23rd UK-Japan 21st Century Group meeting [Tokyo]
February 17–25 19th Congressional Staff Exchange Program in Japan [Tokyo, Aichi, and Kyoto]
February 20 SEEDCap Japan, 3rd evaluation meeting [Tokyo]
March 1 1st China-Japan-US project leaders workshop [Tokyo]
March 4 Seminar on Turning Diversity into Power [Hamamatsu]
March 8 Microsoft NPO Support Program, 1st evaluation meeting [Tokyo]
March 10–11 APAP authors workshop [Tokyo]
March 16–19 38th Annual Plenary Meeting of the Trilateral Commission [Brussels]
March 24–30 Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 16th Australian Delegation to Japan [Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto]
March 27 US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, Diet Study Group meeting with Henry Kissinger [Tokyo]
April 2 2nd China-Japan-US project leaders workshop [Tokyo]
April 7 Microsoft NPO Support Program, 2nd evaluation meeting [Tokyo]
April 18 Launch of FY2007 Keio University Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship [Tokyo]
May 23 Microsoft NPO Support Program, final selection committee meeting [Tokyo]
May 30 SEEDCap Japan Fellows reception [Tokyo]
June 3–9 Intellectual Dialogue Between Japan and the Middle East, delegation visit [Istanbul, Tel Aviv, and the West Bank]
June 15 3rd China-Japan-US project leaders workshop [Tokyo]
July 5 Microsoft NPO Support Program, awards ceremony [Tokyo]
July 25–27 Global Fund delegation to Japan [Tokyo]
July 26 FGFJ Seminar: From Heiligendamm to Toyako—The Global Fund on the G8 Agenda [Tokyo]
July 30 US Congressional Staff Exchange Program, roundtable with Koji Watanabe [Washington DC]
August 28–30 15th Korea-Japan Forum [Busan]
September 19 Seminar: Toward the Realization of “Multicultural Power Society” [Tokyo]
October 2–3 16th Japanese-German Forum [Tokyo]
October 4–6 9th East Asia–EU Think Tank Dialogue [Tokyo]
October 9 Global Health Working Group, 1st meeting [Tokyo]
October 14–16 Workshop on Managing China-Japan-US Relations and Strengthening Trilateral Cooperation [Tokyo]
November 5–10 FGFJ Visit Program with Akudo Anyanwu Ikemba [Tokyo]
November 7 Global Health Working Group, 2nd meeting [Tokyo]
November 9 FGFJ Diet Task Force meeting with Akudo Anyanwu Ikemba [Tokyo]
November 20–24 APAP Study Group Visit to India [New Delhi]
December 13  
SEEDCap Japan, 4th evaluation meeting [Tokyo]
December 14–15  
13th APAP Forum [Singapore]
December 15–17  
Trilateral Commission Pacific Asia Regional Meeting [Singapore]

2008

January 7–8  
4th US-Japan-China Trilateral Conference [Beijing]
January 11  
Global Health Working Group, 3rd meeting [Tokyo]
January 12–25  
January 15  
International Symposium on Global Health as Global Agenda [Tokyo]
February 3  
Global Health Working Group, 4th meeting [Tokyo]
February 7  
FGFJ Roundtable with the Global Health Working Group [Tokyo]
February 25  
An Enhanced Agenda for US-Japan Partnership workshop [New York]
February 25–27  
February 26  
US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, Diet seminar with Thomas Mann [Tokyo]
February 29  
Microsoft NPO Support Program, 1st evaluation meeting [Tokyo]
March 1–7  
Australia-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program, 17th Australian Delegation to Japan [Tokyo, Hyogo, and Kyoto]
March 3  
Launch of 2nd Tanaka Juku workshop series [Tokyo]
March 5  
Global Health Working Group, 5th meeting [Tokyo]
March 19–20  
Global Health Seminar: Building Effective Health Systems with the Benefits of Existing Initiatives [Geneva]
March 27–30  
24th UK-Japan 21st Century Group meeting [London]
GLOBAL THINKNET

The Global ThinkNet Program enables JCIE to operate 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 worldwide.

Two central themes for JCIE’s recent work have been East Asia community building and human security. For many years, JCIE has been promoting diverse joint research and policy-related dialogue activities that are designed to strengthen Japan’s relations with other East Asian nations. As the notion of building a regional community in East Asia has emerged and taken on new momentum, JCIE has placed even greater emphasis on studies and dialogues on this topic. New initiatives in this area include a joint research project on “Managing China-Japan-US Relations and Strengthening Trilateral Cooperation,” and a study for the Asia Pacific Agenda Project on “East Asia and a Rising India: Prospects for the Region.”

Since the late 1990s, JCIE has also placed priority on exploring the concept of human security, which focuses on reducing the sources of vulnerability of individuals and communities. JCIE has been conducting a research project that examines human security approaches to HIV/AIDS in Asia and Africa, and it also carried out a study for the United Nations Foundation on the theme of Japan’s human security contribution through the United Nations and other international organizations. Moreover, JCIE has been actively exploring effective responses to the human security challenges of communicable diseases through its work within the context of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan, and its support for a working group on global health issues, which are described in a separate section of this report.
Policy Research and Dialogue

Asia Pacific Agenda Project

The Asia Pacific Agenda Project (APAP) has been a centerpiece of Global ThinkNet activities since 1996. With funding from Japan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs, JCIE has organized a multinational consortium of policy research organizations and academic institutions that works to strengthen networks and enhance joint research and dialogue among institutions and intellectual leaders in the Asia Pacific region. The consortium institutions sponsor joint policy research projects and hold workshops, seminars, and an annual forum to discuss their research findings.

The Development of Trilateral Cooperation among East Asia, North America, and Europe in Global Governance—Prospects and Challenges

APAP research in FY2006 focused on regional community building in East Asia and the ways in which East Asia, North America, and Europe can work together to address pressing global problems. There has been growing momentum behind the formation of a regional community in East Asia, as seen in the 2005 launch of the East Asia Summit. But at the same time, the incredible diversity and the heightened nationalist sentiments apparent around the region have led many to realize that the path to community building will not be a smooth one. In light of these developments, this project examined how national and regional governance might be improved through East Asian regional initiatives and how this can, in turn, foster stronger cooperation with other regions of the world and ultimately contribute to better global governance.

Participants presented preliminary draft papers at the 12th APAP Forum in November 2006 (see below).

The authors gathered again in Tokyo on March 10–11, 2007, to discuss revised drafts and to exchange opinions with outside policy experts. Their papers were compiled as *East Asia at a Crossroads* and published in the spring of 2008.

East Asia and a Rising India: Prospects for the Region

As concrete steps have been taken to build up the foundations for an East Asia community in recent years, consensus has begun to emerge that India should be a part of any serious regional community-building efforts. Economic interdependence between India and the countries of East Asia has climbed dramatically, and this has been accompanied by a growing awareness that the future of India is increasingly intertwined with that of East Asia. In light of these developments, the FY2007 APAP research project explored India’s growing relations with East Asia and the significance of these ties in the context of the emerging East Asia community. A small APAP study group was dispatched to New Delhi on November 20–24, 2007, to exchange views with key policy experts, and the findings were presented at the 13th APAP Forum in Singapore on December 14–15, 2007.

12th APAP Forum, Bali

The 12th APAP Forum was held in Bali on November 27–28, 2006, and focused on the “Development of Trilateral Cooperation among East Asia, North America, and Europe in Global Governance—Prospects and Challenges.” Participants from each region gathered to assess the level of regional cooperation in East Asia and ways in which interregional relations with Europe and North America can be strengthened. Panels were organized to explore
how regional community building can contribute to better governance, what is needed to advance regional community building, the global impact of regionalism, and ways of ensuring that community building can help enhance Asia’s contributions to the international community.

**Session I: East Asia Community in Global Governance—The Regional and Global Governance Issues Related to the Process of East Asia Community Building**

**Mohamed Jawhar, Chairman and CEO, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) [Malaysia]**

**East Asia Community in Global Governance**

**Jusuf Wanandi, Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Jakarta [Indonesia]**

**Economic Dimension**

**Jesus P. Estanislao, President and CEO, Institute of Corporate Directors [Philippines]**

**Political Dimension**

**Hitoshi Tanaka, Senior Fellow, JCI [Japan]**

**Rizal Sukma, Deputy Executive Director, CSIS Jakarta [Indonesia]**

**Session II: The Obstacles or Potential Obstacles to East Asia Community Building**

**Charles E. Morrison, President, East-West Center [United States]**

**Northeast Asian Perspective**

QIN YAQING, Vice President, China Foreign Affairs University [China]

**Southeast Asian Perspective**

CAROLINA G. HERNANDEZ, Professor of Political Science, University of the Philippines; Chair of the Board of Directors, Institute for Strategic and Development Studies [Philippines]

**Session III: North American and European Perspectives on East Asia Community Building**

**Yukio Satoh, President, Japan Institute of International Affairs [Japan]**

**North American Perspective**

**Frank Jannuzi, East Asia Specialist, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations [United States]**

**European Perspective**

**Karl Kaiser, Visiting Professor, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University [Germany]**

**Session IV: A Way Forward: The Future of East Asia Community**

**13th APAP Forum, Singapore**

On December 14–15, 2007, nearly two dozen experts from around East Asia gathered in Singapore for the 13th APAP Forum on “East Asia and a Rising India: Prospects for the Region.” After an opening dinner on December 14, the participants gathered for a full-day workshop to explore the implications of India’s growing interactions with East Asia and how to involve India in East Asia community-building initiatives. After a study team presented the findings from an APAP study trip to New Delhi, a series of sessions were held to examine diverse aspects of India’s relations with East Asia, how to better manage growing mutual interdependence, and the role of India in the East Asia Summit and other regional forums.
Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia

The Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia is a biannual survey, published in print and online, that regularly monitors policy-relevant dialogue and research at both the governmental and nongovernmental levels dealing with the East Asian region. It focuses specifically on dialogue and research projects that are multilateral in nature and are broadly related to security—traditional, nontraditional, and human security—as well as to regional community building. The Monitor, which is published as an element of APAP, is accompanied by an overview report examining some of the most significant trends during the survey period. The January–June 2005 issue was published in May 2006, while the July–December 2005 issue was published in March 2007.

ASEM’s Role in Enhancing Asia-Europe Cooperation: Ten Years of Achievements and Future Challenges

The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) was established in 1996 to strengthen Asian-European relations, which had traditionally been weak in contrast to strong Asian-North American and European-North American relations. While dialogue and cooperation between the two regions at the official, governmental, and civil society levels has advanced since the first ASEM summit meeting, significant global changes over the past decade have changed expectations for Asian-European cooperation.

