

THE JAPAN FOUNDATION CENTER FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

ANNUAL REPORT JFY2000

CGP

国際交流基金日米センター

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Note: Grantees' project websites may be accessed via links on CGP's World Wide Web page < <http://www.cgp.org/cgplink/> >.

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) was established in 1991 to pursue the following objectives:

- to promote collaboration between Japan and the United States, with the goal of fulfilling shared global responsibilities and contributing to improvements in the world's welfare
- to enhance dialogue and interchange between Japanese and US citizens on a wide range of issues, thereby improving bilateral relations



The Japan Foundation is dedicated to improving mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and the rest of the world. It conducts intercultural exchange activities in such diverse fields as academia, Japan-related research, Japanese language training, the arts, publications and visual media, sports, and culture. The ultimate goal of the Japan Foundation's activities is to strengthen human networks, in other words, to nurture mutual respect among Japanese citizens and people around the world and to encourage them to embrace each

other's cultures in an attempt to foster cooperation. Such exchange activities have helped us to enrich Japanese culture as well.

Upon observing the current state of world affairs, we find that as countries throughout the world are engaging in a trial and error search to find their own path, the gravity of worldwide problems, such as terrorism, environmental degradation, refugees, and poverty, is becoming increasingly apparent. After having focused most of our attention on the positive aspects of the information technology revolution and globalization, we are now becoming more aware of the negative effects. In the midst of such uncertain circumstances, the United States and Japan, through their cooperative efforts, send a positive message of peace and stability to the rest of the world.

Since its founding in April 1991, the Center for Global Partnership (CGP) has endeavored to promote mutual understanding between the United States and Japan, while contributing to the welfare of the international community through its many self-initiated, cosponsored, and grant-making activities. By supporting dialogue and exchange

activities between the two countries in various fields and at various levels, we believe that CGP plays an increasingly important role in fostering collaboration between the United States and Japan on issues of global relevance.

In light of a movement to reform semi-governmental organizations, many people are currently scrutinizing the role and structure of public organizations in Japan. In addition, low interest rates in recent years have created a difficult financial situation for CGP. CGP has, however, taken these conditions as an opportunity to press on with its own restructuring, in order to plan activities more efficiently and to continue the diligent work that is expected.

As CGP continues on its course to improve its operations, we ask for your continued guidance and support.

Hiroaki Fujii
President, the Japan Foundation



This is CGP's tenth annual report. Japanese fiscal year (JFY) 2000 (from April 2000 through March 2001) saw the transition from the twentieth century to a new century. It has been fifty years since the end of World War II, and September 2001 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Treaty. CGP was established around the time of the thirtieth anniversary of the effectuation of the US-Japan Security Treaty, on April 4, 1991, and ten years will have passed since then. Indeed, we are currently in the process of deciding how we will celebrate our tenth anniversary.

CGP is a part of the Japan Foundation, which was established in 1972 as a semi-governmental organization with the mission of nurturing international exchange. The Japan Foundation was given forty billion yen to establish CGP, and it also contributed ten billion yen from its own resources, giving CGP an endowment of fifty billion yen. CGP uses the interest from the endowment to carry out activities of its own. CGP's endowment is invested as part of the Japan Foundation's total investments, and CGP staff comes from within its parent foundation, but CGP is responsible for those expenses charged to its own share of earned income.

CGP's two program areas are Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Exchange, which were new areas of funding for the Japan Foundation at the time of CGP's founding. In Japan and elsewhere, it was considered risky for governments to talk directly to experts and other civilians in other countries regarding topics of high policy relevance. In particular, the United States in the late 1980s saw aroused suspicion about alleged Japanese "influence buying," which contributed to misgivings about Japanese initiatives in general. The fact that CGP was established as a distinct "Center" within the Japan Foundation and a separate executive director was appointed to take on the leadership of the "Center for Global Partnership" within the Japan Foundation could be seen as efforts to alleviate such suspicion.

Over the past ten years, CGP has continued to actively pursue its mission and has grown into its role in Japan and the United States as an institution for nurturing intellectual exchange and regional/grassroots exchange. The total amount of interest that has been earned on the 50 billion yen endowment in the past ten years is 25 billion yen, 16.5 billion yen of which has gone toward grant-making activities. According to strict governmental regulations regarding the investment of assets for semi-governmental organizations, CGP operates on the interest earned from the investment of its endowment mostly in government bonds. As we have already reported many times, the interest earned on the endowment has been falling over the past five years and is substantially low compared with the high revenue received during CGP's early years. This has prompted us to reexamine our activities, and we have felt pressure to restructure them. We anticipate that this situation will not change for at least the next two to three years.

Through this year, CGP has continued to divide each of the above program areas into self-initiated activities and grant-making activities. On the Intellectual Exchange side, most of the relatively large self-initiated activities, such as the Japan Documentation Center in the Library of Congress, achieved their goals and were concluded. One activity that will continue is the Abe Fellowship Program, which provides funds for policy-relevant research by postdoctoral scholars. Over the past ten years, 160 fellowships have been awarded under this program, which covers various fields and has become highly regarded. In addition, we have made greater efforts recently to hold symposia and workshops with the many experts on US-Japan relations who have been involved in our programs in order to disseminate the results of our grant-making activities to a wider audience.

In the Regional/Grassroots Exchange field, we have sponsored the JALEX Program, a youth exchange program. In total, approximately 600 Japanese participants have been dispatched to the United States for one or two years either as Japanese language teaching assistants or community-based assistants, who work with community organizations to spread information and knowledge about Japanese society and culture. That program was also brought to an end this fiscal year. We are currently looking into ways in which we can continue providing opportunities for dispatching community-based assistants. We also started the NPO Fellowship Program in order to nurture leaders within the Japanese nonprofit sector who will contribute to the building of the sector's foundation. The pilot program began in 1998, and this year is the first year of the full-fledged program. The program aims to provide training to about five NPO mid-career managers from Japan every year.

The core of our activities is our regular grant making. As stated above, these activities are carried out under our two program areas: Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Programs. In the early years of CGP, we were often the sole funder for large-scale projects, but in the more recent context of smaller budgets, we have changed our practice somewhat and currently encourage co-funding arrangements for projects. This development is also intended to eliminate redundancy of work in the field in general and makes everyone's work more efficient. Over the past ten years, we have funded a total of 600 projects. The number of proposals we receive has decreased in recent years, but we have found that as our constituents have come to understand our purpose better, the number of strong proposals has increased.

One of the things that make CGP unique is that in Japan it is not seen as simply a funder. Rather, we try to work with applicants before they submit their proposals in order to help them put together proposals that are appropriate for CGP. In addition, our process for evaluating proposals includes sending them to outside consultants for their feedback, which is relatively rare in Japan. Since our founding, we have also taken the initiative on conducting project evaluations. A difficult aspect of such project evaluations is, frankly, that our methods of evaluation employed over the past ten years have been a process of trial and error.

Through these project evaluations, we have become aware that ten years is an extremely short period of time for intellectual exchange and grassroots exchange. Although it is easy to determine whether or not the activities have been carried out as planned, we have found that it requires a longer time of operation to determine whether or not we are meeting our goals. It is also difficult to determine if the results of a successful project are the result of the project itself or the combined effects of other, outside events or activities. Perhaps then, the most important point in pursuing a path to our goals is to establish clear measurement systems and then to proceed to fund a number of similar activities.

As we have already reported many times, this year CGP concluded its program reviews and finished announcing its priority areas for grant-making activities. We also revised our general grant-making guidelines and underwent the second phase of evaluation of the Abe Fellowship Program, culminating in a revision of the guidelines for that program as well. One could say that the common thread that runs through our recent reviews and revisions is that of a policy of consolidation based on the assessment of our track record over the last ten years. JFY1999 was a year for looking over our past activities and strengthening those that are most appropriate to CGP. JFY2000 has been a time for us to put the results of that work into effect. It has also been a year for taking the opportunity of our tenth anniversary as a turning point, as we deal with new issues.

Throughout its ten years of existence, CGP has strived to promote collaboration between Japan and the United States, with the goal of fulfilling shared global responsibilities and contributing to improvement in the world's welfare. CGP has become highly regarded for developing what was, at the time, a new objective and for creating the foundation for a new kind of organization for promoting international exchange in Japan. For this, I am deeply grateful to the hard-working staff and other friends and associates who have watched over and nurtured this new organization. We have been especially fortunate to receive the opinions and advice of our Advisory Committee members, who have provided us with resolute guidance in creating that foundation.

ONE COULD SAY THAT THE
COMMON THREAD THAT RUNS
THROUGH OUR RECENT REVIEWS
AND REVISIONS IS THAT OF A
POLICY OF CONSOLIDATION
BASED ON THE ASSESSMENT
OF OUR TRACK RECORD OVER
THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Created at the time of CGP's founding, the Advisory Committee is a group of opinion leaders from both countries who offer their guidance in evaluating our activities and their points of view concerning our goal of promoting activities that are rooted in US-Japan collaboration. All Advisory Committee members have had a keen interest in US-Japan relations and have lent us their strength and wisdom to support CGP's mission. The committee chair is chosen by the members. The first chair was Atsushi Shimokobe; the second chair was Nagoya Homma (former executive director of CGP); the third chair was Shoichi Saba; and the current chair is Makoto Iokibe.

This year, seven advisors who have served on the committee since our founding are retiring. They are George Ariyoshi, Susan Berresford, A. W. Clausen, Gerald Curtis, Akira Iriye, Nobuo Matsunaga, and Tadashi Yamamoto. In addition, Yukio Matsuyama, who has served on the committee for eight years, has retired. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt gratitude to those people and to the past committee chairs. In addition, former Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi served on the committee from our founding until he was elected prime minister. He passed away in April 2000 and I would like to extend our profound condolences.

Over the past ten years, one of our biggest problems has been the drop in the interest we earn on our endowment, a reduction that was more severe than any of us could have imagined. Starting next year, we are not sure that we will be able to maintain the number of projects that we presently fund. We are currently examining all of CGP's operations, but we are afraid that, in some cases, we may have to further consolidate and even cutback some of our activities. Due to restrictions on Japanese semi-governmental organizations, however, we do not have the option of cutting back our staff size.

Another difficult issue that we are dealing with is the governmental reforms of semi-governmental organizations in Japan. The Japan Foundation is affiliated with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and it is on the list of organizations to be considered for reform. Similar semi-governmental organizations that specialize in international exchange, however, are rare, and the most common topics of discussion have revolved around the issue of CGP's autonomy. We are not sure right now what the structure of the organization will be, what activities we will be able to continue, or in what way we will be projecting our goals. So this is a period of uncertainty for CGP, an organization that cannot carry out its Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Exchange Programs without a high degree of autonomy.

In terms of the environment for US-Japan relations in JFY2000, there is one event that can be presented as the turning point. In the United States, a highly contested election brought a Republican administration into the White House for the first time in eight years.

The new administration has a lot of people with knowledge of Japan, making it easy for us to predict that the US-Japan alliance will be even more at the center of any policy dealing with Japan, but we do not anticipate any concrete policies dealing with Japan to emerge until the second half of 2001. When the establishment of CGP was announced, then Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe's counterpart in the United States was James Baker, who ran President George W. Bush's campaign in 2000. The Secretary of Defense at the time, Dick Cheney, is now the vice president, bringing back many memories.

After the untimely death of former Japanese Prime Minister Obuchi, the Mori administration came into being and hosted the G-8 Summit in Okinawa. The past year was one of unrest for Northeast Asia, with the North Korean launching of the Taepodong missile and China's missile tests. Before these events, security took more of a back seat, but suddenly there were lively discussions about security, including those about US military bases in Asia. On the economic front, the economy stagnated, and even though in some areas the expectations for investment in the information technology (IT) sector took a turn for the better, in September the US economy, which was still growing, began to stagnate. From November until the beginning of 2001, expectations in the IT industry fell, and the psychology of the business world changed entirely. The inability to deal with bad credit in time spread the uncertainty even to consumers, and forecasts indicate that the mood of uncertainty will continue for a while. Prime Minister Mori's retirement at the end of JFY2000 was a matter of time, and there was a lot of enthusiasm and high expectations for the new administration.

