



Proceedings of the **Sylff Administrators Meeting**

November 2-5, 2010
Beppu, JAPAN



Sylff

Shape your world

APU



The Tokyo
Foundation
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The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SYLFF
ADMINISTRATORS
MEETING

NOVEMBER 2-5, 2010

BEPPU, JAPAN

The Tokyo Foundation

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F O R E W O R D

This document has been prepared by the Tokyo Foundation based on the texts and slides prepared by presenters as well as tape transcriptions of and notes taken during the Sylff Administrators Meeting, which took place in November 2010 at Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)—the newest member of the Sylff community—in Beppu, Japan, for distribution to all meeting participants and Sylff Steering Committees at the 69 universities and consortia in the Sylff network.

This report is intended to help promote a better understanding of the basics of the Sylff program, including its mission, fund management, and scholarship/fellowship program operations and to facilitate intrauniversity discussion and interuniversity exchange and collaboration, as well as communication with the Tokyo Foundation, thereby contributing to

the overall improvement of the Sylff program.

The Tokyo Foundation expresses its deepest appreciation to all representatives from Sylff institutions and Sylff fellows who took the time to attend the meeting and for their contributions and camaraderie at APU.

Last but not least, we join in a standing ovation for APU for doing a wonderful job in hosting the meeting. In particular, special thanks are extended to President Shun Korenaga, Vice-President Masao Honma, Professor Edgar Porter, Mr. Yuji Shinozaki, and Ms. Satoko Kawashima. We are truly grateful for their thoughtfulness, invaluable assistance, and warm hospitality throughout the planning, implementation, and follow-up phases.

Leadership Development
The Tokyo Foundation



Sylff

The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

Tuesday
NOVEMBER 2

•

Opening Session

Session 1

Session 2

Session 3

Special Lecture

•

OPENING SESSION

Welcome Speech

Yohei Sasakawa
Chairman, The Nippon Foundation



Professor Toyoomi Nagata, Chairman of the Ritsumeikan Trust, Asia Pacific University President Dr. Shun Korenaga, Sylff school administrators, professors of APU, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to speak here today. As you know, Sylff is a collaboration between three parties. There is The Nippon Foundation, which provides the original funds. The Tokyo Foundation, which administers the program. And the recipient universities, which operate the program. I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest respect for the outstanding efforts of the Tokyo Foundation, of the participating universities, and of the APU staff, who have kindly provided us with this wonderful venue.

Sylff's aim is clear. We must nurture leaders who can contribute to finding solutions to society's problems. As part of this effort, we provide future leaders with the opportunity to develop their expertise at institutions of higher education. Our leaders, if they are to address society's problems, must possess three important qualities in addition to the desire to work for the good of society.

First, they must respect the voices of the people on the ground. With any social problem, there are primary stakeholders who are suffering, whose basic human rights are degraded by disability or disease, who struggle with poverty, and whose livelihood is threatened by environmental destruction. Even the most talented leaders cannot comprehend all aspects of an issue as well as the primary stakeholders can. Leaders who do not listen to these people can miss their target when seeking a solution. Therefore, to carry a project to a successful conclusion, a leader must work with those who are actually suffering. No one wants a fundamental, sustainable solution more than they do.

Second, leaders need a framework for the exercise of collective power. It is difficult for a single individual or entity to create a better society. Leaders and their partners need access to a framework through which they can join forces. This framework could be a government. It could be a local NGO. It could be the media. Or, it could be the Sylff alumni network. To be successful, leaders must bring together many partners who sympa-

thize with their activities and cooperate with them in overcoming society's problems.

Third, no matter how difficult a problem is, a leader must be committed for the long-term. People often criticize projects that seem fruitless or that meet with disappointment. With no end in sight, it can be very tempting to abandon a project as a lost cause. Yet it is the quiet, sustained efforts that create real change in society. In other words, leaders must have faith, patience, and the determination to persist with a project until they achieve results. Even if this means trying different methods and approaches along the way.

If leaders are to bring about a better society, they need these three qualities. They must listen to the people on the ground. They must harness the collective power of secondary stakeholders. And they must possess the strength and patience to see a project to its conclusion. To nurture these qualities in potential leaders, Sylff provides many practical programs, beyond the fellowship itself. Many fellows who have taken part in

these programs are present here today and will take part in the following sessions. I trust that they will share their many experiences and insights.

Over 13,000 Sylff fellows have now graduated from leading institutions around the world. Today, they are working on the front lines of such issues as poverty reduction and environmental protection. We owe the success of the Sylff program to every one of you who have gathered here today. I hope very much that the representatives of educational institutions here today will continue to use their experience and knowledge to discover and develop more such individuals.

In closing, I would like to say thank you once again to our kind host, President Shun Korenaga, and offer my best wishes for the success of this meeting. I hope that you will make the very most of this unique opportunity to deepen your friendships, share valuable information, and strengthen the bonds between your schools.

Thank you very much.

Opening Remarks

Hideki Kato
President, Tokyo Foundation



It's my great pleasure to welcome you all to the Sylff Administrators Meeting here in Beppu, Oita.

I should like to extend my heartiest welcome to Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, which became the sixty-ninth member of the Sylff community last year.

At the same time, I should also like to express my deep gratitude to APU for hosting the Sylff Administrators Meeting this year and working closely with the Tokyo Foundation to prepare for this meeting.

Since its establishment more than two decades ago, the Sylff program has spawned an extensive and distinguished community of around 13,000 current and graduated fellows who are capable of formulating effective approaches in addressing key global issues. Since we last met in Copenhagen three years ago, the world economic situation has undergone great changes, and some member institutions have been facing difficulties in the management of the fund.

One point that I would like to emphasize at this meeting is the need for more effective program administration in identifying and nurturing outstanding future leaders. This requires a more prudent management of funds.

We have set aside a special session on Wednesday and individual meetings on Thursday to address this topic in depth, and I hope that it will generate many new ideas for improvements in this area.

Another special feature this year is a session devoted to stimulating intellectual dialogue among participants from more than 60 Sylff institutions with a broad range of national and professional backgrounds. This session, which will round out our meeting in Beppu, is aimed at providing participants' fresh insights into how the many problems confronting modern society can be addressed and turning such insights into effective action. We have invited two outstanding Japanese academics to join this session.

The topic we have selected for discussion is globalization, which has greatly benefited many people around the world but at the same time has also widened the gap with those who have been unable to receive its benefits. Globalization has also increased the tension between the forces seeking greater uniformity and those insisting on preserving their distinctive culture, language, and values. By shedding light on these concerns from many different angles, we hope to identify approaches that

will help promote mutual understanding and create a better world for all. This is an issue that we need to explore in greater depth because it is intimately linked to basic questions about our personal identity.

It is the hope of the Tokyo Foundation, as the administrator of this program, to achieve greater synergy between Sylff's large global network of academic and other leaders and the Foundation's own team of policy experts who, utilizing their extensive academic networks in Japan, are very active in making innovative proposals so that the country can

make an even more meaningful contribution to the international community.

Finally, Beppu is one of the most famous hot spring resorts in Japan and is surrounded by beautiful seas and mountains. I hope that you'll get a chance to visit some of the wonderful sites in and around this city. I also hope that discussions over the next four days will be as lively and full of energy as the fumes and steam rising from the hot springs in the area. I look forward to hearing your presentations.

Thank you very much.

SESSION 1

Welcome Message

Shun Korenaga
President, Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University (APU)



Good morning, and welcome to Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, a genuine international university in Japan. It's my pleasure to express my heartfelt welcome to all the participants in this forum.

Firstly, I would like to express my profound gratitude to Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, chairman of The Nippon Foundation, and Mr. Hideki Kato, president of the Tokyo Foundation, for appointing APU as the third member of the Sylff community in Japan following Waseda University and Keio University. We are quite proud of this appointment because Sylff has a very effective international network among universities around the world and has endeavored to enhance global perspectives and diversified approaches, foreseeing a deeper globalization on the platform of worldwide higher education in future.

APU is located on a hill, and students describe this university as a “castle in the sky”

in Beppu, which is well known for its hot springs and is regarded as a resort city. I have heard that the volume of hot mineral water delivered from more than 2,600 natural hot springs in and around this city is second only to Yellowstone National Park in the United States. So, number one is Yellowstone, and number two is Beppu.

Next to Beppu is the city of Oita, which is the seat of the prefectural government. Oita is where Western medicine and music were first introduced to Japan in the sixteenth century, when the famous Christian daimyo, which means governor, dominated. APU is located in the southern part of Japan, not in the center. But, looking from another angle, our location is much closer to China and the Korean Peninsula than to Tokyo.

Ten years ago in 2000, APU was established with the cooperation of Oita Prefecture and Beppu City as the centerpiece of Ritsu-

meikan's internationalization in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Ritsumeikan University, and now it could be said that APU has already cemented its unique position within Japan. There is no other university in Japan that can offer such a broad cross-cultural experience on campus every day.

APU has some significant features as a truly international university in Japan. I would like to explain those features from several aspects: its mission, multicultural diversity, and a large intake of foreign students.

Our mission is integrated and sacred. It consists of three pillars: to pursue freedom, peace, and humanity; to improve international mutual understanding; and to shape the Asia-Pacific region of tomorrow. As we are facing many conflicts in this region, we should promote the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Nothing comes out of violence. Disagreement should be resolved by mutual concession and persistent negotiation.

Currently we have approximately 2,900 international students from 87 countries and regions throughout the world, and they learn and live together with around 3,000 Japanese students on this campus. The ratio of international to domestic students is around fifty-fifty. This means that the very essence of our campus is multicultural. In Japan today, there are 780 universities in total, and we have approximately 130,000 international students all over Japan, 15,000 of them being in the Kyushu area. The number of international students in APU accounts for 2.3 percent of the country's total and 20 percent of the Kyushu area. The students gather here from all over the world, thus realizing "a genuine international campus," as described by the Chronicle of Higher Education in Washington. I think this diversity is a key factor in promoting equality and mutual respect, and I also think that diversity is a true reflection of our existence.

International students represent 47 percent of the student body; they come from 87 different countries and regions, and 44 percent

of our faculty members also have international backgrounds, coming from 26 countries. We have two colleges consisting of about 180 faculty members, with around 70 percent holding doctoral degrees. This extremely dynamic and diverse multicultural campus provides tremendous cultural exchange opportunities for students everywhere on campus—in their classes, clubs, school cafeteria, and dormitories.

One day in May this year, I was interviewed by a journalist from the Chronicle of High Education in Washington, which I mentioned earlier. He described APU in his article in this way: "The remote Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University has developed what many of its rivals do not have in Japan: a genuine international campus."

The unique features of our educational system include a biannual admission system and bilingual education. By accepting students in both English and Japanese, we remove the language barrier for international students. In class, we pursue directed studies, student-active participation, pedagogical innovation, and quality assurance. We also established an extensive scholarship system to reduce the economic burden of studying in Japan. Regarding career support, we have adopted a system called "On-Campus Recruiting," as described in the DVD, in which a great number of companies engage our students on campus every year. For instance, last year, approximately 350 companies visited our campus to look for the best and brightest students to recruit into their workforce.

As described earlier, APU has two colleges: APM, which used to be Asia Pacific Management and has now been renamed International Management, and APS, or Asia Pacific Studies. In APM, we are promoting integrated academic reforms by linking the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) accreditation process. APS, meanwhile, is being reformed into four new clusters: International Relations and Peace Studies, Hospitality and Tourism, Environment and Development, and Culture, Society, and the Media. Taking up the example of

tourism, it covers a broad range of areas, such as human intention, actual behavior, destination image, destination branding identity, gender difference, Asian paradigm, and threat of terrorism.

We believe that in the near future APU will become a leading university to pursue the standard for international education and research in the Asia-Pacific era. This is our top priority. This year, we have launched IAAPS, the International Association for Asia-Pacific Studies, which will pursue a new interdisciplinary field called Asia-Pacific studies, focusing on the research toward a “new sense of global and regional community.” We are creating a hub to accumulate and communicate the fruits of Asia-Pacific studies and will develop the system to promote exchanges with

researchers from around Japan and the world. We have entered an age of progressive university exchange, as seen with the initiatives of the Asian Erasmus Plan and the Japan-China-Korea Project to Develop Advanced Human Resources via University Exchange. I hope that APU shall take a significant role in the movement of university exchange through the Sylff program.

Let’s go beyond conflict and move toward mutual understanding. Let’s go beyond prejudice and move toward mutual respect. And let’s go beyond supremacy and move toward equality.

I thank all of you here for your participation and wish you great success with this event. Please enjoy your stay in Japan.

Presentations by APU Students and Faculty Member



APU students Sayaka Naganuma, Mami Mizutani, Keiko Sonoda, and Yuka Sameshima present their findings of a group analysis on the conflict in Sudan.



Peter Mantello, professor of new media in the Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies, discusses the plight of child soldiers, who are “forced to be cruel.”

SESSION 2

Introduction to the Tokyo Foundation and Overview of the Sylff Program

Akiko Imai, Director, Public Relations, Tokyo Foundation

Some of you may not be very familiar with what we do at the Tokyo Foundation, so I'd like to give you an overview of our activities in addition to administering the Sylff program.

The Tokyo Foundation undertakes policy research and leadership development to address many difficult challenges facing humankind, such as environmental problems, military conflicts and arms buildup, poverty and income gaps, and the disappearance of cultural diversity under the slogan of “Developing Policy,” “Investing in People,” and thereby “Transforming Society.”

Policy Research

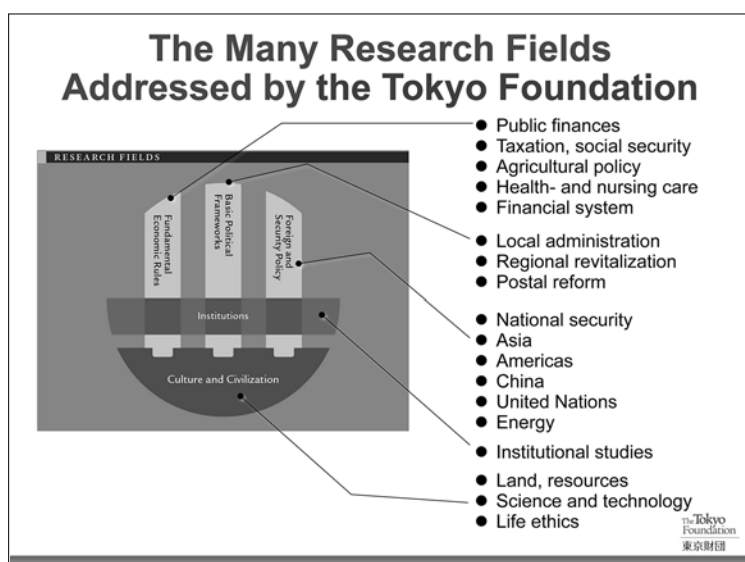
Policy research at the Tokyo Foundation covers many different fields. They range from those relating to basic functions of the state—such as public finances, the tax system, and social security—to those that have a direct bearing on the life of the nation, like healthcare and agriculture.

