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AGING SOCIETIES

With the publication this summer of its program announcement on *New Opportunities for Support of Research and Dialogue on Health Care and Aging Societies*, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) has now completed its program review of its Intellectual Exchange Programs. The program review identified five priority areas on which CGP will henceforth focus its funding. Over the last few years, CGP published program announcements describing specific topics within each of the other four priority areas — international economics, security, civil society, and sustainable development — pinpointing questions that CGP would like to see addressed through collaborative research and dialogue projects.

This issue of the CGP *Newsletter* highlights aging societies, one of three subtopics identified for further investigation through CGP-funded projects in the health care and aging societies program announcement. (The other two are *the health care system and health economics and bioethics*.) Decreasing birth rates and improvements in health care have combined to produce rapidly aging societies throughout the industrialized world, including Japan and the United States. Among these countries, Japan's population is aging the fastest, with more than one-quarter of the population expected to be over the age of sixty-five by 2020. This profound demographic shift has broad implications for society and will require changes in many aspects of policy, including health care, labor, housing, transportation, and immigration.

Japan has one of the fastest aging populations in the world, with more than one-quarter of the population expected to be over the age of sixty-five by 2020.

The two articles in this issue address ways in which the graying of the population is affecting and will continue to affect policy in Japan and other industrialized countries. John Creighton Campbell of the University of Michigan and Naoki Ikegami of Keio University have written extensively on the new long-term care insurance program that went into effect in Japan this year. Their article summarizes the major features of this system, the most extensive program in the world to address the long-term care needs of the elderly. Victor G. Rodwin of New York University and the International Longevity Center describes some preliminary findings of the World Cities Project, a CGP-funded project examining the needs of older people in New York, Tokyo, London, and Paris and policy responses to changes in the demographic make-up of these cities.

CGP will continue to support collaborative research and dialogue on aging societies with particular emphasis on providing long-term care, creating environments that encourage healthy and productive aging, and studying the impact of an aging population on society as a whole. For more information on these and other funding priorities, please contact CGP or see the program announcements on our website at <www.cgp.org/cgplink>.

JAPAN STEPS OUT IN CARE FOR FRAIL OLDER PEOPLE

By John Creighton Campbell, University of Michigan,
and Naoki Ikegami, Keio University

On April 1, 2000, Japan launched a new approach to providing care to frail older people, whether in nursing homes or in the community. Its public, compulsory long-term care

insurance program (LTCL or *kaigo hoken*) is the largest and most radical program of its kind in the world. Given its size—two million people are already receiving benefits—the initiative has gotten off to a surprisingly smooth start.

Kaigo hoken was passed by the Diet in late 1997, but it has been intensively discussed since the early 1990s. In most advanced countries, including Japan, most older people get along fine, but approximately ten to twelve percent of people over sixty-five years old have enough of a chronic illness or some physical or mental disability to make it very difficult for them to take care of themselves. The proportions needing help go up rapidly with age, to about one-third of people over eighty. Typically, about half live in institutions and half receive care at home. Those at home usually receive most of their care informally from a spouse, child, or other family member. Formal services provided by officially recognized organizations vary considerably in quantity and quality across countries. Who pays for such services, either at home or in institutions, is obviously a key question.

There are three basic options for how these burdens can be met. Individuals and families can provide or pay for care themselves; the government can pay for or carry out the services directly; or—in-between—the government can establish a social insurance system that requires everyone to pay premiums and distributes benefits to those who need care. Japan stuck with the first alternative for quite a while but then moved toward the second, and this year, with *kaigo hoken*, has chosen the third.

Japanese citizens now pay a new social insurance premium for LTCL along with their pension and health insurance premiums. It is levied on people aged forty to sixty-four at a level of just under one percent of monthly earnings (up to a ceiling, with the employer covering half) and on people over sixty-five at an average rate of ¥2900 (US\$27) per month, depending on income, deducted from their pensions. These premium revenues cover half of the cost of the program, with the other half coming from general tax revenue. It is therefore not a pure social insurance program: in operation it is very different from Sweden, for example, where local governments supply services directly, paid for with tax revenues. Private insurance, a variant of the first option, was never given serious consideration in Japan; in fact, the idea is taken seriously only by some Americans.

In Japan, at least in principle, beneficiaries can choose their own service providers—what institution to enter; where to go for adult day-care; or who will come to the house for personal care, housework, visiting nurse service, physical therapy, or to give a bath (complete with a portable bathtub in some cases). A major innovation is that private companies are allowed to compete in this market along with nonprofit organizations (NPOs).



JOHN CREIGHTON CAMPBELL has taught political science at the University of Michigan since 1973. He has studied budget politics, policy for old people, and decision making in Japan, and has also served in various administrative jobs including Secretary-Treasurer of the Association for Asian Studies, 1994–2000. He is currently wrapping up another CGP-funded project with twenty other political scientists called “Losing Faith in Politics: Trends in Citizen Attitudes and Behavior in Japan and the United States.”



NAOKI IKEGAMI is Professor and Chair of the Department of Health Policy and Management, Keio University School of Medicine, where he received his medical and doctorate degrees. A specialist on many aspects of health policy,

he also serves on the board of InterRAI, an international organization committed to developing and promoting care-planning instruments.

Campbell and Ikegami collaborated on an early CGP-funded project that led to two books: *Containing Health Care Costs in Japan*, an edited volume of twenty-seven papers published by the University of Michigan Press, and *The Art of Balance in Health Policy: Explaining Japan's Low-Cost, Egalitarian System*, published by Cambridge University Press in 1998. The Japanese version of the latter book, called *Nihon no Iryou*, was published by Chuuo Kouron Shinsho in 1996 and has sold 70,000 copies. The two continue to collaborate in studying the new long-term care insurance system in Japan, including an article in the May/June issue of *Health Affairs* from which this piece was partly derived.