JCIE has long served as the Asian secretariat for the Council for Asia-Europe Cooperation, which is the nongovernmental organ of ASEM. On the occasion of ASEM’s 10th anniversary, the foreign ministries of Finland and Japan requested that JCIE and the University of Helsinki Network for European Studies undertake a study to evaluate the ASEM process and explore possible future directions. The final research
An Enhanced Agenda for US-Japan Partnership

The wide-ranging developments that have begun to reshape Asia in recent years are driving the evolution of new regional relationships and institutions, and it seems clear that these will ultimately necessitate significant adjustments to the US-Japan relationship. For this reason, JCIE and the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership are exploring how bilateral cooperation can be deepened in order to face common challenges, strengthen regional and global stability and prosperity, and ultimately make the US-Japan alliance more robust and versatile. This project convenes promising young Japanese and American experts to survey Japanese and US policy on five key issue areas, identify areas of potential divergence and convergence, and examine where deeper bilateral cooperation or coordination would be natural.

East Asia Insights: Toward Community Building

In January 2006, JCIE launched East Asia Insights, a series of policy briefs analyzing the long-term community-building process in East Asia. It is designed to offer perspectives on the various issues the region is facing, particularly in light of the move toward greater cooperation and community building in East Asia. Hitoshi Tanaka, a senior fellow at JCIE, serves as the main contributor, writing on recent developments in East Asia community building as well as on critical bilateral and regional challenges. Seven issues were published individually in FY2006 and FY2007, and these were also compiled and released as a book entitled Japan and Asia in Transition.

- Japan’s Perspective on the Korean Peninsula (June 2006)
- Nationalistic Sentiments in Japan and Their Foreign Policy Implications (January 2007)
- East Asia Community Building: Toward an “East Asia Security Forum” (April 2007)
- Five Myths about Dealing with North Korea: A Japanese Perspective (June 2007)
- Japan’s Policy Agenda for East Asia (August 2007)
- Japanese Foreign Policy under Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda (October 2007)
- A Japanese Perspective on US Policy toward East Asia (November 2007)
- Defining Normalcy: The Future Course of Japan’s Foreign Policy (January 2008)
and might potentially make a meaningful regional or global contribution.

The study team made preliminary presentations at a full-day workshop in New York on February 25, 2008, where Hitoshi Tanaka, JCIE senior fellow and former deputy foreign minister, offered commentary on the considerations that a senior policymaker would need to weigh in each issue area. On February 26–27, the study team then took part in a program that included a series of meetings with senior foreign policy analysts, scholars, former US policymakers, presidential campaign advisors, and Congressional staff on various aspects of US-Japan relations. This included a roundtable with the Japan Society of New York entitled “Managing Interests, Managing Expectations: US-China-Japan Relations,” sessions arranged by the Brookings Institution and the Council on Foreign Relations, and visits to Columbia University, the United Nations, and the US Senate.

**Senior Advisor**

Hitoshi Tanaka, Senior Fellow, JCIE

**Military-military and civil-military cooperation on nontraditional security**

Tetsuo Kotani, Research Fellow, Ocean Policy Research Foundation

John Park, Program Officer, Northeast Asia, Center for Conflict Analysis and Prevention; Co-director, Trilateral Dialogue in Northeast Asia, United States Institute of Peace

**Energy, environment, and climate change**

Llewelyn Hughes, Doctoral Candidate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Shoichi Itoh, Associate Senior Researcher, Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA)

**Human security aspects of global health and other development issues**

James Gannon, Executive Director, JCIE/USA

**Managing the international financial system**

Jennifer Amyx, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania

Yuko Hashimoto, Economist, International Monetary Fund; Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, Toyo University

**Regionalism in East Asia: bilateralism and multilateralism**

Phillip Lipscy, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Stanford University

Satoru Mori, Research Fellow, Graduate School of Law and Politics, University of Tokyo

Ryo Sahashi, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo; Research Fellow, JCIE

**Human Security Approaches to HIV/AIDS in Asia and Africa**

The international community has been searching for effective approaches to the human security threat posed by HIV/AIDS since the first cases emerged more than 25 years ago. Many countries are now recognizing the need for more comprehensive approaches.
approaches to stemming the spread and impact of HIV/AIDS by integrating their efforts on prevention, testing, treatment, and care. JCIE is exploring ways to further expand this approach to incorporate a human security perspective that would address HIV/AIDS more comprehensively by focusing on the interconnections between the disease and other human security challenges, such as poverty, migration, inequality, and lack of access to education; by bringing all sectors into the fight to provide not only protection but also empowerment of vulnerable populations; and by promoting integration of efforts across disciplines and agencies.

Since late 2005, a JCIE research team has been developing case studies of projects in Asia and Africa that take a human security approach to HIV/AIDS in order to better understand how these approaches work on the ground. As part of this project, nearly 25 experts from international organizations, NGOs, and government agencies gathered on May 31, 2006, for a workshop at JCIE to explore practical strategies for enhancing human security in Asia and Africa and strengthening cooperation between the regions on this issue. Surin Pitsuwan, former foreign minister of Thailand, served as a key commentator. A final report, Building Resilience: Human Security Approaches to AIDS in Africa and Asia, is being prepared for publication in the spring of 2008.

Managing China-Japan-US Relations and Strengthening Trilateral Cooperation

In 2007, JCIE launched a two-year study and dialogue project aimed at developing a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics of the China-Japan-US trilateral relationship, identifying the issues central to managing stable and cooperative relations, and examining ways of promoting more meaningful cooperation on key challenges. This project brings together a multinational team of leading experts to undertake a systematic, in-depth analysis of the dynamics of the trilateral relationship.

One senior participant and three emerging intellectual leaders have been selected from each country, and the team members are analyzing a wide range of topics—including the emergence of regional community, financial cooperation, and tensions in the Taiwan Straits—in the context of the trilateral relationship. The project leaders held a series of planning meetings throughout the spring of 2007, and the first paper writers workshop was convened in Tokyo on October 14–16, 2007. In addition to the paper writers’ presentations, the workshop program included meetings with a number of prominent foreign policy experts, including Lee Su-hoon, chair of Korea’s Presidential Committee on Northeast Asia Cooperation Initiative. A second workshop is planned for Beijing in summer 2008, and the findings will then be compiled as an edited volume.

Project Leaders:

China: **Wang Jisi**, Dean, School of International Studies, Peking University
Japan: **Ryosei Kokubun**, Director, Institute of East Asian Studies, Keio University
United States: **Gerald Curtis**, Burgess Professor of Political Science, Columbia University

Project Participants:

Rumi Aoyama, Professor, Waseda University
Dai Jinping, Professor, Nankai University
Fan Shiming, Associate Professor, Peking University
M. Taylor Fravel, Assistant Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Gui Yongtao, Assistant Professor, Peking University
Yasuhiro Matsuda, Senior Fellow, National Institute of Defense Studies
Andrew Oros, Assistant Professor, Washington College
Saadia Pekkanen, Professor, University of Washington
Katsuhiro Sasuga, Associate Professor, Tokai University

Over the past five to ten years, as many American public intellectuals have begun to talk about US-China relations becoming the most important bilateral relationship for the United States, the amount of nongovernmental, policy-oriented research and dialogue on China has increased and the frequency and level of exchanges between American and Chinese policy experts has climbed dramatically. In this context, JCIE carried out a survey to examine the state of US policy-oriented intellectual exchange and dialogue on China with a special focus on how linkages between American and Chinese institutions are growing through joint research, exchange, and dialogue projects. One ultimate aim was to identify ways in which Japan and China might also work to strengthen their ties.

The study entailed the collection and analysis of a wide range of information on research projects and dialogues organized by leading US foreign policy think tanks, research centers, and other NGOs, which was supplemented by a series of interviews with leading experts in US-Asia policy circles. Information was also collected in China on the Chinese think tanks and universities that are the most frequent counterparts for US institutions in order to better understand the dynamics of the two-way exchanges that are underway.

Survey of US Congressional Approaches to East Asia After the Midterm Elections

JCIE was commissioned in FY2006 by the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership to conduct a preliminary survey to gauge the impact of the 2006 midterm elections on US Congressional attitudes toward East Asia. From a historic perspective, the midterm elections marked an important political turning point in US politics, ending 12 years of Republican domination of the House of Representatives, switching the Senate to Democratic hands, and greatly undercutting President Bush's power.

The 110th Congress comes at a transitional moment for the United States in its relations with East Asia and the rest of the world. International relations seem to have reached a critical point, when the limits on US dominance are becoming apparent, new powers are emerging on the global scene, and international institutions ranging from the world trading system to the nonproliferation regime are faced with major challenges. Against this backdrop, this report identified some of the key issues, the most important committees and individuals, and the various sources on policy information that are important to follow and analyze in order to understand the 110th Congress's likely approach to East Asia.
**Preliminary Study on Community Perspectives on Human Security**

If human security approaches are to adequately respond to people's needs, they ultimately require the active participation and empowerment of the people and communities they are designed to support. With this in mind, JCIE conducted a preliminary study in 2007 that surveyed how people working at the grassroots level in several communities in developing countries perceive human security. In July and August, JCIE researchers traveled to Thailand and Indonesia to explore how they might engage community leaders in a dialogue about human security and its relevance to their own situations. In northern Thailand, they met with individuals and organizations working with undocumented migrants from Burma, and in Aceh, Indonesia, they interviewed academic and NGO leaders engaged in post-conflict peace building and post-tsunami reconstruction. A report was submitted to the Sasakawa Peace Foundation in October 2007.

**Survey of Trends in US-Japan Exchange**

Over the summer of 2007, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership commissioned JCIE to survey the state of US-Japan exchange to assess efforts to strengthen bilateral relations and the US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON). The final report analyzed trends in US-Japan exchange in the fields of academia, student exchange, cultural exchange, policy-oriented intellectual exchange, and nongovernmental interactions.
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. It 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 serves as the Pacific Asia secretariat.

The 37th annual plenary of the Trilateral Commission was convened in Tokyo, Japan, on April 22–24, 2006. With more than 200 attendees, it was the largest meeting of the commission ever held in a Pacific Asia country, perhaps reflecting the increasing relative weight of Asia in global affairs. Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi opened the meeting and Foreign Minister Taro Aso hosted a reception for the participants at the government’s official guesthouse. Discussions at the two-day meeting focused on the changing role of Japan in the world in light of the various domestic changes, prospects for and implications of the emerging East Asia community, the need for new global frameworks to ensure energy security, means of engaging Russia more productively in the international community, prospects for the Doha Round of WTO negotiations, and new challenges of nuclear proliferation. In addition to a conference report, Challenges to Trilateral Cooperation, two separate task force reports were published—Engaging with Russia: The Next Phase (a Japanese version was published by Nihon Keizai Shimbun) and Nuclear Proliferation: Risk and Responsibility.

In accordance with the regular regional rotation, the 38th plenary was held in Europe in Brussels, Belgium, on March 16–19, 2007. The long list of prominent speakers included José Manuel Barroso, president of the European Commission, and a special reception was hosted at the royal palace by Prince Philippe of Belgium. The conference sessions spanned a wide range of issues related to pressing global and regional security issues, the world trading system, and relations with the Middle East, and they included the presentation of a task force report on Energy Security and Climate Change.