During JFY2000, several groups of scholars in the United States released reports on policy proposals toward Japan, calling on the US government to treat Japan as a "normal country." The groups also included some people who had made the claim that Japan is a "unique country," indicating a change in their stance toward Japan. On the Japan side, there are traces of a trend for Japanese citizens to dislike the United States. In addition to the military arrangement, which is not "normal," there are many issues that still have not been resolved. In the new Bush administration, Japan is considered to play an important role as America's bridge to Asia. If Japan immersed itself in Asia and turned its back to

the United States, it would fail economically. If it didn't have close ties to the United States, its voice in the rest of Asia would weaken. As one of the reports stated, "the desired US-Japan relationship is similar to the one between the

United States and England," in which England is a bridge between the United States and Europe but requires US backing in order to have a strong voice in Europe. This arrangement requires our attention and further development of the relationship.

In the context of ever-expanding globalization, US-Japan relations are exposed to a new environment, and it is not an overstatement to

say that the possibilities of CGP's role are endless. In CGP's first annual report, then Executive Director Minoru Kusuda wrote the following:

"The citizens of the world are feeling more keenly than ever the impact and implications of global interdependence. A new awareness has evolved that such challenges as environmental problems, refugees, and the ever-deepening plight of many poorer nations, are problems that cannot be solved unilaterally—they are issues that we share in common and issues whose solutions are intrinsically multilateral in nature. Yet, we are witnessing that interdependence is also capable of breeding narrow nationalistic feelings that could inhibit efforts to develop international economic stability and global security, in short, we have learned that a workable new international order is not the automatic outcome of the Cold War's end; it is a potentiality that can be realized only through our best efforts. ...

"Japan and the United States, in particular, are cognizant of the massive efforts required to address global concerns. Our two nations must also encourage the development of human and institutional networks based in mutual trust and shared interests, networks that make it possible for people to work together closely and constructively. The collaboration of these two major actors in the world arena can serve as a central pillar of global partnership."

These words of ten years ago are not outdated at all. They continue to give an account of how important and long lasting our mission is. As we head into the twenty-first century, there is much internal and external uncertainty, but we are making every effort to become stronger and to continue our progress. We ask for your further support and cooperation in these endeavors.

Yoshihiko Wakumoto
Executive Director, Center for Global Partnership

Since CGP's formal establishment in 1991, it has funded over 600 Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Projects. In addition to our general grant-making activities, CGP has worked in collaboration with a variety of organizations to initiate programs that further develop the human resources and networks necessary for high quality exchanges to take place. These have included holding symposia, sponsoring surveys of the field, and developing fellowship programs. CGP has also conducted project and overall program evaluations. Below we have noted some of the major CGP activities and initiatives that have occurred during the first ten years of operations.

YEAR	CGP ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese Special Envoy Shintaro Abe announces idea for CGP (May/June)• Preparatory office established for CGP's operations (December)
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Symposium on <i>Challenges and Opportunities for a New Era of US-Japan Exchange</i> held in Tokyo, providing the philosophical and practical foundation for CGP to begin operations (February)• Symposium on <i>Initiatives for Improving US-Japan Communication</i> held in Tokyo, providing valuable insights for the planning and implementation of CGP activities (March)• CGP formally established; Minoru Kusuda becomes executive director (April)• New York office opens (May)• First Advisory Committee meeting held and first Program Guidelines adopted (May); thereafter, Advisory Committee meetings are held twice a year in Tokyo and New York City• Survey project on Japan-related regional activities in the United States launched, in collaboration with the Japan Center for International Exchange (JCIE) (July)• First round of grant applications received (July)• US Graduate Students in Science and Engineering Summer Research Institute Program, in Japan, commences• Abe Fellowship Program (named in honor of the late Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe) begins, in collaboration with the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abe Fellowship Program awards first fellowships (March)• Seminar on <i>Okinawa Reversion: Its Long-term Significance in US-Japan Relations, Past and Future</i>, held on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, in collaboration with the Japan Institute of International Affairs; subsequent compilation of <i>Chronology and Resource Materials related to the Okinawa Reversion</i> published (May)• Survey project on regional internationalization and US-related exchange activities in Japan launched, in collaboration with JCIE (August)• Survey project on the current state of US-Japan intellectual exchange begins, in collaboration with JCIE (October)• Japanese Language Exchange Program (JALEX) begins, in collaboration with the Laurasian Institution• Japan Documentation Center (JDC) begins operations, staffed and administered by the US Library of Congress• US Science Fellowship Program begins, in collaboration with the National Science Foundation
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First English newsletter published (Summer)• Survey project on inter-parliamentary and political leaders exchanges between the United States and Japan begins, in collaboration with JCIE (July)

- Symposium on the *End of the Century: The Future in the Past* held, providing a forum for leading thinkers from Europe, the United States and Japan to reflect on world trends and events, placing them in historical perspective (September)
- Tokyo Acquisition Facility of the JDC Program established

1994

- First Japanese newsletter published (Autumn)
- Second and final volume of *Survey Reports on Japan-Related Regional Activities in the United States* published (March)
- Abe Fellowship Program Evaluation (Administrative Review) conducted
- JALEX Program Evaluation (on Japanese language education component) conducted

1995

- Nagayo Homma becomes executive director (January)
- Survey project on American studies by Japanese scholars begins, in collaboration with International House of Japan (April)
- Abe Fellowship Conference on US-Japan relations held at the fiftieth anniversary of the end of World War II (July)

1996

- Survey project on evaluation methodologies in intellectual exchange projects begins (March)
- Survey project on evaluation methodologies in regional/grassroots projects begins (September)
- Yoshihiko Wakumoto becomes executive director (November)
- US Graduate Students in Science and Engineering Summer Research Institute Program ends
- CGP-SSRC Seminar Series begins, to provide forums and opportunities for exchange among participants in the Abe Fellowship Program

1997

- Second and final volume of *Survey Reports on Regional Internationalization and U.S.-Related Exchange Activities in Japan* published (July)
- Overall program reviews for the Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Programs begin
- New Perspectives: Japan Program begins, in collaboration with the Laurasian Institution

1998

- Intellectual Exchange Program funding priorities announced: International Economics (November)
- Pilot phase for the NPO Fellowship Program begins
- JALEX Program Evaluation (on the international exchange component and its effects on participants) conducted

1999

- Intellectual Exchange Program funding priorities announced: Civil Society (August)
- Regional/Grassroots Program funding priorities announced (December)
- Abe Fellowship Program Evaluation (Intellectual Review) conducted
- "Access to Information" funding category terminated

2000

- Japan Documentation Center project ends (March)
- Final Intellectual Exchange Program funding priorities announced: International Security (March), Sustainable Development (April), Health Care and Aging (June)
- NPO Fellowship Program begins as full-fledged program
- Survey project of education about the United States at the secondary school level in Japan begins

CGP was founded on the premise that solutions to global issues require the collaborative effort and combined intellect of the citizens of the United States and Japan as well as people around the world. The political and economic positions of the United States and Japan in the international arena and their growing interdependence make it imperative that institutions and individuals in these two societies take greater steps toward developing bilateral and global partnerships that promote security, stability, and well-being in the broadest sense throughout the world.

CGP supports collaborative projects that engage Japanese and Americans, along with their colleagues from around the world, in substantive working relationships to address issues of transnational significance, shared domestic concerns of industrialized countries, and issues that affect US-Japan relations. CGP's three-pronged set of programs embraces a broad spectrum of approaches to the issues and seeks to involve a wide diversity of institutions and individuals.

The **INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS** include support for **Policy-Oriented Research** that is conducted by universities and research institutions. CGP encourages research aimed at examining the fundamental elements of an issue, applying innovative approaches, sharing insight and knowledge with colleagues in other countries, and presenting new, collaboratively developed policy recommendations that effectively address the issue concerned. CGP also supports **Dialogues** that provide a forum for experts in various fields to share their experiences and opinions, with a particular emphasis on bringing new insights and perspectives to the issues at hand. Finally, CGP supports **Access to Current Information** in order to develop and maintain open channels of knowledge and communication for ongoing collaboration and networking. CGP stopped accepting proposals for Access to Current Information projects after the July 1999 proposal deadline.

The **REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAMS** also address issues of bilateral and global concern but focus on expanding knowledge and promoting communication between the people of the United States and Japan. The **Educational and Public Outreach** program seeks to enhance understanding between the citizens of our countries by providing support for learning opportunities for the general public and educators. The **Exchange** program promotes face-to-face communication and cooperation among young leaders, professionals, and civic groups in the United States and Japan.

CGP's **FELLOWSHIP PROGRAMS** emphasize the most basic unit of any collaborative effort or exchange: the individual. In order to increase the potential for future collaboration between the United States and Japan, CGP supports the development of human resources and networks within and across disciplines. CGP-initiated fellowship programs include the following:

The **Abe Fellowship**, administered by the Social Science Research Council in cooperation with the American Council of Learned Societies, enables researchers in the social

sciences and humanities to examine global issues, problems of advanced industrial societies, and relations among Japan, the United States, and other countries around the world.

The **CGP Science Fellowship**, administered by the National Science Foundation, offers US scientists and engineers the opportunity to conduct research at national and private research institutions in Japan.

The **NPO Fellowship** provides mid-career professionals from Japan's nonprofit sector with the opportunity to receive practical training at nonprofit organizations (NPOs) in the United States. As a pilot program in JFY1998 and JFY1999, the NPO Fellowship was administered jointly by CGP and the Japan NPO Center. The full-fledged program began in JFY2000 with the collaborative support of both the Japan NPO Center and Japan-U.S. Community Education and Exchange.

Detailed descriptions of each of CGP's three program areas are provided on the following pages, along with listings of all projects supported by CGP during JFY2000. The grants listed consist of all CGP-supported projects that received disbursements in JFY2000. The grant amounts reflect the amount that was awarded each grantee, as indicated in their grant letters, regardless of the actual expenditures. The return of any funds to CGP upon completion of the project is not reflected. In order to avoid duplication, projects that received disbursements in JFY2000 but not grant letters have been introduced in earlier annual reports and are not included in the grant listings.

CGP'S CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING PROPOSALS

CGP evaluates both Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots proposals based on the following criteria:

- the topic is relevant to US-Japan and global understanding
- the objectives and methodology are clear
- the intrinsic value is long term
- the concept or approach is innovative
- the effort calls for bilateral or multilateral collaboration
- the participation of Americans and Japanese is well designed
- diversity in expertise and viewpoints is sought
- audiences are clearly defined
- participants are qualified and represent diversity in ethnicity, gender, and geography
- the results are shared and widely disseminated

THROUGHOUT JFY2000,
JAPAN HAS WITNESSED
CONTINUED GROWTH
IN ACTIVITIES AND
INFRASTRUCTURAL
DEVELOPMENT AIMED
AT NURTURING ITS CIVIL
SOCIETY SECTOR.

JFY2000 saw the inauguration of new administrations in both countries: Yoshiro Mori as Japanese prime minister in April 2000 and George W. Bush as the president of the United States in January 2001. In both cases, the administrations got off to rather rocky starts as each country's leader struggled to define his administration's stand on a myriad of issues, particularly in the field of foreign affairs. During such times of transition, the work of CGP's grantees and partners becomes even more important. The scholars, practitioners, and other experts with whom CGP works, through grants and other partnerships, in our Intellectual Exchange Programs are instrumental to the policy-making process on both global issues and issues of common concern to both countries. Without their efforts, policymakers would have a much more difficult time understanding the policy issues and challenges and determining the appropriate paths for our countries to take.