The amount of services people receive is strictly a matter of the extent of their disability. Unlike the earlier practice in Japan (and elsewhere), their income is not taken into account, and it does not matter whether they have relatives who can help or not. The fact that someone who is living with a family in comfortable circumstances will receive the same amount of services as someone living alone in poverty has drawn criticism from some progressives, who regard the practice as unfair, as well as from conservatives who believe in “family responsibility.” Universal coverage for all who pay premiums, however, is a basic principle of social insurance. The possible injustice is somewhat offset by the fact that low-income people pay lower premiums and are eligible for other benefits.

Need is assessed through an eighty-five-item questionnaire based mostly on “activities in daily living” (ADL) levels, processed by a government-developed computer program, and reviewed by a local expert committee. People qualify at six levels. The lowest is called “assistance required” (*yôshien*) and provides services worth up to ¥61,500 (\$570) per month. Above that are five levels of “care required” (*yôkai-go*), paying up to ¥358,300 (\$3,320) per month for home care and more for hospital-based care. The recipient pays ten percent as a co-payment and can purchase additional services out of pocket if she wishes.

Although these benefit levels are expressed in monetary terms, the benefits themselves are available only in services. A care manager draws up a care plan for each client, specifying an amount of each kind of service per week, and the providers are paid by the

government (less the co-payment). Many people have elected not to take all of the services to which they are entitled in home care, either because they do not want them or because they do not want to make the co-payment. This has helped to limit the first-year financial burden on the government.

The program is still quite expensive at ¥4.7 trillion (\$43 billion) for the first year. Government estimates predict that the cost will rise to more than ¥7 trillion (at least \$60 billion) in eight years, but that is probably an underestimate. It will cost much more than the two comparable LTCI systems in other countries. In Israel, benefits are far smaller and institutional care is not included. In Germany, where LTCI was started in 1995, the threshold for eligibility is higher, the benefit levels are lower, and people can opt to take a smaller amount in cash rather than services, ostensibly to pay a family member to give care. The Japanese government considered the German model but thought that making cash available would not lead to the development of enough services and would not rescue family caregivers (traditionally daughters-in-law) from their heavy burdens.

Definitions vary, so it is difficult to compare coverage of long-term care across countries. In the United States, most people in nursing homes are covered by Medicaid, which is a direct welfare program financed by taxes and available only for people with low income and assets. Community-based care tends to be fragmented and without much government coverage, except for some medical services and in a few places like New York City. European countries cover more than the United

States, but outside of Scandinavia they do not have a comprehensive system for providing sufficient services to frail older people as a matter of right.

Kaigo hoken is a big new responsibility for municipal governments, which are the insurance carriers (and thus manage financial balances) and also are charged with seeing that services are adequate in quantity and quality. Despite various worries, many cities, towns, and villages are strong proponents of the program because their residents have been demanding these services. The new program is a major step in the effort to decentralize the Japanese government.

For years the “aging society problem” (*kôreika shakai mondai*) has been seen as one of Japan’s most pressing concerns. That has led to calls for restructuring pensions and old-age health care to constrain rapidly rising costs, as has been true in the United States and other industrialized countries. It is striking that another response has been this decision to step up the level of services for frail older people before their numbers become overwhelming. This new policy of “socialization of care” (*kaigo shakaika*) means that society as a whole takes on some of the risk of becoming frail, rather than leaving it solely up to families and individuals.

PROJECT REPORT: POPULATION AGING AND LONGEVITY IN WORLD CITIES

By Victor G. Rodwin, New York University and International Longevity Center—USA

Improvements in health care and declining birth rates have combined to create rapidly aging populations throughout the industrialized world.¹ By 2020, for example, nearly seventeen percent of the US population is expected to be over the age of sixty-five. In Japan that mark has already been passed, with more than one-quarter of the population

expected to be over sixty-five by 2020. At the same time, the world's population is increasingly concentrated in urban areas: the United Nations estimates that by 2025, sixty-one percent of the world's population will live in cities. As both urbanization and population aging increase, we will need models of how to accommodate this population shift and examples to emulate in dealing with these phenomena.

The World Cities Project (WCP), a joint venture of the International Longevity Center—USA and New York University's Wagner School of Public Service, examines the impact of population aging and longevity on New York, Tokyo, Paris, and London—the four largest urban agglomerations of the

wealthy countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). As centers of trade, finance, communications, and culture, these cities have enormous influence throughout the world. Since all four cities are experiencing declining birth rates and increasing longevity, they already contain neighborhoods in which persons aged sixty-five years and

over make up close to twenty percent of the population. This makes them well suited to investigate best practices for one another and for other world cities.

Most comparative analyses of health systems have focused on national averages that mask important variations within countries, between urban and rural areas and between large and small cities. In contrast, WCP compares more similarly situated units—the inner cores and outer rings of these world cities, which share more characteristics and problems, providing notable advantages for cross-national learning. On the basis of quantitative data collection and case studies, WCP compares the health, quality of life, and social services for persons sixty-five years and over, with special attention to frail older persons aged eighty years and over. Participants in the project include city officials, policy analysts, and health and social service professionals who meet to review research findings and identify innovative and successful policy interventions. In the final stage of the project, designated areas of each city will serve as social laboratories in which to evaluate, through demonstration projects, the effectiveness of alternative interventions.