The 2006 Pacific Asia Regional Meeting was held on November 25–27, 2006, in Bali. More than 30 participants gathered to discuss such topics as security challenges in East Asia, including the North Korean situation; regional energy security; the implications of new leadership for Japan’s foreign policy direction; and the geopolitical implications of the reemergence of China, Russia, and India. The 2007 regional meeting was held in Singapore on December 15–17, with incoming ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan serving as a keynote speaker. Special focus was placed on the progress of regional community building and
environmental and energy security, and a session was also convened to reflect on the lessons and the long-term impact of the Asian financial crisis that occurred 10 years earlier.

**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 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.

The 23rd annual meeting of the UK-Japan 21st Century Group was held in Tokyo on February 8–10, 2007, under the joint chairmanship of Yasuhsa Shiozaki (member, House of Representatives) and Jack Cunningham (member, House of Commons). Thirty-six leaders from the two countries discussed a number of domestic and global issues for which closer bilateral cooperation could be especially effective. Topics included the domestic and foreign policy priorities of Japan and the UK, global security challenges facing the two countries, emerging East Asia and the Japanese and British corporate responses, and UK and Japanese responses to climate change. The UK delegation met with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who expressed particular satisfaction with the outcome of his meeting with Prime Minister Blair the previous month and their extensive agreement on cooperation in certain crucial areas.

The 24th annual forum moved to the United Kingdom and was convened on March 27–30, 2008. The program began with a meeting with UK Foreign Secretary David Miliband. The 34 participants then engaged in a series of roundtables on international economics, domestic and regional developments, climate change, and UK-Japan cooperation on African development.

**Japanese-German Forum**

The Japanese-German Forum (formerly the Japanese-German Dialogue Forum) was created in 1993 in response to the call by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a private, bilateral dialogue to promote mutual cooperation and understanding. Meetings have been held every year since, bringing together German and Japanese leaders from different sectors of society.

Twenty-three participants gathered for the 15th Japanese-German Forum in Berlin on October 12–14, 2006, to discuss East Asia’s evolving political and economic dynamics, energy security, common socioeconomic challenges caused by aging populations, and ways to meet common challenges through innovation. Vice Chancellor Franz Müntefering held a reception for the participants on the final day of the meetings, and the chairmen prepared a set of recommendations that was presented to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Chancellor Angela Merkel.

The 16th Japanese-German Forum was then held in Tokyo on October 2–3, 2007. The 38 participants debated a wide range of issues, including changing sociopolitical dynamics in Japan and Germany, East Asia regional developments, and how the two countries can jointly work to improve energy security, combat global warming, and help foster greater innovation in the fields of science and technology.

**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 29–31, 2006, nearly 50 Japanese and Korean leaders from the worlds of politics, business, media, and academia gathered in Awajishima, Japan, for the 14th meeting of the Korea-Japan Forum. Participants reviewed recent trends in each country and in the relationship, focusing on potential areas for Japan-Korea cooperation to address common security issues and assist economic development in East Asia. Participants also examined areas of the bilateral relationship that pose an obstacle to cooperation, discussing the current debates within each country on those issues as well as the steps that might be taken to overcome them.

Another 44 business executives, politicians, journalists, and scholars convened for the 15th Korea-Japan Forum in Busan, Korea, on August 28–30, 2007. At a time of political turmoil in Japan and with the presidential campaign starting in Korea, the participants discussed domestic political change in both countries and the potential implications for bilateral and regional relations. Special focus was placed on ways of strengthening Korea-Japan relations, which have been strained in recent years by rising nationalist sentiments in both countries. The participants also discussed responses to shared economic challenges and the potential benefits of heightened efforts to promote East Asia regional community building.

**US-Japan-China Trilateral Conference**

On January 7–8, 2008, nearly 30 senior policy experts from China, Japan, and the United States gathered in Beijing for the 4th US-Japan-China Trilateral Conference. The discussions over the two days covered various aspects of the complex trilateral relationship, ranging from the interlinkages among domestic politics and foreign policy in the three countries to energy issues and regional challenges such as cross-strait relations and North Korea. Additional outside meetings were also held with senior Chinese officials. The Brookings Institution and China Foreign Affairs University were co-organizers of the conference, and cooperating institutions included Peking University and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington DC. This was the first year that JCIE served as Japanese co-organizer of the conference, taking over from the Keizai Koho Center.

**Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue**

The Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD) was launched in 1993 by the Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation of the University of California, San Diego. The NEACD meetings serve as a unique, multilateral, Track 2 forum, involving foreign ministry officials, defense ministry officials, military officers, and academics from China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States. The NEACD keeps vital lines of communication open in Northeast Asia by providing regularly scheduled meetings in an informal setting, allowing participants to candidly discuss issues of regional security and cooperation. For 2005–2006, JCIE served as the Japanese secretariat for the meetings.
On April 9–11, 2006, the 17th NEACD meeting was held in Tokyo. The event began with a special workshop held on April 9, before the full plenary meeting, to focus on North Korean economic and energy development in the context of the nuclear issue. The plenary meeting began the following day and examined national perspectives on regional security, issues related to nuclear verification, and future prospects for Track 1 and Track 2 diplomacy. In light of the fact that the North Korean delegation to the NEACD was led by its chief nuclear negotiator, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan, and the US delegation was led by Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill, the meeting drew intense media attention because of its implications for the stalled Six-Party Talks.

**East Asia–EU Think Tank Dialogue**

Since 1999, Germany’s Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in the Philippines have been organizing a Track 2 think tank dialogue to promote intellectual exchange and policy-oriented collaboration between scholars from Asian and EU countries. With JCIE as a co-organizer, the 9th dialogue was held in Japan for the first time on October 4–6, 2007. The central conference theme was “Global Governance in the 21st Century and the Role of Europe, East Asia and the United States,” and nearly 30 senior policy analysts from throughout Asia and Europe gathered to discuss common global challenges, such as energy security, and how regional institution-building efforts might be managed to contribute to better global governance. A public forum featuring a keynote address by incoming ASEAN Secretary-General Surin Pitsuwan was held on the afternoon of October 5 on “Global Governance in the 21st Century and Common Challenges for East Asia and Europe.”

**Research and Dialogue in Conjunction with the UN Foundation Board Meeting in Japan**

The United Nations Foundation’s board met in Japan in October 2006, and JCIE helped facilitate its week-long series of meetings. In preparation for the board meeting, JCIE was commissioned to carry out two research and dialogue projects during the summer and early autumn of 2006. The first study was on the theme of “Japan’s Human Security Contribution through the United Nations and Other International Organizations.” JCIE researchers worked with task force director Keizo Takemi, a member of the House of Councillors and senior vice-minister for health, labor and welfare, in preparing this report, which was based on a series of interviews with UN representatives, government officials, and experts from academia and the nongovernmental sector. A symposium held on October 27 at UN University to discuss the findings was attended by nearly 100 people, with Sadako Ogata (president, Japan International Cooperation Agency; former UNHCR) as a keynote speaker, and with Nobel Laureate Mohammed Yunus (Grameen Bank) and Emma Rothschild (Cambridge University) as commentators.

A task force led by Hatsuhisa Takashima, former foreign ministry press secretary and executive controller general for the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), carried out the second study project,
which focused on “Japan and the United Nations.” Interviews were conducted with government and UN officials, and with various foreign policy experts, and the findings were presented at a workshop held on October 26 with members of the UN Foundation board and others.

In addition, JCIE helped organize a major roundtable on October 28, sponsored by the UN Foundation, Hiroshima University, and the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Hiroshima Office on the theme of “The Message of Hiroshima for Today’s World.”

**Facilitation of the World Bank ABCDE Tokyo Conference: Human Security Workshop**

On May 29–30, 2006, the World Bank held its global Annual Bank Conference on Development Economics (Global ABCDE) in Tokyo, marking the first time it had held this event in East Asia. The overall theme of the conference was “Rethinking Infrastructure for Development.” As part of that conference, JCIE organized a workshop on human security, “Why Human Security Now? Challenges for Implementation at Regional and Country Levels,” which took place on May 29.

The concept of human security is being adopted by an increasing number of institutions as an element of their policy frameworks, and in February 2005, the World Bank’s board endorsed a new social development strategy in which human security was identified as a concept consistent with their policy. This workshop was intended to examine how the concept of human security has emerged as a central focus of efforts to address global and regional challenges, and participants explored the effectiveness and added value of ensuring human security in today’s world at the operational level. Speakers included Surin Pitsuwan, former Thai foreign minister, and Steen L. Jorgensen of the World Bank. JCIE’s president, Tadashi Yamamoto, participated in the workshop and also served as a panelist for a session the following day on the role of private foundations in meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

**Intellectual Dialogue Between Japan and the Middle East: In Search of Shared Experiences**

At the request of the Japanese government, JCIE and the Japan Foundation organized a weeklong delegation to the Middle East on June 3–9, 2007, to meet with a wide range of Turkish, Israeli, and Palestinian leaders. A series of discussions and roundtables were carried out in conjunction with leading institutions to explore how to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and people from different backgrounds in the Middle East and ways of cooperating on shared challenges. Discussions focused on the themes of “Japan and Turkey in the World: Tradition and Reform” and “Japanese, Israelis, and Palestinians in the World,” and the events included public symposiums with key opinion leaders in each destination.

**Delegation Members:**

Masayuki Yamauchi, Professor, History of International Relations and Islamic Area Studies, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo

Shinichi Kitaoka, Professor, Political Science, Graduate School of Law and Politics, University of Tokyo

Atsuko Toyama, President, New National Theatre, Tokyo; former Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Junichi Chano, Managing Director, Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange Department, Japan Foundation

Akiko Fukushima, Senior Fellow, Japan Foundation

Hideko Katsumata, Managing Director and Executive Secretary, JCIE
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 US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange brought eight Congressional members to Tokyo for an unprecedented program of meetings and discussions with leading Japanese political and social figures. In the ensuing years, JCIE broadened its programs, establishing additional exchange programs for young political leaders from Japan and the United States (1973), for senior US Congressional staff (1982), and for young Australian and Japanese political leaders (1991). More than 1,000 individual political leaders have taken part in one or more of these exchange programs.

While the initial emphasis of the 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 such as global warming or energy security. 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, and in response, JCIE has expanded its programs to include frequent study meetings for Diet members on issues relating to international affairs, often with the participation of visiting foreign leaders and other experts.

JCIE has also increasingly drawn on the strong network of political leaders it has developed through this program to involve them in study and dialogue projects on key policy issues of critical concern. For example, members of the Diet who have participated in previous exchanges or dialogues form the core of the Diet Task Force (see page 41) of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan, which meets regularly with overseas leaders to discuss the pressing issue of Japan’s response to the spread of communicable diseases.
The US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program was initiated in 1968, making it the longest-running exchange of its kind. Exchange visits of Japanese and American parliamentarians form the core of this program and typically consist of a series of high-level meetings, briefings, and working sessions with leaders from diverse sectors of society. JCIE also facilitates visits to the United States by individual Diet members and visits by individual American members of Congress to Japan.

