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.

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 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.
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 (LTCI 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 LTCI 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).
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” (yōshien) and provides services worth up to ¥61,500 ($570) per month. Above that are five levels of “care required” (yōkaigo), 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” (*kōreika 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. 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 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...
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,1 has the highest level of inequality in the distribution of income,2 and has far more single-parent families.3 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.4

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.

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1 New York’s population density is 66,390 per square mile; Tokyo’s is 30,000 per square mile.
2 Intra-city variation in average household income is 5.7 in New York, 2.1 in Tokyo, and 3.0 in Paris.
3 22.8 percent of all families in New York, 9 percent in Tokyo, and 14.7 percent in Paris.
4 London’s birth rate is even higher at 64.6.
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.


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.)

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.)


**POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH**

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**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.

Ms. Sachiko Kishimoto
Executive Director
Center for Public Resources Development
1-28-4-502 Shinkawa
Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0033
Tel/fax: (03) 5540-6256

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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.

Dr. Charles M. Perry
Vice President and Director of Studies
Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis
675 Massachusetts Avenue, 10th Floor
Cambridge, MA 02139
Tel: (617) 492-2116
Fax: (617) 492-8242
<www.ifpa.org>

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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.

Mr. Tetsuji Arata
Senior Researcher
Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century
First Hill 201, 1-65 Maruko-dori
Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi
Kanagawa 211-0006
Tel: (044) 411-8455
Fax: (044) 411-8977
<www.neting.or.jp/eco/kanbun/index.html>

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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 published volume.

Ms. Machiko Osawa
Senior Researcher
Japan Women’s University
1-1-1 Nishihikita-Tama-ku
Kawasaki, 214
Tel: (044) 952-6830
Fax: (044) 952-8849
<www.jwu.ac.jp>

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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.

Ms. Jennifer Weeks
Executive Director
Managing the Atom Project
Harvard University
John F. Kennedy School of Government
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
Tel: (617) 495-5663
Fax: (617) 496-8963
<www.ksg.harvard.edu/bcsia/atom>

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.

Dr. Masanobu Kato
Nagoya University, Graduate School of Law
Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku
Nagoya-shi, Aichi 464-8601
Tel: (052) 789-2343
Fax: (052) 789-4900
<www-law-ap.nomolog.Nagoya-u.ac.jp>

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.

Mr. Tasuku Takahashi
Managing Director
Policy Study Group
TBR Building #313
2-10-2 Nagata-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0014
Tel: (03) 3593-0005
Fax: (03) 3592-0005

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,
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.

Mr. Makito Noda
Chief Program Officer
Trilateral Commission
4-9-17 Minami Azabu
Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0047
Tel: (03) 3446-7781
Fax: (03) 3443-7580
< www.jcie.or.jp>

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.

Prof. Vinod K. Aggarwal
Director
Berkeley APEC Study Center
802 Barrows Hall #1970
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720-1970
Tel: (510) 643-1071
Fax: (510) 643-1746
< globetrotter.berkeley.edu/basc>

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.

Dr. Peter H. Smith
Director
CILAS 0528
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, CA 92093-0528
Tel: (858) 534-6043
Fax: (858) 534-7175
<orpheus.ucsd.edu/las>

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.

Mr. Junji Nakagawa
Professor
Institute of Social Science
The University of Tokyo
7-3-1 Hongo
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033
Tel: (03) 5812-2111
Fax: (03) 5841-4905
<www.iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp>

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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.