Initial Comparisons

WCP's primary units of analysis are the inner cores of each city, defined as the Borough of Manhattan (population 1.5 million); Tokyo's eleven inner *ku*, an area mostly surrounded by the peripheral Yamanote train line (2 million); the twenty *arrondissements* within the peripheral highway surrounding the old walls of Paris (2.1 million); and the fourteen boroughs known as "Inner London" (2.7 million). These four cities are cultural and commercial centers, and their resident populations include some of the wealthiest and poorest members of their respective countries. They function as employment centers that attract large numbers of commuters from their outer rings—between thirty-two and thirty-eight percent of their working populations. Their health care



VICTOR G. RODWIN is a specialist in the cross-national comparative analysis of health care systems and policy. He directs the World Cities Project, which examines the impact of population aging and longevity on New York, London, Paris, and Tokyo. He

is also a recipient of the 1999 Robert Wood Johnson Investigator Awards in Health Policy for his research project on "Health and Megacities: New York, London, Paris and Tokyo." Professor Rodwin has received two New York University Curricular Development Challenge Fund grants: one in 1997 (with Professor Roger Kropf) to develop and teach a TV-interactive class with the University of Paris IX (Dauphine) on "Managed Care and European Health Care Reform," and, more recently, a grant to introduce students in community health and medical care to interactive software systems for accessing health data. He has written and lectured extensively on the French health care system and has consulted widely with such organizations as the World Bank, the Open Society Institute, the United Nations Development Programme, the French National Health Insurance Funds, and the Ministry of Finance, Mauritius.

¹ R. Butler and C. Jasmin, eds., *Longevity and Quality of Life: Opportunities and Challenge*. (New York: ILC-USA, 2000).

services, too, attract many people from the surrounding regions. For example, in New York and Paris, residents represent only about one-half of all hospital admissions. This role as centers for health care is also reflected in the number of physicians. In New York, Tokyo, and Paris, there are approximately seventy doctors per ten thousand people, more than twice the number of their surrounding first rings.

Despite their common characteristics, there are significant differences among these cities. To begin with, New York is more densely populated than the other cities studied,² has the highest level of inequality in the distribution of income,³ and has far more single-parent families.⁴ Age distribution also shows substantial variation across cities. In Tokyo, 15.4 percent of the population is over sixty-five; in New York the figure is 13.3 percent. Population projections indicate that Tokyo's population will age much faster than the other cities. By 2015 thirty-five percent of Tokyo's population will be over sixty, compared to eighteen percent in New York and twenty percent in Paris. These trends result partly from widely divergent birth rates, approximately 48 births per 1000 women of childbearing age in New York and Paris compared to 30.2 in Tokyo.⁵

WCP is currently collecting data on societal and institutional responses to the growing need for long-term care services. The project has found, for example, that Tokyo has the lowest rate of persons eighty-five years and older living alone (eighteen percent compared to sixty-one percent in New York and sixty-five

percent in Paris). Tokyo also has the highest rate of labor force participation for men aged sixty to sixty-four (78.2 percent, considerably higher than New York's 59 percent and Paris's 47 percent).

Although it is too early in the research to present robust findings across all four cities, one hypothesis guiding this inquiry is that higher levels of poverty and greater income inequality result in greater mobility limitations, greater reliance on nursing homes and home care services, and lower health status indicators. Another hypothesis is that cultural traditions and the size of the informal sector will strongly affect institutional responses to the growing need for long-term care services for frail older persons in all four cities. A number of questions remain to be examined: Which city delivers the most long-term care services for homebound frail older persons? Which city has the highest rate of institutionalization for frail older persons? Which city relies the most on family caregivers? The answers to these questions will help WCP to compare and assess methods of providing care for older persons, particularly in urban areas. These findings will provide the basis for policy recommendations both in the four cities and beyond.

A cross-national comparison of health, quality of life, and social services for elderly people in Tokyo, New York, London, and Paris will provide lessons for cities around the world.

² New York's population density is 66,390 per square mile; Tokyo's is 30,000 per square mile.

³ Intra-city variation in average household income is 5.7 in New York, 2.1 in Tokyo, and 3.0 in Paris.

⁴ 22.8 percent of all families in New York, 9 percent in Tokyo, and 14.7 percent in Paris.

⁵ London's birth rate is even higher at 64.6.

GRANTEE PUBLICATIONS

The Challenge of Global Capitalism: The World Economy in the 21st Century

Robert Gilpin

Many individuals proclaim that global capitalism is here to stay. Unfettered markets, they argue, now drive the world, and all countries must adjust, no matter how painful this may be for some. The author urges us, however, not to take an open and integrated global economy for granted. Rather we must consider the political circumstances that have enabled global markets to function and the probability that these conditions will continue. Beginning with the end of the Cold War, the book focuses on globalization and rapid technological change and covers a broad sweep of economic developments and political cultures. The author received an Abe Fellowship for research for this book.

(Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000, 373 pp.)

Economic Instruments to Achieve Security Objectives: Incentives, Sanctions, and Non-Proliferation

Scott Snyder

A report of discussions held under the auspices of CGP and the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) as part of the CGP-SSRC Seminar Series. The workshop, held in March 1999, examined the use of sanctions and incentives as instruments of policy in three case studies: North Korea, China, and South Asia. Participants included researchers in political science, law, and policy studies as well as practitioners from the US and Japanese governments.

(New York: CGP & SSRC, 2000, 22 pp.)

Educating for Justice Around the World: Legal Education, Legal Practice and the Community

Louise G. Trubek and Jeremy Cooper, eds.