Themes concerning the political decision-making process in Japan, national security, and foreign policy are also explored. We adopt an interdisciplinary approach to address topics relating to the very foundations of human culture and civilization.

We also conduct programs in Japan aimed at raising awareness of the need to preserve the rich and beautiful aspects of our own traditional culture that are now in danger of disappearing. Topics range from food and forestry to traditional crafts and community values in the era of global competition.

These activities are being augmented with the help of a broad global network built by the Foundation over the years.

Many leading organizations around the world have chosen to partner with the Tokyo Foundation because of our extensive personal and institutional networks in Japan. The president of our Foundation, Hideki Kato, currently serves as the secretary general of the





Government Revitalization Unit in the Cabinet Office that is responsible for reviewing national government programs to eliminate wasteful spending. The Foundation also has close links with local governments, universities, and civil society, as well as with Japanese and foreign cabinet ministers and legislators, scholars and other experts, and leading journalists.

We conducted joint research with the Center for a New American Security, a Washington D.C.-based, nonpartisan think tank. We have just produced a joint statement on the Japan-US alliance and the ways to maintain a secure world and ensure that global commons like the sea, air, outer space, and cyberspace are open and accessible to all.

Sylff and NF-JLEP

The Sylff program, meanwhile, is administered by the Tokyo Foundation with the help of The Nippon Foundation and all of you attending this meeting this afternoon. The number of current and graduated fellows around the world since the Sylff program was established in 1987 has been rising steadily. In October 2010, there were about 13,000 fellows. This is a very extensive community that you can tap to

further your research and professional careers.

Sylff fellows have specialized in a broad range of disciplines in the social sciences and the humanities. The top three areas of study are economics, law, and business management.

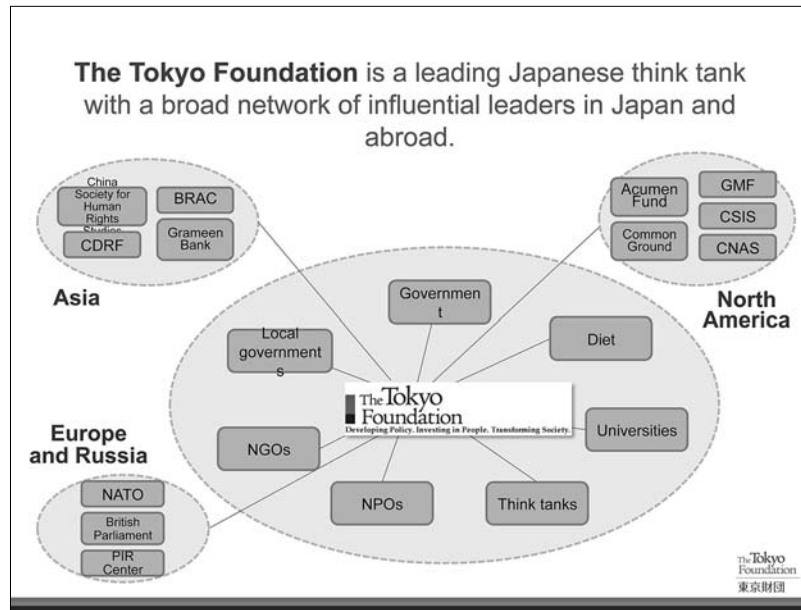
Following graduation, Sylff fellows have gone on to contribute to society as outstanding leaders in their respective communities with a deep appreciation and respect for values different from their own.

We hope that many new leaders will emerge through the Sylff program in the future.

The Tokyo Foundation offers additional programs to support the efforts of Sylff fellows to play a leadership role in society. There are three such programs, which are collectively known as Sylff Plus, which will be described in detail in the next session.

Through Sylff's global network, Sylff Plus has produced many concrete achievements.

Another example of our activities is the Nippon Foundation Fund for Japanese Language Education Program. We are engaged in promoting understanding of the Japanese language and culture around the world through NF-JLEP, which we administer jointly with The Nippon Foundation.



Future Collaboration

Our hope is to more closely connect the Tokyo Foundation's own network of researchers with Sylff fellows and institutions around the world. We think that by achieving greater synergy between the two networks, the Tokyo Foundation and Sylff can work closer together to address major global challenges.

To begin, study findings can be more actively shared among researchers at the Tokyo

Foundation and Sylff institutions.

And joint research could be conducted between the Tokyo Foundation and Sylff institutions on bilateral or multilateral policy issues. Of course, adequate human and financial resources will need to be secured before such a convergence of networks can be realized. But I hope that new ideas will emerge from this Administrators Meeting that will bring us closer to this goal.

SESSION 3

Additional Activities Supported by Sylff

Isamu Maruyama, Program Officer, Tokyo Foundation

I would like to briefly introduce you to Sylff Plus, as there are some Sylff colleagues here who are first-timers to the Administrators Meeting and those who are relatively new to the Sylff program itself. I also thought that my brief introduction would give you some context for the fellows' presentations to follow.

In addition to the Sylff fellowships that are offered by the Sylff institutions, the Tokyo Foundation provides a set of programs for fellows and other members of the Sylff community called Sylff Plus. It aims to offer opportunities for academic advancement and leadership development, as well as for networking among the fellows.

Our basic stance is that we value and encourage initiatives and leadership taken by the Sylff fellows themselves, rather than having the Tokyo Foundation arrange everything for them. We are open to proposals and strongly encourage Sylff fellows and Sylff administrators to take the initiative.

Sylff Research Abroad (SRA) offers opportunities for currently enrolled Sylff fellows to elaborate and enhance the quality of their dissertation and research studies at a Sylff institution abroad for up to three months.

The Sylff fellows should be the ones taking the initiative in the application process, such as consulting the Sylff administrator at their home institution and finding an academic supervisor at the host institution.

For SRA, the application should come from the Sylff steering committee of the sending institution, because SRA supports up to two fellows per institution per year, and so the Sylff steering committee needs to do some planning and coordination.

Let me stress that the primary objectives

and proposed research activities should be directly related to the fellow's dissertation, the host institutions be carefully selected, and their activities at the host institutions be well focused. An academic supervisor at the host institution is required.

Primary objectives include data and resource collection, fieldwork, and discussion with faculty members of the host institution who are experts in the fellow's research field.

Other activities can be incorporated, such as auditing courses and seminars and making a presentation in an academic conference at the host institution, only if the primary objectives are met.

This also gives them an opportunity to form networks by meeting with the Sylff administrators and Sylff fellows at the host institutions. Today, Sreerupa Sengupta and Cannon Awuor Ponge will talk about their SRA experiences and accomplishments.

The Sylff Leadership Initiative (SLI), meanwhile, is open to any member of the Sylff community—that is, not only current and graduated Sylff fellows but also Sylff steering committee members and Sylff administrators.

It supports Sylff members with ideas and visions in undertaking joint initiatives and in planning and implementing projects that will contribute to society.

Examples include social action projects that have a great impact on the local and global community, as well as forums, seminars, and workshops that address contemporary issues of social relevance. We believe organizing and implementing these projects help develop leadership. Projects involving Sylff members from multiple institutions and from multiple countries are also possible and encouraged.

Today, Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen will present her SLI project in the Amazon region. Citra Wardhani and her team was an award recipient in the Joint Initiatives Program, which was the predecessor of SLI; they implemented a waste management project in the Jakarta area.

The Sylff Prize is designed to recognize Sylff fellows who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and have brought positive changes to the local, national, or international community.

No one was selected for the third prize this year, unfortunately, but we would like to continue to look for exceptional Sylff fellows, and we ask for your cooperation in this endeavor. We are delighted to have some promising fellows with us this time.

The fourth component of Sylff Plus is the Sylff Website and Sylff Connect. The Sylff Website (www.sylff.org) is a communication tool to bring the Sylff community together and showcase fellows' outputs. Sylff Connect is a social networking service exclusive to Sylff fellows.

The fellows can use Sylff Connect for communication with fellows from different Sylff institutions, putting up announcements, exchanging academic information and insights, sharing their experience with visual images, and casually meeting with new Sylff fellows.

I hope these will help empower Sylff fellows in their academic and professional activities and help them to connect and collaborate in the global network.

PRESENTATIONS BY SYLFF FELLOWS

Gender and Human Rights in HIV and AIDS Communication

Sreerupa Sengupta, Jadavpur University (SRA)

I utilized the Sylff Research Abroad program to conduct research for my PhD dissertation, studying at Howard University in Washington, DC, for two months and at American University in Cairo for one month.

Gender and human rights are concepts that have a very critical role in HIV discourse. A Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS was issued at the 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, outlining the importance of the full realization of gender and human rights.

The 2008 *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic* published by UNAIDS addresses long-term responses and cites ongoing human rights abuses. In this context, I chose to investigate HIV prevention activities with a focus on AIDS communication.

SRA gave me the opportunity to make first-hand studies of cross-cultural realities and to develop better global understanding. At both universities, I conducted field work, gathering information and interacting with global experts. This was a good academic exercise but also a tremendous cultural experience, being exposed to the international student community who were also involved in similar research.

I studied the politics of intervention and explored the ways in which religious leaders are engaging in HIV discourse, since religion significantly shapes gender roles and sexuality. While I was in Washington, the Obama administration was formulating its national HIV strategy, and I had a chance to speak with many members of this team.

These experiences will help me to propose an interfaith framework of action for HIV and AIDS communication in my dissertation, especially with regard to human rights and the role of the religious community.

*Research Abroad for Academic Excellence:
My Experience at the Institute of Development
Studies, University of Sussex*

Cannon Awuor Ponge, University of Nairobi
(SRA)

This research was undertaken as part of my master's degree dissertation on indigenous knowledge and sustainable crop production. I undertook a study of the model Millennium Village Project at Bar-Sauri village of Nyanza Province in Kenya, initiated by the United Nations in 2004.

In Sauri, agriculture was identified as holding the key to eradicating poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. My hope was to identify indigenous knowledge of crop production that could contribute to sustainable development and integrate them into current farming methods.

I hoped to show that the implementation of development projects must take due regard of indigenous knowledge of the local community in order for it to be sustainable.

To conduct this research, I used the Syllff Research Abroad program, studying as a nondegree student for several months at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, which is one of the world's leading institutes for development studies with an outstanding faculty and library. With the help of faculty advisers I was able to make a presentation



Cannon Awuor Ponge, left, and Sreerupa Sengupta

in front of IDS and the Science and Technology Policy Research Unit (SPRU) faculty.

I also attended an international seminar on sustainable development, where I met many internationally renowned development professionals. I also tried to interview farmers in Britain to ascertain indigenous knowledge, but I was rather surprised to be told that the only "indigenous" aspects of farming in Britain were the sheep.

My experience at Sussex allowed me to adjust my analytical framework and improve my research methodology and literature review sections, which contributed to the success of my final dissertation.

One of my main findings was that there was extensive level of integration of indigenous and modern farming techniques even for farmers in the Millennium Village project who were farming not just for subsistence but also for cash. It is therefore important that indigenous knowledge be given due recognition when initiating international development interventions.

*It Takes a Step Forward:
Waste Management Education and Capacity
Building Program for Action Implementation
in Waste Management in Indonesia*

Citra Wardhani, University of Indonesia (JIP)

My project was undertaken as part of the Joint Initiatives Program and covered two terms, 2006 and 2007.

I worked as part of a seven-member team. During the first term, we focused on Jakarta by adapting best practices in Central and East Java, and in the second term, we extended the program to West Java.

We initially planned to work with fellows from the Philippines, but because this required the allocation of funds for transportation, we decided to devote our funds entirely to the project.



Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen, left, and Citra Wardhani

We decided to address the issue of waste because this suffered from a case of “out of sight, out of mind.” We chose a site with waste-management problems, high social tension, high unemployment, and lack of final disposal sites.

A big problem in Indonesia is that the local government doesn’t provide sufficient sanitation services, so some people simply throw their waste into the river or vacant lots. We studied earlier attempts to address this issue and decided to create educational materials that can be understood by everyone in the community. We conducted community meetings, which were attended by members of the local government, to decide what actions to take, followed by a number of workshops and training sessions for the community.

In addition to waste management, ideas were suggested for the greening of the environment, and this led to a launch of a composting program. These meetings were well attended, which was very important because this in itself can help lower social tension and heighten awareness of the problem. Members of the community produced biofertilizer and other products for sale from recovered materials.

We received comments from river scavengers—who didn’t know that we were the leaders of this project—complaining about the drop in retrievable waste from an average of four bags to just one bag. This shows how effective the program was!

There was also considerable greening of the environment in the form of home and

community gardens, which was not part of our project but something that the residents initiated on their own.

In our second year, we invited people from other countries in an attempt to raise this issue to a higher level followed by national and regional level workshops. We produced how-to posters and brochures along with two booklets and composters to help people launch similar projects in other communities. We provided training for six communities in West Java to help them initiate similar projects.

Our activities were introduced in national and regional newspapers, and it also led, indirectly to the enactment of a national waste management act that had been pending for so long.

Tradition in the Present: Amazonian Oral History at Schools

Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen, University of Helsinki (SLI)

My project, which was carried out last year, involves indigenous education and cultural diversity in the Amazon Basin, where there are around 300 indigenous languages. Many Amazonian Indians dream about better possibilities for participating in school education. They want to fortify their own languages and traditions at school but also wish to learn new skills and knowledge from the dominant society, to which access is still limited.

This social action project had the aim of giving new tools to a Brazilian Amazonian indigenous people, the Manchineri, by creating a publication in their own language and in Portuguese about the history and myths of the Manchineri people. The Sylff Leadership Initiative assisted in the preparation of this publication by providing participants with boarding, transportation, and recording equipment and also covered the publication

costs of the edited material.

