This project is designed to enhance educational opportunities for legal experts by developing online courses on environmental law and commercial law at the postgraduate level at the University of the South Pacific (USP) and to expand the Pacific Islands Treaty Series database. It was initially planned to develop courses on both environmental and commercial law simultaneously, but since global warming and environmental pollution caused by tourism are more pressing issues in the Pacific region, the project started with the development of environmental law courses in fiscal 2006 and 2007. Then, in fiscal 2008, the final year of the project, the commercial law program was created.

In consideration of the shortage of medical practitioners in the Pacific Island countries, it is hoped that information communication technology (ICT) can be used effectively to bolster the current inadequate reach of medical services. This project aims to provide ICT training at Tokai University to the health administration officials of island countries, while playing a leading role in relevant fields in the Pacific region. The University of the South Pacific (Fiji) is playing a leading role in relevant fields in the Pacific region.

In the environment law program, educational materials were drawn up for course in Environmental Law and Policy, Comparative Environmental Law, Regional Environmental Law, and International Environmental Law. With the abovementioned commercial law courses, online educational materials for a total of eight courses were completed. The environmental law courses have already been assigned as a prerequisite for the postgraduate (master’s degree) program. Three of these courses are provided by visiting lecturers to approximately 30 students each. In fiscal 2008, the project also held discussions with universities in Asia and Oceania aiming to realize joint lectures for the environmental law program, in collaboration with the United Nations University and the National University of Singapore. The plan was not fully realized during the project term, however, so the universities are currently preparing to start such courses in fiscal 2009 or later. The Pacific Islands Treaty Series database is expected to be used actively by legal experts both inside and outside the Pacific region and to serve as valuable resource material for USP. SPINF expects the online courses developed through this project to contribute to the enhancement of postgraduate-level legal education at USP while playing a leading role in relevant fields in the Pacific region. (Final year of 3-year project)

In the environment law program, educational materials were drawn up for course in Environmental Law and Policy, Comparative Environmental Law, Regional Environmental Law, and International Environmental Law. With the abovementioned commercial law courses, online educational materials for a total of eight courses were completed. The environmental law courses have already been assigned as a prerequisite for the postgraduate (master’s degree) program. Three of these courses are provided by visiting lecturers to approximately 30 students each. In fiscal 2008, the project also held discussions with universities in Asia and Oceania aiming to realize joint lectures for the environmental law program, in collaboration with the United Nations University and the National University of Singapore. The plan was not fully realized during the project term, however, so the universities are currently preparing to start such courses in fiscal 2009 or later. The Pacific Islands Treaty Series database is expected to be used actively by legal experts both inside and outside the Pacific region and to serve as valuable resource material for USP. SPINF expects the online courses developed through this project to contribute to the enhancement of postgraduate-level legal education at USP while playing a leading role in relevant fields in the Pacific region. (Final year of 3-year project)
The Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund implemented a total of 11 projects in fiscal 2008 (5 grant projects and 6 grant, self-operated and/or commissioned projects), as well as internal operation projects, with a total project cost of ¥125 million. Of these 11 projects, 4 were new.

Of the three projects promoting security exchanges between Japan and China, the Training Program for People’s Liberation Army (PLA) Staff in Charge of Japan-China Security Exchange, in the last of its 10 years, involved the invitation of PLA staff in charge of exchanges with Japan for Japanese-language study at universities and comprehensive study of Japan’s politics, economy, and administration. In addition, the General Overview of Japan-China Exchange and Dialogue on Security project produced an overview of ongoing Japan-China dialogues on security issues since the year 2000, and marked the start of various preparations for publication of documents tracing the history of Japan-China security exchanges.

The Fund also implemented three invitation projects. In the newly launched Young Chinese Journalist Interchange Program, implemented to deepen understanding of Japan among members of the Chinese media, 11 journalists were invited to Japan. After their visit to various places in Japan, they reported their impressions of the country to the Chinese people via newspapers and the Internet. The Japan Visit Program for Leaders of the Next Generation, also new in fiscal 2008, invited 18 young leaders from government institutions to participate in a Tokyo symposium on Food Safety and Administrative Monitoring: Experiences and Issues in Japan and China, and to engage in dialogue with politicians, government officials, researchers, members of the media, and college students.

The Fund implemented two projects to encourage interest in Japanese-language education. One was new, the Development of Materials to Teach the Japanese Language project, designed to support the development of Japanese-language materials of high quality and universality. This year included support for a collaborative editing conference and other joint activities by experts in Japan and China to improve the quality of instructional materials.