A collection of articles focusing on innovations in social values in legal education and practice in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and Latin America and how these changes contribute to the debate on convergence and difference in the role of law and legal institutions throughout the world. Globalization and technology may allow, even require, convergence of lawyers' training, practices, and values. Local conditions, however, may create resistance and barriers that must be acknowledged and studied. Chapters on East and Southeast Asia are based on papers prepared for a 1998 CGP-funded workshop convened by the University of Wisconsin East Asian Legal Studies Center.

(Brookfield, VT: Ashgate, 1999, 264 pp.)

Japan Seminar Course Reference Guide

Association of American Colleges and Universities

A CD-ROM with more than fifty newly developed course syllabi on Japan for use at the post-secondary level. A product of a year-long effort by forty-eight faculty members to learn about Japan and incorporate attention to it in their teaching, it contains a wide range of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary syllabi covering areas such as history, political science, economics, business, fine and dramatic arts, education, computer science, literature, psychology, religion, and philosophy. It also includes images of Japan that can be used in the classroom. Faculty team members, who were not Japan experts, were selected to participate in the 1998 and 1999 Japan seminars based on a strong interest in Japan. After taking part in an intensive, six-month interactive

seminar conducted online by experts on Japan, participants toured Japan for three weeks as a group. Upon returning to the United States, they spent the fall semester developing courses in their disciplinary areas as well as general education courses to include in the CD-ROM.

(Washington: AACU, 2000)

Reluctant Champions: US Presidential Policy and Strategic Export Controls

Richard T. Cupitt

Controls on the export of military and dual-use items were fundamental to international efforts to constrain Soviet military capabilities during the Cold War. While essential to combating the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, these controls also impose severe costs on national economies. Also, conflicts over export-control policies often mar relations between the executive and legislative branches of government as well as between the United States and other countries. *Reluctant Champions* explores how and why the United States came to adopt its export policies by examining the administrations of four presidents: Truman, Eisenhower, Bush, and Clinton. The book is based in part on the results of a CGP research grant to the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security.

(New York: Routledge, 2000, 292 pp.)

CGP PUBLICATIONS

CGP has published a catalog entitled "CGP Grantee Selected Publications," which provides summaries of publications that have resulted from CGP-funded projects from 1991 through 2000. To receive a copy of this catalog, please contact our New York office.

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Grants from the period February 1–June 30, 2000
Note: Japan grant awards are calculated at ¥108=\$1

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH

Center for Public Resources Development Strategic Study of “Public Resources” Development with Special Emphasis on Establishing Civil Society

\$416,200

A policy research project aimed at developing public resources in both Japan and the United States. The promotion of civil society, the nucleus of which is NPOs, requires consolidating and mobilizing a diverse set of NPO resources, including systems, human resources, financing, organization, and information. Based on the definition of these resources as “public resources,” the organizers will conduct inclusive research on policies and programs to help develop a resource system, analyzing the current situation of public resources in Japan and comparing the Japanese situation with that of the United States.

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Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis Northeast Asia after Korean Unification: Preparing the Japan-US Alliance

\$120,000

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. The Japan Institute of International Affairs will be the Japanese counterpart. 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: 1) allied policies in response to the uncertainties and risks entrenched in the unification process; 2) analysis of the differences in US and Japanese interests in the unification process;

3) coordination of US-Japan alliance relations in the face of unification; 4) responses of the Asia-Pacific region to possible crises in the region after the unification, and the US-Japan alliance framework; and 5) building relations between the US-Japan alliance and unified Korea, China, and Russia.

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Japan Association of Environment and Society for 21st Century

Formation of Socio-economic System for the Creation of a Sustainable Society Based on Ecological Recycling

\$95,600

A comprehensive two-year study that defines a “vision” of a sustainable society that both the United States and Japan should strive to achieve and examines policy scenarios that will lead to the realization of this sustainable society. A group of US researchers, most of whom belong to the “Sustainable Living Network,” will contribute to the study. The study consists of the creation of four components: an overall vision, topic-specific visions, topic-specific policy scenarios, and a comprehensive policy scenario. The project will examine four scenarios: the promotion of recyclable energy, the reduction of waste and promotion of recycling, lifestyle changes, and the corporate green movement. In the first year, the study will examine the topic-specific vision and policy scenarios. In the second year, the focus of the study will expand to the creation of a comprehensive vision and the promotion of scenarios on comprehensive policy. 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.

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Japan Women's University

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

\$52,300

A two-year interdisciplinary project conducted by the Japan Women's University in collaboration with the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. The project brings together labor law scholars, economists, and social scientists to examine the rapid increase of non-standard work arrangements (part-time employment, flex-time, outsourcing, on-call) in the United States, Japan, 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 planning meeting for the researchers from the United States, Japan, and Europe was held during the first year of the project. This year, the scholars will continue their research, and major conferences will be held in the United States and Japan. Findings will be disseminated through a polished volume.

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GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH *(continued)*

**Harvard University,
Managing the Atom Project,
John F. Kennedy School of Government**

Near-Term Issues for Nuclear Power in the United States and Japan

\$75,844

A policy-oriented research project 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 nuclear power in the United States and Japan. The first component of the project examines the process of interim storage as a solution to the handling of spent nuclear fuel in both countries. This method would reconcile Japan's preference for reprocessing and recycling it and the United States' choice to directly dispose of it in a geologic repository. The second part of the project focuses on ways to increase public participation in discussions concerning the resolution of these issues in both countries. Researchers analyze the steps each country has taken to increase public participation in the discussion of these issues, as well as the degree to which these efforts have increased public acceptance of nuclear power and the agencies responsible for handling it. Seminars and briefings will be held in both countries to disseminate the results of the project to US and Japanese academics, policymakers, and leaders of non-governmental organizations.

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Nagoya University, School of Law

The Legal Barrier for Multinational Intercourse—Can We Remove That?