The Manchineri live in Brazilian Amazonia, in the state of Acre and number some 900 people. Community members had expressed their desire to register their history as educational materials for their schools: some elders remember well the mythic narratives and the ways the group lived in the past. This became possible through SLI.

Manchineri teachers from different villages were invited to participate in a workshop in a municipality close to their reserve. Participants were introduced to older documents and recordings, discussed different versions and revised the language, and transcribed the recordings. The participants also documented some new narratives by old people through digital recordings that were also transcribed.

As the aim of the project was to give new possibilities for the Manchineri to reflect on and document their own history, tradition and myths, during the workshop the community was given a mini laptop computer, two digital recorders, and two cameras.

The name of the 140-page book that was

produced is *Tsrunki Manxinerune hinkakle pirana* (Stories of Manchineri Elders), published by the Tokyo Foundation. The photographs from different archives and the Manchineri teachers' drawings comprise the visual content of the book. In each oral history, the authors mention the person from whom they heard the story, as stories vary from person to person.

In April 2010 the work was taken to Manchineri representatives for feedback. The texts were once more revised by the Manchineri teachers, and the book was finally printed in October 2010. The thousand copies are available only for the Manchineri community and the promotion of indigenous education.

The publication has strengthened the Manchineri language and contributed to the standardization of its written form. The project has buoyed the Manchineri's self-esteem as indigenous people with a living tradition.

As a Sylff fellow, this social action gave me an opportunity to contribute to society and offered a way to respond to the needs of the indigenous people that I had studied previously.

SPECIAL LECTURE

Sound, Science, New Technology, and Emerging Nations

Monte Cassim
Vice Chancellor, Ritsumeikan Trust



I am passionate about the Asia-Pacific era. When I first came to Japan 38 years ago, many Asian countries still had curfews at night, and there were many military dictatorships. But now, it's become the growth engine for the world economy.

I think science and technology can help the emerging nations of Asia and the rest of the world meet the challenges they face. These emerging nations confront profound global issues that are quite different from those that Britain, for example, faced during the Industrial Revolution. In the past, you could just be concerned about your own country or your own locality, but you can't do that anymore. Whatever emerging nations do today is going to impact someone else, and whatever someone else does is going to impact them. So they have to partner with others. And in that sense, Sylff is a microcosm of the kind of communities we should create in the future.

The emerging nations hold the key to the future. They are consuming global resources at a voracious rate, and this is going to have a great impact on the Earth's environment. They are thus both the harbingers of opportunity and the source of threats that we have to deal

with in the future.

One such threat is a global health and demographic crisis. The emerging nations are no longer saddled only with infectious diseases; they must now cope with more expensive, lifestyle-related diseases like diabetes, stroke, and heart attacks. As for the demographic crisis, countries like Japan complain that there are too many old people, while countries like Cambodia might say there are too many young people.

Global terror and armed conflict are, in many ways, the reverse of the global financial crisis. If sustainable livelihoods are not available, people are going to walk into the hands of someone who is less ethical about the way they do things.

The Asia-Pacific area is growing dynamically by conventional economic indicators, but it is also endangering the lives and futures of all of us. The first thing we should look at is our way of life. We are consuming in one year today what it took the Earth a million years to secure as fossil fuels.

There are new technologies that have brought our countries closer together. These are what I call mega-infrastructure systems:

international ports and airports, computer and telecommunication systems, and logistical systems. They are giving us tremendous opportunities, but we need to be able to manage them against cyber terror attacks. We've got to manage them against pirates.

In the Asia-Pacific era, for the first time in human history the majority of the world's population will be shaping the world's order, unlike during Pax Britannica or Pax Americana, when a minority set the values that others either accepted or were forced to accept. This is not going to be easy, however, because 60 percent of the world's population is not likely to be homogeneous. So, the new order will have to accept diversity.

I am not an expert in social systems. I am a simple natural scientist. But I do think we have to deal with a very rapid transformation of everything around us. This means we need to make quick decisions, but our social systems aren't responding rapidly enough. So when we look at government structures and social systems, we need to take into account the rapid transformation in science and technology. If our social and political systems aren't dealing with it, I would urge, like Hegel, that systems of rule be respected only as far as they continue to provide for human need.

We must be very careful not to be exclusionary, however. The emergence of terrorist groups is largely the result of exclusion. How do we create inclusive societies, and I think the core lies in the way we as educators deal with our students. If we can make caring, sharing human beings come out of our education systems, then we should be able to solve this problem of exclusion. So, education I think is the key to how we make a caring, sharing community of people.

Now I am going into my comfort zone, which is science. I have always wanted to see if we can't create an Asian community of scientists, and I am going to spend the rest of my life trying to do this. My definition of Asian science is that it must never be chauvinistic. Science must pursue the truth. For me, an Asian scien-

tist is a person who was born and is working in Asia; a person who was born in Asia but is not working in Asia; or a person who was not born in Asia but is interested in working in Asia. This covers just about everyone.

The science in Asia, though, has some strengths and many weaknesses. There is a great deal of indigenous knowledge and wisdom, for example, but they are not necessarily at the forefront of our decision making. We lack rigor in our observation and analytical skills because a lot of modern science is reductionist, and by nature the people in this region are holistic in their values. It has nothing to do with them being bad scientists. They are always caught in this conflict between reductionism and holism.

Now, many of Asian science's outcomes today are what I call end-of-the-pipe technologies, which offer solutions to specific problems. Examples include wastewater treatment systems and air pollution systems. The other type is called "black swan" technologies, which are technologies that come out of the blue. I prefer to call them stuff-out-of-the-blue because it will give the term "SOB" a more favorable connotation.

Reductionism leads to many good devices, but we have to integrate them into systems, and Asian science is weak in this. We have a lot of knowledge floating around, but we need to link that with the wisdom in our communities. And to do that, we must strengthen Asia's science infrastructure. We don't have journals of the stature of *Nature* or *Science* in this region.

Now, Japan has a tremendous amount of technology. It has a very good program called Innovation 25, which by cabinet decree allocated money for breakthrough, futuristic technologies. Many developing countries can't afford to spend on technologies of tomorrow. They need practical solutions for today's problems. But if developing countries and developed countries can come together, very much like the way the Sylff community is built, then as you become a developed economy, you can

put aside more for the next century.

Let me give you some concrete examples. Japan, as you know, is known as a country which has a long cultural history and tradition, and it has an ethos of discipline, hard work, and knowledge not for its own sake but for how it impacts on others. Traditional Japanese values have a lot to offer to the new world order. Japan has a lot of science, particularly applied science, and they can solve a lot of the world's problems.

Japan has also made a tremendous contribution to peace and prosperity with its development assistance programs. So how do we use Japan's strength as a culturally profound nation, as a science and technology leader, and as a contributor to world peace and development? How to use Japan? Japan in a sense, I think, is the key to mobilizing a lot of what is good in Asia.

Japanese technology is largely end-of-the-pipe, but it can be inspiring. Dr. Masaru Kurihara's reverse osmotic filter can transform seawater into potable water with very little energy. The amount of water that is drinkable is 0.1 percent of the world's water resources. The moment you start using the 96 percent that is in the sea, we will change the water equation. So, Professor Kurihara's technology, although it started as a pollutant cleaning filter, can perhaps transform the way we look at water resources in the future. It's a breakthrough technology although it's end of the pipe.

Professor Hiroshi Shimizu and his colleagues have developed a motor for an electric car called Eliica. Now, I like fast cars and I have always shied away from hybrid vehicles. But, with the Eliica maybe even I will end up using an electric car. This car has been designed by Ferrari's chief designer and is faster than a Porsche. The important thing is that although it started as a technology to prevent emissions of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxides, it's become a breakthrough technology. The secret is that the motor is in the wheel.

When you have a motor in the wheel, all

you need is a small control box, so this may radically change the shape of cars in the future. The first cars, if you recall, were quite similar to the horse and buggy, but they're not anymore. And a similar kind of transformation is going to happen in personal mobility and with smart-grid electrical systems powering these things; they might be like elevators going horizontally and vertically.

Professor Teruo Okano has developed a stuff-out-of-the-blue technology called cell-sheet reengineering. He cultures single-layer cell sheets in a Petri dish. The reason he can do it and we couldn't in the past was that every time we tried to pull the cell off, you damaged it; and when you damage it, it loses its value. He placed heat-sensitive protein under the sheet so that when it is cooled, it becomes hydrophobic and lets the cell go; when it's at room temperature it is hydrophilic and sticks.

This cell sheet can be placed on a damaged cornea or a damaged heart. A patient who had been on a heart-lung machine for four years was able to get up and lead a normal life eight months after this treatment started. I don't know what the drug companies think about it because it is transforming the pharmaceutical industry. There'll be tremendous resistance to these things, but it will change things in the end.

Professor Okano conducted his trials in the EU and in Japan. The trials were successful, but the Japanese government refused to give him permission to start regular treatment. What happened in the meantime is that the French government built a hospital for him and by the end of the year he started regular treatment in France. I asked Professor Okano about this, and he said "For many years I thought Japanese science must be for Japan, but now I think Japanese science should be for humanity."

That is the key. Use Japanese science for humanity. Japanese science has been insular, but its physicists and its chemists have come out of the shell and have started winning Nobel Prizes.



Now, one of the things I do is regenerate biodiversity. Japan has a few thousand plant species. But there are hundreds and thousands times more in the rainforests, and we only know about 6 percent of the visible flora and fauna. This diversity represents our bio-factories. The Asian region has some of the most biodiverse environments, but it is also losing them at the fastest rate.

How can biodiversity be regenerated? I just use nature's strength. I look for what I call "keystone species." In the case of the rainforests it's the giant fig. You can create a food chain that will sustain the diversity of life in the rainforest. Once you get them in the right place, the diversity returns almost magically.

I wasn't sure whether I could replicate this elsewhere. In my calculation it takes 40 to 60 years before full biodiversity comes back. I'm 63 now, and I'm not going to be alive when this biodiversity comes back. So, I wanted to do it faster somewhere else and I went to the coral reefs, and I found that you could do it within four to six years. So, you see, the key is finding a place where you can see the results because then it inspires you to do more.

Finding the keystone species is a hunch. It's not normal science. It's just sensing the forest until you find the key. The task requires someone who can understand the forest holistically. This is why I am saying there is a very symbiotic relationship between holistic knowledge and reductionism. Often the understanding of things holistic comes from understanding our

social and cultural systems, not just necessarily from looking through microscopes.

Lastly, I would like to go to my pet passion because that I think is going to be the area that you might find most interesting, as it brings the social sciences and the natural sciences together: How climate change affects the taste of wine.

In one of our first investigations, we found that the major wine-producing regions are between a 10 and 20 degrees Celsius band. With climate change, this band is going to move. We studied the location, the growing conditions, climate and environment and found that it is sensitive to these transformations of time.

What is the real scientific significance of climate change? Until the Industrial Revolution, the concentration of carbon dioxide was about 280 parts per million. This kept our biosphere in stable equilibrium. Shortly after World War II, after about 200 years of industrial activity, the figure rose to 320 ppm. Today, the concentration is between 380 and 390 ppm.

One of the biggest future generators of climate change is water vapor. As sea temperatures rise, water will evaporate, and this is going to accelerate global warming.

The point at which the glaciers and permafrost will melt is 450 ppm. The influx of cold water into the sea will change the deep oceanic currents, which are our climate-stabilizing conveyor belts in the seas. This concentration is going to be reached much sooner than we

think. We are now increasing our greenhouse gas emissions at roughly 2 ppm per year. Even if the pace remains constant, we'll reach 450 ppm in only 35 years.

How can we prevent this? We'll have to apply mass mitigation technologies in the most polluting sectors like power, transport, and steel. A second approach is carbon capture and sequestration, an area in which Japan has good technologies.

Imagine the impact of climate change on our agricultural system, which employs a tremendous number of people around the world. There would be mass unemployment and chaos. This is the true significance of this research, since the grape is an extremely good biosensor. What you find using grapes and wine should be applicable to Sri Lankan tea or Oita rice. If we can get the methodology right and share it, it would be fantastic.

This research involves having very sensitive sensors embedded in the soil, trapped around the plant, and open to the skies; this information is gathered on a real-time basis, making agriculture a much more precise science than it was before. This precision, moreover, is affordable. This year we are looking at the growth of grapes; next year we'll look at winemaking, and the year after that we'll be looking into the food culture around wine.

So far, we've had many heartwarming encouragements. People have asked if they can use the technology for growing mangoes, rice, and tea. It's overwhelming when you have a big public response to a crazy idea, and that's what drives scientists.

Now, one good project has many, many derivatives. We've been able to predict how the soil and the bio-elements of the soil will respond. We've been able to observe microclimate trends quite closely, and as a result we've been able to predict frost. Predicting frost is something that will be a great help to any farmer. A crop can be lost in early May if we let the frost come in.

I also found that in our monitored fields we were pruning too early. We were throw-

ing away nutrients while they were still up in the branches. If you wait until it goes down into the roots, next year you'll have a healthier plant, and you'll need less fertilizer.

We also learned when to have water and when not to have water. How can we select new sites, and which varieties of grapes are appropriate for those sites? What is the optimum harvest date?

What I'm saying is that in addition to a long-term vision of adapting to climate change, research must also be useful to people in the short term. And when it is useful in the short term, a community will gather around it.

The prefectures of Oita and neighboring Kumamoto manufacture around 20 percent of Japan's high-end silicon chips. We've got a lot of silicon, but we have no Silicon Valley. Palo Alto is much smaller and less interesting than Beppu, so what makes Silicon Valley tick? It's the young people who come to Stanford, who then go out and set up businesses there. APU has the same kind of vibrancy, so I hoped to create a set of laboratories around us. For four years I went from committee meeting to committee meeting, but there was no investment decision by the time I left here on December 31, 2009. So I turned to private industry.

In February, I found someone who was interested because he wanted to make a research institute for his company. I urged him to make it an open innovation forum where you get lots of ideas and lots of outcomes. And he fell for it. He asked me to give him a proposal, and by April he decided he was going to do it. I think by January next year we can start building. It will probably take seven or eight months to finish it, so, by the time our students come back after summer vacation, they will have a front-end digital technologies laboratory.

The laboratories will look at how digital technologies impact on culture and tourism. We're planning to digitally archive the cultural heritage of Kyushu and Okinawa. The scanners that we use won't just give us beautiful pictures but will also tell us what the paints are made of and what the substrate is made

of. This is going to change the way museum people look at digital artifacts.