There were two projects related to overviews of Japan-China relations based on joint activities between experts in Japan and China. The Overview of Sino-Japanese Relations: 30 Years project, in its final year in fiscal 2008, has been an attempt at summation of 30 years of exchanges between Japan and China since the signing of the Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and culminated in publication of A History of Sino-Japanese Relations, 1978-2008 by China’s Social Science Academic Press of the Chinese Academy of Science in November 2008.

In its eighth year of operation (when Phase I is included), the Japan-China Young Historians Conference: Phase II project completed the publication of Reinterpreting Early Postwar Sino-Japanese Relations: A Dialogue in History, reflecting the results to date. The project also held a symposium at Harvard University to disseminate information in the English-speaking world.

Projects in the security exchange sector have helped to lay the groundwork for promoting mutual understanding and continuing dialogue between members of the Japan and China security sectors, and have also had a great influence on intergovernmental projects. Projects inviting Chinese government officials and members of the media have helped to promote understanding of Japan among invitees serving in important positions in China, and have been effective in helping to introduce a real-life image of Japan to ordinary Chinese citizens. The projects in Japanese-language education have contributed to building a better environment for Japanese-language students in China. In the field of historical research, the Fund supported overview and analysis activities for various issues in the history of Japan-China relations that have not always been adequately addressed in the past, and disseminated information not only to people in Japan and China, but also in Western countries.

The relationship between Japan and China in the 21st century has been characterized primarily by the consolidation of private-sector-led interdependence. The bilateral relationship has deepened further in the fields of the economy, culture, education, and information without the help of the respective governments. As such, the current status seems more like “coexistence” than “exchange.” On the other hand, the Japan-China relationship faces a number of new issues, including the adverse public sentiment that has arisen in the two countries, despite ongoing “positive” political and diplomatic relations.

Given such conditions, the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund has focused on two points in particular since the launch of its projects in fiscal 2008: (1) supporting efforts to facilitate better mutual understanding and setting up conditions to achieve it; and (2) summing up the results of joint activities by relevant parties and informing the peoples of both countries as well as the entire world of such results.

In pursuit of the first point, to facilitate better mutual understanding, the Program for Promoting Japan-China Exchange in the Field of Security. Phase II was created to offer an opportunity for field officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces and the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA) to visit one another’s countries. In fiscal 2008, the eighth visit to each country was made for educational purposes. The Fund also started the Development of Materials to Teach the Japanese Language project to support the development of comprehensive Japanese-language teaching materials to better serve the rapidly increasing number of people studying Japanese in China. In addition, the Fund began a new initiative called the Young Chinese Journalist Interchange Program to invite young Chinese journalists who have never visited before to come to Japan and then report their experiences of the “real” Japan to the Chinese people.

Working on the second point, the Fund held a symposium at Harvard University. It was part of the Japan-China Young Historians Conference: Phase II project, which aims to support young Japanese and Chinese scholars’ efforts to sum up bilateral issues related to the gap in perceptions of history and to disseminate the results of this joint work widely to Western audiences, while also translating and publishing the research results in Chinese and Japanese. Recognizing trends in relations between Japan and China as well as the needs of the times, the Fund will make every effort to develop quality projects, making good use of the valuable insights of its steering committee members and reflecting the experience and knowledge of experts in project formulation.

The Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund: Overview

Message from the Chairman of the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund

Yohei Sasakawa
Chairman, The Japan Foundation

THE SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION 2008
In September 2009, together with Professor Hiroshi Mitani of the University of Tokyo, and with the generous support of the SPF, I hosted at Harvard a symposium on “Historical Dialogue and Reconciliation in East Asia.” This symposium was a direct outgrowth of the work done by numerous Japanese and Chinese scholars which resulted in the publication of the book, Historical Understanding Beyond Borders, also supported by SPF and published simultaneously in Chinese and Japanese editions in 2006. Our conference was intended to bring the fruits of this endeavor both to an English-speaking audience, at Harvard and more broadly, and also to draw into this dialogue a wider circle of scholars from China, Korea. I believe all these goals were met in some measure, although work remains to be done.