\$79,300

The first year of a three-year collaborative research project with the George Washington University Law School, on the differing interpretations and conceptions of law in Japan, the United States, and China. Through the illumination of these differences, researchers hope to offer policy recommendations for handling international negotiations involving contentious points of law, such as intellectual property rights. In the first two years of the project, researchers are conducting surveys in the United States and Japan. Survey results will be combined with those that will be completed in China during the third year of the project, in order to conduct a trilateral comparative analysis of differing interpretations of the law.

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Policy Study Group

A Study Group on US-Japan
Global Partnership

\$64,200

A partnership of US and Japanese research groups, which will use an inclusive, collaborative format for examining cooperation and burden sharing between the two countries on diplomatic policy issues. Japan-side representatives will include experts from private research organizations such as the Okazaki and PHP Institutes, as well as participants with specializations in various relevant fields. Members of the US counterpart organization, the Council on Foreign Relations, will also take part in the research activities. With the participation of influential US experts on Japanese diplomacy, the results of this

project are expected to have a high degree of policy relevance.

In the second year of the project, US and Japanese academics and policymakers will examine the US-Japan alliance. They will study the best path for the alliance in the changing East Asian context and look at specific issues underlying the alliance, such as bases, legal arrangements, and joint military exercises. In January 2001, the group will hold a symposium in Tokyo to disseminate the results of the research.

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**The Trilateral Commission
Japan Commission**

The Trilateral Commission's Special
Study Group on East Asia and the
International System

\$90,700

The Trilateral Commission is conducting a two-year research and dialogue project with experts in the United States, Europe, Japan, and other East Asian countries to discuss issues concerning East Asian economics, security, and international relations. The project will focus on the effects of the Asian financial crisis and address such issues as a re-examination of the East Asian growth model, the effectiveness of global and regional institutions in handling the East Asian financial crisis, and the creation of a basis for regional cooperation. In addition, participants will discuss such topics as security issues surrounding the Korean peninsula, the role of China in promoting regional stability, and the establishment of a regional security mechanism for the future. Until now, the purpose of this commission has been to promote policy-relevant dialogue among Japan,

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH *(continued)*

the United States, and Europe. In light of the recent rise in East Asia's prominence in international affairs, the commission plans to expand the project framework to include concrete dialogue with East Asia. Current participants include twenty-five researchers, business leaders, and journalists from the United States, Japan, Europe, and East Asia. Results of discussions at the Trilateral Commission annual meeting, held in Tokyo in April 2000, are being compiled in a report that will be published in both Japanese and English.

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University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley APEC Study Center (BASC)

Japanese, American, and European Firms' Market and Nonmarket Strategies in Asia: Responses and Strategies to Alter the Organization of the Global Political Economy

\$107,523

The second year of a two-year project being conducted by BASC in collaboration with Waseda University to analyze the strategic interplay between governments and firms in the organization of global political economy, with respect to sectoral arrangements, regional accords, and global institutions. During the first year, BASC analyzed Japanese, US, and European firms' market and nonmarket strategies through case studies and fostered academic and policy-related interchange among business leaders, policy experts, and scholars in the field in an effort to secure changes or develop new sectoral, regional, or global arrangements. This year, BASC will focus on disseminating the results from the first year to a broad audience of policymakers, business practitioners, and

academics through four books, journal articles, editorial pieces, and the Internet.

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University of California, San Diego, Center for Iberian & Latin American Studies (CILAS)

Bilateral Leadership for Multilateral Cooperation: Japan, the United States, and Emerging Relationships Between Latin America and the Pacific Rim

\$99,000

The fourth year of a four-year project aimed at promoting mutual understanding between Latin America and the Asia-Pacific. In collaboration with Kobe University and Sophia University, CILAS will explore challenges to governance at an upcoming conference in Tokyo. Specifically, researchers will discuss ways to foster new leadership in the region and will develop a network of international scholars interested in this field. Past and future topics of the project include processes of economic integration, cultural encounters between Latin America and the Asia-Pacific, and the rights and roles of women. Research results will be disseminated through published project reports, research papers, and a book.

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The University of Tokyo, Institute of Social Science

Managing Development and Transition in a Globalizing World: A Multi-dimensional Comparative Analysis of Economic Policy Reform in the Newly Industrialized Countries and Former Socialist Countries

\$95,600

The first year of a three-year collaborative research project with the University of Denver that will involve 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. Focusing on ten countries, a research team will be formed for each of the following four issues: economic independence, domestic financial sector reform, social policy and safety nets, and organizational capacity building. In addition to this research, the project will involve building a database. Fifty-six researchers from thirteen countries will participate in the project. Each of the four research groups will hold a public symposium to present their findings. Research results will also be disseminated through a publication that will be made available in English, Japanese, and Spanish.

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GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH (cont.)

Waseda University, Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies

Japan-US Comparison of Economic Education Policy in the 21st Century

\$77,800

Although Japanese and global economics are at a turning point, education on economics in the United States and Japan does not adequately reflect the drastic changes that are taking place. Based on this assumption, this two-year project will investigate the development of new content, methods, and materials for teaching economics as well as develop new training programs for teachers of economics in order to foster independent citizens. In an attempt to identify problems with economics curricula in both countries, investigate causes, and examine remedies, the project will develop an economics comprehension test (and user's manual) that will be administered to students and other members of society (about 2000–3000 in each country) in the United States and Japan. At the same time, the project will translate works into Japanese that substantially provide content for teaching economics in the United States. While seeking coverage by the mass media, the project results will be reported at academic conferences in the United States and Japan and published in English and Japanese.