It would have been easy for me to lie down and give up when my trustees wouldn't give me the money. But where would that leave the young people? I want their bright eyes to become brighter because they are the future.

So, this is what drives me. As my colleague said, we get all our energy from the classroom, we must give something back and this is my small contribution to the university that gave me six of the most fantastic years of my working life.

WELCOME RECEPTION

Entertainment by APU Students

Following the Special Lecture, Sylff Administrators Meeting participants attended a Welcome Reception at the APU cafeteria

featuring performances by Japanese and international APU students.



A member of the Huayi Chinese Traditional Art Union perform a traditional Chinese performing art.



APU Samulnori Team Shinmyoung turned in a rousing performance of Korean percussion instruments.



A toast by Carlos Azzoni of the University of São Paulo.



Nohgaku Circle members demonstrate a Japanese stage art going back 600 years.



The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

Wednesday
NOVEMBER 3

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Session 4

Session 5

Toshie Suzuki and Juilliard Fellows Joint Concert

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SESSION 4

Identifying and Nurturing Outstanding Future Leaders through Effective Program Administration

Isamu Maruyama, Program Officer, Tokyo Foundation

I would like to talk briefly about the administration of the Sylff program. For old timers, you may have heard this many times in the past, but we are also happy to have newcomers to the Sylff community here today. In order for us to have a common basis and awareness, I would like to help everyone understand the overall scheme of the Sylff program and what is expected of Sylff institutions.

I. FRAMEWORK OF SYLFF

In the Sylff program, there are four main stakeholders:

- (1) The Nippon Foundation, the funding organization of the Sylff program;
- (2) Tokyo Foundation, the administrative organization for the program;
- (3) Sylff institutions, the recipients of the Sylff endowment of 1 million US dollars each; and
- (4) Sylff fellows, the recipients of Sylff fellowships.

II. THE TOKYO FOUNDATION

The Tokyo Foundation has three main tasks, namely:

- (1) Working with Sylff institutions and ensuring prudent management of their Sylff programs;
- (2) Offering programs to support Sylff fellows' research, initiatives and efforts to contribute to society; and ultimately
- (3) Helping cultivate and support future leaders through the Sylff program.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SYLFF INSTITUTIONS

What are the roles and responsibilities of Sylff institutions? Before going further, I

would like to stress the importance of the Sylff steering committee.

The Sylff program is a decentralized scheme, and each committee has the overall responsibility for operating the program and managing the fund. The committee's enthusiasm and commitment to the program is thus the key to the success of the Sylff program.

First let me talk about several basic documents.

• *Agreement*

The roles and responsibilities of Sylff institutions are stated in the original Agreement that was signed between the Nippon Foundation and respective Sylff institutions. This agreement serves as the basis for effective administration of the Sylff program.

The agreement describes management of the fund and the operation of the program, membership of the Sylff steering committee, reporting to the Foundation, and others. There are two appendices to this agreement.

Appendix 1 deals with the endowment, that is, how it is managed, including the name of the financial institution, portfolio, and so on, and Appendix 2 deals with the operation of the program, that is, the name, objective and scope of the program, eligibility for the fellowship, fellowship amount, and so on.

• *MOU*

Whenever there is a need to make a major revision to Appendix 1 and/or 2, the Tokyo Foundation works with the institutions and agrees on the revisions by preparing a document. We call this an MOU, or a memorandum of understanding. This document is signed by the Tokyo Foundation and the Sylff institution.

- *Operational Manual*

There is a document called the Sylff Operational Manual that describes in detail how the Sylff program is to be managed at each institution and includes the report forms. We have included a copy of the Manual in the meeting kit, and so please take a look at it at your convenience. It is also downloadable from the Sylff website (www.sylff.org/admin).

Now, I would like to briefly talk about the roles and responsibilities expected of Sylff institutions.

Communicating with the Tokyo Foundation

The first responsibility of a Sylff institution is timely reporting to and close communication with the Tokyo Foundation. It is crucial for us to know the current situation of your institutions and information on the fellows.

As stated in the original Agreement, each institution is supposed to submit an annual program report, which includes a list of Sylff fellowship recipients, and an annual financial report. Usually, these reports are to be submitted within three months after the academic and fiscal years end, respectively. Whenever you have problems or something you would like to discuss with us, please feel free to contact us anytime.

Let me add that the submission of the most recent reports by the Sylff steering committees is one of the requirements for your Sylff fellows to be able to participate in the Sylff Research Abroad program.

We must report to The Nippon Foundation on a regular basis concerning the current situation of the Sylff program, so your cooperation in timely reporting is greatly appreciated.

We put the submitted data on the fellows into our Sylff database, send each of them a welcome package, and use this information to plan future programs for Sylff fellows.

Operation of the Sylff Fellowship Program

The second task of the Sylff steering commit-

tee is to operate the Sylff fellowship program effectively.

There are several components.

(1) Announcement and recruitment

The Sylff steering committee, or a university-wide scholarship committee, makes an announcement of the Sylff program through such means as fliers, posters, website, and e-mails. Some schools organize an orientation session for potential applicants. In making an announcement, make sure that the fellowship is called "Sylff," funded by The Nippon Foundation and administered by the Tokyo Foundation, and note that the fellowship recipients are expected to become leaders in various fields and professions.

(2) Selection

Then you receive the applications. At some institutions, the applications first go through pre-screening at the faculties and departments that the applicants belong to. The submitted applications are then put forward for screening through document assessment and interviews.

The Sylff fellows are supposed to be students who have not only academic excellence but also leadership potential. How do you assess leadership potential? There is no single clear set of criteria, and it can be different from school to school. I think you can find some ideas from the presentations by several Sylff colleagues and also in breakout discussions later in the morning.

The scope of the fellowships must fall within the parameters of the social sciences and humanities, but recognizing the growing tendency toward interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches, students are eligible as long as they approach such research themes from a social science or humanities perspective.

(3) Awarding of fellowships

I think an awarding event is quite useful in enabling recipients to become acquainted with Sylff and with other fellows, and in instilling

a better sense of being a Sylff fellow. If you are planning to organize something and would like to have Sylff-related materials, we will be happy to send them to you, or if timing allows, we would be happy to participate in these events.

(4) Follow-up

Organizing periodical meetings with current fellows and hearing about their research progress or inviting Sylff alumni to speak to current fellows can be some ways to maintain contact with the fellows. Also, at the awarding events or subsequent events, you can introduce them to opportunities, like Sylff Plus, that the Tokyo Foundation is providing or planning to provide.

Management of Sylff Endowment

The third role of the Sylff steering committee is to manage the Sylff endowment. As stipulated in the original Agreement, each institution is supposed to manage the fund “in a safe and secure manner.” I am afraid that this

is too broad a definition and does not make much sense in the real world.

Let me just say that our basic stance is that the value of the endowment should be kept at or above the original capital amount, and we have requested that a certain portion of the annual proceeds be returned to the capital so that the capital can grow to hedge against future inflation and other financial difficulties. When the fund goes below par, we ask that the Sylff fellowship be suspended temporarily until the original capital amount has been recovered.

Considering the global financial crisis and its adverse impact on the endowments, the Tokyo Foundation, together with The Nippon Foundation, is reviewing the investment guidelines and hopes to be able to send them to you in the near future.

Other than that, the situation varies greatly from institution to institution, and so for the details, we would like to discuss the matter individually with each institution.

PRESENTATIONS BY SYLFF INSTITUTIONS

Excavating Leadership Potential

Carlos Azzoni, University of São Paulo

I've been the chairman of the Sylff steering committee at the University of São Paulo for the past 15 to 20 years. Our policy is to provide grants to students only after they have finished their coursework for either a master's degree or PhD. We make sure to create a bit of noise in announcing the program so that everyone at the university knows about the Sylff program. We often use the Sasakawa name.

Our initial criterion is that a research project must be international to qualify for a grant. We don't care if an applicant teaches or has another job; this is especially important for lawyers who have a practice, making the fellowship very attractive for them.

This year we received 27 applications, 6 or 7 of which we rejected because they didn't satisfy this basic criterion. If the research covers only one country, we don't consider it.

The students who apply have generally been preselected, and so they are already good students with outstanding grades. We call them for an interview. It's actually more than an interview; we call all of them the same day, and we also call the previous year's fellows to

help us select the new fellows. The applicants have to make a presentation for about 15 minutes on whatever topic they choose. They can talk about their research, they can talk about themselves, about their goals, whatever. It's their choice.

And from that we start evaluating them for other talents that would reveal their leadership potential. We interview them after this presentation, and then we move to the decision-making process involving the previous year's students too.

This is how we operate. We just had our most recent interview two weeks ago.

We now have three fellows for next year, and they already know the previous group. They'll be attending a presentation in December, when the current fellows will make their last progress report. We have these meetings every three months, which are attended by members of the steering committee, previous Sylff fellows, and members of the Brazilian Sylff Fellows Association.

When the current fellows present their research, the steering committee members discuss the contents, and we evaluate their progress. This is something we do as part of the university's rules.

By doing that, we make sure they perform. We create opportunities for them to meet and interact with the previous group to create a feeling of belonging to a community. We explain what Sylff is all about and I think we have been successful in creating a certain set of values.

I want to report that we have just had our first second-generation fellow. In our last selection, we chose a student of a former Sylff fellow, who has now become a faculty adviser. His student will be doing research with us. So, this gives you an idea of the success of this program.



David Platt, University of Texas at Austin

Our program is for graduate students in business, and we focus on students who can provide an international perspective on business issues. We work through a steering committee in the same way that Carlos described. I have been the chair of our steering committee for about ten years. Our selection process is a little different from the way the program is run at many other schools because we are a graduate school and yet our students are not going through a dissertation or research process.

The majority of the students that we have are MBA students. We focus on full-time students, many of whom are seeking a change in their careers, so the program is a chance to influence the kind of career they will choose later on. We also have doctoral students, but this is a relatively small pool.

Speaking now of the MBA side, due to the high cost and two-year duration of the MBA program, if we were to make a significant-



sized grant to cover the costs of participating in the program, just one student would tie up all of our grant money for two years. So rather than making large grants, the steering committee has tried to support the broadening of international education in the MBA program. We select students who show leadership qualities and then use relatively small grants to reach a large number of students, which multiplies the effect of the grant.

We have four kinds of grant programs. The biggest in terms of money is called the Sylff Double Degree Program. The Sylff Double Degree Fellows are MBA students who in their second year choose to go to one of our seven double degree partner schools around the world, all outside the US and Canada. And of this very select group of students we choose two or three whom we will award a fairly large fellowship of about \$10,000.

The second is called Sylff Europe Fellows. European students are underrepresented on our campus because they tend to go to East Coast or West Coast (US) schools. They don't often come to Texas. For purposes of having good geographic diversity, it's very important to try to get more European students. And so we target Sylff money to them.

Our third program is for doctoral fellows who demonstrate leadership on the international stage in the area of business. Often, the main purpose of the grant is to help offset the cost of conducting research internationally, rather than just staying in Austin. We want to encourage an international perspective.

The fourth program is what we call the Global Connections Sylff Fellows Program, or more generically, the Global Study Program. This is our most active program. It involves six students per year to whom we make a relatively small contribution of \$2,500 of Sylff money. We try to identify students who have international leadership potential and then develop that potential with a program that uses them to internationalize the other MBA students. Even though the amount is modest, it is highly prestigious, and all of the MBA students, like

Carlos said, are familiar with Sylff through this program because it's well advertised and there is heated competition.

One major challenge that we confront in running the program effectively is choosing the right students. One error would be choosing somebody who follows the typical MBA path, for example going straight to Wall Street, which is not the leadership quality we're looking for. So, we've worked very hard in the selection process to screen out the students who are likely to follow the traditional path and are simply interested in a little bit of extra money.

The second challenge is to get them to identify with Sylff and the Sylff brand. So we hold various events to make sure they know

that they are Sylff fellows. We hold a closing lunch at the end of the academic year. We bring together all the Sylff fellows from the various programs, including those who've returned from a double degree and the doctoral students. We bring them all together so they can see that Sylff is more than the program that they were in and instills the Sylff brand. But this isn't quite enough to create a lasting perception of the brand.

I would enjoy working with the Tokyo Foundation to figure how to keep in touch with students who aren't traditional researchers and also what we can do that would add value for them after their graduation so they would continue to identify with the Sylff brand.

A Unique Training Platform for Researchers

Joyashree Roy, Jadavpur University

Jadavpur University is the 67th Sylff institution, and we started this program in 2003. The way we look at the program is as a visionary campus initiative. We are experimenting with an institutional process which can encourage independent and innovative ideas for future leaders. This program itself is a research program for me as a Sylff director. We feel it's important to identify leaders but also to build a community within the institution. We need to set visionary goals and implement those goals within the institution so that the right kinds of leaders are selected.

The director is responsible for creating the vision and the goal and implementing it. But the director needs support from the steering committee and mentors who serve as academic advisers.

Gradually, we also get the students into the peer group and receive their input in the selection process. We have made Sylff into an inclusive process over the last seven years,

revising it over time. That's why I said that it's an experiment in the institutional process.

At Jadavpur University, we believe that leaders need deeper understanding of social realities and problems. Sometimes you don't know which discipline should address a particular problem, so we encourage a multidisciplinary and holistic approach. This is the Sylff theme.

We follow a well-planned strategy to identify enthusiastic young minds so they can pursue innovative research on this theme. When we received the Sylff endowment, we thought this would give us an opportunity to work in a niche within the university system. So, we did not put it into our scholarship bureaucracy but kept it as a special program.

We believe that unless we get the word out to everyone, we cannot get the right kind of leaders. So, we want the whole pool to be well informed. We start the process one year ahead of time and advertise in the all-India university newsletter and the internal notice circulation. The JU Sylff Association helps us by their classroom interaction, social networking sites, poster campaign, peer-to-peer e-mailing,



and they have created and maintained a JU Sylff website.

We have three independent reviewers to check for the academic quality of the proposal, leadership quality of the applicant, and compatibility with the Sylff goal. The applicants are shortlisted and asked to defend their proposal in an open forum in front of experts, other applicants, steering committee members, and graduated and current Sylff fellows.

Leaders need to be trained continuously, so we consider Sylff to be a unique training platform for researchers with leadership potential. After we advertise, within a month we

ask them to assemble on a particular day and try to get them to switch to a research mode. We show them how to write a good research proposal and conduct a “progress report” workshop every quarter. They have to present in front of other fellows and mentors the progress they are making with their research.