One challenge that every US and Japanese administration faces is the changing context for the US-Japan alliance. While the alliance remains central to security throughout Asia, one cannot deny that the security environment is always evolving, requiring reevaluation of the arrangements on a regular basis. In July 2000, then-US President Bill Clinton acknowledged at the Kyushu-Okinawa G-8 Summit that there would be changes in the security arrangements by saying that it was time for the United States to reduce its "footprint" in Okinawa. In response to the evolving nature of the relationship, CGP is currently supporting a collaborative effort between the Research Institute for Peace and Security and the Atlantic Council of the United States to examine several factors related to the changing security environment, including the principle on which the alliance is based, the structure and function of the alliance, and emerging areas for cooperation.

North Korea's relations with the United States, Japan, and South Korea experienced unprecedented progress during much of JFY2000. High-level diplomatic talks were carried out between the United States and North Korea, resulting in a joint communiqué; Japan began providing food aid to the famine-struck country; and groundbreaking talks were held between the leaders of North and South Korea. Then, following South Korean President Kim Dae-jung's visit with President Bush, developments were brought to a halt. In an attempt to bring more clarity to the question of how our countries should react to events surrounding North Korea, CGP is supporting the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis to work with the Japan Institute of International Affairs to analyze the long-term effects of Korean unification on the US-Japan alliance in the context of the Northeast Asia security environment. The project analyzes the long-term effects of unification by studying five issues: allied policy responses; differences in US and Japanese interests in the unification process; US-Japan alliance relations in the face of unification; responses from the rest of the region to potential crises; and the changing nature of relations between the alliance and a unified Korea, China, and Russia.

Energy security proved to be an important issue in the United States last year, as California's energy crisis drew attention from around the world. CGP is also addressing the issue of energy security by supporting an effort by the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia with the cooperation of the Monterey Institute to set up a regionwide energy security community that will attempt to reconcile national energy and environmental policies in relation to the increasing need for energy security in Northeast Asia.

JFY2000 meant economic hardship in both the United States and Japan. The Japanese recession continued its downward spiral, and the burst of the information technology bubble in the United States caused rapid closure of start-up companies and unease about the future of the American economy. Unemployment hit record-high levels in Japan, and the numbers began climbing across the United States, causing employers and employees alike to rethink employment arrangements. CGP is supporting a project by the Japan Women's University and the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research that analyzes nonstandard work arrangements in the United States, Japan, and Europe. The project looks at the growth of such arrangements as part-time employment, flex-time, outsourcing, and on-call employment and discusses the societal implications of the emergence of such arrangements and policymakers' responses.

The nature of economic downturn in this era of globalization emphasizes the need for regional cooperation in economic issues. While institutions like the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) are in place to enhance regional cooperation, there is a need to

determine if they are, in fact, realizing the goals they were set up to achieve. CGP has provided a grant to the University of California, San Diego, to undertake, with the collaboration of APEC Study Centers in Japan, an assessment of the APEC process. The researchers for the project assess the implementation and impact of APEC agreements and make policy suggestions for improving implementation. They look specifically for ways in which the United States, Japan, and other countries can work together to improve implementation of the agreements.

The US and Japanese governments exhibited very different opinions on the issue of global climate change when the Bush administration announced that it would pull out of the Kyoto Protocol. The protocol, formulated in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, aims to alleviate climate change by committing advanced industrialized countries to reductions in their greenhouse gas emissions. CGP has provided a grant to the Kitakyushu University School of Law, who cooperated with a group of American scholars, to explore the possibility of establishing a World Environment Organization to facilitate further understanding among policymakers and other key actors on changes in global environmental governance. CGP is also supporting the University of Nebraska, in cooperation with the National Academy of Public Administration in the United States and the National Institute for Research Advancement in Japan, to examine types of governance structures and administrative reforms that might be effective in achieving sustainable development.

Throughout JFY2000, Japan has witnessed continued growth in activities and infrastructural development aimed at nurturing its civil society sector. CGP is supporting a project on civil society development by the Center for Public Resources Development and American specialists. The project has identified several resources—systems, human resources, financing, organization, and information—as “public resources” and analyzes the situation of those resources in the United States and Japan.

Japan and the United States, along with industrialized countries around the globe, are facing a rapid aging of their population on an unprecedented scale. The impact of this “graying” of society is a common and increasingly important issue facing many countries and the question of how to respond to the needs for health care services throughout the population is a pressing one. The Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs together with Japanese specialists is carrying out a CGP-supported project that looks specifically at health care delivery in rural areas. The project will assess policies for rural health care at the national and local levels in the United States and Japan and determine which rural health care concerns are common across borders and which ones are less likely to have shared solutions.

As a result of a program review that began in 1997 and ended in June 2000, CGP identified the following five thematic clusters as priority areas for Intellectual Exchange Programs:

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

1. Growth Potential of the Asia-Pacific Region
2. Evolution of the Global and Regional Institutional Architecture of the World Economy
3. Opportunities for Bilateral US-Japan Cooperation

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

1. The US-Japan Alliance
2. US-Japan Cooperation in International Arms Control Regimes
3. Broadening the Traditional Security Agenda

CIVIL SOCIETY

1. The Evolution of Civil Society
2. International Civil Society
3. Issues of Nonprofit Organizations in the Development of Civil Society

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Environmental Governance
2. Impact of New Technology on Sustainable Development
3. Economic Globalization and Sustainable Development

HEALTH CARE AND AGING

1. The Health Care System and Health Economics
2. Bioethics
3. Aging Societies

For more information, please visit our website at <www.cgp.org/cgplink> or contact CGP directly.

CGP supports Policy-Oriented Research that is conducted by research institutes and universities in the United States and Japan, often with the collaboration of those in other countries. These projects address global concerns that would benefit from US-Japan collaboration or issues related to the enhancement of the US-Japan relationship.

In JFY2000, CGP contributed approximately \$1.4 million toward twenty multinational collaborative research projects. Twelve of these projects were initiated by universities and research institutes in Japan, and eight were initiated by institutions in the United States. Of these, fifteen were new initiatives for JFY2000. In order to avoid duplication, projects that received disbursements in JFY2000 but not grant letters have been introduced in earlier annual reports and are not included in the grant listing below.

Center for Public Resources Development, Tokyo, Japan
Strategic Study of "Public Resources" Development with Special Emphasis on Establishing Civil Society

A policy research project aimed at developing "public resources" in both Japan and the United States for the growth of civil society. The project will conduct inclusive research on policies and programs to help develop a resource system for promoting civil society. It will also analyze the current situation of public resources in Japan compared with the United States.

\$44,804

Chuo University, The Institute of Comparative Law in Japan, Tokyo, Japan

The Study of Competition Policy and Economic Development in APEC Countries

A two-year comparative research project on competition policy and laws in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC) member economies aimed at creating competitive markets in those economies. This empirical study aims to clarify the issues surrounding the introduction of competition policy and laws to APEC economies and addresses other related questions. The project will involve twenty researchers from the United States, Japan, other APEC member economies, and Germany. A symposium was held in Victoria, Canada, and another will be held in Tokyo. Final results will be published in English and Japanese.

\$48,108

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Managing the Atom Project, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Near-Term Issues for Nuclear Power in the United States and Japan

A policy-oriented research project conducted in collaboration with the Program on Sociotechnics of Nuclear Energy at Tokyo University. The two-part study addresses unresolved issues critical to the safe and stable management of spent nuclear fuel and public participation in nuclear policy decisions in both the United States and Japan. The study seeks to define solutions to each issue that can be implemented in the US and Japanese contexts and to identify areas in which the two countries can cooperate. The project's findings were disseminated through meetings in Tokyo and Tokai in July 2000, and a report based on the meetings will be published.

\$75,844

International Longevity Center, New York, New York
Health and Social Services for the Elderly in New York, Tokyo, London, and Paris: Intellectual Exchange

Second year of a two-year project to examine the impact of population aging and longevity on New York, London, Tokyo, and Paris. The project compares health, social services, and the quality of life for persons aged sixty-five and over in these four cities. Papers presenting baseline

data on the four cities were presented at a conference in Tokyo in June 2000. Project findings will be disseminated through a published monograph and seminars in London and New York.

\$99,990

Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century, Kanagawa, Japan

Formation of Socioeconomic System for the Creation of a Sustainable Society Based on Ecological Recycling

A two-year study to define a vision of a sustainable society that both the United States and Japan should strive to achieve. The project examines policy scenarios that will lead to the realization of this sustainable society. The results of the study will be reported at the Environmental Earth Summit in 2002 and will be disseminated through symposia in both the United States and Japan.

Year 1: \$90,432

Year 2: \$82,836

Japan Women's University, Tokyo, Japan

The Growth and Implications of Nonstandard Work Arrangements: The United States, Japan, and Europe in a Comparative Perspective

Second year of a two-year multidisciplinary research project to assess the growth and implications of nonstandard work arrangements in the United States, Japan, and Europe and to analyze the influences of different labor policies and corporate behavior. The project brings together labor law scholars, economists, and social scientists to examine the rapid increase of nonstandard work arrangements (part-time employment, flex-time, outsourcing, on-call) in the United States and Europe; analyze the significance of these practices on society; and study the ways in which policymakers are responding to the rise of these arrangements. A conference was held in Michigan in August 2000, and the findings will be published in both English and Japanese.

\$51,072

Kitakyushu University, Faculty of Law, Kitakyushu, Japan
What is the Missing Link? The Multilateral Environmental Governance Regime, Structural Integration, and the Possibility of a World Environment Organization

A research project on structural reforms in international environmental governance, including the possibility of establishing a World Environment Organization to facilitate further understanding among policymakers and key actors in each country on changes in the areas of governance for global environment and sustainable development. In addition to a published monograph and a workshop for academics and policymakers, the findings will be presented at the Rio+10 meeting in 2002.

\$54,603

Nagoya University, School of Law, Nagoya, Japan
The Legal Barrier for Multinational Intercourse—Can We Remove That?

A three-year research project on the differing interpretations and sense of law in Japan, the United States, and China. The objective is to shed light on these differences and offer policy recommendations for dealing with international negotiations involving contentious points of law (such as intellectual property rights). Surveys will be conducted in Japan, China, and the United States, and a three-country comparative analysis will be conducted. The results will be disseminated at a seminar in January 2002.

\$62,543

Research Institute for Peace and Security, Tokyo, Japan
Fellowship Program for Peace and Security

Support for the ninth round of a two-year training and professional development program for young Japanese specialists on security issues. After one year of meetings and seminars in Japan, researchers travel abroad during the second year to conduct research in their areas of specialization, the results of which will be published in a report.

\$23,078

Research Institute for Peace and Security, Tokyo, Japan
Study on US-Japan Alliance in the 21st Century: Searching for New Security Frontiers

A two-year project that focuses on the US-Japan alliance in the early twenty-first century. The project analyzes the issue of bilateral security and proposes a new alliance policy by examining three factors: the principle of an alliance, the structure and function of an alliance, and new cooperative efforts. Policy suggestions will be compiled at conclusive meetings in both countries, and the results will be disseminated through an open forum and publications.

\$59,187

University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California
Building the APEC International Assessment Network (APIAN)

First year of a two-year project to enhance knowledge among government officials and the general public with regard to APEC activities, to encourage the fulfillment of APEC objectives and commitments, and to identify ways for APEC to improve its performance. APIAN will fulfill the need for independent monitoring of APEC, which will address crucial regional issues such as trade integration and environmental protection.

\$47,200

University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
Comparative Japanese and US Antitrust Law and Policy: Enforcement, Market Access Restrictions, and the Global Trading System

A collaborative research project to study selected issues in comparative Japanese and US antitrust law and policy. Issues examined include private enforcement, market access restrictions, bilateral cooperation agreements between the United States and Japan, and incorporation of antitrust rules in the World Trade Organization.