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IALOGUE

International Research Center for Japanese Studies

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

\$51,100

A three-year dialogue project on the theme of disparities in historical perspectives between the United States and Japan and the social implications of those differences. The first year of the project will focus on the characteristics of “historical narratives and their logic” in both countries, analyze the “value consciousness” that shapes perceptions, and shed light on the historical origins of “misunderstanding and prejudice” between people in both countries. A three-day conference will be held, with discussion broken down into the following three sessions: “The Form of Historical Narratives and Historical Consciousness: Transitions in Norm Consciousness and Social Formation,” “Narratives in History Curriculum and Its Logical Style,” and “Historical Narratives in Various Media: Visual Media and Novels.” At the end of the three-year project, the project organizers plan to make policy recommendations for history curricula in the United States and Japan.

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Japan-American Cultural Society
The Exchange of Japanese-US Lawmakers on National Security Issues

\$46,300

An dialogue project that dispatches a Japanese delegation to the United States to exchange opinions and engage in discussions

with top US government officials, members of Congress, and US security experts in order to plan ways to develop more trust between the two countries. In early May 2000, four Japanese Diet members traveled to the United States to exchange opinions and engage in discussions with members of Congress, top government officials, and other experts on diplomatic, security, and economic relations between the United States and Japan. The delegation co-organized with the Heritage Foundation a symposium on “US-Japan Relations and Japanese Politics” and met with representatives of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Brookings Institution, and other think tanks.

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Japan Legal Aid Association

Providing Legal Services for Underrepresented Groups in East and Southeast Asia: Creating a Forum for Dialogue

\$15,700

The dissemination phase of a dialogue project on the role of law schools and the legal profession in increasing legal assistance to underrepresented groups in East and Southeast Asia. The East Asian Legal Studies Center at the University of Wisconsin, the Faculty of Law at Kobe University in Japan, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, and the Japan Legal Aid Association initiated a dialogue in December 1999 in Kobe on legal issues specific to Japan. The dialogue, which includes experts from Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, China, and the United States, was a follow-up to a conference held in Thailand in July 1998. In the December conference, researchers provided concrete policy recommendations on legal education reform to

GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

DIALOGUE *(continued)*

the Japanese Judicial System Reform Commission, established by the Obuchi Cabinet. They also strengthened the network of legal experts in Asia and the United States. A policy forum in Tokyo was held immediately after the conference to disseminate project findings to key policymakers in Japan. The current phase of the grant will produce a collection of policy papers in Japanese.

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Japan Society, Inc.

New Approaches to US-Japan
Security Cooperation

\$30,000

A one-year dialogue project in collaboration with the National Institute for Research Advancement. The project will address new approaches to US-Japan cooperation on terrorism, which has been gaining increasing prominence during the post-Cold War era. Project directors will conduct a two-day conference in Japan, in which twelve experts from government, academia, the media, and non-governmental organizations will gather to examine preventative and preparatory measures for handling terrorism in the United States and Japan as well as ways to achieve bilateral cooperation on the issue. Final project results will be disseminated through a public forum and a conference report to be made available in English and Japanese.

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Pacific Forum CSIS

United States, Japan, and China Relations:
Developing Stable Trilateral Ties

\$70,000

A three-year dialogue project conducted by the forum in collaboration with the Research Institute for Peace and Security in Japan and the China Institute for Contemporary International Relations in China. The project is designed to foster discussion among senior experts in the United States, Japan, and China on future visions of security in Northeast Asia and to identify policy approaches that can build greater trilateral cooperation. A three-day meeting involving approximately twenty-five experts from the three countries was held in Tokyo, Japan, in spring 2000 to launch the project, and similar meetings are scheduled to take place in spring 2001 in Beijing and in spring 2002 in Washington, DC. The meetings will be followed by outreach forums and seminars targeting the general public and graduate students in two cities in each of the countries.

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Research Institute for Peace and Security (RIPS)

Fellowship Program for Peace
and Security

\$23,600

The ninth round of a fellowship program focusing on security and arms control in an effort to increase the level of understanding of and interest in the field of international security in the Japanese academic community and to contribute to the development of young Japanese scholars who can play a significant leadership role in the field. In each

round, approximately seven researchers thirty-five years of age or younger are selected to participate, with each fellowship lasting two years. In the first year, fellows attend one research seminar per month along with four extra seminars during the summer semester. The monthly seminars continue in the second year of the fellowship and are combined with individual study and research overseas. The results of their research are published through RIPS and widely disseminated in the security community.

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<village.infoweb.ne.jp/~rips/e-index.htm>

University of Nebraska at Omaha, Department of Public Administration

Public Sector Reform and
Sustainable Development

\$67,620

A research and dialogue project in collaboration with the National Academy of Public Administration in Washington, DC, and the National Institute for Research Advancement in Tokyo. The project examines types of governance structures and administrative reforms that will be effective in achieving sustainable development. Participants include elected public officials, senior administrative officials, and distinguished scholars. A conference in Tokyo in July 2000 addressed challenges faced by public administration, present issues and future challenges to sustainable development, and future directions in administrative reform.

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GRANT LISTINGS: INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

DIALOGUE *(continued)*

University of Virginia

Postwar Social Contracts Under Stress: the Middle Classes of Japan, America and Europe at the Century's End

\$36,028

The second year of a two-year, multilateral, interdisciplinary study that will bring together researchers from Japan, the United States, and Europe to examine and compare each country's social structure from post-World War II to the present. The Japanese collaborator for this project is the University of Tokyo. After World War II, the United States formulated a social contract for economic modernization that promoted a middle-class lifestyle for the majority of its citizens. This vision has fostered political and social stability in advanced industrialized societies for the past several decades. Both the end of the Cold War and globalization have forced societies to go beyond existing national frameworks to reconceptualize policies of social integration and abundance in advanced industrial countries. An interdisciplinary US, Japanese, and European study group will present papers on and analyze and compare post-war social bargains, the rise of the middle class, and the nature of contemporary challenges of each country. The first two conferences were held in France and Japan and a third conference was held in Virginia in April 2000. Project results will be published in a final volume for distribution throughout Europe, the United States, and Japan.