To facilitate multidisciplinary interaction, we need space for discussion. The university has given us an office and a room for Sylff fellows where we can meet each week. The director voluntarily conducts active mentoring and planning for Sylff Research Abroad and other follow-up programs and networking.

The JU Sylff Program provides mentoring support to fellows to think and act out of the box, which is really important for a leader. The Sylff Association was formed in 2005 with money from the Sylff Network Program of the Tokyo Foundation. It publishes a newsletter and meets each Monday to plan social action programs. For example, members volunteer their time to visit the Leprosy Mission Hospital in Kolkata. We must first go beyond our own stigmas and barriers before we can influence others. So once a year the fellows go to the leprosy hospital and spend the whole day there.

A Three-Level System to Ensure Fairness

Rong Li, Peking University

I work with the Peking University Education Foundation and am in charge of the operation of the Sylff program and other funds donated to the university.

Sylff was established at PKU in 1992. So far, over 960 talented fellows have benefitted from the program. We cherish the precious support and are dedicated to ensuring the effective and efficient administration of the program. Today, I would like to report on



three aspects of our program: Sylff administration, Sylff Plus promotion, and Sylff network building.

In Sylff administration we mainly focus on announcement, selection, and the award ceremony. To keep all eligible students informed, we use all channels available to announce the program, including the website of Peking University and the PKU Education Foundation newsletter.

Every year, we publish a handbook to introduce all scholarships donated to our university. Every program, including Sylff, is described in detail. We e-mail announcements to each college and department. We provide information to them and also ask them to nominate qualified students.

Due to the high reputation and the large amount provided, Sylff attracts many students, and the application process is very competitive. To ensure fairness, openness, and transparency, we have set up a three-level system. The first level is the college and department responsible for nomination and preliminary review. The second level is the PKU Education Foundation in charge of verifying the submitted materials, and the Sylff steering committee is the third level. The committee makes the final decision on fellowship applicants.

Our experience in past years has shown that the three-level system works very well. After the fellow is selected, an award ceremony is held to honor them. Every year in December, PKU holds a ceremony to award all scholarships, including Sylff. We also invite local donors to come to the university to recognize their contribution. Mr. Maruyama said you may be able to attend the ceremony;

we would be very happy to invite you. It is an important event for the university to highlight our top students.

Sometimes, we hold an award ceremony just for the Sylff program when a representative of the Tokyo Foundation comes to visit us. The small-scale ceremony is a good instrument for fellows to better understand the program and build a sense of belonging.

We have seen many fellows become socially responsible leaders in various areas, including in academia and the IT industry.

As for Sylff Plus promotion, we use a website and e-mails to keep fellows updated on the program. When needed, we organize group gatherings or make fliers to deliver the information. We try to serve as a bridge between the Tokyo Foundation and Sylff fellows.

From 2007 to 2010 we sent three PKU fellows for Research Abroad and welcomed three fellows from other institutions.

The third part of our activities is Sylff network building. In order to heighten awareness of belonging as Sylff fellows and as part of the global Sylff network, we set up a website for PKU Sylff fellows in 2004. This is a platform for providing information to and promoting communication among fellows. During the process, we realized that our communication was mainly one-sided. We need feedback from fellows. So, we designed a questionnaire for new fellows.

Since its inception, Sylff has made a profound impact on the university. So on behalf of Peking University, I would like to express our sincere thanks to The Nippon Foundation and Tokyo Foundation. Thank you for your long-term support to our university.

Thematic Orientation to Finding Leaders

Wilhelm Löwenstein, University of Bochum

My name is Wilhelm Löwenstein. I am a professor at the University of Bochum and chairperson of Sylff Bochum. I've been involved with the Sylff steering committee since the very beginning in the late 1990s.

Sylff Bochum has a thematic orientation and is focused on developing policies, dealing with European economic policy and humanitarian aid. This orientation has had a tremendous impact on the selection process and on all follow-up activities, such as tracking the students. Because of our thematic orientation, we have invited the directors of the development research, humanitarian aid, and European economy programs to join the Sylff steering committee.

There is another person representing, the rector of University, so the steering committee is three-quarters academic and one-quarter administrative.

The impact of a thematic orientation on selection is as follows. The fields of development management, European economic policy, and humanitarian aid in international development studies are highly competitive. On average we have between 6 to 12 applications for one place. That means all students are already extremely highly charged.

We want to award the best and brightest, but they are not automatically future leaders. So how can we identify them? We ask them to submit a CV to learn whether they have done any community work. Did the students with very good marks ever engage in activities that were not directed at fulfilling their individual goals? This is the main criteria we use to find bright academics with the potential of becoming future leaders.

The fellowships are usually for one year. This can be extended, based on the self-estimation of how far students have achieved their objectives. We also have supervisors write



recommendation letters. This way, we know the progress of research from both the inside and outside.

We track all our alumni in the development's research group. We just did a tracking exercise and found out that a little more than 50 percent are working for an international organization in development assistance, and roughly 30 percent are working in this field in a developing country. The rest are working at universities.

* * *

That concludes my remarks on what we do at my university, and now I'd like to talk about some of the issues we should address in our breakout session.

There are a number of perceived problems, perceived options, and open questions which I would like to share with you. One that has already been mentioned is the financial crisis. This is a very interesting topic from the perspective of an economist, but a very bad one as a member of the Sylff steering committee, especially if you are living in Europe. The dollar, in which we were obliged to put our investment, is weak. We have very low interest rates and high living expenses for students. If we continue to fund individual doctoral students, for example, we would be able to support only one and a half students.

From my perspective, the right way to deal with this is to adjust our funding formats so we can support more people with reduced re-

turns on investment. An interesting idea that was raised earlier is not giving full scholarships but smaller portions for purposes where they would really make a difference. When students are starting to study, they already have their own source of funding to a large degree. If they had no funds whatsoever they wouldn't even think of applying. Giving a full fellowship is therefore solving a problem that doesn't exist. It would be nice for the recipients, but other uses of the money would probably make a bigger difference.

In addition, there is the problem of getting funded students to identify with Sylff. This is not a problem for Sylff alone but for all fellowship donors around the world.

There are very few exceptions, and they are donors who undertake most of the administration of the fellowships themselves. Fulbright is a good example. Fulbright students get their fellowship from Fulbright, not from a degree-granting university, and they are always in touch with Fulbright and never with Bochum or with the Colegio de México or São Paulo. One of the world's largest fellowships today is the German Academic

Exchange Service. I made a survey in East Africa some years ago where we were trying to find out how well African students knew they were studying with German money. What we found was bad news for the service. More than 80 percent did not even know that they are studying with German taxpayers' money. The identification of Sylff fellows with the Sylff program is much stronger.

One more issue to consider is the perspective of potential future leaders. What do they need to really develop their potential? What would they need to show that they are not only potential leaders but capable of demonstrating true leadership? If we can define the needs of potential leaders, what would be the implications for the program and the instruments that Sylff and the Tokyo Foundation are offering?

This is not written in the preparatory papers for this session, but we may also think about additional instruments that can be provided by the Tokyo Foundation to answer needs from the perspective of the students, rather than the administration.

BREAKOUT SESSION

Major points raised in breakout group discussions and the Tokyo Foundation's responses are summarized below:

ISSUE It may be worth the Foundation's consideration to showcase the kinds of qualities an ideal fellow should possess by presenting a check list to be used for the selection of fellows.

RESPONSE The Tokyo Foundation has already included the desirable qualities of a Sylff fellow in the mission statement of the Sylff program, which is described in the Operational Manual. The Tokyo Foundation encourages members of the steering committee to consider such qualities in the selection process. However, such qualities are different in different cultures, societies, and institutions. The selection method and process within the Sylff community are also quite diverse. Therefore, the Foundation suggests that it is appropriate for each steering committee to decide how it should in-

corporate desirable qualities into the selection process.

ISSUE It would be helpful if current or graduated Sylff fellows could participate in the selection of new fellows.

RESPONSE The Foundation supports this idea as long as fellows' participation adds value to the selection in terms of its openness, fairness, and other factors. Subsequently, interaction among the fellows is expected to increase. Since the selection method and process are diverse within the Sylff community, each Sylff institution has the right to choose whether it wishes to invite the participation of current or graduated fellows during the selection phase.

ISSUE Sylff Connect should be opened to Sylff administrators to facilitate interaction and information-sharing among Sylff fellows and their institutions.

RESPONSE The Tokyo Foundation will be





pursuing this possibility. The Foundation will be reviewing the current performance of Sylff Connect and hopes to increase its usability among fellows before considering the possibility of giving access to Sylff administrators.

ISSUE Sylff fellow associations at the level of institutions should be strengthened.

RESPONSE The Foundation has provided funds in the past to local associations to cover administrative costs as well as project costs. Subsequently, however, the Foundation has reviewed the scheme and concluded that covering administrative costs alone does not strengthen the sustainability of local associations. The Foundation has thus decided to support projects and launched the Sylff Leadership Initiative (SLI), which supports Sylff fellows to undertake social action projects or organize forums on critical social issues. Local associations are welcome to apply for an SLI grant to facilitate their activities.



ISSUE There is a need for new programs or mechanisms to benefit graduated Sylff fellows.

RESPONSE The Foundation believes that Sylff fellows are a tremendous asset for the world and would like to stay in touch with them, support their initiatives, and pursue the possibilities of further collaboration with them for the betterment of society, even after they leave their institutions. The Foundation will continue to consider how best to do this, but at the moment, one way for graduated fellows to receive the Foundation's support is the Sylff Leadership Initiative (SLI), which is open to not only current and graduated fellows but Sylff steering committee members and administrators for collaborative endeavors. The Foundation always looks forward to receiving innovative proposals. Details about SLI can be found at: <http://www.sylff.org/2010/03/23/3054/>.

SESSION 5

Presentations of Fellows' Research and Activities

Information Overload and Ignorance in the Digital Age

Ethar El-Katatney



I was born and raised in Egypt. I'm doing two graduate degrees right now. I graduated as an undergraduate three years ago, and I've also been working as a journalist since then. Neither of my graduate degrees requires a thesis, so I haven't been doing research per se.

The media is largely controlled by the state, but in a survey of 3,000 journalists in Egypt, 70 percent said that their biggest threat was professionalism, not government control. So journalism has a long way to go. But there are now more independent media organizations, and the state can no longer control what people hear and see.

From around 2003 or 2004, blogging became very popular in Egypt. The Internet population has exploded, many of them under the age of 25. This means they have access to information provided by nongovernmental

actors. People have put up videos of police torture on YouTube, and some have led to convictions, heralding a new era of social media in the country. Flickr, Twitter, and Facebook are now playing an extremely important role in the protest movement in Egypt.

The ease of access, the ability to be your own journalist have brought a full range of abuses to light, and this has led to tangible social change.

Of course not everything online can be used; you can't quote it as a source, for example, since there is fake information. But social media does provide tips, and you can get so much immediate feedback.

The Internet is often seen as a force for global standardization, but it's also given people access to sources that are not the traditional news agencies and media groups. For

example, a Gallup poll found that Americans with the fewest prejudices and who were the least stereotypical, particularly toward Islam, were the least educated, people who didn't get their news from traditional sources.

I'm now working with a group called Media Watch that monitors the news coverage of various media organizations. We analyze how

cultural perceptions frame the language of the articles that are written.

The potential of social media is that you can take part in shaping and changing the world. This is a huge responsibility, and those of us who are working professionally have to be really aware of this responsibility.

Beyond the Divide: Humanitarian Competition

Ichiro Sugimoto



Globalization is a widely discussed topic today among not just academics but also politicians and even poets.

Discussants broadly fall into one of three positions. The first group considers globalization as a positive and beneficial development. This position holds that it promotes democratization and a market economy also leads to greater wealth.

The second view is more neutral, seeing globalization as having both positive and negative sides. There are some economists who adopt this view, proposing ways to make things better.

The third position believes that globalization has mostly negative or undesirable con-

sequences. Radical antiglobalizationists have failed to produce a feasible alternative, however. Most proposals advanced are based on Marxist socialist models, which are not able to meet the expectations of the modern world.

I think the first view is slightly Utopian and does not give full thought to the complexities of the political and economic process. Notions of a pure market and perfect competition as conceived in neoclassical economics have no links to reality.

I think there is a need to think of more fundamental issues regarding globalization. We need a more humanistic concept that recognizes individual differences and their personal realities, rather than being caught up in abstractions.

Profit motive alone is inadequate to explain the human experience, for it arrogantly disregards local, traditional values. We must look at the totality of personhood.

A novel approach called “humanitarian capitalism” was proposed in Japan a century

ago. Humanitarian competition is an idea that can offer a moral frame of reference to temper military, economic, or political competition and may serve as a guiding principle to ensure social justice and equality while incorporating the energy and dynamism of competition.

Globalization: Good or Bad?

Heather Montgomery



Before we talk about whether globalization is good or bad, we have to define it. I consider globalization to be the broadening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness.

Globalization is not new; it's been around for thousands of years. In fact, the world might have been more global in the late nineteenth century. This was disrupted with the start of World War I.

The pace has increased, though, over the past three decades, driven by technological advances like media interconnectedness and also due to an increasing number of English speakers around the world.

There has been an intensification of economic, political, social, and cultural relations across borders. There is ongoing economic

integration, as represented by the European Union. Political relations are intensifying with the growing importance of transnational organizations like the WTO and international agreements like the Kyoto Protocol. There are also many more multinational corporations.

Because many of these multinationals are American companies, some people associate globalization with Americanization. This has led to charges of cultural imperialism. So globalization is controversial; in arguing about its pros and cons, it's often treated as a thing, although it's really a process. Recent arguments have pointed to it as an antidemocratization force.

Why is globalization so controversial? Partly because while it has the potential to increase economic growth, it can only do great

damage. Increased competition can mean that jobs are taken by someone else, where working conditions are not as high.

The most controversial aspect, though, is the flow of short-term capital. Globalization offers great opportunities for investment, but this can be very volatile, having a negative impact on poorer countries and—as the global financial crisis has shown—the rich ones as well.

Over the past several years, poverty has been declining. But the gains in economic growth have not been shared equally; the countries that have been growing the most have seen the levels of inequality rise.

The choice is between utilitarianism and the pursuit of the greater good. Economists tend to look at the world just in terms of utility, but I would like to take a stand on the side of the greater good.