The early days of dialogue on the vexing issues of historical memory and analysis of 20th century Asia were often characterized by a polite agreement to disagree, and satisfaction at having come into the same room in relatively calm discussion. More recent gatherings, one included, suggest that historians and public intellectuals from China and Japan and elsewhere have gone beyond this type of dialogue, to engage shared concerns at a deeper level. Of course, differences of opinion will always remain; debate is at the heart of all serious historical inquiry. But these sorts of gatherings are most important in enabling us to engage in more substantial debate grounded in various interpretative paradigms, rather than repeat simple clashes of national opinion.

Exchanges between the defense agencies of China and Japan can help to produce a better security environment. High-level political decision-making and executive ability is required to promote such exchange. Despite the close relationship between both the historical and economic perspectives, Japan-China exchange projects in the defense field have gained momentum in the past several years. The field officer exchange, which commenced in 2001, provided a jump start to the bilateral defense authority exchange program. Over the past eight years, 89 Japanese Self-Defense Force (SDF) field officers have visited China and 166 People's Liberation Army (PLA) field officers have visited Japan. Even though such exchange further reinforces the bilateral relationship between Japan and China, concerns over national security remain. This project has provided valuable opportunities to deepen mutual understanding between Japanese SDF members and Chinese PLA members and has set a precedent for bilateral defense agency exchange. Through the exchange of opinions regarding national and defense strategies, better mutual understanding is expected to develop, along with the building of confidence in relations between Japan and China.

In December 2008, I visited China at the invitation of SPF, leading a delegation of 15 young officials active in various departments and ministries of the Chinese government. During our stay in Japan, we participated in a symposium with the ambitious theme of “Food Safety and Administrative Monitoring: Experiences and Issues for Japan and China,” a subject of great interest in both Japan and China. We also exchanged opinions with prime minister Taro Aso and other politicians, government officials, representatives of private organizations, academicians, and college students. This visit served to shorten the distance between myself and Japan, and left me with the following impressions.

First, I was again reminded of the great potential of private-sector exchanges between China and Japan. Private-sector exchanges can take many forms and are abundantly flexible, and frequently can accomplish things that official government exchanges cannot. Next, I was made acutely aware of the need for a cross-sectoral and working-level dialogue between the people who will carry the future of both China and Japan. I think that the dialogue on the food safety issue demonstrated the significance of utilizing the viewpoints of private organizations to address the difficult issues confronting our two countries.

I hope to join with my colleagues at SPF, making the most of the experience of many years, to engage in more of this future-oriented work.

(My Involvement with the Japan-China Young Historians Conference Project)

Dr. Andrew Gordon
Howard University

The Importance of Exchanges Made through Private-Sector Channels

Li Zhaoxing
Former Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, and President, China Association for International Friendly Contact

Cultivating Specialists in International Security Issues: Phase II

Personnel in China's security sector assigned to exchanges with Japan have fewer opportunities for studies in Japan than people in other sectors, and there are few people with competence in the Japanese language. As a result, cultivation of specialists with advanced Japanese-language capabilities and with expertise in Japanese government and defense policy has been a longstanding challenge to Japan-China defense exchanges. During Phase I of this project (fiscal 1999-2003), the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund provided support for ten young people from the China Institute for International Strategic Studies to study in Japan. Recognizing the need to continue fostering specialists in this field, the Fund extended the program through Phase II (fiscal 2004-2008), providing support for 10 more young security sector specialists to study in Japan. The study participants attended Waseda University as visiting researchers, completing courses in the Japanese language and attending lectures on international affairs and politics. They also participated in evaluation activities designed for field officers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) visiting Japan and in the Japan-China Exchange and Dialogue on Security, both supported by the Fund. In addition, they assisted in translating materials for symposiums and research meetings. All of these activities helped them to acquire experience in Japan-China security exchange.

Sasakawa Scholarship System for Chinese Students Studying Japanese: Phase III

This project provides scholarships to students studying the Japanese language at universities in China to encourage their enthusiasm for the Japanese language and to help foster human resources who can support good relations between Japan and China in the future. Each year, scholarship recipients are selected by screening committees established at 13 different universities in China. Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the committees’ selection standards, short essays written in Japanese, and academic performance. In fiscal 2008, the 14th year of the project, the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund provided annual scholarships each worth 4,000 yuan (about 56,000 yen) to the 90 students with the most outstanding classroom performance in Japanese studies and the most impressive Japanese-language essays. To date, the program has provided scholarships to about 1,350 students, many of whom have gone on to accept positions in public institutions, the mass media, or in the international business departments of major corporations. The program also tracks past scholarship recipients, and updates and distributes scholarship recipient lists. It also cooperates with universities to sponsor Japanese-language speech contests, Japan Culture Weeks, and roundtable discussions with Japanese and Chinese students. All of these activities serve to enhance students’ understanding of Japan.