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INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

CGP's Intellectual Exchange Programs provide funding for policy-oriented collaborative research and dialogue projects. Projects should involve substantial contribution by both US and Japanese organizations, and CGP also encourages the involvement of organizations from other countries, where appropriate to the project. Proposals should explain the roles of participants from each country and describe the relevance of the project to policy in the United States and Japan. As a result of a recently completed program review, CGP has identified the following five topics 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.

GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAMS

EXCHANGE

Institute for Sustainable Communities

Renkei: Demonstrating Education for Sustainability through Community Partnerships

\$96,000

The Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) will be joined by environmental organizations in Vermont and Japan for a two-year project to help implement the concept of education for sustainability (EFS) and incorporate an international perspective into EFS curricula in Japan and Vermont. In the first year of CGP support, ISC and its partners will lead three exchange study tours for teachers, business professionals, policymakers, and NGO leaders from ongoing community-based education projects in Nishinomiya and Vermont to examine models for EFS. The project will also work toward linking the EFS concept to education reforms currently taking place in both countries to give educators ideas and opportunities to include EFS curricula in their classrooms. The partner organizations will collaborate to develop resource guides containing case studies and lesson plans on EFS and community-based education for distribution to educators in Vermont and Japan.

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Japan-America Student Conference

52nd Japan-America Student Conference (JASC) in the Year 2000

\$10,000

Thirty students from Japan and the United States gathered 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 traveled together to the University of North Carolina; Washington, DC; the United Nations; and Harvard University from July to August 2000 to participate in group discussions, presentations, and lectures by experts in the field as well as cultural events and homestays. The students presented their findings in a one-day forum at the end of the conference. A report on the results of the conference will be distributed to the participants, JASC alumni, and other interested organizations and individuals.

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<www.jasc.org>

Japan Council on Independent Living Centers International Summit Conference on Independent Living

\$53,908

The Japan Council on Independent Living Centers will conduct a five-day conference, entitled "International Summit Conference on Independent Living" in Hawaii in December 2000. The conference will focus on leaders of the independent living movement in the United States and Japan and will be attended by 300 representatives of independent living centers in fifty different countries. Issues to be discussed include 1) strengthening relations between leaders of the independent living movement in the United States and Japan; 2) clarifying the current situation and issues concerning people with disabilities in countries around the world; 3) fostering global leaders in the movement for independent living; 4) creating a global outlook for the twenty-first century on independent living for people with disabilities; and 5) taking a step toward creating a global network to support individuals around the world concerned with

disability issues. The conference will consist of a plenary meeting, regional and topic-specific workshops, workshops specifically related to the United States and Japan, a meeting of representatives, and an exhibition.

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Japan Model United Nations Society

The 17th Japanese Delegation to the 2000 National Model United Nations Conference

\$6,289

A delegation of twelve Japanese university students attended the 2000 National Model United Nations Conference, held in New York from April 5 to April 24, 2000. After the selection of the delegation members in October and November 1999, the Japanese delegation received briefings from UN officials and took part in a joint orientation with students from their partner school, the University of Georgia, before joining approximately three thousand students from countries around the world to attend the national conference. A summary report from the conference was distributed to supporting organizations and is also available on the organization's website.

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GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAMS

EXCHANGE (continued)

Japan Society, Inc.

US-Japan Exchange on Women in Public Policy

\$33,260

The Japan Society, in cooperation with the Center for Policy Alternatives (CPA), is implementing a three-year exchange program that will 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 first year of CGP funding, a US team comprised of women from the government, business, and nonprofit sectors will meet with their counterparts in Japan in the winter of 2000 to explore social policy issues in Japan as well as issues relating to the empowerment of women in the Japanese political arena. The participants will engage in roundtable discussions, meetings with prominent elected officials, and visits to civic groups and women's support centers. Policy and informational papers will be prepared by the Japan Society and CPA at the end of the first year and the team will participate in an orientation program designed to prepare another group of women for the second year of exchange in the fall of 2001.

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The Palette Volunteer Support Organization

Study of Supported Employment System for People with Disabilities in California and Workshop for Comparative Study of NPOs in Japan and the USA

\$54,907

The project aims to develop models for col-

laboration and foster partnerships among US and Japanese NPOs involved in social welfare and employment assistance for individuals with mental or developmental disabilities. In July 2000, workshops were held in Tokyo, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, and Wakkanai to introduce the concept of supported employment systems from the United States and to examine the comparative roles and current situations of such social service nonprofit groups in the two countries. Each workshop included lectures by US NPO representatives on specific examples of supported employment systems, a panel discussion on social welfare and nonprofit groups active in the field in the United States and Japan, and a question-and-answer session. Participants ranged from private and public sector individuals interested in supported employment activities for people with disabilities to those involved in social welfare activities, to parents of children with disabilities. The workshop results will be published in Japanese and will be distributed to relevant individuals and organizations.

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Youth for Understanding (YFU) Japan Foundation, Inc.