JOINT CONCERT

Toshie Suzuki and Juilliard Fellows



A classical concert was held on November 3 by four Juilliard Sylff fellows from New York and a professional *shamisen* performer—a graduate of APU. The 700-seat APU Millennium Hall was filled to capacity with Sylff administrators, APU faculty members and students, and local residents. The concert was warmly received and was also broadcast on a local Beppu TV news program the following day.

The four Juilliard fellows also performed at a local hospital and a center for disabled people in keeping with Juilliard President Joseph Polisi's motto of "The Artist as Citizen."

PROGRAM

- Shamisen performance by *Toshie Suzuki*
- Mozart
Trio in E-flat Major, K. 498 "Kegelstatt"
Balázs Rummy, clarinet
Luke Fleming, viola
Naomi Kudo, piano
- Chopin
Grande Waltz Brillante in E flat major, Op.18
Naomi Kudo, piano
- Brahms
Trio in E-flat Major, op. 40
Luke Fleming, viola
Emily Smith, violin
Naomi Kudo, piano



The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

Thursday
NOVEMBER 4

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Grand Finale

•

GRAND FINALE

Speak Your Minds (and Hearts!): Drawbacks and Benefits of Globalization

Panel 1

Joyashree Roy

I think the question is not whether globalization is good or bad, whether homogenization is to be avoided in favor of diversity. A more fundamental question is how we can best manage the progress of humanity. Let's understand that it evolves. There is no precedence, and there is no fixed course of action; we all are co-creating the path. New ideas emerge and are tested. Some get scaled up, while others die out or remain dormant.

To manage humanity's progress we should determine the degree to which homogenization and globalization need to be managed for the benefit of the majority. How can diversity be encouraged so as to add spice to life?

Humanity's progress is at a crossroads. The question we must answer is whether we can rise to the occasion and identify positive aspects of globalization and technology so as to avoid the misuse of the tools to manage humanity's progress and achieve the optimum balance between diversity and homogenization.

Alex Fedotoff

There have been enormous changes in Eastern Europe during the last twenty years, including in general educational policy and transformation of academic values.

The financial crisis has affected both public and private universities. Our public university has been hit because the state has less money. We must unify our attempts to invent new politics and strategies through new initiatives.



The crisis has given us opportunities to become new universities, a new generation of students. So I would urge everyone to think globally.

Nora Moser Mcmillan

At our core, we all want similar things... happiness, to be treated with dignity and humanity, meaningful and gainful employment, experiences of love, and if we have children, a better world for them. Even more basically we want food on our table, clothes on our backs and a home to shelter us. We then build on this foundation, and this is where we add color and differences to our lives.

Beginning at a young age and through my adulthood, I have been fortunate to be exposed to and to forge friendships with many people from all over the world. This has allowed me to see that despite what I consider a more superficial exterior we all share the same core.

I liken the differences to clothing that we wear to cover us up. The clothing can be as intricate and different as we are. It is made up of our culture, likes, dislikes, our surroundings, our history, what we do on a daily basis, experiences, etc. This is what makes us interesting and unique.

But I wonder with globalization how much of the differences are being chiseled away? As the world becomes increasingly smaller, do things become much more diluted and less unique? Is it necessarily better to walk through a city like Tokyo and see the same big stores or eateries that you can see in any city in America?

Yes, as a tourist that can be at times comforting to see a Starbucks or McDonald's on the corner, but that is not the point of traveling and exploring. Yes, this then adds superficially to our similarities, but I also want the differences and to celebrate them.

Masao Honma

There have been three important epochs in my life. In the first, I went to the London School of Economics to earn a master's degree. I understood English, but small group discussions were a challenge for me. I found myself being silent, because analyzing what was said was not in my training.

The second epoch was during my years I spent at the OECD. I met so many interesting people from developing countries.

Later I became a Japanese diplomat at UNESCO.

During all three epochs, there was one common development, and that was that my thinking became more open to differences.

Jean-François Prud'homme

Mobility has been an essential component of fostering greater understanding of one another. It is therefore quite interesting to see how borders, paradoxically, are becoming more important. I think we should try to make borders more permeable.

Kui Wang

Xinjiang is a multicultural city. And I grew up with many friends from other ethnic groups. Recently, the region has seen unfortunate outbreaks of interethnic violence, but we are now working together. In such a context, globalization has a very special meaning.

Panel 2

Sawsan Mardini

Globalization is a balancing act, and I see it as consuming everything.

I have a long wish list of how the world should be to create greater happiness. I hope we can find collaborative solutions, and work together to achieve social justice so that we can truly receive the benefits of globalization.

Jan Persens

In the context of internationalization in higher education, what should be our response to the MDGs—particularly in Africa—and what



should be Sylff's response to less developed countries and institutions? How should we care for other Sylff members?

What kind of bridges should Sylff try to build to encourage the world to come together, and what are the fruits we should share?

Mariann Tarnoczy

Diversity is often discussed by politicians and the media. Among other things, it is a European Union mantra.

It appears to me that the importance of safeguarding biodiversity is much better accepted by people than that of safeguarding cultural and linguistic diversity. Very many spoken languages are moribund or endangered. At least half—and perhaps up to 90 percent—of the 6,000 or so spoken languages will be extinct within a century.

These languages are spoken in about 210 countries, so most of them are not official languages. Less than 300 of the world's spoken languages are spoken by 1 million speakers or more.

With about 13 million native speakers, Hungarian seems like a safe, middle-sized language. Indigenous Hungarians now belong to one cultural nation but eight political nations: Slovakia, Ukraine, Rumania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Austria, and Hungary.

Is there a way to avoid forced assimilation of linguistic and cultural minorities? In the words of the Slovak political scientist Miroslav Kusý, states should be organized not on the principle of the superiority of the dominant nation but on the principle of civil coexistence of all citizens. Respect of minority rights, including linguistic and cultural rights, reduces conflicts. Diversity is good for humankind, homogeneity is harmful.

Alan V. Deardorff

I'm an international economist and travel around the world. Sylff seems so globalized, but we're actually very homogeneous, since we're all academics.

When I came to Texas, I felt that the military environment there was much more "foreign" to me than the experience of going to other countries. I was made aware that there's much more out there than we're accustomed to, and we need to understand all kinds of "foreignness."

Maria Filomena Marques De Carvalho

The process of cultural globalization appears not to correspond to economic globalization, since the gap between rich and poor countries has not diminished. Thus investing in education, training, and research are some of the safest ways of promoting a policy of equal opportunities throughout the world.

Equal and fair access to education is a key factor for the development of fast-growing economies. Just think of Brazil, one of the most prominent members of the so-called BRIC group. Brazil has experienced an unprecedented development in the past decade, with tangible results for its well-trained youths, who each year are receiving a more internationally oriented education. Portuguese universities, especially Coimbra, are filled with Brazilian students and researchers. This is a massive contribution to the enrichment of Brazilian society, to its economic development, and to its harmonization with the international democratic community.

But a suitable response to the dark side of globalization must also be given. Globalization is not a magical recipe that will solve all the problems. Many still cannot even dream about getting a proper education.

In Portugal, internationalization has not yet been fully incorporated into society. We have a shared responsibility to stimulate academic mobility and opportunities. The Sylff scholarships recently awarded to five brilliant Coimbra students are examples of good practices

and a model of necessary and urgent change.

Globalization does not mean offering easy options. It means, above all, responsibility to comply with our duty as promoters of change and agents of positive globalization in the processes of grant awarding.

Mitsuhide Shiraki

We in Japan have a saying that people who are audacious have hair growing from their hearts. We've been asked to speak from our hearts, but since I don't have hair on my heart, making a statement in front of all of you won't be easy for me.

We have a growing number of international students at my university, so I believe that globalization is proceeding in a steady and positive way.

Panel 3

Margaret Tennant

Education has been a force in promoting both uniformity and difference. In many societies it has undermined class and socioeconomic differences and is now reducing cultural differences. Universities such as our own are strongly encouraging the enrollment of international students who, at the doctoral level, pay only domestic fees to study. The presence of international students makes our city a much more vibrant place, encouraging openness and cultural diffusion.

However, education can also be a force for recognizing indigenous cultures and promoting indigenous languages.

In New Zealand, where 'bi-culturalism' became official government policy in the 1980s, the Maori language is an official language, and at Massey University, it is one of the languages in which assignments, including doctoral theses, may be presented. Theses presented in Maori are now funded on completion at four times the rate of theses in English. We're waiting to see what impact this will have upon study in the Maori language.

At the same time, the force of tertiary education as a force for change in New Zealand



is being blunted by the economic climate and funding cuts.

Jose Cruz

Globalization is often thought to be harmful to developing countries like the Philippines. If the claim has any truth to it, we need to understand how globalization harms individuals and communities. Because globalization also has beneficial effects, we need to think about it as a process whose negative elements can be minimized and benefits maximized.

It is important to analyze the various impacts of globalization, recognize that its more negative elements can be modified to create a more inclusive society with positive benefits for a majority of people, and take the steps necessary to bring about change based on social justice and equity considerations.

Cagri Erhan

I would pursue the possibilities of multilateral cooperation in the Middle East. Everyone talks about the problems in the region, and nobody talks about solutions. So I will talk about one possible solution: the establishment of an organization to promote dialogue and address humanitarian and political issues.

The Middle East is a term frequently associated with turmoil, violence, instability, and tension. Almost all of the news coverage in international media about the region is about suicide bombings, nuclear programs, and clashes between Palestinians and Israelis. However, this critical region, with its gigantic energy reserves, holy sites, and East-West trade routes, can be transformed into a cooperation haven instead of being mired in its current dark atmosphere.

A multilateral initiative should be launched

to create an Organization for Security and Cooperation in the Middle East based on the principles of economic interdependence, mutual respect for international borders, territorial integrity and sovereignty, and a joint fight against terrorism and organized crime. A permanent platform to bring rivals together can facilitate continuous dialogue and would pave the way for more comprehensive solutions.

Eunice Mutitu

Globalization impacts negatively on agriculture-based economies of the developing world.

Rural-based agricultural enterprises that are on a small scale and have difficulty realizing economies of scale face many hardships. When these enterprises are subjected to global standards in order to secure markets, the extra expense makes it difficult for them to survive unless they are subsidized. These subsidies are not forthcoming from governments, thus leaving the farmers very vulnerable.

Xiaoming Alice Guo

Chinese people have gone through pain and pleasure due to globalization. How can the globalization trend be made to bring benefits instead of damaging us, especially our culture?

In China, there is a mainstream dialect and many local dialects. In today's world, 95 percent of the people speak 5 percent of languages. But the real culprit is not language but people's perceptions. We should promote efforts to fight not just diseases but social stigmas.

We need a common language to understand each other. Uniformity should be considered as one form of diversity.

Charles Livingston Betsey

Howard University has become more prestigious over time with a diverse study body. We try to educate people for the global community. What is important is to provide opportunities for students to be engaged in discussions like the ones we've seen here in Beppu.

Miliakere Mate Kaitani
Globalization has led to climate change, which is impacting the South Pacific area very strongly.

I've conducted research on language, demography, and sexual behavior. I have been able to break the culture of silence over sex.

Special Speakers

The Ecology of Globalization

Mariko Hasegawa
Professor, Graduate School of Advanced Studies



As a biologist and physical anthropologist, I've been studying wild animals for many years, including humans, and it seems to me that humans are the most unnatural.

After studying the behavioral ecology of monkeys, fallow deer, and peacocks in Japan and other countries, I also began looking at the behavior of humans. There has been an explosion in the population of humans since agriculture began around 10,000 years ago, a period representing less than 1 percent of our time on Earth as a genus.

Considering the fact that humans are omnivorous with average body weight of around 65 kilograms, the space we need to feed ourselves is population density of around 1.5 per square kilometer, and this is what we see among hunter-gatherer tribes that remain today. The current world average, however, is 44 per

square kilometer. This is really unsustainable.

One consequence of the growing population is that we're using up energy equivalent to 1.2 times what the sun provides for Earth altogether. This is quite unnatural.

We're also losing biodiversity; there are three types of such diversity: genetic diversity within a species, species diversity within a community of species, and community diversity within an ecosystem. We're now losing diversity at all levels.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment conducted by 1,300 scientists from 95 countries calculated that ecosystem degeneration in the twentieth century proceeded at an unprecedented rate and that manmade environments have come to dominate over natural ones over the past 50 years.

Why is diversity so important? Diversity is

required to maintain our life support system and its resilience.

The average per capita ecological footprint is 2.3 hectares, but industrial countries use up much more, and this is producing global inequalities. The cost of affluence has had a very

high environmental impact.

This reality points to the need to reexamine the modern focus on expansion and to search for new values and new thinking in order to create greater happiness for humans.

World Units and Global Coexistence

Yoshikazu Takaya

Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University and the University of Shiga Prefecture



I'd like to talk today about a concept called “world units,” which I think can help us to achieve a new mapping of the world and potentially make a contribution to global coexistence.

Let me give you a concrete example. The Republic of Indonesia has two distinct regions, one consisting largely of rainforests and the other of dry areas with many volcanoes.

This applies to China and Japan as well. We can “remap” or “reposition” our reality by thinking not in terms of national boundaries but in terms of world units—that is, similar ways of living and thinking.

There are several hundred such units, but we can reduce them to three main groupings: the ecosystem type, network type, and cosmology type.

The first is typified by Java in Indonesia,

that is, dry and highly populated. Sumatra, by contrast, is mostly rainforest and difficult to live in.

On my visit to Iran, I thought that with its vast plains the country was the ecosystem type. But when I went to the coast along the Persian Gulf, I actually found few Iranians living there.

Similarly, I went to Nairobi in inland Kenya and Mombasa along the coast, and I found that they, too, were completely different. There were very few Africans in Mombasa; the people were mostly Indians.

Coastal Persia and coastal Kenya, it turned out, were quite similar. I therefore thought that they should be placed in the same category: a network of sea ports.

China is vast and has many ecosystems. But the shape of the country has remained largely

intact for 2,000 years. How is it possible that the country has been held together? The answer is that the country is linked by Confucianism. This represents a world unit that I call the cosmology type.

Similarly, India is marked by Hinduism and the caste system. India, too, is a cosmological unit world.

On the handout is a microscopic view of granite. There are large crystals and small crystals; it is the latter that binds the rock together. The different-sized crystals are complementary. I think the world exists in a similar way.

There are large cosmological worlds, like China and India, and smaller countries that keep things together.