\$69,149

University of Tokyo, Institute of Oriental Culture, Tokyo, Japan
Japan and US Collaboration on Global and Regional Governance

A two-year research project on global and regional governance by the United States and Japan. The project addresses several emerging policy issues: the formation of an Asian security alliance, the creation of an Asian monetary fund, human rights issues, humanitarian intervention, and United Nations peacekeeping activities. The project results will be presented in symposia and summarized in a book for publication.

\$66,287

University of Tokyo, Institute of Social Science, Tokyo, Japan
Managing Development and Transition in a Globalizing World: A Multidimensional Comparative Analysis of Economic Policy Reform in the Newly Industrialized Countries and Former Socialist Countries

A research project that involves a multidimensional comparative analysis of issues of development management in newly industrialized countries in East Asia and Latin America as well as former socialist countries in the context of a globalizing world. In addition, the project builds a database. Researchers will hold a public symposium to present their findings, which will also be disseminated through a publication that will be made available in English, Japanese and Spanish.

\$90,432

Waseda University, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, Tokyo, Japan
Japan-US Comparison of Economic Education Policy in the 21st Century

A two-year project to investigate the development of new content, methods, and materials for teaching economics and to develop new training programs for teachers of economics. The project develops an economics comprehension test (and user's manual) to be administered to students in the United States and Japan. A report will be prepared in English and Japanese, and project results will be reported at academic conferences in Japan and the United States.

Year 1: \$75,963

Year 2: \$78,269

Note: Japanese grants are calculated here at the exchange rate of US\$1 = ¥110.58

CGP's Dialogues program encourages scholars, policymakers, and leading individuals from diverse fields to analyze and discuss a wide range of policy issues. Priority is placed on dialogues that include strong, balanced US and Japanese representation and that bring new participants into the existing network of those cooperating in a given field. CGP promotes innovative approaches to dealing with issues of common and global concern.

Nine policy-relevant dialogue projects received support from CGP in JFY2000, totaling roughly \$667,000 in grant awards to universities, research institutes, and nongovernmental organizations—four in Japan and five in the United States. Of these, seven were new initiatives for JFY2000. In order to avoid duplication, projects that received disbursements in JFY2000 but not grant letters have been introduced in earlier annual reports and are not included in the grant listing below.

Association of National University Libraries, Tokyo, Japan
Conference on Improvement of Academic Information Access Between the United States and Japan

A project on the advancement of university library-based academic information access in the United States and Japan. The project will assess the trial version of the document delivery service (DDS) for each country by a third party as well as the organizing institution based on a 1998 roundtable discussion on enhancing the service between academic libraries by participating US and Japanese library representatives. The findings will be presented at a conference with participants mainly from Japanese and US university libraries to evaluate and summarize the trial DDS and explore methods for improving access to academic information.

\$40,468

Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC
Global Aging Initiative

The second year of a two-year dialogue project aimed at enhancing the level of awareness among policymakers and the general public concerning global demographic trends and their implications for social, fiscal, and security policy. The project is designed to foster interdisciplinary research about the global aging phenomenon and its implications across a spectrum of policy dimensions. It will also provide a framework for national and transnational strategies to address the challenges of an aging world and facilitate informed decision making by government and business leaders around the world. Two major conferences have been held, one in Washington, DC, and one in Zurich.

\$89,310

Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia, Niigata, Japan

Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Northeast Asia: Prospects for Cooperative Policies

A two-and-a-half-year dialogue project to identify cooperative approaches and explore the concept of a regionwide energy security community for reconciliation of national energy and environmental policies in relation to the increasing need for energy security in Northeast Asia. The dialogue, which focuses on China, North and South Korea, and Russia, is led primarily by Japanese and Americans with participation by experts from the other countries being investigated. The project will convene three workshops for academics, practitioners, and policymakers in Niigata Prefecture and Beijing in 2001 and Khabarovsk in 2002. Individual reports will be commissioned and summary policy reports will be published.

\$89,142

Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Northeast Asia after Korean Unification: Preparing the Japan-US Alliance

A two-year policy research project to analyze the long-term effect of Korean unification on the US-Japan alliance in the context of the Northeast Asia security environment. While existing research emphasizes analyses of scenarios for unification and short-term impacts, this project will focus on the less-researched topic of long-term effects. Concrete research themes include the following: allied policies in response to the uncertainties and risks entrenched in the unification process; analysis of the differences in US and Japanese interests in the unification process; coordination of US-Japan alliance relations in the face of unification; responses of the Asia-Pacific region and the US-Japan alliance framework to possible crises in the region after the unification; and relations between the US-Japan alliance and unified Korea, China, and Russia.

Year 1: \$120,000

Year 2: \$95,600

International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Kyoto, Japan

Roundtable of Japanese and American Historians' Misapprehensions and Prejudiced Views, Past and Present—Can History Be Different in the Future?

A dialogue project on the theme of disparities in historical perspectives between the United States and Japan and the social implications of those differences. The project will focus on the characteristics of historical narratives and their logic and analyze the value consciousness that shapes perceptions. It will also shed light on historical origins of misunderstanding and prejudice between people in both countries. The project will make policy recommendations for history curricula in the United States and Japan.

\$45,668

Japan Center for International Exchange, Tokyo, Japan
US-Japan Young Political Leaders Exchange Program

A project aimed at promoting long-term networking and understanding between young political leaders (forties and under) from the United States and Japan. Groups from each country travel to their counterpart's country to visit their respective state capitals as well as other major cities. The objective of the project is to expand and strengthen local-level networks between the two countries and promote intellectual exchange among local-level opinion leaders.

\$72,346

Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, Missoula, Montana
Rural Health Care in Japan and the United States: Shared Challenges and Solutions

A project to study rural health care policies at the national and local governmental levels in Japan and the United States. The project has two main goals: to assess successful policies that contribute to quality health care in underpopulated areas; and to determine which rural health concerns are common across borders and which ones are likely to have shared solutions. Two conferences in June and July 2001, in Hokkaido and Montana respectively, intend to provide policymakers with insights from rural health practitioners. A conference summary and briefing papers in both English and Japanese will be published.

\$96,955

Pacific Forum CSIS, Honolulu, Hawaii

US, Japan, China Relations: Developing Stable Trilateral Ties

Support for the second year of a three-year project aimed at fostering a dialogue on the future visions of security in Northeast Asia among senior experts in the United States, Japan, and China with a view toward identifying policy approaches that can build greater trilateral cooperation. The project aims to clarify perceptions and identify areas of convergence and divergence, on both short and long-term political, economic, and security issues; to involve the younger generation of strategic analysts; and to contribute to more effective management of US-Japan policies vis-à-vis China.

\$80,685

University of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska

Public Sector Reform and Sustainable Development

A project to further policy research and dialogue among Japan, the United States, and China on issues pertaining to governance structures and administrative reforms that will be effective in achieving sustainable development. The project will convene two conferences in which practical strategies will be developed for the design and implementation of sustainable development policies.

\$67,620

ACCESS TO CURRENT INFORMATION

CGP's Access to Current Information program has supported projects that assist the public in obtaining information and materials on contemporary Japan and US-Japan relations in a timely manner, thereby encouraging a closer working relationship between the two countries and providing an impetus for future dialogue, research, and exchange.

However, as a result of having conducted an overall review of its grant-making activities, CGP decided to terminate the Access to Current Information category as of July 1, 1999. In JFY2000, CGP funding continued for one institution in the United States and funding for this ongoing project, described below, will end in JFY2000.

Public Radio International, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marketplace's Japan Desk

Ninth year of support for the Japan Desk of Public Radio International's business news program, *Marketplace*. The project is designed to stimulate new programming on Japan in news, public affairs, and cultural areas. *Marketplace* is broadcast on more than 250 stations and attracts approximately 3.7 million listeners worldwide. Major themes include job security in Japan, the country's financial structure, tariffs on rice and food security, and corporate awareness of sexual harassment and citizen attitudes in Japan.

\$75,000

CGP-SPONSORED SEMINAR SERIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

This year, CGP sponsored several seminars under its Intellectual Exchange Programs contributing to the continued cooperation between Japan and the United States on issues of importance to both. A major success of the seminars was their acting as starting points for younger scholars in the United States and Japan to engage in future policy-oriented, collaborative research. Each seminar reflected one or more of the priorities set out by CGP in the areas of international economics, international security, civil society, health care and aging, and sustainable development. The participants represented not only Japan and the United States but also many other countries including China, Korea, and Southeast Asia.

THE FOLLOWING SEMINARS WERE SPONSORED BY CGP:

Japan-US Dialogue on Care of the Elderly: Common Challenges
Forums were held in Tokyo, Osaka, Ft. Lauderdale, and Washington, DC. Expert panels focused on such topics as long-term care insurance, economic and political aspects of elderly care, the role of NPOs in providing services to the elderly, and the impact of cultural differences in the United States and Japan. The forums in the United States were cosponsored by the National Council on the Aging.

New Aging: Emerging Issues and Challenges for Aging Societies in the Twenty-First Century
Symposia were held in Fukuoka and Tokyo, at which Japanese and American experts introduced diverse approaches toward and exchanged opinions about "new aging," an era in which elderly are the majority in society. The symposium in Fukuoka was cosponsored by Fukuoka City.

Roundtable on Nontraditional Security Issues
The roundtable provided discussion on the broadening of the traditional security agenda to include protection from not only traditional military threats but also a variety of economic, social, ethnic, epidemiological, and environmental challenges that many see now as equally, if not more, pressing. The roundtable, held in Chicago, was chaired by Paul Stares, associate director of the Center for International Security Studies, Institute for International Studies, Stanford University.

THE FOLLOWING SEMINARS WERE COSPONSORED BY CGP AND THE LIS ORGANIZATIONS:

THE ASIA FOUNDATION AND THE JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, *America's Role in Asia*
American, Japanese, and other Asian intellectuals discussed the role of the United States in Asia at a conference in Tokyo. This conference was part of a larger project that also included similar meetings in other countries.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, *Workshop on Regional and Multilateral Trade Liberalization: Considering Next Steps*
Senior economists, trade experts, and international law experts from Japan, the United States, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region met in New York to assess the current state of foreign trade agreements in Asia, Europe, and the world.

DUKE UNIVERSITY, *The Economy and Ecology of Globalization*
Held in Raleigh, NC, the seminar explored the nexus among development, business, and financial activities and the global environment.

FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED STUDIES ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE INTERNATIONAL WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION, *Global Water Issues: International Action and the Rules of Japan*
Leading specialists on water resource issues from Japan and other countries participated in this symposium in Tokyo and discussed global water issues and the role that Japan should play.

JAPAN CENTER FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH (JCER) AND NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, *Government and Corporations in the New Century: Public Finance and Social Security Reforms in Japan and the United States*
Martin Feldstein, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research, gave a speech in Tokyo on policy change in pension systems in aging societies, followed by a discussion that was led by Naohiro Yashiro, president of JCER.

JAPAN CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE, *The Third Force: The Rise of Transnational Civil Society*
Seminars in Washington, DC, and New York presented findings of recent studies and furthered dialogue on how transnational networks of civil society groups are affecting the way in which governments run countries and corporations do business.

KOBE UNIVERSITY, SOPHIA UNIVERSITY, AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO, *Asia and Latin America in the New Millennium: Potential Roles of Japan and the United States*
Held in Tokyo, the symposium defined crucial roles that Japan and the United States play in promoting and mediating relationships between Asia and Latin America.