Japan-US Senate Scholarship Exchange

\$44,924

A high school exchange program to foster understanding about Japan among US youth through immersion in Japan for a one-month period. Following an orientation in the United States, fifty students, one from each US state, will travel to Japan to meet with Japanese Diet members, visit various ministry offices and the US Embassy, and stay with host families in regions throughout Japan. They will gain exposure to Japanese life and culture through their homestay expe-

rience, visits to local high schools, and participation in community and cultural events. After returning to the United States, students will be asked to write essays about their experiences in Japan. Selected essays will be compiled into a handbook and distributed to participants and interested individuals in the United States and Japan. In addition, information about the program will be disseminated at the community level as many of the participants receive media coverage before and after their trip to Japan.

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REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAMS

CGP's Regional/Grassroots Programs support projects that help to build mutual understanding between the citizens of the United States and Japan. As a result of a recently completed program review, CGP has announced its "targeted areas of funding" in **Exchange** and **Outreach** categories:

Exchange

CGP supports exchange projects to promote face-to-face exchanges of information and collaborative relationships between youth, professionals, and civic groups in the United States and Japan. CGP focuses on **Youth Exchange** projects that engage US and Japanese youth in dialogue on issues of common concern to heighten global awareness. Projects that provide an opportunity for US youth to visit Japan are also encouraged. CGP also welcomes **NPO Exchange** projects that strengthen and develop NPOs in Japan and the United States by

GRANT LISTINGS: REGIONAL/GRASSROOTS PROGRAMS

EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLIC OUTREACH

Japan-America Society of Northern Tohoku

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

\$58,094

To celebrate the 100th anniversary of the publication of Morioka native Inazo Nitobe's book, *Bushido*, and the development of US-Japan relations since its release, the Japan-America Society of Northern Tohoku hosted a bevy of commemorative activities for its members and the general public in July 2000. Activities included lectures and a symposium on US-Japan relations by experts from both countries and a meeting among representatives from regional Japan-America societies within Japan to share their ideas on bilateral exchange efforts at the local level. The society

nurturing leaders to promote exchange and collaboration between the NPO communities in the two countries.

Outreach

CGP encourages **Public Outreach** programs in the United States that provide forums to foster networks between academic experts on Japan and the general public. The programs 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. CGP also supports **Educational Outreach** programs to promote understanding of Japan in the United States and understanding of the United States in Japan at the pre-collegiate levels through teacher training initiatives and curriculum development projects.

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

also reached out to the younger generation by sponsoring an essay contest for college students on the topic of US-Japan relations in the 21st century and awarded the winners during special ceremonies honoring the centennial event. A summary of the events will be reported in the *Inazo Nitobe Research Journal*, published annually by the Nitobe Fund, and an English version will be made available for purchase.

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Partnership Support Center

Japan-US NPO Symposium/
Evaluating NPOs and Corporations:
Their Social Responsibility

\$61,990

A series of symposia will be held in four cities in the United States and Japan (Washington, DC, and New York in September 2000; Nagoya and Tokyo in November 2000) to examine partnerships between the private and nonprofit sectors. The symposia will focus on the theme of "Evaluating NPOs and Corporations: Their Social Responsibility" and will include topics such as the objective of evaluations, the current situation concerning the use of evaluations in the nonprofit and private sectors in the United States, problems surrounding the application of evaluations in the two sectors in Japan, and the outlook and roles of evaluation methods in assessing the impact of each sector on its constituents. The symposia will develop proposals for effective collaborative projects between businesses and organizations. Results from the symposia will be compiled into Japanese and English reports as well as a video and will be broadly distributed to NPOs, businesses, local governments, researchers, and the media.

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Setagaya Community Foundation

Universal Design Project

\$44,924

The foundation will reevaluate and examine the idea of a "universal design" and create an opportunity for an exchange that focuses, in particular, on issues of common concern to the United States and Japan, such as aging and information dissemination. The "universal design" idea was first advocated in the United States and is based on the concept of designing goods, buildings, and space that can be used by all people to the maximum extent, regardless of disabilities, build, age, or gender. Project activities will include 1) seminars and symposia; 2) an exhibit that showcases the "universal design" concept; and 3) the creation of a publication containing a database of information necessary for dealing with the aging society issue at the regional level. A project committee consisting of citizens from diverse backgrounds and spheres of regional communities was formed to help ensure that the project is carried out effectively. In the future they will seek to create solutions to structural issues at the regional level through the development of this project.

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THE JAPAN FOUNDATION CENTER FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

CGP APPLICATION DEADLINES

December 1, 2000, is CGP's next deadline for grant applications. The following proposal deadline is July 1, 2001. US applicants are strongly encouraged to submit concept papers to CGP NY at least two months before the deadline for formal applications.

GRANT PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

CGP is pleased to announce the completion of its grant programs review. Announcements have been published on "targeted areas of funding" in the Regional/Grassroots Programs and "new opportunities for support of research and dialogue" on the Intellectual Exchange Programs' five thematic clusters: international economic relations, security, civil society, sustainable development, and health care and aging societies. For more information, please visit our website or contact CGP directly.

CGPLINK

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

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CGP NY STAFF UPDATE

Sarah Barrett joined CGP in July 2000 as a program assistant for Regional/Grassroots Programs after graduating this year from Connecticut College.

Randall Chamberlain joined CGP as special assistant to the director in May 2000. He has graduate degrees in law and international affairs.

Robert Finkenthal joined CGP in August 2000 as program associate for Regional/Grassroots Programs. He comes to CGP from Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs, where he received his master's degree.

Emma Shimada left CGP in July 2000 to attend Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. She was the program associate for Regional/Grassroots Programs for two years.

IN MEMORIAM

CGP staff would like to express their condolences to the family of Noboru Takeshita, former prime minister of Japan, who passed away on June 19, 2000. Mr. Takeshita was a special advisor to CGP from its inception in 1991.

NEW YORK

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