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 US-Japan partnership. JCIE also organizes study group meetings for young, emerging Diet members, and it actively involves Diet members and other political leaders in policy studies on cutting-edge regional issues.

**Congressional Visit to Japan**

Representative Rick Boucher (D-VA), the new chairman of the House Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, visited Japan on April 7–15, 2007, for a program focusing on climate change and new energy technologies. The US Congress was preparing new legislation on energy issues and climate change throughout the spring of 2007, and Representative Boucher’s visit centered around a series of discussions with a broad range of political leaders, government officials, business executives, and NGO experts about Japan’s experiences adapting to climate change regulations and the Kyoto Protocol, promising new energy technologies being implemented in Japan, and the potential for US-Japan cooperation on energy and global warming.

On April 11, a public seminar was held in cooperation with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on “The US Debate on Responses to Global Warming.” As keynote speaker, Representative Boucher discussed the recent dramatic shift in US thinking on global warming. Nearly 150 Diet members, government officials, corporate representatives, NGO leaders, scholars, and journalists took part in the seminar, which was covered widely in the Japanese press.

**Study Groups for Members of the Diet**

Since 1997, JCIE has organized multiparty study group meetings for young, emerging Diet members to bring them together with overseas experts from the fields of academia, policy, government, business, and media in order to enhance their understanding of international affairs.

On April 25, 2006, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke at a roundtable discussion on China-Japan-US trilateral relations with eight emerging Japanese political leaders. A year later, on March 27, 2007, Dr. Kissinger again addressed a roundtable of six Diet members. JCIE also arranged meetings for

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JCIE established the US Congressional Staff Exchange Program in 1982 in recognition of the vital role that staff members play in legislative and policymaking processes. The one-week program provides senior Congressional staffers with the opportunity to meet a wide range of Japanese legislators, policymakers, and experts, thus giving them a sense of Japan’s policymaking process and of recent trends in politics, economics, and foreign policy. Since its inception, 139 staffers serving Congressional members from both parties have visited Japan on this program, bringing their heightened understanding of US-Japan relations and the politics of Japanese policymaking back to their work in the US Congress. Alumni of the program are encouraged to take part in other JCIE programs, such as a special roundtable on US-Japan relations that was held in Washington DC on July 30, 2007.

19th Congressional Staff Delegation to Japan

The 19th US Congressional Staff Exchange Program held on February 17–25, 2007, brought five senior Congressional staff to Japan for an intensive schedule of meetings and site visits. During their visit, they met with more than a dozen Diet members—including the leadership of both the ruling and opposition parties—to hear about Japan’s evolving policymaking process and the prospects for future US-Japan partnership. Economic issues were a key topic of discussion in a number of meetings with key business leaders, while diplomats, journalists, and civil society leaders spoke with the delegation about how Japan is slowly redefining its role in East Asia. The participants also served as panelists for a public symposium on the foreign policy implications of the US midterm elections and discussed common challenges with their counterparts during a roundtable with Diet policy staff.

The delegation then traveled to Aichi Prefecture for a program focusing on local-level governance, where the group spoke about the role of local governments with the chair of the prefectural assembly, Yasuhiro Uchida, after attending the new assembly’s opening session. The final destination for the group was Kyoto, where Representative Seiji Maehara, former president of the Democratic Party of Japan, briefed the group on district-level politics and then accompanied them to a local campaign launch. The group also had a rare meeting with Seihan Mori, chief abbot of the famous Kiyomizu Temple, and a private lecture and demonstration by Soshitsu Sen XVI, head of the Urasenke School of Tea.

Participants:
Charles Cogar, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Wayne Allard
Siobhan O’Neil, Analyst in Domestic Security and Intelligence, Congressional Research Service
James Paretti, Jr., Workforce Policy Counsel, House Committee on Education and the Workforce
Brandon Renz, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Virginia Foxx
Gregg Richard, Minority Staff Director, Senate Banking Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Urban Development
Since 1973, JCIE has worked with the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL) to operate the US-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 US-Japan relations, and create personal networks among the two nations’ leaders. In addition to visiting the host nation’s capital 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 efforts are made to select equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans each year. The Japanese delegates primarily consist of Diet staffers and prefectural and local elected officials from the major ruling and opposition parties.

In recognition of the strong ties between the two organizations, JCIE facilitated the ACYPL’s 40th Anniversary International Alumni Summit in Tokyo on July 24–27, 2006. Roughly 100 Asian and American alumni of ACYPL exchanges with the East Asia and Pacific region gathered for a summit that involved discussions of good governance, the rule of law, the role of civil society, media and politics, and US-Asia relations. Many of the summit participants are serving as elected officials or hold influential positions in government, business, and the nonprofit sector, and the summit was intended to improve mutual understanding, share best practices, and identify ways to remain connected with each other.

From January 27 to February 9, 2007, a delegation of Diet staff and elected officials traveled to Washington DC, meeting with Representative Michael M. Honda and Representative Dana Rohrabacher, and then visiting both the Democratic and Republican National Committees to receive briefings on the election campaign system. The delegation also met with White House and State Department officials and experts from leading think tanks and nonprofit organizations for briefings on domestic US politics, foreign policy, and economics.

In North Carolina, the delegation visited Duke University Hospital and the Research Triangle Park to discuss public health policy and university-industry-government collaboration. In addition, the group compared notes on local politics with members of the North Carolina General Assembly, the county district attorney, and the mayor of Wilmington. The delegation then concluded its trip in Sacramento and San Francisco, where it met with elected state and city officials to learn about the relationships among the federal, state, county, and municipal governments.

**Participants:**

Akiko Enomoto, Staff Researcher, Policy Research Committee (Democratic Party of Japan [DPJ])

Tatsuo Igarashi, Member, Tsukuba City Assembly (DPJ)

Chikako Ikeda, Staff, Election Bureau, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Headquarters

Mitsuyoshi Mizoguchi, Acting Assistant Chief, Integrated Center Secretariat, New Komeito Headquarters
21st Japanese Delegation to the United States

Eight local legislators and Diet staffers took part in the 21st Japanese delegation to the United States, which was held on January 12–25, 2008. The visit began in Washington DC, where the delegation focused on US foreign policy in meetings with Congressman Ed Royce, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Alex Arvizu, and key players in domestic policymaking from the White House and from various interest groups. Since the visit coincided with the start of the 2008 presidential primaries, they also spoke with a wide range of party activists, campaign advisors, and political analysts, who shared insights into the complex US electoral system and how presidential campaigns are operated at the national and local levels.

The group then traveled to Indiana and Florida for a series of site visits and discussions with state government officials, local politicians, business executives, and nonprofit leaders. They were welcomed to Indiana by a wide range of local leaders, including Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman, and they visited a Honda automobile plant and spoke with town officials about differences in Japanese and American public administration at the local level. In Tallahassee, Florida, the group spoke with local elected officials about their policymaking challenges, exchanged views with Florida State University students, and made site visits to city facilities ranging from a child-care center to the city jail.

24th US Delegation to Japan

Seven US political leaders taking part in the 24th US delegation visited Tokyo, Ibaraki, Aichi, and Kyoto on April 14–27, 2007. While in the capital, they met with representatives of the three major parties—including LDP Secretary-General Hidenao Nakagawa, Tetsundo Iwakuni of the DPJ, and Hiroshi Takano of the New Komeito Party—to learn about their platforms for the April 22 local elections and the summer’s Upper House elections. These discussions were complemented by meetings with key foreign ministry officials, as well as with Tsuyoshi Takagi, chairman of Japan’s largest labor union, the Japan Trade Union Confederation (JTUC-Rengo).

Before leaving Tokyo, the group met with Tokyo Vice Governor Yokichi Yokoyama to learn about
the relationship between local governments and the central government in Japan. They expanded their focus on local-level governance in Ibaraki and Aichi Prefectures during sessions with Aichi Prefectural Assembly Speaker Yasuhiro Uchida, Aichi Prefecture Vice Governor Makoto Nishimura, and area mayors and city council members. They also met with a wide range of other prefectural, local, and business leaders, including Inuyama City Council Member Anthony Bianchi, Japan’s first American-born elected official; took part in a homestay; and visited a Toyota automobile plant.

Participants:

David A. Adams, Treasurer, County of Richland, South Carolina (Democrat)
Jennifer Alvarez, Director of Legislative & Political Affairs, National Association of Letter Carriers, Washington DC (Democrat)
Joseph Bartlett, Member, Maryland House of Delegates (Republican)
Josh Brown, Senior Director, Business Development, Corrections Corporation of America, Tennessee (Republican)
Melinda Katz, Delegation Escort, Member, New York City Council (Democrat)
Justin Rhee, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Adjudication and Compliance, USDA, Washington DC (Republican)
Jennifer M. Seelig, Member, Utah House of Representatives (Democrat)

Dr. Kissinger with the prime minister, the foreign minister, and other key leaders.

Another set of meetings with promising Diet members was held in mid-October 2006 with noted philanthropist George Soros. And in February 2008, JCIE arranged a three-day visit program for the prominent American political analyst Thomas Mann of the Brookings Institution. This included a special seminar on February 26 on the ongoing US presidential elections that was attended by 50 Diet members.
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, 183 participants have visited their counterparts’ countries for briefings and discussions with political, business, nonprofit, and opinion leaders.

11th Japanese Delegation to Australia

The 11th Japanese Delegation to Australia, led by Representative Fumio Kishida, visited Brisbane, Canberra, and Sydney on August 6–13, 2006, to engage in dialogue with a broad cross-section of national and local leaders on such issues as international cooperation on common challenges and current trends in policymaking and civil society. The delegation met with a wide range of political and governmental leaders, including key figures in the Howard Cabinet and the prime minister’s office, such as Deputy Prime Minister Mark Vaile, Foreign Minister Alexander Downer, Fisheries Minister Eric Abetz, and Special Minister of State Gary Nairn. The Diet group also held a series of meetings with national legislators, beginning with the heads of both the Upper and Lower Houses (Senate President Paul Calvert and Speaker David Hawker) and Senator Alan Ferguson, the chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade.

The delegation members also met with a wide range of foreign policy experts, business executives, NGO leaders, and local politicians. Prior to departing the capital, the delegation traveled to the Australian National University to take part in a roundtable discussion with researchers at the Australia-Japan Research Center. In Sydney, they held sessions with members of the New South Wales legislature as well as with business and civil society leaders. Capping off their visit in Brisbane, they met with representatives of the Royal National Agricultural and Industrial Association of Queensland and spoke with local legislators about regional agriculture and industry and bilateral trade relations.