MONTEREY INSTITUTE, *Japanese Views on Security*
Seminars in Monterey, CA, and Washington, DC, facilitated interdisciplinary discussion among young Japanese scholars and US participants on various security issues such as bioterrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and energy security.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, *Investment Flows and Regional Cooperation in the East Asia Region*
Held in Naperville, IL, the seminar examined current economic prospects in East and Southeast Asia and their significance for Japanese and US interests in the region.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO, *Japan Changes: The New Political Economy of Structural Adjustment and Globalization*
Young American and Japanese scholars met in La Jolla, CA, to discuss, in an interdisciplinary context, current changes in the Japanese political economy and how they may affect both US-Japan relations and Japan's role in a globalizing world economy.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, *Japan, the US, and the Promotion of Sustainable Development in East Asia*
The two-day seminar, concluding with a roundtable discussion, focused on creating a list of goals and priorities for the new administration to consider in relation to environmental protection in East Asia. The seminar was held in College Park, MD.

THESE EVENTS DEMONSTRATED NOT ONLY THE STRENGTH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, BUT ALSO THE IMPORTANCE OF INDIVIDUALS AND CIVIC GROUPS IN KEEPING IT STRONG AND HELPING IT EVOLVE.

In the past year both Japan and the United States saw new developments and the continuity of existing trends in the areas of education and the nonprofit sector. As always, individuals and organizations involved in the field of US-Japan exchange continued to be active, taking advantage of both the similarities and differences in the developments in each country to establish and improve ties and to help foster closer and more meaningful collaboration, as well as share information and experience for the benefit of both countries. In seeking to play its part in supporting activities in education and grassroots exchange, the Regional/Grassroots Programs funded a range of projects including teacher training, curriculum development, exchange of educators and youth, nonprofit network building, efforts to improve the situation of disabled individuals and environmental initiatives in Japan and the United States.

Education reform proved to be a key issue in both countries, although the concerns that rose to the fore were different in each. In the United States, education reform was most often discussed in terms of the involvement of the federal government and the value of standards and testing. Widespread public concern about the future of education in America led to these issues becoming a key element in the presidential campaign. Public opinion, while united in the notion that reforms were needed to improve education, varied greatly on whether or not the federal government should play a significant role, how much input local communities should have in determining the kind of education their children receive, and whether or not testing to state or national standards should be implemented, and, if implemented, whether or not standards should be the primary method for evaluating the progress of students.

While education reform was an important issue in Japan as well, the concerns were different. Having already committed itself to a course of education reform that will be implemented in 2002, the past year for Japan was one of experimentation and preparation for the coming reforms. The key element of the reforms to be implemented in 2002 is the Period of Integrated Studies, a period of cross-curricula study for which teachers develop their own program. Suggested topics include the environment, welfare, information technologies and international understanding. A number of pilot projects were launched in various schools by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, such as daily teaching of the English language at the elementary level, departmental education at the fifth and sixth grade levels, a high school and college cooperative program to allow students to study abroad for one year, and, in a plan to develop ways to teach students with learning disabilities, a university and its affiliated elementary and junior high schools were linked with a school for handicapped children.¹ Individual schools in Japan also worked on new initiatives of their own in anticipation of the implementation of the Period of Integrated Studies. These and other efforts were carried out in response to the perception in Japan that the present education system can be improved so that it more effectively meets the current and future needs of students and society as a whole.

In terms of the educational activities that CGP funds, these separate developments in each country have at least one point at which its mission can be met: curriculum standards in the United States and the subject of international understanding as a part of the Period of Integrated Studies in Japan. Both present opportunities for students and educators to deal with the other country, thereby increasing the likelihood of collaboration now and in the future. Along these lines, in the United States CGP provided support to the National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies at Indiana University and the Five College Center for East Asian Studies, both of which serve K-12 educators working to integrate Japan into the classroom. As US educators must increasingly consider state, and in the future possibly federal, education standards in choosing what to teach, they sometimes have the opportunity to integrate Japan into the classroom, either under a global studies requirement or, less often, a specific requirement to teach about Asia. The National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies stands ready to assist educators with a massive on-line database of information and abstracts of educational resources on Japan as well as actual lesson plans. The Five College Center for East Asian Studies provides personalized

¹ *The Japan Times*, "Demand for Educational Reform Met," April 8, 2000

assistance to teachers in the New England area in identifying appropriate teaching resources on Japan and East Asia and lends these resources to teachers free of charge. As education standards and the needs of educators evolve and change, these organizations continue to serve teachers seeking to educate and inform their students about Japan.

In Japan, CGP provided support to the Japan Association for Cultural Exchange to carry out a project for Japanese secondary school educators with experience in teaching international understanding. The Japanese and US educators hold discussions in New York and Tokyo in which they exchange perspectives on instruction. The Japanese teachers also conduct classes for "Japan Day" in New York so that the project presents the US educators with ways to further integrate Japan into their classrooms at the same time that it provides the Japanese educators with ideas and models for conducting lessons on international understanding. All participating educators gain valuable insights and lessons on classroom instruction.

Another CGP-supported teacher exchange brings US and Japanese teachers together to learn from each other about science instruction and the use of computers in the middle school classroom. In the second year of this project by Murray State University in Kentucky, science teachers from Toyama visit Kentucky schools for an exchange on these issues. This project demonstrates that educators in both countries can learn from skills and expertise developed at the local level. In this case, the Kentucky teachers come from a classroom environment rich in the use of technology while the Toyama teachers have innovative approaches to science instruction.

JALEX PROGRAM

The Japanese Language Exchange program (JALEX) was launched in 1992 with the goal of fostering leaders in US-Japan exchange and supporting Japanese-language education in the United States. CGP implements this program in collaboration with the Laurasian Institution, a US-based nonprofit educational organization.

The program brings Japanese individuals to the United States to serve as Japanese-language teaching assistants in elementary, middle, and high schools throughout the country on a one-year basis. In JFY2000, the ninth and final year of the program, 49 sites in 19 states (mainly in the Midwest) hosted JALEX participants. To date, more than 600 teaching assistants have been dispatched to the United States through this program.

Participants are selected through a written test and interview process, and they take part in a two-week training program following their arrival in the United States. After the training, most participants are placed in schools as teaching assistants (TAs), where they are paired with a mentor teacher to carry out "team teaching." The TAs are involved in all aspects of Japanese-language education, from teaching daily classes and creating lesson plans and materials to introducing Japanese culture. A smaller number of JALEX participants are assigned the role of community-based assistants (CBAs). CBAs visit Japan-America Societies, community colleges, libraries, YMCAs, and other community organizations in their area to spread information and knowledge about Japanese society and culture as well as to teach Japanese. Of the 50 participants in JFY2000, 44 were TAs and 6 were CBAs.

In addition to supporting Japanese-language education in the United States, one of the goals of the JALEX program is to deepen understanding of the United States among the Japanese participants by allowing them to experience US culture and society firsthand. At the same time, JALEX seeks to foster understanding of Japan among US youth by encouraging them to develop their interest in Japan through the study of the Japanese language. Through JALEX, CGP hopes to nurture individuals from both countries who will contribute to future efforts to build mutual understanding between the United States and Japan.

NEW PERSPECTIVES: JAPAN

Since JFY1997, CGP and the Laurasian Institution have been implementing a study tour program, entitled "New Perspectives: Japan." These study tours are intended to provide US students interested in Japan with the opportunity to gain direct exposure to Japanese language and culture and thereby broaden their interest in Japan. The program involves a two-week visit to Japan and is directed at students from elementary, middle, and high schools in the United States that offer a Japanese-language program. In June and July 2000, a total of 177 students and teachers traveled to Kyoto, Tokyo, and other Japanese cities, where they visited schools and cultural sites and participated in homestays.

In JFY2000, CGP expended a combined total of \$1,413,697 for the JALEX and "New Perspectives: Japan" programs.

Given the important opportunity that the international understanding focus of the Period of Integrated Studies presents for teaching about the United States, CGP commissioned a team of education scholars and educators to conduct a survey on the state of education about the United States in the secondary-level classroom in Japan. The survey, conducted over a two-year period, will produce useful information for educators as well as help CGP to further develop its objectives in promoting understanding of the United States in Japan.

The nonprofit sectors of the United States and Japan both experienced new developments and the continuity of existing trends, and new issues emerged in the regulatory environment of both countries. In the United States, a number of separate developments occurred in the nonprofit sector. Early in the fiscal year, protesters that had previously demonstrated in Seattle at the meeting of the World Trade Organization, met in an attempt to protest, and in some cases disrupt, the IMF and World Bank meetings in Washington, DC. These events underlined the fact that, on the grassroots level, organizations are increasingly focused on globalization issues, and are networking with groups at home and abroad in order to make the voice of civil society groups heard in discussions about which policies to pursue. With regard to the funding of nonprofits, figures for the year 2000 indicated that charitable giving in the United States increased in spite of the recession beginning toward the end of the year. In 2000, charitable giving increased by 7 percent or \$13.29 billion over the previous year, to a total of \$203.45 billion for the year.² This confirmed what many had observed—that the strong US economy of the late 1990s had given a boost to nonprofit resources. Discussion about regulatory reform for nonprofits occurred in the United States as well as Japan. In the United States, the issues that arose were the repeal of the estate tax, which raised the possibility that the nonprofit sector would lose a major source of income, and federal support for faith-based nonprofits. In spite of being key issues in the presidential election, no changes were made in either of these two areas.

In Japan's nonprofit sector, organizations continued to build capacity to function more efficiently and broaden their impact. Some explored corporate partnerships as a way to draw on both the skills and financial resources of the private sector. In terms of regulatory reform, a new NPO tax law was passed. This law, meant to supplement the NPO Law passed in 1998, sets out criteria that must be met for NPOs to receive tax-deductible contributions. There has been some criticism in the nonprofit sector that very few NPOs will be eligible, although the law will not go into effect until October 2001.

As the nonprofit sector in Japan continues to develop, the level of interest in conducting exchanges with the US nonprofit sector has led to CGP supporting these efforts. A project by CSO Network Japan seeks to build a foundation for cooperation between Japanese and US civil society organizations on regional and global issues. It seeks to accomplish this through creating a directory of civil society organizations and establishing forums for substantive dialogues.

Consonant with capacity building efforts in Japan's nonprofit sector, the Study Group for NPO Performance Measurement's project, also supported by CGP, develops performance measurement systems for Japanese NPOs by using existing models in the United States. A survey team including representatives from regional NPO centers is dispatched to the United States.

CGP's own NPO Fellowship Program began its first official year after a two-year pilot phase. This program is also aimed at developing capacity in Japan's nonprofit sector, and seeks to accomplish this by placing mid-career nonprofit professionals from Japan in US nonprofits for long-term practical training in a chosen area. It is hoped that the fellows will return to Japan's nonprofit sector to enrich it with new skills and approaches, and serve as a bridge between the nonprofit sectors of the two countries.

Certainly the most tragic event in US-Japan relations during the past year was the collision of the submarine USS *Greenville* with the Japanese fishing school vessel *Ehime Maru* near Hawaii, which resulted in the deaths of nine individuals. When it first occurred, the accident seemed to deal an irreparable blow to public perception of the United States in Japan, but very soon after the collision, the Japan-America Society of Hawaii established the *Ehime*

² *Giving USA*, published by the AAFRC Trust for Philanthropy, the research arm of the American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, is an annual report tracking revenues from individuals, bequests, foundations, and corporations.

Maru Fund to express sympathy and support for the families of the victims. Individuals and corporations in Hawaii and around the country quickly began contributing to the fund. Unexpectedly, these events demonstrated not only the strength of the relationship between the United States and Japan, but also the importance of individuals and civic groups in keeping it strong and helping it to endure.

Even amid this difficult period, organizations in both the United States and Japan continued to work toward projects to bring the two countries closer together. As the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty approached (in September 2001), the Japan Society of Northern California worked toward organizing a symposium to mark this historic event. The two-day symposium brings together past, current, and future leaders in US-Japan relations for presentations and panel discussions to better define the challenges and opportunities of the relationship into the new millennium.