The participants also exchanged views with members of the Japanese Diet and other government officials, participated in various study groups, and toured cultural and historical sites to obtain a greater understanding of Japan. Before returning home, the participants prepared reports summarizing the results and conveying their impressions of the experience studying in Japan, and submitted them to the China Institute for International Strategic Studies and the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund. Previous participants in this program remain active in Japan-China exchanges today, serving as Japan experts for the Chinese Ministry of Defense, as military attaches in the Chinese embassy in Japan, or as Japan research specialists in PLA education and research institutions. Over the span of a decade, this program has helped to foster specialists more than ready to shoulder the responsibility for Japan-China defense exchanges.

The Importance of Productive Interchange between Japanese and Chinese Personnel in the Security Sector and Future Expectations

Kentarō Nagayoshi
Major, Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF), International Policy Planning Section, J-5, Joint Staff Office, Ministry of Defense

The Importance of Exchanges Made through Private-Sector Channels

Li Zhaoxing
Former Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, and President, China Association for International Friendly Contact

Comments

Program Policy

Asian Forum Japan (Japan)

Cultivating Specialists in International Security Issues: Phase II

Asian Forum Japan (Japan)

Sasakawa Scholarship System for Chinese Students Studying Japanese: Phase III

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<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
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Legend

SO: Self-operated projects implemented by SPF itself
C: Commissioned projects and functions entrusted to other organizations and implemented by them
G: Grant projects implemented by other organizations, with financial assistance from SPF or its Special Funds

![Program Policy](image.png)
The Japan Visit Program for City Mayors aims to provide opportunities for mayors of Chinese cities to observe local government in Japan and take back with them elements that may be useful in the administration of municipalities in China. Launched in fiscal 1990, the project marks its 18th year this fiscal year.

While China continues to experience the dramatic economic growth that has come with its reform and openness policies, the country also faces an onslaught of problems related to environmental decline, pollution and wasted resources. With this in mind, energy conservation and environmental issues were selected as the program themes for this fiscal year. Led by the vice-mayor of Baishan City in Jilin Province, the seven-person delegation included vice-mayors from cities in Northeastern China and the Huazhong region, as well as officials from the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection.

The visit to Japan, taking place July 12–20, 2008, began in Tokyo before continuing on to Kobe, Osaka, Kitakyushu, and Fukuoka. In Tokyo, the delegation visited the Industrial Science and Technology Policy and Environment Bureau at the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Global Environment Bureau at the Ministry of the Environment, where they attended lectures on construction measures and government’s role in a sustainable society. In addition to touring the Tokyo Electric Power Company’s Shinagawa power plant, delegates also participated in a seminar on local government approaches to environmental issues in Japan. In Kobe, tours of a resource-recycling center and the Matsushita Eco-Technology Center illustrated practical steps that can be taken by municipalities and major corporations to foster more recycling in local economies. In Osaka, the group visited Osaka Eco Town to observe the recycling of industrial waste. In addition to a lecture and discussion at the Kitakyushu City Office on the city’s experience in coping with pollution, delegates also toured the Nippon Steel Corporation’s Yawata Works. The Fukusuka visit featured a tour of the Asahi Beer Factory and a trip to a central wholesale market.

Once back in China, the delegation compiled reports on their visit to Japan and gave presentations summarizing the results of the trip to officials at their workplaces.

The tours and lectures on the itinerary each provided an opportunity to study a specific aspect of Japan’s experience in urban development and environmental preservation. The city mayors who participate in this program not only better understand Japan, but also gain learning that can be put to practical use in reforming municipal government in China.

(First year of 4-year project)

With the aim of building confidence between Japan and China in the area of security, the Program for Promoting Japan-China Exchange in the Field of Security offers an opportunity for interaction and discussion among those who serve on the national defense frontlines in these two countries. With the cooperation of both national defense agencies, 80 Japanese Self-Defense Force (SDF) field officers have visited China and 166 People’s Liberation Army (PLA) field officers have visited Japan over the past eight years.