Participants:

FUMIO KISHIDA (Delegation Leader), Member, House of Representatives, LDP
TOSHIKI ENDO, Member, House of Representatives, LDP
GOSHI HOSONO, Member, House of Representatives, DPJ
JUN MATSUMOTO, Member, House of Representatives, LDP
SHINPEI MATSUSHITA, Member, House of Councillors, Independent
YUJI SAWA, Member, House of Councillors, New Komeito Party

16th Australian Delegation to Japan

The 16th Australian Delegation to Japan, led by MP Anne Burke, federal member for Chisholm, visited Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kyoto on March 24–30, 2007. In a year that marked the 50th anniversary of the Australia-Japan agreement, the delegation sought to deepen their understanding of Japan’s politics, economy, and foreign policy, as well as to compare and share thoughts on bilateral relations between the two nations. The seven-person delegation met with leaders from business and civil society, as well as senior leadership from all of the three major parties, including Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary
Hakubun Shimomura and 12 other members of the Japanese Diet.

Taking part in roundtable discussions and meetings throughout the week, the delegates exchanged views on East Asia community building, education reform, aging populations and social security issues, as well as the national responses to changing socio-political dynamics such as the increasing role of civil society. The delegation also met with other senior government officials and experts, including officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and leading think tank experts. They rounded out their weeklong exchange in Japan with a visit to an automobile plant and the historic city of Kyoto.

Participants:
Anna Burke MP (Delegation Leader), Federal Member for Chisholm
Linda Kirk, Senator for South Australia
Jack Snelling MHA, Speaker of the House of Assembly, State Member for Playford in the South Australian House of Assembly
Will Hodgman MHA, Leader of the Opposition, State Member for Franklin in the Tasmanian House of Assembly
Sean Costello, Senior Adviser, Office of the Hon. Dr. Brendan Nelson MP, Federal Minister for Defence
Andrew Elsbury, Researcher, Office of the Hon. Michael Ronaldson, Senator for Victoria
Pandora Livanes, Executive Officer, Australian Political Exchange Council

17th Australian Delegation to Japan

Six members of the 17th Australian delegation visited Tokyo, Hyogo Prefecture, and Kyoto on March 1–7, 2008, for a series of wide-ranging discussions on shared domestic challenges and the future of Australia-Japan relations. While in Tokyo, they met with nearly 20 Diet members, including leaders from all three of the major parties, to compare notes on domestic political dynamics under new administrations in both countries and to discuss the state of bilateral relations in the framework of a rapidly evolving Asia. In these meetings—as well as in those with government officials, business executives, and journalists—particular focus was also placed on climate change and trade, especially the treatment of agricultural products in the upcoming negotiations for an Australia-Japan economic partnership agreement.

Outside of Tokyo, the delegation members spoke with Hyogo Vice Governor Tomio Sato and other local government officials about the implications of local government reform and consolidation. They also were briefed at the Asian Disaster Reduction Center on multinational cooperation in disaster response, took part in a session on local-level environmental policy, and visited the historic city of Kyoto.

Participants:
Anna Burke MP (Delegation Leader), Federal Member for Chisholm
Linda Kirk, Senator for South Australia
Jack Snelling MHA, Speaker of the House of Assembly, State Member for Playford in the South Australian House of Assembly
Will Hodgman MHA, Leader of the Opposition, State Member for Franklin in the Tasmanian House of Assembly
Sean Costello, Senior Adviser, Office of the Hon. Dr. Brendan Nelson MP, Federal Minister for Defence
Andrew Elsbury, Researcher, Office of the Hon. Michael Ronaldson, Senator for Victoria
Pandora Livanes, Executive Officer, Australian Political Exchange Council
CIVILNET

Through its CivilNet Program, 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 important CivilNet objective is to encourage dynamic and innovative approaches in the philanthropic sector. JCIE’s commitment to strengthening Japan’s indigenous private and corporate philanthropy dates back to the early 1970s, when it conducted the groundbreaking International Philanthropy Project, and it includes the creation in 1979 of the Asian Community Trust (which applied a US community foundation concept) as well as the launch and operation of one of Japan’s first donor advised funds, the Levi Strauss Foundation Advised Fund of JCIE (1997–2004). Building on these activities, over the past few years JCIE has begun facilitating philanthropic programs for a growing number of Japanese and foreign corporations that are seeking ways to address diverse social challenges.

Another top priority of the CivilNet Program is the promotion of a broader and deeper understanding of civil society in Japan and around the world. JCIE has a long record of organizing research and dialogue projects designed to contribute to an enhanced role for civil society organizations in the governance of society. In the past year, for example, JCIE completed a groundbreaking study of the role of philanthropy in international affairs, publishing the findings as Philanthropy and Reconciliation: Rebuilding Postwar US-Japan Relations.

JCIE also works to promote international outreach by Japan’s civil society. One element of this work involves the promotion of grassroots exchanges between Japan and other countries, as well as studies and dialogues that examine effective ways for local communities to turn globalization into a positive rather than a negative force. JCIE makes a special effort to encourage civil society leaders in Japan to work more closely with their counterparts around the world in order to improve their effectiveness and heighten the potential contributions of the sector.
Promoting Understanding of the Role of Philanthropy and Civil Society

The Role of Philanthropy in Postwar US-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. From 2002 to 2005, JCIE conducted a major study that examined the long-term impact of foundations and individual philanthropists, mainly in the United States but also in Japan, on the bilateral relationship. This project was designed to fill gaps in the knowledge of US-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 examined the motivations of foundation personnel, the relationship between philanthropic activity and government policy, and the impact of philanthropic support in areas such as US-Japan intellectual exchange, institution building in Japan, Japanese studies in the United States, and American studies in Japan.

The results of this project were published in June 2006 in English as Philanthropy and Reconciliation: Rebuilding Postwar US-Japan Relations. (A Japanese edition of the book was published in spring 2008 by Minerva Press.) On September 12, 2006, roughly 75 leaders of philanthropic and civil society organizations gathered in New York for a launch seminar and reception. The evening featured remarks by four prominent leaders—David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, Barnett Baron of the Asia Foundation, and Ambassador Motoatsu Sakurai, consul general in New York—who commented on the relevance of the book for today’s philanthropic world and for the understanding of US-Japan relations.

Collaboration with the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation

The Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation honors the ideals that the Meiji-era entrepreneur and civic leader Ei’ichi Shibusawa advocated and practiced throughout his life by carrying out a wide range of activities to promote civilian diplomacy, social welfare, and public education. It operates three core programs—a research program, the Shibusawa Memorial Museum, and the Resource Center for the History of Entrepreneurship—that are designed to build upon the achievements and ideals of Shibusawa and to encourage the development of a dynamic society with a strong civil society at its core. JCIE is facilitating the work of the foundation’s research department to raise awareness and understanding of the potential contributions of civil society. (One element of this collaboration is the Keio University Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship, described on page 47.)

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.
Microsoft NPO Support Program

In 2002, Microsoft Japan launched a grantmaking program for Japanese nonprofit organizations called the Microsoft NPO Support Program. This program aims to empower nonprofit organizations in Japan through the use of IT. Each year, approximately US$180,000 (¥20,000,000) in grants is being distributed to Japanese groups, together with software and other technical support as necessary. In the past five years, nearly US$1 million has been granted to 37 organizations. JCIE began operating this program for Microsoft Japan in 2006, managing the planning, operations, selection process, and evaluation of the program.

Nipponkoa Grant Program

In FY2004, the Nipponkoa Grant Program was initiated in partnership with Nipponkoa Insurance Company, through its Grant Club, which promotes and matches employee giving. Grants are made annually to Japanese nonprofit organizations working in the fields of international exchange and cooperation involving other Asian countries, education, and women’s issues, and JCIE manages the planning, operations, and selection process for the program. The program not only aims to make corporate grants to nonprofit organizations but also promotes collaboration between nonprofit organizations and corporations. In FY2006, grants were made to six organizations around the country including, for example, a shelter in Kanagawa that supports victims of domestic violence. Two additional grants were made in FY2007.

SEEDCap Japan

The Social Entrepreneur Enhanced Development Capital Program (SEEDCap Japan), a funding initiative launched in 2004, enables Voyager Management, in partnership with the advisory firm of Shibusawa and Company, to provide support for initiatives undertaken by some of Japan’s most promising social entrepreneurs. Voyager Management, an American “fund of funds” investment company, contributes 10 percent of the incentive fees from its transactions on behalf of several Japanese corporations to JCIE. This contribution is then re-granted by JCIE to exemplary Japanese NPOs that are chosen based on their innovative and entrepreneurial spirit, their capacity to serve as models for other organizations in meeting social needs, and their ability to become self-sustaining. Two grants were made in the second round of SEEDCap funding in 2006, another two grants were made in 2007, and four were made in 2008. In response to the need for multiyear funding to nurture innovative initiatives, grantees became eligible for a maximum of three years of funding starting in the third round.

Facilitating Innovative Corporate Philanthropy

A terminally ill child gets help blowing out candles at a party organized by Heartful Holiday, a SEEDCap-supported organization.
2006 Grants

Florence—To support a “Child Rescue Brigade” to provide emergency childcare for the sick children of working parents. Florence offers a potentially self-sustaining model to deal with this increasingly pressing social issue.

OurPlanet-TV—To allow OurPlanet-TV, the very first SEEDCap recipient, to complete the dissemination of nine short documentaries on overlooked social issues that were made with SEEDCap support.

2007 Grants

Kotoba no Atelier—For a residential training program that addresses the alarming number of Japanese youth—primarily teenage boys and young men—who withdraw from society and live as hikikomori, or “shut-ins,” rarely if ever leaving their rooms.

A Dream a Day in Tokyo/Heartful Holiday in Tokyo for Terminally Ill Children—To offer terminally ill children from Japan and Asia a one-week stay in Tokyo to visit amusement parks and tourist sites in order to fulfill lifelong dreams and provide them and their families with happy memories.

2008 Grants

Total Health Care for Artists Japan—To support a program that expands access to affordable healthcare for dancers and other artists, who often fall through the gaps of Japan’s healthcare system.

Komposition—For a “Legal Wall Project” that battles illegal graffiti by channeling youths’ energy and providing them with legal spaces to paint at the request of building owners.

Kotoba no Atelier—Second-year funding.

A Dream a Day in Tokyo/Heartful Holiday in Tokyo for Terminally Ill Children—Second-year funding.

Standard Chartered Bank Japan’s Seeing is Believing Initiative

Standard Chartered Bank launched the “Seeing is Believing” program in 2003 as one of its major global programs, and JCIE has been working with the bank to support this program in Japan since 2005. The program is designed to help alleviate blindness across the globe. Today, there are more than 45 million blind people in the world, and the vast majority live in developing countries. Tragically, it is estimated that 80 percent of these people are needlessly blind, often because they do not have access to basic healthcare treatment. The program’s objective is to raise US$7.5 million, which would assist in restoring sight to 1 million people. JCIE has been managing the donations from Japan to this program, which go toward support for the work of such international organizations as Vision 2020 and Sightsavers International.