In Japan, a project by the Executive Committee of the A50 Project Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty also seeks to mark the event by sending small groups of Japanese citizens to more than thirty US cities to hold discussions and lectures with Americans in order to promote improved awareness among US citizens on contemporary Japan and to enhance dialogue among the people of both countries.

Also in Japan, CGP cosponsored a project with the America-Japan Society, Inc. in Tokyo to digitalize five hundred select documents from the society's collection of rare historical documents and recordings dating from the society's founding in 1917. The America-Japan Society, Inc. has been active in promoting US-Japan relations since it was established, and has accumulated a collection which includes recordings of speeches given by prominent individuals from both countries, letters about society activities and other materials which document a part of the history of grassroots exchange between the two countries. Digitalization of key documents from the years 1917 to 1952 preserves these useful primary sources of historical information from further deterioration.

It is hoped that support of these and other projects at the regional and grassroots level will work toward the accomplishment of CGP's mission to promote collaboration and enhance dialogue and interchange between the United States and Japan. The important roles that individuals and civil society organizations can play in bringing the two countries together should not be underestimated, and each of the organizations that carry out projects on this level are to be commended for their significant contributions to the field.

REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAM REVIEW

As a result of a program review that began in 1997 and ended in June 2000, CGP identified the following targeted areas of funding for Regional/Grassroots Programs:

YOUTH EXCHANGE

CGP supports youth exchange projects in which logical and effective criteria are used for selecting participants and that include preparatory and follow-up activities for the participants. CGP places particular emphasis on those projects that provide an opportunity for US youth to visit Japan.

NPO EXCHANGE

CGP places priority on NPO exchange projects that aim to strengthen and develop the foundation of the nonprofit sectors in Japan and the United States through the development of human resources to promote US-Japan exchange and build networks between Japanese and US NPOs.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

CGP encourages public outreach projects that aim to build and strengthen networks between academic experts on Japan and the general public

by fostering continuous, long-term dialogue between the two communities. Such projects should address contemporary issues of significance to the United States and Japan, such as the global environment, health care and aging, civil society and women's issues.

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

CGP places emphasis on two types of educational outreach projects. It supports professional development and follow-up programs of varying levels for teachers with previous exposure to Japan. Such programs should lead to the strengthening and expansion of networks among educators with a common interest in Japan. CGP also places importance on educational outreach programs that aim to bridge scholarship on Japan and K-12 education through collaboration between scholars and teachers on the development of curriculum materials that promote understanding of Japan. Such projects should address Japan in a global context with particular regard to respective state standards for global studies.

For more information, please visit our website at <www.cgp.org/cgplink> or contact CGP directly.

CGP's Educational and Public Outreach program focuses primarily on two areas: the classroom and the general public. CGP supports projects that are designed to provide the educational community and the public with greater exposure to topics related to Japan or US-Japan relations, as well as issues of a global nature.

CGP provided approximately \$841,000 for eighteen outreach projects in JFY2000. Of the eleven projects implemented by organizations in the United States and the seven carried out in Japan, sixteen of the projects represented new initiatives. In order to avoid duplication, projects that received disbursements in JFY2000 but not grant letters have been introduced in earlier annual reports and are not included in the grant listing below.

The Children's Museum, Boston, Massachusetts

Japanese Family Classroom Curriculum Kit

The second year of a two-year project to develop an updated version of the museum's popular Japanese Family Kit, that reflects the diversity of life in contemporary Japan, with particular emphasis on the daily life of Japanese children and families. The new kits, which incorporate role-playing, use of artifacts, and print and audiovisual materials, are disseminated to elementary schools nationwide through the museum's kit rental department.

\$34,321

Five College Center for East Asian Studies (CEAS),

Five Colleges, Inc., Northampton, Massachusetts

CEAS Resource Center: Hub for Japan-Related Activities in New England

The first year of a three-year project to further develop the center's clearinghouse of scholastic information and resources on Japan for K-12 educators primarily in New England. The center provides guidance and lends materials from its extensive collection of supplementary teaching resources. The center also distributes information on Japan-related resources and educational opportunities through its website,* newsletter, and outreach efforts, which include teacher workshops and seminars.

*<http://www.smith.edu/fceas/home.html>

\$49,350

Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

National Clearinghouse for US-Japan Studies

The first year of a three-year project for continued expansion of a database of up-to-date information on Japan-related resources and educational materials. The clearinghouse further develops its website,* which provides access to the database; publishes newsletters, digests, and curricular materials relating to Japan; and promotes its services through outreach activities.

*<http://www.indiana.edu/~japan>

\$75,628

Japan Society of Northern California, San Francisco, California

The United States and Japan: An Enduring Partnership in a Changing World

A two-day conference on the future of US-Japan relations, timed to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. The conference brings together current and future leaders in politics, business, and academia to discuss a range of issues in US-Japan relations and is designed to attract policymakers, members of the nonprofit and private sectors, as well as the general public.

\$85,917

Japanese American National Museum, Los Angeles, California

Multicultural Education Initiative in Japan

Educational outreach to the Japanese public coinciding with the museum's traveling exhibit, "From Bento to Mixed Plate: Americans of Japanese Ancestry in Multicultural Hawai'i," at the Okinawa Prefectural Museum and at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka, Japan. The museum develops and distributes exhibition guides, activity sheets and hands-on educational kits for the general public, trains local museum staff and volunteers, conducts orientation for group leaders, and implements school-based programs on the exhibit.

\$45,100

Japan-America Society of Northern Tohoku, Iwate, Japan

US-Japan Friendship Gathering in Commemoration of Nitobe's "Bushido" Centennial Anniversary

A project to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the publication of Inazo Nitobe's book, *Bushido*, to reflect on relations between the United States and Japan since the book was first released, and to focus on continuing friendly relations. Activities include lectures and a symposium on US-Japan relations by journalists, researchers, and politicians from both countries to share their ideas on bilateral exchange efforts at the local level.

\$58,473

Japan Association for Cultural Exchange, Tokyo, Japan

Learning from Global Education Programs in the US

A project that aims to improve and disseminate education for cross-cultural understanding in Japan by exchanging perspectives and approaches among US and Japanese educators. After a period of preliminary research, orientation and preparation in Japan, Japanese secondary school instructors with experience in teaching international understanding visit New York schools to conduct classes for "Japan Day," and exchange perspectives on instruction with US educators. The US secondary school instructors then visit Japan to hold panel discussions and seminars. Activities are summarized in a report and disseminated among educators, regional public organizations, and nonprofit organizations.

\$92,937

Kanagawa Research Institute of Learning Disabilities,
Kanagawa, Japan
International Symposium for the Education of Children with Learning Disabilities

A project that aims to set up an educational system and an appropriate method of responding to the needs of children with learning disabilities in Japan. An effective method of teaching children with disabilities is researched and developed, and a symposium with learning disability specialists from the United States and Japan is held to allow the Japanese participants to learn about systems in the United States that respond to the needs of learning disabled children in the context of the classroom.

\$48,425

National Association of Japan-America Societies, Inc. (NAJAS), Washington, DC
20/20 Vision: Building on the Legacy of 50 Years of Friendship: The Next Generation Looks Forward

A two-hour live webcast discussion held between two panels, one in San Francisco and the other in Tokyo, each made up of individuals representing the next generation of leaders in the bilateral relationship, that focuses on US-Japan relations; topics for discussion include political, security, and economic issues. Audiences at the site of each panel and at universities across the United States, view the panel discussion and participate in question and answer periods.

\$28,284

Partnership Support Center, Aichi, Japan
Japan-US NPO Symposia/Evaluating NPOs and Corporations—Their Social Responsibility

A series of symposia in cities in the United States and Japan to examine partnerships between the private and nonprofit sectors. The symposia focus on the theme of "Evaluating NPOs and Corporations: Their Social Responsibility" and proposals are developed for effective collaborative projects between businesses and nonprofit organizations.

\$57,054

Protection and Advocacy Japan Institute, Tokyo, Japan
Programs for Training Advocates for People with Disabilities
The first year of a three-year project to train advocacy advisors to promote the creation of an advocacy system and empower individuals with mental disabilities in Japan. The project develops an advocacy workshop manual, trains advocacy workshop instructors, conducts advocacy workshops and a series of lectures in Japan, and holds focus groups in the United States to study the human rights environment of handicapped individuals.

\$40,560

Social Science Education Consortium, Inc. (SSEC), Boulder, Colorado
Teaching Japanese History through the Humanities. Unit IV, Japan 1945–1989: Re-creating a Modern Nation

The second year of a two-year project to develop and disseminate an interdisciplinary, humanities-based Japan studies curriculum unit on the period from 1945–1989, with the goal of improving teaching about Japanese history at the high school level and helping teachers address state and

national curriculum standards. The unit complements SSEC's Japanese History through the Humanities series, which consists of units on Tokugawa, Meiji, and Imperial Japan. The second year involves field-testing, revision based on feedback from educators and training teachers to use the curriculum unit in the classroom.

\$70,661

Stanford University, Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE), Stanford, California
Teaching About the San Francisco Peace Treaty

A project to develop a high school curriculum module to introduce the basic elements of the San Francisco Peace Treaty and the global issues that influenced its signatories in 1951. The curriculum module seeks to convey a conceptual understanding of treaties and includes a chronology of the era, an examination of the treaty, interpretation of the minutes of the conference, and a discussion of how the treaty influences current issues.

\$30,000

University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
Photo Exhibit Commemorating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Japan-US Peace Treaty

This exhibit of archival photographs from the 1951 Peace Conference among Japan, the United States and other nations commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. The project also includes the publication of an educational booklet on the historic photographs and interpretive tours of the exhibit for school groups and the general public.

\$54,890

Women's Initiative for Advancement in Japan, Tokyo, Japan
Invitation for Catalyst (NPO) and Symposia

A project to raise awareness of women's leadership issues and increase support for women in the corporate sector through symposia and other public outreach activities. The collaborating institutions work to build a foundation for future initiatives on these issues in Japan.

\$31,364

World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA
The U.S. and Japan: Working Together in a New Global Age
First year of a two-year project to provide teachers in the Greater Philadelphia Area with an improved context for understanding Japan. The Teachers' Program component consists of four seminars led by scholars for Philadelphia-area public school teachers focusing on specific periods of Japanese history and literature. The project also produces a curriculum resource booklet designed for students that examines US-Japan relations through a humanistic approach.

\$17,682.50

Note: Japanese grants are calculated here at the exchange rate of US\$1 = ¥110.58

CGP's Exchange program aims to promote face-to-face communication and foster partnerships between youth, professionals, and citizen groups in the United States and Japan, particularly at the local and regional levels. CGP supported sixteen exchange projects during JFY2000, providing approximately \$598,000. Ten of the projects were organized in Japan and six in the United States. Of these, fourteen were new initiatives. In order to avoid duplication, projects that received disbursements in JFY2000 but not grant letters have been introduced in earlier annual reports and are not included in the grant listing below.

Children's Express, Washington, DC

Learn from Us—Kids Offer Solutions on Education: A Structured Learning Opportunity and Roundtable Conference on Japanese and US Education for Major Media

A project to bring together young journalists from the Children's Express news service bureaus in Japan and the United States for a dialogue on education. US and Japanese youth reporters and editors conduct briefings on education issues, research key topics, and interview specialists.

\$90,367

CSO Network Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Building the Platform for Japan-US CSO Cooperation on Global Issues

The first year of a three-year project to build a foundation for the development of cooperation between Japanese and US civil society organizations (CSO) and to address shared regional and global concerns for political, economic, and social stability. This project focuses on creating a Japan-US CSO/NGO directory; developing an Internet-based information service system to facilitate networking among the participating CSOs; and nurturing an arena to bring together CSOs, government, business, and international agencies from both Japan and the United States for substantial dialogue on pressing issues through annual forums.