During the current fiscal year, which marks the third year of the program’s five-year Phase II (fiscal 2007–2011), a delegation consisting of 12 Japanese SDF field officers visited China June 29 – July 10, 2008. The officers participated in courses and discussions in Beijing, Qingdao, Nanjing, and Hangzhou. During their visit, the Japanese officers also met with Xu Caihou, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; observed Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force bases; and toured the National Defense University and Tsinghua University. The itinerary was rounded out with meetings with past program participants from China and with Chinese ranking officers in each military district.

Twenty-two PLA commissioned field officers visited Japan October 15–25, 2008. These officers paid a courtesy call on minister of defense Yasuaki Hamada; participated in discussions at the Ministry of Defense and the National Defense Academy of Japan; toured SDF Army, Navy and Air Force bases; and took part in lectures on Japanese government, economy and national security.

The program is designed to create shared experience and increase information exchange by enabling the officers to take part in pre-departure preparatory meetings, conduct follow-up briefings after returning to their home countries, and report back to their respective defense-related agencies.

(3rd year of 5-year project)

Thirty years have elapsed since China embarked on its reform and openness policies, and Japan and China now depend on each other on a variety of different levels. While the peoples of the two countries have generally welcomed the results of this relationship, there remain many issues that the two nations must address cooperatively, including regional security, environmental conservation, and food safety. This program goes beyond courtesy calls and tours to promote substantial exchanges between young leaders in Japan and China. The exchanges are based on specific themes and serve to promote greater mutual understanding and enable the participants to expand their professional networks.

The project invited a delegation of 18 mid-career and younger leaders from China to Japan December 2–7, 2008 to discuss food safety issues. The delegation was led by former Chinese foreign minister Li Zhaoxing, chairman of the China Association for International Friendly Contact.

On December 3, a symposium jointly sponsored by SIEP, The Tokyo Foundation, and the China Association for International Friendly Contact was held in Tokyo under the theme of “Food Safety and Agricultural Monitoring: Experiences and Issues for Japan and China.” About 200 people participated in the symposium, including officials from Japanese government ministries and agencies, researchers, media representatives and citizens. Participants considered the initiatives Japan and China should take on food safety issues. The delegation also paid courtesy calls on prime minister Taro Aso, former prime ministers Yasuo Fukuda and Shinzo Abe, former finance minister Shizuka Nakanuma, and speaker of the House of Representatives Yohei Kono. They also exchanged views on food safety and Japan-China relations with former Democratic Party of Japan representative Seji Maehara, other Diet members, and China researchers. These experiences and project outcomes are expected to help shape and inform the future of Japan-China exchange activities based on other specific themes.

(1-year project)
The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Social Sciences Academic Press (China)

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Tsinghua Nikkei Institute of Media Studies, Tsinghua University (China)

Overview of Sino-Japanese Relations: 30 Years—Sino-Japanese Relations: 30 Years (1978–2008)—

The Sasakawa JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP FUND

2009 Project expenditure ¥6,934,406

THE SASAKAWA JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP FUND

2. Deepening Mutual Understanding in the 21st Century

Despite efforts to build greater understanding between Japan and China, there are few opportunities for direct contact between the Japanese and Chinese people. Ordinary citizens therefore have little chance to build mutual understanding via firsthand experience. Fostering mutual understanding, then, depends in large part on information provided by the media. The Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund established the Young Chinese Journalist Exchange Program with the goal of deepening Chinese journalists’ understanding of Japan. Journalists have a strong influence on public opinion in China and are crucial to communicating a real-life picture of Japan and the Japanese people.

Eleven individuals, primarily editors in chief of major Chinese websites, were invited to Japan in fiscal 2008. Over the nine-day period between February 11 and 19, 2009, participants visited five cities—Tokyo, Hiroshima, Kyotango, Kobe, and Osaka. In Tokyo, the delegation had the opportunity to take part in valuable exchanges as they toured a sumo stable, an animation studio, a newspaper office, a TV studio and a university. They also held talks and discussions with representatives from Japanese media outlets. Outside of the capital, delegates visited the Hiroshima Dome, the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, a disaster prevention education center in Kobe, and one of the major electronics companies in Osaka. The journalists also received introductions to Japanese history, traditional culture and contemporary society, as well as the opportunity to interview a former player on the Japanese national soccer team, an animation director and university students. Participants followed up on their tour of Japan by writing articles describing their experiences and detailing the interviews conducted in Japan. The publication of these articles in newspapers and online has brought additional information about Japan to the Chinese people.