Dr. Michio Yamaoka  
Professor  
Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies  
Waseda University  
So-dai Nishi-Waseda Building, 7th Floor  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169-0051  
Tel: (03) 3200-2436  
Fax: (03) 3232-7075  

**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 and 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.

Mr. Shiro Ishii  
Professor  
International Research Center for Japanese Studies  
3-2 Oeyama-cho, Goro  
Kishikyo-ku, Kyoto 610-1192  
Tel: (075) 335-2046  
Fax: (075) 335-2092  
<www.nichibun.ac.jp/Welcome_e.html>

**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.

Mr. Naoki Akiyama  
Representative  
National Security Research Group  
Japan-American Cultural Society  
2-9-8-505 Nagata-cho  
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0073  
Tel: (03) 5511-2566  
Fax: (03) 5511-2567

**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
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.

Mr. Tetsuo Ohishi
Vice-Secretery
Japan Legal Aid Association
Bengoshi Kaikan, 14th Floor
1-1-3 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0013
Tel: (03) 3581-6941
Fax: (03) 3581-6943
<www.jlaa.or.jp>

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.

Ms. Ruri Kawashima
Director, US-Japan Program
Japan Society, Inc.
333 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 715-1224
Fax: (212) 755-6752
<www.japansociety.org>

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.

Ms. Jane Skanderup
Assistant Director for Programs & Development
Pacific Forum CSIS
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 1150
Honolulu, HI 96813
Tel: (808) 521-6745
Fax: (808) 599-8690
<www.csis.org/pacforum>

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.

Dr. Yuji Uesugi, Researcher
Research Institute for Peace and Security
6-1-20 Roppongi
Minato-ku, Tokyo 106
Tel: (03) 3401-2230
Fax: (03) 3478-3105
<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.

Dr. Dale A. Krane
Professor, Department of Public Administration
University of Nebraska at Omaha
6001 Dodge Street
Omaha, NE 68182
Tel: (402) 554-2625
Fax: (402) 554-2682
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.

Dr. Olivier Zunz
Professor of History
Department of History
Randall Hall
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Tel: (804) 924-6390

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.
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.

Ms. Andrea Deri
Project Director
Institute for Sustainable Communities
56 College Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
Tel: (802) 229-2900
Fax: (802) 229-2919
<www.iscvt.org>

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.

Mr. Jack Shellenberger
President
Japan-America Student Conference, Inc.
606 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 289-4231
Fax: (202) 789-8265
<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.

Ms. Masako Okuhira
Administrative Director
Japan Council on Independent Living Centers
1-3-13 Nishiki-cho
Shimamura Building #102
Tachikawa-shi, Tokyo 190-0022
Tel: (042) 529-1169
Fax: (042) 525-4757
<www.d1.dion.ne.jp/~jil>

Japan Model United Nations Society
$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.

Ms. Emi Ikuta
Public Relations
2000 NMUN
NICE Urban Spirits Motosumiyoshi 504
358-2 Kidsuki, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-0025
Tel/fax: (044) 430-0673
<www.jmun.org>

(continued on following page)
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.

Ms. Ruri Kawashima
Director, US-Japan Program
Japan Society, Inc.
333 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel: (212) 715-1224
Fax: (212) 755-6752
<www.japansociety.org>

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 collaboration 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.

Ms. Naoko Taniguchi
Director
Palette Volunteer Support Organization
Ebisu East Building, 1F
3-19-9 Higashi Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0011
Tel: (03) 3797-0432
Fax: (03) 3791-4344

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 experience, 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.

Ms. Keiko Enatsu
National Director
YFU Japan Foundation, Inc.
Kowa Building, No. 45
1-15-9 Minami Aoyama
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-0062
Tel: (03) 3404-0141
Fax: (03) 3404-1820
<www.yfu.org>
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.
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.

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

Takashi Ishida
Director
Emi Iwanaga
Assistant Director
152 West 57th Street
39th Floor
New York, NY 10019
Tel: (212) 489-1255
Fax: (212) 489-1344
E-mail: info@cgp.org
<www.cgp.org/cgplink>

TOKYO

Yoshihiko Wakumoto
Executive Director
Kazuaki Kubo
Deputy Executive Director
Ark Mori Building
20th Floor
1-12-32 Akasaka
Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-6021
Tel: (03) 5562-3541
Fax: (03) 5572-6324
<www.jpf.go.jp>

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