\$113,402

Executive Committee, A50 Project Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, Tokyo, Japan

A50 Caravan

A project that sends fifteen groups of Japanese citizens to one or two US cities each to hold discussions and lectures, which are organized as part of a larger effort to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. The project aims to disseminate information about contemporary Japan, facilitate dialogue between Japanese specialists and the US general public on contemporary issues of concern to both the United States and Japan, educate youth in both countries, promote understanding of contemporary issues and continue long-term dialogue by publishing and distributing reports.

\$89,745

Japan-America Student Conference, Washington, DC

52nd Japan-America Student Conference in the Year 2000

Sixty students from Japan and the United States gather in the United States to examine issues concerning security, history, business and economics, and science and technology as they relate to the conference theme of "Developing New Approaches to Promote Social Change." Students travel together throughout the United States to participate in group discussions, presentations, and lectures by experts in the field as well as cultural events and home stays.

\$10,000

Japan Model United Nations Society, Tokyo, Japan

The 18th Japanese Delegation to the 2001 National Model United Nations Conference

A project that sends a delegation of twelve Japanese university students to New York to attend an annual conference designed to simulate a UN meeting. Prior to the conference, the Japanese delegates take part in preparatory activities with students from their partner school, Johnson County Community College in Kansas, and attend briefings by UN staff.

\$6,330

Japan Society, Inc., New York, New York

US-Japan Exchange on Women in Public Policy

A three-year exchange project to bring together women leaders from the United States and Japan to promote the role of women in policy-making processes through discussions on social issues of mutual interest and public policy in both countries. In the second year of CGP funding, a US team comprised of women from the government, business, and nonprofit sectors meet with their counterparts in Japan for an intensive program that includes roundtable discussions, meetings with prominent elected officials, and visits to civic groups and women's support centers.

\$17,200

Murray State University, Murray, Kentucky

Project JUSTISE: Japan & United States Technology in Science Education

The second year of a two-year project to provide teachers of grades five through nine in Kentucky and Toyama, Japan, with the opportunity to exchange teaching ideas for science education and the use of computers in the classroom. Ten science teachers from Toyama visit Kentucky schools to observe science classes and to offer ideas and strategies for computer usage in the classroom.

\$22,153

Nippon Volunteer Network Active in Disaster, Hyogo, Japan
Network, into the New Age
A symposium and lecture project in which participants from the United States exchange information with Japanese participants and focus on strengthening and building networks beyond the traditional regional or institutional frameworks to carry out effective disaster prevention and rescue efforts through collaboration among the private, nonprofit, and public sectors. Topics addressed include the necessity of strategic cross-sectoral networks, issues surrounding the development of such networks, and the development of regional networks and the types of infrastructure needed to support such systems.
\$24,630

Study Group for NPO Performance Measurement, Tokyo, Japan
Study of NPO Performance Measurement
A study of performance assessment methods for Japanese NPOs for the development of performance measurement systems that will help NPOs in Japan to become more efficient in their activities and operations. Representatives from regional Japanese NPO support centers visit research firms and intermediary organizations in the United States with similar organizational missions to study the use of performance measurement systems as well as their effect on the institutions' operations and constituents.
\$88,497

World Clean Project, Yamanashi, Japan
Japan USA Youth Environment Conference in USA Project
A conference for youth on environmental issues in the United States organized by high school students from both countries. Youths present their respective countries' specific issues concerning the environment, discuss possible solutions, and announce the Japan-USA Youth Environment's proposals at the end of the conference.
\$10,852

Youth for Understanding (YFU) Japan Foundation, Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Japan-US Senate Youth Exchange Program (JUSSE)
An exchange program that provides one US high school student from each state with the opportunity to participate in a six-week visit to Japan. Students gain exposure to Japanese society, culture, and government through visits to Japanese ministry offices and local high schools, home stays with Japanese families, and community and cultural events.
\$45,216

Note: Japanese grants are calculated here at the exchange rate of US\$1 = ¥110.58

THE FELLOWSHIPS
ENCOURAGE
SUBSTANTIAL LONG-
TERM COLLABORATION
BETWEEN RESEARCHERS
AND PROFESSIONALS IN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THEIR COUNTERPARTS
IN JAPAN AND OTHER
COUNTRIES.

CGP's Fellowship Programs foster the development of human resources to address the current and future bilateral and global challenges facing the United States and Japan. The fellowships encourage substantial, long-term collaboration between US researchers and professionals and their counterparts in Japan and other countries. By working side-by-side with researchers in another country or by conducting dialogue and discussions with those in their field, fellows gain new insights and perspectives that can help them to advance their own work. Through these valuable experiences, they develop the skills, knowledge, and networks that will enable them to lead future international exchanges and to find solutions to critical issues.

CGP's Fellowship Programs encourage creative thinking and reward those who pursue under-explored or newly developing subjects. The **Abe Fellowship** program supports academic and professional researchers in the social sciences and the humanities who examine key topics concerning US-Japan relations, problems common to industrial and industrializing societies, or global issues. In addition to conducting research, fellows are able to develop an international network and a solid infrastructure for future collaboration and exchange with their colleagues through meetings such as the CGP-SSRC Seminar Series. The **CGP Science Fellowship** program provides individuals from the scientific and engineering communities in the United States with the opportunity to broaden the scope of their work by conducting research at a Japanese research institution. The **NPO Fellowship** program offers mid-career professionals from Japan's NPO sector the opportunity to receive practical training at NPOs in the United States.

ABE FELLOWSHIP

As part of its overall mission, CGP seeks to foster the development of the next generation of leaders in bilateral and global intellectual exchange. The Abe Fellowship program plays a central role in carrying out this goal by supporting individual research on global policy issues of pressing concern, problems common to industrial and industrializing societies, and issues related to the improvement of US-Japan relations. In addition, the program allows researchers to establish global networks in various fields.

The program is administered collaboratively on behalf of CGP by the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS). Each year, approximately ten to twenty scholars from the social sciences and humanities are selected through a competitive screening process. To be eligible for the program, applicants must be postdoctoral scholars or professionals with commensurate experience.

JFY2000 marks the program's tenth year of operation. To date, CGP has awarded 160 Abe Fellowships to individuals from Japanese and US universities, think tanks, and such fields as journalism and law. Based on the results of a program evaluation that was conducted in JFY2000, CGP and SSRC have revised the fellowship guidelines. The new guidelines will go into effect in JFY2001.

The final selection of 2000–2001 fellows took place in October 2000, producing fourteen new fellows as listed below. These fellows are conducting research on such diverse topics as information technology, education and cultural policy, civil society, Japanese aid policy, and tax policy.

The Abe Fellowship program incorporates various activities to promote interaction and networking among fellows as well as between fellows and other related experts. As one such activity, the annual Fellows' Retreat offers fellows, committee members, and staff the opportunity to interact with each other. At the retreat, the fellows share their research and provide each other with interdisciplinary feedback and discussion. In January 2001, fellows based in the United States were invited to Florida to participate in the program's fifth retreat.

The Abe Fellowship program also sponsors two thematic workshops a year under the rubric of CGP-SSRC Seminar Series. Participants include Abe Fellows who are conducting research in

fields related to the workshop themes as well as outside experts. In addition to creating the opportunity for networking and exchange, these workshops provide fellows with a forum for intense intellectual study. In JFY2000, one workshop on “Energy Market Restructuring and the Environment” was held at the Atlantic Council in Washington, DC, on February 1–4, 2001. The second workshop, titled “Remapping Asia: Competing Patterns of Regionalization,” was held at the Shonan International Village Conference Center in Kanagawa, Japan, on March 15–18, 2001. The Abe Fellowship program has been carrying out these small-scale thematic workshops each year since JFY1996, and plans are underway to establish a series of publications based on the results of these events.

In JFY2000, expenditures for the Abe Fellowship program totaled \$1,699,731. Expenditures for the CGP-SSRC Seminar Series totaled \$93,739.

2000–2001 ABE FELLOWS

Yuko Aoyama, Clark University

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

C. Thomas Bleha, George Washington University

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

Ken Endo, Hokkaido University

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

David Flath, North Carolina State University

The Japanese Marketing System and US-Japan Trade and Investment

Mizuko Ito, National Institute for Educational Policy Research

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

Gregory Kasza, Indiana University—Bloomington

Japan: The State and Society in Comparative Perspective

Atsushi Maki, Keio University

A Comparison of Living Standards between Japan and the US

Frances Rosenbluth, Yale University

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

Sven Steinmo, University of Colorado

The New Political Economy of Taxation

Nobuo Takahashi, Keio University

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

Motohiro Tsuchiya, International University of Japan

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

Takahiro Ueyama, Sophia University

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

Karin Wilkins, University of Texas—Austin

Japanese Development Programs for Women

Kazuo Yamaguchi, University of Chicago

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

CGP SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP

The CGP Science Fellowship program is carried out in collaboration with the National Science Foundation (NSF) with the aim of promoting exchange between the scientific and engineering communities of the United States and Japan. By allowing young US scientists to conduct long-term research at Japanese research institutions, the program offers participants the opportunity to gain Japanese-language training and exposure to Japanese culture. The program's administrative aspects, such as the application review and grant management, are handled solely by NSF with funding from CGP.

2000–2001 CGP SCIENCE FELLOWS

The CGP Science Fellowship program entered its ninth and final year in JFY2000, awarding fellowships to four US scientists and engineers. During their fellowship tenure, which ranges in length from three to twenty-four months, recipients conduct intensive research at national and private scientific research institutions in Japan.

In JFY2000, the expenditures for the CGP Science Fellowship totaled \$188,801.

Bruce Baldwin
Spring Arbor College
Chemistry

Jo Ann Banks
Purdue University
Biology

Roozbeh Kangari
Georgia Tech
Civil Engineering

Juhn G. Liou
Stanford University
Earth Sciences

NPO FELLOWSHIP

The NPO Fellowship program is administered by CGP with the collaborative support of the Japan NPO Center and Japan-US Community Education and Exchange (JUCEE). The purpose of the program is to nurture leaders within the Japanese nonprofit sector who will contribute to the further development of the sector's foundation, and will serve as a bridge between the United States and Japan. The program offers mid-career professionals from the Japanese nonprofit community the opportunity to enhance their management skills and knowledge of the US nonprofit sector through practical training at nonprofit organizations (NPOs) in the United States. JFY1998 and JFY1999 were devoted to the program's pilot phase. JFY2000 was the first year of the full-fledged program and was marked by the implementation of a competitive application process that was open to the general public.

In JFY2000, six fellows were selected out of the pool of applicants and provided with fellowships of three to twelve months to spend at NPOs in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington, DC to learn about various aspects of nonprofit administration, such as fundraising activities, evaluation methods and cross-sector collaboration.

CGP has continued to work closely with fellows and host NPOs in the United States to refine the program structure and provide a rich learning experience for both fellows and participating US organizations. Skill building and knowledge acquisition will allow fellows to utilize innovative methodologies and perspectives on NPO management in their work within Japan's nonprofit sector. Also, through contact with the Japanese fellows, it is hoped that the program will encourage US host organizations to broaden their interests and develop a more international outlook on their field.

Also in JFY2000, CGP worked with former NPO Fellows and their affiliated Japanese organizations to invite supervisors of their US host organization to visit Japan and to participate in a series of exchanges between the invitee and other nonprofit practitioners. With the assistance of the Hamamatsu NPO Network Center and the Tokyo Voluntary Action Center, CGP supported the visits of two supervisors, one each from the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy and one from the Points of Light Foundation.

The expenditures for the NPO Fellowship program in JFY2000 totaled \$292,925.