Tiffany Foundation Award

In December 2007, JCIE and the New York–based Tiffany & Co. Foundation announced the establishment of the Tiffany Foundation Award for the Preservation of Japanese Traditional Arts and Culture in Contemporary Society. This annual award will recognize organizations that have contributed to the promotion of Japanese traditional culture and to the revitalization of local communities by incorporating the heritage of local culture into modern activities, reviving traditional activities, and engaging in exchange related to traditional arts and culture. The first award will be presented in June 2008 to two Japanese organizations—one that is nationally renowned and a second that is having a significant impact in a particular community. Nominations have been solicited from across the country, and the finalists will be chosen by a selection committee of senior experts in the fields of arts and culture.
Building a Multiethnic Society and Revitalizing Local Communities

The number of foreign nationals residing in Japan has grown rapidly since 1980, accounting for more than 2 million people, or 1.6 percent of the population, by 2005. As a result, communities around Japan are finding that they need to rethink how they deal with non-native residents. It is not only important to focus on integrating them smoothly into local communities but also to find ways to more effectively utilize their unique potential as resources for communities. With this in mind, JCIE operated a three-year project with community leaders from around the country to examine case studies of areas with active communities of foreign-born residents, analyze the roles played by actors who serve as a bridge between foreign and Japanese residents at the community level, and explore ways communities can better support foreign-born residents.

In 2005 and 2006, the research team held a series of meetings with community leaders, activists, and others in six areas with high concentrations of foreign nationals. Each meeting examined key issues in the locales being studied and the various organizations and mechanisms that have been established to facilitate relationships among community members from different cultural backgrounds. On March 4, 2007, the findings were presented at a major seminar at the Hamamatsu International Center. Based on these findings, a Japanese-language volume, *Tabunka pawaa shakai* (A “multicultural power” society) was published, and policy recommendations were presented at a final seminar held in Tokyo on September 19, 2007.
International Relations at the Local Level in Japan: Exploring Kyushu’s International Strategy

With the cooperation and support of Citigroup Japan, JCIE carried out a one-year study of the international strategy of Kyushu, one of Japan’s four main islands. This focused on Kyushu’s relationship with its Asian neighbors in light of the proposed amalgamation of Japan’s prefectures through the introduction of a new “regional system.” Historically, Kyushu has acted as a gateway to the rest of the world for all of Japan by importing goods and culture from neighboring Asian countries and, even today, it has a rich culture and traditions that have been strongly influenced by Japan’s neighbors. The final report, which was published in December 2007, analyzed Kyushu’s external relationships with East Asia in a variety of fields—including culture, economy, education, and people-to-people exchange—and identified key trends in these areas.

International Cooperation by Local Governments in Europe

As a follow-up to the Japan-EU Grassroots Exchange Project for Community and Local International Cooperation conducted in 2005, JCIE has been carrying out research on the state of grassroots international cooperation with a focus on the activities of local governments in five countries in Europe—England, Germany, Holland, Italy, and Norway. This project was commissioned by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation, which has been actively seeking collaboration with Japanese local governments when it proceeds with its official development assistance (ODA) projects.

At the community level, local governments in Europe have been actively working along with NGOs to promote international cooperation with developing countries, particularly those in Africa. The relationship between local governments and government funding agencies in the area of international cooperation is also advanced in comparison with Japan. The project involved interviews with local and national government institutions in each country to ascertain the state of cooperation between local governments and nonprofit organizations in this field, the relationship between local governments and government funding agencies, and the ODA strategy toward local governments. The final report is available in Japanese on the JCIE website, and an excerpt was published in the January 2007 edition of Kokusai kaihatsu jaanaru (International Development Journal).

Involving Multiple Local Actors in Grassroots International Cooperation

In FY2005, JCIE was commissioned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to undertake a yearlong project to examine successful cases of grassroots-level international cooperation activities. The objective was to explore the process and methodology for carrying out such cooperation with the involvement of diverse actors at the local level. Four areas were selected, each of which has a strong tradition of international cooperation, and meetings were held throughout FY2005. In addition to examining the significance of citizen-to-citizen, regional-level international cooperation, participants sought to better understand what is involved at the local community level when such projects are encouraged and what benefits the activities bring to the community. They considered what policies might effectively encourage local international cooperation that involves multiple actors and what JICA’s role might be in that process. In FY2006, the findings from the project were analyzed in a final report (in Japanese only).
As the challenges facing Japan and the international community have become more complex, it has become apparent that there is a need for greater coordination and cooperation between diverse sectors of society, both domestically and internationally. In order to effectively respond to emerging issues, a growing number of JCIE’s initiatives now cut across its three programmatic pillars—Global ThinkNet, Political Exchange Programs, and CivilNet—drawing on the expertise and strong networks developed in these areas and bringing together leaders from various fields. For example, JCIE’s work in the field of human security, which attempts to deal in a comprehensive manner with the interconnected threats facing individuals and communities in developing countries, would not be effective without the active involvement of policy experts and scholars, politicians, and civil society organizations.
One of the most prominent initiatives currently being undertaken by JCIE is the operation of the Friends of the Global Fund, Japan (FGFJ), which has developed out of JCIE’s longtime work as a proponent of human security and which benefits from JCIE’s capacity to mobilize leaders from different sectors of society.

The FGFJ was launched in 2004 to support the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, a Geneva-based organization that is the main coordinating body to provide international financing for the fight against these three deadly diseases, which together kill more than 6 million people each year. Chaired by former Prime Minister Yoshide Mori, the FGFJ aims to mobilize participation from all sectors of Japanese society, as well as from throughout Asia, in the worldwide fight against communicable diseases. Its work has taken on particular significance in the lead-up to the 2008 G8 Summit in Toyako, Japan, and many of its recent activities have been geared toward raising the profile of communicable diseases on the summit agenda.

**Mobilizing Leadership**

As one core component of FGFJ activities, JCIE works to engage key leaders in Japan and around the world more actively in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. The support of key political and governmental leaders is needed in order to convince the Japanese government to continue making substantial contributions, both financial and otherwise, to the Global Fund and the worldwide campaign to battle these diseases. Meanwhile, it is important to mobilize leadership in other sectors of society as well, ranging from business to civil society, academia, and medicine.

The FGFJ works to engage Japanese leaders in a number of ways. A cross-section of 16 leading figures in Japan—from politics, government, business, academia, civil society, and medicine—meet as members of the FGFJ board in order to strategize on ways to promote greater cooperation on communicable diseases and to reach out to the leadership of the sectors they represent. They regularly convene for roundtables with overseas leaders visiting Japan, who in the past two years have ranged from Global Fund executives to Bill Gates, George Soros, and Bono. The FGFJ and members of the board also play an active role in governmental and quasi-governmental initiatives related to communicable diseases. For example, the Japanese delegation to the May 31–June 2, 2006, UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) was led by the chair of the FGFJ board, former Prime Minister Mori, and included two FGFJ board members as well as FGFJ Director Tadashi Yamamoto as a special advisor. The FGFJ also makes a regular practice of facilitating meetings with key governmental and nongovernmental figures for overseas leaders and representatives of international organizations when they visit Japan.

Rep. Ichiro Aisawa visits a South African village ravaged by AIDS
FGFJ Diet Task Force
A multiparty task force of Diet members has been created to examine ways to broaden Japan’s international role in combating the global threats of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases. This task force has 21 members from all of the major parties in Japan. It is chaired by former Prime Minister Mori and operates with Ichiro Aisawa, chair of the House Budget Committee, as its director. The FGFJ Diet Task Force convenes several times a year for discussions with leaders from around the world, and members are invited to participate in various FGFJ activities.

Diet Task Force Study Meetings
On May 30, 2006, a dozen members of the Diet Task Force met with then Senator Surin Pitsuwan, a former Thai foreign minister who has since assumed the post of ASEAN secretary-general. Dr. Surin discussed the important role of political leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS, which was vital to the success of Thailand’s 100 percent condom use campaign. A roundtable was held on October 16, 2006, with George Soros, the famous investor who founded the Open Society Institute, which supports initiatives around the world to stop the spread of communicable diseases. On February 6, 2007, members met with Christoph Benn, the Global Fund’s director of external relations, and Katsumi Hirano, executive director of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) Johannesburg Center, who discussed the impact of HIV/AIDS in South Africa and on the Japanese business community. A fourth roundtable was also held on November 9, 2007, in conjunction with the Japan visit of Akudo Anyanwu Ikemba, CEO of Friends of the Global Fund Africa.

Diet Task Force Visit to South Africa
From June 29 to July 4, 2006, FGFJ Diet Task Force Director Ichiro Aisawa (member, House of Representatives, LDP) and Task Force member Hiroyuki Nagahama (member, House of Representatives, DPJ) traveled to South Africa to visit communities ravaged by the AIDS epidemic and to attend the Global Fund Partnership Forum. In addition to meeting with families affected by the disease, community leaders, and service providers who are being assisted by the Global Fund, they also visited businesses to learn about their workforce and philanthropic programs.

FGFJ Events and Roundtables with Overseas Leaders
The FGFJ arranges for leaders in the field of communicable diseases from around the world who visit Japan to meet with key figures from different sectors of Japanese society as part of its efforts to help energize the movement in Japan and promote international cooperation on this topic. Prominent events over the past two years included the following.

Roundtable with Bill Gates
On April 21, 2006, Bill Gates, co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, joined Representative Ichiro Aisawa, Deputy Foreign Minister Mitoji Yabunaka, and members of the FGFJ board from various sectors of Japanese society for a special briefing session on Japan’s response to the spread of the major communicable diseases.

Roundtables with George Soros
A number of meetings with key political and social leaders were arranged for George Soros, founder of the Open Society Institute, on October 16, 2006. In addition to a session with the FGFJ Diet Task Force, Soros participated in a roundtable with the FGFJ board of directors, chaired by former Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori, where he reflected on his
own support for efforts to fight the spread of communicable diseases and the importance of strong engagement from all sectors of society, particularly civil society.

**Visit Program for Bono**

In cooperation with DATA [Debt AIDS Trade Africa] and Japan’s Hottokenai—Sekai no Mazushisa, the FGFJ arranged a number of meetings and events for singer and activist Bono between November 28 and December 1, 2006. Bono met with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, JICA President Sadako Ogata, and other key leaders to discuss AIDS and poverty in Africa; he spoke at a roundtable with 19 top figures from different sectors of society; and he took part in a “Red and White reception” that drew more than 200 Japanese leaders in the fields of the arts, business, entertainment, media, and politics.

**Exchange with Friends of the Global Fund Africa**

On November 5–10, 2007, a weeklong visit program was arranged for Akudo Anyanwu Ikemba, CEO and founder of Friends of the Global Fund Africa, in order to help strengthen the ties between the FGFJ and its African counterpart. This included a roundtable with the FGFJ board, including its chair, former Prime Minister Mori, and a session with the FGFJ Diet Task Force. Meetings were also arranged with business leaders—including representatives of the Japanese Business Federation (Keidanren) and executives at Sumitomo Chemical, a global leader in the production of anti-malaria bed nets—as well as with top government officials.