* During fiscal 2007, this project was implemented as the Sino-Japanese Relations: 30 Years (1978–2008) grant project. Its implementation continued in fiscal 2008, but as a self-operated project.

Total expenditure ¥12,657,500

Grant-Funded Projects ¥11,415,519

Self-Operated Projects ¥10,223,251

General Overview of Japan-China Exchange and Dialogue on Security

The Sasakawa Peace Foundation, China Association for International Friendly Contact (China)

2009 Project expenditure ¥9,003,771

THE SASAKAWA PEACE FUND

2. Deepening Mutual Understanding in the 21st Century

Official Japan-China security exchanges, which stagnated in the first years of this decade, have resumed progress since 2007. During the years when official relations between the two countries were lukewarm, private organizations helped to sustain exchanges in the security field, and this facilitated the recent resumption of the official track. Nevertheless, the history and current state of exchanges in the security sector has never been adequately documented, either at the official government or private-sector level. The purpose of this project is to prepare a general overview of Japan-China security dialogue and exchanges in the past, in order to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries in the security field.

In fiscal 2008, a Core Group of two experts each from Japan and China was organized to discuss the exchange program. The group surveyed security exchanges between the Japanese and Chinese governments, and between private-sector organizations, and then prepared a report. A total of 12 specialists from China were invited to Tokyo March 22–25, 2009 to participate in the sixth symposium on security guarantees for Northeast Asia, in China and Japan. A discussion group on Japan-China security exchanges was formed, comprised of about 30 specialists on security issues from both Japan and China, including representatives of Japan’s Ministry of Defense and the Chinese People’s Liberation Army. The visiting Chinese specialists also visited the Ichigaya Memorial Hall, and exchanged views with members of the Defense Policy Bureau, Ministry of Defense. The results of this year’s survey research and symposium will be applied to research activities in the coming year and beyond.

*  During fiscal 2007, this project was implemented as the Sino-Japanese Relations: 30 Years (1978–2008) grant project. Its implementation continued in fiscal 2008, but as a self-operated project.

Self-Operated Projects ¥10,223,251

Grant-Funded Projects ¥11,415,519

Deepening Mutual Understanding in the 21st Century

THE SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION 2008

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This project, in progress since fiscal 2007, promotes exchanges between mid-career and younger researchers dealing with the history of Sino-Japanese relations. It provides support for joint research by the two countries, and includes joint publication of research results in an annual report and publications targeting the English-speaking world.

In fiscal 2008, the Sasakawa Japan-China Friendship Fund continued to provide support for joint research by young historians in Japan and China, and helped publish the research results in *Reinterpreting Early Postwar Sino-Japanese Relations: A Dialogue in History* (University of Tokyo Press). The publication, which examines Japan-China relations in the aftermath of World War II, presents a new perspective on perceptions of history by treating the year 1945 (which has not always been emphasized in China) as a turning point. In addition, as part of the effort to disseminate information to the English-speaking world, the Fund joined the Harvard University Asia Center to sponsor a symposium on “Historical Dialogue and Reconciliation in East Asia.” About 20 researchers from Japan, the United States, China, and Korea discussed the issue of historical reconciliation before an audience of as many as 100 attendees.

The Fund also prepared for publication in the US of an English version of *Contending Issues in Sino-Japanese Relations: Toward a History Beyond Borders* (University of Tokyo Press), which summarizes the result of the work in Phase I of the project.

This project, which represents Phase II of the fiscal 2001–2003 project Promoting Evaluation for Development of the Chinese Nonprofit Sector, aims to establish impartial evaluation standards for nonprofit organizations in China and to create an effective environment for development of NPOs by providing training in assessment targeting the government departments that oversee private organizations and the staff of such organizations. This year, the project examined evaluation methods with demonstrated effectiveness and practicality, based on issues that were clarified in the first year of the project and on the results of experience and analysis in model cities, and prepared for training at a nationwide level planned for fiscal 2009.

Specifically, workshops were held in three cities (Beijing, Kunming, and Shenzhen) to gather opinions from government departments and private organizations, and a national conference on capacity-building for NPO evaluation was then held in Yunnan Province. This symposium attracted 31 people from around China, and 29 people from local NGOs and the local government department in charge of monitoring private-sector organizations. The results of the workshop and symposium were summarized in an article published in the 2009 No. 2 issue of the academic journal, China NGO Research.