The Industrial Revolution destroyed this to a degree, but such a pattern will eventually reach a dead end, for if might is right, then the world will have no future. We need smaller countries to act as “binders.”

We need to reembrace coexistence, for the recourse to military might will only create bigger discrepancies.

QUESTION: Just as India and China are “artificial constructs” in the sense that there is no natural grounding in their existence, isn’t the concept of world units also an artificial construct?

TAKAYA: When a single cosmology continues for thousands of years, like in China or India, I think you can say that it becomes part of the “natural” terrain. I don’t think you can ignore 2,000 years of history. Competition doesn’t solve all the problems in society, but they do create reality. And in that reality, binder (xenomorphic) countries are needed to enable the big (automorphic) countries to exist.

We need to seek ways to achieve coexistence between the automorphic and xenomorphic entities, instead of simply yielding to the will of the big countries. This would simply be the law of the jungle.

HASEGAWA: I think this was a very profound analysis. There are many types of diversity; in human terms, there is genetic and cultural diversity. The presentation suggested that we need to take a good look at the various types of diversity in creating new concepts to look at the world.



The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

Friday
NOVEMBER 5

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Beppu Field Trip

Tokyo Field Trip

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BEPPU FIELD TRIP



A stroll in the garden of a former samurai estate in Kitsuki.



Experiencing zazen at the Buddhist temple Monjusen-ji.



Participating in the tea ceremony in Kitsuki.



A visit to Usa Shrine.

TOKYO FIELD TRIP

Dialogue with Cabinet Ministers

History Of Japan's Environmental Policy

Kenji Someno, Research Fellow,
Tokyo Foundation



I am speaking here today in place of former Environment Minister Sakahito Ozawa, who unfortunately is unable to attend due to Diet obligations.

I've been involved in pollution measures and climate change for over 20 years as a former official of the Environment Ministry, where I headed the government's Team Minus 6 Percent campaign to lower the country's carbon dioxide emissions.

Japan experienced high economic growth from the late 1950s to early 1970s. People became more affluent, the material symbols of such prosperity being purchases of the "three sacred treasures," namely, the black-and-white TV, washing machine, and refrigerator. Later, as the country grew richer, the color TV, automobile, and air conditioner emerged as the "new sacred treasures."

One negative aspect of this growth was congestion in the cities, to where people flocked from the countryside. The number of traffic accidents rose dramatically, peaking in the early 1970s.

Another negative consequence was envi-

ronmental pollution. From 1955 to 1965, energy consumption tripled, and the industrial structure shifted toward heavy industries. This resulted in air, water, and soil pollution, which became serious health hazards.

People's perceptions of economic growth also changed. In the early 1970s, a majority, for the first time, came to view growth negatively as being a threat to their health.

The Basic Pollution Control Law was enacted in 1967. The business community was opposed to the law, as it feared that the higher costs for pollution countermeasures would hurt their competitiveness. They called for balance between business growth and pollution measures.

If you replace the word "pollution" with "climate change," I think it pretty much sums up the attitude of the business community today.

In 1971, due to strong public demand, the infamous clause in the pollution law calling for "harmony" between growth and the environment was struck out.

China, Brazil, and other countries are now experiencing spectacular growth, and they're

going through the same kind of problems that Japan faced several decades ago. One lesson Japan learned is that compared to the compensation paid to victims of pollution-related diseases and other costs, it would have been much cheaper to implement antipollution measures from the beginning. So pollution is problematic not only from an ethical point of view but economically as well.

The stricter environmental controls led to the emergence of a whole new industry to counter pollution, and this actually pushed up Japan's GDP.

Turning now to climate change, global warming has affected agriculture, as Professor Cassim described at APU with regard to wine. Rice has also been affected, with yields and starch content declining.

Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama an-

nounced a target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent and said the government hoped to help developing countries reduce their emissions as well. The emphasis now is on promoting new investments and spending in energy-saving equipment and appliances. So we've come full circle, with environmental issues being seen not as a drag on the economy but as a driver of it.

How can we create a society that is not reliant on fossil fuels? We need to work together in East Asia to chart a new course, as energy consumption is likely to rise significantly in the region. The environment can emerge as a keyword for closer regional cooperation. Many innovative approaches are being taken by local communities, such as storing snow to provide cooling during the summer.

Issues in Japan's Foreign Policy

Takeaki Matsumoto
State Secretary For Foreign Affairs



The Democratic Party of Japan came to power last year; this was the first change in government in Japan in over 50 years. Our first foreign minister was Mr. Katsuya Okada. The theme of the foreign policy during the 12 months that he was foreign minister was to

promote greater openness. Diplomatic documents that were declassified overseas were also disclosed in Japan.

Mr. Seiji Maehara took over in September, at which time I was appointed state secretary (deputy to the minister), and we have main-

tained this open policy.

The challenge for Japan is to maintain our national strength in the face of the country's relative decline in economic power. We have concluded comprehensive FTAs and EPAs with a number of countries that provide for much more than just lower tariffs. We're now considering whether or not to participate in the Trans-Pacific Partnership, which would entail great liberalization and affect the agricultural sector.

This is an issue that other countries also face. The important thing is to broaden our links with other countries by opening ourselves up and forging closer partnerships. We have recently concluded an EPA with India and are also negotiating an agreement for cooperation in the nuclear power sector. These negotiations will serve as the basis for the use of Japanese technology in other countries in building infrastructure and upgrading electric power generation, including through the use of nuclear energy.

Of course, we're not limiting our partnerships to the Asia-Pacific area. We're discussing ways to expand cooperation with the EU, Africa, and Latin America as well. The cornerstone of our foreign policy, though, is our alliance with the United States. There are issues we need to work out in our bilateral relationship, but the chemistry between Minister Maehara and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton is very good, and our two countries are working together for a more open world.

We're currently negotiating an FTA with the EU as well. We share basic values with the countries of the region, so they are important not just as economic partners but also as political partners.

As for the Middle East, Israel has announced it is lifting its moratorium on new settlements

in the West Bank, and we have announced our regrets over this decision. In Afghanistan, we've been providing economic assistance, and we hope that this will eventually lead to the strengthening of local institutions.

Needless to say, in contributing to the peace and stability of East Asia, stronger relations with China are of crucial importance. The administration of Naoto Kan is continuing the initiatives launched by Prime Minister Hatoyama to build an East Asian community. We are interested in promoting a mutually beneficial relationship, in spite of the differences we've had over the past month or two over specific issues.

The EU has come a long way, but it has taken many, many years to get this far. Efforts to create a similar community in the East Asian region will have to take this into account, and we'll need to adopt a long-term perspective. Peace, stability, and prosperity that have been the goals of the EU are now being achieved.

I'm sure that no one could have imagined at the start of the EU that the goal of European integration and union would ever be achieved. In East Asia today, many people are skeptical that a community could be created in this region. But skepticism never achieves anything.

What we're aiming for is a functional community. For instance, we can enhance our cooperation for disaster relief and prevention, given the prevalence of natural disasters here. Being prepared is something we can cooperate on, even if our political systems differ. It is important that we start by building trust and confidence.

Even one small step today can lead to 50 or 100 steps in the future that will ultimately lead to closer integration.

Crisis in the Social Security System

Akira Nagatsuma
Former Minister of Health, Labor, And Welfare



Japan is aging faster than any other developed country, and this is creating problems in how we should support our senior citizens. Just 20 years ago, there were five working people supporting one person over the age of 65. Today, the ratio is three to one, and projections show that in 2055 there will be only one worker supporting one elderly person. This would be a dire situation.

Japan's consumption tax rate is the lowest among all the industrial countries. Raising this rate will become a crucial issue in the next general election.

We're now building a new model for social and welfare services in Japan in which the school district serves as the basic unit. Four in five people today die in a hospital in Japan. I understand that the share is only around half in Europe, where many more people die at home. This is partly because it is very difficult to provide treatment for ailing family members at home.

This new model for enhanced nursing and healthcare services would be built on smaller population pools of around 10,000 people to enable community-based care.

A declining birthrate is a problem shared by many industrial countries. One solution that the DPJ administration has introduced

is the child allowance. France is one country that has succeeded in halting the slide in the birthrate thus far, and we're hoping to succeed here in Japan through measures like the child allowance.

Now, it's important to gauge whether such allowances have the desired effect. A survey of newlywed couples showed that on average they hope to have two children, but in many cases, they wind up having just one. Asked why, they generally give one of two responses. One is that they have no money for a second child, and the other is the lack of nursing and day-care facilities. A third reason is that when both spouses have gainful employment, they have no time to raise children.

Surveys have shown that among industrial countries, Japanese males devote the least time to raising children, so policies that would give both male and female workers more time to look after children is another area that should be addressed.

We're therefore actively engaged in dealing with these three areas: mitigating the financial burden with the child allowance, opening the way for the establishment of more day-care centers, and measures to improve the work-life balance.

These challenges must be met in the

midst of a very severe fiscal climate. Revenues must be secured, but raising the consumption tax would mean creating an additional burden on taxpayers.

We have to look at the balance between what people pay to the government and what they receive over their lifetime. During the years of compulsory education, the state pays for the cost of schooling. But when people start to work, they pay into the public coffers in the form of taxes and other payments. When they retire, the amount they pay in taxes declines, and they start receiving more government services and benefits.

The problem is that the amount people pay and what they receive in the form of services is not balanced. On average, a person receives approximately 80 million yen in services over their lifetime. The amount paid, however, is just 40 million. This means the difference must be made up for by government debt. This has made Japan the country with the largest debt as a share of GDP in the world.

This is something we must carefully explain to the people in asking them to make up some of the difference. The next general election is likely to be held in three years, and we must seek the public's approval at that time to correct this imbalance.

For many decades, measures to deal with

these and many other issues have been left in the hands of bureaucrats. This has caused major problems, one of the most notable being lost records of pension payments. The records are incomplete for one in 10 people in Japan. This is a problem that must be addressed through political management and leadership of the bureaucracy.

This is a question of governance. The politicians serving as cabinet ministers could not appoint key officials of their own ministries. Rectifying this situation was a key aim of the change in government, and I think that since the DPJ has come to power, the situation has slowly but surely been improving.

There is the option of reducing the size of government rather than raising taxes, which was one of the key issues raised in the recent midterm election in the United States. There would be no problem if we had a large working, taxpaying population. In the face of a dwindling working population, though, individuals will not be able to bear the burden of supporting the elderly; the state must become more involved, and this naturally will lead to a bigger government.

Today, in Japan, I think the question is no longer big versus small; it's more a matter of ensuring a minimal standard of living for the elderly. And I think most people believe that a slightly bigger government is unavoidable.





The Ryoichi Sasakawa Young Leaders Fellowship Fund

APPENDIX

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Meeting Schedule

List of Participants

List of Sylff Institutions

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APPENDIX

MEETING SCHEDULE

Monday, November 1

Arrival in Beppu, Oita

17:30–19:00 Welcome Cocktail Party (Beppuwan Royal Hotel)

Tuesday, November 2

10:00–10:30 Opening Session

Greetings by Akiko Matsunobu, Executive Director, Tokyo Foundation

Welcome Speech by Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, The Nippon Foundation

Opening Remarks by Hideki Kato, President, Tokyo Foundation

10:30–11:30 Session 1: Welcome and Presentations by APU

APU Video Presentation

Welcome by Shun Korenaga, APU President

Presentations by APU students

Presentation by APU faculty member

11:30–11:45 Coffee Break

11:45–12:15 Group Photo Session

12:15–13:30 Lunch, Student Poster Session

13:30–14:15 Session 2: Introduction to the Tokyo Foundation and Overview of the Sylff Program

14:15–14:30 Coffee Break

14:30–16:45 Session 3: Additional Activities Supported by Sylff

(Chair: Steven B. Rothman, APU)

Sreerupa Sengupta (SRA), Cannon Awuor Ponge (SRA),

Citra Wardhani (JIP), Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen (SLI)

17:00–19:00 Special Lecture: Sound, Science, New Technology, and Emerging Nations
(Introduction: Akiko Matsunobu, Tokyo Foundation)

Monte Cassim, Vice Chancellor, Ritsumeikan Trust

Wednesday, November 3

9:30–10:55 Session 4: Identifying and Nurturing Outstanding Future Leaders through Effective Program Administration (Co-Chairs: Carlos Azzoni, University of São Paulo, and Wilhelm Löwenstein, University of Bochum)

Plenary Session

Presentation by the Tokyo Foundation

Presentations by Five Sylff Institutions (Bochum, UT Austin, Peking, São Paulo, and Jadavpur) about Their Program Administration

10:55–11:10 Coffee Break

11:10–12:20 Breakout Session (seven small groups)

12:30–14:00 Lunch

14:00–15:30 Session 4 (continued)

Plenary Session

Presentation by Each Group; Plenary Discussion and Wrap-up

- 15:30–16:00 Coffee Break
- 16:00–17:45 Session 5: Fellows' Presentations on Their Research and Activities
(Chair: Yoichiro Sato, APU)
Ethar El-Katatney, "Information Overload and Ignorance in the Digital Age"
Ichiro Sugimoto, "Beyond the Divide: Humanitarian Competition"
Heather Montgomery, "Globalization: Good or Bad?"
- 17:45–19:00 Buffet Light Meal
- 19:00–20:30 Toshie Suzuki and Juilliard Fellows Joint Concert
(APU Millennium Hall)

Thursday, November 4

- 9:30–12:30 Grand Finale: Speak Your Minds (and Hearts)!
- 11:00–11:15 Coffee Break
- 12:30–14:00 Farewell Lunch
- 14:00–16:50 Meetings with Individual Syllf Institutions on Specific Issues
Optional Campus Tour

Friday, November 5

(Beppu Field Trip)

- 8:30 All-Day Bus Tour to Places of Cultural Interest and Scenic Beauty in Beppu
(Tokyo Field Trip)
- 9:30 Dialogue with Cabinet Ministers at the Tokyo Foundation
- 11:30 Photo Session
- 12:00 Lunch
- 13:45 Optional Tokyo Sightseeing Bus Tour