**Seminar: From Heiligendamm to Toyako—The Global Fund on the G8 Agenda**

The FGFJ arranged a series of meetings on July 25–27, 2007, for Michel Kazatchkine on the occasion of his first visit to Japan since being named executive director of the Global Fund. This included a seminar that focused on the Global Fund’s work and ways of guaranteeing that the momentum that started with the proposal of the Global Fund at the Okinawa G8 Summit eight years ago will be maintained. Kazatchkine and Christoph Benn served as the main speakers for this seminar, which included nearly 80 senior government officials, business executives, diplomats, and civil society leaders.


The FGFJ convened a roundtable on global health in Tokyo on August 6, 2007, with Dr. Tadataka Yamada, president of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation’s Global Health Program, as well as Deputy Foreign Minister Masaru Kohno, sherpa for the Toyako G8 Summit, and Sumie Ishii, executive director of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning. Approximately 50 civil society leaders, business executives, scholars, government officials, and journalists attended the event.

**Promoting Regional Cooperation**

As people and goods move across national boundaries more frequently, so do communicable diseases. It is no longer sufficient to focus responses solely at the national level; regional and cross-border cooperation is also needed. Therefore, the FGFJ aims to promote greater understanding among countries in East Asia of the challenges of communicable
diseases and encourage greater cooperation in responding to them.

**East Asian Regional Cooperation in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria—Beijing Conference**

On July 10–11, 2006, the FGFJ brought together more than 100 government, business, NGO, and philanthropic leaders from around the world for a major conference in Beijing, China, to examine East Asian regional cooperation in the fight against communicable diseases. At a time of considerable tension between Japan and China, this meeting was cosponsored by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, as well as by the Global Fund. China’s Vice Minister of Health Huang Jiefu, Representative Ichiro Aisawa of Japan (then acting secretary-general of the ruling LDP), and Global Fund Executive Director Richard Feachem opened the conference. Prominent scholars and practitioners from around the region exchanged views on the challenges they are facing in fighting these diseases, China’s response, and effective strategies for promoting regional cooperation. A series of case studies were presented on cross-border initiatives that different countries and organizations are undertaking in East Asia to deal with HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, and participants worked to distill common lessons from these examples. The proceedings of the conference were published as *East Asian Regional Cooperation in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria*.

**Comparative Research on Responses to the Spread of Communicable Diseases in East Asia**

In order to lay the groundwork for joint regional policy responses and actions in East Asia, the FGFJ conducted a major study to examine responses to the spread of HIV/AIDS around East Asia. This project was designed to advance general understanding of the challenges of communicable diseases and develop a regional network of leaders from diverse sectors who actively seek common solutions. A conference was held in Tokyo in June 2005, to exchange views on the reports of 12 project researchers from Australia, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The researchers’ papers were then compiled and published in April 2006 as *Fighting a Rising Tide: The Response to AIDS in East Asia*. Editions were also published in Chinese in June 2006, and in Japanese in 2007.

**Mobilizing Corporate Responses**

The challenges posed by communicable diseases have proven to be too large for the public sector to deal with alone, so one mission of the FGFJ is to promote greater involvement by the corporate sector. The FGFJ works to engage Japanese corporations in its activities, raise awareness among business executives of steps their companies can take to help stem the spread of communicable diseases among their employees and in the communities in which they operate, and encourage companies to participate more fully in the global fight against the disease. This is done by advising Japanese corporations on workplace programs and philanthropic initiatives and by undertaking special activities, including those outlined below, to raise awareness and share best practices regarding corporate responses to communicable diseases. The FGFJ also supports international efforts to engage Japanese corporations in the battle against these diseases,
notably including the Product (RED) campaign, which is designed to benefit the Global Fund.

Corporate Responses to Communicable Diseases: Case Studies of Innovative Responses
The FGFJ has launched an in-depth study of roughly a dozen major corporations around the world that are undertaking exemplary initiatives in the fight against communicable diseases. FGFJ researchers are compiling case studies of particularly effective programs in order to identify models that corporations, especially Japanese firms, can emulate or look to for inspiration. Information on these cases was gathered through research, field visits to project sites in Asia, Africa, and the United States, and interviews with corporate executives. An interim report on the case studies was presented at a symposium in Tokyo on February 5, 2007, which included roughly 120 participants from business, civil society, and academia. A roundtable on “Partnerships for Fighting Communicable Diseases” was then held the following day, February 6, so that a smaller group of business executives, government officials, and NGO leaders could candidly debate the challenges they face in forming cross-sectoral partnerships to deal with these diseases. The case studies are being compiled for publication in Japanese and English.

Raising Public Awareness and Engaging the Media
The FGFJ also aims to raise public awareness and understanding about the threats of communicable diseases through various activities and its website. Special efforts are made to engage the media. For example, one-on-one briefings are often held for journalists and media representatives are regularly involved in FGFJ activities in order to encourage them to gain a deeper understanding of communicable diseases and global health. The FGFJ also acted as an intermediary in facilitating Japanese media participation in a December 2006 media delegation to Southeast Asia to visit Global Fund project sites.

In addition, the FGFJ occasionally undertakes initiatives and organizes special events designed to reach the general public. For example, All Nippon Airways (ANA), one of Japan’s leading airlines, agreed to broadcast an in-flight public service announcement on its video system for all of its domestic flights during the three-month period of September–November 2006. This video clip highlighted the work of the Global Fund to stem the spread of deadly diseases, and it was accompanied by a two-page spread in ANA’s in-flight magazine. The video and the magazine piece, which were designed in a partnership among ANA, the FGFJ, and the Global Fund, are estimated to have reached as many as 12 million passengers.

The FGFJ also facilitated the production of a television special on George Soros’s philanthropic efforts to fight communicable diseases for NHK, one of Japan’s major broadcasting corporations. FGFJ Director Tadashi Yamamoto traveled to New York in May 2007 to interview Soros for the program, which highlighted his reflections on the need for strong commitments to fighting communicable diseases and his admiration for the work of the Global Fund. The interview premiered in Japan on June 16, 2007, as part of the series *Mirai e no teigen* (Proposal for the future). Its contents were later transcribed and published (in Japanese) in January 2008 as a book that is being mass marketed by NHK Publishing.
Challenges in Global Health and Japan’s Contributions

Japan will host the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) in May 2008 and the G8 Summit in July 2008. Global health featured prominently eight years ago at the last G8 Summit to be held in Japan, when the Okinawa Infectious Diseases Initiative was announced and the idea for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was first endorsed by the world’s leaders. The 2008 meetings provide a rare opportunity for Japan to further extend its leadership on global health and to help maintain momentum in international cooperation in dealing with communicable diseases and public health challenges in developing countries.

For this reason, JCIE launched a major research and dialogue program in September 2007 to examine global health in the context of human security and to explore the international contributions that Japan can make in this area. This multipronged project is being led by a senior Japanese politician, Keizo Takemi, and draws on different clusters of JCIE activities.

Global Health Fellows Program

Keizo Takemi, a prominent former member of the House of Councillors and senior vice minister of health, labor, and welfare in the Abe Cabinet, joined JCIE in September 2007 as a senior fellow on global health to explore how Japan might better contribute to global initiatives to strengthen public health in the developing world. He concurrently is a senior research fellow at Harvard University’s School of Public Health and is researching and lecturing full-time on global health issues. His research has included site visits with JCIE staff and government officials to observe innovative health programs in Thailand and Zambia.

Research and Working Group on Challenges in Global Health

A working group comprising senior practitioners, policy experts, and government officials was launched in September 2007 to study Japan’s potential contributions to global health in the lead up to the G8 Summit. The group is compiling a major report for submission to an international symposium, “From Okinawa to Toyako: Dealing with Communicable Diseases as Global Human Security Threats,” which will be held on May 23–24, 2008. In preparing this report, the working group has been meeting with representatives from international organizations, think tanks, and government agencies around the world. This has included, for example, a February 7, 2008, roundtable with executives from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, on how organizations like the Global Fund can contribute to health systems strengthening in developing countries through funding for communicable diseases.
Geneva Seminar: Building Effective Health Systems with the Benefits of Existing Initiatives

A two-day seminar was held in Geneva, Switzerland, on March 19–20, 2008, with representatives of a wide range of UN agencies and international organizations working on global health issues to discuss how Japan and other advanced countries can contribute to more effective responses to the health problems of developing countries. Keizo Takemi presented preliminary findings from the working group report, and the other attendees and delegation members shared their thoughts about how disease-specific health interventions can be leveraged to more broadly strengthen health systems.

Delegation Members:

Keizo Takemi, Senior Fellow for Global Health, JCIE
Sumie Ishii, Managing Director and Executive Secretary, JOICFP [Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning]
Masamine Jimba, Professor, Department of International Community Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo
Yasushi Katsuma, Associate Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies
Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Special Advisor to the Cabinet (in charge of science, technology, and innovation)
Kazumi Matsui, Assistant Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Yasuhide Nakamura, Professor, Department of International Collaboration, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University
Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, Nippon Foundation
Takehiko Sasazuki, President, International Medical Center of Japan
Koji Tsuruoka, Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hirozo Ueda, Assistant Minister for Technical Affairs, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Yoshihisa Ueda, Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Tadashi Yamamoto, President, JCIE
Tatsuo Yamasaki, Deputy Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance

Strengthening Civil Society Organizations Working on Global Health and the G8 Summit

JCIE has been working closely with other civil society organizations in Japan as part of the effort to encourage world leaders to take up the issue of global health in the G8 Summit. This has included the facilitation of outside funding for the Japan G8 NGO Forum, an ongoing survey of the state of Japanese NGOs working in the field of global health, and regular coordination of awareness-raising activities.

Working Group Members:

Keizo Takemi, Senior Fellow for Global Health, JCIE (Project Director)
Kazushi Hashimoto, Executive Director, Japan Bank for International Cooperation
Masami Ishii, Executive Board Member, Japan Medical Association
Sumie Ishii, Managing Director and Executive Secretary, JOICFP [Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning]
Masamine Jimba, Professor, Department of International Community Health, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Tokyo
Yasushi Katsuma, Associate Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies
Kiyoshi Kurokawa, Special Advisor to the Cabinet (in charge of science, technology, and innovation)
Kazumi Matsui, Assistant Minister for International Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Yasuhide Nakamura, Professor, Department of International Collaboration, Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University
Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, Nippon Foundation
Takehiko Sasazuki, President, International Medical Center of Japan
Koji Tsuruoka, Director-General for Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Hirozo Ueda, Assistant Minister for Technical Affairs, Minister’s Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
Yoshihisa Ueda, Vice President, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Tadashi Yamamoto, President, JCIE
Tatsuo Yamasaki, Deputy Director-General, International Bureau, Ministry of Finance
Preparing Future Leaders

Seminar Series for Emerging Leaders—Tanaka Juku

In order to encourage future leaders to think more seriously about Japan’s international role, JCIE launched the “Tanaka Juku,” a three-month series of intensive evening seminars for 25 young political leaders, corporate executives, journalists, and emerging intellectual leaders under the tutelage of Hitoshi Tanaka, JCIE senior fellow and former deputy minister for foreign affairs. Ten sessions were organized in the spring of 2006, featuring prominent guest commentators—ranging from former government officials to leading media figures to top scholars—and another eight sessions were scheduled in the spring of 2008 with Hitoshi Tanaka as the main lecturer. In each of the sessions, the participants discussed and debated key issues related to Japan’s evolving international role and responsibilities.