Ms. Junko Inami

Representative Manager, Fund for Orphans in the Philippines (Toyama, Japan)

Host Organization: United Way International, Alexandria, VA

Training Focus: fundraising; research on activities of community support centers and local nonprofit organizations

Mr. Yoji Kaneko

Chief Secretary, Niigata NPO Network Project (Niigata, Japan)

Host Organization: Pennsylvania Association of Nonprofit Organizations, Harrisburg, PA

Training Focus: management know-how for NPO support centers; the establishment of internet-based information and support services for local NPOs; and activities of NPOs that are involved in addressing educational and environmental issues, and developing local currency systems

Ms. Yuko Suemura

Publisher, NPO/NGO Walker (Osaka, Japan)

Host Organization: United Way of New York City, New York, NY

Training Focus: evaluation methods; consultation services; and collaboration among the nonprofit, business, and government sectors

Mr. Hiromi Yoshida

President, Nara International Exchange Center (Nara, Japan)

Host Organization: Maryland Association of Nonprofit Organizations, Baltimore, MD

Training Focus: partnerships between NPOs, governments, and corporations; comparison of the current state of NPOs in the US and Japan from the perspective of a grassroots organization manager

Ms. Rie Yoshida

President, Global Network for Children (Ibaraki, Japan)

Host Organization: Education Development Center, Inc., Newton, MA

Training Focus: civic involvement in education; connecting youth with the community through service-learning

Ms. Rei Yoshimi

Graduate Student, Graduate School of Education, Osaka Kyoiku University (Osaka, Japan)

Host Organizations: Center for Youth as Resources, Washington, DC and National Network for Youth, Washington, DC

Training Focus: developing and managing prevention programs for at-risk youths

In order to publicize the content and results of CGP's activities and to nurture the development of a network among a wide range of people, since its inception CGP has included survey and publication activities as one pillar of its work. In past years, we produced a survey of the Intellectual Exchange and Regional/Grassroots Programs evaluation methods, published a directory of organizations involved in US-Japan international exchange, and sponsored various symposia and lectures, for some of which we published reports based on the findings. In addition, we produce regular newsletters in Japanese and English in order to present CGP's most recent information to the public.

Below are descriptions of the surveys and other publications that CGP produced in JFY2000.

CGP NPO FELLOWSHIP: PILOT FELLOW REPORTS (IN JAPANESE)

The NPO Fellowship Program aims to promote exchanges between the United States and Japan in the area of civil society and to strengthen the underpinnings of human resource development in the nonprofit sector in Japan. This Japanese-language publication is a compilation of reports submitted by the fellows that participated in the pilot phase of the NPO Fellowship Program, which was administered by CGP and the Japan NPO Center. In contrast to JFY2000 activities, which marked the beginning of the full-fledged program, this publication focuses on program activities during its initial two-year pilot phase from 1998 to 1999.

The reports were presented by the seven pilot fellows in public forums upon their return to Japan from the United States. These presentations provided an opportunity for each fellow to share the knowledge and experience that they gained from their practical training in NPO management at US organizations with interested individuals and organizations, such as those involved in the nonprofit sector in Japan. This publication is intended to inform an even wider audience of the pilot fellows' practical training experience and their reflections on the status of US NPOs in a variety of fields. The publication is being distributed free of charge to interested organizations and individuals.

SURVEY OF U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY STUDIES AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Sufficiently nurturing future scholars as well as sustaining the number of current scholars who are able to apply their specialized knowledge to support intellectual policy dialogues between our two countries constitute the necessary environment for the continued development of US-Japan relations. In recent years, scholars have expressed a need for more involvement of academics and other experts in intellectual dialogues and exchanges regarding US-Japan relations. Concerns are growing about the young academics—particularly the next generation of Japan scholars in the United States—who will bear the burden of US-Japan intellectual exchange in the future.

In order to better grasp this issue in the United States, CGP commissioned the National Bureau of Asian Research to carry out a survey of programs to nurture students of US-Japan relations at the graduate school level in the fields of security and international economics, the two fields that make up the core of policy-relevant intellectual exchange. The survey was undertaken in January 2001, and in March a workshop was held among experts in the United States and Japan to analyze the results of the survey and discuss issues related to nurturing young scholars and encouraging participation in intellectual exchange activities. The workshop participants also examined what kinds of policies are desirable for the future. The full survey is scheduled to be completed in September 2001, and the results of the survey and the workshop will be published in a report in both English and Japanese, which will be distributed widely to individuals and educational institutions concerned with US-Japan intellectual exchange.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE LOCATOR 2000—JAPANESE EDITION

Published by the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange and the United States Department of State, the *International Exchange Locator 2000* is a directory of US organizations involved in administering and supporting international exchange programs. Through an agreement with the Alliance, CGP arranged to translate and publish information in Japanese on 259 of the organizations listed in the English version of the publication.

This publication is a revision of the 1988 *Locator*. In addition to a greater number of organizations, this updated edition includes fuller descriptions of each organization's mission statement, exchange activities, and contact information. CGP hopes that this Japanese edition will be a helpful resource in promoting educational and cultural exchanges at the grassroots level in both countries. The directory will be distributed free of charge to interested organizations in Japan, upon request.

DIRECTORY OF GRANT-MAKING FOUNDATIONS IN JAPAN 2000—ENGLISH EDITION

This directory is an English translation of the Japan Foundation Center's Japanese-language *Josei dantai yoran 2000*, which provides an overview of grant-making activities in Japan. CGP worked in collaboration with the Japan Foundation Center to edit and publish this revised edition. The publication provides profiles of 260 grant-making foundations, as well as statistical information about those foundations and general trends in the field. CGP hopes the English directory will help to further disseminate information about grant-making foundations in Japan that support international activities, and to promote a better understanding of Japanese philanthropic activities.

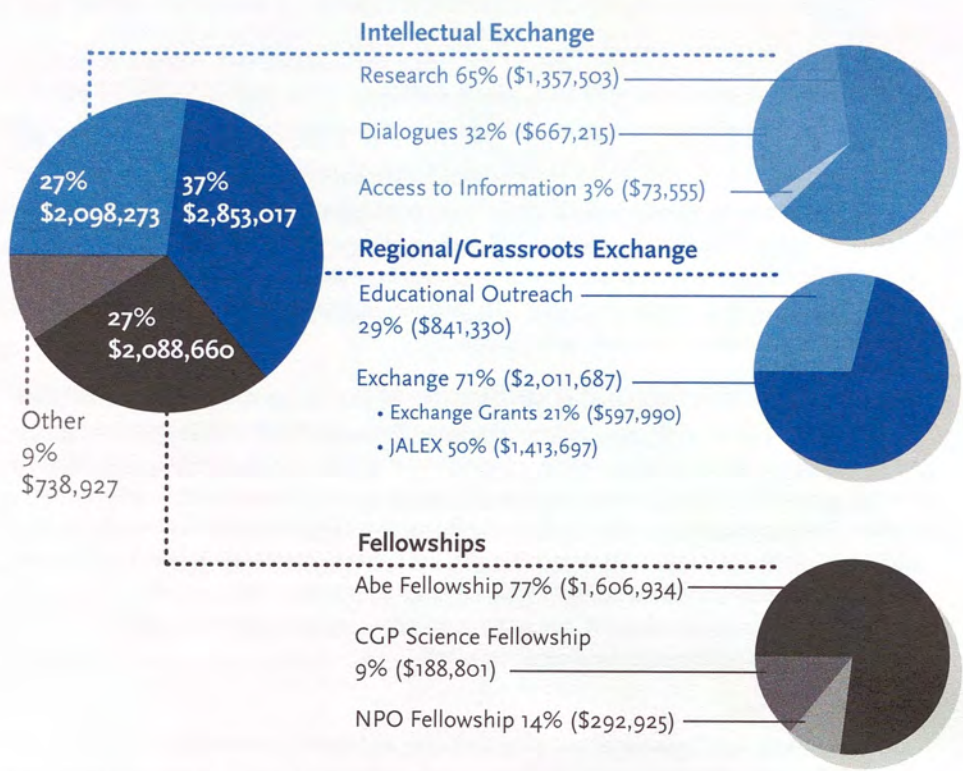
CGP NEWSLETTER

CGP publishes a newsletter twice a year in Japanese and twice a year in English. The newsletter reports on CGP's sponsorship and grant-making activities, introduces publications by CGP and its grantees, and provides information of interest to organizations that are active in US-Japan relations. Newsletters in both English and Japanese are available to any interested organizations or individuals.

CGP HOMEPAGE

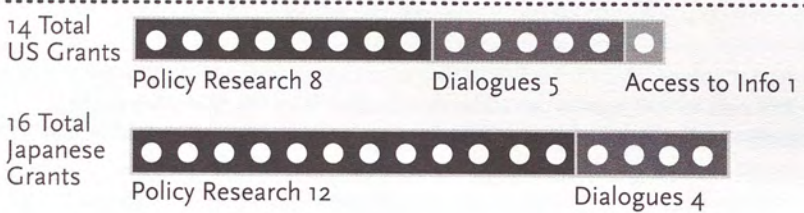
CGP maintains homepages in both English and Japanese. Application materials, newsletters, and past annual reports can all be downloaded from the sites. The English-language page can be found at <<http://www.cgp.org/cgplink>>, and the Japanese-language page can be found at <http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/region_j/cgp_j/>.

CGP Grant Expenditures (Total \$7,778,877)

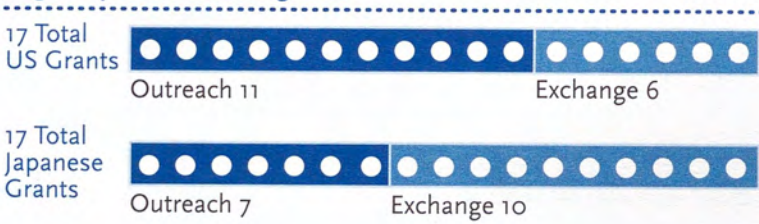


Comparison of US and Japanese Grants

Intellectual Exchange Programs



Regional/Grassroots Programs



I. Revenues:

1. Investment income (from ¥50 Billion Endowment)	\$15,870,991
2. Funds Allocated for Grant Payments from JFY1999 Budget Authority	2,142,886
Total I	\$18,013,877

II. Expenditures:

1. Direct Program Expenditures	\$7,778,877
(1) Intellectual Exchange Programs	2,098,273
a. Policy-Oriented Research	1,357,503
b. Dialogues	667,215
c. Access to Current Information	73,555
(2) Regional/Grassroots Programs	2,853,017
a. Educational and Public Outreach	841,330
b. Exchange	2,011,687
i. JALEX	1,413,697
ii. Grants	597,990
(3) Fellowship Programs	2,088,660
a. Abe Fellowship	1,606,934
b. CGP Science Fellowship	188,801
c. NPO Fellowship	292,925
(4) Other	738,927
a. Seminars, Lectures, etc.	555,900
b. Support for US-Japan-Related Cultural Programming ¹	183,027
2. Indirect Program Expenditures	691,965
(1) Program Reviews, Program Evaluations, etc.	116,986
(2) Advisory Committee Costs	144,229
(3) Other (e.g., Newsletters, Consultant Honoraria, etc.)	430,750
3. Administrative Expenditures	7,169,288
Total II	\$15,640,130

III. Budget Authority Carried Over to JFY2001	\$2,376,366
IV. Excess Revenues Allocated to Assets	(2,619)
Total II, III and IV	\$18,013,877

Note: The average exchange rate during JFY2000 was \$1 = ¥110.58. This financial summary is prepared according to the accounting principles employed by the Japan Foundation.

¹Includes support for the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies, the Stanford Japan Center: Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies, and various fellowships and invitational programs for Americans.

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H Plus Incorporated
Design

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Cover Illustration

Candid Litho
Printing

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