Saturday, November 6

Departure from Japan

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Syllf Administrators

Country	Syllf Institution	Name/Position/Division (Syllf Steering Committee Role)
Australia	<i>The University of New South Wales</i>	Yukimi Morita, <i>Research Support Officer, Australian School of Business (Contact Person)</i>
Austria	<i>University of Music and Performing Arts Vienna</i>	Dorothea Maria Riedel, <i>Project Manager, Department for Foreign and Public Relations (Contact Person)</i> Rainer Riedel, <i>Spouse</i>
Brazil	<i>University of São Paulo</i>	Carlos Roberto Azzoni, <i>Professor of Economics (Chairperson)</i>
Bulgaria	<i>Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski"</i>	Alexander Victorovich Fedotoff, <i>Professor, Director of Center for Eastern Language</i>
China	<i>Chongqing University</i>	Xiaoming Alice Guo, <i>Project Manager, International Office (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>Fudan University</i>	Yinzhang Chen, <i>Associate Vice-President and Director General, Foreign Affairs Office (Member)</i> Chunlin Yu, <i>Colleague</i> Xuelei Lin, <i>Colleague</i>
	<i>Jilin University</i>	Shengjin Wang, <i>Vice Chair of University Council & Vice President of University (Chairperson)</i> Haitao Li, <i>Colleague</i> Jie Zhang, <i>Colleague</i> Guangcui Zhang, <i>Colleague</i>
	<i>Lanzhou University</i>	Yanmei Han, <i>Program Manager, Office of International Cooperation and Exchange (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>Nanjing University</i>	Jing Chen, <i>Director, Office of Graduate Student Affairs (Member)</i> Liwei Zhang, <i>Colleague</i>
	<i>Peking University</i>	Rong Li, <i>Vice Secretary-General, Peking University Education Foundation (Member)</i>
	<i>Sun Yat-sen University</i>	Jiarui Xu, <i>Vice President, President Office, School of Chemistry (Chairperson)</i> Xinghua Qi, <i>Program Manager, Graduate School</i>
	<i>Xinjiang University</i>	Kui Wang, <i>Vice Director of International Cooperation and Exchanges (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>Yunnan University</i>	Donghong Li, <i>Professor and Deputy Director, Social & Humanities Science Research Affairs Office (Member)</i>
	Czech Republic	<i>Charles University</i>
Denmark	<i>University of Copenhagen</i>	John E. Andersen, <i>Director of International Affairs, Rector's Administration (Contact Person)</i>
Egypt	<i>The American University in Cairo</i>	Sawsan Fouad Taysir El Mardini, <i>Director of Graduate Student Services, Office of Graduate Studies and Research (Chairperson)</i>
Fiji	<i>The University of the South Pacific</i>	Vijay Sundaram Naidu, <i>Professor and Head of School, Development Studies (Chairperson)</i>
		Miliakere Mate Kaitani, <i>Lecturer, School of Government Development and International Affairs (Contact Person)</i>
Finland	<i>University of Helsinki</i>	Kauko Laitinen, <i>Director, Confucius Institute (Member)</i> Akemi Laitinen, <i>Spouse</i>
France	<i>Conservatoire national supérieur de musique et de danse de Paris</i>	Alexandre Pansard-Ricordeau, <i>Deputy in Charge of Communication</i>

	<i>INSEAD</i>	Helen M. Henderson, <i>Director of Scholarships and Donor Relations, External Relations (Chairperson)</i>
Germany	<i>Ruhr-University Bochum</i>	Wilhelm Löwenstein, <i>Professor & Managing Director, Institute of Development Research (Chairperson)</i>
Hungary	<i>Hungarian Academy of Sciences</i>	Balazs Hamori, <i>Head, Department of Comparative Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest</i> Katalin Szabo, <i>Department of Comparative Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest</i> Mariann Tarnoczy, <i>Head of Department, Hungarian Science Abroad (Contact Person)</i>
India	<i>Jadavpur University</i> <i>Jawaharlal Nehru University</i>	Joyashree Roy, <i>Professor of Economics (Contact Person)</i> Subramanian Chandrasekaran, <i>Coordinator (Contact Person)</i>
Indonesia	<i>Gadjah Mada University</i> <i>University of Indonesia</i>	Ainun Naim, <i>Senior Vice Rector for Administration, Finance and Human Resources (Member)</i> Raphaella Dewantari Dwianto, <i>Head of International Office, International Office (Contact Person)</i>
Israel	<i>Ben-Gurion University of the Negev</i>	Sharon Pardo, <i>Jean Monnet Lecturer, Politics and Government</i>
Italy	<i>The Institute of Political Education "Pedro Arrupe"</i>	Massimo Massaro, <i>General Secretary (Contact Person)</i>
Japan	<i>Keio University</i> <i>Waseda University</i>	Hideyuki Tokuda, <i>Dean, Graduate School of Media and Governance (Chairperson)</i> Tokuya Uchiyama, <i>Colleague</i> Mitsuhide Shiraki, <i>Professor, Faculty of Political Science and Economics (Member)</i>
Jordan	<i>University of Jordan</i>	Rami M. Ali, <i>Director, Office of International Relations (Contact Person)</i>
Kenya	<i>University of Nairobi</i>	Eunice Wanjiru Mutitu, <i>Director, Board of Postgraduate Studies (Contact Person)</i>
Latvia	<i>University of Latvia</i>	Alina Grzhibovska, <i>Director, International Relations Department (Contact Person)</i> Natalija Ivanova, <i>Deputy Director, International Relations Department</i>
Malaysia	<i>University of Malaya</i>	Hamzah Abdul Rahman, <i>Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Development) (Chairperson)</i> Khalib Mahamad Apandi, <i>Colleague</i>
Mexico	<i>El Colegio de México</i>	Jean-François Prud'homme, <i>Vice-President, Academic Affairs, General Academic Coordination (Chairperson)</i>
Mongolia	<i>Academy of Management</i>	Bataa Mishig-Ish, <i>Director, International Office/Program (Chairperson)</i>
Netherlands	<i>Utrecht University</i>	Wouter Feldberg, <i>Policy Advisor (Internationalization-Asia), Academic Affairs Office (Contact Person)</i>
New Zealand	<i>Massey University</i>	Margaret Anne Tennant, <i>Dean, Graduate Research School (Chairperson)</i> Jackie Koenders, <i>Manager, Graduate Research School (Contact Person)</i>
Norway	<i>University of Oslo</i>	Karen Crawshaw Johansen, <i>Senior Adviser for International Affairs, Research Administration Department (Member)</i>
Philippines	<i>Ateneo de Manila University</i>	Jose M. Cruz, <i>Dean, School of Social Sciences (Member)</i>
Poland	<i>Jagiellonian University</i>	Andrzej S. Mania, <i>Vice-Rector for Educational Affairs, Rectorate (Chairperson)</i> Renata Dobrowolska, <i>Senior Officer, International Relations Office (Contact Person)</i>

Portugal	<i>University of Coimbra</i>	Filomena Coimbra Marques De Carvalho, <i>Head, International Relations Unit (Member)</i>
Slovakia	<i>Comenius University of Bratislava</i>	Peter Osusky, <i>Vice-Rector for International Relations (Member)</i>
South Africa	<i>University of the Western Cape</i>	Jan Persens, <i>Director, International Relations (Contact Person)</i> Judy-Ann Persens, <i>Spouse</i>
Spain	<i>University of Deusto</i>	Juan Carlos Duque Ametxazurra, <i>Head of International Relations (Contact Person)</i>
Sweden	<i>Uppsala University</i>	Ingela Johansson, <i>Senior Administrative Officer, Office for Humanities and Social Sciences (Contact Person)</i> Thomas Ekstrand, <i>Colleague</i>
Switzerland	<i>Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</i>	Dominic Eggel, <i>Outreach Officer, International History and Politics</i>
Thailand	<i>Chiang Mai University</i>	Sidthinat Prabudhanitisarn, <i>Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences (Chairperson)</i>
Turkey	<i>Ankara University</i>	Cagri Erhan, <i>Professor of International Relations (Member)</i>
United Kingdom	<i>University of Sussex</i>	Jacqueline Clarke, <i>Deputy Head of Student Support and Experience, Student and Academic Services</i>
United States	<i>Howard University</i>	Charles Livingston Betsey, <i>Interim Dean, Graduate School (Chairperson)</i>
	<i>The Juilliard School</i>	Jamée Ard, <i>Director, National Advancement & Alumni Relations (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>Oregon University System</i>	Bärli Nugent, <i>Assistant Dean and Director of Chamber Music; Director, Mentoring and Professor Mentoring</i> Kassy (Katherine) Fisher, <i>Assistant Dean, Graduate School (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>Princeton University</i>	Matthew Fisher and Ms. Margot Fisher (<i>infant</i>), <i>Family Member</i> Karen McGuinness, <i>Assistant Dean for Graduate Education, Woodrow Wilson School (Contact Person)</i> Emma Kothari, <i>Family Member</i>
	<i>Tufts University</i>	Nora Moser McMillan, <i>Registrar & Manager of Student Academic Programs, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>University of California at Berkeley</i>	Patricia G. Murphy, <i>Assistant Director, Institute for Business Innovation, Haas School of Business (Member)</i>
	<i>University of California at San Diego</i>	Darla Wilson, <i>Director, Global Leadership Institute (Contact Person)</i>
	<i>University of Michigan</i>	Alan V. Deardorff, <i>Professor of Economics and Public Policy (Member)</i>
	<i>The University of Texas at Austin</i>	David E. Platt, <i>Director, Center for International Business Education (CIBER) (Chairperson)</i>
	<i>Yale University</i>	Larisa Satara, <i>Associate Director, Jackson Institute for Global Affairs</i>
Vietnam	<i>Vietnam National University-Hanoi</i>	Thi Hong Hanh Nguyen, <i>Senior Staff, International Relations Department (Contact Person)</i>

Sylff Fellows

Egypt	<i>The American University in Cairo</i>	Ethar Kamal El-Katatney, <i>M.A. Student, Graduate School</i>
Finland	<i>University of Helsinki</i>	Pirjo Kristiina Virtanen, <i>Researcher, PhD, Latin American Studies</i>
India	<i>Jadavpur University</i>	Sreerupa Sengupta, <i>Ph.D. Fellow, School of Women's Studies</i>

Indonesia	<i>University of Indonesia</i>	Citra Wardhani, <i>Expert Staff, Directorate of Research and Community Services</i>
Japan	<i>Soka University (University of Malaya)</i>	Ichiro Sugimoto, <i>Associate Professor, Department of Economics</i>
	<i>International Christian University (University of Michigan)</i>	Heather Anne Montgomery, <i>Associate Professor, Department of Economics and Business</i>
Kenya	<i>University of Nairobi</i>	Cannon Awuor Ponge, <i>Graduate Student, Institute for Development Studies</i>
United States	<i>The Juilliard School</i>	Naomi Kudo, <i>Graduate Student</i>
		Luke Fleming, <i>D.M.A. Student</i>
		Emily Smith, <i>Graduate Student</i>
		Bálazs Romy, <i>Artist Diploma Student</i>

Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University

Japan	Shun Korenaga, <i>President</i>
	Masao Honma, <i>Vice President</i>
	Edgar A. Porter, <i>Pro-Vice President, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Yuichi Kondo, <i>Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Ken Arii, <i>Associate Dean of Academic Affairs, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Joseph Hicks, <i>Professor, Faculty of Education Development Learning Support Center</i>
	Yoichiro Sato, <i>Professor, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Peter A. Mantello, <i>Professor, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Steven B. Rothman, <i>Assistant Professor, Faculty of Asia Pacific Studies</i>
	Osamu Matsubara, <i>Deputy Director, Office of the President</i>
	Yuji Shinozaki, <i>Manager, Office of the President</i>
	Koji Sasaki, <i>Manager, Research Office</i>
	Satoko Kawashima, <i>Office of the President, Administrative Staff</i>
Hirokazu Taoguchi, <i>Office of the President, Administrative Staff</i>	
Hiroko Sato, <i>Office of the President, Administrative staff</i>	

The Nippon Foundation

Japan	Yohei Sasakawa, <i>Chairman</i>
	Tatsuya Tanami, <i>Executive Director</i>
	Shota Nakayasu, <i>Project Coordinator, International Network Team, International Program Department</i>
	Natsuko Tominaga, <i>Press Officer, Media Relations Team, Communications Department</i>

The Tokyo Foundation

Japan	Hideki Kato, <i>President</i>
	Akiko Matsunobu, <i>Executive Director</i>
	Takashi Suzuki, <i>Director of Leadership Development, Director of Policy Research (Overall Supervision)</i>
	Akiko Imai, <i>Director for Public Communications</i>
	Shoichi Katayama, <i>Research Fellow, Project Manager</i>
	Mari Suzuki, <i>Public Communications Officer</i>
	Isamu Maruyama, <i>Program Officer for Leadership Development (Supervising Sylff)</i>
	Tomoko Yamada, <i>Program Officer for Leadership Development</i>
	Yoko Kaburagi, <i>Program Officer for Leadership Development</i>
	Akiko Inagaki, <i>Program Officer for Leadership Development</i>
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LIST OF SYLFF INSTITUTIONS

Australia

- Australian School of Business

Austria

- University of Music and Performing Arts
Vienna

Brazil

- University of São Paulo

Bulgaria

- Sofia University “St. Kliment Ohridski”

Canada

- York University

Chile

- University of Chile

China

- Chongqing University
- Fudan University
- Inner Mongolia University
- Jilin University
- Lanzhou University
- Nanjing University
- Peking University
- Sun Yat-sen University
- Xinjiang University
- Yunnan University

Czech Republic

- Charles University

Denmark

- University of Copenhagen

Egypt

- The American University in Cairo

Fiji

- The University of the South Pacific

Finland

- University of Helsinki

France

- Conservatoire national supérieur de musique
et de danse de Paris
- INSEAD

Germany

- Ruhr University Bochum
- University of Leipzig

Greece

- National and Kapodistrian University of
Athens

Hungary

- Hungarian Academy of Sciences*
Corvinus University of Budapest
Debrecen University
Eötvös Loránd University
University of Pécs
University of Szeged

India

- Jadavpur University
- Jawaharlal Nehru University

Indonesia

- Gadjah Mada University
- University of Indonesia

Israel

- Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Italy

- Institute of Political Education “Pedro Arrupe”

Japan

- Keio University
- Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University
- Waseda University

Jordan

- University of Jordan

Kenya

- University of Nairobi

Latvia

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 - Oregon State University*
 - Portland State University*
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 - University of Oregon*
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- The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy
- University of California, Berkeley
- University of California, San Diego
- University of Michigan
- Yale University

Vietnam

- Vietnam National University, Hanoi*
 - Vietnam National University, Hochiminh City*

* Administers the Sylff program on behalf of the universities listed in italics below.