Keio University Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship—The Doctrine of the New Public Good

The Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Lectureship was established at Keio University in 2004 with the sponsorship of the Shibusawa Ei’ichi Memorial Foundation, to be held each year for five years. This for-credit course, which is organized by JCIE, consists of a series of lectures that deal with the redefinition of the public good and the role of civil society. More than 500 students registered for the 2006 series, which was held from April to July 2006 and centered on the theme of “The Role of Civil Society in East Asia”; nearly 700 students signed up for the 2007 series on “Civil Society’s Role in Increasing Japan’s Presence in the Global Society.” The speakers and their respective topics are listed below.

2006 Lecture Series

I. Japan-China-Korea Relations in Northeast Asia
Emerging Nationalism and the Future of East Asia
YASUO FUKUDA, Member, House of Representatives
(currently Prime Minister of Japan)
The Future of East Asia and China-Japan Relations
KOJI WATANABE, Senior Fellow, JCIE; former Japanese Ambassador to Russia
The Future of East Asia and Korea-Japan Relations
LEE JONG-WON, Associate Professor, Rikkyo University
Issues in Japan-China-Korea Relations and the Potential for Dynamic Development
MASAO OKONOGI, Dean, Keio University Faculty of Law

II. Changing Values and East Asia’s Changing Social Structure
The Impact on Society of Globalization and Human Mobility
ISAMI TAKEDA, Professor, Dokkyo University
East Asia’s Changing Population Structure and Its Impact on Society
KIYOKO IKEGAMI, Director, UN Population Fund
Asian Values: What Individual Culture and Pop Culture Reveal about Cultural Exchange and Changing Values
KIZO OGURA, Associate Professor, Kyoto University

III. East Asian Community and Governance of International Society
The Global Impact of East Asian Economic Integration
AKIRA KOJIMA, Chairman, Japan Center for Economic Research

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III. East Asian Community and Governance of International Society
The Global Impact of East Asian Economic Integration
AKIRA KOJIMA, Chairman, Japan Center for Economic Research
The Relationship between an East Asia Community and the United States

**Ezra Vogel**, Professor, Harvard University

The Impact of East Asian Expansion and the Creation of an East Asia Community

**Hitoshi Tanaka**, Senior Fellow, JCIE

The Role of Civil Society in East Asia: Functional Civil Society Cooperation on Common Challenges

**Tadashi Yamamoto**, President, JCIE

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**2007 Lecture Series**

**I. Japan as a Global Civilian Power**

Nationalism and Globalism in Japan

**Masahide Soeya**, Professor, Keio University

The United Nations and Japan’s International Role

**Shinichi Kitaoka**, Professor, Tokyo University; former Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

Japan’s Course in International Society

**Akira Iriye**, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University

Expectations for a New Generation

**Gerald Curtis**, Professor, Columbia University

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**II. Civil Society’s Role in Strengthening Japan**

Sports in Global Culture—Enhancing the International Presence of Japanese Soccer

**Kohzo Tajima**, Secretary General, Japan Football Association

Civil Society and Human Security in the United Nations

**Kazuo Tase**, Chief, Human Security Unit, United Nations

Globalization’s Light and Its Shadows—Corporations and the Future of Japan

**Uichiro Niwa**, Chairman, Itochu Corporation

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Japanese Civil Society in the Eyes of an Overseas Correspondent

**Aiko Doden**, Chief Announcer, Japan Broadcasting System (NHK)

**III. Japan’s Role in Meeting Global Challenges**

The Hottokenai “Don’t Let It be—World Poverty” Campaign

**Tatsuo Hayashi**, Chair, Hottokenai–Sekai no Mazushisa (G-CAP Japan); President, Africa Japan Forum

Japan’s Contributions on Energy and the Environment

**Akio Morishima**, Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University; Special Research Advisor, Institute for Global Environmental Studies

Demining and Peace Building: The Peace Road Project

**Hiroshi Tomita**, Executive Director, Japanese Alliance for Humanitarian Demining Support (JAHDS)
PUBLICATIONS
ASEM in Its Tenth Year: Looking Back, Looking Forward
JCIE and the University of Helsinki Network for European Studies, editors
This report is the result of a research survey examining the past decade of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) process and outlining its future prospects. The survey was commissioned by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Japan and Finland. The report is a joint effort based on a European research component, coordinated by the University of Helsinki Network for European Studies, and an Asian research component, coordinated by JCIE. This report was presented to, and used as background material at, the ASEM Senior Officials’ Meeting in March 2006. This report and the results of the regional research are available for download online.
(English: JCIE, 2006)

Civil Society Monitor
The Civil Society Monitor newsletter, published by JCIE, is one of the only sources of information on the current state of the Japanese nonprofit sector in English. 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. In 2007, the newsletter examined NGO advocacy in Japan, trends in corporate philanthropy, and shifts in Japan’s legal system concerning nonprofit organizations.

Dialogue and Research Monitor: Toward Community Building in East Asia
JCIE publishes the Dialogue and Research Monitor biannually, covering Track 1 and Track 2 dialogues, research projects, and publications related to East Asian security and community building. Issues covering January through June 2005 and July through December 2005 were published during FY2006. Current and past issues are available on JCIE’s website.
East Asia at a Crossroads
Jusuf Wanandi and Tadashi Yamamoto, editors

Efforts to build an East Asia community have gained momentum over the past decade as East Asian leaders seek to strengthen regional cooperation and stabilize regional relations in a period of dynamic change and shifting balances of power. While community building is still at an early stage, there is a growing sense it has reached a historic crossroads where it can be further advanced or alternatively succumb to East Asia’s many disparities and emerging rivalries. In East Asia at a Crossroads, leading policy experts from inside and outside the region analyze the dynamics of regional community building and propose ways of moving forward to enhance regional peace and prosperity while strengthening East Asia’s capacity to meet its growing global responsibilities.
(English: JCIE, 2008)

East Asia Insights: Toward Community Building in East Asia
JCIE publishes policy briefs reporting on and analyzing the long-term community-building process in East Asia. Seven issues were published in FY2006 and FY2007, examining a wide range of issues from Japanese perspectives on US policy in East Asia to the foreign policy implications of nationalistic sentiments in Japan. Current and past issues are available on JCIE’s website.

East Asian Regional Cooperation in the Fight Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

This report summarizes the discussions at a July 10–11, 2006, conference in Beijing, China, on regional responses to three of the world’s most deadly diseases. In addition to analyses of the spread of communicable diseases in China and worldwide, the report examines how East Asian nations are working together in border areas and on the regional level to stem the spread of AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. It focuses on exemplary cases of regional and cross-border cooperation that can serve as models for deeper and more meaningful regional cooperation, and it recommends ways of increasing regional and cross-border cooperation and of making it more effective.
(English: JCIE, 2007)
Fighting a Rising Tide: The Response to AIDS in East Asia
Tadashi Yamamoto and Satoko Itoh, editors

Twelve chapters were commissioned to experts around the Asia Pacific to examine how government, civil society, corporations, and the media are responding to the rising tide of HIV/AIDS infection that is afflicting the region. These chapters portray a surprising diversity of experiences. Countries such as Australia had early, concentrated epidemics. Others, like China, are experiencing rapidly growing epidemics. Thailand has seen high but declining prevalence rates, while Vietnam is seeing exponential growth in rates among specific populations, particularly intravenous drug users. Meanwhile, Japan and others still have low prevalence rates but need to remain vigilant and active if they are to avoid an epidemic. The varied responses by each society to the rising threat offer critical and practical lessons. Equally important is the increasing recognition that many problems contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS are cross-border issues that must be addressed collaboratively. This volume provides detailed analyses by experts in the field who offer insight into the efforts occurring in their own societies to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS. A Chinese edition of this volume was published in FY2006, and a Japanese version was published in FY2007.

(English, Chinese: JCIE/FGFJ, 2006; Japanese: JCIE/FGFJ, 2007)

A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue 3—Economic Empowerment for Gender Equality
Chia Siow Yue, editor

This is the third and final volume produced through a project entitled “A Gender Agenda: Asia-Europe Dialogue,” which was co-organized by the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) and JCIE beginning in 2001. This volume examines the economic empowerment of women through entrepreneurship development at the grassroots level. Six case studies are presented on initiatives in France, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines, and Greece and Turkey. This unique analysis sheds light on the key factors that can hinder or enable economic empowerment and considers how to link economic empowerment of women to social change and gender equality. This volume also includes keynote speeches that were delivered by Magdalena Sroda, Polish plenipotentiary for equal status of women and men, and Senator Loren Legarda of the Philippines, at the final conference of the project held in October 2005 in the Philippines.

(English: JCIE and ASEF, 2007)
Japan and Asia in Transition: East Asia Insights 2006–2007
Hitoshi Tanaka

The first two years of the East Asia Insights policy brief series, authored by JCIE Senior Fellow Hitoshi Tanaka, were edited and compiled as a single volume in December 2007. These nine essays analyze the course of East Asia regional integration and propose an active Japanese role in strengthening regional community building and establishing an East Asia security forum. Taken together, they map out a vision for East Asia’s future, based on the conviction that, in a rapidly evolving region, there is a need to build habits of cooperation among East Asia’s major powers.

(English: JCIE, 2007)

Philanthropy and Reconciliation: Rebuilding Postwar US-Japan Relations
Tadashi Yamamoto, Akira Iriye, and Makoto Iokibe, editors

The US-Japan relationship has undergone many changes since the end of World War II, but perhaps the most dramatic and least understood transition was the change in perceptions and values that allowed these two former enemies—countries which shared substantially fewer ties of kinship and culture than did the United States and Europe—to become the closest of allies in a remarkably short period of time. This study examines the critical role of civil society, and particularly of American and Japanese philanthropy, in rebuilding the US-Japan relationship in the postwar period.

Foundations and individual philanthropists set out to promote democracy in Japan, reconstruct the foundations of mutual understanding between Japan and the United States, and encourage a continuing dialogue on the future of the relationship. To do this, they provided generous support for strategic institution building, the development of human resources through support for individual study and training, the promotion of American studies in Japan and Japanese studies in the United States, and a broad range of international exchanges and dialogues. This ground-breaking study analyzes the context and implications of this support, both for understanding the past and for improving the way in which we address post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation in the future.

(English: JCIE, 2006; Japanese: Minerva, 2008)
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